Myron Oliver Leckner
Harvard Oct. 1903
1/8 Shepard St.
Cambridge Mass.
Latin A.
SELECT

ORATIONS OF CICERO

(Allen & Greenough's Edition)

REVISED BY

J. B. GREENOUGH AND G. L. KITTREDGE

WITH A

SPECIAL VOCABULARY

BY

J. B. GREENOUGH

BOSTON, U.S.A., AND LONDON
GINN & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
The Athenæum Press
1902
PREFACE.

The present volume, though a revision of Allen & Greenough's Cicero (edition of 1886), following in general the same lines, is practically an entirely new work, since the notes have been almost wholly rewritten, and very extensive additions have been made. The revising editors have kept constantly in mind the original design, which gave prominence to matters of historical and political interest. They have, however, for lack of room, reluctantly omitted the Oration for Sestius as that least read by pupils of the age for whom this book must be intended. Though in pursuance of the original design the orations are arranged in chronological order, yet, by the fuller annotation of Roscius and the Catilines, care has been taken to enable teachers to begin with either, according to their judgment or habit.

The revisers hope that in many respects the new edition will be found superior to the old. The admirable historical and political work of the late Prof. W. F. Allen has not been reduced, but collected into introductory chapters for convenience of continued reading and reference. The grammatical discussions have been very much increased, the revisers having found, by instructive experience, that in order to profit by a book the pupil must be able to read it, and for this a knowledge of the usages of the language is indispensable.
The treatment of the orations rhetorically and logically has been very much extended, with the hope of making the book more useful, not only for the study of Latin, but also for the study of rhetorical composition generally. The very numerous illustrations have not been inserted merely to make a picture-book, but to give the pupil some sense of the reality of the orations as a part of history. Teachers and others who take a more intelligent interest in these ancient memorials, will find much explanatory and critical comment in the numbered list of illustrations. A very large increase of introductory matter has seemed desirable in view of the growing interest in the study of the history of civilization.

The plan of the Roman Forum has been taken from the admirable plan in Middleton's *Remains of Ancient Rome* (Black, London, 1892), without alteration, except that some details have been omitted to make it simpler for young students.

As in the previous edition, the text of Baiter and Kayser has been strictly followed, as a recent *textus receptus*, even where the revisers would personally prefer a different reading. They have, however, rejected the doubled *i* in the genitive of the second declension, which must have been unknown to Cicero.

It is hoped that the new and improved features will commend themselves to teachers and tend to improve Latin scholarship in this country.

J. B. G.
G. L. K.

# CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xxxiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xliii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlvi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xlix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contents.

The Pardon of Marcellus ........................................... 213
Plea for Ligarius ..................................................... 225
The Struggle against Antony (*Philippica* xiv.) ................. 239

Notes ........................................................................ 259
Vocabulary ................................................................ 1
# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arch. Zeit.</th>
<th>Archäologische Zeitung</th>
<th>Berlin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baum.</td>
<td>Baumeister, Denkmäler des klassischen Altertums</td>
<td>Munich, 1885–88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernouilli</td>
<td>J. J. Bernouilli, Römische Ikonographie</td>
<td>1883–94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohen</td>
<td>H. Cohen, Description générale des Monnaies de la République romaine</td>
<td>Paris, 1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Clarac</td>
<td>Musée de Sculpture. Par M. le Cte de Clarac</td>
<td>Paris, 1828–30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D’Escamps</td>
<td>Henry D’Escamps, Galerie des Marbres antiques du Musée Campana à Rome. 2e éd.</td>
<td>Berlin, 1868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>von Falke</td>
<td>Jacob von Falke, Hellas und Rom</td>
<td>Stuttgart, 1878–80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>A Guide to the Principal Gold and Silver Coins of the Ancients. By Barclay V. Head</td>
<td>Second edition, London (British Museum), 1881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poole</td>
<td>A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum</td>
<td>Edited by R. S. Poole, London, 1873, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visconti</td>
<td>Visconti, Iconographie Romaine</td>
<td>Paris, 1817–24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## IN THE TEXT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cicero. Bust in the Museum at Madrid</th>
<th>Bernouilli</th>
<th>Frontispiece</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan of the Forum and adjacent buildings. Founded on plan in Middleton’s Remains of Ancient Rome</td>
<td></td>
<td>xii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruins of the Roman Forum</td>
<td>Photograph</td>
<td>xiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Forum (restored)</td>
<td>von Falke</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegorical statue of the Tiber (showing also Romulus and Remus with the wolf)</td>
<td>In the Louvre, Paris</td>
<td>Brunn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Cornelius Sulla. Bust in the Vatican (Museo Chiaramonti)</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>Bernouilli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jupiter. Bust in the Vatican</td>
<td>Photograph</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View of Messina (Messana)</td>
<td>Med. Illust.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. Hortensius. Bust in the Villa Albani, Rome</td>
<td>Visconti</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Illustrations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illustration</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coin of Hiero II. Obverse: head of Hiero with diadem. Reverse: Nike (Victory)</td>
<td>Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in quadriga.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Claudius Marcellus. From coins (somewhat enlarged). Bernouilli.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathedral of Syracuse, formerly Temple of Minerva. Med. Illust.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Quarries at Syracuse (Dionysius' Ear). Photograph.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin of the Mamertini. Obverse: head of Ares (Mars). Reverse: eagle on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thunderbolt. Poole.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin of Rhegium. Obverse: lion's scalp. Reverse: sitting male figure. Poole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fanaraky d'Europe (entrance to the Black Sea by the Bosporus).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurens, Voyage en Turquie.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mithridates VI. (from a coin). Head.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tigranes, King of Armenia (from a coin). Head.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of Corinth (Acrocorinthus in background). Stackelberg, La Grèce.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiochus III., King of Syria (from a coin). Head.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip V., King of Macedonia (from a coin). Head.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View of Mt. Argæus in Cappadocia. Texier, Asie Mineure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucullus. Bust in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. Identification uncertain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(see Arch. Zeit., N. F., XXIII, 9 ff.). D'Escamps.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View near Cape Misenum. Med. Illust.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruins of the Port of Ostia. Photograph.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View in Pamphylia (Port of Adalia). Lanckoronski, Les Villes de la</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamphylie et de la Pisidie.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galley. From the Præneste relief. Baumeister.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin of Rhodes. Obverse: head of Helios (perhaps from the Colossus). Reverse:</td>
<td>Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rose. Head.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin of Perseus (Perses). Head.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman sacrificial procession. Relief in the Galleria degli Uffizi, Florence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruins of the Temple of Jupiter Stator. Photograph.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mulvian Bridge. Photograph.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcus Aurelius sacrificing in front of the Temple of Jupiter Capitol.-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### List of Illustrations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illustration</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relief from the Arch of M. Aurelius. Palazzo dei Conservatori, Rome</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Sacrificial Procession. Relief in the Galleria degli Uffizi, Florence</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome (restored). Hütter, Architecture</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antique de la Sicile.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruins of the House of the Vestals. Photograph.</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of S. Maria in Araceli (site of the Roman Arx). Photograph.</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Scipio Africanus. Photograph.</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muses with Homer and Socrates. Ancient sarcophagus in the Louvre.</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Clarac.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin of Heraclia. Obverse: head of Nike (Victory). Reverse:</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hercules seated. Head.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Marius. Impression of a coin. Visconti.</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander the Great, represented as the god Ammon (hence the horns). From a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coin, enlarged. Imhoff-Blumer, Portraitköpfe.</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View on the Appian Way. Photograph.</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pallas' casting vote. The order of the figures (beginning at the left)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is: Orestes, a Fury, Pallas (voting for acquittal), Erigone (the accuser).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the pillar is a sun-dial. Relief on a silver vessel found in the harbor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Antium. Overbeck, Bildwerke zum thebischen u. troischen Heldenkreis.</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin of M. Lepidus and C. Cæsar Octavianus (afterwards Augustus),</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as triumvirs. Cohen.</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View on the Appian Way. Photograph.</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Julius Cæsar. Bust in the Louvre. Photograph.</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Piræus (restored) with the Long Walls. von Falke.</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of Carthage. Montpensier, Voyage en l'Orient.</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Antony. Bust in the Vatican. Uncertain. Photograph.</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siege. Trajan's Column at Rome. Brunn.</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin of D. Brutus. Cohen.</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin of Mark Antony and his brother Lucius. Visconti.</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin of Pansa. (The head is that of Pan, in punning allusion to the family</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name). Cohen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin of Mark Antony and Octavia. Head.</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Illustrations.

IN THE NOTES.

Fig.
   Reverse: L. Sulla, seated; Bocchus, King of Mauritania, delivers to
   him Jugurtha as a captive; inscription FELIX (surname assumed
5. Q. Hortensius the orator. Bust in the Villa Albani, Rome.
   Front view (for side view, see text, p. 40). Visconti.
6. Plan of Syracuse. 
   Reverse: Nike (Victory) setting up a trophy. Head.
9. Bronze door of the Cathedral at Pisa (twelfth century work).
   Rohault de Fleury, Monuments de Pise.
11. Doors of Temple of Romulus, with bullae. Photograph.
13, 14. Mensae Delphicae. From ancient ornamental marble
   stands. De Clarac.
15. Coin of Sex. Pompey. Obverse: pharos of Messana. Reverse:
   Scylla. Cohen.
17. Coin of Porcius Læca commemorating the Lex Porcia. Obverse:
   head of Rome. Reverse: allegorical representation of P.
18. Rostra. From a coin.
   armed soldier protecting a woman. Cohen.
20. Cappadocian. Bust from Caesarea; now in the Jakobsen col-
List of Illustrations.

32. Bust of L. Junius Rusticus (Stoic philosopher of the time of Domitian), showing a rough "philosophic beard." Visconti.
33. Statue of an unknown Roman with the toga. Brunn.
35. Writing implements: atramentarium (for black and red ink); papyrus letter sealed and addressed; tabellae and stilus. Wall painting. Overbeck's Pompeii.
39. Pompeian shop (restored).
40. Plan showing the arrangement of Pompeian shops along the streets.
41. Bronze focus (brazier), from the baths of Pompeii. Photograph.
42. Sarcophagus of Scipio Barbatus. With a bust formerly identified with Ennius. Photograph.
48. Voting on a law. From a coin struck in honor of Cassius Longinus by one of his descendants. (The V on the tablet stands for veto.) Cohen.
49. Figures with tubae. From the Arch of Titus. Photograph.
List of Illustrations.

Fig.

Explanation of the View of the Forum.

The background shows the southeasterly side of the Capitoline hill. The blank wall in the centre is the rear of the Palazzo dei Senatori, which stands on the saddle between the two summits (inter duos lucos). The lower part of this wall is very old, and is commonly supposed to be the wall of the Tabularium, or Record Office.

The modern buildings on the right occupy the site of the ancient Citadel (Arx); those on the left, that of the Capitolium. In front, projected against the wall of the Tabularium, is, on the right, the Column of Phocas, a late monument of slight importance; at the left of that are the ruins of the Temple of Vespasian (three Corinthian columns, of which only two show in the view); farther to the left is a ruin with eight Ionic columns,—the Temple of Saturn, built in the time of the Empire on the site of the earlier Temple of Saturn, which served during the Republic as the Aerrarium, or Treasury. Below, at the right of the picture, is the Arch of Septimius Severus: this probably occupies part of the space of the earlier Senaculum, or gathering-place of the Senators. Below the Temple and in front of the Arch is the open space of the Forum, distinguishable by the flagging: here stood the Rostra. To the left, below the Temple of Saturn, are the ruins of the Basilica Julia. At the extreme left of the picture, in the foreground, are three Corinthian columns, the only remains of the famous Temple of Castor. Near the point where the spectator is supposed to stand are the ruins of the Atrium Vestae and the Regia.
INTRODUCTION.

I. LIFE OF CICERO.

Marcus Tullius Cicero, partly on account of his natural abilities and partly on account of the times in which he lived, has left a name associated with some of the most important events in the history of the world, as well as with some of the most potent forces in our civilization. Few men have made so distinct an impression on modern literature and thought. He touched many things which he did not adorn, but there is hardly any kind of intellectual activity that is not conspicuously indebted to his precepts or his example.

I. Cicero's Life from his Birth to the Opening of his Political Career (B.C. 106-76).

Cicero was born at Arpinum, a city with the Roman franchise (which was also the birthplace of Marius), Jan. 3, B.C. 106, of an equestrian family. His grandfather, who had a small estate in that region, was of Volscian stock, and thus belonged to the old virile country people of the republic. His grandmother was a Gratidia, closely connected by adoption with the great Marius and with prominent Roman politicians. His father, who was the eldest son, had increased the family estate by agriculture and by the profits of a fulling-mill, so that he was among the richest of his townsmen, and possessed the census of a Roman knight. By his marriage with Helvia, a woman of the nobility, he became connected with many sena-
torial families. She was a woman of great economic and domestic virtues, and a strong support to her husband, who was of a somewhat weak constitution. The father was a man of cultivated mind and devoted himself to the education of his two sons, Marcus, afterwards the orator, and the younger brother Quintus. For this purpose he removed to the city. His ambition, like that of every Roman of fortune, was to have his sons enter politics and so to establish a senatorial family. He lived to see both of them succeed in this career, and the elder become one of the most distinguished men in Rome.

Cicero himself was early stimulated by the success of Marius and the general atmosphere of Roman ambition to desire a prominent place in the state.¹ His father's connections with men and women of rank brought the boy into contact with the great orators M. Antonius and L. Crassus,² who interested themselves in his education.³ Among his companions were the sons of Aculeo, Lucius Cicero, his cousin, his intimate friend Atticus, L. Torquatus, C. Marius the younger, and L. Ælius Tubero. His instructors were Greeks; but, as he had already formed the purpose of attaining office through the power of oratory, he did not confine himself to theoretical or technical learning. He frequented the Forum to hear the great orators of his day, especially Antonius and Crassus, who discoursed with him on literary subjects, so that they became in a manner his teachers. He received instruction from Archias⁴; he sought the society of L. Accius, the poet, and he studied the art of delivery in the theatre, becoming intimately acquainted with the great actors Roscius and Æsopus. He practised

¹ πολλὰν ἀριστείαν καὶ ὑπείρασθος ἥμεναι ἀλλων. *Ad Quintum Fratrem*, iii. 5, 6.
² See p. xxxvii.
³ This debt he amply repays by his tribute to them in the *De Oratore*.
⁴ See Defence of Archias, ch. i.
many kinds of composition, but his most important means of education, as he tells us, was translation from the Greek.

At the age of sixteen (B.C. 90), Cicero received the *toga virilis* (the "coming out" of a Roman boy), and from that time he devoted himself to law and statesmanship as well as oratory. For this purpose he was put under the charge of Mucius Scaevola, the augur, and later he attached himself to the no less celebrated Pontifex of the same name. In B.C. 89 he served one campaign in the army under Cn. Pompeius Strabo. After this short military experience, he returned with still greater vigor to his literary and political studies. He studied philosophy under Phædrus and Philo, oratory under Molo of Rhodes, and all the branches of a liberal education under Diodotus the Stoic.

When about twenty-five years of age, Cicero began his active career. It was customary to win one's spurs by attacking some political opponent; but this was contrary to Cicero's pacific nature, and throughout his life he prided himself on always taking the side of the defence. His first oratorical efforts have not been preserved to us. The earliest of his orations which we possess is his defence of P. Quinctius in a civil action (B.C. 81). This suit involved no political question; but no case at that time could be entirely free from politics in one form or another, and nothing is more significant of Cicero's character than the skill with which he constantly used political bias for his client's advantage without seeming to take sides. To defend Quinctius was a bold undertaking for a young advocate; for the opposing counsel was the great orator Hortensius,¹ backed by powerful influence on behalf of the plaintiff. The case, too, was a somewhat dry one; but Cicero's skill as an advocate is shown by the fact that he raises it above the ordinary business and technical level into a question of universal justice and the rights of common humanity.

¹ See p. xxxix.
Next year occurred the trial of Sextus Roscius of Ameria for parricide (B.C. 80), a case growing out of the abuses of Sulla's dictatorship.\(^1\) Cicero showed his courage by undertaking the defence, and his forensic skill by converting his plea into a powerful attack on the accusers in the regular manner of Roman invective. In B.C. 79 he came into still more daring antagonism with Sulla in the case of a woman of Arretium. The oration has not come down to us, but from its boldness it must have added greatly to the orator's fame. The same year — either on account of his health or, less probably, from fear of Sulla — he went to Greece and the East to continue his studies; for at that time such a journey was like "going to Europe" among us. He visited the greatest orators, rhetoricians, and philosophers of the East, especially at Rhodes, then a seat of the highest culture. After an absence of two years, he returned to Rome, with an improved style of oratory, and again engaged in law cases, in which he had as opponents his two great rivals Hortensius and Cotta.

II. FROM THE QUÆSTORSHIP IN SICILY TO THE CONSULSHIP (B.C. 75–64).

In B.C. 76 Cicero began his political career, becoming candidate for the quæstorship (the lowest grade of the cursus honorum),\(^2\) while Cotta was candidate for the consulship and Hortensius for the prætorship. All three were elected, and Cicero's lot\(^3\) assigned him to the province of Sicily under Sextus Peducaeus. It was in this administration that his ability and honesty gained the favor of the Sicilians, which gave him the great opportunity of his life in the impeachment of Verres, in B.C. 70.\(^4\) This prosecution he undertook in the interests of his own ambition, in spite of the fact that the

---

\(^1\) See pp. 1, 2, below (Introduction to the Oration).
\(^2\) See p. lix.
\(^3\) See p. lix.
\(^4\) See pp. 26–28, below.
Life of Cicero.

Senate was as a class on the side of the accused, who was also supported by many of the most influential men of the state. But it was, on the other hand, a popular cause, and many of the most decent of the nobility favored it. The orator's success, by force of talent and honest industry, against the tricks of Verres and his counsel Hortensius broke the domination of this rival in the courts,¹ and made Cicero the first advocate of his time.

In B.C. 69 Cicero became curule ædile, and in B.C. 67 he was elected prætor with great unanimity. In the latter year began the agitation for the Manilian Law,² by his advocacy of which Cicero endeared himself to the people and gained the favor of Pompey, whose powerful support was a kind of bulwark against the envious and exclusive nobility. In his prætorship (B.C. 66) he was allotted to the presidency of the Court for Extortion,³ and in this, as in all his public offices, he was honest and unselfish. During all these years he had continued his career as an advocate, engaging in such cases as seemed likely to extend his political influence and advance him most rapidly in the regular succession of curule offices. After his prætorship he refused a province ⁴ in order to remain at home and canvass for his consulship.

III. Consulship (B.C. 63).

For the consulship of B.C. 63 there were six candidates, but of these only Cicero, Catiline, and C. Antonius were prominent. The contest was not merely one of personal ambition. The first and second conspiracies of Catiline, as well as his notorious character, could have left no doubt that his aims were treasonable. Antonius had combined with him for mutual support in securing election by illegal means, and was himself a weak and

¹ See p. 303, below.
² See p. 66, below.
³ See p. lxv, n.¹
⁴ See p. lxi.
unprincipled man. On the other hand, Cicero was a *novus homo*,¹ a champion of the *Equites* (though without being an enemy of the senatorial order), and had had an unusually clean record in his office as well as in the Forum. Thus the cause of Cicero’s ambition was, at the same time, the cause of good government against both the worthless and debauched members of the senatorial order on the one hand, and the drags of the people on the other. It was also the cause of the great middle class against the patricians and the official nobility, who were so entrenched in power that for many years no *novus homo* had been elected consul. The success of Cicero unquestionably prolonged the existence of the already doomed republic. Antonius, the less dangerous of his two rivals, was elected as his colleague.

Cicero had now reached the goal for which he had striven from his earliest youth. His administration is famous for the overthrow of the Catilinarian conspiracy, which has cast into obscurity all his other consular acts. These, however, were of such a character, in relation to the needs of the times, as to be unimportant. By birth an *eques*, but by virtue of his offices a member of the senatorial order, Cicero had always been eager to reconcile and unite these, the two upper classes in Roman society and politics.² He failed to see that the real needs of the commonwealth, as well as its real strength, centred in the interests of the common people. His association with Pompey, and his own rise in official rank, made him incline more and more to the side of the Senate, and he seems to have thought it his mission to restore that body, now thoroughly effete, to its former purity and political importance. The minor acts of his administration³ were dictated by such sentiments as these,

¹ See p. 50, below.
² On the strife between the Senate and the *Equites*, see p. lxxv.
³ Such were his opposition to the agrarian law proposed by the tribune Rullus, his support of the *Lex Roscia*, which gave the *equites* fourteen rows of seats in the theatre, and his laws against bribery at elections.
and are significant only as illustrating his character and opinions.

The history of Catiline’s conspiracy is given in the Introduction to the four Orations against Catiline,¹ and need not be repeated here. The conspirators were completely thwarted, and five of them were, in accordance with a resolution of the Senate, put to death by the consul without a trial. This victory was the climax of Cicero’s career, and he always regarded it as one of the greatest of human achievements. In fact, however, it marked the beginning of his downfall.

IV. CONSULSHIP TO BANISHMENT (B.C. 63–58).

The execution of the conspirators without the forms of law was a blunder, and grievously did Cicero answer for it. He had distinctly violated the constitution, and thus he had laid himself open to the attacks of his enemies. At the end of his consulate, one of the tribunes, Q. Metellus Nepos, prevented him from making the customary speech to the people “because he had put to death Roman citizens without a trial.” The next year, when he was defending P. Sulla, the accuser (L. Torquatus) upbraided him as a tyrant, “the third foreign king of Rome.” A year later P. Clodius ² began to speak of him in the same terms. Clodius, indeed, continued to pursue him till he accomplished his banishment and the confiscation of his property. Almost the whole time from his consulship till the year of his banishment was spent in seeking support against his enemies. He attached himself more closely to Pompey, and pleaded causes of all kinds to win friends, but his efforts were useless.

In B.C. 60 Roman politics took a turn extremely unfavorable to Cicero. Pompey, who on his return from the East had been

¹ See pp. 98, 113, 126, 141, below.
² For the character of Clodius, see p. 169, below.
unfairly treated by the extreme senatorial party, allied himself with the democratic leaders, Cæsar and Crassus, in a coalition often called the First Triumvirate. As a result, the Senate became for a time almost powerless, and everything was in the hands of the popular party. The next year, Cæsar, as consul, procured the passage of an iniquitous law for dividing the fertile and populous territory of Campania among needy citizens of Rome. Cicero refused to serve on the board appointed to execute this law. Thus he not only exasperated the mob, but brought down upon himself the resentment of the triumvirs, who, though two of them, Cæsar and Pompey, still professed to be his personal friends, refused to protect him against the attacks of his enemies. Accordingly, in B.C. 58, Clodius, then tribune, brought forward a law that whoever had put to death a Roman citizen, without trial, "should be denied the use of fire and water" (the Roman formula for banishment). This bill was obviously aimed at Cicero's action in the case of the Catilinarions. Cicero at once took alarm, and after appealing in vain to the consuls of the year, L. Calpurnius Piso and A. Gabinius, as well as to Pompey, left Rome about March 20, just as the affair was coming to blows. Immediately after his departure, Clodius procured the passage of a special bill against him, forbidding him, by name, the use of fire or water anywhere within four hundred miles of Rome. At the same time his house on the Palatine and his Tuscan villa were pillaged and destroyed by a mob. Upon receiving news of these proceedings, Cicero prepared to leave Italy altogether. He embarked from Brundisium, April 29, and arrived at Thessa-

1 In order to be eligible for this office, Clodius, by birth a patrician, had procured his adoption into a plebeian family. His express purpose in the whole transaction was to accomplish the ruin of Cicero. For the cause of his animosity, see note on Defence of Milo, sect. 13 (p. 176, l. 14).

2 See note on Cat. i., sect. 1, p. 99, l. 4.

8. Cf. note on Plunder of Syracuse, sect. 12, p. 54, l. 27.
lonica on the 23d of May. Here he remained as the guest of his friend Plancius, then quæstor of Macedonia, until November, when he removed to Dyrrachium. His friends at Rome were constantly agitating for his recall, but without success.

The next year, however, B.C. 57, it suited the designs of Pompey, then once more inclining to the senatorial party, to allow his return. His influence with the nobility as well as with the equestrian order, was a point to be secured in the great game of politics. On the 1st of January, the consul L. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther brought forward a bill for his recall. This was vetoed by a tribune. Other attempts were made by his friends, which resulted only in riot and disorder. Finally, partly through the efforts of T. Annius Milo, who met the violence of Clodius with opposing violence, partly through the partisanship of Pompey and the Senate, which brought to the city the citizens of the Municipia and the Italian colonies ("the country members"), a law was passed, Aug. 4, B.C. 57, revoking the decree of exile. Cicero arrived in Rome September 4. His journey through Italy was like a continuous triumphal procession, and to his exalted imagination, freedom, which had departed with him, was now returned to Rome. But in fact his restoration had been merely a piece of selfish policy on the part of the great leaders. He remained the most consummate rhetorician of all time, but his prominence in the state was gone forever. He had never been a statesman, and now he had not the chance to be even a politician.

1 For the exact chronology of Cicero's flight, see C. L. Smith, Harvard Studies in Classical Philology, VII. 65 ff.
2 See p. liii.
V. From Cicero's Recall to the Breaking Out of the Civil War (B.C. 56-49).

Upon his return he delivered two famous speeches (one in the Senate and one before the people), in which he thanked the state for restoring him, and lauded Pompey to the skies. The "triumvirs" were still all-powerful at Rome, and Cicero, like the rest, was forced to conform to their wishes and designs. In this same year he proposed a measure which gave Pompey extraordinary powers over the provincial grain market, for the purpose of securing the city against scarcity of provisions. Next year (B.C. 56) he spoke strongly in favor of continuing Cæsar's proconsular authority in Gaul. With Crassus, the third, "triumvir," Cicero had never been on good terms, but, at the request of the other two triumvirs, he became reconciled with him in B.C. 55, shortly before the latter set out on his fatal expedition against the Parthians.

During these years, becoming less and less important in politics, Cicero began to devote himself more to literature, and wrote the De Oratore, the Republic, and the treatise De Legibus. He also continued his activity at the bar on his own behalf and that of his friends, as well as at the request of the powerful leaders. He secured the restoration of his property, and defended Sestius, who had been active in his recall. Toward the end of this period he also defended Milo for the murder of Clodius. His defence of Gabinius and Vatinius (B.C. 54), creatures of Pompey and Cæsar respectively, was less honorable to him; but he was hardly a free agent in these matters. "I am distressed," he writes to his brother Quintus, "I am

---

1 Post Reditum: i. (in Senatu); ii. (ad Quirites).
2 See the oration De Consularibus Provinciis.
3 Pro Domu Sua (B.C. 57).
4 Pro P. Sesto, on a charge of assault (B.C. 56).
5 B.C. 52. For the circumstances, see pp. 169, 170, below.
Life of Cicero.

distressed that there is no longer any government nor any courts, and that this time of my life, which ought to be brilliant with the prestige of a Senator, is either worn out in the labors of the Forum, or made endurable by literature at home. Of my enemies, some I do not oppose, and others I even defend. I am not only not free to think as I will, but not even to hate as I will.”¹

The disturbances following the death of Clodius led to the appointment of Pompey as consul without colleague² (practically dictator), in B.C. 52. One of his acts was to pass a law postponing the provincial administration of consuls and praetors until five years after their year of office. The interval was to be filled by such former magistrates as had never held a province. Among these was Cicero, who therefore had to submit to the lot. He drew Cilicia, in which an inroad of the Parthians was expected.

About May 1, B.C. 51, he set out for this province. His administration was in accord with the principles expressed in his writings,—clean and honest,—a thing worthy of notice in an age of corruption and greed. He had the good fortune to escape the test of a formidable war, but he was successful in overcoming some tribes of plundering mountaineers. For this he was hailed as imperator, according to custom, and he even hoped for the honor of a triumph, the highest conventional distinction which a Roman could obtain. He returned to Rome late in B.C. 50, and was still endeavoring to secure permission to celebrate his triumph³ when the great Civil War between Cæsar and Pompey broke out (B.C. 49).

¹ Ad Quintum Fratrem, iii. 5 (6).
² See p. 170, below.
³ These efforts were unsuccessful.
VI. FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE CIVIL WAR TO THE MURDER OF CAESAR (B.C. 49-44).

Cicero was now in a very difficult position. It became necessary for every man of importance to take sides; yet he could not see his way clear to join either party. For some time he vacillated, while both Cæsar and Pompey made earnest efforts to secure his support. His great hope was to mediate between them; and, after Pompey had left Italy, he remained behind with this end in view. Finally, however, he decided for Pompey as the champion of the senatorial party, and set out, though with great reluctance, to join him at Dyrarrachium (June 11, B.C. 49). In the camp he found things even worse than he had expected, and he gave up the cause of the Republic for lost.¹ On account of illness he was not present at the Battle of Pharsalia (Aug. 9, B.C. 48). After the fate of the contest was decided, he refused to continue the struggle or to follow the adherents of the lost cause to Africa, but returned to Italy (September, B.C. 48), to make terms with the conqueror. He remained at Brundisium until Cæsar’s return from Egypt in September, B.C. 47, when he at once sought an interview. Cæsar received him with great kindness and respect, and allowed him once more to return to Rome.

From this time until the assassination of Cæsar in B.C. 44, Cicero remained for the most part in retirement at his Tusculan villa, absorbed in literary pursuits, though in B.C. 46 he delivered his Oration for Marcellus² (remarkable for its praise of Cæsar), and his Defence of Ligarius,³ and, in the following year, his Defence of King Deiotarus of Galatia, charged with attempting the murder of Cæsar. The chief literary fruits of this period of leisure were three works on oratory (De Claris Orato-

¹ See the passages from Cicero’s letters quoted in note to The Pardon of Marcellus, sect. 16 (p. 219, l. 4).
² See pp. 213 ff., below.
³ See pp. 225 ff., below.
VII. FROM THE MURDER OF CAESAR TO THE DEATH OF CICERO (B.C. 44–43).

Though Cicero had no share in the conspiracy against Cæsar, his sympathy was counted on by Brutus and Cassius, and he hailed the death of the Dictator as the restoration of the republic. But the conspirators had made no adequate provision for carrying on the government, and Cicero soon felt that his hopes were doomed to disappointment. Bitterly chagrined by the disorderly scenes that followed, he retired once more to the country,¹ and in July, B.C. 44, set out for a journey to Greece, but, changing his plans in consequence of better news from Rome, he returned to the city in the following month. The chief power was now in the hands of the surviving consul, Mark Antony, whose principal rival was Octavianus (afterwards the Emperor Augustus), Cæsar’s adopted son.² Cicero appeared

¹ About this time were written the *De Divinatione*, *De Fato*, *De Amicitia*, and *De Officiis*.

² For further details see Introduction to the *Fourteenth Philippic*, pp. 239–241, below.
again in the Senate and began his celebrated series of orations against Antony with the First Philippic (Sept. 2). Once more he took an active part in politics, apparently assuming his old position as leader, and speaking with all the charm and effectiveness of his earlier days. But he had fallen upon evil times; arms could no longer yield to the gown, and it soon became clear that there could be no peace except by the complete victory of a single aspirant for the supremacy.

Octavianus at first joined with the Senate against Antony, but he soon broke with the constitutional authorities, and, in B.C. 43, formed with Antony and Lepidus the coalition known as the Second Triumvirate. A merciless proscription at once began. Octavianus had every reason to be grateful to Cicero, but he was of a cold and ungenerous nature, and when Antony demanded his death he made no objection. Cicero's name was accordingly placed on the list of proscribed citizens. Cicero was at this time at his Tusculan villa. He made a half-hearted attempt to escape from Italy, but was overtaken near his villa at Formiae by the soldiers of the triumvirs, and met his death with firmness (Dec. 7, B.C. 43). Antony satisfied his hatred by indignities to the mangled remains.

The career of Cicero is a remarkable example of a sudden rise, followed by an utter collapse and fall. His rise was the natural result of his own ability, industry, and ambition; his fall was as naturally caused by his defects, coupled with his good qualities,—a mixture that produced a certain weakness of character. Had he been less timid or less scrupulous, or, on the other hand, had he been more far-sighted, he might have remained on the pedestal to which he was proud to have raised himself and on which he was ambitious to stand. But the times needed a different kind of man, and others, far less worthy, but able and willing to cope with the contending forces in the state, supplanted him. One quality was particularly instrumental both in his rise and his fall. He excelled in forcible
and witty abuse. He dearly loved a bitter jest, and he lived among a people that were constitutionally inclined to abusive language. No doubt it was this talent for invective that made him popular when it happened to be directed in accordance with the people’s taste. But it also alienated his friends, and embittered his enemies. He was called a Scurra and a Cynic, and it was perhaps a pun that cost him the favor of Octavianus; certainly it was his abuse of Antony and Fulvia that cost him his life. But he was the first orator of all time, a literary worker of the rarest gifts, and according to his lights a lover and servant of the state.

The following list gives the titles and subjects of all of Cicero’s orations (except fragments) which have survived:

B.C. 81. Pro P. Quinctio: Defence of Quinctius in a prosecution by Sex. Nævius, to recover the profits of a partnership in some land in Gaul, inherited from his brother C. Quinctius.

B.C. 80. Pro Sex. Roscio Amerino: Defence of Roscius on a charge of parricide brought by Erucius as professional prosecutor, at the instigation of Chrysogonus.

B.C. 76 (?). Pro Q. Roscio Comoedo: Defence of the actor Roscius from the claim of C. Fannius Chærea to half the profits of certain lands taken as the value of a slave held by them in partnership, and killed by C. Flavius.

B.C. 72 (or 71). Pro M. Tullio: Plea for damages for an assault made by a rival claimant on Tullius’ estate.

B.C. 70. In Caecilium ("Divinatio"): Plea on the technical right of Cicero to conduct the prosecution against Verres.

—— In C. Verrem: Impeachment of Verres for plunder and oppression in Sicily. Six Orations. — (1) The general charge ("Actio Prima"); (2) De Praetura Urbana: earlier political crimes of Verres; (3) De Jurisdictione Siciliana: his administration in Sicily; (4) De Frumento: peculation and fraud as to the supplies of grain;
Introduction.

(5) *De Signis*: the plunder of works of art; (6) *De Suppliciis*: cruelties of his government.

B.C. 69. **Pro M. Fonteio**: Defence of Fonteius' administration of Gaul during Pompey's campaign against Sertorius, about B.C. 75.

— **Pro A. Caecina**: Defence against Æbutius of Cæcina's right to an estate received by inheritance from his wife Cæsennia, widow of a rich money-lender, M. Fulcinius.

B.C. 66. **Pro Lege Manilia, vel De Imperio Cn. Pompei**: Defence of the proposal of Manilius to invest Pompey with the command of the war against Mithridates.

— **Pro A. Cluentio Habitio**: Defence of Cluentius against the charge of poisoning his stepfather Oppianicus, brought by the younger Oppianicus, instigated by Sassia, the mother of Cluentius.

B.C. 63. **De Lege Agraria**: Against the Agrarian Law of Rullus. Three orations: the first delivered in the Senate and the others before the people.

— **Pro C. Rabirio**: Defence of Rabirius on the charge of killing Saturninus, about B.C. 100.

— **In L. Catilinam**: On the Conspiracy of Catiline. Four orations: the first and last delivered in the Senate, the second and third before the people.

— **Pro L. Murena**: Defence of Murena on a charge of bribery brought by Sulpicius, the defeated candidate for the consulship. (Following previous orations on the same side by Hortensius and Crassus.)

B.C. 62. **Pro P. Cornelio Sulla**: Defence of Sulla from the charge of sharing in Catiline's conspiracy.

— **Pro A. Licinio Archia**: Defence of the claim of the poet Archias to Roman citizenship.

B.C. 59. **Pro L. Valerio Flacco**: Defence of Flaccus on a charge of maladministration as prœfectus in Asia.

B.C. 57. **Post Reditum**: Thanks for Cicero's recall from exile. Two orations: (1) *In Senatu*; (2) *Ad Quirites*.

— **Pro Domu Sua**: Appeal to the pontifices against the alienation of Cicero's estate by Clodius.

— **De Haruspicum Responsis**: Invective against the impieties of Clodius.
B.C. 56. Pro P. Sestio: Defence of Sestius, a partisan of Cicero, on a charge of assault, the attack having been made on Sestius by the dependants and partisans of Clodius.

— In P. Vatinium ("Interrogatio"): A personal attack on Vatinius, one of the witnesses against Sestius.

— Pro M. Caelio: Defence of the character of Cælius (a dissolute young friend of Cicero) against a vindictive charge of stealing and poisoning, brought by Atratinus, at the instigation of Clodia.

— De Provinciis Consularibus: Advocating the recall of Piso and Gabinius, and the retaining of Cæsar in the proconsulate of Gaul.

— Pro Cornelio Balbo: Defence of Balbus (a citizen of Gades) in his right of Roman citizenship, granted by Pompey.

B.C. 55. In L. Calpurnium Pisonem: Retaliation for an attack made by Piso after his return from the proconsulate of Macedonia.

B.C. 54. Pro Cn. Plancio: Defence of Plancius on the charge of corrupt political bargaining, brought by M. Junius Laterensis, the defeated candidate for ædile.

— Pro C. Rabirio Postumo: Defence of Rabirius, in a prosecution to recover money alleged to have been received from Ptolemy, King of Egypt, in corrupt partnership with Gabinius.


B.C. 46. Pro M. Marcello: Speech of thanks to Cæsar for the pardon of Marcellus.

— Pro Q. Ligario: Petition of pardon for Ligarius, charged with conducting the war in Africa against Cæsar.

B.C. 45. Pro Rege Deiotaro: Defence of Deiotarus, King of Galatia, charged with attempting the murder of Cæsar.

B.C. 44–43. In M. Antonium: Orationes Philippicae XIV.

B.C. 44. (1) (Sept. 2) Reply to an invective of Antony: exhortation to the consuls Antony and Dolabella; (2) Reply to a bitterer invective: a review of Antony’s public and private life; (3) (Dec. 20) Urging the support of Octavianus (Augustus) and D. Brutus against Antony, now in Hither Gaul; (4) (Dec. 20) Exposition to the people of the acts of the Senate, and praise of D. Brutus, B.C. 43; (5) (Jan.
Introduction.

1) Protest against treating with Antony: he should be declared a public enemy; (6) (Jan. 4) Appeal to the people: the embassy to Antony would be in vain; (7) (end of January) Protest against those who clamored for peace: Antony must not be suffered to escape; (8) (February) The war against Antony is justum bellum: his partisans should be required to submit before the 1st of March; (9) (February) Eulogy of Sulpicius, who had died while on the mission to Antony; (10) (February) Thanks to Pansa, and praise of M. Brutus; (11) (about March) That Asia should be assigned to Cassius, to conduct the war against Trebonius; (12) (about March) Declining to serve, with P. Servilius, on an embassy to Antony; (13) (March 20) There can be no peace with Antony: praise of Sex. Pompey; (14) (April 22) Thanksgiving proposed, and honors to the dead, after the defeat of Antony at Bononia.

The titles of Cicero’s other writings (exclusive of some fragments and lost works) are as follows:

B.C.

(?) PHAENOMENA. (Translation from Aratus, in verse.)
84. DE INVENTIONE RHETORICA, 2 Books.¹

¹ The Rhetorica ad C. Herennium (in four Books), once ascribed to Cicero, is certainly not from his hand.

55. DE ORATORE, 3 Books.
54–52. DE RE PUBLICA.
52 (and later). DE LEGIBUS.
46. DE CLARIS ORATORIBUS (Brutus).
46. PARADOXA. (A treatment of six Stoic paradoxes in the manner of that school.)
46. ORATOR.
46 (or 45). DE PARTITIONE ORATORIA.
45. DE FINIBUS BONORUM ET MALORUM, 5 Books. (On the ultimate foundations of ethics.)
45. ACADEMICA, 2 Books. (Defence of the philosophy of the New Academy.)
45–44. TUSCULANAE QUAESTIONES, 5 Books. (Incidental questions concerning ethics.)
45 (or 44). Timaeus. (Free translation from Plato.)
45-44. De Natura Deorum, 3 Books.
45 (or 44). De Senectute (Cato Major).
44. De Divinatione, 2 Books.
44. De Fato.
44. Topica.
44. De Amicitia (Laelius).
44. De Officiis, 3 Books. (A treatise on practical ethics.)
44 (?) De Optimo Genere Oratorum. (On the Attic and the Asiatic style.)

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

Marius finishes the Jugurthine War.
101. The Cimbri defeated by Marius at Vercellae.
100 (perhaps 102). Birth of Caesar (July 12).
99. Death of Saturninus and Glaucia.
90. Cicero assumes the toga virilis.
89. Cicero serves under Cn. Pompeius Strabo in the Social War.
84. Sulla ends the First Mithridatic War. Murder of Cinna.
83. Sulla returns to Italy. Second Mithridatic War (ends 82).
82. Sulla overthrows the Marian party. The Proscription (ends June 1, 81). Sulla appointed Dictator.
Introduction.

81. Reforms of Sulla: the courts reorganized, etc. Cicero's Defence of P. Quinctius (his first extant oration).
79. Sulla resigns the dictatorship. Cicero goes to Greece.
77. Cicero returns from Greece. He marries Terentia (perhaps earlier).
76. War with Sertorius (ends 72).
75. Cicero questor in Sicily.
74. Third Mithridatic War begins. Lucullus goes to the East. Cicero returns from Sicily to Rome.
73. War with Spartacus (ends with the death of Spartacus, 71). Successes of Lucullus against Mithridates.
72. End of the Sertorian War in Spain (Pompey defeats Perperna).
70. First consulship of Pompey and Crassus. Cicero's Impeachment of Verres. Courts restored to the equites. Tribunian power re-established.
69. Cicero curule ædile. Lucullus defeats Tigranes at Tigranocerta.
68. Successes of Mithridates against the lieutenants of Lucullus.
65. Birth of Cicero's only son, Marcus. First Conspiracy of Catiline.
61. Trial of Clodius for violating the mysteries. Cicero's strife with him in the Senate.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>The First Triumvirate (coalition of Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>First consulship of Cæsar (with Bibulus). Cælius is chosen tribune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beginning of Cæsar's conquest of Gaul (finished in 51).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Cicero recalled from exile (law passed Aug. 4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Cicero's Defence of Sestius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Second consulship of Pompey and Crassus. Cæsar's command in Gaul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>renewed. His first invasion of Britain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Cæsar's second invasion of Britain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Cicero made augur. Crassus and his army destroyed by the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parthians (Battle of Carrhæ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Clodius killed (Jan. 20). Burning of the Senate-house. Pompey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>elected consul without colleague (Feb. 25). Cicero's Defence of Milo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Cicero proconsul in Cilicia. His successful campaign against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the mountaineers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Cicero returns to Italy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Cæsar crosses the Rubicon. Beginning of the Great Civil War (ends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>46). Cicero's efforts for peace. Pompey retires to Epirus, where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Battle of Pharsalia. Death of Pompey. Cæsar in Africa (Alexandrine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>War). Cæsar re-appointed dictator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Cæsar returns to Rome. He pardons Cicero. He sails for Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>against the Pompeians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Battle of Thapsus. Cato kills himself at Utica. Cæsar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>returns to Rome, undisputed master of the Empire. He is made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dictator for ten years. His reform of the calendar. Revolt of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sons of Pompey in Spain. Cicero divorces Terentia and marries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Publilia. Cicero's Oration for Marcellus; for Ligarius.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Cæsar defeats the sons of Pompey (Battle of Munda). Death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of Cicero's daughter, Tullia. Tuscan Questions, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction.

B.C.

Cicero divorces Publilia. Caesar appointed dictator for ten years.


42. Battle of Philippi.

II. ROMAN ORATORY.

From the earliest times of which we have historical knowledge, up to the establishment of the Empire as the result of Civil War, the constitution of Rome was republican, in so far that all laws were passed and all magistrates elected by a vote of all the citizens. The principle of "representation," however, which to us seems inseparable from republican institutions, was unknown to the Romans. All laws were passed, and all officers were elected, at what we should call a mass meeting of the entire body of citizens, convened at the central seat of government. The absence of newspapers, also, made a distinct difference between ancient political conditions and those of our own times. Conversation and public addresses were the only means of disseminating political ideas. And even the scope of public addresses was much limited; for meetings could be called by a magistrate only, and could be addressed by only such persons as the presiding magistrate would permit. Obviously, under such a régime, public speaking, which even now has a distinct potency in state affairs, must have been far more efficacious as a political instrument than it is to-day.

To this must be added the fact that under Roman polity
the only means of social advancement was success in a political career. The Senate, the Roman peerage,\(^1\) consisted practically only of persons who had been elected to one or more of the three graded magistracies, quaestorship, praetorship, consulship (the *cursus honorum*).\(^2\) Hence every ambitious Roman, of high or low estate, had to become a politician and follow the regular course of office-holding. The curule magistrates were at once generals, judges, and statesmen. To achieve success, therefore, a politician had to show ability in all of these directions. Occasionally, to be sure, a man succeeded by virtue of a single talent,—like Marius, who owed his advancement solely to his valor and military skill; but such instances were rare. Next to military fame, the strongest recommendation to the favor of the people was oratorical ability. Then, as now, the orator’s power to move the multitude in public affairs was the readiest means of advancement. Further, political prosecutions, and private suits prompted by political motives, were of the commonest occurrence, and these afforded an eloquent advocate abundant opportunity to make himself known and to secure the favor of large bodies of supporters. Again, the Senate was a numerous and somewhat turbulent body, always more or less divided in a partisan sense; and, though it had no legislative functions, it still exercised a very strong influence on politics. To be able to sway this large assembly by force of oratory was of great moment to an aspiring Roman. Finally, though the contention for office ceased with the consulship, there still continued among the *consulares*, who formed almost a distinct class in society and public life, a vehement rivalry to be regarded as the leading man in the state.\(^3\) For all these reasons, the art of oratory was perhaps more highly esteemed and of greater practical value in the later period of the Roman Republic than at any other time in the history of the world.

---

\(^1\) See p. 1.  
\(^2\) See p. liv.  
\(^3\) See p. 473, below (note on p. 248, l. 13).
But even from the very establishment of the commonwealth, oratory was highly prized, and Cicero gives a long roll of distinguished orators from the First Secession of the Plebs (B.C. 494) to his own time. The most eminent of those whose art was still uninfluenced by Greek rhetoric, was Cato the Censor (died B.C. 149), who may be called the last of the natural Roman orators. His speeches are lost, but more than a hundred and fifty of them were known to Cicero, who praises them as acutae, elegantae, facetae, breves.

It was in Cato's lifetime that the introduction of Greek art and letters into Rome took place; and oratory, like all other forms of literature, felt the new influence at once. The oration, though still valued most for its effectiveness, soon came to be looked on as an artistic work as well. The beginning of this tendency is seen in Ser. Sulpicius Galba (consul B.C. 144) and M. Lepidus (consul B.C. 137). Galba, in the words of Cicero, "was the first of the Latins to employ the peculiar arts of the orator,—digressions to introduce ornament, the art of captivating the minds of his hearers, of moving them with passion, of exaggerating a case, of appealing to pity, and the art of introducing commonplaces." ¹ It was in Lepidus, however, that the full effect of Greek art first manifested itself, not to such a degree as to destroy originality, but sufficiently to foster native talent and develop a truly national school of speaking. Cicero, who had many of his orations, declares that he was "the first Roman orator to show Greek smoothness and the unity of the period." ² His influence was particularly felt by C. Papirius Carbo (consul B.C. 120), the best advocate of his time, Tiberius Gracchus, the illustrious tribune, and Caius Gracchus, his younger brother. Of the last mentioned, Cicero speaks with great admiration as a man "of sur-

¹ That is, digressions on general subjects which would fit any particular oration when a point of the kind arose.

² For the Latin period, see p. xlvi.
passing genius” and of unequalled excellence, whose early death was a heavy loss to Latin literature.¹

In the generation immediately preceding Cicero, in which oratory was enthusiastically cultivated and carried to a high pitch of perfection, two figures tower above all others, Marcus Antonius (the grandfather of Mark Antony) and L. Crassus. Both were Cicero’s masters in his youth,² and he finds it hard to prefer one to the other; but, on the whole, he seems to regard Crassus as the greater orator. "The lofty earnestness and dignity of his nature were relieved by the brightest humor and the Wittiest vein of genius. His diction was as choice and elegant as it was free and unaffected, and with the mastery of tasteful exposition he united the clearest logical development of thought."³

Crassus appears in the De Oratore as the exponent of Cicero’s own views of the aim, function, appointments, and preparation of the orator. To Crassus the orator was no mere handicraftsman, confined to manipulating juries and popular assemblies, but statesman and philosopher as well, requiring for his equipment all the knowledge that could be gained on the highest subjects that interest mankind. He was himself familiar with all the ancient systems of philosophy as expounded by the wise from Plato to Diodorus, and had discussed the nature and functions of oratory with the philosophers of his time in person at Athens. This ideal of the orator, contrasted with Cato’s definition vir bonus dicendi peritus, shows the

¹ A little fragment of one of his speeches became classic at Rome and used to be learned by heart. "Wretched man that I am! Whither shall I go? In what direction shall I turn? To the Capitol? But it is reeking with the blood of my brother. To my home? To see there my mother crushed with grief and lamentation?"—"These words," says Cicero, "were delivered in such a way, by the help of eyes, voice, and gesture, that even his enemies could not restrain their tears."

² See p. xiv.

³ Cicero’s testimony, as summed up by Piderit.
advance of the art as such between the earliest times and those of Cicero.

Yet in the Roman orations, addressed as they were to an intensely practical people, matter had always been more attended to than manner, effective force than artistic elegance. Even Cicero himself, in his public addresses, conceals, and even disparages, his knowledge of Greek art, philosophy, and literature. But in his time the study of oratory as an art began to be pursued for a definite end,—the acquiring of a distinct style. And in this study two different styles offered themselves to the choice of the aspiring young Roman,—namely, the Asiatic and the Attic.

The precise difference between the two styles cannot be exactly determined; but from the middle of the first century B.C., both were advocated and practised by enthusiastic partisans in a controversy like that between realism and romanticism, or Wagnerism and classicism.

It would seem, in a general way, that Atticism stood for directness, force, and naturalness, while Asiaticism (or Asianism) represented display and affectation in all its forms. Cicero says in one place,¹ "The styles of Asiatic oratory are two,—one epigrammatic and pointed, full of fine ideas which are not so weighty and serious as neat and graceful; the other with not so many sententious ideas, but voluble and hurried in its flow of language, and marked by an ornamented and elegant diction." From these hints, as well as from the practice of imperial times (in which this style had full sway), we may gather that the "Asiatic" orators sought the applause of the audience and a reputation for smartness, and were overstrained and artificial.²

About Cicero’s time a reaction had set in, and a school had

¹ *Brutus*, xcv, 325.
² This Asiatic oratory was the decayed development of the highly ornamented style cultivated by Isocrates (B.C. 436–338).
Roman Oratory.

arisen which called itself Attic, and attempted to return to the simplicity of Xenophon and Lysias. But in avoiding the Eastern exaggeration, it had fallen into a meagreness and baldness very different from the direct force of Demosthenes. Probably this tendency was really no more sincere than the other, for both styles alike aimed to excite the admiration of the hearer rather than to influence his mind or feelings by the effective presentation of ideas.

Hortensius, the great contemporary and rival of Cicero, was a special example of the Asiatic school. He was a somewhat effeminate person, with a dandified air both in composition and delivery. "His voice," we read, "was resonant and sweet, his motions and gestures had even more art than is suitable for an orator." 1

The extreme Attic school was represented by C. Licinius Calvus. 2 "Though he handled his style with knowledge and good taste," writes Cicero, "yet being too critical of himself, and fearing to acquire unhealthy force, he lost even real vitality. Accordingly, his speaking, repressed by too great scrupulousness, was brilliant to the learned and those who listened to him attentively, but by the crowd and the Forum it was swallowed like a pill." 3

It is important to settle Cicero's own position in this contest. He himself fancied that he followed the true and best form of Atticism. We see by his oratorical works that his ideas were formed on the best models; that he was familiar with all the rhetorical systems of the Greeks of the best period, and fully appreciated all the excellencies of the earlier Roman orators, as well as the simplicity and directness of Demosthenes. But taste had declined, and everything had to be overdone to satisfy the public. Cicero seems to have taken a

1 Brutus, xcv, 326.
2 Born May 28, B.C. 82; died before B.C. 47.
3 Brutus, lxxxii, 284.
Introduction.

middle course, following the style of the Rhodian school, a branch or outgrowth of the Asiatic, with strong Attic tendencies. It professed to abhor the luxuriance and affectation of Asianism and to aim at the old directness and true feeling; but Cicero was assailed in his own time for exaggeration, false pathos, and artificial rhetoric, such as were characteristic of Asianism. Nor could we expect anything else. He could not restore a style which the age could not appreciate, nor rise to a height for which his native genius was insufficient. With him, however, Latin oratory reached the acme of its development.

Immediately after Cicero, came the Empire with its suppression of free thought, and in this the extreme style of Asiatic exaggeration and posing became the rage. Many literary men endeavored to stem this tide, but in vain. The younger Pliny attempted to take Cicero as his model, but the only oration of his that we possess is merely a fulsome rhetorical exercise. Quintilian wrote a treatise on the education of the orator, full of sound learning and good sense. Oratory was the favorite study of all literary men, and even emperors entered the lists to contend for pre-eminence. But "art for art's sake" had become the aim in literature generally; and oratory, now divorced from real feeling, could not but end in affected brilliancy and false emotion, such as mark all we know of later Roman work.

Before the Romans came into contact with Greek oratory, that art had been reduced to a very elaborate and even pedantic science. All the principles by which a public speaker could proceed had been formulated into rules which even to this day, with or without the speaker's knowledge, guide all discussion. Without going into the minute details of the system, one may well notice the scientific principles which had been carefully mastered by Cicero, and which formed the basis of his skill as an orator.
Roman Oratory.

Naturally the first matter to be attended to was the settlement of the question at issue (*constitutio causae*). As the ancient science of rhetoric had to do with discourse of every kind, all questions that might arise were divided into two classes: those whose discussion was directed to acquiring knowledge merely (*quaestiones cognitionis*), and those directed to determining what action should be taken as the result of the enquiry (*quaestiones actionis*). With the former we have nothing to do here. They are confined to philosophical discussion only, and the orations of Cicero are all on practical subjects.

The practical questions included under the *quaestiones actionis* were of several different kinds: they might be judicial questions coming before some form of court (*genus judiciale*); they might be deliberative and come before an assembly or senate (*genus deliberativum*); or they might be questions of praise or blame in reference to some particular person or act not under judicial investigation (*genus demonstrativum*). The last class would include eulogies and the like.

The oration itself had also its divisions, which were established particularly in regard to the *genus judiciale* as the most important of the three kinds. The *exordium* contained necessary preliminary remarks and the approach to the subject. The *narratio* gave the facts on which the argument was founded. The *propositio* was the statement of the theme or view to be maintained, and often contained a *partitio* or division of the proposition. The *argumentatio* embraced the *confirmatio* or arguments for the main thesis, and the *confutatio* (*refutatio*) or refutation of real or supposed arguments of the opponent. The address ended with the *peroratio*, the place for such application of the argument, or appeal to the hearers, or general remarks, as were suitable to the occasion. Naturally, as the art of speaking came before the science, and was at all times more or less free from scientific trammels, these divisions
Introduction.

could not well cover the whole ground, and each of them was accordingly subdivided into several smaller parts, which varied according to the character of the oration. Thus the *exordium* contained a *principium* and an *insinuatio* (the suggestions to be made in order to gain the favorable attention of the hearer), and all the various forms of proof had their place as well as their names in the *confirmatio*. Even the main divisions are not all clearly marked, but generally they can be made out in Cicero's speeches. For examples, see the summary and the running analysis of each oration in the notes.

With the same particularity were the necessary duties of the orator divided, and furnished each with its technical name: *inventio*, the gathering of material; *dispositio*, the arrangement; *elocutio*, the suitable expression in language; *memoria*, the committing to memory; *actio*, the delivery. Under each of these, again, was a body of lore with its technical phrases. *Elocutio* embraced the whole doctrine of what we should call *style*, and the use of all rhetorical devices, ornaments (*lumina*), and forms of speech. So that no science was ever more completely digested and labelled than this of oratory.

Of the orations in the present edition, *Roscius*, *Verres*, *Archias*, *Milo*, and *Ligarius* belong purely to the *genus judiciale*; the *Manilian Law* and the four *Orations against Catiline* belong to the *genus deliberativum*; the *Fourteenth Philippic* belongs, in the first part, to the *genus deliberativum*, but in the eulogy on the generals and their soldiers it gives a specimen of the *genus demonstrativum*; and the *Marcellus* belongs almost entirely to this last class.
III. CICERO AS AN ORATOR.

Cicero's success as an orator was due more than anything else to his skill in effectively presenting the strong points of a case and cleverly covering the weak ones. For this he had extraordinary natural talents, increased by very diligent study and practice, and never, even in his greatest success, did he relax the most careful study of his cases to this end. Attention is called throughout the notes to his felicities in this branch of his art, which, because it is not strictly literary, is likely to be overlooked, and all the more because such art must always be carefully concealed. It is sufficient, however, to call attention to it here generally, referring the student to the notes for details.

On the literary side of oratory, Cicero's only rival is Demosthenes, to whom he is superior in everything except moral earnestness and the power that comes from it, a quality which belongs to the man rather than the orator. Teuffel (Gesch. der Röm. Lit.) ascribes to him an extraordinary activity of intellect, a lively imagination, quickness and warmth of feeling, a marvellous sense of form, an inexhaustible fertility of expression, an incisive and diverting wit, with the best physical advantages. As to his "form," he speaks of it as "clear, choice, clean, copious, appropriate, attractive, tasteful, and harmonious." The whole range of tones from light jest even to tragic vehemence was at his command, and especially did he excel in an appearance of conviction and emotion, which he increased by an impassioned delivery. Of course he is not always at his best, but it is never safe to criticise his compositions without a careful study of the practical necessities of the occasion.

Thus Cicero's style is often criticised as redundant and tautological, a criticism which must proceed either from igno-
rancce or inattention. One of the great arts of the public speaker is to keep before his audience a few points in such a way that they cannot be lost sight of. To accomplish this, these points must be repeated as many times as possible, but with such art that the fact of repetition shall not be noticed. Hence the same thing must often be said again and again, or else dwelt upon with a profusion of rhetoric, in order to allow time for the idea to gain a lodgement. It was to this art that the late Rufus Choate owed his success as an advocate, though the literary critic would fain reduce his speeches to one-half their length. Literary tautology is in fact a special oratorical virtue. A spoken word you hear but once unless it is repeated, and there are things which have to be heard many times before they can have their effect.

Again, apart from "repetitional" tautology, it must be remembered that the Latin language was in a sense a rude tongue, lacking in nice distinctions. Such distinctions must be wrought out by a long-continued effort to express delicate shades of thought. Hence it often becomes necessary in Latin to point the exact signification of a word or phrase capable of several meanings, either by contrasting it with its opposite, or else by adding another word which has an equally general meaning, but which, like a stereoscopic view, gives the other side of the same idea, and so rounds out and limits the vagueness of the first. Thus the two together often produce as refined distinctions as any language which has a larger and more precise vocabulary.

In the oration for the Manilian Law (i. 3), for instance, we have singulari eximiaque virtute. Here singulari might mean simply odd (not found in others). This of itself is not necessarily a compliment any more than peculiar is in English, but when Cicero adds eximia the two words together convey the idea that the virtus is not only peculiar to Pompey, but exemplary and of surpassing merit. At the same time the two
Cicero as an Orator.

words allow the orator to dwell longer on a point that he wishes to emphasize.

In the same oration (v. 12) the words *periculum et discrimen* occur. In a treatise on synonyms it would be impossible to distinguish between these two, because each is very often used for the other with precisely the same meaning. But when the two are used together, as in this passage, they are not tautological, as would at first appear to a microscopic critic. The first refers to the immediate moment of doubt, the question whether it (the *salus*) shall be preserved or not; the second, to the ultimate decisive moment, which determines that doubt and finally decides. In English we should ordinarily put the whole into one (modified) idea, and say “most dangerous crisis,” or the like. But the Latin has a habit of dividing the two parts of an idea and stating each separately. Hence we have the figure that we call *hendiadys*, which simply means that one language, or age, states separately and co-ordinately what another language, or age, unites into one complex.

In *gloriam . . . tueri et conservare* (the same oration, v. 12), *tueri*, the first word, refers to the action of the subject, the effort to maintain; *conservare*, the second, to the result [to be] attained, the preservation of the glory. To complete the idea both are necessary, because from the general turn of the thought both the effort and the result are alike important. In this way the same general idea can be artfully repeated from two different points of view without the hearer’s suspecting a repetition.

To such causes as these is to be attributed the frequent use of words in a manner often called tautological.
IV. LATIN AND ENGLISH STYLE.

Two differences between Latin and English prose are noticeable. Latin prose is periodic in its structure; i.e. the main idea, instead of being expressed at once, briefly followed or preceded by its modifications, all in short detached sentences (as in English), is so put as to embrace all its modifying clauses with itself in one harmonious whole. This is also done at times in formal discourse in English, but in Latin it was the prevailing style. Though this method of presentation seems to us involved, yet it is after all only an artistic elaboration of the loose parenthetical way of speaking habitual with unlettered persons, or, in other words, it simply follows the natural processes of the human mind. But when developed it allows and stimulates an antithetic balance of thought both in sound and sense, so that each element of an idea is brought into notice by an opposing one, or is so embroidered on the level surface of the main idea or injected into it that it cannot fail to get its true effect at the instant when that effect is required.¹

If we take the opening period of the oration for Roscius (p. 2), the main clause is credo ego; the rest of the sentence is all the object of credo in the indirect discourse. The main verb of the indirect discourse is mirari (changed from miramini), with vos in the accusative as its subject. The object of mirari is the indirect question quid sit quod, etc., embracing all the rest (changed from a direct question quid est quod, etc.). Again, the subject of sit is all that follows, being a clause with quod, of which surrexerim is the main verb and all the other clauses are modifiers. The clause cum . . . sedeant is a kind of adverbial modifier of surrexerim, while the clause qui . . . sim . . . comparandus is a kind of adjective modifier of ego the subject of surrexerim, and qui sedeant is a kind of adjective modifier of his.

*Latin and English Style.*

*Omnes hi,* etc., is an independent sentence, but is connected in thought with the preceding, and explains the fact at which the jurors are supposed to be surprised, i.e. *I suppose you wonder,* etc., *but the fact is,* etc.

In another sentence, the beginning of the Manilian Law, we have a good example of the antithetic balancing of one word or clause against another which marks the Latin periodic style. The sentence consists of two parts,—the first concessive, introduced by *quamquam;* the second adversative, introduced by *tamen.* So, in the first, *conspectus* balances *locus,* which is brought into relief by *autem* ("and again"); while *ad agendum amplissimus* and *ad dicendum ornatissimus* are balanced in like manner against each other. In the second part, the relative clause *qui . . . patuit* (virtually concessive) is, as usual, embodied in the main clause, bringing the relative as near as possible to its antecedent *aditu;* *voluntas* and *rationes* are set in antithesis by *sed;* while the main verb, *prohibuerunt,* comes last as usual. The logical form of the whole is, "Though political speaking has its advantages, yet I have been prevented," etc.

By stating first the leading thought (*hoc aditu,* etc.), and putting the verb at the end, Latin is able to make the main clause active, thus partly disguising the art of the antithesis. Here, as elsewhere, it is of great help in reading to observe these two rules: (1) that Latin puts first the main idea, the key to the whole; and (2) that it constantly deals in antitheses, often forcing them when they do not naturally occur (as in *amplissimus* and *ornatissimus*), each thought or expression having its pendant, like ornaments which go in pairs.

The second main difference between Latin and English prose style is that in English the emphasis gravitates towards the end, while in Latin the more emphatic word always comes first. This is not, like the corresponding usage in English, a mere tendency, but a universal practice, which can be and is managed by the writer with exquisite skill, so that a Latin prose
sentence bears on its face its own emphasis, giving the same effect to the eye that the best reader or speaker in English can to the ear.

Thus the first paragraph of the oration for Roscius (above cited) shows its emphasis as follows: "I Suppose (conceding something he will presently contradict or explain) You (who do not, as I do, know or think of the state of things) wonder why it is that, etc., but the fact is (implied as the antithesis of the emphatic credo)," etc. Again, omnes is emphatic, i.e. "I am not the only one, but all would speak were it not for circumstances," which he proceeds to mention. Even videtis has an emphatic position: "who, as you see, are in attendance." Again, putant oportere defendi, i.e. "think (though they do nothing) ought to be averted by a defence, but to make the defence themselves," etc.

If we take the beginning of the oration for Milo, there is the same artistic arrangement: "Though I am afraid, gentlemen, that it is not quite becoming, when I get up to speak for a very brave man, to be alarmed, and that it is particularly unbecoming, when Titus Annius himself is more alarmed for the welfare of the state than for his own, that I in his case cannot show an equally lofty spirit, nevertheless this strange form of a strange court terrifies me as I gaze on it, for wherever my eyes fall they miss the customary appearance of the Forum and the old established style of courts."

It is only by attention to this feature of Latin style that the full force of the author, with all the implications, connotations, and hints, can be clearly seen.

1 As we might say, "I am afraid you won’t like it, but I have done so and so."
V. DELIVERY.

The delivery of a Latin oration was marked by a fire and force of which we have small conception. Though the Romans were an extremely dignified and formal race, yet beneath the surface they had all the violent emotions which we in modern times associate with the Mediterranean nations. The *actio* or delivery occupies one of the first places in ancient treatises on oratory (*actio in dicendo una dominatur*, de Or. III, lvi, 213). The range of expressed emotion was much wider than is usual with us, not only in pitch of voice and inflection of tone, but also in bodily activity, sometimes going beyond what the best orators of the time regarded as becoming. Violent movements of the arms, stamping of the feet, changes of position, gestures of the whole body, so that sometimes the knee would touch the ground, were not infrequent. The Latin language, however, did not have that violent and sudden stress with which we are familiar, and on which we depend for spasmodic force. It had instead a more sustained and singing tone, capable of infinite variations. The syllabic accent, too, was very slight, and almost merged in a kind of rhythmic ictus depending on the quantity of the syllables.

Hence particular attention was paid to the *numerus*, or succession of long and short syllables, so as to give, along with varying tones of emphasis, an agreeable musical cadence which is foreign to the spirit of most modern languages. The most emphatic words were indicated by an intensity of tone throughout, as in modern music, and the less emphatic, coming at the end, were pronounced with a full, orotund utterance, so as to round out the period, but with a descending stress rather than with a rising one such as we have in English. Such a close as *tēmēritās fīli cōmprōbāvit* was regarded as especially effective. So *quīn ējūsdēm hōmitīs sit qui imprōbōs prōbēt prōbōs imprōbārē* is praised by Cicero as an ideal cadence.
VI. THE ROMAN CONSTITUTION.

In the time of Cicero the Roman "State" had technically a republican constitution, that is, every citizen had a share in the government. But not every citizen had an equal share, partly from fixed constitutional principles, and partly from differentiations in social prominence which affected constitutional rights.

I. CITIZENSHIP AND ORDERS IN THE STATE.

Accordingly there were among Roman citizens three social (and in a manner political) ranks (ordines): the Senatorial Order (ordo senatorius), the Equestrian Order (ordo equestris), and the People (populus, in the narrower sense). The first two of these made up the Roman aristocracy.

I. SENATORIAL ORDER.—The Ordo Senatorius was strictly speaking only another name for the Senate, the members of which, by virtue of their life tenure of office, their privileges and insignia, and their esprit de corps, formed a kind of Peerage. The list of Senators, regularly numbering 300, was in early times made up by the Censors at their discretion from among those who had held high magistracies. But after the reforms of Sulla (b.c. 80) every person who had held the quaestorship—the lowest grade of the regular magistracy (see below, p. lix) — was lawfully entitled to a seat in the Senate. This aristocracy was therefore an official or bureaucratic class. Their number fluctuated, running up to five or six hundred.

Nobility, however, did not really depend on holding offices oneself, but on being descended from an ancestor who had held a curule office. When any person not so descended was chosen a magistrate, he was called a novus homo, and, though he of course became a member of the Senatorial Order, he was not regarded as a noble. His posterity, however, would belong to the nobility. But such instances were very uncommon; for the Senate and the magistrates had such control over the elections that it was very difficult for any person not already a member of the nobility to be chosen to any office entitling him to enter the Senate. Hence the Senatorial Order and the Nobility were practically identical, and "new men"

1 Whoever held any curule office—that is, dictator, consul, interrex, praetor, magister equitum, or curule ædile—secured to his posterity the jus imaginum; that is, the right to place in the hall and carry at funeral processions a wax mask of this ancestor, as well as of any other deceased members of the family of curule rank. (See Def. of Milo, sect. 33, p. 185, l. 14.)

2 Examples are Cato the Censor, Marius, and Cicero.
The Roman Constitution.

became necessarily identified with the class to which their posterity would belong, rather than that from which they themselves had come. This double relation of Cicero—a member of the Senate, but sprung from the Equestrian Order—goes a great way to explain what is inconsistent and vacillating in his political career.

II. EQUESTRIAN ORDER. — The title Equites was originally applied to the members of the eighteen centuries equitum equo publico under the Servian constitution, to whom a horse was assigned by the state, together with a certain sum of money yearly for its support, and who constituted the old Roman cavalry. Those who served equo publico had to have the equestrian census, i.e. possess a fortune of 400,000 sesterces ($20,000); and the horses were assigned by the Censors, as a rule, to the young men of senatorial families. These centuriae equitum were therefore composed of young noblemen. When they entered the Senate, they were (in the later years of the republic) obliged to give up the public horse. Therefore, on becoming Senators, they voted in the centuries of the first class, not with the Equites (see p. 1v, below). This aristocratic body had, however, long before Cicero’s time, ceased to serve in the field; they formed a parade corps (somewhat like the Royal Guards in England), from which active officers of the legion, tribuni militum, were taken.

During the time that the equites equo publico still served in the field as cavalry, another body grew up by their side, consisting of equites equo privato: that is, persons of the equestrian census (having a property of 400,000 sesterces), who had not received a horse from the state, but who volunteered with horses of their own. This body consisted mainly of young men of wealth who did not belong to noble (that is, senatorial) families. No very distinct line was, however, drawn between the two classes until the Lex Iudiciaria of C. Gracchus (b.c. 123), which prescribed that the judices should not, as heretofore, be taken from the Senators (see p. lxv), but from those who possessed the equestrian census, and at the same time were not members of the Senate. This law did not formally exclude nobles who were not members of the Senate; but the entire body of nobility was so far identified in spirit and interest with the Senate, that an antagonism immediately grew up between them and this new judicial class. A principal cause of the antagonism was that members of the Senate were prohibited from being engaged in any trade or business;

1 This requirement grew up only after the establishment of the equites equo privato.

2 When the Roman equites ceased to serve as cavalry, troops of horse were demanded of the allies; and in the time of Caesar we find that the Roman legion consisted exclusively of infantry, the cavalry being made up of such auxiliaries.
Introduction.

while, as has been shown above, the Senate, by its control over the elections, virtually filled its own vacancies, of course from the ranks of the nobility. Hence, as rich men of non-senatorial families were excluded from a political career, and so from the nobility, while Senators were excluded from a business life, there were formed during the last century of the republic two powerful aristocracies,—the nobles, or Senatorial Order, a governing aristocracy of rank, and the Equestrian Order, an aristocracy of wealth, corresponding to the moneyed aristocracy of our day. The name Ordo Equestris was given to the latter body because its members possessed the original equestrian census: that is, that amount of property which would have entitled them to a public horse. From the ranks of the nobility were taken the oppressive provincial governors: the Equestrian Order, on the other hand, furnished the publicani, the equally oppressive tax-gatherers.

The Equestrian Order, Ordo Equestris, is therefore not merely distinct from the centuriae equitum, but strongly contrasted with them. The former is the wealthy middle class, the latter are the young nobility. The term equites is sometimes applied to both indiscriminately, although the strictly correct term for the members of the Equestrian Order was judices.

III. Populus. —Below these two aristocratic orders, in estate and so in social position, were all the rest of the free-born citizens not possessing a census of 400,000 sesterces. Among these there was naturally great variety in fortune, cultivation, and respectability; but they all had a status superior to that of the libertini (freedmen) and the foreign residents. It was this third class which was under the control of the tribuni plebis and which by its turbulence brought on all the disturbances which ultimately resulted in the overthrow of the republic. It must not be supposed, however, that these humbler citizens were debarred from political preferment except by their want of money, and in fact many of them rose to positions of wealth and influence.

The populus (in the narrower sense) was often confounded with the plebs, but in reality the distinction between the plebs and the patricians was in Cicero’s time historical rather than political. The patricians had been originally a privileged class of hereditary nobility, entirely different from the later senatorial nobility; but only a few patrician families remained, and these, though still proud of their high birth, had no special privileges and had been practically merged in the Senatorial Order. Opposed to the patricians had been originally the plebs, a class of unknown origin (probably foreign residents) destitute of all political rights. These had gradually, in the long controversies of the earlier Republican times, acquired all the rights and privileges of full citizens, and a majority of the Senatorial and Equestrian Orders were of plebeian origin. In time plebs in an enlarged
The Roman Constitution.

sense and populus in its narrower acceptation had become synonymous, meaning the “third estate” or, in other words, all citizens not Senators or equites. Officially, however, Populus (in its wider sense) includes all Roman citizens.\(^1\)

**Roman Citizenship.**—Roman citizenship, like all rights that have grown up in a long period of time, included many minute details. The important points, however, may be included under two heads: (i) political rights, including those of voting (jus suffragii) and holding office (jus honorum), and (ii) civil rights, especially those securing personal freedom by the right of appeal (jus provocatio), etc., and by other privileges limiting the arbitrary power of magistrates (see remarks on the imperium, p. lviii, below). Among the civil rights were those of trade (commercia), intermarriage (connubii), making a will (testamentum), and others, which, though affecting the status of a man before the law, were unimportant in comparison with the great political and civil privileges first mentioned. Full citizens of Rome (cives optimo jure) enjoyed not only all the civil rights referred to, but also the jus suffragii et honorum; but many persons, not cives optimo jure, had important civil rights without being entitled to vote or hold office. The jus provocatio was especially sought after by foreigners as affording a powerful protection all over the world in times when the rights of common humanity were scantily recognized.

**Italian Towns.**—Roman citizenship was originally restricted to the inhabitants of the city and a small amount of adjacent territory. But as Rome enlarged her boundaries the rights of citizenship were extended, in different degrees, to the conquered Italians.

A native Italian town which lost its original independence and was absorbed in the Roman state, ceased to be a separate civitas, and became a municipium; its citizens now possessed Roman citizenship as well as that of their own town. This Roman citizenship was possessed in various degrees. Some municipia lost all rights of self-government, without receiving any political rights at Rome in their place: that is, their political existence was extinguished, and their citizens became mere passive citizens of Rome, with civil rights, but no political ones. A second class of towns retained their corporate existence, with the right of local self-government, but without the Roman franchise. The condition thus established was called jus Caeritum, because the Etruscan town of Cære was taken as the type. The most favored class of municipia retained all powers of self-government, with magistrates of their own election, at the same time being full citizens of Rome. If, as happened in many cases, colonists were sent from Rome (or Latium) to occupy the conquered territory, these retained

\(^1\) So in the formula for the Roman government: Senatus Populusque Romanus.
their full Roman citizenship though living at a distance from the city. Thus a class of towns called coloniae, possessing special privileges, grew up. After the Social War, which resulted (B.C. 90) in giving full Roman citizenship to the inhabitants of all the Italian towns not already enjoying it, there were practically but three classes of such towns: coloniae, municipia, and praefecturae. There was no longer any real distinction between the coloniae and the municipia, though the former were looked upon with more respect. The praefecturae, however, had not full rights of self-government, for the administration of justice was in the hands of prefects (praefecti) sent from the capital.

PROVINCIALS. — The foreign conquests of Rome were organized as fast as possible as provinces (provinciae). The native inhabitants of these would not be Roman citizens at all, unless citizenship, usually of the lowest grade, was specially conferred upon them. Thus St. Paul was a free-born citizen of Tarsus, for his father had in some way secured the lesser Roman citizenship, which conferred civil rights but did not carry with it the right of suffrage or any other political privileges (see p. liii, above).

FREEDMEN. — Besides the free-born citizens (ingenii), the Roman state included a large class of libertini or freedmen. Manumitted slaves became citizens, but their exact status was a standing subject of controversy in politics. In Cicero’s time they voted in the four city tribes, though there had been various attempts to make them eligible for membership in all the tribes so that their suffrages might count for more (see under Assemblies, p. lv, below). Throughout the history of the republic, there was a constant tendency to extend the suffrage, in spite of the efforts of the upper classes.

The government of this complex assemblage of citizens was in the hands of a still more complex system of magistrates and assemblies. As in our own day, we must distinguish the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial, though these various branches of the state authority were not so scrupulously kept separate as with us.

II. THE PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES.

The Legislative (or law-making) power proper resided in the Public Assemblies (comitia). There were, in Cicero’s time, two principal assemblies, both of them having as their basis the thirty-five local tribes into which the whole people were divided for administrative purposes.

I. COMITIA CENTURIATA. — The Comitia Centuriata, or great comitia, was the military organization of Servius Tullius endowed with new political powers at the foundation of the republic. Later it was re-
organized upon the basis of the thirty-five tribes. There is no precise statement as to either the time or the manner of this reorganization. It must, however, have taken place between the First and Second Punic Wars, and, according to one theory, was carried out in the following manner. The old division of the people into five classes (according to wealth)¹ being retained, for each tribe there were now formed two centuries of each class, one of seniores (above 45), one of juniores, making in all 350 centuries. To these were added 18 centuries of equites (the young men of senatorial families, see p. li), guilds of smiths, carpenters, hornblowers, and trumpeters, and a century of freedmen and capite censi (those who had no property) — 373 in all. Each century had one vote, determined by the majority of its voters. These comitia were regularly presided over by the consul; they elected all the higher magistrates, and had full power of making laws, as well as jurisdiction in criminal cases so far as this had not been transferred to the quaestiones perpetuae.²

II. Comitia Tributa. — Legislation had, before Cicero’s time, however, practically passed into the hands of the tribal assembly (Comitia Tributa). There were two distinct assemblies which passed under this name:

(a) The Comitia Tributa proper, an assembly of the entire people according to the thirty-five tribes (each tribe having one vote), which elected the inferior magistrates (curule aedile, quaestor, etc.), and was presided over by the praetor.

(b) The far more important tribal assembly of the plebeians exclusively, presided over by the Tribune of the People. Strictly speaking, this latter was not comitia, inasmuch as it was not composed of the whole people, populus, — the patricians being excluded from it. But these were now reduced to a few noble families, whose members would not have cared to take part in this democratic assembly even if they had been permitted; and by the Hortensian Law (b.c. 287) acts of this assembly, plebiscita, had received the validity of laws. This plebeian assembly elected the plebeian magistrates (tribunes, plebeian aediles). It was also the principal organ for making laws.

The Comitia Centuriata, which elected the higher magistrates, being originally a military organization, could only be convened outside the city, and accordingly met in the Campus Martius or parade-ground. The Comitia Tributa, however, being purely a civil assembly, usually met in the Forum, but could be convened in any suitable place.

III. Comitia Curiata. — A third assembly, the Comitia Curiata, more ancient than the other two, retained only certain formal functions,

¹ See p. lxii. ² See p. lxv.
especially that of ceremonially investing the consuls with the *imperium* or military authority (see p. lviii, below).\(^1\) It had no longer any real power or political importance. Membership in the *comitia curiata* was originally confined to patricians, but it is not clear whether this restriction was continued in Cicero's time.

**Contio.**—Besides these assemblies, there were meetings, theoretically for discussion, called *contiones*. A *contio* could be called by any magistrate who had a matter to lay before the people, and was held regularly in the *Comitium* or the Forum.\(^2\) After a *rogatio* (proposition of a law) had been offered, such a meeting was regularly convened in order that the voters might hear the arguments on both sides. After that, on the same or a subsequent occasion, the *comitia* voted on the bill, Yes or No, at a regular meeting for that purpose.

**III. THE SENATE.**

The Roman Senate (*senatus*), as its name indicates, was originally the "council of elders" (cf. the Homeric *βουλή γερήνων*), advisers of the king. It had, therefore, strictly speaking, no authority to make laws or to enforce their execution, and its votes were simply *consula*, i.e. matters agreed upon as advisable, and its power was *auctoritas*. When annual magistracies succeeded the regal power, this advisory function continued, but the influence of the Senate increased, and the increase went on until, in the third century B.C., this body came to be the actual (though not formal) governing power in the state, and its *consula* became *ordinances*, by which the Senate directed the administration of the whole state, though it still had no power to pass laws, and was itself subject to the laws. The organization of a new province, for example, was an executive measure, put in force not by a law of the people, but by an ordinance of the Senate; and in this ordinance was embodied the entire authority of Rome over the province, except so far as this was defined by general laws passed by the whole people.

It will thus be seen that the Senate, though originally a "council," had by the time of Cicero absorbed a great part of the legislative as well as the executive power in the state.

For membership in the Senate, see p. 1, above.

The Senate could only be called together by some magistrate regularly

---

\(^1\) This was done annually by passing a law called *lex curiata de imperio*. On such occasions the thirty *curiae* were represented by bailiffs (*lictores*).

\(^2\) For an example of an address at such a meeting see the Oration for the Manilian Law.
The Roman Constitution.

possessing the imperium (usually the Consul), or by the tribunes of the people (tribuni plebis); the magistrate who summoned it also presided, and laid before it (referre) the business for which it was convened. He might at this point give his own judgment. He then proceeded to ask (rogare) the Senators individually their opinions (sententiae). The order was to ask in their turns the consulares, praetorii, and aedilicii (that is, those who sat in the Senate by virtue of having held these offices respectively). It has been disputed whether the senatores pedarii—i.e. those who had held no curule office—had the jus sententiae, or right to debate. There are, however, numerous instances of their having taken part in discussion. If the annual election had already taken place,—which was usually in July, six months before the new magistrates assumed their offices,—the magistrates elect (designati) were called upon before their several classes. The princeps Senatus (see note, Cat. iii., sect. 10) was called upon first of all, when there were no consules designati. The presiding officer, however, had it in his power to vary the order, and honor or slight any Senator by calling upon him extra ordinem. For a deliberative oration, delivered in the Senate, see Catiline iv.

As the Senate was primarily a body of councillors, its business was as a rule laid before it in general terms, not in any special form for action: each Senator could, as he chose, give his judgment in full, by argument (sententiam dicere), or by simply expressing his assent to the judgment of another (verbo adsentiri). No Senator had a right to introduce any matter formally by motion, as with us, but it was possible for a Senator, when called on, to give his opinion on any subject not included in the questions referred. The vote was taken by a division (discessio), i.e. the Senators went to one side or the other of the house. When a majority had decided in favor of any sententia, it was written out in proper form by the secretaries (scribae), under the direction of the presiding magistrate, in the presence of some of its principal supporters (adesse scribundo), and promulgated. Cf. the closing sections of the Fourteenth Philippic (pp. 255, 256, below).

IV. THE EXECUTIVE.

The Consuls.—After the expulsion of the kings, their absolute authority (imperium), both in peace and war, was vested in two Consuls (originally praetores). Gradually, however, these autocratic powers were limited by various checks, so that in one sense a Consul had no more power than the president of a modern republic. He could, it is true, do anything in his year of office without lawful question from anybody; yet, as he could be called to account at the end of his term, any violation of the constitution
was extremely dangerous. Particularly was this true in regard to objections from any one of the ten tribunes.1 The danger of transgressing this limitation was so immediate that it was rarely incurred, and practically in almost all cases the "veto" (intercessio) of a tribune was sufficient to stop any action on the part of the curule magistrates. Another limitation on the consular power came from the curious Roman arrangement of co-ordinate magistrates or "colleagues." The objection of one consul was sufficient to annul any act of the other. This principle also applied to other magistracies, so that the wheels of government could be stopped by any colleague of equal rank. To override such an objection was an act of unconstitutional violence, which, however, was often practised when public opinion could be relied on to sustain the illegal action. In practice, the two consuls either took turns in the administration (sometimes alternating month by month) or agreed upon a division of functions.

The consuls were regularly elected in July and entered upon their office on the first day of the following January. They possessed two kinds of authority,—potestas, or power in general (which all magistrates had in some degree), and imperium,2 military or sovereign power, as of a general in the field. This imperium was originally exercised by the consuls, not only in the army but in the city, so that they had absolute authority of life or death; but this was limited, early in the history of the republic, by the Lex Valeria, which gave every citizen the right of appeal (jus provocationis) to the comitia centuriata (see p. 321, below) against a sentence of capital or corporal punishment, and later by the Lex Porcia, which forbade the scourging of citizens. By the Lex Sempronia of Caius Gracchus the right of appeal in capital cases was established even against the military imperium.3 In other respects, however, the military imperium remained practically absolute, but it could not be exercised inside the walls, except by virtue of the senatus consultum, "Dent operam consules ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat," which revived the ancient powers of the consuls and was equivalent to a declaration of martial law.4 After the Sullan reforms (B.C. 80) the consuls did not receive the military imperium until their year of office had expired and they were about to set out for their provinces.5 The civil powers of the consuls were analogous to those of any chief

1 See p. lxii.
2 Of the other regular magistrates only the prætors possessed the imperium (see p. lxix). The imperium was formally conferred on the consuls by the comitia curiata (see p. lvi).
3 Cf. Crucifixion of a Roman Citizen, sect. 6.
4 See note on Cat. l., sect. 2 (p. 100, l. 12).
5 See p. lxi.
magistrate. Most important among them were the right to call together,
consult, and preside over the Senate, and the right to convene the comitia
centuriata and preside over the election of the higher curule magistrates.
For the consular auspicia, see p. lxiii, below.

PRÆTORIS. — Praetor was the original Italic title of the consuls, but, as
the result of the agitation for the Licinian Laws, in B.C. 366, a special magis-
trate of that name was elected "who administered justice, a colleague of
the consuls and elected under the same auspices."¹ Gradually other præ-
tors were added, until in the time of Cicero there were eight. They were
essentially judicial officers, and their functions were assigned by lot.² As
curule magistrates, however, they could on occasion command armies or
assist the consuls in emergencies (see Cat. iii. 5), and were assigned as
proprætors to provinces abroad after their year of office.³ Like the consuls,
they were regularly elected at the comitia centuriata in July and began to
serve on the first of the following January.

QUÆSTORIS. — The quaestors (quaestores), or public treasurers, were in
Cicero's time twenty in number. Two (called quaestores urbani) had charge
of the treasury and archives at Rome, while the others were assigned to the
several military commanders and provincial governors, to serve as quarter-
masters and paymasters. The quaestors entered upon office on Dec. 5,
when they drew lots to determine their respective places of service.⁴

CURSUS HONORUM. — No one could be chosen praetor until he had
been quaestor, or consul until he had been praetor. These three magis-
tracies, then, formed a career of office — the so-called cursus honorum —
which it was the aim of every ambitious Roman to complete as soon as
possible. To be elected quaestor a man had to be at least 30 years old,⁵ and
the lowest legal ages for the praetorship and the consulship were 40 and 43
respectively. The consulship could in no case be held until three years
after the praetorship. Consuls and praetors were curule magistrates, but
this was not the case with the quaestor. The office of curule ædile (see
below) was often held between the questorship and the praetorship, but it
was not a necessary grade in the cursus honorum. The minimum age for
this office was the twenty-seventh year.

¹ He was, however, inferior in rank to the consul, who had major potestas.
² See p. lxv.
³ See p. lxi.
⁴ They were originally appointed by the consuls, but in Cicero's time were elected
by the comitia tributa. The practical management of the treasury was with the clerks
(scribas quaestorii), as in our modern civil service. These formed a permanent and
⁵ In the time of the Gracchi the age was 27.
Introduction.

AEDILES. — The aediles (from aedes, a temple) were four magistrates, who had the general superintendence of the police of the city, criminal jurisdiction with the power of imposing fines, the care of the games, public buildings, etc. They did not form a board (collegium), but were of two grades, two being necessarily plebeians, while the other two, the curule aediles, who ranked with the higher magistrates, might be patricians. The aedileship was not a necessary step in a political career, but it was eagerly sought, between the quaestorship and the praetorship, by ambitious men, for the reason that the superintendence of the public games gave great opportunity for gaining popular favor. A certain sum was appropriated from the public treasury for these games; but an aedile who wished to rise to higher positions, and not to be thought mean, took care to add a good sum from his own pocket.  

LICTORS, INSIGNIA, etc. — The consuls and praetors were accompanied by special officers called lictors (lictores), who were at the same time a symbol of the supreme power and the immediate ministers of the will of the magistrates. They carried a bundle of rods and an axe bound together (the fasces), 2 to inflict the punishment of flogging and death according to the regular Roman mode of execution. Each consul had twelve lictors, each praetor had six. After the right of appeal was established (see p. lviii, above), the lictors did not carry the axe inside the city. Besides the "imperial" lictors, all magistrates were attended by ministers of various kinds, viatores (summoners), praecones (criers), and slaves. All the curule magistrates wore as a mark of authority the toga praetexta (white with a crimson border), and the latus clavus (or broad stripe of crimson) on the front of the tunic. As commanders of armies, they wore instead of the toga the paludamentum, a kind of cloak entirely of crimson. In fact, the majesty of the law was symbolized in the most striking manner in the case of all magistrates except the tribunes, 3 who, as champions of the plebs, wore no distinguishing dress, the quaestors and the plebeian aediles.

PROCONSULS AND PROPRÆTORS. — All the magistrates so far mentioned were elected annually. When it was desired to retain the services of a consul or a praetor after his term had expired, his imperium was extended (prorogatum) by the Senate, and he was known as a proconsul or propraetor. It was only the military imperium that was thus prorogued, 4 not the civil

1 Cf. Impeachment of Verres, sects. 37-40 (pp. 41, 42); Plunder of Syracuse, sect. 19 (p. 58, l. 2-5).
2 See Fig. 25, p. 340, below.
3 See p. lxi.
4 Sometimes a private citizen was invested with the imperium and called proconsul (see Manil. Law, sect. 62).
power. Thus the proconsul had no authority within the city, and could not, like the consul, call together the Senate or an assembly of the people.

As the "state" grew, it became customary to commit the government of conquered provinces to proconsuls and praetors, and to this end the prorogation of the imperium for a second year became regular. After the time of Sulla, all provinces were so governed,¹ one of his laws providing that the consuls and praetors should set out for their provinces immediately on the expiration of their term of office in the city.² No difference was made between the power of a proconsul and that of a praetor. Both officers had the full military and civil command and were almost absolute monarchs, except for their liability to be afterwards called to account (cf. p. lvii, above). Their opportunities for plunder were almost unlimited.³ Their power, however, did not extend to the city itself, in which they were mere private citizens. Hence it often happened that a commander, on returning from his province, remained outside the city so as to retain his military imperium for some reason or other.

Censors.—The censors (censores) were two in number, elected from men of consular dignity (consulares), originally at a minimum interval of four years, afterwards once in five years,—the interval called a lustrum,—and holding office for eighteen months. They ranked as magistratus maiores, but did not possess the imperium, and had no power to convene either the Senate or an assembly of the people. Their functions were—(1) to inspect the registry of citizens of every class and order; (2) to punish immorality, by removal from the Senate, the equestrian centuries, or the Tribe (nota censorship, infamia, ignominia); (3) to superintend the finances (giving out contracts for collecting the revenues) and the public works. In the intervals of the censorship, these last were under the care of the ædiles (see p. ix, above). Sulla tactfully abolished the office of censor, but it was revived in the consulship of Pompey and Crassus, B.C. 70.

The property registration, of which the censors had charge, was called census, and on it depended not only taxation but the position of a citizen in the centuriae (see p. lv, above, on the comitia centuriata). The classes under the census were divided as follows:

¹ After the Sullan reforms (B.C. 80) the military imperium was not enjoyed by the consuls and praetors until their year of civil magistracy had expired.
² This arrangement was changed by a law of Pompey (B.C. 52) which provided that five years should intervene between the magistracy and the provincial government. See Life of Cicero, p. xxiii, above.
³ Cf. Impeachment of Verres.
Introduction.

First class: having property valued at 100,000 asses or more.
Second class: " " " 75,000 " " "
Third class: " " " 50,000 " " "
Fourth class: " " " 25,000 " " "
Fifth class: " " " 11,000 " " 

The census of a Roman eques was, in Cicero's time, 400,000 sesterces, and this provision was one of long standing.

Tribuni Plebis.—Side by side with the "kingly" magistrates there had arisen a class of magistrates of the people whose only privileges originally were prohibitive, but who had come to have great power in the state.

The Tribuni Plebis (or Plebi), ten in number and elected by the Comitia Tributa, were the magistrates of that portion of the people (a state within the state) known as the Plebs. The plebeians at this epoch, however, composed the whole people, with the exception of the few families of the patrician aristocracy (such gentes as the Cornelian, Julian, æmilian, Claudian).¹ Not being technically magistrates of the city or the whole people, but only of a single class, the tribunes did not possess the imperium, but only potestas, had no real executive power, and indeed were not magistrates at all in the strict sense of the term. On the other hand, their persons were held sacred, and they had two very important and wide-reaching functions: 1. The right of interfering, jus intercedendi ("veto"), to arrest almost any act of another magistrate. (This right practically extended to a veto on legislation, elections, and ordinances of the Senate, these being all under the direction of magistrates.) 2. The right to hold the assembly of the plebs, organized by tribes. In this assembly, known as comitia tributa, the plebeian magistrates (tribunes and plebeian ædiles)² were chosen, and laws were passed, plebiscita, which of course were originally binding only upon the plebs, but which, by the Hortensian Law (b.c. 287), received the force of leges (see p. lv, above); fines were likewise imposed by this assembly.

Out of these original powers had been developed a very extensive criminal jurisdiction, which made the tribunes and ædiles the chief prosecuting officers of the republic, the tribunes acting in cases of a political character. This order of things continued until the time of Sulla, when the administration of criminal justice was entrusted to the standing courts, quaestiones perpetuae, established by him (see p. lxx, below). But Sulla's provisions were abolished by Pompey (b.c. 70), the people fancying that the corruptions of the courts could be remedied by restoring this power to

¹See p. lii. ²See p. lx.
The Roman Constitution.

The tribunes. The tribunes also had authority to convene the Senate and bring business before it, preside, and take part in debate. These privileges they acquired very early, by irregular practice passing into custom, rather than by any special enactment.

The Auspices.—The absolute continuity of the government, which was more necessary at Rome than elsewhere, on account of a kind of theocratic idea in the constitution, was secured by a curious contrivance. The "regular succession" in Roman magistrates was as rigid as later in the Church. The welfare of the state was supposed to depend upon the favor of the gods, and this could only be transferred from one officer to another by an election which was practically a religious ceremony in which both officers took part. This favor, technically known as the auspicia, would lapse unless the election and inauguration were rightly performed. The ceremony consisted in taking the auspices, a regular process of religious divination by the flight of birds, etc., according to a very antiquated ritual (see below).

Augurs.—The magistrates alone were authorized to consult the auspices, that is, to observe the various signs by which the gods were supposed to declare their will with regard to the state. The interpretation of the auspices, however, which had been developed into an extremely technical science (jus augurium), was in the hands of a much honored body (collegium) of distinguished citizens, called augurs (augures). These were not themselves magistrates, but simply the official interpreters of the jus augurium, which they alone were supposed to know. Since all important public acts (especially the holding of the comitia) were done auspiciato (i.e., under authority of the auspices), the augurs naturally came to have great political influence. Their interpretation and advice could be disregarded, but such disregard was at the risk of the magistrate and was almost sure to affect his popularity, especially if misfortune followed. The augurs held office for life. Originally they had the right to fill vacancies on their board, but later such vacancies were sometimes filled by election by the people. Cicero himself became an augur, B.C. 53.

Interrex.—Whenever there was a suspension of legal authority, by vacancy of the chief magistracy, it was understood that the auspicia—which were regularly in possession of the magistrates—were lodged (in accordance with the most ancient custom) with the patrician members of the Senate until new magistrates should be inaugurated. The renewal of the regular order of things was begun by the patrician senators coming together and appointing one of their own number as interrex. He held

1 See Philippic xiv., sect. 14, and note.
2 The rule in this matter was several times changed by law.
Introduction.

office for five days, as chief magistrate of the commonwealth and possessor of the auspicio; then he created a successor, who might hold the comitia for the election of consuls, but who usually created another successor for that purpose.

DICTATOR. — The dictator was an extraordinary magistrate, possessing absolute power, appointed by the consuls, at the instance of the Senate, in times of great public danger. Properly he held office for but six months. The laws of appeal, and other safeguards of individual liberty, had at first no force against this magistrate. In later times (after B.C. 202) dictators were no longer appointed, but instead the Senate, when occasion arose, invested the consuls with dictatorial power.¹ Sulla, and afterwards Cæsar, revived the name and authority of the dictatorship; but in their case the office became equivalent to absolute sovereignty, since each of them was appointed dictator for life (perpetuo). The Magister Equitum, appointed by the Dictator, stood next in command to him and also had the imperium.

V. THE COURTS.

Our division of legal business into civil and criminal, though not exactly corresponding to the Roman classification of cases as causae privatae and causae publicae, still affords the most convenient basis for an understanding of the ancient courts.

In CIVIL CASES between individual citizens as well as foreign residents, the jurisdiction, originally belonging to the king, was, on the establishment of the Republic transferred to the consuls, but in the times with which we are especially concerned, it rested with the praetors. The praetor urbanus had charge of all civil cases between Roman citizens; the praetor peregrinus, of all civil suits to which an alien was a party. Civil processes were various and complicated, and, since none of the orations in this edition were spoken in such cases, they may be left out of account here.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION also originally rested with the king, and, later, with the magistrates (consuls, etc.) who succeeded him. But by the various laws concerning appeal, the trial of all important offences was transferred to the assemblies of the people. In accordance with its origin the jurisdiction of these bodies was always theoretically an appellant jurisdiction. The case was supposed first to be decided by the magistrate, who, having given notice (diem dicere) to the defendant (reus), brought forward a bill (rogatio) enacting the punishment. If the case was a capital one, i.e. involving the life or status of a Roman citizen, it was brought before the comitia centuriata convened by the magistrate for the purpose, and decided like any other question. It would appear that any curule magistrate as

¹ See p. Iviii.
The Roman Constitution.

well as the tribunes could take such action. If the case involved only a fine, it was tried before the comitia tributa by an aedile or tribune.

These methods of trial were practically superseded after the time of Sulla by the establishment of the standing courts (see below). They were, however, sometimes revived, as in Cicero's own case.

It had always been competent for the people to establish a quaestio or investigation to try persons suspected of crimes (quaestiones extraordinariae). After the analogy of this proceeding, Sulla established standing courts (quaestiones perpetuae) differing from previous quaestiones only in that they were continuous instead of being appointed upon any particular occasion. It was before these that most crimes were tried.¹ Examples of such trials are found in Rosc. Am. (p. 1) and Verres (p. 26).

Such a court consisted of a presiding judge, quaesitor (praetor, or judex questionis), who caused a jury (judices) to be impannelled and sworn (hence called jurati), varying in number in the different courts and at different times, to try the case under his presidency. These judices were drawn by lot from a standing body (judices selecti), the exact number of which is unknown,² and a right of challenging existed as with us. This body was originally made up from the Senatorial Order, but a law of C. Gracchus (B.C. 123) provided that the judices should be taken from non-Senators who possessed the equestrian census (see p. lxii, above). From this time the Senators and the Equites contended for the control of the courts. Sulla restored to the Senators the exclusive privilege of sitting as judices (B.C. 80), but the Aurelian Law (B.C. 70) provided that the jurors should be taken, one-third from the Senators and two-thirds from the Equestrian Order, and that one-half of the Equites chosen (i.e. one-third of the whole number of judices) should have held the office of Tribunus Aerarius (i.e. president of one of the thirty-five local tribes, see p. liv, above). This regulation remained in force until the dictatorship of Cæsar, B.C. 45, when this decuria of Tribuni Aerarii was abolished. A majority of the jurors decided the verdict. The president had no vote, nor did he decide the law of the case: he had merely charge of the proceedings as a presiding magistrate. (Cf. Verr. i. 32, for a hint at his powers.) For the method of voting, see note on Defence of Milo, p. 177, l. 19.

¹ Sulla's quaestiones perpetuae were eight or ten in number. Six of these—Repudii (extortion), Ambitus (bribery), Peculatus (embezzlement), Majestas (treason), de Sicariis et Veneficiis (murder), and probably Falsi (counterfeiting and fraud)—were presided over by six of the eight pretors. For the other two (or four), ex-aediles (aedilicii) were appointed to preside as judices quaestionis.

² For cases of extortion the number was specially fixed by the Lex Acilia at four hundred and fifty, from whom fifty were chosen as jurors.
SELECT ORATIONS OF CICERO.

DEFENCE OF ROSCIUS.

(Pro Sex. Roscio Amerino.)

B.C. 80.

Sextus Roscius was a rich and respected citizen of Ameria, an Umbrian town (municipium) about fifty miles north of Rome. He had a taste for city life, and spent most of his time at the capital, where he was on intimate terms with some of the highest families, especially the Metelli and Scipios. Meantime his son Sextus, who certainly lacked his father's cultivated tastes, and who was accused by his enemies of rudeness and clownishness, had charge of the extensive family estates at Ameria.

Sometime during the dictatorship of Sulla (probably in the autumn of 81 B.C.) the elder Roscius was murdered one evening as he was returning from a dinner party. The murder was no doubt procured, or at least connived at, by one Titus Roscius Magnus, his fellow-townsman and enemy. However that may be, the name of the murdered man was put upon the proscription-list by a freedman and favorite of Sulla, one Chrysogonus, who bought his confiscated estates at auction at a nominal price. Three of these estates (there were thirteen in all)
he transferred to a certain Titus Roscius Capito, another townsman and enemy of the deceased, and a leading man at Ameria; the remainder he put in charge of Magnus as his agent. The younger Sextus, a man of forty, thus robbed of his patrimony, had recourse to his father’s friends in Rome for protection and help. The three conspirators, fearing that they might be compelled to disgorge, resolved to secure themselves by accusing him of his father’s murder. This they did through a professional prosecutor (accusator) named Erucius, who undertook the legal formalities of the prosecution.

The aristocratic friends of Roscius, not daring to brave the creature of the dictator, but unwilling to leave their guest-friend (hostes) undefended, prevailed upon Cicero, then young and ambitious, to undertake the case. To oppose Chrysogonus was an act that called for disinterested courage, and nothing in Cicero’s career is more to his credit. By his successful conduct of the case he obtained the well-merited rank of a leader among the rising advocates of Rome. The Defence of Roscius was the first of Cicero’s public orations or pleas; and it is criticised by the author himself in his Orator, ch. 30.

Cicero’s Apology for Appearing in the Defence.

CREDO ego vos, judices, mirari quid sit quod, cum tot summi oratores hominesque nobilissimi sedeant, ego potissimum surrexerim, qui neque aetate neque ingenio neque auctoritate sim cum his, qui sedeant, comparandus. Omnes hi quos videtis adesse, in hac causa injuriam novo scelere confessam putant oportere defendi, defendere ipsi propter iniquitatem temporum non audent; ita fit ut adsint prop-terea quod officium sequuntur, taceant autem idcirco quia periculum vitant.

2. Quid ergo? Audacissimus ego ex omnibus? Minime. At tanto officiosior quam ceteri? Ne istius quidem laudis ita sim cupidus, ut aliis eam praereptam velim. Quae me igitur res praeter ceteros impulit, ut causam Sex. Rosci recuperem? Quia, si quis horum dixisset, quos videtis adesse, in quibus summa auctoritas est atque amplitudō, si verbum de re publica fecisset, — id quod in hac causa fieri necesse est, — multo plura dixisse quam dixisset put-
Defence of Roscius.

retur: 3. ego etiamsi omnia quae dicenda sunt libere dixero, nequaquam tamen similiter oratio mea exire atque in volgus emanare poterit. Deinde, quod ceterorum neque dictum obscurum potest esse, propter nobilitatem et amplitudinem, neque temere dicto concedi, propter aetatem et prudentiam: ego si quid liberius dixero, vel occultum esse, propterea quod nondum ad rem publicam accessi, vel ignosci adulescentiae poterit, — tametsi non modo ignoscendi ratio, verum etiam cognoscendi consuetudo jam de civitate sublata est.

4. Accedit illa quoque causa, quod a ceteris forsit an ita petatum sit ut dicerent, ut utrumvis salvo officio facere se posse arbitrarentur: a me autem ei contenderunt, qui apud me et amicitia et beneficiis et dignitate plurimum possunt, quorum ego nec benevolentiam erga me ignorare, nec auctoritatem aspernari, nec voluntatem neglegere debeam. His de causis ego huic causae patronus exstiti, non electus unus qui maximo ingenio, sed relictus ex omnibus qui minimo periculo possem dicere; neque uti satis firmo praesidio defensus Sex. Roscius, verum uti ne omnino desertus esset.

Character of the Elder Roscius, the Murdered Man.

VI. 5. Sex. Roscius, pater hujusce, municeps Amerinus fuit, cum genere et nobilitate et pecunia non modo sui municipi verum etiam ejus vicinitatis facile primus, tum gratia atque hospitiis florens hominum nobilissimorum. 25 Nam cum Metellis, Servillis, Scipionibus erat ei non modo hospitium, verum etiam domesticus usus et consuetudo; quas (ut aequum est) familias honestatis amplitudinisque gratia nomino. Itaque ex omnibus suis commodis hoc solum filio reliquit: nam patrimonium domestici praedones 30 vi ereptum possident, fama et vita innocentis ab hospitibus amicisque paternis defenditur. 6. Is cum omni tempore nobilitatis fator fuisset, tum hoc tumultu proximo, cum
omnia nobilium dignitas et salus in discrimen veniret, praeter ceteros in ea vicinitate eam partem causamque opera, studio, auctoritate defendit: et enim rectum putabat pro eorum honestate se pugnare, propter quos ipse hones-
tissimus inter suos numerabatur. Posteaquam victoria con-
stituta est, ab armisque recessimus, — cum proscriberentur
hominis, atque ex omni regione caperentur ei qui adversarii
fuisse putabantur, — erat ille Romae frequens; in foro et in
ore omnium cotidie versabantur, magis ut exspectaret victoria
nobilitatis videretur, quam timere ne quid ex ea calamitatis
sibi accideret.

His Old Feud with the Titi Rosci.

7. Erant ei veteres inimicitiae cum duobus Rosciis Ame-
rinis, quorum alterum sedere in accusatorum subselliis video,
alterum tria hujusce praedia possidere audio. Quas inimi-
citias si tam cavere putuisset, quam metuere solebat, viveret.
Neque enim, judices, injuria metuebat. Nam duo isti sunt
T. Roscii, quorum alteri Capitoni cognomen est, iste qui
adest Magnus vocatur, homines hujus modi: alter pluri-
marum palmarum vetus ac nobilis gladiator habetur, hic
autem nuper se ad eum lanistam contulit; quique ante
hanc pugnam tiro esset, [quod sciam,] facile ipsum magis-
trum scelere audaciaque superavit.

The Murder.

VII. 8. Nam cum hic Sex. Roscius esset Ameriae, T.
autem iste Roscius Romae, — cum hic filius adsiduus in
praediis esset, cumque se voluntate patris rei familiari vitae-
que rusticae dedisset, iste autem frequens Romae esset, —
occiditur ad balneas Palacinis rediens a cena Sex. Roscius.
Spero ex hoc ipso non esse obscurum, ad quem suspicio
malefici pertineat: verum id, quod adhuc est suspiciosum,
nisi perspiciuum res ipsa fecerit, hunc adfinem culpae judi-
catote.
SULLA.
(Bust in the Vatican.)
Defence of Roscius.

The News Brought to his Enemies at Ameria.

9. Occiso Sex. Roscio, primus Ameriam nuntiat Mallius Glauca quidam, homo tenuis, libertinus, cliens et familiaris istius T. Rosci, et nuntiat domum non fili, sed T. Capitonis inimici; et cum post horam primam noctis occisis esset, primo diluculo nuntius hic Ameriam venit. Decem horis nocturnis sex et quinquaginta milia passuum cisibus pervolvavit, non modo ut exoptatum inimico nuntium primus adferret, sed etiam cruorem inimici quam recentissimum telumque paulo ante e corpore extractum ostenderet.

The Conspiracy to Seize his Property.


Sulla not Implicated.

12. Haec omnia, judices, imprudente L. Sulla facta esse certo scio; neque enim mirum — cum eodem tempore et ea quae praeterita sunt et ea quae videntur instare praeperet,
cum et pacis constituendae rationem et belli gerendi potestatem solus habeat, cum omnes in unum spectent, unus omnia gubernet, cum tot tantisque negotiis distentus sit ut respirare libere non possit — si aliquid non animadvertat, cum praesertim tam multi occupationem ejus obser
tum tempusque auctupentur, ut, simul atque ille despererit, aliquid hujusmodi moliantur. Huc accedit, quod quamvis ille felix sit, sicut est, tamen [in] tanta felicitate nemo potest esse, in magna familia qui neminem neque servum neque libertum improbum habeat.

The Younger Roscius Dispossessed.

13. Interea iste T. Roscius, vir optimus, procurator Chrysogoni, Ameriam venit; in praedia hujus invadit; hunc miserum, luctu perditum, qui nondum etiam omnia paterno funeri justa solvisset, nudum eicit; domo atque focis patriis disque penatibus praecepterum, judices, exturbat; ipse amplissimae pecuniae fit dominus. Qui in sua re fuisset egentissimus, erat, ut fit, insolens in aliena. Multa palam domum suam auferebat, plura clam de medio removebat; non paucarum suis adjectis large effusaeque donabat; reliqua constituta auctione vendebat; quod Amerinis usque eo visum est indignum, ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret.

Protest by Delegates of Ameria.

IX. 14. Etenim multa simul ante oculos versabantur: mors hominis florentissimi Sex. Rosci crudelissima, fili autem ejus egestas indignissima, cui de tanto patrimonio praedo iste nefarius ne iter quidem ad sepulcrum patrium reliquisset, bonorum emptio flagitiosa, possessio, furta, rapi
dae, donationes. Nemo erat qui non ardere illa omnia mallet, quam videre in Sex. Rosci viri optimi atque honestissimi bonis jactantem se ac dominantem T. Roscium. 15. Itaque decurionum decretum statim fit, ut decem primi pro-
ficiscantur ad L. Sullam, doceantque eum qui vir Sex. Roscius fuerit; conquerantur de istorum scelere et injuriis; orent ut et illius mortui famam et fili innocentis fortunas conservatas velit. Atque ipsum decretum, quaeso, cognoscite. [Decretum Decurionum.]

The Delegates Hoodwinked by the Conspirators.

Legati in castra veniunt. Intellegitur, judices, id quod jam ante dixi, imprudente L. Sulla scelera haec et flagitia fieri. Nam statim Chrysogonus et ipse ad eos accedit et homines nobilis adlegat, ab eis qui penterent ne ad Sullam adirent, et omnia Chrysogonum quae vellent esse facturum i dk pollicercentur. 16. Usque adeo autem ille pertimuerat, ut mori mallet quam de his rebus Sullam doceri. Homines antiqui, qui ex sua natura ceteros fingerent, cum ille confirmaret sese nomen Sex. Rosci de tabulis exempturum, praedia vacua filio traditurum, cumque id ita futurum T. 15 Roscius Capito, qui in decem legatis erat, appromitteret, crediderunt; Ameriam re inorata reverterunt. Ac primo rem differre cotidie ac procrastinare isti coeperunt; deinde aliquanto lentius, nihil agere atque deludere; postremo—id quod facile intellectum est—insidias vitae hujusce [Sex. 20 Rosci] parare, neque sese arbitrari posse diutius alienam pecuniam domino incolumi obtinere.

The Younger Roscius Takes Refuge with Friends at Rome.

X. 17. Quod hic simul atque sensit, de amicorum cognatarumque sententia Romam confugit, et sese ad Caeciliam [Nepotis filiam], quam honoris causa nomino, contulit, qua 25 pater usus erat plurimum; in qua muliere, judices, etiam nunc (id quod omnes semper existimaverunt) quasi exempli causa vestigia antiqui offici remanent. Ea Sex. Roscium inopem, ejectum, domo atque expulsum ex suis bonis, fugientem latronum tela et minas, recepit domum, hospitique 30
oppresso jam desperatoque ab omnibus opitulata est. E jus
virtute, fide, diligentia factum est, ut hic potius vivus in reos
quam occisus in proscriptos referretur.

A Trumped-up Charge of Parricide is Brought.

18. Nam postquam isti intellexerunt summa diligentia
vitam Sex. Rosci custodiri, neque sibi ullam caedis faci-
undae potestatem dari, consilium ceperunt plenum sceleris
et audaciae, ut nomen hujus de parridio deferrent, ut ad
eam rem aliquem accusatorem veterem compararent, qui de
ea re posset dicere aliquid, in qua re nulla subesset suspicio;
denique ut, quoniam crimen non poterant, tempore ipso
pugnarent. Ita loqui homines: quod judicia tam diu facta
non essent, condemnari eum oportere, qui primus in judicium
adductus esset; huic autem patronos propter Chrysogoni
gratiam defuturos; de bonorum venditione et de ista socie-
tate verbum esse facturum neminem; ipso nomine parricidi
et atrocitate criminis, fore ut hic nullo negotio tolleretur,
cum ab nullo defensus esset. Hoc consilio atque adeo hac
amentia impulsi, quem ipsi cum cuperent non potuerunt
occidere, eum jugulandum vobis tradiderunt.

Wretched Condition of the Defendant.

20 XI. 19. Quid primum querar? aut unde potissimum,
judices, ordiar? aut quod aut a quibus auxilium petam?
Deorumne immortalmum, popoline Romani, vestramne, qui
summam potestatem habitis, hoc tempore fidem implorem?
Pater occisus nefarie, domus obsessa ab inimicis, bona
adempta, possessa, direpta, fili vita infesta, saepe ferro
atque insidiis appetita, — quid ab his tot maleficiis sceleris
abesse videtur? Tamen haec aliis nefariis cumulant atque
adaugent: crimen incredibile confindunt, testis in hunc et
accusatores hujusce pecunia comparant. Hanc condicionem
misero ferunt, ut optet, utrum malit cervices Roscio dare,
an, insutus in culeum, per summum dedecus vitam amittere. Patronos huic defuturos putaverunt: desunt: qui libere dicat, qui cum fide defendat, — id quod in hac causa est satis, — quoniam quidem suscepi, non deest profecto, judices.

Three Things Make against the Defendant.


Enormity of the Charge.

21. Occidisse patrem Sex. Roscius arguitur. Scelestum, di immortales! ac nefarium facinus, atque ejus modi, quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur. Eternim si, id quod praecclare a sapientibus dicitur, voltu saepe laeditur pietas, quod supplicium satis acre reperietur in eum qui mortem obtulerit parenti, pro quo mori ipsum, si res postularet, jura divina atque humana cogeant? In hoc tanto, tam atroci, tam singulari maleficio, quod ita raro exstitit ut, si quando auditum sit, portenti ac prodigisimile numeretur, quibus tandem tu, C. Eruci, argumentis accusato-orem censes uti oportere? Nonne et audaciam ejus qui in crimen vocetur singulararem ostendere, et mores feros, immemque naturam, et vitam vitiiis flagitiisque omnibus deditam,
denique omnia ad perniciem profligata atque perdita? quorum tu nihil in Sex. Roscium, ne obiciendi quidem causa, contulisti.

Improbability from the Character of the Defendant.


Absence of Motive.

23. Quae res igitur tantum istum furorem Sex. Roscio objectit? 'Patri' inquit 'non placebat.' Quam ob causam? Necesse est enim eam quoque justam et magnam et perspicuum fuisses: nam, ut illud incredibile est, mortem oblatam esse patri a filio sine plurimis et maximis causis, sic hoc veri simile non est, odio fuisse parenti filium, sine causa multis et magnis et necessariis. Rursus igitur eodem revertamur, et quaeramus quae tanta vitia fuerint in unico filio, quare is patri displiceret. At perspicuum est nullum fuisset. Pater igitur amens, qui odisset eum sine causa quem procrearat. At is quidem fuit omnium constantissimus. Ergo illud jam perspicuum profecto est, si neque amens pater neque perditus filius fuerit, neque odi causam patri neque sceleris filio fuisset.
XXII. 24. De parricidio causa dicitur: ratio ab accusatore reddita non est, quam ob causam patrem filius occiderit. Quod in minimis noxiis, et in his levioribus peccatis quae magis crebra et jam prope cotidiana sunt, maxime et primum quaeritur, — quae causa malefici fuerit,— id Eruclus in parricidio quaerit non putat oportere. In quo scelere, judices, etiam cum multae causae convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur, tamen non temere creditur, neque levi conjectura res penditur, neque testis incertus auditur, neque accusatoris ingenio res judicatur: cum multa antea commissa maleficia, cum vita hominis perditissima, cum singularis audacia ostendatur necesse est, neque audacia solum, sed summus furor atque amentia.

25. Haec cum sint omnia, tamen existent oportet expressa sceleris vestigia,— ubi, qua ratione, per quos, quo tempore maleficium sit admissum; quae nisi multa et manifesta sunt, profecto res tam scelesta, tam atrox, tam nefaria credi non potest. Magna est enim vis humanitatis; multum valet communio sanguinis; reclamitat istius modi suspicionibus ipsa natura; portentum atque monstrum certissimum est, esse aliquem humana specie et figura, qui tantum immanitatem bestias vicerit, ut propter quos hanc suavissimam lucem aspexerit, eos indignissime luce privarat, cum etiam feras inter sese partus atque educato et natura ipsa conciliet.

Examples from Other Cases.

XXIII. 26. Non ita multis ante annis, aiunt T. Caelium quendam Tarracinensem, hominem non obscurum, cum cenatus cubitum in idem conclave cum duobus adulescentibus filiiis isset, inventum esse mane jugulatum. Cum neque servus quisquam reperiretur, neque liber, ad quem ea
suspicio pertineret, id aetatis autem duo filii propter cubantes ne sensisse quidem se dicerent, nomina filiorum de parri-
cidio delata sunt. Quid poterat tam esse suspiciosum? Neutrumne sensisse? Asum autem esse quemquam se
in id conclave committere, eo potissimum tempore, cum
ibidem essent duo adulescentes filii, qui et sentire et defen-
dere facile possent? 27. Erat porro nemo in quem ea
suspicio conveniret. Tamen cum planum judicibus esset
factum, aperto ostio dormientis eos repertos esse, judicio
absoluti adulescentes et suspicione omni liberati sunt.
Nemo enim putabat quemquam esse, qui, cum omnia divina
atque humana jura scelere nefario polluisset, somnum statim
capere potuisset; proptererea quod, qui tantum facinus com-
miserunt, non modo sine cura quiescere, sed ne spirare
quidem sine metu possunt.

Need of Strongest Proof Shown by the Severity of the Penalty.

28. Quare hoc quo minus est credibile nisi ostenditur,
eo magis est, si convincitur, vindicandum. Itaque cum
multis ex rebus intellegi potest maiores nostros non modo
armis plus quam ceteras nationes, verum etiam consilio
sapientiaque potuisse, tum ex hac re vel maxime, quod in
impios singularum supplicium invenerunt: insui voluerunt in
culeum vivos, atque in flumen deici. O singularem sapien-
tiam, judices! Nonne videntur hunc hominem ex rerum
natura sustulisse et eripuisse, cui repente caelum, solem,
aquam terramque ademerint: ut qui eum necasset, unde
ipse natus esset, careret eis rebus omnibus, ex quibus omnia
nata esse dicuntur? 29. Noluerunt feris corpus obicere, ne
bestiis quoque, quae tantum scelus attigissent, immanioribus
uteremur: non sic nudos in flumen deicere, ne, cum delati
essent in mare, ipsum polluerent, quo cetera, quae violata
sunt, expiari putantur. Denique nihil tam vile neque tam
volgare est cujus partem ullam reliquerint. Etenim quid est
Defence of Roscius.

tam commune quam spiritus vivis, terra mortuis, mare fluctuantibus, litus ejectis? Ita vivunt, dum possunt, ut ducere animam de caelo non queant. Ita moriuntur, ut eorum ossa terra non tangat. Ita jactantur fluctibus, ut numquam adluantur. Ita postremo eiciuntur, ut ne ad saxa quidem mortui conquiescant. 30. Tanti malefici crimine, cui maleficio tam insigne supplicium est constitutum, probare te, Eruci, censes posse talibus viris, si ne causam quidem malefici protuleris? Si hunc apud bonorum emptores ipsos accusares, eique judicio Chrysogonus praeesset, tamen diligentius paratiusque venisses. Utrum quid agatur non vides, an apud quos agatur? Agitur de parricidio, quod sine multis causis suscipi non potest; apud homines autem prudentissimos agitur, qui intellegunt neminem ne minimum quidem maleficium sine causa admittere.

No Opportunity to Commit the Crime.


his vestigiis ad caput malefici perveniri solet? Et simul tibi in mentem veniat facito, quem ad modum vitam hujusce depinxeris: hunc hominem ferum atque agrestem fuisse; numquam cum homine quoquam conlocatum esse; num quam in oppido constitisse.

33. Qua in re praetereo illud, quod mihi maximo argumento ad hujus innocentiam poterat esse, in rusticis moribus, in victu arido, in hac horrida incultaque vita, istius modi maleficia gigni non solere. Ut non omnem frugem neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis, sic non omne facinus in omni vita nascitur. In urbe luxuriae creatur; ex luxuria exsistat avaritia necesse est, ex avaritia erumpat audacia; inde omnia scelera ac maleficia gignuntur. Vita autem haec rustica, quam tu agrestem vocas, parsimoniae, diligentiae, justitiae magistra est.

No Agents Available.

34. Verum haec missa facio. Illud quaero,—is homo, qui, ut tute dicis, numquam inter homines fuerit, per quos homines hoc tantum facinus tam occulte, absens praesertim, conficere potuerit. Multa sunt falsa, judices, quae tamen argui suspiciose possunt; in his rebus si suspicio reperta erit, culpam inesse concedam. Romae Sex. Roscius occiditur, cum in agro Amerino esset filius. Litteras, credo, misit alicui sicario, qui Romae noverat neminem. 'Arcessivit aliquem.' Quem aut quando? 'Nuntium misit.' Quem aut ad quem? 'Pretio, gratia, spe, promissis induxit aliquem.' Nihil horum ne confingi quidem potest, et tamen causa de parricidio dicitur!

If Committed by Slaves,—by whose Slaves?

35. Reliquum est ut per servos id admiserit. O di immortales! rem miseram et calamitosam, quod in tali crimine quod innoventi saluti solet esse, ut servos in

Sulla's Favorite, Chrysogonus, Implicated.

XLIII. 36. Venio nunc ad illud nomen aureum [Chrysogoni], sub quo nomine tota societas latuit: de quo, judices, neque quo modo dicam neque quo modo taceam reperire possum. Si enim taceo, vel maximam partem relinquo; sin autem dico, vereor ne non ille solus, id quod ad me nihil attinet, sed alii quoque plures laesos se esse putent. Tametsi ita se res habet, ut mihi in communem causam sectorum dicendum nihil magno opere videatur; haec enim causa nova profecto et singularis est.

He is the Purchaser of the Property.

37. Bonorum Sex. Rosci emptor est Chrysogonus. Primum hoc videamus: ejus hominis bona qua ratione venierunt, aut quo modo venire potuerunt? Atque hoc non ita quæram, judices, ut id dicam esse indignum, hominis innocentis bona venisse; si enim haec audiatur ac libere dicentur, non fuit tatus homo Sex. Roscius in civi-
Orations of Cicero.

tate, ut de eo potissimum conqueramur. Verum [ego] hoc quae ro: qui potuerunt ista ipsa lege, quae de proscriptione est, — sive Valeria est, sive Cornelia, non enim novi nec scio, — verum ista ipsa lege bona Sex. Rosci venire qui 5 potuerunt? Scriptum enim ita dicunt esse, ut eorum bona veneant, qui proscrip t sunt — quo in numero Sex. Roscius non est — aut eorum qui in adversariorum praesidiis occisi sunt. Dum praesidia ulla fuerunt, in Sullae praesidiis fuit; postea quam ab armis recessum est, in summo otio rediens a cena Romae occisus est. Si lege, bona quoque lege venisse fato re; sin autem constat, contra omnis non modo veteres leges verum etiam novas occisum esse, bona quo jure aut quo more aut qua lege venierint quae ro.

XLIV. 38. In quem hoc dicam quaeris, Eruci? Non in 15 eum quem vis et putas; nam Sullam et oratio mea ab initio et ipsius eximia virtus omni tempore purgavit. Ego haec omnia Chrysogonum fecisse dico, ut ementiretur, ut malum civem Rosciu m fuisset fingeret, ut eum apud adversarios occisum esse diceret, ut his de rebus a legatis Amerinorum doceri L. Sullam passus non sit. Denique etiam illud sus picor, omnino haec bona non venisse: id quod postea, si per vos, judices, licitam erit, aperietur.

The Sale by Proscription Illegal.

non ullius rationem sui commodi ducit; facile egestatem suam se latum putat, si hac indigna suspicione et facto crimine liberatus sit.

40. Verum quaeso a vobis, judices, ut haec paucia quae restant ita audiatis, ut partim me dicere pro me ipso putetis, partim pro Sex. Roscio. Quae enim mihi indigna et intolerabilia videntur, quaeque ad omnis, nisi providemus, arbitrator pertinere, ea pro me ipso ex animi mei sensu ac dolore pronuntio; quae ad hujus vitae [casum] causam[que] pertinent, et quid hic pro se dici velit, et qua condicioste contentus sit, jam in extrema oratione nostra, judices, audietis. XLV. 41. Ego haec a Chrysogono, mea sponte, remoto Sex. Roscio, quaero: primum, qua re civis optimi bona venierint; deinde, qua re hominis ejus, qui neque proscriptus neque apud adversarios occisus est, bona venierint, cum in eos solos lex scripta sit; deinde, quare aliquanto post eam diem venierint, quae dies in lege praefinita est; deinde, cur tantulo venierint. Quae omnia si, quem ad modum solent liberti nequam et improbi facere, in patronum suum voluerit conferre, nihil egerit: nemo est enim qui nesciat propter magnitudinem rerum multa multos furtim imprudente L. Sulla commisisse.

Sulla not Responsible.

42. Placet igitur in his rebus aliquid imprudentia praeteriri? Non placet, judices, sed necesse est. Etenim si Juppiter optimus maximus, cujus nutu et arbitrio caelum terra mariaeque reguntur, saepe ventis vehementioribus aut immoderatis tempestatibus aut nimio calore aut intolerabili frigore hominibus nocuit, urbis delevit, fruges perdidit, quorum nihil pernicii causa divino consilio, sed vi ipsa et magnitudine rerum factum putamus; at contra, commoda quibus utimur lucemque qua fruimur spiritumque quem ducimus ab eo nobis dari atque impertiri videmus,— quid
miramur L. Sullam, cum solus rem publicam regeret, orbemque terrarum gubernaret, imperique majestatem quam armis receperat legibus confirmaret, aliquam animadvertere non potuisse? Nisi hoc mirum est, quod vis divina adsequi non possit, si id mens humana adepta non sit.
Defence of Roscius.

The Cause of the Nobility not Involved.

43. Vereor, judices, ne quis imperitior existimet me causam nobilitatis victoriariamque voluisse laedere: tametsi meo jure possum, si quid in hac parte mihi non placeat, vituperare; non enim vereor ne quis alienum me animum habuisse a causa nobilitatis existimet. XLVII. Sciunt ei qui me norunt, me pro mea tenui infirmaque parte,—postea quam id quod maxime volui fieri non potuit, ut componeretur,—id maxime defendisse, ut ei vincerent qui vicerunt. Quis enim erat, qui non videret humilitatem cum [dignitate de] amplitudine contendere? Quo in certamine perditì civis erat non se ad eos jungere, quibus incolumibus, et domi dignitas et foris auctoritas retineretur. Quae perfecta esse et suum cuique honorem et gradum redditum gaudeo, judices, vehementerque laetor; eaque omnia deorum voluntate, studio populi Romani, consilio et imperio et felicitate L. 15 Sullae, gesta esse intellego.

44. Quod animadversum est in eos qui contra omni ratione pugnarunt, non debeo reprehendere; quod viris fortibus, quorum opera eximia in rebus gerendis exstitit, honos habitus est, laudo. Quae ut fierent, idcirco pugnatum esse arbitror, meque in eo studio partium fuisse confiteor. Sin autem id actum est, et idcirco arma sumpta sunt, ut homines postremi pecuniis alienis locupletarentur, et in fortunas uniuscujusque impetum facerent, et id non modo re prohibere non licet, sed ne verbis quidem vituperare, tum vero in isto bello non recreatus neque restitutus, sed subactus oppressusque populus Romanus est. Verum longe aliter est; nihil horum est, judices: non modo non laedetur causa nobilitatis, si istis hominibus resistetis, verum etiam ornabitur.

Chrysogonus’ Cause not that of the Nobility.

XLVIII. 45. Quapropter desinant aliquando dicere male aliquem locutum esse, si qui vere ac libere locutus sit;
denique omnia ad perniciem profligata atque perdita? quorum tu nihil in Sex. Roscium, ne obiciendi quidem causa, contulisti.

Improbability from the Character of the Defendant.

XIV. 22. 'Patrem occidit Sex. Roscius.' Qui homo?

Adulescentulus corruptus et ab hominibus nequam induc
tus? annos natus major quadraginta. Vetus videlicet sica-
rius, homo audax et saepe in caede versatus? at hoc ab
accusatore ne dici quidem audistis. Luxuries igitur hominem
nimirum, et aeris alieni magnitudo, et indomitae animi cupi-
ditates ad hoc scelus impulerunt? De luxuria purgavit
Eruclus, cum dixit hunc ne in convivio quidem ullo fere
interfuisse. Nihil autem umquam cuiquam debuit. Cupi-
ditates porro quae possunt esse in eo qui, ut ipse accusator
objectit, ruri semper habitaret, et in agro colendo vixerit? —
quae vita maxime disjuncta a cupiditate est, et cum officio
conjecta.

Absence of Motive.

23. Quae res igitur tantum istum furorem Sex. Roscio
objectit? 'Patri' inquit 'non placebat.' Quam ob causam?
Necessa est enim eam quoque justam et magnam et perspi-
cuam fuisset: nam, ut illud incredibile est, mortem oblatam
esse patri a filio sine plurimis et maximis causis, sic hoc
veri similis non est, odio fuisset parenti filium, sine causis
multis et magnis et necessariis. Rursus igitur eodem rever-
tamur, et quaeramus quae tanta vitia fuerint in unico filio,
quare is patri disipliceret. At perspicuum est nullum fuisset.
Pater igitur amens, qui odisset eum sine causa quem pro-
crearat. At is quidem fuit omnium constantissimus. Ergo
illud jam perspicuum profecto est, si neque amens pater
neque perditus filius fuerit, neque odi causam patri neque
sceleris filio fuisset.
Defence of Roscius.

Necessity of Showing a Motive.

XXII. 24. De parricidio causa dicitur: ratio ab accusatore reddita non est, quam ob causam patrem filius occiderit. Quod in minimis noxiis, et in his levioribus peccatis quae magis crebra et jam prope cotidiana sunt, maxime et primum quaeritur, — quae causa malefici fuerit, — id Erucius in parricidio quaeri non putat oportere. In quo scelere, judices, etiam cum multae causae convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur, tamen non temere creditur, neque levi conjectura res penditur, neque testis incertus auditur, neque accusatoris ingeni re judicatur: cum multa antea commissa maleficia, cum vita hominis perditissima, cum singularis audacia ostendatur necesse est, neque audacia solum, sed summus furor atque amentia.

Necessity of Direct Evidence.

25. Haec cum sint omnia, tamen extent oportet expressa sceleris vestigia, — ubi, qua ratione, per quos, quo tempore maleficium sit admissum; quae nisi multa et manifesta sunt, profecto res tam scelesti, tam atrox, tam nefaria credi non potest. Magna est enim vis humanitatis; multum valet communio sanguinis; reclamitati istius modi suspicionibus ipsa natura; portentum atque monstrum certissimum est, esse aliquem humana specie et figura, qui tantum immagine bestias vicerit, ut propter quos hanc suavissimam lucem aspexerit, eos indignissime luce privavit, cum etiam feras inter sese partus atque educatio et natura ipsa conciliet.

Examples from Other Cases.

XXIII. 26. Non ita multis ante annis, aiunt T. Caelium quendam Tarraciniensem, hominem non obscurum, cum cenatus cubitum in idem conclave cum duobus adulescentibus filiis isset, inventum esse mane jugulatum. Cum neque servus quisquam reperiretur, neque liber, ad quem ea
suspicio pertineret, id aetatis autem duo filii propter cubantes ne sensisse quidem se dicerent, nomina filiorum de parricidio delata sunt. Quid poterat tam esse suspiciosum? Neutrumne sensisse? Asum autem esse quemquam se in id conclave committere, eo potissimum tempore, cum ibidem essent duo adulescentes filii, qui et sentire et defendere facile possent? 27. Erat porro nemo in quem ea suspicio conveniret. Tamen cum planum judicibus esset factum, aperto ostio dormientis eos repertos esse, judicio absoluti adulescentes et suspicione omni liberati sunt. Nemo enim putabat quemquam esse, qui, cum omnia divina atque humana jura scelere nefario polluisset, somnum statim capere potuisset; propterea quod, qui tantum facinus commiserunt, non modo sine cura quiescere, sed ne spirare quidem sine metu possunt.

Need of Strongest Proof Shown by the Severity of the Penalty.

28. Quare hoc quo minus est credibile nisi ostenditur, eo magis est, si convincitur, vindicandum. Itaque cum multis ex rebus intellegi potest majores nostros non modo armis plus quam ceteras nationes, verum etiam consilio sapientiaque potuisse, tum ex hac re vel maxime, quod in impios singulare supplicium invenerunt: insui voluerunt in culeum vivos, atque in flumen deici. O singularem sapientiam, judices! Nonne videntur hunc hominem ex rerum natura sustulisse et eripuisset, cui repente caelum, solem, aquam terramque ademerint: ut qui eum necasset, unde ipse natus esset, careret eis rebus omnibus, ex quibus omnia nata esse dicuntur? 29. Noluerunt feris corpus obicere, ne bestiis quoque, quae tantum scelus attigissent, immanioribus uteremur: non sic nudos in flumen decire, ne, cum delati essent in mare, ipsum polluerent, quo cetera, quae violata sunt, expiari putantur. Denique nihil tam vile neque tam volgare est cujus partem ullam reliquerint. Etenim quid est
Defence of Roscius.

tam commune quam spiritus vivis, terra mortuis, mare fluctuantibus, litus ejectis? Ita vivunt, dum possunt, ut ducere animam de caelo non queant. Ita moriuntur, ut eorum ossa terra non tangat. Ita jactantur fluctibus, ut numquam adluantur. Ita postremo eiciuntur, ut ne ad saxa quidem mortui conquiescant. 30. Tanti malefici crimen, cui maleficio tam insigne supplicium est constitutum, probare te, Eruci, censes posse talibus viris, si ne causam quidem malefici protuleris? Si hunc apud bonorum emptores ipso accusares, eique judicio Chrysogonus praeesset, tamen diligentius paratiusque venisses. Utrum quid agatur non vides, an apud quos agatur? Agitur de parricidio, quod sine multis causis suscipi non potest; apud homines autem prudentissimos agitur, qui intellegunt neminem ne minimum quidem maleficium sine causa admittere.

No Opportunity to Commit the Crime.


his vestigiis ad caput malefici perveniri solet? Et simul tibi in mentem veniat facito, quem ad modum vitam hujusce depinxeris: hunc hominem ferum atque agrestem fuisse; numquam cum homine quoquam conlocutum esse; numquam in oppido constitisse.

33. Qua in re praetereo illud, quod mihi maximo arguento ad hujus innocentiam poterat esse, in rusticis moribus, in victu arido, in hac horrida incultaque vita, istius modi maleficia gigni non solere. Ut non omnem frugem neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis, sic non omne facinus in omni vita nascitur. In urbe luxuries creatur; ex luxuria exsistat avaritia necesse est, ex avaritia erumpat audacia; inde omnia scelera ac maleficia gignuntur. Vita autem haec rustica, quam tu agrestem vocas, parsimoniae, diligen-

15 tiae, justitiae magistra est.

No Agents Available.

34. Verum haec missa facio. Illud quaero,—is homo, qui, ut tute dicis, numquam inter homines fuerit, per quos homines hoc tantum facinus tam occulte, absens praesertim, conficere potuerit. Multa sunt falsa, judices, quae tamen argui suscipiose possunt; in his rebus si suspicio reperta erit, culpam inesse concedam. Romae Sex. Roscius occidunt, cum in agro Amerino esset filius. Litteras, credo, misit alicui sicario, qui Romae noverat neminem. ‘Arcessivit aliquem.’ Quem aut quando? ‘Nuntium misit.’

25 Quem aut ad quem? ‘Pretio, gratia, spe, promissis induxit aliquem.’ Nihil horum ne confingi quidem potest, et tamen causa de parricidio dicitur!

If Committed by Slaves,—by whose Slaves?

35. Reliquum est ut per servos id admiserit. O di immortales! rem miseram et calamitosam, quod in tali 30 crimine quod innocenti saluti solet esse, ut servos in

Sulla's Favorite, Chrysogonus, Implicated.

XLIII. 36. Venio nunc ad illud nomen aureum [Chryso- goni], sub quo nomine tota societas latuit: de quo, judices, neque quo modo dicam neque quo modo taceam reperire possum. Si enim taceo, vel maximam partem relinquo; sin autem dico, vereor ne non ille solus, id quod ad me nihil attinet, sed alii quoque plures laesos se esse putent. Tametsi ita se res habet, ut mihi in communem causam sectorum dicendum nihil magno opere videatur; haec enim causa nova profecto et singularis est.

He is the Purchaser of the Property.

37. Bonorum Sex. Rosci emtor est Chrysogonus. Primum hoc videamus: ejus hominis bona qua ratione venierunt, aut quo modo venire potuerunt? Atque hoc non ita quaearam, judices, ut id dicam esse indignum, hominis innocentis bona venisse; si enim haec audientur ac libere dicentur, non fuit tantus homo Sex. Roscius in civi-
Orations of Cicero.

tate, ut de eo potissimum conqueramur. Verum [ego] hoc quaero: qui potuerunt ista ipsa lege, quae de proscriptione est,—sive Valeria est, sive Cornelia, non enim novi nec scio,—verum ista ipsa lege bona Sex. Rosci venire qui potuerunt? Scriptum enim ita dicunt esse, ut eorum bona veneant, qui prescripti sunt—quo in numero Sex. Roscius non est—aut eorum qui in adversariorum praesidiis occisi sunt. Dum praesidia ualla fuerunt, in Sullae praesidiis fuit; postea quam ab armis recessum est, in summo otio rediens a Cena Romae occidus est. Si lege, bona quoque lege venisse fatee; sin autem constat, contra omnis non modo veteres leges verum etiam novas occisum esse, bona quo jure aut quo more aut qua lege venierint quaero.

XLIV. 38. In quem hoc dicam quaseris, Eruci? Non in eum quem vis et putas; nam Sullam et oratio mea ab initio et ipsius eximia virtus omni tempore purgavit. Ego haec omnia Chrysogonum fecisse dico, ut ementiretur, ut malum civem Roscium fuisse fingeret, ut eum apud adversarios occisum esse diceret, ut his de rebus a legatis Amerinorum doceri L. Sullam passus non sit. Denique etiam illud suspicor, omnino haec bona non venisse: id quod postea, si per vos, judices, licitum erit, aperietur.

The Sale by Proscription Illegal.

non ullius rationem sui commodi ducit; facile egestatem suam se laturum putat, si hac indigna suspicione et ficto crimine liberatus sit.

40. Verum quaeso a vobis, judices, ut haec paqua quae restant ita audiatis, ut partim me dicere pro me ipso putetis, partim pro Sex. Roscio. Quae enim mihi indigna et intollerabilia videntur, quaque ad omnis, nisi providemus, arbitror pertinere, ea pro me ipso ex animi mei sensu ac dolore pronuntio; quae ad hujus vitae [casum] causam[que] pertinente, et quid hic pro se dici velit, et qua condicioe contentus sit, jam in extrema oratione nostra, judices, audietis. XLV. 41. Ego haec a Chrysogono, mea sponte, remoto Sex. Roscio, quero: primum, qua re civis optimi bona venierint; deinde, qua re hominis ejus, qui neque pro(scriptus neque apud adversarios occissus est, bona venierint, 15 cum in eos solos lex scripta sit; deinde, quare aliquanto post eam diem venierint, quae dies in lege praefinita est; deinde, cur tantulo venierint. Quae omnia si, quem ad modum solent liberti nequam et improbi facere, in patronum suum voluerit conferre, nihil erigit: nemo est enim qui nesciat propter magnitudinem rerum multa multos furtim imprudente L. Sulla commisisse.

Sulla not Responsible.

42. Placet igitur in his rebus aliquid imprudentia praeteri? Non placet, judices, sed necesse est. Etenim si Juppiter optimus maximus, cujus nutu et arbitrio caelum terra mariaque reguntur, saepe ventis vehementioribus aut immoderatis tempestatibus aut nimio calore aut intolerabili frigore hominibus nocuit, urbis delevit, fruges perdidit, quorum nihil pernicii causa divino consilio, sed vi ipsa et magnitudine rerum factum putamus; at contra, commoda quibus utimur lucemque qua fruimur spiritumque quem ducimus ab eo nobis dari atque impertiri videmus, — quid
miramur L. Sullam, cum solus rem publicam regeret, orbem-
que terrarum gubernaret, imperique majestatem quam armis
receperat legibus confirmaret, aliqua animadvertere non
potuisse? Nisi hoc mirum est, quod vis divina adsequi
non possit, si id mens humana adepta non sit.
The Cause of the Nobility not Involved.

43. Vereor, judices, ne quis imperitior existimet me cau-
sam nobilitatis victoriamque voluisse laedere: tametsi meo
jure possum, si quid in hac parte mihi non placeat, vituper-
are; non enim vereor ne quis alienum me animum habuisse
a causa nobilitatis existimet. XLVII. Sciunt ei qui me
norunt, me pro mea tenui infirmaque parte,—postea quam
id quod maxime volui fieri non potuit, ut componeretur,—
id maxime defendisse, ut ei vincerent qui vicerunt. Quis
enim erat, qui non videret humilitatem cum [dignitate de]
amplitudine contendere? Quo in certamine perdit civis
erat non se ad eos jungere, quibus incolumibus, et domi
dignitas et foris auctoritas retineretur. Quae perfecta esse
et suum cuique honorem et gradum redditur gaudeo, judices,
vehementerque laetor; eaque omnia deorum voluntate,
studio populi Romani, consilio et imperio et felicitate L. 15
Sullae, gesta esse intellego.

44. Quod animadversum est in eos qui contra omni
ratione pugnarunt, non debeo reprehendere; quod viris
fortibus, quorum opera eximia in rebus gerendis exstitit,
honos habitus est, laudo. Quae ut fierent, idcirco pugnatum
esse arbitror, meque in eo studio partium fuisse confiteor.
Sin autem id actum est, et idcirco arma sumpta sunt, ut
hominis postremi pecuniis alienis locupletarentur, et in
fortunas uniuscujusque impetum facerent, et id non modo
re prohibere non licet, sed ne verbis quidem vituperare, tum
vero in isto bello non recreatus neque restitutus, sed subactus
oppressusque populus Romanus est. Verum longe aliter est;
nihil horum est, judices: non modo non laedetur causa nobi-
licitatis, si istis hominibus resistetis, verum etiam ornabitur.

Chrysogonus' Cause not that of the Nobility.

XLVIII. 45. Quapropter desinant aliquando dicere male
aliquem locutum esse, si qui vere ac libere locutus sit;
desinant suam causam cum Chrysogono communicare; desinant, si ille laesus sit, de se aliquid detractum arbitrari; videant ne turpe miserumque sit eos, qui equestrem splendorem pati non potuerunt, servi nequissimi dominationem ferre posse. Quae quidem dominatio, judices, in aliis rebus antea versabatur; nunc vero quam viam munitet, quod iter adfectet videtis,—ad fidem, ad jusjurandum, ad judicia vestra, ad id, quod solum prope in civitate sincerum sanctumque restat. Hicine etiam sese putat aliquid posse Chrysogonus? Hic etiam potens esse volt? O rem miseram atque acer- bam! Neque, mehercules, hoc indignae fero, quod verear ne quid possit; verum quod ausus est, quod speravit sese apud talis viros aliquid posse ad perniciem innocentis, id ipsum queroer.

XLIX. 46. Idcircone exspectata nobilitas armis atque ferro rem publicam recipieravit, ut ad libidinem suam liberti servolique nobilium bona, fortunas possessionesque nostras vexare possent? Si id actum est, fateor me errasse qui hoc maluerim; fateor insanisse qui cum illis senserim. Tametsi inermis, judices, sensi. Sin autem victoria nobilium ornamento atque emolumento rei publicae populoque Romano debet esse, tum vero optimo et nobilissimo cuique meam orationem gratissimam esse oportet. Quod si quis est qui et se et causam laedi putet cum Chrysogonus vituperetur, is causam ignorat; se ipsum probe novit. Causa enim splendidior fiet, si nequissimo cuique resistetur. Ille improbissimus Chrysogoni fautor, qui sibi cum illo rationem communicatam putat, laeditur, cum ab hoc splendore causae separatur.

The Attack on Chrysogonus is Cicero's: Roscius Asks only for Life.

47. Verum haec omnis oratio, ut jam ante dixi, mea est, qua me uti res publica et dolor meus et istorum injuria coëgit. Sex. Roscius horum nihil indignum putat, neminem
Defence of Roscius.

accusat, nihil de suo patrimonio queritur. Putat homo imperitus morum, agricola et rusticus, ista omnia, quae vos per Sullam gesta esse dicitis, more, lege, jure gentium facta. Culpa liberatus et crimen nefario solutus, cupit a vobis descendere. Si hac indigna suspicione careat, animo aequo se carere suis omnibus commodis dicit. Rogat oratque te, Chrysogone, si nihil de patris fortunis amplissimis in suam rem convertit, si nulla in re te fraudavit, si tibi optima fide sua omnia concessit, adnumeravit, appendit, si vestitum quo ipse tectus erat, anulumque de digito suum tibi tradidit, si ex omnibus rebus se ipsum nudum neque praeterea quicquam exceptit, ut sibi per te liceat innocenti amicorum opibus vitam in egestate degere. L. 48. ‘Praedia mea tu possides, ego alia misericordia vivo: concedo, et quod animus aequus est, et quia necesse est. Mea domus tibi patet, mi clausa est: fero. Familia mea maxima tu uteris, ego servum habeo nullo: patior et ferendum puto. Quid vis amplius? Quid insequeris? Quid oppugnas? Qua in re tuam voluntatem laedi a me putas? Ubi tuis commodis officio? Quid tibi obsto?’ Si spoliorum causa vis hominem occidere, quid quaeris amplius? Si inimicitiarum, quae sunt tibi inimicitiae cum eo, cujus ante praedia possedisti quam ipsum cognovisti? Si metus, ab eone aliquid metuis, quem vides ipsum ab se tam atrocem injuriam propulsare non posse? Sin quod bona quae Rosci fuerunt tua facta sunt, idcirco hunc illius filium studes perdere, nonne ostendis id te vereri, quod praeter ceteros tu metuere non debeas, ne quando liberis proscriptorum bona patria reddantur?

Pretended Appeal to Chrysogonus for Mercy.

49. Facis injuriam, Chrysogone, si majorem spem emptionis tuae in hujus exitio ponis, quam in eis rebus quas L. 30 Sulla gessit. Quod si tibi causa nulla est cur hunc miserum tanta calamitate adfici velis, si tibi omnia sua praeter ani-
mam tradidit, nec sibi quicquam paternum ne monumenti quidem causa clam reservavit, per deos immortalis, quae ista tanta crudelitas est? Quae tam fera immanisque natura? Quis umquam praedo fuit tam nefarius, quis pirata tam barbarus, ut, cum integram praedam sine sanguine habere posset, cruenta spolia detrahere mallet? 5 Scis hunc nihil habere, nihil audere, nihil posse, nihil umquam contra rem tuam cogitasse; et tamen oppugnas eum quem neque metuere potes, neque odisse debes, nec quicquam jam habere reliqui vides quod ei detrahere possis. Nisi hoc indignum putas, quod vestitum sedere in judicio vides, quem tu e patrimonio tamquam e naufragio nudum expulisti; quasi vero nescias hunc et ali et vestiri a Caecilia, [Baliarici filia, Nepotis sorore,] spectatissima femina, quae cum cla- 10 rissimum patrem, amplissimos patruos, ornatissimum fratrem haberet, tamen, cum esset mulier, virtute perficisset, quanto honore ipsa ex illorum dignitate adferetur, non minora illis ornamenta ex sua laude redderet.

Powerful Friends of the Defendant.

LI. 51. An quod diligenter defenditur id tibi dignum facinus videtur? Mihi crede, si pro patris hujsus hospitiis et gratia vellent omnes hujsus hospites adesse, et auderent libere defendere, satis copiose defenderetur; sin autem pro magnitudine injuriae, proque eo quod summa res publica in hujsus periculo temptatur, haec omnes vindicarent, con- 20 sistere mehercule vobis isto in loco non liceret. Nunc ita defenditur, non sane ut moleste ferre adversarii debeant, neque ut se potentia superari putent. 52. Quae domi ge- renda sunt, ea per Caeciliam transiguntur; fori judicique rationem M. Messala, ut videtis, judices, suscepit. Qui, si 25 jam satis aetatis atque roboris haberet, ipse pro Sex. Roscio diceret: quoniam ad dicendum impedimento est aetas et pudor qui ornat aetatem, causam mihi tradidit, quem sua
causa cupere ac debere intellegebat; ipse adsiduitate, consilio, auctoritate, diligentia perfecit, ut Sex. Rosci vita, erepta de manibus sectorum, sententiis judicum permitteretur. Nimirum, judices, pro hac nobilissimae pars maxima civitatis in armis fuit; haec acta res est, ut ei nobiles restituerentur in civitatem, qui hoc facerent quod facere Messalam videtis,—qui caput innocentis defenderent, qui injuriae resisterent, qui quantum possent in salute alterius quam in exitio mallent ostendere; quod si omnes qui eodem loco nati sunt facerent, et res publica ex illis et ipsi ex invidia minus laborarent.

Appeal to the Court against Chrysogonus.

LII. 53. Verum si a Chrysogono, judices, non impetramus, ut pecunia nostra contentus sit, vitam ne petat,—si ille addi non potest, ut, cum ademerit nobis omnia quae nostra erant propria, ne lucem quoque hanc, quae communis est, eripere cupiat,—si non satis habet avaritiam suam pecunia explere, nisi etiam crudelitati sanguis praebitus sit,—unum perfugium, judices, una spes reliqua est Sex. Roscio, eadem quae rei publicae, vestra pristina bonitas et misericordia. Quae si manet, salvi etiam nunc esse possumus; sin ea crudelitas, quae hoc tempore in re publica versata est, vestros quoque animos—id quod fieri profecto non potest—duriores acerbioresque reddidit, actum est, judices: inter feras satius est aetatem degere, quam in hac tanta immanitate versari. 54. Ad eamne rem vos reservati estis, ad eamne rem delecti, ut eos condemnaretis, quos sectores ac sicarii jugulare non potuisset? Solent hoc boni imperatores facere, cum proelium committunt, ut in eo loco quo fugam hostium fore arbitrentur milites conlocent, in quos, si qui ex acie fugerint, de improviso incidant. 30 Nimirum similiter arbritantur isti bonorum emptores,—vos hic, talis viros, sedere, qui excipiatis eos qui de suis manibus
effugerint. Di prohibeant, judices, ut hoc, quod majores
consilium publicum vocari voluerunt, praesidium sectorum
existimetur.

Real Danger to Roscius Comes from Greed of Dominant Party.

55. An vero, judices, vos non intellegitis nihil aliud agi
5 nisi ut proscriptorum liberi quavis ratione tollantur, et ejus
rei initium in vestro jurejurando atque in Sex. Rosci periculo
quaeri? Dubiumne est ad quem maleficium pertineat, cum
videatis ex altera parte sectorem, inimicum, sicarium eun-
demque accusatorem hoc tempore; ex altera parte egentem,
10 probatum suis filium, in quo non modo culpa nulla, sed ne
suspicio quidem potuit consistere? LIII. 56. Numquid
huic aliud videtis obstare [Roscio], nisi quod patris bona
venierunt? Quodsi id vos suscipitis, et eam ad rem operam
vestram profitemini, si idcirco sedetis, ut ad vos adducantur
15 eorum liberi quorum bona venierunt, cavete, per deos
immortalis, judices, ne nova et multo crudelier per vos pro-
scriptio instaurata esse videatur. Illam priorem, quae facta
est in eos qui arma capere putuerunt, tamen senatus susci-
pere noluit, ne quid acrius quam more majorum comparatum
20 esset publico consilio factum videretur. Hanc vero, quae
ad eorum liberos atque ad infantium puerorum incunabula
pertinet, nisi hoc judicio a vobis reicitis et aspernamin,
videte, per deos immortalis, quem in locum rem publicam
perventuram putetis.

The Court Implored to Rescue him.

57. Homines sapientes et ista auctoritate et potestate
praeditos, qua vos estis, ex quibus rebus maximie res
publica laborat, eis maxime mederi convenient. Vestrum
nemo est quin intellegat populum Romanum, qui quondam
in hostis lenissimus existimabatur, hoc tempore domestica
30 crudelitate laborare. Hanc tollite ex civitate, judices.
Hanc pati nolite diutius in hac re publica versari. Quae non modo id habet in se mali, quod tot civis atrociissime sustulit, verum etiam hominibus lenissimis ademit misericordiam consuetudine incommodorum. Nam cum omnibus horis aliquid atrociter fieri videmus aut audimus, etiam qui natura mitissimi sumus, adsiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus.
IMPEACHMENT OF VERRES.

(In C. Verrem.)

B.C. 70.

CAIUS VERRES, a man of noble birth, but notorious for his crimes and exactions in the civil war and in the offices he had held since, was city praetor (praetor urbanus) B.C. 74. At the close of his term of office, he went, in accordance with the law, as propraetor, to govern the province of Sicily. By reason of the disturbed condition of Italy, from the revolt of Spartacus, he was not relieved at the end of a year, as the law required, but continued two years longer in the government of the province, when he was succeeded by Lucius Cæcilius Metellus. During these three years he was guilty of the most abominable oppressions and exactions; and the Sicilians, as soon as they were relieved of his presence, brought suit against him in the court of Repetundae (that for the trial of cases of Extortion), then presided over by the praetor Manius Acilius Glabrio. To conduct the prosecution they had recourse to Cicero, who already stood high among Roman advocates, and who was personally known and trusted by the Sicilians on account of his honorable administration of the quæstorship in their island in B.C. 77. Cicero willingly took charge of the case, the more so
as the counsel for Verres was Hortensius, the leading lawyer of the time, against whom he was eager to measure his strength.

Although the cruelty and rapacity of Verres were notorious, yet his relations to the Roman nobility insured him the same kind of support at home which recently, under somewhat similar circumstances, was afforded to Governor Eyre in England, on his return from Jamaica: not only Hortensius, but Curio, a man of excellent reputation, with members of the eminent families of Scipio and Metellus, stood firmly by him. The only hope of Verres lay in preventing a fair and speedy trial. First he tried to obtain a prosecutor who should be in collusion with him, and would not push him too hard. For this purpose one Cæcilius was put forward, an insignificant person, but a native of Sicily. Cicero’s first speech in the case (In Q. Cæcilium) was therefore a preliminary argument before the prætor Glabrio in person, to show that he, rather than Cæcilius, should be allowed to conduct the case. This it was not hard to do, and he set out at once for Sicily to collect evidence, for which purpose he was allowed one hundred and ten days.

To consume time the opposition had planned to bring before the same court a trumped-up action against another provincial governor which should have precedence of the trial of Verres. To this end they had procured for the prosecutor in the rival suit an allowance of one hundred and eight days for collecting evidence in Achaia—or two days less than the time which Cicero was expected to need. This intrigue was foiled by Cicero’s industry and skill. He used not quite half of the time allowed him, arriving in Rome, with ample evidence, not only before the prosecutor in the rival case was ready, but even before the latter had left Italy on his pretended tour of investigation. The trial of Verres was now fixed for Aug. 5, B.C. 70 (consulship of Pompey and Crassus).

Meantime (in the latter part of July) the elections were held for the next year. As was the custom in Rome, these occurred several months before the newly elected magistrates were to enter upon their offices. The successful candidates, under the title of designati, enjoyed a dignity almost equal to that of the actual magistrates, although with no real power (see ch. ix.). In these elections Cicero was designated aedile; but his rival Hortensius was chosen consul, with Quintus Metellus Creticus, Verres’ fast friend, as his colleague. More than this, Marcus Metellus, brother of Quintus, was chosen prætor, and the lot fell to him to preside the next year in the court of Repetundae. If now the trial could be put over till the next year, when Hortensius and the two Metelli would be in the three most influential positions in the
State, Verres felt quite sure of getting clear. Neither did it seem as if this would be very hard to bring about; for the last six months of the Roman year were so full of festivals and other days on which the court could not sit, that the case would be liable to constant interruptions and delays. The postponement would have disappointed Cicero sorely, for, by good luck in drawing the names, and sagacity in challenging, he had a jury that he could trust, and he was not willing to run the risk of a change.

Under these circumstances Cicero made the second speech of the Verrine group—that which is known as the Actio Prima (included in the present edition, pp. 28–47 below). In this oration he declared his intention of departing from the usual course of procedure in order to push the trial through before the New Year. It was customary for the prosecutor, after opening the case (as in the present speech), to present his proofs and arguments in a long connected oration (or a series of orations); there followed a reply from the defendant’s counsel, and then the witnesses were introduced. Cicero, omitting the long statement just described, proceeded to bring forward his witnesses immediately. Since the only hope of the defence lay in putting off the trial, Cicero’s promptitude was decisive: Hortensius soon threw up his case, and Verres went into exile, with a name forever associated with extortion and misgovernment. Full restitution of the plunder was, however, not obtained: a compromise was made, by which a less sum was paid in satisfaction of the claims. The five speeches known as the “Accusation” proper (Actio Secunda) were never delivered, but were written out and published in order to put on record the facts which Cicero had gathered with so much pains, and to give a specimen of his powers in the way of forensic composition.

The Senatorial Jurors have a Chance to Retrieve their Reputation.

Quod erat optandum maxime, judices, et quod unum ad invidiam vestri ordinis infamiamque judiciorum sedandum maxime pertinebat, id non humano consilio, sed prope divinitus datum atque oblatum vobis summo rei publicae tempore videtur. Inveteravit enim jam opinio perniciosa rei publicae, vobisque periculosa, quae non modo apud populum Romanum, sed etiam apud exterias nationes, omnium sermone percrebruit: his judiciis quae
Impeachment of Verres.

nunc sunt, pecuniosum hominem, quamvis sit nocens, neminem posse damnari. 2. Nunc, in ipso discrimine ordinis judiciorumque vestrorum, cum sint parati qui contentionibus et legibus hanc invidiam senatus inflammare conentur, [reus] in judicium adductus est [C. Verres], homo vita atque factis omnium jam opinione damnatus, pecuniae magnitudine sua spe et praedicatione absolutus.

Huic ego causae, judices, cum summa voluntate et expectatione populi Romani, actor accessi, non ut augerem invidiam ordinis, sed ut infamiae communi succurrerem. 10 Adduxi enim hominem, in quo reconciliare existimationem judiciorum amissam, redire in gratiam cum populo Romano, satis facere exteris nationibus, possetis; depeculatorum aerari, vexatorem Asiae atque Pamphyliae, praedonem juris urbani, labem atque perniciem provinciae Siciliae. 3. De 15 quo si vos vere ac religiose judicaveritis, auctoritas ea, quae in vobis remanere debet, haerebit; sin istius ingentes divitiae judiciorum religionem veritatemque perfregerint, ego hoc tamen adsequar, ut judicium potius rei publicae, quam aut reus judicibus, aut accusator reo, defuisse videatur. 20

Bribery the Defendant's Only Hope.

II. Equidem, ut de me confitear, judices, cum multae mihi a C. Verre insidiaque terra marique factae sint, quas partim mea diligentia deviterim, partim amicorum studio officioque repulerim; numquam tamen neque tantum periculum mihi adire visus sum, neque tanto opere pertimui, 25 ut nunc in ipso judicio. 4. Neque tantum me exspectatio accusationis meae, concursusque tanta multitudinis (quibus ego rebus vehementissime perturbor) commovet, quantum istius insidia nefariae, quas uno tempore mihi, vobis, M'. Glabrioni, populo Romano, sociis, exteris nationibus, ordini, nomini denique senatorio, facere conatur: qui ita dictitat, eis esse metuendum, qui quod ipsis solis
satis esset surripuissent; se tantum eripuisse, ut id multis
satis esse possit; nihil esse tam sanctum quod non violari,
nihil tam munitum quod non expugnari pecunia possit.

His Designs Patent.

5. Quod si quam audax est ad conandum, tam esset
obscurus in agendo, fortasse aliqua in re nos aliquando
fellelissent. Verum hoc adhuc percommode cadit, quod
cum incredibili ejus audacia singularis stultitia conjuncta
est. Nam, ut apertus in corripiendis pecuniis fuit, sic in
spe corrupendi judici, perspicua sua consilia conatusque
omnibus fecit. Semel, ait, se in vita pertimuisse, tum cum
primum a me reus factus sit; quod, cum e provincia recens
esset, invidiaque et infamia non recenti, sed vetere ac
diuturna flagraret, tum, ad judicium corrumpendum, tempus
alienum offenderet. 6. Itaque, cum ego diem in Siciliam
inquirendi perexiguum postulavissem, invent iste, qui sibi
in Achaiaem biduo breviorem diem postularet,—non ut is
idem conficeret diligentia et industria sua quod ego meo
labore et vigiliis consecutus sum, etenim ille Achaicus
inquisitor ne Brundisium quidem pervenit; ego Siciliam
totam quinquaginta diebus sic obii, ut omnium populorum
privatorumque literas injuriasque cognoscerem; ut perspicu-
cuem cuvis esse posset, hominem ab isto quaesitum esse,
non qui reum suum adduceret, sed qui meum tempus
obsideret.

He is Intriguing for Postponement.

25 III. 7. Nunc homo audacissimus atque amentissimus
hoc cogitat. Intellegit me ita paratum atque instructum
in judicium venire, ut non modo in auribus vestris, sed in
oculis omnium, sua furta atque flagitia defluxurus sim.
Videt senatores multos esse testis audaciae suae; videt
multos equites Romanos frequentis praeterea civis atque
socios, quibus ipse insignis injurias fecerit. Videt etiam
Impeachment of Verres.

tot tam gravis ab amicissimis civitatibus legationes, cum publicis auctoritatibus convenisse. 8. Quae cum ita sint, usque eo de omnibus bonis male existimat, usque eo senatoria judicia perdita profligataque esse arbitratur, ut hoc palam diçtitet, non sine causa se cupidum pecuniae fuisset, quoniam in pecunia tantum præsidium experiatur esse: sese (id quod difficilimum fuerit) tempus ipsum emisse judici sui, quo cetera facilius emere postea posset; ut, quoniam criminum vim subterfugere nullo modo poterat, procellam temporis devitaret.

But the Court is Incorruptible.

9. Quod si non modo in causa, verum in aliquo honesto præsidio, aut in alicujus eloquentia aut gratia, spem aliquam conlocasset, profecto non haec omnia conligaret atque aucuparetur; non usque eo despiceret contemneretque ordinem senatorium, ut arbitratu ejus deligeretur ex senatu, qui reus fieret; qui, dum hic quae opus essent compararet, causam interea ante eum diceret. 10. Quibus ego rebus quid iste speret et quo animum intendat, facile perspicio. Quam ob rem vero se confidat aliquid perficere posse, hoc praetore, et hoc consilio, intellegere non possum. Unum illud intellego (quod populus Romanus in rejectione judicium judicavit), ea spe istum fuisse praeditum ut omnem rationem salutis in pecunia constitueret; hoc erepto præsidio, ut nullam sibi rem adjumento fore arbitraretur.

Earlier Crimes of Verres.

habet in se, nisi [Cn. Carbonem spoliatum] a quaestore 
suo pecunia publica nudatum et proditum consulem? 
desertum exercitum? relictam provinciam? sortis neces-
situdinem religionemque violatam? Cujus legatio exitium 
5 fuit Asiae totius et Pamphyliae: quibus in provinciis 
multas domos, plurimas urbis, omnia fana depopulatus 
est, tum cum [in Cn. Dolabellam] suum scelus illud pris-
tinum renovavit et instauravit quaestorium; cum eum, 
cui et legatus et pro quaestore fuisset, et in invidiam suis 
10 maleficiis adduxit, et in ipsis periculis non solum deseruit, 
 sed etiam oppugnavit ac prodidit. 12. Cujus praetura 
urbana aedium sacrarum fuit publicorumque operum depo-
pulatio; simul in jure dicundo, honorum possessionumque, 
contra omnium instituta, addictio et condonatio.

His Reckless Career in Sicily.

15 Jam vero omnium vitiorum suorum plurima et maxima 
constituit monumenta et indicia in provincia Sicilia; quam 
iste per triennium ita vexavit ac perdit ut ea restitui in 
antiquum statum nullo modo possit; vix autem per multos 
annos, innocentsque praetores, aliqua ex parte recreari 
20 aliquando posse videatur. 13. Hoc praetore, Siculi neque 
suas leges, neque nostra senatus-consulta, neque communia 
jura tenerunt. Tantum quisque habet in Sicilia, quantum 
hominis avarissimi et libidinosissimi aut imprudentiam sub-
terfugit, aut satietati superfuit.

25 V. Nulla res per triennium, nisi ad nutum istius, judi-
cata est: nulla res cujusquam tam patria atque avita fuit, 
quae non ab eo, imperio istius, abjudicaretur. Innumerabiles 
pecuniae ex aratorum bonis novo nefarioque instituto 
coactae; socii fidelissimi in hostium numero existimati; 
30 cives Romani servilem in modum cruciati et necati; homi-
nes nocentissimi propter pecunias judicio liberati; hones-
tissimi atque integerrimi, absentes rei facti, indicta causa
damnati et ejecti; portus munitissimi, maximeae tutissimaeque urbes piratis praedonibusque patefactae; nautae militaresque Siculorum, socii nostri atque amici, fame necati; classes optimae atque opportunissimae, cum magna ignominia populi Romani, amissae et perditae. 14. Idem iste praetor monumenta antiquissima, partim regum locupletissimorum, quae illi ornamento urbis esse voluerunt, partim etiam nostrorum imperatorum, quae victores civitatibus Siculis aut dederunt aut reddiderunt, spoliavit, nudavitque omnia. Neque hoc solum in statuis ornamentisque publicis fecit; sed etiam delubra omnia, sanctissimis religionibus consecrata, depeculatus est. Deum denique nullum Siculis, qui ei paulo magis adfabre atque antiquo artificio factus videretur, reliquit. In stupris vero et flagitiis, nefarias ejus libidines commemorare pudore deterreor: simul illorum calamitatem commemorando augere nolo, quibus liberos conjugesque suas integras ab istius petulantia conservare non licitum est.

**His Guilt is Notorious.**

15. At enim haec ita commissa sunt ab isto, ut non cognita sint ab hominibus? Hominem arbitror esse neminem, qui nomen istius audierit, quin facta quoque ejus nefaria commemorare possit; ut mihi magis timendum sit, ne multa crimina praetermittere, quam ne qua in istum fingere, existerit. Neque enim mihi videtur haec multitudo, quae ad audiendum convenit, cognoscere ex me causam voluisse, sed ea, quae scit, mecum recognoscere.

**Hence he Trusts in Bribery Alone.**

VI. Quae cum ita sint, iste homo amens ac perditus alia mecum ratione pugnat. Non id agit, ut alicujus eloquentiam mihi opponat; non gratia, non auctoritate cujusquam, non potentia nititur. Simulat his se rebus confidere, sed video quid agat (neque enim agit occultissime): proponit inania
mihi nobilitatis, hoc est, hominum adrogantium, nomina; qui non tam me impediunt quod nobiles sunt, quam adjuvant quod noti sunt. Simulat se eorum praesidio confidere, cum interea aliud quiddam jam diu machinetur.

Previous Attempts at Bribery.


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

The Election Gives him Fresh Courage.

20  Ecce autem repente, his diebus paucis comitiis consularibus factis, eadem illa vetera consilia pecunia majore repetuntur; eademque vestrae famae fortunisque omnium insidiae per eosdem homines comparantur. Quae res primo, judices, pertenit nobis argumento indicioque patefacta est: post,

25 aperto suspicionis introitu, ad omnia intima istorum consilia sine ullo errore pervenimus.

VII. 18. Nam, ut Hortensius, consul designatus, domum reducebatur e Campo, cum maxima frequentia ac multitudine fit obviam casu ei multitudini C. Curio; quem ego hominem honoris [potius quam contumeliae] causa nominatum volo.
Impeachment of Verres.

Etenim ea dicam, quae ille, si commemorari noluisset, non tanto in conventu, tam aperte palamque dixisset: quae tamen a me pedetentim cauteque dicentur; ut et amicitiae nostrae et dignitatis illius habitat ratio esse intellegatur.


His Friend Metellus is to be Judge Next Year.

Orations of Cicero.

istius hominis perdit, subita laetitia, quam hominis amplissimi nova gratulatio, commovebat. Cupiebam dissimulare me id moleste ferre: cupiebam animi dolorem vultu tegere, et taciturnitate celare. Ecce autem, illis ipsis diebus, cum praetores designati sortirentur, et M. Metello obtigisset, ut is de pecuniis repetundis quaereret, nuntiatur mihi tantam isti gratulationem esse factam, ut is domum quoque pueros mittet, qui uxori suae nuntiarent.

Attempt to Defeat Cicero's Election as Aedile.

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

Cicero Made Anxious, but Finally Elected.

IX. 24. Sollicitabar rebus maximis uno atque eo per-exiguo tempore. Urgebant comitia; et in his ipsis oppug-nabar grandi pecunia. Instabat judicium: ei quoque negotio fisci Sicilienses minabantur. Agere quae ad judicium perti-nebant libere, comitiorum metu deterrebar: petitioni toto animo servire, propter judicium non licebat. Minari denique divisoribus ratio non erat, propterea quod eos intellegere videbam me hoc judicio distinctum atque obligatum futurum. 5

25. Atque hoc ipso tempore Siculis denuntiatum esse audio, primum ab Hortensio, domum ad illum ut venirent: Siculos in eo sane liberos fuisse; qui quam ob rem arcesserentur cum intellegerent, non venisse. Interea comitia nostra, quo-rum iste se, ut ceterorum hoc anno comitiorum, dominum esse arbitrabatur, haberi coepla sunt. Cursare iste homo potens, cum filio blando et gratioso, circum tribus: paternos amicos, hoc est divisores, appellare omnes et convenire. Quod cum esset intellectum et animadversum, fecit animo libentissimo populus Romanus, ut cujus divitiae me de fide deducere non potuissent, ne ejusdem pecunia de honore deicerer. 10

Consuls Elect Intrigue for Postponement.

26. Postea quam illa petitionis magna cura liberatus sum, animo coepi multo magis vacuo ac soluto, nihil aliud nisi de judicio agere et cogitare. Reperio, judices, haec ab istis consilia inita et constituta, ut, quacumque posset ratione, res ita duceretur, ut apud M. Metellum praetorem causa diceretur. In eo esse haec commoda: primum M. Metellum amicissimum; deinde Hortensium consulem non* [solum, sed] etiam Q. Metellum, qui quam isti sit amicus attendite: dedit enim praerogativam suae voluntatis ejus modi, ut isti pro praerogatvis eam reddidisse videatur.
27. An me taciturum tantis de rebus existimavistis? et me, in tanto rei publicae existimationisque meae periculo, cuquam consulturum potius quam officio et dignitati meae? Arcessit alter consul designatus Siculos: veniunt non nulli, propterea quod L. Metellus esset praetor in Sicilia. Cum iis ita loquitur: se consulem esse; fratrem suum alterum Siciliam provinciam obtinere, alterum esse quaesitumur de pecuniis repetundis; Verri ne noceri possit multis rationibus esse provisum.

28. Quid est, quaeo, Metelle, judicium corrumpere, si hoc non est? testis, praeertim [Siculos], timidos homines et adflictos, non solum auctoritate deterrere, sed etiam consulari metu, et duorum praetorum potestate? Quid faceres pro innocente homine et propinquo, cum propter hominem perditissimum atque alienissimum de officio ac dignitate decedis, et committis, ut, quod ille dictat, alicui, qui te ignoret, verum esse videatur?

Next Year a more Pliable Court.

cius, judex tristis et integer, magistratum ineat oportet Nonis Decembribus. M. Crepereius, ex acerrima illa equestri familia et disciplina; L. Cassius ex familia cum ad ceteras res tum ad judicandum severissima; Cn. Tremellius, homo summa religione et diligentia,—tres hi, homines veteres, tribuni militares sunt designati: ex Kal. Januariis non judicabunt. Subsortiernur etiam in M. Metelli locum, quoniam is huic ipsi quaestioni praefuturus est. Ita secundum Kalendas Januarias, et praetore et prope toto consilio commutato, magnas accusatoris minas, magnamque exspectationem judici, ad nostrum arbitrium libidinemque eludemus.'

Remainder of this Year dangerously Short.


Cicero's Plan for Despatch.

XI. Nunc ego, judices, jam vos consulo, quid mihi faciendum putetis. Id enim consili mihi proiecto taciti dabitis, quod egomet mihi necessario capiendum intellege. Si utar ad dicendum meo legitimo tempore, mei laboris,
industriae, diligentiaque capiam fructum; et [ex accusatione] perficiam ut nemo umquam post hominum memoriam paratior, vigilantis, compositior ad judicium venisse videatur. Sed, in hac laude industriae meae, reus ne elabatur summum periculum est. Quid est igitur quod fieri possit? Non obscurum, opinor, neque absconditum. 33. Fructum istum laudis, qui ex perpetua oratione percipius potuit, in alia tempora reservemus: nunc hominem tabulis, testibus, privatis publicisque litteris auctoritatibusque accusat. Res omnis mihi tecum erit, Hortensi. Dicam aperte: si te mecum dicendo ac diluendis crimini in hac causa contendere putarem, ego quoque in accusando atque in explicandis crimini operam consumerem; nunc, quoniam pugnare contra me instituisti, non tam ex tua natura quam ex istius tempore et causa [malitiose], necesse est istius modi ratione aliquo consilio obsistere. 34. Tua ratio est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias; mea, ut ante primos ludos comperendinem. Ita fit ut tua ista ratio existimetur astuta, meum hoc consilium necessarium.

Corrupt Influence of Hortensius Dangerous.

XII. Verum illud quod institueram dicere, mihi rem tecumesse, hujus modi est. Ego cum hanc causam Siculorum rogatu recepissem, idque mihi amplum et praecipram existimassem, eos velle meae fidei diligentiaeque periculum facere, qui innocentiae abstinentiaeque fecissent; tum suscepto negotio, majus quiddam mihi proposui, in quo meam in rem publicam voluntatem populus Romanus perspicere posset. 35. Nam illud mihi nequaquam dignum industria conatueque meo videbatur, istum a me in judicium, jam omnium judicio condemnatum, vocari, nisi ista tua intolerabilis potentia, et ea cupiditas qua per hosce annos in quibusdam judiciis usus es, etiam in istius hominis desperati causa interponeretur. Nunc vero, quoniam haec te omnis
HORTENSIIUS.
(Bust in the Villa Albani, Rome.)
Impeachment of Verres.

dominatio regnumque judiciorum tanto opere delectat, et sunt homines quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat,—qui, quasi de industria, in odium offensio-
nemque populi Romani inruere videantur,—hoc me profiteor suscepisse, magnum fortasse onus et mihi periculosissimum, 5 verum tamen dignum in quo omnis nervos aetatis indust-
triaeque meae contendere.

36. Quoniam totus ordo paucorum improbitate et audac-
cia premitur et urgetur infamia judiciorum, profiteor huic
generi hominum me inimicum accusatorem, odiosum, adsidu-
duum, acerbum adversarium. Hoc mihi sumo, hoc mihi
deposco, quod agam in magistratu, quod agam ex eo loco 10 ex quo me populus Romanus ex Kal. Januariis secum agere
de re publica ac de hominibus improbis voluit: hoc minus
aedilitatis meae populo Romano amplissimum pulcherrimum-
que polliceor. Moneo, praedico, ante denuntio; qui aut deponere, aut accipere, aut recipere, aut polliceri, aut sequestres aut interpretes corrumpendi judici solent esse, quique ad
hanc rem aut potentiam aut impudentiam suam professi
sunt, abstineant in hoc judicio manus animoque ab hoc 20 scelere nefario.

This Influence must be Met by Proofs of Corruption.

XIII. 37. Erit tum consul Hortensius cum summo impe-
rrio et potestate; ego autem aedilis, hoc est, paulo amplius
quam privatus. Tamen hujus modi haec res est, quam me
acturum esse polliceor, ita populo Romano grata atque 25 juçunda, ut ipse consul in hac causa prae me minus etiam
(si fieri possit) quam privatus esse videatur. Omnia non
modo commemorabuntur, sed etiam, expositis certis rebus,
agentur, quae inter decem annos, postea quam judicia ad
senatum translata sunt, in rebus judicandis nefarie flagiti-
oseque facta sunt. 38. Cognoscet ex me populus Romanus
quid sit, quam ob rem, cum equester ordo judicaret, annos
prope quinquaginta continuos, in nullo judice [equite Romano judicante] ne tenuissima quidem suspicio acceptae pecuniae ob rem judicandam constituta sit: quid sit quod, judiciis ad senatorium ordinem translatis, sublataque populi Romani in unum quemque vestrum potestate, Q. Calidius damnatus dixerit, minoris HS triciens praetorium hominem honeste non posse damnari: quid sit quod, P. Septimio senatore dannato, Q. Hortensio praetore, de pecuniis repetundis lis aestimata sit eo nomine, quod ille ob rem judicandam pecuniam accepisset; 39. quod in C. Herennio, quod in C. Popilio, senatoribus, qui ambo peculatus damnati sunt; quod in M. Atilio, qui de majestate damnatus est, hoc planum factum sit, eos pecuniam ob rem judicandam accepisse; quod inventi sint senatores, qui, C. Verre praetore urbano sortiente, exirent in eum reum, quem incognita causa condemnarent; quod inventus sit senator, qui, cum judecesset, in eodem judicio et ab reo pecuniam acciperet quam judicibus divideret, et ab accusatore, ut reum condemnaret.

Jam vero quomodo illami labem, ignominiam, calamitatemque totius ordinis conquerar? hoc factum esse in hac civitate, cum senatorius ordo judicaret, ut discoloribus signis juratorum hominum sententiae notarentur? Haec omnia me diligenter severeque acturum esse, policceor.

Acquittal of Verres Subversive of Whole Judicial System.

XIV. Quo me tandem animo fore putatis, si quid in hoc ipso judicio intellexero simili aliqua ratione esse violatum atque commissum? cum planum facere multis testibus possim, C. Verrem in Sicilia, multis audientibus, saepe dixisse, 'se habere hominem potentem, cujus fiducia provinciam spoliaret: neque sibi soli pecuniam quaerere, sed ita trien
nium illud praeturae Siciliensis distributum habere, ut secum praeclare agi diceret, si unius anni quae tum in rem suam converteret; alterum patronis et defensoribus traderet; ter-
Impeachment of Verres.

41. Ex quo mihi venit in mentem illud dicere (quod apud M'. Glabrionem nuper cum in reiciundis judicibus commemorassem, intellexi vehementer populum Romanum commoveri), me arbitrari, fore uti nationes exterae legatos ad populum Romanum mitterent, ut lex de pecuniis repetundis judiciumque tolleretur. Si enim judicia nulla sint, tantum unum quemque ablaturum putant, quantum sibi ac liberis suis satis esse arbitretur: nunc, quod ejus modi judicia sint, tantum unum quemque auferre, quantum sibi, patronis, advocatis, praetorii, judicibus, satis futurum sit: hoc profecto infinitum esse: se avarissimi hominis cupiditati satisfacere posse, nocentissimi victoriae non posse.

42. O commemoranda judicia, praecelaramque existimatio nostro ordinis! cum socii populi Romani judicia de pecuniis repetundis fieri nolunt, quae a majoribus nostris sociorum causa comparata sunt. An iste umquam de se bonam spem habuisset, nisi de vobis malam opinionem animo imbibisset? Quo majore etiam (si fieri potest) apud vos odio esse debet, quam est apud populum Romanum, cum in avaritia, scelere, perjurio, vos sui similis esse arbitretur.

Jurors Urged to Vindicate the Courts.

XV. 43. Cui loco (per deos immortales), judices, consulite ac providete. Moneo praedicoque—id quod intellego—tempus hoc vobis divinitus datum esse, ut odio, invidia, infamia, turpitudine, totum ordinem liberetis. Nulla in judiciis severitas, nulla religio, nulla denique jam existimantur esse judicia. Itaque a populo Romano contemnimur, despicimur: gravi diuturnaque jam flagramus infamia. 44. Neque enim ullam aliam ob causam populus Romanus tribuniciam potestatem tanto studio requisivit; quam cum poscebat, verbo illam poscere videbatur, re vera
judicia poscebat. Neque hoc Q. Catulum, hominem sapientissimum atque amplissimum, fugit, qui (Cn. Pompeio, viro fortissimo et clarissimo, de tribunicia potestate referente), cum esset sententiam rogatus, hoc initio est summa cum auctoritate usus: 'Patres conscriptos judicia male et flagitiose tueri: quod si in rebus judicandis, populi Romani existimationi satis facere voluissent, non tanto opere hominesuisse tribuniciam potestatem desideraturas.' 45. Ipse denique Cn. Pompeius, cum primum contionem ad urbem consul designatus habuit, ubi (id quod maxime exspectari videbatur) ostendit se tribuniciam potestatem restituturum, factus est in eo strepitus, et grata contionis admurmuratio. Idem in eadem contione cum dixisset 'populatas vexatasque esse provincias; judicia autem turpia ac flagitiosa fieri; ei rei se providere ac consulere velle; tum vero non strepitu, sed maximo clamore, suam populus Romanus significavit voluntatem.

All Rome is on the Watch.

XVI. 46. Nunc autem homines in speculis sunt: observant quem ad modum sese unus quisque nostrum gerat in retinenda religione, conservandisque legibus. Vident adhuc, post legem tribuniciam, unum senatorem hominem vel tenuissimum esse damnatum: quod tametsi non reprehendunt, tamen magno opere quod laudent non habent. Nulla est enim laus, ibi esse integrum, ubi nemo est qui aut possit aut conetur corrumpere. 47. Hoc est judicium, in quo vos de reo, populus Romanus de vobis judicabit. In hoc homine statuetur, positine, senatoribus judicantibus, homo nocentissimus pecuniosissimusque damnari. Deinde est ejus modi reus, in quo homine nihil sit, praeter summa peccata maximamque pecuniam; ut, si liberatus sit, nulla alia suspicio, nisi ea quae turpissima est, residere possit. Non gratia, non cognitione, non aliis recte factis, non denique aliquo mediocri vitio, tot tantaque ejus vitia sublevata esse videbuntur.
Corruption Sure to be Detected.

48. Postremo ego causam sic agam, judices: ejus modi res, ita notas, ita testatas, ita magnas, ita manifestas pro- feram, ut nemo a vobis ut istum absolvatis per gratiam conetur contendere. Habeo autem certam viam atque rationem, qua omnis illorum conatus investigare et consequi possim. Ita res a me agetur, ut in eorum consiliis omnibus non modo aures hominum, sed etiam oculi [populi Romani] interesse videantur. 49. Vos aliquot jam per annos conceptam huic ordini turpitudinem atque infamiam delere ac tollere potestis. Constat inter omnis, post haec constituta judicia, quibus nunc utimur, nullum hoc splendore atque hac dignitate consilium fuisses. Hic si quid erit offensum, omnes homines non jam ex eodem ordine alios magis idoneos (quod fieri non potest), sed alium omnino ordinem ad res judicandas quae rendum arbitrabuntur.

XVII. 50. Quapropter, primum ab dis immortalibus, quod sperare mihi videor, hoc idem, judices, opto, ut in hoc judicio nemo improbus praeter eum qui jam pridem inventus est reperiatur: deinde si plures improbi fuerint, hoc vobis, hoc populo Romano, judices, confirmo, vitam (mehercule) mihi prius, quam vim perseverantiamque ad illorum improbitatem perseuendum defuturam.

Glabrio Urged to Stand Firm.

51. Verum, quod ego laboribus, periculis, inimicitiisque meis, tum cum admissem erit dedecus severe me persecuturum esse polliceor, id ne accidat, tu tua auctoritate, sapientia, diligentia, M'. Glabrio, potes providere. Suscipe causam judiciorum: suscipe causam severitatis, integritatis, fidei, religionis: suscipe causam senatus, ut is, hoc judicio probatus, cum populo Romano et in laude et in gratia esse possit. Cogita qui sis, quo loco sis, quid dare populo
Romano, quid reddere majoribus tuis, debeas: fac tibi paternae legis [Aciliae] veniat in mentem, qua lege populus Romanus de pecuniis repetundis optimis judiciis severissimisque judicibus usus est. 52. Circumstant te summae auctoritates, quae te oblivisci laudis domesticae non sinant; quae te noctis diesque commoneant, fortissimum tibi patrem, sapientissimum avum, gravissimum socerum fuisse. Qua re si [Glabrionis] patris vim et acrimoniam ceperis ad resistendum hominibus audacissimis; si avi [Scaevolae] prudentiam ad prosuciendas insidias, quae tuae atque horum famae comparantur; si socii [Scauri] constantiam, ut ne quis te de vera et certa posit sententia demovere; intellegeb populus Romanus, integerrimo atque honestissimo praetore, delectoque consilio, nocenti reo magnitudinem pecuniae plus habuisse momenti ad suspicionem criminis quam ad rationem salutis.

Cicero will Push the Trial.

XVIII. 53. Mihi certum est, non committere ut in hac causa praetor nobis consiliumque mutetur. Non patiar rem in id tempus adduci, ut [Siculi], quos adhuc servi designatorum consulum non moverunt, cum eos novo exemplo universos arcesserent, eos tum lictores consulum vocent; ut homines miseri, antea socii atque amici populi Romani, nunc servi ac supplices, non modo jus suum fortunasque omnis eorum imperio amittant, verum etiam deplorandi juris sui potestatem non habeant. 54. Non sinam profecto, causa me perorata [quadraginta diebus interpositis], tum nobis denique responderi, cum accusatio nostra in oblivionem diuturnitate adducta sit: non committam, ut tum haec res judicetur, cum haec frequentia totius Italiae Roma disceserit; quae convenit uno tempore undique, comitiorum, ludorum, censendique causa. Hujus judici et laudis fructum, et offensionis periculum, vestrum; laborem sollicitudin-
nemque, nostram; scientiam quid agatur, memoriamque quid a quoque dictum sit, omnium puto esse oportere.

His Plan for Despatch.

55. Faciam hoc non novum, sed ab eis qui nunc principes nostrae civitatis sunt ante factum, ut testibus utar statim: illud a me novum, judices, cognoscertis, quod ita testis constituant, ut crimen totum explicem; ut, ubi id [interrogando] argumentis atque oratione firmavo, tum testis ad crimen adcommodem: ut nihil inter illam usitatam accusationem atque hanc novam intersit, nisi quod in illa tunc, cum omnia dicta sunt, testes dantur; hic in singulas res dabuntur; ut illis quoque eadem interrogandi facultas, argumentandi dicendique sit. Si quis erit, qui perpetuam orationem accusationemque desideret, altera actione audiet: nunc id, quod facimus—ea ratione facimus, ut malitiae illorum consilio nostro occurramus—necessario fieri intellegat. Haec primae actionis erit accusatio.

Brief Statement of the Charges.

56. Dicimus C. Verrem, cum multa libidinose, multa crudeliter, in civis Romanos atque in socios, multa in deos hominesque nefarie fecerit tum praeterea quadringentiens sestertium ex Sicilia contra leges abstulisse. Hoc testibus, hoc tabulis privatis publicisque auctoritatibus ita vobis planum faciemus, ut hoc statuatis, etiam si spatum ad dicendum nostro commodo, vacuoque dies habuissemus, tamen oratione longa nihil opus fuisse.

Dixi.
THE PLUNDER OF SYRACUSE.

(In C. Verrem: Actio II., Lib. IV., ch. 52-60.)

THE passage which follows is from the fourth oration of the Accusatio, the most famous of all, known as the De Signis because it treats chiefly of the works of art stolen by Verres. Cicero has been describing the plundering of many temples and public buildings, and in this passage he recounts in detail the case of one chief city, Syracuse, as a climax. Syracuse was by far the largest and richest of all the Greek cities of Italy and Sicily. It was a colony of Corinth, founded B.C. 734, and in course of time obtained the rule over the whole eastern part of Sicily. It remained independent, with a considerable territory, after the western part of the island (far the larger part) passed under the power of Rome in the First Punic War; but in the Second Punic War (B.C. 212) it was captured by Marcellus, and ever after was subject to Rome. It was at this time the capital of the province.

Verres the Governor: Marcellus the Conqueror.

UNIUS etiam urbis omnium pulcherrimae atque ornatisimae, Syracusarum, direptionem commemorabo et in medium proferam, judices, ut aliquando totam hujus generis orationem concludam atque definiam. Nemo fere vestrum est quin quem ad modum captae sint a M. Marcello Syracusae saepe audierit, non numquam etiam in annalibus legerit. Conferte hanc pacem cum illo bello, hujus praetoris adventum cum illius imperatoris victoria, hujus cohortem impuram cum illius exercitu invicto, hujus l cupidines cum illius continentia: ab illo, qui cepit, conditas, ab hoc qui constitutas accepit, captas dicetis Syracusas.

2. Ac jam illa omittio, quae disperse a me multis in locis dicentur ac dicta sunt: forum Syracusanorum, quod introitu
The Plunder of Syracuse.

Marcelli purum caede servatum esset, id adventu Verris Siculorum innocentium sanguine redundasse: portum Syracusanorum, qui tum et nostris classibus et Karthaginiensium clausus fuisse, eum isto praetore Cilicum myoparoni praedonibusque patuisse: mitto adhibitam vim ingenis, matres 5

familias violatas, quae tum in urbe capta commissa non sunt neque odio hostili neque licentia militari neque more belli neque jure victoriae: mitto, inquam, haec omnia, quae ab isto per triennium perfecta sunt: ea, quae conjuncta cum illis rebus sunt, de quibus antea dixi, cognoscite. 10

Description of Syracuse.


LIII. 4. Ea tanta est urbs, ut ex quattuor urbis maximis constare dicatur: quorum una est ea quam dixi Insula,
quae duobus portubus cincta, in utriusque portus ostium aditumque projecta est, in qua domus est, quae Hieronis regis fuit, qua praetores uti solent. In ea sunt aedes sacrae complures, sed duae quae longe ceteris antecellant: 5 Dianae, et altera, quae fuit ante istius adventum ornatis-sima, Minervae. In hac insula extrema est fons aquae dulcis, cui nomen Arethusa est, incredibili magnitudine, plenissimus piscium, qui fluctu totus operiretur, nisi muni-tione ac mole lapidum dijunctus esset a mari. 5. Altera 10 autem est urbs Syracusis, cui nomen Achradia est: in qua forum maximum, pulcherrimae porticus, ornatisimum pryta-neum, amplissima est curia templumque egregium Jovis Olympii ceteraeque urbis partes, quae una via lata perpetua multisque transversi divisae privatis aedificiis continentur. 15 Tertia est urbs, quae, quod in ea parte Fortunae fanum antiquum fuit, Tycha nominata est, in qua gymnasmium amplissimum est et complures aedes sacrae: coliturque ea pars et habitatur frequentissime. Quarta autem est, quae quia postrema coaedificata est, Neapolis nominatur: quam 20 ad summam theatrum maximum: praeterea duo templum sunt egregia, Cereris unum, alterum Liberae signumque Apol-linis, qui Temenites vocatur, pulcherrimum et maximum: quod iste si portare potuisset, non dubitasset auferre.
Verres Plundered even Temples.

LV. 8. Aedis Minervae est in Insula, de qua ante dixi: quam Marcellus non attigit, quam plenam atque ornatam reliquit: quae ab isto sic spoliata atque direpta est, non ut ab hoste aliquo, qui tamen in bello religionum et consuetu-

![Church at Syracuse (formerly Temple of Minerva).](image)

5 dinis jura retineret, sed ut a barbaris praedonibus vexata esse videatur. Pugna erat equestris Agathocli regis in tabulis picta: his autem tabulis interiores templi parietes vestiebantur. Nihil erat ea pictura nobilius, nihil Syracusis quod magis visendum putaretur. Has tabulas M. Marcellus 10 cum omnia victoria illa sua profana fecisset, tamen religione
impeditus non attigit: iste, cum illa jam propter diuturnam pacem fidelitatemque populi Syracusani sacra religiosaque accepisset, omnes eas tabulas abstulit: paries, quorum ornatus tot saecula manserant, tot bella effugerant, nudos ac deformatos reliquit. 9. Et Marcellus, qui, si Syracusas cepisset, duo templo se Romae dedicaturum voverat, is id, quod erat aedificaturus, iis rebus ornare, quas ceperat, noluit: Verres, qui non Honori neque Virtuti, quem ad modum ille, sed Veneri et Cupidini vota deberet, is Minervae templum spoliare conatus est. Ille deos deorum spoliis ornari noluit: hic ornamenta Minervae virginis in meretriciam domum transtulit. Viginti et septem praeterea tabulas pulcherrime pictas ex eadem aede sustulit: in quibus erant imaginés Siciliae regum ac tyrannorum, quae non solum pictorum artificio delectabant, sed etiam commemoratione hominum et cognitione formarum. Ac videte quanto tae- trior hic tyrannus Syracusanus fuerit quam quisquam superiorum: cum illi tamen ornarint templum deorum immortalium, hic etiam illorum monumenta atque ornamenta sustulerit.

Robberies Detailed.

LVI. 10. Jam vero quid ego de valvis illius templi com- memorem? Vereor ne, haec qui non viderint, omnia menimis augere atque ornare arbitrentur: quod tamen nemo suspicari debet, tam esse me cupidum, ut tot viros primarios velim, praesertim ex judicum numero, qui Syracusis fuerint, qui haec viderint, esse temeritati et mendacio meo conscios. 25 Confirmare hoc liquido, judices, possum, valvas magnificentiores, ex auro atque ebore perfectiores, nullas umquam ullo in templo fuisse. Incredibile dictu est quam multi Graeci de harum valvarum pulchritudine scriptum reliquerint. Nimium forsitan haec illi mirentur atque efferant. Esto: verum tamen honestius est rei publicae nostrae, judices, ea quae illis pulchra essè vidœabant imperatorem nostrum in
Orations of Cicero.

bello reliquisse, quam praetorem in pace abstulisse. Ex
ebore diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis: ea
detrahenda curavit omnia. 11. Gorgonis os pulcherrimum,
cinctum anguibus, revellit atque abstulit: et tamen indicavit
se non solum artificio, sed etiam pretio quaestuque duci.
Nam bullas aureas omnes ex iis valvis, quae erant multae
et graves, non dubitavit auferre: quarum iste non opere
delectabatur, sed pondere. Itaque ejus modi valvas reliquit,
ut quae olim ad ornandum templum erant maxime, nunc
tantum ad claudendum factae esse videantur. Etiamne gra-
mineas hastas — vidi enim vos in hoc nomine, cum testis
diceret, commoveri, quod erat ejus modi, ut semel vidisse
satis esset; in quibus neque manu factum quicquam neque
pulchritudo erat ulla, sed tantum magnitudo incredibilis, de
qua vel audire satis esset, nimium videre plus quam semel
— etiam id concupisti?

Statue of Sappho Stolen.

LVII. 12. Nam Sappho, quae sublata de prytaneo est,
dat tibi justam excusationem, prope ut concedendum atque
ignoscendum esse videatur. Silanionis opus tam perfectum,
tam elegans, tam elaboratum quisquam non modo privatus,
sed populus potius haberet quam homo elegantissimus atque
eruditissimus, Verres? Nimiris contra dici nihil potest.
Nos tres enim unus quique — qui tam beati quam iste est
non sumus, tam delicati esse non possimus — si quando
aliquid istius modi videre volet, eat ad aedem Felicitatis, ad
monumentum Catuli, in porticum Metelli; det operam ut
admittatur in alicujus istorum Tusculanum; spectet forum
ornatum, si quid iste suorum aedilibus commodarit: Verres
haec habeat domi, Verres ornamentorum fanorum atque
oppidorum habeat plenam domum, villas refertas. Etiamne
hujus operari studia ac delicias, judices, perferetis? qui ita
natus, ita educatus est, ita factus et animo et corpore, ut
multo appositior ad ferenda quam ad auferenda signa esse videatur. 13. Atque haec Sappho sublata quantum desiderium sui reliquerit dici vix potest. Nam cum ipsa fuit egregie facta, tum epigramma Graecum pernobile incisum est in

basi: quod iste eruditus homo et Graeculus, qui haec subtiliter judicat, qui solus intellegit, si unam litteram Graecam scisset, certe non tulisset. Nunc enim, quod scriptum est inani in basi, declarat quid fuerit, et id ablatum indicat.

Other Thefts.

Orations of Cicero.


Statue of Jupiter.


16. Ut saepius ad Marcellum revertar, judices, sic habetote: plures esse a Syracusanis istius adventu deos, quam victoria Marcelli homines desideratos. Etenim ille requisisse etiam dicitur Archimedem illum, summo ingenio hominem ac disciplina, quem cum audisset interfec tum, permoleste tulisse: iste omnia, quae requisivit, non ut conservaret, verum ut asportaret requisivit.
The Plunder of Syracuse.

Even Trifles Carried off.

LIX. 17. Jam illa quae leviora videbuntur ideo prae-teribo,—quod mensas Delphicas e marmore, crateras ex aere pulcherrimas, vim maximam vasorum Corinthiorum ex omnibus aedibus sacris abstulit Syracusis. Itaque, judices, ei qui hospites ad ea quae visenda sunt solent ducere, et unum quidque ostendere, quos illi mystagogos vocant, conversam jam habent demonstrationem suam. Nam, ut ante demonstrabant quid ubique esset, item nunc quid undique ablatum sit ostendunt.

Feelings of the Citizens Outraged.


Empty Pretence of Purchase.

19. Licet iste dicat emisse se, sicuti solet dicere, credite hoc mihi, judices: nulla umquam civitas tota Asia et Graecia signum ullum, tabulam pictam, ullam denique ornamentum urbis, sua voluntate cuiquam vendidit, nisi forte existimatis, postea quam judicia severa Romae fieri desierunt, Graecos homines haec venditare coepisse, quae tum non modo non
venditabant, cum judicia sieabant, verum etiam coemeabant; aut nisi arbitramini L. Crasso, Q. Scaevolae, C. Claudio, potentissimis hominibus, quorum aedilitates ornatissemas vidimus, commercium istarum rerum cum Graecis hominibus non fuisse, eis qui post judiciorum dissolutionem aediles facti sunt fuisse.

Works of Art Held Priceless by Greeks.


THE QUARRIES OF SYRACUSE.

(Dionysius' Ear.)
CRUCIFIXION OF A ROMAN CITIZEN.

(In C. Verrem: Actio II., Lib. V., ch. 61-66.)

Cruelties of Verres.

QUID nunc agam? Cum jam tot horas de uno genere ac de istius nefaria crudelitate dicam,—cum prope omnem vim verborum ejus modi, quae scelere istius digna sint, aliis in rebus consumeperim, neque hoc providerim, ut varietate criminum vos attentos tenerem,—quem ad modum de tanta re dicam? Opinor, unus modus atque una ratio est. Rem in medio ponam, quae tantum habet ipsa gravitas, ut neque mea (quae nulla est) neque cujusquam, ad inflammandos vestros animos, eloquentia requiratur.

Unguarded Complaints of Gavius.

2. Gavius hic, quem dico, Consanus, cum in illo numero civium Romanorum ab isto in vincla conjectus esset, et nescio qua ratione clam et lautumiis profugisset, Messanae venisset,—qui tam prope jam Italiam et moenia Reginorum civium Romanorum videret, et ex illo metu mortis ac tenebris, quasi luce libertatis et odore aliquo legum recreatus, revixisset,—loqui Messanae et queri coepit, se civem Romanum in vincla esse conjectum; sibi recta iter esse Romam; Verri se praesto advenienti futurum.

His Words Reported to Verres.

3. Non intellegebat miser nihil interesse, utrum haec Messanae, an apud istum in praetorio loqueretur. Nam (ut ante vos docui) hanc sibi iste urbem delegerat, quam haberet adjutricem scelerum, furtorum receptricem, flagitiorum omnium consciam. Itaque ad magistratum Mamer-

Gavius Scourged.


He is Threatened with the Cross.

5. Caedebatur virgis in medio foro Messanae civis Romanus, judices; cum interea nullus gemitus, nulla vox alia
Crucifixion of a Roman Citizen.

illius miser inter dolorem crepitumque plagarum audiebatur, nisi haec, Civis Romanus sum! Hac se commémoratione civitatis omnia verbera depulsurum, cruciatumque a corpore dejecturum, arbitrabatur. Is non modo hoc non perficit, ut virgarum vim deprecaretur; sed, cum imploraret saepius, usurparetque nomen civitatis, crux — crux, inquam — infelici et aerumnoso, qui numquam istam pestem videbat, comparabatur.

Rights of a Roman Citizen Outraged.

8. Nunc, quoniam exploratum est omnibus quo loco causa tua sit, et quid de te futurum sit, sic tecum agam: Gavius istum, quem repentinum speculatorum fuisse dicis, ostendam in lautumias Syracusis abs te esse conjectum. Neque id solum ex litteris ostendam Syracusanorum, ne possis dicere me, quia sit aliquis in litteris Gavius, hoc fingere et eligere nomen, ut hunc illum esse possim dicere; sed ad arbitrium tuum testis dabo, qui istum ipsum Syracusis abs te in lautumias conjectum esse dicant. Producam etiam Consanos, municipes illius ac necessarios, qui te nunc sero doceant, judices non sero, illum P. Gavium, quem tu in crucem egisti, civem Romanum et municipem Consanum, non speculatorem fugitivorum fuisse.

His Claim of Citizenship Deserved Inquiry.

LXIV. 9. Cum haec omnia, quae pollicear, cumulate tuis patronis plana fecero, tum istuc ipsum tenebo, quod abs te mihi datur: eo contentum me esse dicam. Quid enim nuper tu ipse, cum populi Romani clamore atque impetu perturbatus exsiluisti, quid, inquam, locutus es? Illum, quod moram supplicio quaereret, ideo clamitasse se esse civem Romanum, sed speculatorem fuisse. Jam mei testes veri sunt. Quid enim dicit aliud C. Numitorius? quid M. et P. Cottii, nobilissimi homines, ex agro Tauromenitano? quid Q. Luceius, qui argentiam Regii maximam fecit? quid ceteri? Adhuc enim testes ex eo genere a me sunt dati, non qui novisse Gavium, sed se vidisse dicerent, cum is, qui se civem Romanum esse clamaret, in crucem ageretur. Hoc tu, Verres, idem dicis; hoc tu confiteris illum clamitasse, se civem esse Romanum; apud te nomen civitatis ne tantum quidem valuisse, ut dubitationem aliquam quam crucis, ut crudelissimi taeterrimique supplici aliquam parvam moram saltem possit adferre.
Crucifixion of a Roman Citizen.

Roman Citizenship a Protection Anywhere.

10. Hoc teneo, hic haereo, judices. Hoc sum contentus uno; omittō ac neglego cetera; sua confessione induatur ac juguletur ncesse est. Qui esset ignorabas; speculatorem esse suspicabare. Non quaero qua suspicione: tua te accuso oratione. Civem Romanum se esse dicebat. Si tu, apud Persas aut in extrema India deprehensus, Verres, ad supplicium ducerere, quid aliud clamitares, nisi te civem esse Romanum? Et, si tibi ignoto apud ignotos, apud barbaros, apud homines in extremis atque ultimis gentibus positos, nobile et inlustre apud omnis nomen civitatis tuae profuisset,—ille, quisquis erat, quem tu in crucem rapiebas, qui tibi esset ignotus, cum civem se Romanum esse diceret, apud te praetorem, si non effugium, ne moram quidem mortis, mentione atque usurpatione civitatis, adsequi potuit?

LXV. 11. Homines tenues, obscuro loco nati, navigant; adeunt ad ea loca quae numquam antea viderunt; ubi neque noti esse eis quo venerunt, neque semper cum cognitoribus esse possunt. Hac una tamen fiducia civitatis, non modo apud nostros magistratus, qui et legum et eximiationis periculo continentur, neque apud civis solum Romanos, qui et sermonis et juris et multarum rerum societate juncti sunt, fore se tutos arbitrantur; sed, quo-
cumque venerint, hanc sibi rem praesidio sperant futuram. 12. Tolle hanc spem, tolle hoc praesidium civibus Romanis; constitue nihil esse opis in hac voce, Civis Romanus sum, posse impune praetorem, aut alium quemlibet, supplicium quod velit in eum constituere qui se civem Romanum esse dicat, quod eum quis ignoret: jam omnis provincias, jam omnia regna, jam omnis liberas civitates, jam omnem orbem terrarum, qui semper nostris hominibus maxime patuit, civibus Romanis ista defensione praecuseris. Quid si L. Raecium, equitem Romanum, qui tum in Sicilia erat, nominabat? etiamne id magnum fuit, Panhormum litteras mittere? Adservasses hominem; custodiis Mamertinorum tuorum vincum, clausum habuisses, dum Panhormo Raecius veniret; cognosceret hominem, aliquid de summo sup-plico remitteres. Si ignoraret, tum, si ita tibi videretur, hoc juris in omnis constitueres, ut, qui neque tibi notus esset, neque cognitorem locupletem daret, quamvis civis Romanus esset, in crucem tolleretur.

**Verres the Enemy of all Roman Citizens.**

LXVI. 13. Sed quid ego plura de Gavio? quasi tu Gavio tum fueris infestus, ac non nomini, generi, juri civium hostis. Non illi (inquam) homini, sed causae communi libertatis, inimicus fuisti. Quid enim attinuit, cum Mamertini, more atque instituto suo, crucem fixissent post urbern, in via Pompeia, te jubere in ea parte figere, quae ad fretum spectaret; et hoc addere—quod negare nullo modo potes, quod omnibus audientibus dixisti palam—te idcirco illum locum deligere, ut ille, quoniam se civem Romanum esse diceret, ex cruce Italianam cernere ac domum suam prospicere posset? Itaque illa crux sola, judices, post conditam Messanam, illo in loco fixa est. Italiae conspectus ad eam rem ab isto delectus est, ut ille, in dolore cruciatuque moriens, perangusto fretu divisa ser-
vitutis ac libertatis jura cognosceret; Italia autem alum-
um suum servitutis extremo summoque supplicio adfixum
videret.

Shameless Audacity of the Crime.

14. Facinus est vincire civem Romanum; scelus verbe-
rare; prope parricidium necare: quid dicam in crucem 5
tollere? verbo satis digno tam nefaria res appellari nullo
modo potest. Non fuit his omnibus iste contentus. Spectet
(inquit) patriam: in conspectu legum libertatisque moriatur.
Non tu hoc loco Gavium, non unum hominem nescio quem
[civem Romanum], sed communem libertatis et civitatis 10
causam in illum cruciatum et crucem egisti. Jam vero
videte hominis audaciam. Nonne eum graviter tulisse arbi-
tramini, quod illam civibus Romanis crucem non posset in
foro, non in comitio, non in rostris defigere? Quod enim
his locis, in provincia sua, celebritate simillum, regione 15
proximum potuit, elegit. Monumentum sceleris audaciae-
que suae voluit esse in conspectu Italiae, vestibulo Siciliae,
praetervectione omnium qui ultro citroque navigarent.
POMPEY'S MILITARY COMMAND.

(Pro Lege Manilia.)

B.C. 66.

The last serious resistance to the Roman power in the East was offered by Mithridates VI., king of Pontus, the most formidable enemy encountered by Rome since the death of Hannibal. The dominions of Mithridates embraced the whole eastern coast of the Black Sea (Pontus Euxinus), including the kingdom of Bosporus (Crimea) on the one hand, and Paphlagonia on the other, while the king of Armenia also was closely allied to him by marriage. There were three several "Mithridatic Wars." In the First the Romans were commanded by Sulla (88-84 B.C.), who gained great successes, and forced Mithridates to pay a large sum of money. In the Second (83-82), a short and unimportant affair, Murena, the Roman commander, was worsted. The Third broke out B.C. 74, and was successfully conducted by Lucius Licinius Lucullus, the ablest general of the aristocracy.

When this war had continued for several years, the democratic faction (populares) took advantage of some temporary reverses sustained by Lucullus, and of the unpopularity of his administration, to revoke his command and give to the consul of B.C. 67, M'. Acilius Glabrio (the same who had presided at the trial of Verres), the eastern war as his "province." The law effecting this change was proposed by
POMPEY.
(Bust in the Vatican.)
the tribune A. Gabinius, one of the most active demagogues of the time. Another law (lex Gabinia), proposed B.C. 67 by the same politician, required the Senate to appoint a commander of consular rank, with extraordinary powers for three years by land and sea, to suppress the piracy which infested every part of the Mediterranean, having its chief seat in Cilicia. It was understood as a matter of course that Gnaeus (or Cnæus) Pompey, who had been living in retirement since his consulship, B.C. 70, would receive this appointment. Pompey accomplished his task with the most brilliant success, and in three months had the seas completely cleared. (See below, ch. xii.)

Meantime Glabrio had shown himself wholly incompetent to conduct the war against Mithridates, and early in B.C. 66, the tribune Caius Manilius proposed a law extending Pompey's command over the entire East. Power like this was quite inconsistent with the republican institutions of Rome and with the established authority of the Senate; so that the law was of course opposed by the aristocracy (optimates), led by Hortensius and Catulus. Cicero was now prætor. He was no democrat of the school of Gabinius and Cæsar; but on the other hand he had no hereditary sympathies with the Senate, and he probably failed to recognize the revolutionary character of the proposition and considered merely its practical advantages. He therefore advocated the passage of the Manilian Law with ardor.

The law was passed, and Pompey fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of his friends. He brought the Mithridatic War to an end, organized the Roman power throughout the East, and returned home, B.C. 61, with greater prestige and glory than had ever been won by any Roman before him.

The Oration on the Manilian Law was Cicero's first political speech. Till now he had been a public-spirited lawyer; from this time on he was essentially a politician, and it is not hard to see how unfavorably his character was influenced by contact with the corrupt politics of that day.

Cicero's Reasons for Addressing a Political Assembly.

QUAMQUAM mihi semper frequens conspectus vester multo jucundissimus, hic autem locus ad agendum amplissimus, ad dicendum ornatisimus est visus, Quirites, tamen hoc aditu laudis, qui semper optimo cuique maxime patuit, non mea me voluntas adhuc, sed vitae meae ratio-
nes ab ineunte aetate susceptae prohibuerunt. Nam cum antea per aetatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere auderem, statueremque nihil huc nisi perfectum ingenio, elaboratum industria adferri oportere, omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi. 2. Ita neque hic locus vacuus umquam fuit ab eis qui vestram causam defenderent, et meus labor, in privatorum periculis caste integreque versatus, ex vestro judicio fructum est amplissimum consecutus. Nam cum propter dilationem comitorum ter praetor primus centuriiis cunctis renuntiatus sum, facile intellexi, Quirites, et quid de me judicaretis, et quid alii praescriberetis. Nunc cum et auctoritatis in me tantum sit, quantum vos honoribus mandandis esse voluistis, et ad agendum facultatis tantum, quantum homini vigilanti ex forensi usu prope cotidiana dicendi exercitatio potuit adferre, certe et si quid auctoritatis in me est, apud eos utar qui eam mihi dederunt, et si quid in dicendo consequam, eis ostendam potissimum, qui ei quoque rei fructum suo judicio tribuendum esse duxerunt. 3. Atque illud in primis mihi laetandum jure esse video, quod in hac insolita mihi ex hoc loco ratione dicendi causa talis oblata est, in qua oratio deesse nemini possit. Dicendum est enim de Cn. Pompei singulari eximiaque virtute: hujus autem orationis difficilior est exitum quam principium invenire. Ita mihi non tam copia quam modus in dicendo quaerendus est.

The Situation in Asia.

II. 4. Atque,—ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur, unde haec omnis causa ducitur,—bellum grave et periculosum vestris vectigalibus ac sociis a duobus potentissimis regibus infertur, Mithridate et Tigrane, quorum alter relictus, alter lacesitus, occasionem sibi ad occupandam Asiam oblatam esse arbitrantur. Equitibus Romanis, honestissimis viris, adferuntur ex Asia cotidie litterae, quorum magnae res
aguntur in vestris vectigalibus exercendis occupatae: qui ad me, pro necessitudine quae mihi est cum illo ordine, causam rei publicae periculaque rerum suarum detulerunt: 5. Bithyniae, quae nunc vestra provincia est, vicos exustos esse compluris; regnum Ariobarzanis, quod finitimum est

vestris vectigalibus, totum esse in hostium potestate; L. Lucullum, magnis rebus gestis, ab eo bello discedere; huic qui successerit non satis esse paratum ad tantum bellum administrandum; unum ab omnibus sociis et civibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, eundem hunc 10 unum ab hostibus metui, praeterea neminem.

Importance of the Mithridatic War.

6. Causa quae sit videtis: nunc quid agendum sit considerate. Primum mihi videtur de genere belli, deinde de magnitudine, tum de imperatore deligendo esse dicendum. Genus est belli ejus modi, quod maxime vestros animos 15 excitare atque inflammare ad perseverandi studium debet: in quo agitur populi Romani gloria, quae vobis a majoribus cum magna in omnibus rebus tum summa in re militari tradita est; agitur salus sociorum atque amicorum, pro qua multa maiores vestri magna et gravia bella gesserunt; 20 aguntur certissima populi Romani vectigalia et maxima, quibus amissis et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli requi-
retis; aguntur bona multorum civium, quibus est a vobis et ipsorum et rei publicae causa consulendum.

III. Success of the Former Wars in Asia.

III. 7. Et quoniam semper appetentes gloriae praeter ceteras gentis atque avidi laudis fuistis, delenda est vobis illa macula [Mithridatico] bello superiore concepta, quae penitus jam insedit ac nimis inveteravit in populi Romani nomine, — quod is, qui uno die, tota in Asia, tot in civitatibus, uno nuntio atque una significatione [litterarum] civis Romanos necandos trucidandosque denotavit, non modo adhuc poenam nullam suo dignam scelere suscipit, sed ab illo tempore annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, et ita regnat, ut se non Ponti neque Cappadociae latebris occultare velit, sed emergere ex patrio regno atque in vestris vectigalibus, hoc est, in Asiae luce versari. 8. Etenim adhuc ita nostri cum illo rege contenderunt imperatores, ut ab illo insignia victoriae, non victoriam reportarent. Triumphavit L. Sulla, triumphavit L. Murena de Mithridate, duo fortissimi viri et summii imperatores; sed ita triumphantur, ut ille pulsus superatusque regnaret. Verum tamen illis imperatoribus laus est tribuenda quod egerunt, venia danda quod reliquerunt, propterea quod ab eo bello Sullam in Italiam res publica, Murenam Sulla revocavit.

Strength of the Enemy.

IV. 9. Mithridates autem omne reliquum tempus non ad oblivionem veteris belli, sed ad comparationem novi con-tulit: qui [postea] cum maximas aedificasset ornassetque classis exercitusque permagnos quibuscumque ex gentibus potuisset comparasset, et se Bosporanis finitimis suis bellum inferre simularet, usque in Hispaniam legatos ac litteras misit ad eos duces quibuscum tum bellum gerebamus, ut, cum duobus in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis uno
Pompey's Military Command

consilio a binis hostium copiis bellum terra marique gereretur, vos ancipiti contentione districti de imperio dimicareตis. 10. Sed tamen alterius partis periculum, Sertorianae atque Hispaniensis, quae multo plus firmamenti ac roboris habebat, Cn. Pompei divino consilio ac singulari virtute depulsum est; in altera parte ita res a L. Lucullo summo viro est administrata, ut initia illa rerum gestarum magna atque praecisra non felicitati ejus, sed virtuti, haec autem extrema, quae nuper acciderunt, non culpae, sed fortunae tribuenda esse videantur. Sed de Lucullo dicam alio loco, et ita 10 dicam, Quirites, ut neque vera laus ei detracta oratione mea neque falsa adicta esse videatur: 11. de vestri imperi dignitate atque gloria—quotiam is est exorsus orationis meae—videte quem vobis animum susciendum putetis.

Is the Roman Spirit Declining?


The Allies in Peril: they Call for Pompey.

Quid? quod salus sociorum summum in periculum ac dis- 30 crimen vocatur, quo tandem animo ferre debetis? Regno
est expulsus Ariobarzanes rex, socius populi Romani atque amicus; imminent duo reges toti Asiae non solum vobis inimicissimi, sed etiam vestris sociis atque amicis; civitates autem omnes cuncta Asia atque Graecia vestrum auxilium exspectare propter periculi magnitudinem coguntur; imperatorem a vobis certum deposcere, cum praeferet vos aliquum miseritatem, neque audent, neque se id facere sine summo periculo posse arbitrantur. 13. Vident et sentiunt hoc idem quod vos,—unum virum esse, in quo summa sint omnia, et eum propter esse, quo etiam carent aegrius; cujus adventu ipso atque nomine, tametsi ille ad maritimum bellum venerit, tamen impetus hostium repressos esse intellegunt ac retardatos. Hi vos, quoniam libere loqui non licet, tacite rogant, ut se quoque, sicut ceterarum provinciarum socios, dignos existimetis, quorum salutem tali vire commendetis; atque hoc etiam magis, quod ceteros in provinciam ejus modi homines cum imperio mittimus, ut etiam si ab hoste defendant, tamen ipsorum adventus in urbis sociorum non multum ab hostili expugnatione differant. 15 Hunc audiebant antea, nunc praevenem vident, tanta temperantia, tanta mansuetudine, tanta humanitate, ut ei beatissimi esse videantur, apud quos ille diutissime commoratur.

The Revenues at Stake.

VI. 14. Quae re si propter socios, nulla ipsi injuria laces siti, majores nostri cum Antiocho, cum Philippo, cum Aeto- 25 lis, cum Poenis bella gesserunt, quanto vos studio convenit injuris provocatis sociorum salutem una cum imperi vestri dignitate defendere, praeferet cum de maximis vestris vectigalibus agatur? Nam ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia, Quirites, tanta sunt, ut eis ad ipsas provincias tutandas vix 30 contenti esse possimus: Asia vero tam opima est ac fertilis, ut et ubertate agrorum et varietate fructuum et magnitudine pastionis et multitudine earum rerum quae exportantur,
facile omnibus terris antecellat. Itaque haec vobis provincia, Quirites, si et belli utilitatem et pacis dignitatem retinere voltis, non modo a calamitate, sed etiam a metu calamitatis est defendenda. 15. Nam in ceteris rebus cum venit calamitas, tum detrimentum accipitur; at in vectigalibus non solum adventus mali, sed etiam metus ipse adfert calamitatem. Nam cum hostium copiae non longe absunt, etiam si inruptio nulla facta est, tamen pecuaria

relinquitur, agri cultura deseritur, mercatorum navigatio conquiescit. Ita neque ex portu neque ex decumis neque 10 ex scriptura vectigal conservari potest: qua re saepe totius anni fructus uno rumore periculi atque uno belli terrore amittitur. 16. Quo tandem igitur animo esse existimatis aut eos qui vectigalia nobis pensitant, aut eos qui exercent atque exigunt, cum duo reges cum maximis copiis propter 15 adsint? cum una excursio equitatus perbrevi tempore totius anni vectigal auferre possit? cum publicani familias maximas, quas in saltibus habent, quas in agris, quas in portubus atque custodiis, magno periculo se habere arbitrentur? Putatisne vos illis rebus frui posse, nisi eos qui vobis fructui 20 sunt conservaritis non solum (ut ante dixi) calamitate, sed etiam calamitatis formidine liberatos.
VII. 17. Ac ne illud quidem vobis neglegendum est, quod mihi ego extremum proposueram, cum essem de belli genere dicturus, quod ad multorum bona civium Romanorum pertinet, quorum vobis pro vestra sapientia, Quirites, habenda est ratio diligenter. Nam et publicani, homines honestissimi atque ornatissimi, suas rationes et copias in illum provinciam contulerunt, quorum ipsorum per se res et fortunae vobis curae esse debent. Etenim si vectigalia nervos esse rei publicae semper duximus, eum certe ordinem, qui exercet illa, firmamentum ceterorum ordinum recte esse dicemus. 18. Deinde ex ceteris ordinibus homines gnavi atque industrii partim ipsi in Asia negotiantur, quibus vos absentibus consulere debetis, partim eorum in ea provincia pecunias magnas conlocatas habent. Est igitur humanitatis vestrae magnum numerum eorum civium calamitate prohibere, sapi entiae videre multorum civium calamitatem a re publica sejunctam esse non posse. Etenim primum illud parvi refert, nos publica his amissis [vectigalia] postea victoria recuperare. Neque enim isdem redimendi facultas erit propter calamitatem, neque alis voluntas propter timorem. 19. Deinde quod nos eadem Asia atque idem iste Mithridates initio belli Asiatici docuit, id quidem certe calamitate docti memoria retinere debemus. Nam tum, cum in Asia res magnas permulti amiserant, scimus Romae, solutione impedita, fidem concidisse. Non enim possunt una in civitate multi rem ac fortunas amittere, ut non plures secum in eandem trahant calamitatem. A quo periculo prohibete rem publicam, et mihi credite id quod ipsi videtis: haec fides atque haec ratio pecuniarum, quae Romae, quae in foro versatur, implicata est cum illis pecuniis Asiaticis et cohaeret. Ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labe facta motu concidant. Qua re videte num dubitandum vobis
VIEW IN CAPPADOCIA.
(Mount Argeus.)
sit omni studio ad id bellum incumbere, in quo gloria nomi-
nis vestri, salus sociorum, vectigalia maxima, fortunae pluri-
morum civium conjunctae cum re publica defendantur.

Exploits of Lucullus.

VIII. 20. Quoniam de genere belli dixi, nunc de magni-
tudine paucum dicam. Potest hoc enim dici, belli genus esse ita necessarium ut sit gerendum, non esse ita magnum ut sit pertimescendum. In quo maxime elaborandum est, ne forte ea vobis quae diligentissime providenda sunt, contem-
nenda esse videantur. Atque ut omnes intellegend me L. 
Lucullo tantum impertire laudis, quantum forti viro et sapi-
enti homini et magno imperatori debeatur, dico ejus adventu 
maximas Mithridati copias omnibus rebus ornatas atque 
instruetas fuisse, urbemque Asiae clarissimam nobisque 
amicissimam, Cyzicenorum, obsessam esse ab ipso rege 
maxima multitudine et oppugnatam vehementissime, quam 
L. Lucullus virtute, adsiduitate, consilio, summis obsidionis 
periculis liberavit: 21. ab eodem imperatore classem mag-
nam et ornatum, quae ducibus Sertorianis ad Italiam studio 
atque odio inflammatam raperetur, superatam esse atque 
depressam; magnas hostium praeterea copias multis proeliis esse deletas, patefactumque nostris legionibus esse Pontum, 
qui antea populo Romano ex omni aditu clausus fuisset; 
Sinopen atque Amisum, quibus in oppidis erant domicilia 
regis, omnibus rebus ornatas ac refertas, ceterasque urbis 
Ponti et Cappadociae permultas, uno aditu adventuque esse captas; regem, spoliatum regno patrio atque avito, ad alios 
se reges atque ad alias gentis supplicem contulisse; atque 
haec omnia salvis populi Romani sociis atque integris vecti-
galibus esse gesta. Satis opinor haec esse laudis, atque ita, 
Quirites, ut hoc vos intellegatis, a nullo istorum, qui huic 
obtrectant legi atque causae, L. Lucullum similiter ex hoc 
loco esse laudatum.

Mithridates Defeated but not Subdued.

24. Hic jam plura non dicam. Fuit enim illud extremum ut ex eis locis a militibus nostris reditus magis maturus
quam processio longior quaereretur. Mithridates autem et suam manum jam confirmarat, [et eorum] qui se ex ipsius regno conlegerant, et magnis adventiciis auxiliis multorum regum et nationum juvabatur. Jam hoc fere sic fieri solere accepimus, ut regum adlictae fortunae facile multorum opes adliciant ad misericordiam, maximeque eorum qui aut reges sunt aut vivunt in regno, ut eis nomen regale magnum et sanctum esse videatur. 25. Itaque tantum victus efficere potuit, quantum incolmis numquam est ausus optare. Nam cum se in regnum suum recepisset, non fuit eo contentus, quod ei praeter spem acciderat, — ut illam, postea quam pulsus erat, terram umquam attingeret, — sed in exercitum nostrum clarum atque victorem impetum fecit. Sinite hoc
loco, Quirites, sicut poëtae solent, qui res Romanas scribunt, praeterire me nostram calamitatem, quae tanta fuit, ut eam ad auris [Luculli] imperatoris non ex proelio nuntius, sed ex sermone rumor adferret.

Lucullus Superseded.

5 26. Hic in illo ipso malo gravissimaque belli offensione, L. Lucullus, qui tamen aliqua ex parte eis incommodis mederi fortasse potuisset, vestro jussu coactus,—qui imperi diuturnitati modum statuendum vetere exemplo putavistis,—partem militum, qui jam stipendiis confecti erant, dimisit, partem M'. Glabroni tradidit. Multa praetereo consulto, sed ea vos conjectura perspicite, quantum illud bellum factum putetis, quod conjugant reges potentissimi, renovent agitatae nationes, suscipiant integrae gentes, novus imperator noster accipiat, vetere exercitu pulso.

Who shall be Appointed Commander?

15 27. Satis mihi multa verba fecisse videor, qua re esset hoc bellum genere ipso necessarium, magnitudine periculorum. Restat ut de imperatore ad id bellum deligendo ac tantis rebus praeficiendo dicendum esse videatur.

Pompey’s Military Experience.

Utinam, Quirites, virorum fortium atque innocentium copiam tantam haberetis; ut haec vobis deliberatio difficilis esset, quemnam potissimum tantis rebus ac tanto bello praeficiendum putaretis! Nunc vero—cum sit unus Cn. Pompeius, qui non modo eorum hominem qui nunc sunt gloriam, sed etiam antiquitatis memoriae virtute superavit—quae res est quae cujusquam animum in hac causa dubium facere possit? 28. Ego enim sic existimo, in summo imperatore quattuor has res inesse oportere,—scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auctoritatem, felicitatem. Quis igitur hoc homine scientior umquam aut fuit aut esse debuit?
Pompey's Military Command.

qui e ludo atque e pueritia disciplinis bello maximo atque acerrimis hostibus ad patris exercitum atque in militiae disciplinam profectus est; qui extrema pueritia miles in exercitu fuit summi imperatoris, ineunte adolescentia maximi ipse exercitus imperator; qui saepius cum hoste conflixit quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, plura bella gessit quam ceteri legerunt, plures provincias confecit quam alii concupiverunt; cujus adolescentia ad scientiam rei militarys non alienis praeeptis sed suis imperiis, non offensionibus bellii sed victoriis, non stipendiis sed triumphis est erudita. 5 Quod denique genus esse belli potest, in quo illum non exercuerit fortuna rei publicae? Civile, Africanum, Transalpinum, Hispaniense [mixtum ex civitatibus atque ex belli-cosissimis nationibus], servile, navale bellum, varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium, non solum gesta ab hoc uno, 10 sed etiam confecta, nullam rem esse declarant in usu positam militari, quae hujus viri scientiam fugere possit.

His Former Successes.

est. Testis est Hispania, quae saepissime plurimos hostis
ab hoc superatos prostratosque conspexit. Testis est iterum
et saepius Italia, quae cum servili bello taetro periculosoque
premeretur, ab hoc auxilium absente expetivit: quod bellum
5 exspectatione ejus attenuatum atque imminutum est, adventu
sublatum ac sepultum.

His Recent Success against the Pirates.

31. Testes nunc vero jam omnes orae atque omnes exteræ
gentes ac nationes, denique maria omnia cum universa, tum

in singulis oris omnes sinus atque portus. Quis enim toto
10 mari locus per hos annos aut tam firmum habuit praesidium
ut tutus esset, aut tam fuit abditus ut lateret? Quis navi-
gavit qui non se aut mortis aut servitutis periculo committeret,
cum aut hieme aut referto praedonum mari navigaret?
Hoc tantum bellum, tam turpe, tam vetus, tam late divisum
15 atque dispersum, quis umquam arbitraretur aut ab omnibus
imperatoribus uno anno aut omnibus annis ab uno impera-
tore confici posse? 32. Quam provinciam tenuistis a praedonibus liberam per hosce annos? quod vectigal vobis tutum fuit? quem socium defendistis? cui praesidio classibus vestris fuistis? quam multas existimatis insulas esse desertas? quam multas aut metu relictas aut a praedonibus captas urbis esse sociorum?

XII. Sed quid ego longinquaque commemoro? Fuit hoc quondam, fuit proprium populi Romani, longe a domo bel-

![Port of Ostia.](image)

lare, et propugnaculis imperi sociorum fortunas, non sua tecta defendere. Sociis ego nostris mare per hos annos 10 clausum fuisse dicam, cum exercitus vestri numquam a Brundisio nisi hieme summa transmiserint? Qui ad vos ab exteris nationibus venirent captos querar, cum legati populi Romani redempti sint? Mercatoribus tutum mare non fuisse dicam, cum duodecim secures in praeidonum potestatem 15 pervenerint? 33. Cnidum aut Colophonem aut Samum,
nobilissimas urbis, innumerabilisque alias captas esse commemorem, cum vestros portus, atque eos portus quibus vitam ac spiritum ducitis, in praedonum fuisse potestatem scitis?
An vero ignoratis portum Cajetae celeberrimum ac plenissimum navium inspectante praetore a praedonibus esse direptum? ex Miseno autem ejus ipsius liberos, qui cum praedonibus antea ibi bellum gesserat, a praedonibus esse sublatos? Nam quid ego Ostiense incommodo atque illam labem atque ignominiam rei publicae querar, cum, prope inspectantibus vobis, classis ea, cui consul populi Romani praepositus esset, a praedonibus capta atque oppressa est?

The Celerity of his Movements.

Pro di immortales! tantamne unius hominis incredibilis ac divina virtus tam brevi tempore lucem adferre rei publicae potuit, ut vos, qui modo ante ostium Tiberinum classem

15 hostium videbatis, ei nunc nullam intra Oceani ostium praedonum navem esse audiatis? 34. Atque haec qua celeritate gesta sint quamquam videtis, tamen a me in dicendo praeter eunda non sunt. Quis enim umquam aut obeundi negoti aut consequendi quaestus studio tam brevi tempore tot loca adire, tantos cursus conficere potuit, quam celeriter Cn. Pompeio duce tanti belli impetus navigavit? Qui nondum
Pompey's Military Command. 83

tempestivo ad navigandum mari Siciliam adiit, Africam exploravit; inde Sardiniam cum classe venit, atque haec tria frumentaria subsidia rei publicae firmissimis praesidiis classibusque munivit; 35. inde cum se in Italiam recepisset, duabus Hispaniis et Gallia [transalpina] praesidiis ac navibus confirmata, missis item in oram Illyrici maris et in Achaiam omnemque Graeciam navibus, Italiae duo maria maximis classibus firmissimisque praesidiis adornavit; ipse autem ut Brundisio prefectus est, undequinquagesimo die totam ad imperium populi Romani Ciliciam adjunxit; omnes, 10 qui ubique praedones fuerunt, partim capti interfectique sunt, partim unius hujus se imperio ac potestati dediderunt. Idem Cretensibus, cum ad eum usque in Pamphyliam legatos deprecatoresque misissent, spem ditionis non ademit, obsidesque imperavit. Ita tantum bellum, tam diuturnum, 15 tam longe lateque dispersum, quo bello omnes gentes ac nationes premebantur, Cn. Pompeius extrema hieme apparavit, ineunte vere suscepit, media aestate confecit.

Pompey has all the Qualities of a General.

aut amplum de re publica cogitare, qui pecuniam, ex aerario
depromptam ad bellum administrandum, aut propter cupiditi-
tatem provinciae magistratibus diviserit, aut propter avari-
tiam Romae in quaestu reliquerit? Vestra admurmuratio
5 facit, Quirites, ut agnoscere videamini qui haec fecerint:
ego autem nomino neminem; qua re irasci mihi nemo pote-
rit, nisi qui ante de se voluerit confiteri. Itaque propter
hanc avaritiam imperatorum quantas calamitates, quocum-
que ventum est, nostri exercitus ferant quis ignorant? 38. Iti-
nera quae per hosce annos in Italia per agros atque oppida
civium Romanorum nostri imperatores fecerint recordamini:
tum facilius statuetis quid apud exterar nationes fieri existi-
metis. Utrum pluris arbitramini per hosce annos militum
15 vestrorum armis hostium urbis, an hibernis sociorum civi-
tates esse deletas? Neque enim potest exercitum is conti-
nere imperator, qui se ipse non continet, neque severus esse
in judicando, qui alios in se severos esse judices non volt.
39. Hic miramur hunc hominem tantum excellere ceteris,
cujus legiones sic in Asiam pervenerint, ut non modo manus
20 tanti exercitus, sed ne vestigium quidem cuiquam pacato
nociisse dicatur? Jam vero quem ad modum milites hiber-
nent cotidie sermones ac litterae perferuntur: non modo ut
sumptum faciat in militem nemini vis adfertur, sed ne cupi-
enti quidem cuiquam permittitur. Hiemis enim, non ava-
25 ritiae perfugium majores nostri in sociorum atque amicorum
tectis esse voluerunt.

His Self-Restraint and Consequent Popularity.

XIV. 40. Age vero: ceteris in rebus quali sit temperantia
considerate. Unde illam tantam celeritatem et tam incredi-
bilem currsum inventum putatis? Non enim illum eximia
30 vis remigum aut ars inaudita quaedam gubernandi aut venti
aliqui novi tam celeriter in ultimas terras pertulerunt; sed
eae res quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt: non
avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit, non libido ad voluptatem, non amoenitas ad delectationem, non nobilitas urbis ad cognitionem, non denique labor ipse ad quietem; postremo signa et tabulas ceteraque ornamenta Graecorum oppidorum, quae ceteri tollenda esse arbitrantur, ea sibi ille ne visenda quidem existimavit. Itaque omnes nunc in eis locis Cn. Pompeium sicut aliquem non ex hac urbe missum, sed de caelo delapsum intuentur. Nunc denique incipiunt credere fuisse homines Romanos hac quondam continentia, quod jam nationibus exterris incredibile ac falsa memoriae proditum videbatur. Nunc imperi vestri splendor illis gentibus lucem adferre coepit. Nunc intelle-gunt non sine causa maiores suos, tum cum ea temperantia magistratus habeamus, servire populo Romano quam imperare alius maluisse. Jam vero ita faciles aditus ad eum privatorum, ita liberae querimoniae de aliorum injuriis esse dicuntur, ut is, qui dignitate principibus excellit, facile
infimis par esse videatur. 42. Jam quantum consilio, quantum dicendi gravitate et copia valeat,— in quo ipso inest quaedam dignitas imperatoria,— vos, Quirites, hoc ipso ex loco saepe cognovistis. Fidem vero ejus quantam inter 5 socios existimari putatis, quam hostes omnes omnium generum sanctissimam judicarint? Humanitate jam tanta est, ut difficile dictu sit utrum hostes magis virtutem ejus pugnantes timuerint, an mansuetudinem victi dilexerint. Et quisquam dubitabit quin huic hoc tantum bellum transmit-10 tendum sit, qui ad omnia nostrae memoriae bella conficienda divino quodam consilio natus esse videatur?

His Prestige as a Commander.

XV. 43. Et quoniam auctoritas quoque in bellis administrandis multum atque in imperio militari valet, certe nemini dubium est quin ea re idem ille imperator plurimum possit. 15 Vehementer autem pertinere ad bella administranda quid hostes, quid socii de imperatoribus nostris existiment quis ignorat, cum sciamus homines in tantis rebus, ut aut commendant aut metuant aut oderint aut ament, opinione non minus et fama quam aliqua ratione certa commoveri? Quod igitur nomen umquam in orbe terrarum clarius fuit? cujus res gestae pares? de quo homine vos,— id quod maxime facit auctoritatem,— tanta et tam præclara judicia fecistis? 44. An vero ullam usquam esse orani tam desertam putatis, quo non illius diei fama pervaserit, cum universus populus 25 Romanus, referto foro completisque omnibus templis ex quibus hic locus conspici potest, unum sibi ad commune omnium gentium bellum Cn. Pompeium imperatorem depopiscit? Itaque—ut plura non dicam, neque aliorum exemplis confirmem quantum [hujus] auctoritas valeat in bello— 30 ab eodem Cn. Pompeio omnium rerum egregiarum exempla sumantur: qui quo die a vobis maritimo bello praepositus est imperator, tanta repente vilitas annonae ex summa inopia
et caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est unius hominis spe ac nomine, quantam vix in summa ubertate agrorum diurna pax efficere potuisset. 45. Jam accepta in Ponto calamitate ex eo proelio, de quo vos paulo ante invitus admonui, — cum socii pertimuissent, hostium opes animique crevisset, satis firmum praesidium provincia non haberet, — amisissetis Asiam, Quirites, nisi ad ipsum discrimen ejus temporis divinitus Cn. Pompeium ad eas regiones fortuna populi Romani attulisset. Hujus adventus et Mithridatem insolita inflammatum victoria continuat, et Tigranem magnis copiis minitantem Asiae retardavit. Et quisquam dubitabit quid virtute perfecturus sit, qui tantum auctoritate perfecerit? aut quam facile imperio atque exercitu socios et vectigalia conservaturus sit, qui ipso nomine ac rumore defenderit?

His Special Reputation in the East.


His Lucky Star.

47. Reliquum est ut de felicitate (quam praestare de se ipso nemo potest, meminisse et commemorare de altero
possumus, sicut aequum est homines de potestate deorum) timide et paqua dicamus. Ego enim sic existimo: Maximo, Marcello, Scipioni, Mario, et ceteris magnis imperatoribus non solum propter virtutem, sed etiam propter fortunam saepius imperia mandata atque exercitus esse commissos. Fuit enim profecto quibusdam summis viris quaedam ad amplitudinem et ad gloriam et ad res magnas bene gerandas divinitus adjuncta fortuna. De hujus autem hominis felicitate, de quo nunc agimus, hac utar moderatione dicendi, non ut in iilius potestate fortunam positam esse dicam, sed ut praeterita meminisse, reliqua sperare videamur, ne aut invisa dis immortalibus oratio nostra aut ingrata esse videatur. 49. Itaque non sum praedicaturus quantas ille res domi militiae, terra marique, quantaque felicitate gesserit; ut ejus semper voluntatibus non modo cives adsenserint, socii obtemperarent, hostes obedierint, sed etiam venti tempestatesque obsecundarint: hoc brevissime dicam, neminem umquam tam impudentem fuisse, qui ab dis immortalibus tot et tantas res tacitus auderet optare, quot et quantas di immortales ad Cn. Pompeium detulerunt. Quod ut illi proprium ac perpetuum sit, Quirites, cum communis salutis atque imperium ipsius hominis causa, sicuti facitis, velle et optare debetis.

49. Qua re, — cum et bellum sit ita necessarium ut neglegi non possit, ita magnum ut accuratissime sit administrandum; et cum ei imperatore praeficere possitis, in quo sit eximia belli scientia, singularis virtus, clarissima auctoritas, egregia fortuna,—dubitatis Quirites, quin hoc tantum boni, quod vobis ab dis immortalibus oblatum et datum est, in rem publicam conservandam atque amplificandam conferatis?

He is on the Spot.

XVII. 50. Quod si Romae Cn. Pompeius privatus esset hoc tempore, tamen ad tantum bellum is erat deligendus
atque mittendus: nunc cum ad ceteras summas utilitatem
haec quoque opportunitas adjungatur, ut in eis ipsis locis
ad sit, ut habeat exercitum, ut ab eis qui habent accipere
statim possit, quid exspectamus? aut cur non ducibus dis
immortalibus eidem, cui cetera summa cum salute rei publi-
cae commissa sunt, hoc quoque bellum regium commit-
tamus?

Objection of Hortensius and Catulus.

51. At enim vir clarissimus, amantissimus rei publicae,
vestris beneficiis amplissimis affectus, Q. Catulus, itemque
summis ornamentis honoris, fortunae, virtutis, ingeni prae-
ditus, Q. Hortensius, ab hac ratione dissentient. Quorum
ego auctoritatem apud vos multis locis plurimum valuisse et
valere oportere confiteor; sed in hac causa, tametsi cognos-
citis auctoritates contrarias virorum fortissimorum et claris-
simorum, tamen omissis auctoritibus ipsa re ac ratione exqui-
re possimus veritatem, atque hoc facilium, quod ea
omnia quae a me adhuc dicta sunt, eidem isti vera esse
concedunt, — et necessarium bellum esse et magnum, et
in uno Cn. Pompeio summa esse omnia. 52. Quid igitur
ait Hortensius? Si uni omnia tribuenda sint, dignissimum
esse Pompeium, sed ad unum tamen omnia deferri non
opertere. Obsoletum jam ista oratio, re multo magis quam
verbis refutata. Nam tu idem, Q. Hortensi, multa pro tua
summa copia ac singulares facultate dicendi et in senatu con-
tra virum fortem, A. Gabinium, graviter ornateque dixisti, cum
is de uno imperatore contra praedones constituendo
legem promulgasset, et ex hoc ipso loco permulta item
contra eam legem verba fecisti.

Hortensius Answered by Facts.

53. Quid? tum (per deos immortalis!) si plus apud popu-
lum Romanum auctoritas tua quam ipsius populi Romani salus et vera causa valuisse, hodie hanc gloriam atque hoc
orbis terrae imperium teneremus? An tibi tum imperium hoc esse videbatur, cum populi Romani legati quaestores praetoresque capiebantur? cum ex omnibus provinciis commeatu et privato et publico prohibeamur? cum ita clausa 5 nobis erant maria omnia, ut neque privatam rem transmarinam neque publicam jam obire possemus?

XVIII. 54. Quae civitas antea umquam fuit, — non dico Atheniensium, quae satis late quondam mare tenuisse dicitur; non Karthaginiensium, qui permultum classe ac maritimis rebus valuerunt; non Rhodiorum, quorum usque ad nostram memoriam disciplina navalis et gloria remansit, — sed quae civitas umquam antea tam tenuis, quae tam parva insula fuit, quae non portus suos et agros et aliquam partem regionis atque orae maritimae per se ipsa defenderet? At 15 (hercule) aliquot annos continuos ante legem Gabiniam ille populus Romanus, cujus usque ad nostram memoriam nomen invictum in navalibus pugnis permanserit, magna ac multo maxima parte non modo utilitatis, sed dignitatis atque imperi
caruit. 55. Nos, quorum majores Antiochum regem classe 20 Persenque superarunt, omnibusque navalibus pugnis Karthaginiensis, homines in maritimis rebus exercitatissimos paratissimosque, vicerunt, ei nullo in loco jam praedonibus pares esse poteramus: nos, qui antea non modo Italiam tutam habebamus, sed omnis socios in ultimus oris auctori- 25 tate nostri imperi salvos praestare poteramus, — tum cum
insula Delos, tam procul a nobis in Aegaeo mari posita, quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commebant, referta divitiis, parva, sine muro, nihil timebat, — eidem non modo provinciis atque oris Italiae maritimis ac portubus nostris, sed etiam Appia jam via carebamus; et eis temporibus non pudebat magistratus populi Romani in hunc ipsum locum descendere, cum eum nobis majores nostri exuviiis nauticis et classium spoliis ornatum reliquisserent.

Brilliant Success of the Gabinian Law.

XIX. 56. Bono te animo tum, Q. Hortensi, populus Romanus et ceteros qui erant in eadem sententia, dicere existimavit ea quae sentiebatis: sed tamen in salute communi idem populus Romanus dolori suo maluit quam auctoritati vestrae obtemperare. Itaque una lex, unus vir, unus annus non modo nos illa miseria ac turpitudine liberavit, sed etiam effecit, ut aliquando vere videremur omnibus gentibus ac nationibus terra marique imperare. 57. Quo mihi etiam indignius videtur obrectatum esse adhuc, — Gabinio dicam anne Pompeio, an utrique, id quod est verius? — ne legaretur A. Gabinius Cn. Pompeio expetenti ac postulanti. Utrum ille, qui postulat ad tantum bellum legatum quem velit, idoneus non est qui impetret, cum ceteri ad expilandos socios diripiendasque provincias quos voluerunt lega-
tos eduxerint; an ipse, cujus lege salus ac dignitas populo
Romano atque omnibus gentibus constituata est, express esse
debet gloriae ejus imperatoris atque ejus exercitus, qui con-
silio ipsius ac periculo est constitutus? 58. An C. Falci-
dius, Q. Metellus, Q. Caelius Latiniensis, Cn. Lentulus,
quos omnis honoris causa nomino, cum tribuni plebi fuis-
sent, anno proximo legati esse potuerunt: in uno Gabinio
sunt tam diligentes, qui in hoc bello, quod lege Gabinia
geritur, in hoc imperatore atque exercitu, quem per vos
ipse constituit, etiam praecipuo jure esse deberet? De quo
legando consules spero ad senatum relatuos. Qui si dubi-
tabunt aut gravabuntur, ego me profiteor relaturum. Neque
me impediet cujusquam inimicum edictum, quo minus vobis
fretus vestrum jus beneficiumque defendam; neque praeter
intercessionem quicquam audiam, de qua (ut arbitror) isti
ipsi, qui minantur, etiam atque etiam quid liceat conside-
rabunt. Mea quidem sententia, Quirites, unus A. Gabinus
belli maritimi rerumque gestarum Cn. Pompeio socius ascri-
bitur, propter qua quod alter uni illud bellum susciplendum
vestris suffragiis detulit, alter delatum susceptumque con-
fecit.

Catulus Answered: Breach of Precedent not Unheard of.

XX. 59. Reliquum est ut de Q. Catuli auctoritate et sen-
tentia dicendum esse videatur. Qui cum ex vobis quaereret,
si in uno Cn. Pompeio omnia poneretis, si quid eo factum
esse, in quo spem essetis habituri, — cepit magnum suae
virtutis fructum ac dignitatis, cum omnes una prope voce
in [eo] ipso vos spem habituros esse dixistis. Etenim talis
est vir, ut nulla res tanta sit ac tam difficilis, quam ille non
et consilio regere et integritate tueri et virtute conficere pos-
sit. Sed in hoc ipso ab eo vehementissime dissentio, quod,
quod minus certa est hominum ac minus diuturna vita, hoc
magis res publica, dum per deos immortalis licet, frui debet
summi viri vita atque virtute. 60. 'At enim ne quid novi fiat
contra exempla atque instituta majorum. Non dicam hoc loco maiores nostros semper in pace consuetudini, in bello utilitati paruisse; semper ad novos casus temporum novorum consiliorum rationes ad commodoasse: non dicam duo bella maxima, Punicum atque Hispaniense, ab uno imperatore esse confecta, duasque urbis potentissimas, quae huic imperio maxime minitabantur, Karthaginem atque Numantiam, ab eodem Scipione esse deletas: non commemorabo nuper ita vobis patribusque vestris esse visum, ut in uno C. Mario spes imperi poneretur, ut idem cum Jugurtha, idem cum Cimbris, idem cum Teutonis bellum administraret. 61. In ipso Cn. Pompeio, in quo novi constitui nihil volt Q. Catulus, quam multa sint nova summa Q. Catuli voluntate constituta recordamini. XXI. Quid tam novum quam adulescentulum privatum exercitum difficili rei publicae tempore conficere? Confecit. Huic praeesse? Praefuit. Rem optime ductu suo gerere? Gessit. Quid tam praeter consuetudinem quam homini peradulescenti, cujus aetas a senatorio gradu longe abesset, imperium atque exercitum dari, Siciliam permitti, atque Africam bellumque in ea provincia administrandum? Fuit in his provinciis singulare innocentia, gravitate, vertute: bellum in Africa maximum confecit, victorem exercitum deportavit. Quid vero tam inauditum quam equitem Romanum triumphare? At eam quoque rem populus Romanus non modo vidit, sed omnium etiam studio visendam et concelebrandam putavit. 62. Quid tam inusitatum quam ut, cum duo consules clarissimi fortissimique essent, eques Romanus ad bellum maximum formidolosissimumque pro consule mitteretur? Missus est. Quo quidem tempore, cum esset non nemo in senatu qui diceret non oportere mitti hominem privatum pro consule, L. Philippus dixisse dicitur non se illum sua sententia pro consule, sed pro consulibus mittere. Tanta in eo rei publicae bene gerendae spes constituebatur, ut duorum consulum munus unius adu-
Orations of Cicero.

lescentis virtuti committeretur. Quid tam singulare quam ut ex senatus consulto legibus solutus consul ante fieret, quam ullum alium magistratum per leges capere licuisset? quid tam incredibile quam ut iterum eques Romanus ex 5 senatus consulto triumpharet? Quae in omnibus hominibus nova post hominum memoriam constituta sunt, ea tam multa non sunt quam haec, quae in hoc uno homine videntur. 63. Atque haec tot exempla, tanta ac tam nova, pro-fecta sunt in eundem hominem a Q. Catuli atque a ceterorum 10 ejusdem dignitatis amplissimorum hominum auctoritate.

Judgment of the People should Overrule such Objections.

XXII. Qua re videant ne sit periniquum et non ferundum, illorum auctoritatem de Cn. Pompei dignitate a vobis comprobatam semper esse, vestrum ab illis de eodem homine judicium populique Romani auctoritatem improbari; praesertim cum jam suo jure populus Romanus in hoc homine suam auctoritatem vel contra omnis qui dissentiant possit defendere, propertia quod, isdem istis reclamantibus, vos unum illum ex omnibus delegistis quem bello praedonum praeponeretis. 64. Hoc si vos temere fecistis, et rei publicae parum consuluistis, recte isti studia vestra suis consiliis regere conantur. Sin autem vos plus tum in re publica vidistis, vos eis repugnantibus per vosmet ipsos dignitatem huic imperio, salutem orbi terrarum attulistis, aliquando isti principes et sibi et ceteris populi Romani universi auctoritati 20 parendum esse fateantur.

Pompey Alone can Retrieve the Roman Reputation.

Atque in hoc bello Asiatico et regio non solum militaris illa virtus, quae est in Cn. Pompeio singularis, sed aliae quoque virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur. Difficile est in Asia, Cilicia, Syria regnisque interiorum nationum 30 ita versari nostrum imperatorem, ut nihil aliud nisi de hoste
ac de laude cogitet. Deinde etiam si qui sunt pudore ac
temperantia moderatiores, tamen eos esse talis propter mul-
titudinem cupidorum hominum nemo arbitratur. 65. Diffi-
cile est dictu, Quirites, quanto in odio simus apud exter-
nae nationes propter eorum, quos ad eas per hos annos cum
imperio misimus, libidines et injurias. Quod enim fane
putatis in illis terris nostris magistratibus religiosum, quam
civitatem sanctam, quam domum satis clausam ac munitam
fuisset? Ubri jam locupletes et copiosae requiruntur, qui-
bus causa belli propter diriendi cupiditatem inferatur. 10
66. Libenter haec coram cum Q. Catulo et Q. Hortensio,
summis et clarissimis viris, disputarem. Noverunt enim
sociorum volnera, vident eorum calamitates, querimonias
audiant. Pro sociis vos contra hostis exercitum mittere
putatis, an hostium simulatione contra socios atque ami-
cos? Quae civitas est in Asia quae non modo imperatoris
aut legati, sed unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus
capere possit?

XXIII. Qua re, etiam si quem habetis qui conlatis signis
exercitus regios superare posse videatur, tamen nisi erit
idem, qui [se] a pecuniis sociorum, qui ab eorum conjugi-
bus ac liberis, qui ab ornamentis fanorum atque oppidorum,
qui ab auro gazaque regia manus, oculos, animum cohibere
possit, non erit idoneus qui ad bellum Asiaticum regiumque
mittatur. 67. Ecquam putatis civitatem pacatam fuisse quae
locuples sit? ecquam esse locupletem quae istis pacata esse
videatur? Ora maritima, Quirites, Cn. Pompeium non solum
propter rei militaris gloriam, sed etiam propter animi con-
tinentiam requisivit. Videbat enim praetores locupletari
quot annis pecunia publica praeter paucos; neque eos 30
quicquam aliud adsequi, classium nomine, nisi ut detriment-
tis accipiendis majore adfici turpitudine videremur. Nunc
qua cupiditate homines in provincias, quibus jacturis et
quibus condicionibus proficiscantur, ignorant videlicet isti,
Orations of Cicero.

qui ad unum deferenda omnia esse non arbitrantur? Quasi vero Cn. Pompeium non cum suis virtutibus tum etiam alienis vitiis magnum esse videamus. 68. Qua re nolite dubitare quin huic uni credatis omnia, qui inter tot annos unus inventus sit, quem socii in urbis suas cum exercitu venisse gaudeant.

Favorable Opinions of Leading Men.

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

Peroration.

XXIV. 69. Quae cum ita sint, C. Manilli, primum istam tuam et legem et voluntatem et sententiam laudo vehementissimeque comprobo: deinde te hortor, ut auctore populo Romano maneas in sententia, neve cujusquam vim aut minas pertimescas. Primum in te satis esse animi perseverantiaeque arbitror: deinde cum tantam multitudinem cum tanto studio adesse videamus, quantam iterum nunc in eodem homine praeficiendo videmus, quid est quod aut de re aut de perficiendi facultate dubitemus? Ego autem quicquid est in me studi, consili, laboris, ingenii, quicquid hoc beneficio populi Romani atque hac potestate praetoria, quicquid auctoritate, fide, constantia possum, id omne ad hanc rem conficiendam tibi et populo Romano polliceor ac
Pompey's Military Command.

deferò: 70. testorque omnis deos, et eos maxime qui huic loco temploque praesident, qui omnium mentis eorum qui ad rem publicam adeunt maxime perspiciunt, me hoc neque rogatu facere cujusquam, neque quo Cn. Pompei gratiam mihi per hanc causam conciliari putem, neque quo mihi ex cujusquam amplitudine aut praesidia periculis aut adjumenta honoribus quæram; propterea quod pericula facile, ut hominem praestare oportet, innocentia tecti repellimus, honorem autem neque ab uno neque ex hoc loco, sed eadem illa nostra laboriosissima ratione vitae, si vestra voluntas feret, 10 consequemur. 71. Quam ob rem quicquid in hac causa mihi susceptum est, Quirites, id ego omne mei rei publicae causa suscepisse confirmo; tantumque abest ut aliquam mihi bonam gratiam quæsisse videar, ut multas me etiam simul- tates partim obscuras, partim apertas intellegam mihi non 15 necessarias, vobis non inutilis suscepisse. Sed ego me hoc honore praeditum, tantis vestris beneficiis affectum statui, Quirites, vestram voluntatem et rei publicae dignitatem et salutem provinciarum atque sociorum meis omnibus commodis et rationibus praeferre oportere.
THE CONSPIRACY OF CATILINE.

B.C. 63.

Lucius Sergius Catiline was a Roman noble of ruined fortunes and the vilest character; he was an intimate friend of Verres, the plunderer of Sicily, and was, like him, distinguished for an infamous career in the army of Sulla. Fearless, ambitious, and unscrupulous, such a man was well adapted to act as ringleader in arraying the discontented elements of Roman society in any desperate enterprise against the state.

The absence of Pompey in the East, by removing from Rome the only man powerful enough to maintain order, gave Catiline his opportunity. He expected, probably, to make himself tyrant, as Dionysius and Agathocles—men no better than he—had done in Syracuse; but it was suspected at the time, and is believed by many at the present day, that he was, after all, only a tool of Cæsar and Crassus, the leaders of the democratic party.

Catiline's plan was to make use of the consulship as a stepping-stone to absolute power; and accordingly he desired to be a candidate for this office for the year B.C. 65. He was shut out both that year and the next, on account of a charge of repetundae pending against him; but of this he was at last acquitted in season to present himself for the year B.C. 63. There followed a very exciting canvass, which resulted in the election of Cicero, the candidate of the moderate party, by an over-
whelming majority, while a confederate of Catiline, Caius Antonius,—who was son of the distinguished orator, and uncle of the triumvir,—was elected as his colleague. Catiline, nothing daunted, offered himself again at the next election. This time, however, he found himself opposed by both consuls. For Cicero had transferred the rich province of Macedonia, which had fallen to him for his proconsular year, to Antonius, and had thus obtained the coöperation of the latter in procuring the defeat of Catiline.

Catiline now gave up the attempt to gain his ends by means of the consulship, and conspired with other men of desperate fortunes for an immediate outbreak. As a private citizen he had lost the advantages which the consulship would have given him, and even among his associates the only conspirator who held a magistracy was the vain and indolent Lentulus, prætor and of consular rank. In the course of October, B.C. 63, a body of troops was collected at Faesulae (now Fiesole, close to Florence) by the conspirators; this was put in command of the centurion Caius Manlius, Catiline himself remaining in the city to direct operations there. Cicero, however, had kept track of every move of the conspiracy, and, in consequence of his representations, the Senate, October 21, invested the consuls with dictatorial power. On November 7 Cicero called a special meeting of the Senate in the temple of Jupitor Stator. Catiline had the effrontery to appear in his usual place, whereupon Cicero burst upon him with the fiery invective which follows,—the first of his four "Orations against Catiline."

This speech, probably the best known of all Roman orations, is a striking example both of Cicero's power and of that violent invective which was one of the characteristics of Roman oratory.

I. INVICTIVE AGAINST CATILINE.

(In L. Catilinam Oratio I.)

In the Senate, Nov. 7.

Effrontery of Catiline.

Quo usque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? Quam diu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? Quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? Nihilne te nocturnum praesidium Palati, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil concursus bonorum omnium, nihil hic
munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora voltus-que moverunt? Patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam horum omnium scientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? Quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi 5 fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consili ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris?

Culpable Weakness of the Consula.


Contrast with Former Magistrates.

II. 4. Decretit quondam senatus, ut L. Opimius consul videret ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet. Nox nulla intercessit: interfecit est propter quasdam seditionum suspiciones C. Gracchus, clarissimo patre, avo, majoribus; occi- 30 sus est cum liberis M. Fulvius consularis. Simili senatus
First Oration against Catiline.

consulto C. Mario et L. Valerio consulibus est permissa res publica: num unum diem postea L. Saturninum tribunum plebis et C. Serviliunm praetorem [mors ac] rei publicae poena remorata est? At nos vicesimum jam diem patimur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis. Habemus enim 5 hujusce modi senatus consultum, verum inclusum in tabulis, tamquam in vagina reconditum, quo ex senatus consulto confestim te interfictum esse, Catilina, convenit. Vivis, et vivis non ad deponendam, sed ad confermandam audaciam. Cupio, patres conscripti, me esse clementem: cupio in tan- 10 tis rei publicae periculis me non dissolutum videri; sed jam me ipse inertiae nequitiaeque condemno.

The Situation Calls for Immediate Action.

5. Castra sunt in Italia contra populum Romanum in Etruriae faucibus conlocata: crescit in dies singulos hos- 15 tium numerus; eorum autem castrorum imperatorem ducemque hostium intra moenia atque adeo in senatu videmus, intestinam aliquam cotidie perniciem rei publicae molien- tem. Si te jam, Catilina, comprehendi, si interfici jussero, credo, erit verendum mihi ne non hoc potius omnes boni serius a me, quam quisquam crudelius factum esse dicat. 20

Reasons for the Delay.

Verum ego hoc, quod jam pridem factum esse oportuit, certa de causa nondum adducor ut faciam. Tum denique interficiere, cum jam nemo tam improbus, tam perditus, tam tui similis inveniri poterit, qui id non jure factum esse fateatur. 6. Quam diu quisquam erit qui te defendere audeat, vives; 25 et vives ita ut vivis, multis meis et firmis praesidiis oppres- sus, ne commovere te contra rem publicam possis. Multorum te etiam oculi et aures non sentientem, sicut adhuc fecerunt, speculabuntur atque custodient.
The Consul fully Informed of the Conspiracy.

III. Etenim quid est, Catilina, quod jam amplius exspec-
tes, si neque nox tenebris obscurare coetus nefarios, nec 
privata domus parietibus continere voces conjurationis [tuae] 
potest? si inlustrantur, si erumpunt omnia? Muta jam 
istam mentem: mihi crede, obliviscere caedis atque incen-
diorum. Teneris undique: luce sunt clariora nobis tua 
consilia omnia, quae jam mecum licet recgnoscas. 7. Me-
ministine me ante diem xii. Kalendás Novembris dicere in 
senatu, fore in armís certo die — qui dies futurus esset ante 
diem vi. Kal. Novembris — C. Manlium, audaciae satellitem 
atque administrum tuae? Num me fefellit, Catilina, non 
modo res tanta, tam atrox tamque incredibilis, verum — id 
quod multo magis est admirandum — dies? Dixi ego idem 
in senatu caedem te optimatum contulisse in ante diem 
v. Kalendas Novembris, tum cum multi principes civitatis 
Roma non tam sui conservandi quam tuorum consiliorum 
reprimendorum causa profugerunt. Num inifiari potes te 
illo ipso die, meis praevidius, mea diligentia circumclusum, 
commovere te contra rem publicam non potuisse, cum tu 
discessu ceterorum, nostra tamen qui remansissemus caede, 
te contentum esse dicebas? 8. Quid? cum te Praeneste 
Kalendis ipsis Novembribus occupatúrum nocturno impetu 
esse consideres, sensistine illum coloniam meo jussu [meis] 
praesidiis custodiiis vigiliis esse munitam? Nihil agis, nihil 
moliris, nihil cogitas, quod non ego non modo audiam, sed 
etiam videam planeque sentiam.


IV. Recognosce tandem mecum noctem illam superi-
orem: jam intelleges multo me vigilare acrius ad salutem 
quam te ad perniciem rei publicae. Dico te priore nocte 
venisse inter falcarios — non agam obscure — in M. Laecae
First Oration against Catiline.

domum; convenisse eodem compluris ejusdem amentiae scelerisque socios. Num negare audes? quid taces? convincam, si negas. Video enim esse hic in senatu quosdam, qui tecum una fuerunt. 9. O di immortales! ubinam gentium sumus? in qua urbe vivimus? quam rem publicam habemus? Hic, hic sunt, in nostro numero, patres scripti, in hoc orbis terrae sanctissimo gravissimo consilio, qui de nostro omnium interitu, qui de hujus urbis atque adeo de orbis terrarum exitio cogitent. Hos ego video [consul] et de republica sententiam rogo, et quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce volnero. Fuisti igitur apud Laecam illa nocte, Catilina: distribuisti partis Italiae; statuisti quo quemque proficisci placet; delegisti quos Romae relinqueres, quos tecum educeres; descriptisti urbis partis ad incendia: confirmasti te ipsum jam esse exiturum; dixisti paulum tibi esse etiam nunc morae, quod ego viverem. Reperti sunt duo equites Romanoi qui te ista cura liberarent, et sese illa ipsa nocte paulo ante lucem me in meo lectulo interfecturos esse pollicerentur. 10. Haec ego omnia, vixdum etiam coetu vestro dimisso, comperi: domum meam majoribus praesidiis munivi atque firmavi; exclusi eos quos tu ad me salutatum miseras, cum illi ipsi venissent, quos ego jam multis ac summis viris ad me id temporis venturos esse praedixeram.

Why does not Catiline Leave the City?

Jovi Statori, antiquissimo custodi hujus urbis, gratia, quod hanc tam taetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem totiens jam effugimus. Non est saepius in uno homine summa salus periclitanda rei publicae. Quam diu mihi consuli designato, Catilina, insidiatus es, non publico me praesidio, sed privata diligentia defendi. Cum proximis comitii consularibus me consulem in Campo et competitores tuos interficere voluisti, compressi conatus tuos nefarios amicorum praesidio et copiis, nullo tumultu publice concitato: denique, quotienscumque me petisti, per me tibi obstiti, quamquam videbam perniciem meam cum magna calamitate rei publicae esse conjunctam. 12. Nunc jam aperte rem publicam universam petis: templae deorum immortalium, tecta urbis, vitam omnium civium, Italam [denique] totam ad exitium ac vastitatem vocas. Qua re, quoniam id quod est primum, et quod hujus imperii disciplinaeque majorum proprium est, facere nondum audeo, faciam id quod est ad severitatem lenius, et ad communem salutem utilius. Nam si te interfici jussero, residebit in re publica reliqua conjuratorum manus. Sin tu, quod te jam dudum hortor, exieris, exhaurietur ex urbe tuorum comitum magna et perniciosa sentina rei publicae.

Life There should be Intolerable to him.

13. Quid est, Catilina? num dubitas id me imperante facere, quod jam tua sponte faciebas? Exire ex urbe jubet consul hostem. Interrogas me, num in exsilium? Non jubeo; sed, si me consulis, suadeo. VI. Quid est enim, Catilina, quod te jam in hac urbe delectare possit? in qua nemo est extra istam conjunctionem perditorum hominum qui te non metuat, nemo qui non oderit. Quae nota domes-
ticae turpitudinis non inusta vitae tuae est? Quod priva-
tarum rerum dedecus non haeret in fama? quae libido ab oculis, quod facinus a manibus umquam tuis, quod flagitium
First Oration against Catiline. 105

a toto corpore afuit? Cui tu adulescentulo, quem corrupte-
larum intclebris inretisses, non aut ad audaciam ferrum aut
ad libidinem facem praelusti? 14. Quid vero? nuper cum
morte superioris uxoris novis nuptiis domum vacuecisses,
nonne etiam alio incredibili scelere hoc scelus cumulasti?
5 quod egò praetermitto et facile patior sileri, ne in hac civi-
tate tanti facinoris immanitas aut exstitisse aut non vindici-
cata esse videatur. Praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum,
quas omnis impendere tibi proximis Idibus senties. Ad
illa venio, quae non ad privatam ignominiam vitiorum tuo-
rum, non ad domesticam tuam difficultatem ac turpitudinem,
10 sed ad summam rem publicam atque ad omnium nostrum
vitam salutemque pertinent. 15. Potestne tibi haec lux,
Catilina, aut hujus caeli spiritus esse jucundus, cum scias
horum esse neminem qui nesciat te pridie Kalendas Janu-
arias Lepido et Tullo consulibus stetisse in comitio cum
telo? manum consulum et principum civitatis interficien-
dorum causa paravisse? sceleri ac furori tuo non mentem
aliquam aut timorem [tuum], sed fortunam populi Romani
obstitisse? Ac jam illa omitto—neque enim sunt aut
20 obscura aut non multa commissa—quotiens tu me designa-
tum, quotiens consulem interficer coatus es! quot ego
tuas petitiones, ita conjectas ut vitari posse non viderentur,
parva quadam declinatione et (ut aiunt) corpore effugi []
[Nihil agis,] nihil adsequeris, [nihil moliris,] neque tamen
25 conari ac velle desistas. 16. Quotiens tibi jam extorta est
ista sica. de manibus! quotiens vero excidunt casu aliquo et
elapsa est! [Tamen ea carere diutius non potes,] quae
quidem quibus abs te initiata sacrís ac devota sit nescio,
30 quod eam necesse putas esse in consulis corpore defigere.

All Good Citizens Fear and Hate him.

VII. Nunc vero quae tua est ista vita? Sic enim jam
tecum loquar, non ut odio permutus esse videar, quo debeo,
sed ut misericordia, quae tibi nulla debetur. Venisti paulo ante in senatum. Quis te ex hac tanta frequentia, tot ex tuis amicis ac necessariis salutavit? Si hoc post hominum memoriam contigit nemini, vocis exspectas contumeliam, cum sis gravissimo judicio taciturnitatis oppressus? Quid, quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt? quod omnes consulares, qui tibi persaepe ad caedem constituere fuerunt, simul atque adsedisti, partem istam subselliorum nudam atque inanem reliquerunt, quo tandem animo tibi ferendum putas? 17. Servi (mehercule) mei si me isto pacto metuerent, ut te metuunt omnes cives tui, domum meam relinquendum putarem: tu tibi urbem non arbitraris? et, si me meis civibus injuria suspectum tam graviter atque offensum viderem, carere me aspectu civium quam infestis omnium oculis conspici mallem. Tu, cum conscientia scelerum tuorum agnoscas odium omnium justum et jam diu tibi debitum, dubitas quorum mentis sensusque volneras, eorum aspectum praesentiamque vitare? Si te parentes tiberent atque odissent tui, neque eos huma ratione placare posses, tu (opinor) ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes. Nunc te patria, quae communis est parens omnium nostrum, odit ac metuit, et jam diu te nihil judicat nisi de parricidio suo cogitare: hujus tu neque auctoritatem verebere, nec judicium sequere, nec vim pertimesces?

His Native City begs him to be Gone.

18. Quae tecum, Catilina, sic agit, et quodam modo tacita loquitur: 'Nullum jam aliquot annis facinus exstitit nisi per te, nullum flagitium sine te: tibi uni multorum civium neces, tibi vexatio direptioque sociorum impunita fuit ac libera: tu non solum ad neglegendas leges et quaestiones, verum etiam ad evertendas perfingendasque valuisti. Superiora illa, quamquam ferenda non fuerunt, tamen, ut potui, tuli: nunc vero me totam esse in metu propter unum te, quicquid incre-
puerit Catilinam timeri, nullum videri contra me consilium
iniri posse quod a tuo scelere abhorrebat, non est ferendum.
Quam ob rem discede, atque hunc mihi timorem eripe: si
est verus, ne opprimar; sin falsus, ut tandem aliquid
modo timere desinam.’ VIII. 19. Haec si tecum, ut dixi, patria
loquatur, nonne impetrare debet, etiam si vim adhibere
non possit? Quid, quod tu te ipse in custodiam dedisti?
quod vitandae suspicacionis causa, ad M’. Lepidum te habitare
velle dixisti? a quo non receptus etiam ad me venire ausus
es, atque ut domi meae te adservarem rogasti. Cum a me
quoque id responsum tulisses, me nullo modo posse isdem
parietibus tuto esse tecum, qui magno in periculo essem
quod isdem moenibus contineremur, ad Q. Metellum prae-
torem venisti: a quo repudiat us ad sodalem tuum, virum
optimum, M. Marcellum demigrasti; quem tu videlicet et ad
custodiendum [te] diligentissimum et ad suspicandum saga-
cissimum et ad vindicandum fortissimum fore putasti. Sed
quam longe videtur a carcere atque a vinculis abesse debere,
qui se ipse jam dignum custodia judicaret? 20. Quae cum
ita sint, Catilina, dubitas, si emori aequo animo non potes, abire
in aliquas terras, et vitam istam, multis supplicis
justis debitisque ecreptam, fugae solitudinique mandare?

All Good Men Urgent for his Departure.

'Refer’ inquis ‘ad senatum:’ id enim postulas, et, si hic
ordo placere decreverit te ire in exsiliium, obtemperaturum
te esse dicis. Non referam, id quod abhorret a meis mori-
bus; et tamen faciam ut intellegas quid hi de te sentiant.
Egredere ex urbe, Catilina; libera rem publicam metu; in
exsilium, si hanc vocem exspectas, proficiscere. Quid est,
Catilina? ecquid attendis? ecquid animadvertis horum
silentium? Patiuntur, tacent. Quid exspectas auctorita-
tem loquentium, quorum voluntatem tacitum perspicis?
21. At si hoc idem huic adulescenti optimo P. Sestio, si
fortissimo viro M. Marcello dixissem, jam mihi consuli, hoc ipso in templo, senatus jure optimo vim et manus intulisset. De te autem, Catilina, cum quiescunt, probant: cum patiuntur, decernunt: cum tacent, clamant. Neque hi solum,—quorum tibi auctoritas est videlicet cara, vita vilissima,—sed etiam illi equites Romani, honestissimi atque optimi viri, ceterique fortissimi cives, qui circumstant senatum, quorum tu et frequentiam videre et studia perspicere et voces paulo ante exaudire potuisti. Quorum ego vix abs te jam diu manus ac tela contineo, eosdem facile adducam, ut te haec, quae vastare jam pridem studes, relinquentem usque ad portas sequantur.

The Consul Entreats him to Go.

IX. 22. Quamquam quid loquor? Te ut ulla res frangat? tu ut umquam te corrigas? tu ut ullam fugam mediteres? tu ut exsilium cogites? Utinam tibi istam mentem di immortales duint! tametsi video, si mea voce perterritus ire in exsilium animum induceris, quanta tempestas invidiae nobis — si minus in praesens tempus, recenti memoria scelerum tuorum, at in posteritatem — impendeat: sed est tanti, dum modo ista sit privata calamitas, et a rei publicae periculis sejungatur. Sed tu ut vitii tuis commoveare, ut legum poenas pertimescas, ut temporibus rei publicae cedas, non est postulandum. Neque enim is es, Catilina, ut te aut pudor umquam a turpitudine aut metus a periculo aut ratio a furore revocarit. 23. Quam ob rem, ut saepe jam dixi, proficiscere; ac, si mihi inimico (ut praedicas) tuo conflare vis invidiam, recta perge in exsilium: vix feram sermones hominum si id feceris; vix molem istius invidiae, si in exsilium jussu consulis ieris, sustinebo. Sin autem servire meae laudi et gloriae mavis, egredere cum importuna sceleratorum manu: confer te ad Manlium, concita perditos civis, secerne te a bonis, infer patriae bellum, exsulta impio
First Oration against Catiline.

latrocinio, ut a me non ejectus ad alienos, sed invitatus ad tuos isse videaris.

But he will Go Out only as a Declared Enemy.

XI. Nunc, ut a me, patres conscripti, quandam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecere, percipite, quaeo, diligenter quae dicam, et ea penitus animis vestris mentibusque mandate. Etenim si mecum patria, quae mihi vita mea multo est carior, si cuncta Italia, si omnis res publica, loquatur: 'M. Tulli, quid agis? Tune eum, quem esse hostem comperisti, quem ducem belli futurum vides, quem exspectari imperatorem in castris hostium sentis, auctorem sceleris, principem conjunctionis, evocatorem servorum et civium perditorum, exire patiere, ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videatur? Non hunc in vincula duci, non ad mortem rapi, non summo supplicio mactari imperabis?' 28. Quid tandem te impedit? Mosne majorum? At persaepe etiam privati in hac re publica perniciosos civis morte multaverunt. An leges, quae de civium Romanorum supplicio rogatae sunt? At numquam in hac urbe qui a re publica defecerunt civium jura tenerunt. An invidiam posteritatis times? Praeclarum vero populo Romano referis gratiam, qui te hominem per te cognitum, nulla commendatione majorum, tam mature ad summum imperium per omnis honorum gradus extulit, si propter invidiae aut alicujus periculi metum salutem civium tuorum neglegis. 29. Sed si quis est invidiae metus, num est vehementius severitatis ac fortitudinis invidia quam inertiae ac nequitiae pertimescenda? An cum bello vastabitur Italia, vexabuntur urbes, tecta ardebunt, tum te non existimas invidiae incendio conflagraturum?'

But he has been Biding his Time.

XII. His ego sanctissimus rei publicae vocibus, et eorum hominum qui hoc idem sentiunt mentibus, paucar respon- debo. Ego, si hoc optimum factu judicarem, patres con-
scripti, Catilinam morte multari, unius usuram horae gladia-
tori isti ad vivendum non dedisset. Etenim si summī et
clarissimi viri Saturnini et Gracchorum et Flacci et superio-
rum complurium sanguine non modo se non contaminaret,
sed etiam honestaret, certe verendum mihi non erat ne
quid hoc parricida civium interflecto invidiae mihi in posteri-
tatem redundaret. Quod si ea mihi maxime impenderet,
tamen hoc animo fui semper, ut invidiam virtute partam
gloriam, non invidiam putarem. 30. Quamquam non nulli
sunt in hoc ordine, qui aut ea quae imminent non videant,
aut ea quae vident dissimulent: qui spem Catilinae mollibus
sententiis aluerunt, conjurationemque nascentem non cre-
dendo corroboraverunt: quorum auctoritatem seuti multi
non solum improbi, verum etiam imperiti, si in hunc ani-
madvertissem, crudeliter et regie factum esse dicerent.
Nunc intellego, si iste, quo intendit, in Manliana castra
pervenerit, neminem tam stultum fore qui non videat con-
jurationem esse factam, neminem tam improbum qui non
fateatur. Hoc autem uno interflecto, intellego hanc rei
publicae pestem paulisper reprimi, non in perpetuum com-
primi posse. Quod si se ejecerit, secumque suos eduxerit,
et eodem ceteros undique conlectos naufragos aggregari,
exstinguetur atque debebitur non modo haec tam adulta
rei publicae pestis, verum etiam stirps ac semen malorum
omnia.

For Half-way Measures would have been of No Avail.

XIII. 31. Etenim jam diu, patres conscripti, in his peri-
culis conjurationis insidiisque versamur, sed nescio quo
pacto omnium scelerum ac veteris furoris et audaciae matu-
ritas in nostri consulatus tempus erupit. Quod si ex tanto
latrocinio iste unus tolletur, videbimur fortasse ad breve
quoddam tempus cura et metu esse relevati; periculum 30
autem residebit, et erit inclusum penitus in venis atque in
visceribus rei publicae. Ut saepe homines aegri morbo
gravi, cum aestu fabrique jactantur, si aquam gelidam bibere videntur, deinde multo gravius vehementius praeceps videtur. sic hic morbus, qui est in re publica, aequus adjectus est. Plura sed poena vehementius reliquis vivis ingrevat. Sed qua re secessant improbi, secernant se a bonis, unum in locum congregaverunt, murum denique ([id] quod
Second Oration against Catiline.

Appeal to Jupiter to Save Rome.

33. Hisce omnibus, Catilina, cum summa rei publicae salute, cum tua peste ac pernicie, cumque eorum exitio qui se tecum omni scelere parricidioque junxerunt, proficiscere ad impium bellum ac nefarium. Tu, Juppiter, qui isdem quibus haec urbs auspiciis [a Romulo] es constitutus, quem Statorem hujus urbis atque imperi vere nominamus, hunc et hujus socios a tuis ceterisque templis, a tectis urbis ac moenibus, a vita fortunisque civium [omnium] arcebis, et homines bonorum inimicos, hostis patriae, latrones Italiae, scelerum foedere inter se ac nefaria societate conjunctos, aeternis suppliciis vivos mortuosque mactabis.

II. CHARACTER OF THE CONSPIRACY.

(In L. Catilinam Oratio II.)

BEFORE THE PEOPLE, NOV. 8.

When Cicero had finished his speech and taken his seat, Catiline attempted to reply, but was interrupted by the cries and reproaches of the Senators. With a few threatening words, he rushed from the temple, and left the city the same night, for the camp of Manlius. The next morning the consul assembled the people, and announced to them the news, in the triumphant speech which follows.

Catiline is Gone.

Andem aliquando, Quirites, L. Catilinam, furentem audaciam, scelus anhelantem, pestem patriae nefarie molientem, vobis atque huic urbi ferro flammaque miant-tem, ex urbe vel ejecimus vel emisimus, vel ipsum egredientem verbis prosecuti sumus. Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit. Nulla jam pernicies a monstro illo atque prodigio
moenibus ipsis intra moenia comparabitur. Atque hunc quidem unum hujus belli domestici ducem sine controversia vicimus. Non enim jam inter latera nostra sica illa versa-bitur: non in campo, non in foro, non in curia, non denique 5 intra domesticos parietes pertimescimus. Loco ille motus est, cum est ex urbe depulsus. Palam jam cum hoste nullo impediente bellum [justum] geremus. Sine dubio perdidi-mus hominem magnificeque vicimus, cum illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus. 2. Quod vero non cruentum muronem (ut voluit) extulit, quod vivis nobis egressus est, quod ei ferrum e manibus extorsimus, quod incolunmis civis, quod stantem urbem reliquit, quanto tandem illum mærore esse adfectum et profligatum putatis? Jacet ille nunc prostratusque est, et se perculsum atque abjec-tum esse sentit, et retorquet oculos profecto saepe ad hanc urbem, quam e suis faucibus ereptam esse luget: quae quidem mihi laetari videtur, quod tantam pestem evomuerit -forasque projecerit.

He Ought to have been Put to Death.

II. 3. Ac si quis est talis, qualis esse omnis oportebat, 20 qui in hoc ipso, in quo exsultat et triumphat oratio mea, me vehementer accuset, quod tam capitalem hostem non comp-rehenderim potius quam emiserim, non est ista mea culpa, sed temporum. Interfectum esse L. Catilinam et gravis-simo supplicio adfectum jam pridem oportebat, idque a me 25 et mos majorum et hujus imperi severitas et res publica postulabat. Sed quam multos fuisse putatis qui quae ego deferrem non crederent? [quam multos qui propter stultitiam non putarent?] quam multos qui etiam defenderent? [quam multos qui propter improbitatem faverent?] Ac si illo sublato depelli a vobis omne periculum judicarem, jam pridem ego L. Catilinam non modo invidiae meae, verum etiam vitae periculo sustulissem.
Second Oration against Catiline.

But the Time was not Ripe.

4. Sed cum viderem, ne vobis quidem omnibus re etiam tum probata, si illum, ut erat meritus, morte multassem, fore ut ejus socios invidia oppressus persequi non possem, rem huc deduxi, ut tum palam pugnare possetis, cum hostem aperte videretis. Quem quidem ego hostem quam vehementer foris esse timendum putem, licet hinc intellegatis, quod etiam moleste fero, quod ex urbe parum comitatus exierit. Utinam ille omnis secum suas copias eduxisset! Tongillum mihi eduxit, quem amare in praetexta coeperat, Publicium et Minucium, quorum aes alienum contractum in popina nullum rei publicae motum adferre poterat: reliquit quos viros! quanto aere alieno! quam valentis! quam nobilis!

His Worthless Partisans Remain, but are Powerless.

III. 5. Itaque ego illum exercitum prae Gallicanis legionibus, et hoc dilectu quem in agro Piceno et Gallico Q. Metellus habuit, et his copiis quae a nobis cotidie comparantur, magno opere contemno, conlectum ex senibus desperatis, ex agresti luxuria, ex rusticis decohitoribus, ex eis qui vadimonia deserere quam illum exercitum maluerunt: quibus ego non modo si aciem exercitus nostri, verum etiam si edictum praetoris ostendero, concident. Hos, quos video volitare in foro, quos stare ad curiam, quos etiam in senatum venire, qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpura, mallem secum milites eduxisset: qui si hic permanent, mementote non tam exercitum illum esse nobis quam hos, qui exercitum deserverunt, pertimescendos. Atque hoc etiam sunt timendi magis, quod quicquid cogitante me scire sentiant, neque tamen permoventur. 6. Video cui sit Apulia attributa, quis habeat Etruriam, quis agrum Picenum, quis Gallicum, quis sibi has urbanas insidias caedis atque incendiorum depoposcerit: omnia superioris noctis
consilia ad me perlata esse sentiunt: patefeci in senatu hesterno die: Catilina ipse pertimuit, profugit: hi quid exspectant? Ne illi vehementer errant, si illam meam pristinam lenitatem perpetuam sperant futuram.

Let them Follow him.

5 IV. Quod exspectavi, jam sum adsecutus, ut vos omnes factam esse aperte conjurationem contra rem publicam vide-retis: nisi vero si quis est qui Catilinae similis cum Catilina sentire non putet. Non est jam lenitati locus: severitatem res ipsa flagitat. Unum etiam nunc concedam: exeat, 10 proficiscantur; ne patiantur desiderio sui Catilinam miserum tabescere. Demonstrabo iter: Aurelia via profectus est: si adcelerare volent, ad vesperam consequetur.

He was the Ringleader of all Scoundrels and Profligates.

modo Romae, sed ne ullo quidem in angulo totius Italiae oppressus aere alieno fuit, quem non ad hoc incredibile sceleris foedus asciverit.

V. 9. Atque ut ejus diversa studia in dissimili ratione perspicere possitis, nemo est in ludo gladiatorio paulo ad facinus audacior, qui se non intimum Catilinae esse fateatur; nemo in scaena levior et nequior, qui se non ejusdem prope sodalem fuisse comminore. Atque idem tamen, stuporum et scelerum exercitatione adsuefactus, frigore et fame et siti et vigiliis perferendis, fortis ab istis praedicabantur, cum industriae subsidia atque instrumenta virtutis in libidine audaciaque consumeret.

Let his Associates Depart or Take the Consequences.

10. Hunc vero si secuti erunt sui comites, si ex urbe exierint desperatorum hominum flagitiosi greges, O nos beatos! O rem publicam fortunatam! O praecclaram laudem consulatus mei! Non enim jam sunt mediocres hominum libidines, non humanae ac tolerandae audaciae: nihil cogitant nisi caedem, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas. Patri monia sua profuderunt, fortunas suas obligaverunt: res eos jam pridem, fides nuper deficere coepit: eadem tamen illa, quae erat in abundantia, libido permanet. Quod si in vino et alea comissiones solum et scorta quaererent, essent illi quidem desperandi, sed tamen essent ferendi: hoc vero quis ferre possit, inertis homines fortissimis viris insidiari, stultissimos prudentissimos, ebriosos sobriis, dormientis vigilantiibus? Qui mihi accubantes in conviviis, complexi mulieres impudicas, vino languidi, conferti cibo, sertis redimiti, unguentis obliti, debilitati supris, eructant sermonibus suis caedem bonorum atque urbis incendia. 11. Quibus ego confido impedere fatum aliquod, et poenam jam diu improbitati, nequitiae, sceleri, libidini debitam aut instare jam plane, aut certe appropinquare. Quos si meus consulatus,
quoniam sanare non potest, sustulerit, non breve nescio quod tempus, sed multa saecula propagarit rei publicae. Nulla est enim natio quam pertimescamus, nullus rex qui bellum populo Romano facere possit. Omnia sunt externa 5 unius virtute terra marique pacata: domesticum bellum manet; intus insidiae sunt, intus inclusum periculum est, intus est hostis. Cum luxuria nobis, cum amentia, cum scelere certandum est. Huic ego me bello ducem profiteor, Quirites: suscipio inimicitias hominum perditorum.

10 Quae sanari poterunt, quacumque ratione sanabo; quae resecanda erunt, non patiar ad perniciem civitatis manere. Proinde aut exeant, aut quiescant, aut, si et in urbe et in eadem mente permanent, ea quae merentur exspectent.

Catiline is not in Exile: he has Joined his Hostile Army.

VI. 12. At etiam sunt qui dicant, Quirites, a me in exsilium ejectum esse Catilinam. Quod ego si verbo adsequi possem, istos ipsos eicerem, qui haec loquuntur. Homo enim videlicet timidus aut etiam permodestus vocem consulis ferre non potuit: simul atque ire in exsilium jussus est, paruit. Quid? ut hesterno die, Quirites, cum domi 15 meae paene interfector esse, senatum in aedem Jovis Statoris convocavi, rem omnem ad patres conscriptos detuli: quo cum Catilina venisset, quis eum senator appellavit? quis salutavit? quis denique ita aspexit ut perditum civem, ac non potius ut importunissimum hostem? Quin etiam 20 principes ejus ordinis partem illam subselliorum, ad quam ille accesserat, nudam atque inanem reliquerunt. 13. Hic ego vehemens ille consul, qui verbo civis in exsilium eicio, quaesivi a Catilina in nocturno conventu ad M. Laecam fuisse necne. Cum ille, homo audacissimus, conscientia 25 convictus, primo reticuisset, pateteci cetera: quid ea nocte egisset, quid in proximam constituisset, quem ad modum esset ei ratio totius belli descripta, edocui. Cum haesita-
Second Oration against Catiline.

ret, cum teneretur, quaesivi quid dubitaret proficisci eo, quo jam pridem pararet, cum arma, cum securis, cum fascis, cum tubas, cum signa militaria, cum aquilam illam argenteam, cui ille etiam sacrarium [scelerum] domi suae fecerat, scirem esse praemissam. 14. In exsilium eiciebam, quem jam 5 ingressum esse in bellum videbam? Etenim, credo, Manlius iste centurio, qui in agro Faesulano castra posuit, bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit, et illa castra nunc non Catilinam ducem exspectant, et ille ejectus in exsilium se Massiliam, ut aiunt, non in haec castra conferet. 10

Men Say the Consul has Driven him into Exile: Would the Charge were True!

VII. O condicionem miseram non modo administrandae, verum etiam conservandae rei publicae! Nunc si L. Catilina consiliis, laboribus, periculis meis circumclusus ac debilitatus subito pertimuerit, sententiam mutaverit, deseruerit suos, consilium belli faciendi abjecerit, ex hoc cursu sceleris ac belli iter ad fugam atque in exsilium converterit,—non ille a me spoliatus armis audaciae, non obstupefactus ac perterritus mea diligentia, non de spe conatque depulsus, sed indemnatus, innocens, in exsilium ejectus a consule vi et minis esse dicitur; et erunt qui illum, si hoc fecerit, non 20 improbum, sed miserum, me non diligentissimum consulem, sed crudelissimum tyrannum existimari velint! 15. Est mihi tanti, Quirites, hujus invidiae falsae atque iniquae tempestatem subire, dum modo a vobis hujus horribilis belli ac nefarii periculum depellatur. Dicatur sane ejectus esse 25 a me, dum modo eat in exsilium. Sed, mihi credite, non est iturus. Numquam ego a dis immortalibus optabo, Quirites, invidiae meae levandae causa, ut L. Catilinam ducere exercitum hostium atque in armis voluntare audiatis: sed triduo tamen audietis: multoque magis illud timeo, ne mihi 30 sit invidiosum aliquando, quod illum emiserim potius quam
quam ejecerim. Sed cum sint homines qui illum, cum pro-
fectus sit, ejectum esse dicant, eidem si interfectus esset
quid dicerent? 16. Quamquam isti, qui Catilinam Massil-
iam ire dictitant, non tam hoc queruntur quam verentur.
5 Nemo est istorum tam misericors, qui illum non ad Man-
lium quam ad Massiliensis ire malit. Ille autem, si (me
hercule) hoc quod agit numquam antea cogitasset, tamen
latrocinantem se interfici mallet quam exsulem vivere. Nunc
vero, cum ei nihil adhuc praeter ipsius voluntatem cogita-
10 tionemque acciderit, nisi quod vivis nobis Roma profectus
est, optemus potius ut eat in exsilium quam queramur.

Character of his Partisans.

VIII. 17. Sed cur tam diu de uno hoste loquimur, et de
hoste qui jam fatetur se esse hostem, et quem, quia (quod
semper volui) murus interest, non timeo: de eis qui dissi-
15 mulant, qui Romae remanent, qui nobiscum sunt, nihil dici-
mus? Quos quidem ego, si ullo modo fieri possit, non tam
ulcisci studeo quam sanare sibi ipsos, placare rei publicae,
neque id qua re fieri non possit, si me audire volent, intel-
20 lego. Exponam enim vobis, Quirites, ex quibus generibus
hominum istae copiae comparentur: deinde singulis medi-
cinam consili atque orationis meae, si quam potero, adferam.

First: Rich Men in Debt.

18. Unum genus est eorum, qui magno in aere alieno
maiores etiam possessiones habent, quorum amore adducti
dissolvì nullo modo possunt. Horum hominum species est
25 honestissima—sunt enim locupletes: voluntas vero et causa
impudentissima. Tu agris, tu aedificiis, tu argento, tu
familia, tu rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus sis, et dubites
de possessione detrahere, adquirere ad fidem? Quid enim
exspectas? bellum? Quid ergo? in vastatione omnium,
30 tuas possessiones sacrosanctas futuras putas? An tabulas
Second Oration against Catiline.


Second: Men Eager for Power and Wealth.

IX. 19. Alterum genus est eorum qui, quamquam pre-muntur aere alieno, dominationem tamen exspectant, rerum potiri volunt, honores, quos quieta re publica desperant, perturbata se consequi posse arbitrantur. Quibus hoc praecipiendum videtur,—unum scilicet et idem quod reliquis omnibus,—ut desperent id quod conantur se consequi posse: primum omnium me ipsum vigilare, adesse, providere rei publicae; deinde magnos animos esse in bonis viris, magnam concordiam in maxima multitudine, magnas praeterea copias militum; deos denique immortalis huic invicto populo, clarissimo imperio, pulcherrimae urbi, contra tantam vim sceleris praesentis auxilium esse laturos. Quod si jam sint id, quod cum summo furore cupiunt, adepti, num illi in cinere urbis et in sanguine civium, quae mente conscelerata ac nefaria concupiverunt, se consules ac dictatores aut etiam reges sperant futuros? Non vident id se cupere, quod si adepti sint, fugitivo alicui aut gladiatori concedi sit necesse?

Third: Old Soldiers of Sulla.

20. Tertium genus est aetate jam adfectum, sed tamen exercitacione robustum; quo ex genere iste est Manlius, cui nunc Catilina succedit. Sunt homines ex eis coloniis
quas Sulla constituit: quas ego universas civium esse optimorum et fortissimorum virorum sentio; sed tamen ei sunt coloni, qui se in insperatis ac repentinis pecuniis sumptuosis insolentiusque jactarunt. Hi dum aedificant tamquam beati, dum praediis lectis, familiis magnis, conviviis apparatis delectantur, in tantum aes alienum inciderunt, ut, si salvi esse velint, Sulla sit [eis] ab inferis excitandus: qui etiam non nullos agrestis, homines tenuis atque egentis, in eandem illam spem rapinarum veterum impulerunt. Quos ego utrosque in eodem genere praedatorum direptorumque pono. Sed eos hoc moneo: desinant furere ac proscriptiones et dictaturas cogitare. Tantus enim illorum temporum dolor inustus est civitati, ut jam ista non modo homines, sed ne pecudes quidem mihi passurae esse videantur.

Fourth: Ruined Debtors.

X. 21. Quartum genus est sane varium et mixtum et turbulentum, qui jam pridem premuntur, qui numquam emergunt, qui partim inertia, partim male gerendo negotio, partim etiam sumptibus in vetere aere alieno vacillant; qui vadmoniis, judiciis, proscriptione bonorum defatigati, permulti et ex urbe et ex agris se in illa castra conferre dicuntur. Hosce ego non tam milites acris quam initiatores lentos esse arbitror. Qui homines primum, si stare non possunt, conruant; sed ita, ut non modo civitas, sed ne vicini quidem proximi sentiant. Nam illud non intellego, quam ob rem, si vivere honeste non possunt, perire turpiter velint; aut cur minore dolore perituros se cum multis, quam si soli pereant, arbitrentur.

Fifth and Sixth: Cut-throats and Debauchees.

22. Quintum genus est parricidarum, sicariorum, denique omnium facinorosorum: quos ego a Catilina non revoco; nam neque ab eo divelli possunt, et pereant sane in latro-
Second Oration against Catiline.

Cinio, quoniam sunt ita multi ut eos carcer capere non possit. Postremum autem genus est non solum numero, verum etiam genere ipso atque vita, quod proprium Catilinae est, — de ejus dilectu, immo vero de complexu ejus ac sinu; quos pexo capillo, nitidos, aut imberbis aut bene barbatos videtis, manicatis et talaribus tunicis, velis amictos non togis, quo-rum omnis industria vitae et vigilandi labor in antelucanis cenis expromitur. 23. In his gregibus omnes aleatores, omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudique versantur. Hi pueri tam lepidi ac delicati non solum amare et amari, neque saltare et cantare, sed etiam sicas vibrare et spargere venena didicerunt; qui nisi exeunt, nisi pereunt, etiam si Catilina perierit, scitote hoc in re publica seminarium Catilinarum futurum. Verum tamen quid sibi isti miseri volunt? Num suas secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi? Quem ad modum autem illis carere poterunt, his praesertim jam noctibus? Quo autem pacto illi Apenninum atque illas pruinas ac nivis perferent? nisi idcirco se facilius hiemem toleratu-turos putant, quod nudi in conviviis saltare didicerunt.

These Followers of Catiline Contrasted with the Defenders of the State.

XI. 24. O bellum magno opere pertimescendum, cum hanc sit habiturus Catilina scortorum cohortem praetoriam! Instruite nunc, Quirites, contra has tam praeclaras Catilinae copias vestra praesidia vestrosque exercitus. Et primum gladiatori illi confecto et saucio consules imperatoreisque vestros opponite; deinde contra illam naufragorum ejectam ac debitilatam manum florem totius Italiae ac robur educite. Jam vero urbes coloniarum ac municipiorum respondebant Catilinae tumulis silvestribus. Neque ego ceteras copias, ornamenta, praesidia vestra cum illius latronis inopia atque egestate conferre debeo. 25. Sed si, omissis his rebus, quibus nos suppleditamur, eget ille, — senatu, equitibus Romanis, urbe, aerario, vectigalibus, cuncta Italia, provinciis
 omnibus, exeris nationibus, —si, his rebus omissis, causas ipsas quae inter se configunt contendere velimus, ex eo ipso quam valde illi jaceant intellegere possimus. Ex hac enim parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia; hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum; hinc fides, illinc fraudatio; hinc pietas, illinc scelus; hinc constantia, illinc furor; hinc honestas, illinc turpitudo; hinc continentia, illinc libido; denique aequitas, temperantia, fortitudo, prudentia, [virtutes omnes,] certant cum iniquitate, luxuria, ignavia, temeritate [, cum vitius omnibus]; postremo copia cum egestate, bona ratio cum perdita, mens sana cum amentia, bona denique spes cum omnium rerum desperatione confligit. In ejus modi certamine ac proelio, nonne, etiam si hominum studia deficiant, di ipsi immortales cogant ab his praeclarissimis virtutibus tot et tanta vitia superari?

Citizens Need not Fear: the Consul will Protect the City.

XII. 26. Quae cum ita sint, Quirites, vos, quem ad modum jam antea, vestra tecta custodiis vigiliiisque defendite: mihi, ut urbi sine vestro motu ac sine ullo tumultu satis esset praevidi, consultum atque provisum est. Coloni omnes municipesque vestri, certiores a me facti de hac nocturna excursione Catilinae, facile urbis suas finisque defendent. Gladiatores, quam sibi ille manum certissimam fore putavit,—quamquam animo meliore sunt quam pars patriciorum,—potestate tamen nostra continebuntur. Q. Metellus, quem ego hoc prospiciens in agrum Gallicum Picenumque praemisi, aut opprimet hominem, aut omnis ejus motus conatusque prohibebit. Reliquis autem de rebus constituendis, maturandis, agendis, jam ad senatum referemus, quem vocari videtis.

The Conspirators Warned.

27. Nunc illos qui in urbe remanserunt, atque adeo qui contra urbis salutem omniumque vestrum in urbe a Catilina
Second Oration against Catiline.

relictì sunt, quamquam sunt hostes, tamen, quia sunt civès, monitos etiam atque etiam volo. Mea lenitas si cui adhuc solutior visa est, hoc expectavit, ut id quod latebat eratur, peret. Quod reliquam est, jam non possum oblivisci meam hanc esse patriam, me horum esse consulem, mihi aut cum his vivendum aut pro his esse moriendum. Nullus est portis custos, nullus insidiator viæ: si qui exire volunt, conivere possum. Qui vero se in urbe commoverit, cujus ego non modo factum, sed inceptum ullum conatumve contra patriam depressiamento, sentiet in hac urbe esse consules vigilantis, esse egregios magistratus, esse fortem senatum, esse arma, esse carcerem, quem vindicem nefariorum ac manifestorum scelerum majores nostri esse voluerunt.

There shall be No Disturbance.

XIII. 28. Atque haec omnia sic agentur, Quirites, ut maximae res minimo motu, pericula summa nullo tumultu, bellum intestineum ac domesticum post hominum memoriam crudelissimum et maximum, me uno togato duce et imperatore sedetur. Quod ego sic administrabo, Quirites, ut, siullo modo fieri poterit, ne improbus quidem quisquam in hac urbe poenam sui sceleris sufferat. Sed si vis manifestae audaciae, si impedens patriæ pericum me necessario de hac animi lenitate deduxerit, illud profecto perficiam, quod in tanto et tam insidioso bello vix optandum videtur, ut neque bonus quisquam intereat, paucorumque poena vos omnes salvi esse possitis.

The People may Trust in the Immortal Gods.

29. Quae quidem ego neque mea prudentia neque humanis consiliis fretus polliceor vobis, Quirites, sed multis et non dubiis deorum immortalium significationibus, quibus ego ducibus in hanc spem sententiamque sum ingressus; qui jam non procul, ut quondam solebam, ab externo hoste 30
atque longinquum, sed hic praeentes suo numine atque auxilio sua templa atque urbis tecta defendunt. Quos vos, Quirites, precari, venerari, implorare debetis, ut, quam urbem pulcherrimam florentissimamque esse voluerunt, hanc, omnibus hostium copiis terra marique superatis, a perditissimorum civium nefario scelere defendant.

III. HOW THE CONSPIRACY WAS SUPPRESSED.
(In L. Catilinam Oratio III.)

BEFORE THE PEOPLE, DEC. 3.

Now that Catiline had been driven into open war, the conspiracy within the city was in the hands of utterly incompetent men. Lentulus, who claimed the lead by virtue of his consular rank, was vain, pompous, and inefficient. The next in rank, Cethegus, was energetic enough, but rash and bloodthirsty. The consul easily kept the run of events, and at last succeeded in getting the conspirators to commit themselves in writing, when he had no difficulty in arresting them and securing the documents. How this was accomplished is told in the third oration.

The Citizens Congratulated on their Deliverance.

REM PUBLICAM, Quirites, vitamque omnium vestrum, bona, fortunas, conjuges liberisque vestros, atque hoc domicilium clarissimi imperi, fortunatissimam pulcherrimamque urbem, hodierno die deorum immortalium summo erga vos amore, laboribus, consiliis, periculis meis, e flamma atque ferro ac paene ex faucibus fatti ereptam et vobis conservatam ac restitutam videtis. 2. Et si non minus nobis jucundi atque inlustres sunt ei dies quibus conservamur, quam illi quibus nascimur, — quod salutis certa laetitia est, nascendi incerta condicio; et quod sine sensu nascimur, cum voluptate servamur, — profecto, quoniam illum qui
Third Oration against Catiline.

hanc urbem condidit ad deos immortales benevolentia famaque sustulimus, esse apud vos posterosque vestros in honore debitis is qui eandem hanc urbem conditam amplificatamque servavit. Nam toti urbi, templis, delubris, tectis ac moenibus subjectos prope jam ignis circumdataosque restinximus; idemque gladios in rem publicam desectos rettudimus, mucronesque eorum a jugulis vestris dejectus. 3. Quae quoniam in senatu inlustrata, patefacta, comperta sunt per me, vobis jam exponam breviter, Quirites, ut et quanta et qua ratione investigata et comprehensa sint, vos qui ignoratis et expectatis scire possitis.

The Story of the Arrest.

Principio, ut Catilina paucis ante diebus erupit ex urbe, cum sceleris sui socios, hujusce nefarior belli acerrimos duces, Romae reliquisset, semper vigilavi et providi, Quirites, quem ad modum in tantis et tam absconditis insidiis salvi esse possemus. II. Nam tum, cum ex urbe Catilinam eiebam, — non enim jam vereor hujus verbi invidiam, cum illa magis sit timenda, quod vivus exierit, — sed tum, cum illum exterminari volebam, aut reliquam conjuratorum manum simul exituram, aut eos qui restitissent infirmos sine illo ac debilis fore putabam. 4. Atque ego, ut vidi quos maximo furore et scelere esse inflammatos sciebam eos nobiscum esse, et Romae remansisse, in eo omnis dies noctisque consumpsi, ut quid agerent, quid molirentur, sentiment ac viderem; ut, quoniam auribus vestris propter incredi bilem magnitudinem sceleris minorem fidem faceret oratio mea, rem ita comprehenderem, ut tum demum animis salutis vestrae provideretis, cum oculis maleficium ipsum videretis. Itaque, ut comperti legatos Allobrogum, belli Transalpini et tumultus Gallici excitandi causa, a P. Lentulo esse sollicitatos, eoque in Galliam ad suos civis, eodemque itinere cum litteris mandatisque ad Catilinam esse missos, comi-
temque eis adjunctum esse T. Volturciun, atque huic ad Catilinam esse datas litteras, facultatem mihi oblatam putavi, ut—quod erat difficillimum, quodque ego semper optabam ab dis immortalibus—tota res non solum a me, sed etiam a senatu et a vobis manifesto deprehenderetur.

At the Mulvian Bridge.

5. Itaque hesterno die L. Flaccum et C. Pomptinium praetores, fortissimos atque amantissimos rei publicae viros, ad me vocavi; rem exposui, quid fieri placeret ostendi. Illi autem, qui omnia de re publica praeclara atque egregia sen-tirent, sine recusatione ac sine ulla mora negotium suscepe-runt, et, cum advesperasceret, occulte ad pontem Mulvium pervenerunt, atque ibi in proximis villis ita bipartito fuerunt, ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset. Eodem autem et ipsi sine cujusquam suspicione multos fortis viros eduxerant, et ego ex praefectura Reatina compluris delectos adules-
Third Oration against Catiline.

centis, quorum opera utor adsidue in re publica praesidio, cum gladiis miseram. 6. Interim, tertia fere vigilia exacta, cum jam pontem Mulvium magno comitatu legati Allobrogum ingredi inciperent, unaque Velturcius, fit in eos impetus; educuntur et ab illis gladii et a nostris. Res praetoribus erat nota solis, ignorabatur a ceteris.

The Conspirators Arrested.

III. Tum, interventu Pompini atque Flacci, pugna [quaerat commissa] sedatur. Litterae, quae cumque erant in eo comitatu, integris signis praetoribus traduntur; ipsi comprehendis ad me, cum jam dilucesceret, deducuntur. Atque horum omnium scelerum improbissimum machinatorum Cimbrum Gabinimum statim ad me, nihil dum suspicantem, vocavi; deinde item arcessitus est L. Statilius, et post eum C. Cethegis; tardissime autem Lentulus venit, credo quod in litteris dandis praeter consuetudinem proxima nocte vigilarat. 7. Cum summis ac clarissimis hujus civitatis viris (qui audita re frequentes ad me mane convenerant) litteras a me prius aperiri quam ad senatum deferrem placeret, — ne, si nihil esset inventum, temere a me tantus tumultus injectus civitati videretur, — negavi me esse facturum, ut de periculo publico non ad consilium publicum rem integram deferrem. Etenim, Quirites, si ea quae erant ad me delata reperta non essent, tamen ego non arbitrabar, in tantis rei publicae periculis, esse mihi nimiam diligentiam pertimescendam. Senatum frequentem celeriter, ut vidistis, coegi. 25 8. Atque interea statim, admonuit Allobrogum, C. Sulpicium praetorem, fortem virum, misi, qui ex aedibus Cethegi si quid telorum esset efferret: ex quibus ille maximum sica-rum numerum et gladiatorum extulit.

The Conspirators before the Senate.

IV. Introduxi Velturcius sine Gallis: fidem publicam jussu senatus dedi: hortatus sum, ut ea quae sciret sine
timore indicaret. Tum ille dixit, cum vix se ex magno
timore recreasset, ab Lentulo se habere ad Catilinam man-
data et litteras, ut servorum praesidio uteretur, ut ad urbem
quam primum cum exercitu accederet: id autem eo con-
silio, ut, cum urbem ex omnibus partibus quem ad modum
descriptum distributumque erat incendissent, caedemque
infinitam civium fecissent, praesto esset ille, qui et fugi-
entis exciperet, et se cum his urbanis ducibus conjungeret.

9. Introd. autem Galli jus jurandum sibi et litteras ab
Lentulo, Cethego, Statilio ad suam gentem data esse dixe-
runt, atque ita sibi ab his et a L. Cassio esse praescriptum,
ut equitatum in Italiam quam primum mitterent; pedestris
sibi copias non defuturas. Lentulum autem sibi confirmasse,
ex fatis Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis, se esse tertium
illum Cornelium, ad quem regnum hujus urbis atque impe-
rionium pervenire esset necesse; Cinnam ante se et Sullam
fuisset; eundemque dixisse fatalem hunc annum esse ad
interitum hujus urbis atque imperi, qui esset annus decimus
post virginum absolutionem, post Capitoli autem incensio-

V. Ac ne longum sit, Quirites, tabellas proferri jussimus,
25 quae a quoque dicebantur datae. Primum ostendimus Ce-
Erat scriptum ipsius manu Allobrogum senatui et populo,
sese quae eorum legatis confirmasset factum esse; orare
ut item illi facerent quae sibi eorum legati recepissent.
30 Tum Cethegus, qui paulo ante aliquid tamen de gladiis ac
sicis, quae apud ipsum erant deprehensa, respondisset dixis-
setque se semper bonorum ferramentorum studiosum fuisse,

Si quid de his rebus dicere vellet, feci potestatem. Atque ille primo quidem negavit; post autem aliquanto, toto jam indicio exposito atque edito, surrexit; quaesivit a Gallis quid sibi esset cum eis, quam ob rem domum suam venisset, itemque a Volturcio. Qui cum illi breviter constantereque respondissent, per quem ad eum quotiensque venissent, quaesissentque ab eo nihilne secum esset de fatis Sibyllinis locutus, tum ille subito, scelere demens, quanta conscientiae
vis esset ostendit. Nam cum id posset initiari, repente praeter opinionem omnium confessus est. Ita eum non modo ingenium illud et dicendi exercitatio, qua semper valuit, sed etiam propter vim sceleris manifesti atque depressi hensi impudentia, qua superabat omnis, improbitasque defect.


Action of the Senate.

VI. Indiciis expositis atque editis, senatum consuli de summa re publica quid fieri placet. Dictae sunt a principibus acerrimae ac fortissimae sententiae, quas senatus sine ulla varietate est secutus. Et quoniam nondum est perscriptum senatus consultum, ex memoria vobis, Quirites, quid senatus censuerit exponam. 14. Primum mihi gratiae verbis amplissimis aguntur, quod virtute, consilio, providentia mea res publica maximis periculis sit liberata: deinde L. Flaccus et C. Pomptinus praetores, quod eorum opera fortii fidelique usus essem, merito
Third Oration against Catiline. 133

ac jure laudantur; atque etiam viro forti, conlegae meo,
laus impertitur, quod eos qui hujus conjurationis participes
fuissent a suis et a rei publicae consiliis removisset. Atque
ita censuerunt, ut P. Lentulus, cum se praetura abdicasset,
in custodiam traderetur; itemque uti C. Cethegus, L. Stati-
lius, P. Gabinius, qui omnes praesentes erant, in custodiam
traderentur; atque idem hoc decretum est in L. Cassium,
qui sibi procurationem incendendae urbis depoposcerat, in
M. Ceparium, cui ad sollicitandos pastores Apuliam attri-
butam esse erat indicatum, in P. Furium, qui est ex eis colonis quos Faesulas L. Sulla deduxit, in Q. Annium Chi-
lonem, qui una cum hoc Furio semper erat in hac Allobro-
gum sollicitatione versatus, in P. Umbrenum, libertinum
hominem, a quo primum Gallos ad Gabinium perductos
esse constabat. Atque ea lenitate senatus est usus, Qui-
rites, ut ex tanta conjuratione, tantaque hac multitudine
domesticorum hostium, novem hominum perditissimorum
poena re publica conservata, reliquorum mentis sanari
posse arbitraretur. 15. Atque etiam supplicatio dis immor-
talibus pro singulari eorum merito meo nomine decreta est, quod
mihi primum post hanc urbem conditam togato con-
tigit. Et his verbis decreta est: quod urbem incendiis,
caede civis, Italiam bello liberassem. Quae supplicatio si
cum ceteris conferatur, hoc interest, quod ceterae bene
gesta, haec una conservata re publica constituta est. Atque illud, quod faciendum primum fuit, factum atque transactum
est. Nam P. Lentulus — quamquam patefactis indiciis,
confessionibus suis, judicio senatus non modo praetoris
jus, verum etiam civis amiserat — tamen magistratu se
abdicavit, ut, quae religio C. Mario, clarissimo viro, non
fuerat, quo minus C. Glauicam, de quo nihil nominatim erat
decretum, praetorem occideret, ea nos religionem in privato
P. Lentulo poniendo liberaremur.
Orations of Cicero.

The Conspiracy now Thwarted.

VII. 16. Nunc quoniam, Quirites, consceleratissimi periculosisissimique belli nefarios duces captos jam et comprehensos tenetis, existimare debetis omnis Catilinae copias, omnis spes atque opes, his depulsis urbis periculis, conciisse. Quem quidem ego cum ex urbe pellebam, hoc providebam animo, Quirites, —remoto Catilina, non mihi esse P. Lentuli somnum, nec L. Cassi adipes, nec C. Cethegi furiosam temeritatem pertimescendum.

Character of Catiline.

Ille erat unus timendus ex istis omnibus, sed tam diu, dum urbis moenibus continebatur. Omnia norat, omnium aditus tenebat: appellare, temptare, sollicitare poterat, audiet: erat ei consilium ad facinus aptum, consilio autem neque manus neque lingua deërat. Jam ad certas res conficiendas certos homines delectos ac descriptos habebat.

15 Neque vero, cum aliquid mandarat, confectum putabat: nihil erat quod non ipse obiret, occurreret, vigilaret, laboraret. Frigus, sitim, famem, ferre poterat. 17. Hunc ego hominem tam acrem, tam audacem, tam paratum, tam callidum, tam in scelere vigilantem, tam in perditionibus dili-gentem, nisi ex domesticis insidiis in castrense latrocinium compulsisse,—dicam id quod sentio, Quirites,—non facile hanc tantam molem mali a cervicibus vestris depulissem. Non ille nobis Saturnalia constituisset, neque tanto ante exsili ac fati diem rei publicae denuntiavisset; neque com-misisset ut signum, ut litterae suae testes manifesti sceleris deprehenderentur. Quae nunc illo absente sic gesta sunt, ut nullum in privata domo furtum umquam sit tam palam inventum, quam haec tanta in re publica conjuratio manifesto inventa atque deprehensa est. Quod si Catilina in urbe ad hanc diem remansisset, quamquam, quoad fuit,
omnibus ejus consilliiis occurri atque obstiti, tamen, ut levis-
sime dicam, dimicandum nobis cum illo fuisset; neque nos
umquam, cum ille in urbe hostis esset, tantis periculis rem
publicam tanta pace, tanto otio, tanto silentio liberassamus.

Thanks Due to the Gods.

VIII. 18. Quamquam haec omnia, Quirites, ita sunt a 5
me administrata, ut deorum immortalium nutu atque con-
silio et gesta et provisa esse videantur; idque cum conjec-
tura consequi possimus, quod vix videtur humili consili
 tantarum rerum gubernatio esse potuisse; tum vero ita
praesentes his temporibus opem et auxilium nobis tulerunt, 10
ut eos paene oculis videre possemus. Nam ut illa omissam,
—visas nocturno tempore ab occidente faces, ardoremque
ciaeli, ut fulminum jactus, ut terrae motus relinquam, ut
omittam cetera, quae tam multa nobis consulibus facta sunt,
ut haec, quae nunc sunt, canere di immortales viderentur, 15
—hoc certe, quod sum dicturus, neque praetermittendum
neque relinquendum est.

Signs and Omens.

19. Nam profecto memoria tenetis, Cotta et Torquato
consulibus, compluris in Capitolio res de caelo esse per-
cussas, cum et simulacra deorum depulsa sunt, et statuae 20
veterum hominum dejectae, et legum aera liquefacta: tac-
tus est etiam ille qui hanc urbem condidit Romulus, quem
inauratum in Capitolio, parvum atque lactentem, uberibus
lupinis inhiantem, fuisse meministis. Quo quidem tempore
cum haruspices ex tota Etruria convenissent, caedes atque 25
incendia et legum interitum et bellum civile ac domesticum,
et totius urbis atque imperi occasum appropinquare dix-
runt, nisi di immortales, omni ratione placati, suo numine
prope fata ipsa flexissent. 20. Itaque illorum responsis
tum et ludi per decem dies facti sunt, neque res ulla quae 30
136 Orations of Cicero.

ad placandos deos pertineret praetermissa est; idemque jussurunt simulacrum Jovis facere majus, et in excelso conlocare, et (contra atque antea fuerat) ad orientem convertere; ac se sperare dixerunt, si illud signum, quod videtis, solis ortum et forum curiamque conspiceret, fore ut ea consilia, quae clam essent inita contra salutem urbis atque imperi, inlustrarentur, ut a senatu populoque Romano perspici possent. Atque [illud signum] conlocandum consules illi locaverunt; sed tanta fuit operis tarditas, ut neque superioribus consulibus, neque nobis ante hodiernum diem, conlocaretur.

Jupiter Watches over the City.

IX. 21. Hic quis potest esse tam aversus a vero, tam praeceps, tam mente captus, qui neget haec omnia quae videmus, praecipueque hanc urbem, deorum immortalium nutu ac potestate administrari? Etenim cum esset ita responsum, caedes, incendia, interitum rei publicae comparari, et ea per civis,—quae tum propter magnitudinem scelerum non nullis incredibia videbantur,—ea non modo cogitata a nefariis civibus, verum etiam suscepta esse sensistis. Illud vero nonne ita praesens est, ut nutu Jovis Optimi Maximi factum esse videatur, ut, cum hodierno die mane per forum meo jussu et conjurati et eorum indices in aedem Concordiae ducerentur, eo ipso tempore signum statueretur? quo conlocato atque ad vos senatumque converso, omnia [et senatus et vos] quae erant cogitata contra saltem omnium, inlustrata et patefacta vidistis. 22. Quo etiam majore sunt isti odio supplicioque digni, qui non solum vestris domiciliis atque tectis, sed etiam deorum templis atque delubris sunt funestos ac nefarios ignis inferre conati. Quibus ego si me restitisse dicam, nimium mihi sumam, et non sim ferendus. Ille, ille Juppiter restitit: ille Capitolium, ille haec templ, ille cunctam urbem, ille vos omnis salvos esse voluit. Dis ego immortalibus ducibus hanc
MARCUS AURELIUS SACRIFICING.
(Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus in the Background.)
mentem, Quirites, voluntatemque suscepi, atque ad haec tanta indicia perveni. Jam vero [illa Allobrogum sollicitatio] ab Lentulo ceterisque domesticos hostibus tam dementer tantae res creditae et ignotis et barbaris [commissae litterae] numquam essent profecto, nisi ab dis immortalibus huic tantae audaciae consilium esset ereptum. Quid vero? ut homines Galli, ex civitate male pacata, quae gens una restat quae bellum populo Romano facere posse et non nolle videatur, spem imperi ac rerum maximarum ultro sibi a patriciis hominibus oblatam neglegerent, vestrامque salutem suis opibus anteponerent, id non divinitus esse factum putatis? praeertim qui nos non pugnando, sed tacendo superare potuerint?

Citizens Exhorted to Thanksgiving.

a clarissimo ac fortissimo viro Q. Catulo: attulit non tam ipsius interitus rei publicae luctum quam ceterorum. 25. Atque illae tamen omnes dissensiones erant ejus modi, quae non ad delendam, sed ad commutandam rem publicam 5 pertinrent. Non illi nullam esse rem publicam, sed in ea quae esset, se esse principes; neque hanc urbem conflagrare, sed se in hac urbe florere voluerunt. [Atque illae tamen omnes dissensiones, quarum nulla exitium rei publi-

cae quaesivit, ejus modi fuerunt, ut non reconciliacione con-
10 cordiae, sed internecione civium dijudicatae sint.] In hoc autem uno post hominum memoriam maximo crudelissimo-
que bello, quale bellum nulla umquam barbaria cum sua gente gessit, quo in bello lex haec fuit a Lentulo, Catilina, Cethego, Cassio constituta, ut omnes, qui salva urbe salvi
15 esse possent, in hostium numero ducerentur, ita me gessi, Quirites, ut salvi omnes conservaremini; et cum hostes vestri tantum civium superfuturum putassent, quantum infi-
nitae caedi restitisset, tantum autem urbis, quantum flamma
obire non potuisset, et urbem et civis integros incolumisque servavi.

_Cicero Asks for No Reward._

XI. 26. Quibus pro tantis rebus, Quirites, nullum ego a vobis praemium virtutis, nullum insigne honoris, nullum monumentum laudis postulo, praeterquam hujus diei memori- riam sempiternam. In animis ego vestris omnis triumphos meos, omnia ornamenta honoris, monumenta gloriae, laudis insignia condi et conlocari volo. Nihil me mutum potest delectare, nihil tacitum, nihil denique ejus modi, quod etiam minus digni adsequi possint. Memoria vestra, Quirites, res nostrae alentur, sermonibus crescent, litterarum monumentis inveterascent et conroborabuntur; eandemque diem intel- lego, quam spero aeternam fore, propagatam esse et ad salutem urbis et ad memoriam consulatus mei; unoque tempore in hac re publica duos civis exstitisse, quorum alter finis vestri imperi non terrae, sed caeli regionibus terminaret, alter ejusdem imperi domicilium sedisque ser- varet.

_He Relies on the Devotion of the Citizens._

XII. 27. Sed quoniam earum rerum quas ego gessi non eadem est fortuna atque condicio quae illorum qui externa bella gesserunt,—quod mihi cum eis vivendum est quos vici ac subegi, isti hostis aut interfectos aut oppressos reliquerunt, —vestrum est, Quirites, si ceteris facta sua recte prosunt, mihi mea ne quando obsint providere. Mentes enim homi- num audacissimorum sceleratae ac nefariae ne vobis nocere possent ego providi; ne mihi noceant vestrum est provi- dere. Quamquam, Quirites, mihi quidem ipsi nihil ab istis jam noceri potest. Magnum enim est in bonis praesidium, quod mihi in perpetuum comparatum est; magna in re publica dignitas, quae me semper tacita defendet; magna vis conscientiae, quam qui neglegunt, cum me violare volent, se [ipsi] indicabunt.
He has No Fear for the Future.

28. Est etiam nobis is animus, Quirites, ut non modo nullius audaciae cedamus, sed etiam omnis improbos ulтро semper lassessamus. Quod si omnis impetus domesticorum hostium, depulsus a vobis, se in me unum convertit, vobis 5 erit videndum, Quirites, qua condicione posthac eos esse velitis, qui se pro salute vestra obtulerint invidiae periculis-

que omnibus: mihi quidem ipsi, quid est quod jam ad vitae fructum possit adquiri, cum praesertim neque in honore vestro, neque in gloria virtutis, quicquam videam altius, quo 10 mihi libebeat ascendere? 29. Illud profecto perficiam, Quirites, ut ea quae gessi in consulatu privatus tuear atque ornem: ut si qua est invidia conservanda re publica suscepta, laedat invidos, mihi valeat ad gloriarn. Denique ita me in re publica tractabo, ut meminerim semper quae 15 gesserim, curemque ut ea virtute, non casu gesta esse videantur.
Fourth Oration against Catiline.

The Assembly Dismissed.

Vos, Quirites, quoniam jam nox est, venerati Jovem, illum custodem hujus urbis ac vestrum, in vestra tecta discedite; et ea, quamquam jam est periculum depulsum, tamen aeque ac priore nocte custodiis vigiliiisque defendite. Id ne vobis diutius faciendum sit, atque ut in perpetua pace esse positis, providebo.

IV. SENTENCE OF THE CONSPIRATORIS.

(In L. Catilinam Oratio IV.)

In the Senate, Dec. 5.

Two days later the Senate was convened, to determine what was to be done with the prisoners. It was a fundamental principle of the Roman constitution that no citizen should be put to death without the right of appeal to the people. Against the view of Cæsar, which favored perpetual confinement, Cicero urged that, by the fact of taking up arms against the Republic, the conspirators had forfeited their citizenship, and that therefore the law did not protect them. This view prevailed, and the conspirators—Lentulus, Cethegus, Statilius, Gabinius, and Cæparius—were strangled by the public executioners.

Solicitude of the Senate for Cicero.

VIDEO, patres conscripti, in me omnium vestrum ora atque oculos esse conversos. Video vos non solum de vestro ac rei publicae, verum etiam, si id depulsum sit, de meo periculo esse sollicitos. Est mihi jucunda in malis et grata in dolore vestra erga me voluntas: sed eam, per deos immortalis, deponite; atque obliti salutis meae, de vobis ac de vestris liberis cogitate. Mihi si haec condicio consulatus data est, ut omnis acerbitates, omnis dolores cruciatusque perferrem, feram non solum fortiter, verum etiam libenter, 15
dum modo meis laboribus vobis populoque Romano dignitas
salusque pariatur. 2. Ego sum ille consul, patres conscripti,
cui non forum, in quo omnis aequitas continetur, non
campus consularibus auspiciis consecratus, non curia, sum-
mum auxilium omnium gentium, non domus, commune per-
fugium, non lectus ad quietem datus, non denique haec
sedes honoris [sella curulis] umquam vacua mortis periculo
atque insidiis fuit. Ego multa tacui, multa pertuli, multa
concessi, multa meo quodam dolore in vestro timore sanavi.

10 Nunc si hunc exitum consulatus mei di immortales esse
voluerunt, ut vos populumque Romanum ex caede miser-
rima, conjuges liberosque vestros virginesque Vestalis ex
acerbissima vexatone, templo atque delubra, hanc pulcher-
rimam patriam omnium nostrum ex foedissima flamma,
totam Italiam ex bello et vastitate eriperem, quaecumque
mihi uni proponetur fortuna, subeatur. Etenim si P. Lentu-
lus suum nomen, inductus a vatibus, fatale ad perniciem rei
publicae fore putavit, cur ego non laeter meum consulatum
ad salutem populi Romani prope fatalem exstitisse?

They Need not Fear for him.

20 II. 3. Qua re, patres conscripti, consulite vobis, prospi-
cite patriae, conservate vos, conjuges, liberos fortunasque
vestras, populi Romani nomen salutemque defendite: mihi
parcere ac de me cogitare desinite. Nam primum debeo
sperare omnis deos, qui huic urbi praesident, pro eo mihi ac
meneror reluturos esse gratiam; deinde, si quid obtigerit,
aequo animo paratoque moriar. Nam neque turpis mors
forti viro potest accidere, neque immatura consulari, nec
misera sapienti. Nec tamen ego sum ille ferreus, qui fratris
carissimi atque amantissimi praesentis maerore non movear,
horumque omnium lacrimis, a quibus me cimussessum
videtis. Neque meam mentem non domum saepe revocat
exanimata uxor, et abjecta metu filia, et parvolus filius,
RUINS OF THE HOUSE OF THE VESTALS.
Fourth Oration against Catiline.

quem mihi videtur amplecti res publica tamquam obsidem consulatus mei, neque ille, qui exspectans hujus exitum diei adstat in conspectu meo gener. Moveor his rebus omnibus, sed in eam partem, uti salvi sint vobiscum omnes, etiam si me vis aliqua oppresserit, potius quam et illi et nos una rei publicae peste pereamus.

4. Qua re, patres conscripti, incumbite ad salutem rei publicae, circumspicite omnis procellas, quae impendunt nisi providetis. Non Ti. Gracchus, quod iterum tribunus plebis fieri voluit, non C. Gracchus, quod agrarios concitare conatus est, non L. Saturninus, quod C. Memmium occidit, indiscrimen aliquod atque in vestrae severitatis judicium adducitur: tenentur ei qui ad urbis incendium, ad vestrar omnium caedem, ad Catilinam accipiendum, Romae restiterunt; tenentur litterae, signa, manus, denique unius cujusque confessio; sollicitantur Allobroges, servitia excitantur, Catilina accessit; id est inimum consilium, ut interfectis omnibus nemo ne ad deplorandum quidem populi Romani nomen atque ad lamentandum tanti imperi calamitatem relinquatur.

III. 5. Haec omnia indices detulerunt, rei confessi sunt, vos multis jam judiciis judicavistis: primum quod mihi gratias egistis singularibus verbis, et mea virtute atque diligentia perditorum hominum conjurationem patefactam esse decrevistis; deinde quod P. Lentulum se abdicare praetura coegistis; tum quod eum et ceteros, de quibus judicatis, in custodiam dandos censuitis; maximeque quod meo nomine supplicationem decrevistis, qui honos togato habitus ante me est nemini; postremo hesterno die praemia legatis Allobrogum Titoque Vorturcio dedistis amplissima. Quae sunt omnia ejus modi, ut ei qui in custodiem nominatim dati sunt sine ulla dubitatione a vobis damnati esse videantur.

Silanus Proposes Death; Caesar, Imprisonment.

IV. 7. Video adhuc duas esse sententias: unam D. Silani, qui censet eos, qui haec delere conati sunt, morte esse multandos; alteram C. Caesaris, qui mortis poenam removet, ceterorum suppliciorum omnis acerbitates amplectitur. Uterque et pro sua dignitate et pro rerum magnitudine in summa severitate versatur. Alter eos qui nos omnis, [qui populum Romanum.] vita privare conati sunt, qui delere imperium, qui populi Romani nomen exstinguere, punctum temporis frui vita et hoc communi spiritu non putat oportere; atque hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos civis in hac re publica esse usurpatum recordatur. Alter intellect mortem ab dis immortalibus non esse supplici causa constitutam, sed aut necessitatem naturae, aut laborum ac miseriae quietem. Itaque eam sapientes numquam in viti, fortes saepe etiam libenter oppetiverunt. Vincula vero et ea sempiterna certe ad singularem poenam nefarii sceleris inventa sunt. Municipiis dispersi dispetiri jubet. Habere videtur
Fourth Oration against Catiline. 145

ista res iniquitatem si imperare velis, difficultatem si rogare. Decernatur tamen, si placet. 8. Ego enim suscipiam, et (ut spero) reperiam qui id quod salutis omnium causa statueritis, non putent esse suae dignitatis recusare. Adjungit gravem poenam municipibus, si quis eorum vincula ruperit: horribilis custodias circumdat, et dignas scelere hominum perditorum; sancit ne quis eorum poenam quos condemnat, aut per senatum aut per populum, levare possit; eripit etiam spem, quae sola hominem in miseriis consolari solet; bona praeterea publicari jubet; vitam solam relinquit nefariis hominibus, quam si eripuisset, multos uno dolores animi atque corporis et omnis scelerum poenas ademisset. Itaque, ut aliqua in vita formido improbis esset posita, apud inferos ejus modi quaedam illi antiqui supplicia impiis constituta esse voluerunt, quod videlicet intellegebant, eis remotis, non esse mortem ipsam pertimescendam.

Caesar's Proposition Discussed.

V. 9. Nunc, patres conscripti, ego mea video quid intersit. Si eritis seuti sententiam C. Caesaris, quoniam hanc is in re publica viam quae popularis habetur secutus est, fortasse minus erunt — hoc auctore et cognitore hujusce sententiae — mihi populares impetus pertimescendi: sin illam alteram, nescio an amplius mihi negoti contrahatur. Sed tamen meorum periculorum rationes utilitas rei publicae vincat. Habemus enim a Caesare, sicut ipsius dignitas et majorum ejus amplitudo postulabat, sententiam tamquam obsidem perpetuae in rem publicam voluntatis. Intellectum est quid interesset inter levitatem contionatorum et animum vere popularem, saluti populi consulentem. 10. Video de istis, qui se popularis haberis volunt, abesse non neminem, ne de capite videlicet civium Romanorum sententiam ferat. At is et nudius tertius in custodiam civis Romanos dedit, et supplicationem mihi decrevit, et indices hesterno die maxi-
mis praemiis adfecit. Jam hoc nemini dubium est, qui reo custodiam, quae sit gratulationem, indici praemium decrevit, quid de tota re et causa judicarit. At vero C. Caesar intellegit legem Semproniam esse de civibus Romanis constitutam; qui autem rei publicae sit hostis, eum civem nullo modo esse posse; denique ipsum latorem Semproniae legis jussu populi poenas rei publicae dependisse. Idem ipsum Lentulum, largitorem et prodigum, non putat, cum de pernicie populi Romani, exitio hujus urbis tam acerbe, tam crudeliter cogitarit, etiam appellari posse popularem. Itaque homo mitissimus atque lenissimus non dubitat P. Lentulum aeternis tenebris vinculisque mandare, et sancit in posterum, ne quis hujus supplicio levando se jactare, et in perniciem populi Romani posthac popularis esse possit: adjungit etiam publicationem bonorum, ut omnis animi cruciatus et corporis etiam egestas ac mendicitas consequatur.

Death None too Severe a Penalty.

Fourth Oration against Catiline.

ex fatis se sperasse confessus est, purpuratum esse huic Gabinium, cum exercitu venisse Catilinam, tum lamentatio-nem matrum familias, tum fugam virginum atque puerrorum ac vexationem virginum Vestalium perhorresco; et quia mihi vehementer haec videntur misera atque miseranda, idcirco in eos qui ea perficere voluerunt me severum vehementemque praebeo. Etenim quaero, si quis pater familias, liberis suis a servo interfectis, uxore occisa, incensa domo, supplicium de servo non quam acerbissimum sumpserit, utrum is clemens ac misericors, an inhumanissimus et cru-delissimus esse videatur? Mihi vero importunus ac ferreus, qui non dolore et cruciato nocentis suum dolorem crucia-tumque lenierit. Sic nos in his hominibus, — qui nos, qui conjuges, qui liberos nostros trucidare voluerunt; qui sin-gulas unius cujusque nostrum domos et hoc universum rei publicae domicilium delere conati sunt; qui id egerunt, ut gentem Allobrogum in vestigiis hujus urbis atque in cinere deflagrati imperi conlocarent, — si vehementissimi fuerimus, misericordes habebimur: sin remissiores esse voluerimus, summae nobis crudelitatis in patriae civiumque pernicie fama subeunda est.

Opinion of L. Caesar.

13. Nisi vero cuipiam L. Caesar, vir fortissimus et aman-tissimus rei publicae, crudelior nudius tertius visus est, cum sororis suae, feminae lectissimae, virum praeuentem et audi-entem vita privandum esse dixit, cum avum suum jussu consulis interfecunt, filiumque ejus impuberem, legatum a patre missum, in carcere necatum esse dixit. Quorum quod simile factum? quod initum delendae rei publicae consi-lium? Largitionis voluntas tum in re publica versata est, et partium quaedam contentio. Atque eo tempore hujus avus Lentuli, vir clarissimus, armatus Gracchum est persecutus. Ille etiam grave tum volnus accepit, ne quid de
summa re publica deminueretur: hic ad evertenda rei publicae fundamenta Gallos accessit, servitia concitat, Catilinam vocat, attribuit nos trucidandos Cethego, et ceteros civis interficiendos Gabinio, urbeb inflammandam Cassio, totam Italiam vastamam diripiendamque Catilinae. Vereamini, censeo, ne in hoc scelere tam immani ac nefando nimis aliiquid severe statuisse videamini: multo magis est verendum ne remissione poenae crudeles in patriam, quam ne severitate animadversionis nimis vehementes in acerbissimos hostis, fuisse videamur.

Severe Measures will be Supported by the People.

VII. 14. Sed ea quae exaudio, patres conscripti, dissimulare non possum. Jaciuntur enim voces, quae pervenient ad auris meas, eorum qui vereri videntur ut habeam satis praesidi ad ea quae vos statueritis hodierno die transigunda. Omnia et provisa et parata et constituta sunt, patres conscripti, cum mea summa cura atque diligentia, tum multo etiam majore populi Romani ad summum imperium retainendum et ad communis fortunas conservandas voluntate. Omnes adsunt omnium ordinum homines, omnium denique aetatum: plenum est forum, plena temppla circum forum, pleni omnes aditus hujus templi ac loci. Causa est enim post urbem conditam haec inventa sola, in qua omnes sentirent unum atque idem, praeter eos qui, cum sibi viderent esse pereundum, cum omnibus potius quam soli perire volu-

erunt. 15. Hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, neque in improborum civium, sed in acerbissimorum hostium numero habendos puto.

All Orders in the State United.

Ceteri vero, di immortales! qua frequentia, quo studio, qua virtute ad communem salutem dignitatemque consen-
tiunt! Quid ego hic equites Romanos commemorem? qui
vobis ita summam ordinis consilique concedunt, ut vobiscum de amore rei publicae certent; quos ex multorum annorum dissensione hujus ordinis ad societatem concordiamque revocatos hodiernus dies vobiscum atque haec causa conjungit: quam si conjunctionem, in consulatu confirmatam meo, perpetuam in re publica tenuerimus, confirmo vobis nullum posthac malum civile ac domesticum ad ullam rei publicae partem esse venturum. Pari studio defendundae rei publicae convenisse video tribunos aerarios, fortissimos viros; scribes item universos, quos cum casu hic dies ad aerarium frequentasset, video ab exspectatione sortis ad salutem communem esse conversos. 16. Omnis ingenuorum adest multitudo, etiam tenuissimorum. Quis est enim cui non haec templae, aspectus urbis, possessio libertatis, lux denique haec ipsa et [hoc] commune patriae solmum, cum sit carum tum vero dulce atque jucundum?

The Humblest Citizens are Staunch.

VIII. Operae pretium est, patres conscripti, libertinorum hominum studia cognoscere, qui, sua virtute fortunam hujus civitatis consecuti, hanc suam patriam judicant,—quam quidam hic nati, et summo loco nati, non patriam suam sed urbem hostium esse judicaverunt. Sed quid ego hosce homines ordinesque commemoro, quos privatae fortunae, quos communis res publica, quos dènique libertas, ea quae dulcissima est, ad salutem patriae defendendam excitavit? Servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili condicione sit servituts, qui non audaciam civium perhorrescat, qui non haec stare cupiat, qui non quantum audet et quantum potest conferat ad salutem voluntatis. 17. Qua re si quem vestrum forte commovet hoc, quod auditum est, lenonem quendam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, pretio sperare sollicitari posse animos egentium atque imperitorum,—est id quidem coeptum atque temptatum; sed nulli sunt inventi
tam aut fortuna miserum aut voluntate perditi, qui non illum ipsum sellae atque operis et quaestus cotidiani locum, qui non cubile ac lectulum suum, qui denique non currsum hunc otiosum vitae suae salvum esse velint. Multo vero maxima
5 pars eorum qui in tabernis sunt, immo vero — id enim potius est dicendum — genus hoc universum, amantissimum est oti. Etenim omne instrumentum, omnis opera atque quaestus frequentia civium sustentatur, alitur otio: quorum si quaestus occlusis tabernis minui solet, quid tandem incensis futu-
10 rum fuit?

The Senators Urged to Act Fearlessly.

18. Quae cum ita sint, patres conscripti, vobis populi Romani praesidia non desunt: vos ne populo Romano
deesse videamini providete. IX. Habetis consulem ex plurimis periculis et insidiis atque ex media morte, non ad
15 vitam suam, sed ad salutem vestram reservatum. Omnes
ordines ad conservandam rem publicam mente, voluntate, voce consentiunt. Obsessa facibus et telis impiae conjurationis vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis; vobis se, vobis vitam omnium civium, vobis arcem et Capitolium, vobis aras Penatium, vobis illum ignem Vestae semipernum, vobis omnium deorum templum atque delubra, vobis muros atque urbis tecta commendat. Praeterea de vestra vita, de conjugum vestrarum atque liberorum anima, de fortunis omnium, de sedibus, de focis vestris, hodierno die vobis judicandum est. 19. Habetis ducem memorem vestri, oblatum sui, quae non semper facultas datur: habetis omnis ordines, omnis homines, universum populum Romanum—id quod in civili causa hodierno die primum videmus—unum atque idem sentientem. Cogitate quantis laboribus fundatum imperium, quanta virtute stabilitam libertatem, quanta deorum benignitate auctas exageratasque fortunas, una nox paene delerit. Id ne umquam posthac non modo non confici, sed ne cogitari quidem possit a civibus, hodierno die providendum est. Atque haec non ut vos, qui mihi studio paene praecurritis, excitarem, locutus sum; sed ut mea vox, quae debet esse in re publica princeps, officio functa consulari videretur.

Cicero is Undismayed.

X. 20. Nunc, ante quam ad sententiam redeo, de me paucu dicam. Ego, quanta manus est conjuratorum, quam videtis esse permagnam, tantam me inimicorum multitudo nem suscepisse video: sed eam judico esse turpem et infringam et abjectam. Quod si aliquando alicujus furore et scelere concitata manus ista plus valuerit quam vestra ac rei publicae dignitas, me tamen meorum factorum atque consiliorum numquam, patres conscripti, poenitebit. Etenim mors, quam illi fortasse minitantur, omnibus est parata: vitae tantam laudem, quanta vos me vestris decretis hones-
tastis, nemo est adsecutus. Ceteris enim semper bene gesta, mihi uni conservata re publica, gratulationem decrevisitis.

His Fame is Secure.

21. Sit Scipio ille clarus, cujus consilio atque virtute Hannibal in Africam redire atque Italia decedere coactus est; ornetur alter eximia laude Africanus, qui duas urbis huic imperio infestissimas, Karthaginem Numantiamque, delevit; habeatur vir egregius Paulus ille, cujus currum rex potentissimus quondam et nobilissimus Perses honestavit; sit aeterna gloria Marius, qui bis Italiam obsidione et metu servitutis liberavit; anteponatur omnibus Pompeius, cujus res gestae atque virtutes isdem quibus solis cursus regionibus ac terminis continentur: erit profecto inter horum laudes aliquid loci nostrae gloriae,— nisi forte majus est patefacere nobis provincias quo exire possimus, quam curare ut etiam illi qui absunt habeant quo victores revertantur. 22. Quamquam est uno loco condicio melior externae victoriae quam domesticae,— quod hostes alienigenae aut oppressi serviunt, aut recepti in amicitiam beneficio se obligatos putant; qui autem ex numero civium, dementia aliqua depravati, hostes patriae semel esse coeperunt, eos cum a pernicie rei publicae repulseris, nec vi coercere nec beneficio placere possis. Qua re mihi cum perditis civibus aeternum bellum suscipient esse video. Id ego vestro bonorumque omnium auxilio, memoriaque tantorum periculorum,— quae non modo in hoc populo, qui servatus est, sed in omnium gentium sermonibus ac mentibus semper haerebit,— a me atque a meis facile propulsare posse confido. Neque ulla profecto tanta vis reperietur, quae conjunctionem vestram equitumque Romanorum, et tantam conspirationem bonorum omnium, confringere et labefacere possit.
Let the Senate Dare to Act Rigorously.

XI. 23. Quae cum ita sint, pro imperio, pro exercitu, pro provincia, quam neglexi, pro triumpho ceterisque laudis insignibus, quae sunt a me propter urbis vestraeque salutis custodiam repudiata, pro clientelis hospitiiisque provincialisibus, quae tamen urbanis opibus non minore labore tueor quam comparo, pro his igitur omnibus rebus, pro meis in vos singularibus studiis, proque hac quam perspicitis ad conservandam rem publicam diligentia, nihil a vobis nisi hujus temporis totiusque mei consulatus memoriam postulo: quae dum erit vestris fixa mentibus, tutissimo me muro saeptum esse arbitrabor. Quod si meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, commendo vobis parvum meum filium, cui profecto satis erit praesidi non solum ad salutem, verum etiam ad dignitatem, si ejus, qui haec omnia suo solius periculo conservavit, illum filium esse memineritis. 15 24. Quapropter de summa salute vestra populique Romani, de vestris conjugibus ac libris, de aris ac focis, de fanis atque templis, de totius urbis tectis ac sedibus, de imperio ac libertate, de salute Italiae, de universa re publica, decernite diligentem, ut instituistis, ac fortiter. Habetis eum consulem qui et parere vestris decretis non dubitet, et ea quae statueritis, quoad vivet, defendere et per se ipsum praestare possit.
THE CITIZENSHIP OF ARCHIAS.

(Pro A. Licinio Archia Poeta.)

B.C. 62.

The case of Archias, though not a public one, yet had its origin in the politics of the time. The aristocratic faction, suspecting that much of the strength of their opponents was derived from the fraudulent votes of those who were not citizens, procured in B.C. 65 the passage of the Lex Papia, by which "all the strangers who possessed neither Roman nor Latin burgess-rights were to be ejected from the capital." Archias, the poet, a native of Antioch, but for many years a Roman citizen, a friend and client of Lucius Lucullus, was accused in B.C. 62, by a certain Gratius, under this law, on the ground that he was not a citizen. Cicero, a personal friend of Archias, undertook the defence, and the case was tried before the brother of the orator, Quintus Cicero, then prætor.

It was a very small matter to disprove the charge and establish Archias' claims to citizenship. The greater part of this speech, therefore, is made up of a eulogy upon the poet and upon poetry and literature in general. It is, for this reason, one of the most agreeable of Cicero's orations, and perhaps the greatest favorite of them all.

Cicero's Obligations to Archias.

S I QUID est in me ingenii, judices, quod sentio quam sit exiguum, aut si qua exercitatio dicendi, in qua me non infitiior mediocriter esse versatum, aut si hujusce rei
ratio aliqua ab optimarum artium studiis ac disciplina pro-
fecta, a qua ego nullum confiteor aetatis meae tempus abhor-
ruisse, earum rerum omnium vel in primis hic A. Licinius
fructum a me repetere prope suo jure debet. Nam quoad
longissime potest mens mea respicere spatum praeteriti
5 temporis, et pueritiae memoriam recordari ultimam, inde
usque repetens hunc video mihi principem et ad suscipien-
dam et ad ingrediendam rationem horum studiorum exst-
tisse. Quod si haec vox, hujus hortatu praepeticisque
conformata, non nullis aliquando saluti fuit, a quo id acce-
pimus quo ceteris opitulari et alios servare possemus, huic
profecto ipsi, quantum est situm in nobis, et opem et salu-
tem ferre debemus. 2. Ac ne quis a nobis hoc ita dici forte
miretur, quod alia quaedam in hoc facultas sit ingenii, neque
haec dicendi ratio aut disciplina, ne nos quidem huic uni
studio penitus umquam dediti fuimus. Etenim omnes artes,
quae ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune
vinculum, et quasi cognitione quadam inter se continentur.

He Justifies the Unusual Tone of his Argument.

II. 3. Sed ne cui vestrum mirum esse videatur me in
quaestione legitima et in judicio publico—cum res agatur
apud praetorem populi Romani, lectissimum virum, et apud
severissimos judices, tanto conventu hominum ac frequen-
tia—hoc uti genere dicendi, quod non modo a consuetu-
dine judiciorum, verum etiam a forensi sermone abhorreat;
quia a vobis, ut in hac causa mihi detis hanc veniam, adcommodatam huic reo, vobis (quem ad modum spero) non
molestam, ut me pro summo poëta atque eruditissimo homine
dicentem, hoc concursu hominum literatissimorum, hac ves-
tra humanitate, hoc denique praetore exercente judiciiun,
patiamini de studiis humanitatis ac litterarum paulo loqui
liberius, et in ejus modi persona, quae propter otium ac
studium minime in judiciis periculosique tractata est, uti
prope novo quodam et inusitato genere dicendi. 4. Quod si mihi a vobis tribui concedique sentiam, perficiam profecto ut hunc A. Liciniunm non modo non segregandum, cum sit civis, a numero civium, verum etiam si non esset, putetis 5 asciscendum fuisse.

Earlier Career of Archias.

III. Nam ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, atque ab eis artibus quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet se ad scribendi studium contulit, primum Antiochiae—nam ibi natus est loco nobili—celebri quondam urbe et copiosa, atque eruditissimis hominibus liberalissimisque studiis adfluenti, celeriterantecellere omnibus 10 ingeni gloria contigit. Post in ceteris Asiae partibus cunctaeque Graeciae sic ejus adventus celebrabantur, ut famam ingeni exspectatio hominis, exspectationem ipsius adventus admi- 15 ratioque superaret. 5. Erat Italia tunc plena Graecarum artium ac disciplinarum, studiaque haec et in Latio vehe- mentius tum coelebantur quam nunc eisdem in oppidis, et hic Romae propter tranquillitatem rei publicae non negle- gebantur. Itaque hunc et Tarentini et Regini et Neapoli- 20 tani civitate ceterisque praemiiis donarunt; et omnes, qui aliquid de ingeniis poterant judicare, cognitione atque hospitio dignum existimarunt. Hac tanta celebritate famae cum esset jam absentibus notus, Romam venit Mario con- sule et Catulo.

His Distinguished Patrons at Rome.

25 Nactus est primum consules eos, quorum alter res ad scribendum maximas, alter cum res gestas tum etiam stu- dium atque auris adhibere posset. Statim Luculli, cum praetextatus etiam tum Archias esset, eum domum suam receperunt. Sic etiam hoc non solum ingeni ac litterarum, 30 verum etiam naturae atque virtutis. ut domus, quae hujus adolescentiae prima fuit, eadem esset familiarissima senec-
The Citizenship of Archias.

6. Erat temporibus illis jucundus Metello illi Numidico et ejus Pio filio; audiebatur a M. Aemilio; vivebat cum Q. Catulo et patre et filio; a L. Crasso colebatur; Lucullos vero et Drusum et Octavios et Catonem et totem Hortensiorum domum devinctam consuetudine cum teneret, adficiebatur summo honore, quod eum non solum colebant qui aliquid perciepere atque audire studebant, verum etiam si qui forte simulabant.

He Becomes a Citizen of Heraclia.

IV. Interim satis longo intervallo, cum esset cum M. Lucullo in Siciliam profectus, et cum ex ea provincia cum eodem Lucullo decederet, venit Heracliam: quae cum esset civitas aequissimo jure ac foedere, ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit; idque, cum ipse per se dignus putaretur, tum auctoritate et gratia Luculli ab Heracliensibus impetravit.

He is Enrolled as a Roman Citizen.

7. Data est civitas Silvani lege et Carbonis: Si qui foeders civitatibus ascripti fuissent; si tum, cum lex ferebatur, in Italia domicilium habuissent; et si sexaginta diebus apud praetorem essent professi. Cum hic domicilium Romae multos jam annos haberet, professus est apud praetorem Q. Metellum familiarissimum suum. 8. Si nihil aliud nisi de civitate ac lege dicimus, nihil dico amplius: causa dicta est, Quid enim horum infirmari, Grati, potest? Heracliaene esse tum ascriptum negabis? Adest vir summa auctoritate et
religione et fide, M. Lucullus, qui se non opinari sed scire, non audisse sed vidisse, non interfuisse sed egisse dicit. Adsunt Heraclienses legati, nobilissimi homines: hujus judici causa cum mandatis et cum publico testimonio [ven-
erunt]; qui hunc ascriptum Heracliensem dicunt. Hic tu tabulas desideras Heracliensium publicas: quas Italico bello incenso tabulario interisse scimus omnis. Est ridiculum ad ea quae habemus nihil dicere, quaerere quae habere non pos-
sumus; et de hominum memoria tacere, litterarum memo-
10 riam flagitare; et, cum habeas amplissimi viri religionem, integerrimi municipi jus jurandum fideisque, ea quae depra-
vari nullo modo possunt repudiare, tabulas, quas idem dicis solere corrupti, desiderare.

9. An domicilium Romae non habuit is, qui tot annis ante 15 civitatem datam sedem omnium rerum ac fortunarum sua-
rum Romae conlocavit? At non est professus. Immo vero eis tabulis professus, quae solae ex illa professione conlegioque praetorum obtinent publicarum tabularum au-
toritatem. V. Nam—cum Appi tabulae negligentius ad-
15 servatae dicerentur; Gabini, quam diu incolmis fuit, levitas, post damnationem calamitas omnem tabularum fidei resig-
nasset—Metellus, homo sanctissimus modestissimusque omnium, tanta diligentia fuit, ut ad L. Lentulum praetorem et ad judices venerit, et unius nominis litura se commotum 20 esse dixerit. In his igitur tabulis nullam lituram in nomine A. Licini videtis.

Evidence of the Census not Necessary.

10. Quae cum ita sint, quid est quod de ejus civitate dubitetis, praeertim cum alii quoque in civitatibus fuerit ascriptus? Etenim cum mediocribus multis et aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte praeditis gratuito civitate in Grae-
cia homines impertiebant, Reginos credo aut Locrensis aut Neapolitanos aut Tarentinos, quod scenicis artificibus largiri
solebant, id huic summa ingeni praedito gloria noluisse! Quid? cum ceteri non modo post civitatem datam, sed etiam post legem Papiam aliquo modo in eorum municipiorum tabulas inrepsurunt, hic, qui ne utitur quidem illis in quibus est scriptus, quod semper se Heracliensem esse voluit, reicietur? 11. Censum nostrum requiris scilicet. Est enim obscurum proximis censoribus hunc cum clarissimo imperatore L. Lucullo apud exercitum fuisse; superioribus, cum eodem quaestore fuisse in Asia; primis Julio et Crasso nullam populi partem esse censam. Sed — quoniam census non jus civitatis confirmat, ac tantum modo indicat eum qui sit census [ita] se jam tum gessisse pro cive — eis temporibus quibus tu criminaris ne ipsius quidem judicio in civium Romanorum jure esse versatum, et testamentum saepe fecit nostris legibus, et adiit hereditates civium Romanorum, et in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus est a L. Lucullo pro consule. VI. Quaere argumenta, si qua potes: numquam enim hic neque suo neque amicorum judicio revincetur.

12. Quaeris a nobis, Grati, cur tanto opere hoc homine delectemur. Quia suppeditat nobis ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur, et aures convicio defessae conquiescant. An tu existimas aut suppetere nobis posse quod cotidie dicamus in tanta varietate rerum, nisi animos nostros doctrina excolamus; aut ferre animos tantam posse contentionem, nisi eos doctrina eadem relaxemus? Ego vero fateor me his studiis esse deditum: ceteros pudeat, si qui se ita litteris abdiderunt ut nihil possint ex eis neque ad communem adferre fructum, neque in aspectum lucemque proferre: me autem quid pudeat, qui tot annos ita vivo, judices, ut a nullius umquam me tempore aut commodo aut otium meum abstraxerit, aut voluptas avocavit, aut denique somnus retardarit? 13. Qua re quis tandem me reprehendat, aut
quis mihi jure suscenseat, si, quantum ceteris ad suas res obeundas, quantum ad festos dies ludorum celebrandos, quantum ad alias voluptates et ad ipsam requiem animi et corporis conceditur temporum, quantum aliis tribuunt tem-
pestivis conviviis, quantum denique alveolo, quantum pilae, tantum mihi egomet ad haec studia recolenda sumpsero? Atque hoc ideo mihi concedendum est magis, quod ex his studiis haec quoque crescit oratio et facultas; quae, quantacumque in me est, numquam amicorum periculis defuit. Quae si cui levior videtur, illa quidem certe, quae summa sunt, ex quo fonte hauriam sentio.

Literature a Source of Moral Strength.

14. Nam nisi multorum praecptis multisque litteris mihi ab adolescencia suasisse, nihil esse in vita magno opere exipendum nisi laudem atque honestatem, in ea autem perseveranda omnis cruciatus corporis, omnia pericula mortis atque exsili parvi esse ducenda, numquam me pro salute vestra in tot ac tantas dimicationes atque in hos proficis-
orum hominum cotidianos impetus objecisse. Sed pleni omnes sunt libri, plena sapientium voces, plena exemplorum vetustas: quae jacerent in tenebris omnia, nisi litterarum lumen accederet. Quam multas nobis imaginies—non solum ad intuendum, verum etiam ad imitandum—fortissimorum virorum expressas scriptores et Graeci et Latini reliquerunt? Quas ego mihi semper in administranda re publica propo-
nens, animum et mentem meam ipsa cogitatione hominum excellentium conformabam.

All Famous Men have been Devoted to Letters.

VII. 15. Quaeret quispiam: 'Quid? illi ipsi summni viri, quorum virtutes litteris proditae sunt, istane doctrina, quam tu effers laudibus, eruditi fuerunt?' Difficile est hoc de omnibus confirmare, sed tamen est certe quod respondeam.
The Citizenship of Archias.

Ego multos homines excellenti animo ac virtute fuisse, et sine doctrina naturae ipsius habitu prope divino per se ipsos et moderatos et gravis extitisse, fatoer: etiam illud adjungo, saepius ad laudem atque virtutem naturam sine doctrina quam sine natura valuisse doctrinam. Atque idem ego contendo, cum ad naturam eximiam atque inlustrem accesserit ratio quaedam conformatioque doctrinae, tum illud nescio quid praeclarum ac singulare solere existere. 

16. Ex hoc esse hunc numero, quem patres nostri viderunt, divinum hominem Africanum; ex hoc C. Laelium, L. Furium, moderatissimos homines et continentissimos; ex hoc fortissimum virum et illis temporibus doctissimum, M. Catonem illum senem: qui profecto si nihil ad percipiendam [colendam] virtutem litteris adjuvarentur, numquam se ad earum studium contulissent. Quod si non hic tantus fructus ostendarit, et si ex his studiis delectatio sola peteretur, tamen (ut opinor) hanc animi adversio humanissimam ac liberalissimam judicaretis. Nam ceterae neque temporum sunt neque aetatum omnium neque locorum: haec studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solacium praebent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.

Great Artists are of Themselves Worthy of Admiration.

17. Quod si ipsi haec neque attingere neque sensu nostro gustare possemus, tamen ea mirari deberemus, etiam cum in aliis videremus. VIII. Quis nostrum tam animo agrestit ac duro fuit, ut Rosci morte nuper non commoveretur? qui cum esset senex mortuus, tamen propter excellentem artem ac venustatem videbatur omnino mori non debuisse. Ergo ille corporis motu tantum amorem sibi conciliarat a nobis omnibus: nos animorum incredibilis motus celeritatemque ingeniorum neglegemus? 18. Quotiens ego hunc Archiam
vidi, judices, — utar enim vestra benignitate, quoniam me in hoc novo genere dicendi tam diligenter attenditis, — quotiens ego hunc vidi, cum litteram scripsisset nullam, magnum numerum optimorum versuum de eis ipsis rebus quae tum agerentur dicere ex tempore! Quotiens revocatum eandem rem dicere, commutatis verbis atque sententiis! Quae vero ad acute cogitateque scripsisset, ea sic vidi probari, ut ad veterum scriptorum laudem perveniret. Hunc ego non dili- gam? non admirer? non omni ratione defendendum putem?

The Poet Especially Sacred.

The Poet is the Herald of Fame.

depressa hostium classis, et incredibilis apud Tenedum pugna illa navalis: nostra sunt tropaea, nostra monimenta, nostri triumphi. Quae quorum ingeniis efferuntur, ab eis populi Romani fama celebratur. 22. Carus fuit Africano superiori noster Ennius, itaque etiam in sepulcro Scipionum putatur is esse constitutus ex marmore. At eis laudibus certe non solum ipse qui laudatur, sed etiam populi Romani nomen ornatur. In caelum hujus proavus Cato tollitur: magnus honos populi Romani rebus adjungitur. Omnes denique illi Maximi, Marcelli, Fulvii, non sine communi omnium nostrum laude decorantur. X. Ergo illum, qui haec fecerat, Rudinum hominem, majores nostri in civitatem receperunt: nos hunc Heracliensem, multis civitatibus expetitum, in hac autem legibus constitutum, de nostra civitate eiciemus?

Alexander at the Tomb of Achilles.

23. Nam si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat: propterea quod Graeca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus, Latina suis finibus, exiguis sane, continentur. Qua re si 20 res eae quas gessimus orbis terrae regionibus definiuntur, cupere debemus, quo manuum nostrarum tela pervenerint,
The Citizenship of Archias.

eodem gloriam famamque penetrare: quod cum ipsis populis de quorum rebus scribitur, haec ampla sunt, tum eis certe, qui de vita gloriae causa dicimant, hoc maximum et periculorum incitamentum est et laborum. 24. Quam multos scriptores rerum suarum magnus ille Alexander secum habuisse dicitur! Atque is tamen, cum in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset: O fortunate inquit adolescens, qui tuae virtutis Homerum praecognem invenieris! Et vere. Nam nisi Ilias illa exstitisset, idem tumulus, qui corpus ejus contexerat, nomen etiam obruisset. Quid? noster hic Magnus, qui cum virtute fortunam aequavit, nonne Theophanem Mytilenaenum, scriptorem rerum suarum, in contione militum civitate donavit; et nostri illi fortes viri, sed rustici ac milites, dulcedine quadam gloriae commoti, quasi particeps ejusdem laudis, magno illud clamore approbaverunt?

Many would have been Eager to Give Archias the Citizenship.

25. Itaque, credo, si civis Romanus Archias legibus non esset, ut ab aliquo imperatore civitate donaretur perficiere non potuit. Sulla cum Hispanos donaret et Gallos, credo hunc petentem repudiasset: quem nos in contione vidimus, cum ei libellum malus poëta de populo subjecisset, quod epigramma in eum fecisset, tantummodo alternis versibus longiusculis, statim ex eis rebus quas tunc vendebat jubere ei praemium tribui, sed ea condicione, ne quid postea scriberet. Qui sedulitatem mali poëtae duxerit aliquo tamen praemio dignam, hujus ingenium et virtutem in scribendo et copiam non expetisset? 26. Quid? a Q. Metello Pio, familiarissimo suo, qui civitate multos donavit, neque per se neque per Lucullos impetravisset? qui praesertim usque eo de suis rebus scribi cuperet, ut etiam Cordubae natis poëtis, pingue quiddam sonantibus atque peregrinum, tamen auris suas dederet.
XI. Neque enim est hoc dissimulandum (quod obscurari non potest) sed prae nobis ferendum: trahimur omnes studio laudis, et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur. Ipsi illi philosophi, etiam in eis libellis quos de contemnenda gloria scribunt, nomen suum inscribunt: in eo ipso, in quo praedicationem nobilitatemque despiciunt, praedicari de se ac nominari volunt. 27. Decimus quidem Brutus, summus vir et imperator, Acci, amicissimi sui, carminibus templorum ac monumentorum aditus exornavit suorum. Jam vero ille, qui cum Aetolis Ennio comite bellavit, Fulvius, non dubitavit Martis manubias Musis consecrare. Qua re in qua urbe imperatores prope armati poëtarum nomen et Musarum delubra coluerunt, in ea non debent togati judices a Musarum honore et a poëtarum salute abhorrire.

The Citizenship of Archias. 167

quae noctis ac dies animum gloriae stimulis concitat, atque
admonet non cum vitae tempore esse dimittendam com-
morationem nominis nostri, sed cum omni posteritate adae-
quandam.

Literature the Most Enduring of Monuments.

XII. 30. An vero tam parvi animi videamur esse omnes, qui in re publica atque in his vitae periculos laboribusque versamur, ut, cum usque ad extremum spatum nullum tran-
quillum atque otiosum spiritum duxerimus, nobiscum simul
moritura omnia arbitremur? An statuas et imagines, non
animorum simulacra sed corporum, studiose multi summi 10
homines reliquerunt; consiliorum relinquere ac virtutum
nostrarum effigiem nonne multo malle debemus, summis
ingenii expressam et politam? Ego vero omnia quae gere-
bam, jam tum in gerendo spargere me ac disseminare arbi-
trabar in orbis terrae memoriam sempiternam. Haec vero 15
sive a meo sensu post mortem futura est sive — ut sapien-
tissimi homines putaverunt — ad aliquam mei partem per-
tinebit, nunc quidem certe cogitatione quadam speque
dector.

Archias the Poet should be Protected in his Rights.

31. Qua re conservate, judices, hominem pudore eo, quem amicorum videtis comprobari cum dignitate tum etiam vetustate; ingenio autem tanto, quantum id con-
venit existimari, quod summorum hominum ingeniis ex-
petitum esse videatis; causa vero ejus modi, quae bene-
ficio legis, auctoritate municipi, testimonio Luculli, tabulis 25
Metelli comprobetur. Quae cum ita sint, petimus a vobis,
judices, si qua non modo humana, verum etiam divina in
tantis ingeniis commendatio debet esse, ut eum qui vos, qui
vestros imperatores, qui populi Romani res gestas semper
ornavit, qui etiam his recentibus nostris vestrisque domes-
ticis periculos aeternum se testimonium laudis daturum esse
profiteatur, estque ex eo numero qui semper apud omnis sancti sunt habiti itaque dicti, sic in vestram accipiatis fidem, ut humanitate vestra levatus potius quam acerbitate violatus esse videatur. 32. Quae de causa pro mea consuetudine breviter simpliciterque dixi, judices, ea confido probata esse omnibus. Quae autem remota a mea judicialique consuetudine, et de hominis ingenio et communiter de ipsius studio locutus sum, ea, judices, a vobis spero esse in bonam partem accepta; ab eo qui judicium exercet, certo scio.
DEFENCE OF MILO.

(Pro Milone.)

B.C. 52.

T. ANNIUS MILO was a young man of good family and a recognized leader, on the aristocratic side, in the turbulent politics of the time during the absence of Cæsar in Gaul and following the disastrous campaign of Crassus in the East. His bitterest opponent was P. Clodius, the leader of the popular party, a man of high birth and versatile talents, but of infamous life, and an unscrupulous partisan. Both sides depended to a great extent on organized violence. On the one side was the city mob, headed by Clodius. On the other, Milo maintained a band of professional bullies and prize-fighters (gladiatores).

Under these two leaders, the old political strife, always attended with some violence, became almost a succession of riots. The disorders were so great that the year B.C. 53 was half over before the consuls, who should have been chosen six months before the beginning of the year, could be elected. When finally, in July, 53, Cn. Domitius Calvinus and M. Valerius Messala were chosen, the campaign for the following
year began at once. Milo was a candidate for the consulship, and Clodius for the prætorship. Riots were of almost daily occurrence, and no elections could be held. The year 52 began without either consuls or prætors in office, and it became obvious that peace could be restored only by the death of either Clodius or Milo. The latter was a candidate for the consulship, but his election had been successfully resisted by Clodius. On the 18th of January the quarrel came to a bloody crisis. Milo had set out from Rome, towards nightfall, with a large retinue, including his troop of armed guards, for Lanuvium, a village about twenty miles S.E. of Rome, where he held an office of some local dignity. He was met on the Appian Way, a few miles out, by Clodius, who was returning to the city from one of his estates on horseback, with thirty armed attendants. As they passed each other, their followers came to blows. Clodius was wounded, and driven into a shop or tavern by the wayside. Milo, unwilling to leave so dangerous an enemy alive, followed him up; and Clodius, with a dozen others, among them the owner of the tavern, was killed. The meeting was probably accidental on both sides; but each had openly threatened the other's life, and hence each party loudly accused the other of premeditated assault and actual or intended murder. Anarchy broke loose in Rome. The funeral of Clodius was an occasion of riot and conflagration. Other disorders followed. Quiet was only restored by the appointment of Pompey as "consul without colleague" (practically dictator), and for about six months the city was held by him under a sort of martial law. A special court was established for the trial of all cases arising out of the brawl in the Appian Way. The arraignment of Milo before this court on the charge of assault and homicide took place about the 10th of April. Cicero undertook his defence both from political motives and from personal regard. By Pompey's orders the court was surrounded by armed troops (a strange sight at that time in Rome) to protect it from the violence of the mob which raged outside. Cicero, whose nerves were shaken by the uproar, lost his self-command, and spoke "not with his usual firmness." Milo was condemned by thirty-eight votes out of fifty-one, and went into exile at Marseilles. Cicero, dissatisfied with the speech actually delivered, as taken down by short-hand, wrote out at his leisure the masterpiece of eloquence and specious argument which follows.
The Court Surrounded by Armed Men.

Et TSI vereor, judices, ne turpe sit pro fortissimo viro dicere incipientem timere, minimeque deceat, cum T. Annius ipse magis de rei publicae salute quam de sua perturbetur, me ad ejus causam parem animi magnitudinem adferre non posse, tamen haec novi judici nova forma terret oculos, qui, quocumque inciderunt, consuetudinem fori et pristinum morem judiciorum requirunt. Non enim corona consessus vester cinctus est, ut solebat; non usitata frequentia stipati sumus: 2. non illa praesidia, quae pro templis omnibus cernitis, etsi contra vim conlocata sunt, non adferunt tamen [oratoris] aliquid, ut in foro et in judicio, quamquam praesidiis salutaribus et necessariis saepi sumus, tamen ne non timere quidem sine aliquo timore possimus. Quae si opposita Miloni putarem, cederem tempori, judices, nec inter tantam vim armorum existimarem esse oratoris locum. Sed me recreat et reficit Cn. Pompei, sapientissimi et justissimi viri, consilium, qui profecto nec justitiae suae putaret esse, quem reum sententiis judicum tradisset, eundem telis militum dedere, nec sapientiae, temeritatem concitatae multitudinis auctoritate publica armare.

But the Jurors Need not Fear.

3. Quam ob rem illa arma, centuriones, cohortes non periculum nobis, sed praesidium denuntiant; neque solum ut quieto, sed etiam ut magno animo simus hortantur; neque auxilium modo defensioni meae, verum etiam silen- tium pollicentur. Reliqua vero multitudo, quae quidem est civium, tota nostra est; neque eorum quisquam, quos undique intuentis, unde aliqua fori pars aspici potest, et hujus exitum judici exspectantius videtis, non cum virtuti Milonis favet, tum de se, de liberis suis, de patria, de fortunis hodierno die decertari putat.
Orations of Cicero.

II. Unum genus est adversum infestumque nobis, eorum quos P. Clodi furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiiis publicis pavit: qui hesterna etiam contione incitati sunt, ut vobis voce praeirent quid judicaretis. Quorum clamor 5 si qui forte fuerit, admonere vos debebit, ut eum civem retineatis, qui semper genus illud hominum clamoresque maximos prae vestra salure neglexit.

They are Free to Maintain Justice.

4. Quam ob rem adeste animis, judices, et timorem si quem habitis deponite. Nam—si unquam de bonis et 10 fortibus viris, si unquam de bene meritis civibus potestas [vobis] judicandi fuit, si denique unquam locus amplissimorum ordinum delectis viris datus est, ut sua studia erga fortis et bonos civis, quae volu et verbis saepe significasent, re et sententiis declararent—hoc prorecto tempore 15 eam potestatem omnem vos habitis, ut statuatis utrum nos, qui semper vestrae auctoritati dediti fuimus, semper miser luageamus, an, diu vexati a perditissimis civibus, aliquando per vos ac per vestram fidem, virtutem, sapientiamque recreemur.

Unfortunate Position of the Defendant.

5. Quid enim nobis duobus, judices, laboriosius, quid magis sollicitum, magis exercitum dici aut fingi potest, qui, spe amplissimorum praemiorum ad rem publicam adducti, metu cruelissimorum suppliciorum carere non possimus? Equidem ceteras tempestates et procellas in illis dum taxat 25 fluctibus contionum semper putavi Miloni esse subeundas, quia semper pro bonis contra improbis senserat; in judicio vero, et in eo consilio in quo ex cunctis ordinibus amplissimi viri judicarent, numquam existimavi spem ullam esse habituros Milonis inimicos, ad ejus non modo salutem existin- 30 guendam, sed etiam gloriam per talis viros infringendam.
Clodius Aggressor in the Affray.

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

Homicide not Always Unjustifiable.

III. 7. Sed ante quam ad eam orationem venio quae est propria vestrae quaestionis, videntur ea esse refutanda, quae et in senatu ab inimicis saepe jactata sunt, et in contione ab improbis, et paulo ante ab accusatoribus, ut omni errore sublato, rem plane quae veniat in judicium videre possitis. Negant intueri lucem esse fas ei qui a se hominem occisum esse fateatur. In qua tandem urbe hoc homines stultissimi disputat? nempe in ea quae primum judicium de capite vidit M. Horati, fortissimi viri, qui nondum libera civitate, tamen populi Romani comitiis liberatus est, cum sua manu sororem esse interfexam fateretur. 8. An est quisquam qui hoc ignoret, cum de homine occiso quaeratur, aut negari solere omnino esse factum aut recte et jure factum esse defendi? Nisi vero existimatis dementem P. Africanum fuisse, qui cum a C. Carbone [tribuno plebis seditiose] in contione interrogaretur quid de Ti. Gracchi morte sentiret, responderit jure caesium videri. Neque enim posset aut Ahala ille Servilius, aut P. Nasica, aut L. Opinius, aut C. Marius, aut me console senatus, non nefarius haberis, si
sceleratos civis interfici nefas esset. Itaque hoc, judices, non sine causa etiam fictis fabulis doctissimi homines memoriae prodiderunt, eum qui patris ulciscendi causa matrem necavisset, variatis hominum sententiis, non solum divina,

COIN OF L. OPIMIUS.

5 sed etiam sapientissimae deae sententia liberatum. 9. Quod si duodecim tabulae nocturnum furem quoquo modo, diurnum autem, si se telo defenderet, interfici impune voluerunt, quis est qui, quoquo modo quis interfectus sit, puniendum putet, cum videat aliquando gladium nobis ad hominem occidendum ab ipsis porrigi legibus?

This is a Case of Self-Defence.

IV. Atqui si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, certe illud est non modo justum, verum etiam necessarium, cum vi vis inlata defenditur. Pudicitiam cum eriperet militi tribunus militaris in exercitu C. Mari, pro 15 pinquus ejus imperatoris, interfectus ab eo est, cui vim afferbat. Facere enim probus adulescens periculo quantum perpeti turbiter maluit. Atque hunc ille summus vir scelere solutum periculo liberavit. 10. Insidiatori vero et latroni quae potest inferri injusta nex? Quid comitatus nostri, 20 quid gladii volunt? quos habere certe non liceret, si uti illis nullo pacto liceret. Est igitur haec, judices, non scripta, sed nata lex; quam non didicimus, accepmus, legimus, verum ex natura ipsa adripuimus, hausimus, expressimus; ad quam non docti sed facti, non instituti sed imbuti sumus,
— ut, si vita nostra in aliquas insidias, si in vim et in tela aut latronum aut inimicorum incidisset, omnis honesta ratio esset expediendae salutis. 11. Silent enim leges inter arma; nec se exspectari jubent, cum ei qui exspectare velit, ante injusta poena luenda sit, quam justa repetenda. Etsi persapienter et quodam modo tacite dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi, quae non hominem occidi, sed esse cum telo hominis occidendi causa vetat; ut, cum causa non telum quae reretur, qui sui defendendi causa telo esset usus non hominis occidendi causa habuisse telum judicare tur. Qua propter hoc maneat in causa, judices: non enim dubito quin probaturus sim vobis defensionem meam, si id memineritis quod oblivisci non potestis, insidiatorem jure interfici posse.

Decree of the Senate Touches only the Riot.

V. 12. Sequitur illud, quod a Milonis inimicis saepissime dicitur, caedem in qua P. Clodius occisus est senatum judi casse contra rem publicam esse factam. Illam vero senatus non sententiis suis solum, sed etiam studiis comprobavit. Quotiens enim est illa causa a nobis acta in senatu! quibus adscriptionibus universi ordinis, quam nec tacitis nec occultis! Quando enim frequentissimo senatu quattuor aut summum quinque sunt inventi qui Milonis causam non probarent?
Declarant hujusambusti tribuni plebis illae intermortuae contiones, quibus cotidie meam potentiam invidiose crimina-batur, cum diceret senatum non quod sentiret, sed quod ego vellem decernere. Quae quidem si potentia est appellanda — potius quam aut propter magnam in rem publicam meritam mediocris in bonis causis auctoritas, aut propter hos officiosa labores meos non nulla apud bonos gratia, — appelletur ita sane, dum modo ea nos utamur pro salute bonorum contra amentiam perditorum.

The Guilty Party not Determined.

13. Hanc vero quaestionem, etsi non est iniqua, num-quam tamen senatus constituendam putavit. Erant enim leges, erant quaestiones vel de caede vel de vi; nec tantum maerorem ac luctum senatui mors P. Clodi adferebat, ut nova quaestio constitueretur. Cujus enim de illo inceso stupro judicium decernendi senatui potestas esset erepta, de ejus interitu quis potest credere senatum judicium novum constituendum putasse? Cur igitur incendium curiae, oppugnationem aedium M. Lepidi, caedem hanc ipsam contra rem publicam senatus factam esse decrevit? quia nulla vis umquam est in libera civitate suscepta inter civis non contra rem publicam. 14. Non enim est illa defensio contra vim umquam optanda, sed non numquam est necessaria. Nisi vero aut ille dies quo Ti. Gracchus est caesus, aut ille quo Gaius, aut quo arma Saturnini oppressa sunt, etiam si e re publica oppressa sunt, rem publicam tamen non volnerarunt.
VI. Itaque ego ipse decrevi, cum caedem in Appia factam esse constaret, non eum qui se defendisset contra rem publicam fecisse, sed, cum inesset in re vis et insidiae, crimen judicio reservavi, rem notavi. Quod si per furiosum illum tribunum senatui quod sentiebat perficere licuisset, novam quaestionem nullam haberemus. Decernebat enim ut veteribus legibus, tantum modo extra ordinem, quereretur. Divisa sententia est, postulante nescio quo: nihil enim necesse est omnium me flagitia proferre. Sic reliqua auctoritas senatus empta intercessione sublata est.

Pompey's Action also not Prejudicial.


No Special Tribunals for Previous Homicides.

VII. Domi suae nobilissimus vir, senatus propugnator, atque illis quidem temporibus paene patronus, avunculus hujus judicis nostri, fortissimi viri, M. Catonis, tribunus plebis M. Drusus occisus est. Nihil de ejus morte populus
consultus, nulla quaestio decreta a senatu est. Quantum luctum in hac urbe fuisse a nostris patribus accepimus, cum P. Africano domi suae quiescenti illa nocturna vis esset inlata? Quis tum non gemuit? Quis non arsit dolore, quem immortalem, si fieri posset, omnes esse cuperent, ejus ne necessarium quidem expectatam esse mortem! Num igitur una quaestio de Africani morte lata est? certe nulla. 17. Quid ita? quia non alio facinore clari homines, alio obscuri necantur. Intersit inter vitae dignitatem summorum atque infimorum: mors quidem inlata per scelus isdem et poenis teneatur et legibus. Nisi forte magis erit parricida, si qui consularem patrem quam si quis humilem necarit: aut eo mors atrocior erit P. Clodi, quod is in monumentis majorum suorum sit interfectus — hoc enim ab istis saepe dictur; proinde quasi Appius ille Caecus viam muniverit, non qua populus uteretur, sed ubi impune sui posteri latrocinarentur!

Nor for Clodius' own Deeds of Violence.

18. Itaque in eadem ista Appia via cum ornatissimum equitem Romanum P. Clodius M. Papirium occidisset, non fuit illud facinus puniendum, homo enim nobilis in suis monumentis equitem Romanum occiderat: nunc ejusdem Appiae nomen quantas tragœdias excitat! Quae cruentata antea caede honesti atque innocentis viri silebatur, eadem nunc crebro usurpatur, postea quam latronis et parricideae sanguine imbuta est. Sed quid ego illa commemoro? Comprehensus est in templo Castoris servus P. Clodi, quem ille ad Cn. Pompeium interficiendum collocarat: extorta est ei confitenti sica de manibus: caruit foro postea Pompeius, caruit senatu, caruit publico: janua se ac parietibus, non jure legum judiciorumque texit. 19. Num quae rogatio lata, num quae nova quaestio decreta est? Atqui si res, si vir, si tempus ullum dignum fuit, certe haec in illa causa summa omnia fuerunt. Insidiator erat in foro conlocatus,
atque in vestibulo ipso senatus; ei viro autem mors parabatur, cujus in vita nitebatur salus civitatis; eo porro rei publicae tempore, quo, si unus ille occidisset, non haec solum civitas, sed gentes omnes concidissent. Nisi vero quia perfecta res non est, non fuit poenienda: proinde

\[\text{View on the Appian Way.}\]

quasi exitus rerum, non hominum consilia legibus vindicentur. Minus dolendum fuit re non perfecta, sed poenendum certe nihil minus. 20. Quotiens ego ipse, judices, ex P. Clodi telis et ex cruentis ejus manibus effugi! ex quibus si me non vel mea vel rei publicae fortuna servasset, quis tandem de interitu meo quaestionem tulisset?

Is the Death of Clodius such a Great Calamity?

VIII. Sed stulti sumus qui Drum, qui Africanum, Pompeium, nosmet ipsos cum P. Clodio conferre audeamus.
Tolerabilia fuerunt illa: P. Clodi mortem aequo animo ferre nemo potest. Luget senatus, maeret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est, squalent municipia, adfictantur coloniae, agri denique ipsi tam beneficium, tam salutarem, tam mansuetum civem desiderant. 21. Non fuit ea causa, judices, profecto, non fuit, cur sibi censeret Pompeius quaeestionem ferendum; sed homo sapiens atque alta et divina quadam mente praeditus multa vidit: fuisse illum sibi inimicum, familiarem Milonem; in communi omnium laetitia, si etiam ipse gauderet, timuit ne videretur infirmior fides reconciliatae gratiae; multa etiam alia vidit, sed illud maxime, quamvis atrociter ipse tulisset, vos tamen fortiter judicatureos. Itaque delegit ex florentissimis ordinibus ipsa lumina: neque vero, quod non nulli dictant, secrevit in judicibus legendis amicos meos. Neque enim hoc cogitavit vir justissimus; neque in bonis viris legendis id adsequi potuisset, etiam si cupisset. Non enim mea gratia familiaritatibus continetur, quae late patere non possunt, propterea quod consuetudines victus non possunt esse cum multis; sed, si quid possumus, ex eo possumus, quod res publica nos conjunxit cum bonis: ex quibus ille cum optimos viros legeret, idque maxime ad fidem suam pertinere arbitraretur, non potuit legere non studiosos mei. 22. Quod vero te, L. Domiti, huic quaestioni praesesse maxime voluit, nihil quaesivit [aliud] nisi justitiam, gravidatem, humanitatem, fidem. Tulit ut consularem necesse esset: credo, quod principum munus esse ducebat resistere et levitati multitudinis et perditorum temeritati. Ex consularibus te creavit potissimum: dederas enim quam contemneres popularis insanias jam ab adolescetia docu-menta maxima.

Real Question: Which was the Aggressor?

IX. 23. Quam ob rem, judices, ut aliquando ad causam crimenque veniamus, — si neque omnis confessio facti est
inusitata, neque de causa nostra quicquam aliter ac nos vellemus a senatu judicatum est, et lator ipse legis, cum esset controversia nulla facti, juris tamen disceptationem esse voluit, et ei lecti judices isque praepositus est quaesitioni, qui haec juste sapienterque disceptet, — reliquum est, judices, ut nihil jam quaerere aliud debeatis, nisi uter utri insidias fecerit. Quod quo facilius argumentis perspicere possitis, rem gestam vobis dum breviter expono, quaeo, diligenter attendite.

De death of Milo Necessary to Clodius.

24. P. Clodius cum statuisset omni scelere in praetura vexare rem publicam, videretque ita tracta esse comitia anno superiore, ut non multos mensis praeturam gerere posset, — qui non honoris gradum spectaret, ut ceteri, sed et L. Paulum conlegam effugere vellet, singulari virtute civem, et annum integrum ad dilacerandam rem publicam quaereret, — subito reliquit annum suum, seseque in annum proximum transtulit: non (ut fit) religione aliqua, sed ut haberet, quod ipse dicebat, ad praeturam gerendam, hoc est, ad evertendam rem publicam, plenum annum atque integrum. 25. Occurrebat ei mancam ac debilem praeturam futuram suam consule Milone: eum porro summo consensu populi Romani consulem fieri videbat. Contulit se ad ejus competitores, sed ita, totam ut petitionem ipse solus etiam invitis illis gubernaret, tota ut comitia suis, ut dictitabat, umeris sustineret. Convocabat tribus, se interponebat, Collinam novam dilectu perditissimorum civium conscribebat. Quanto ille plura miscebat, tanto hic magis in dies convalescebat. Ubi vidit homo ad omne facinus paratissimus fortissimum virum, inimicissimum suum, certissimum consulem, idque intellexit non solum sermonibus, sed etiam suffragiis populi Romani saepe esse declaratum, palam agere coepit, et aperte dicere occidendum Milonem.

Clodius Lay in Wait for Milo.

10 X. 27. Interim cum sciret Clodius—neque enim erat difficile scire—iter sollemne, legitimum, necessarium ante diem xiii. Kalendas Februarias Miloni esse Lanuvium ad flaminem prodendum, [quod erat dictator Lanuvi Milo,] Roma subito ipse prefectus pridie est, ut ante suum fun- 15 dum, quod re intellectum est, Miloni insidias conlocaret. Atque ita prefectus est, ut contionem turbulentam, in qua ejus furores desideratus est, [quae illo ipso die habita est,] relinquueret, quam nisi obire facinoris locum tempusque voluisset, numquam reliquisset. 28. Milo autem cum in senatu fuisset eo die, quoad senatus est dimissus, domum venit; calceos et vestimenta mutavit; paulisper, dum se uxor (ut fit) comparat, commoratus est; dein prefectus id temporis cum jam Clodius, si quidem eo die Romam ven- turus erat, redire potuisset. Ob viam fit ei Clodius, expe- 25 ditus, in equo, nulla raeda, nullis impedimentis; nullis Graecis comitibus, ut solebat; sine uxore, quod num- quam fere: cum hic insidiator, qui iter illud ad caedem faciendam apparasset, cum uxore veheretur in raeda, paenulatus, magno et impedito et muliebri ac delicato 30 ancillarum puerorumque comitatu. 29. Fit ob viam Clo- dio ante fundum ejus hora fere undecima, aut non multo secus. Statim complures cum telis in hunc faci-
Defence of Milo.

unt de loco superiore impetum: adversi raedarium occi-
dunt. Cum autem hic de raeda rejecta paenula desiluisset,
seque acri animo defenderet, illi qui erant cum Clodio,
gladiis eductis, partim recurrere ad raedam, ut a tergo
Milonem adorirentur; partim, quod hunc jam interfectum 5
putarent, caedere incipiunt ejus servos, qui post erant: ex
quibus qui animo fidelis in dominum et prae senti fuerunt,
partim occisi sunt, partim, cum ad raedam pugnari viderent,
domino succurrere prohibentur, Milonem occisum et ex
ipso Clodio audirent et re vera putarent, fecerunt id servi 10
Milonis—dicam enim aperte, non derivandi criminis causa,
sed ut factum est—nec imperante nec sciente nec praesente
domino, quod suos quisque servos in tali re facere
voluisset.

But his Violence Recoiled on his Own Head.

XI. 30. Haec, sicuti exposui, ita gesta sunt, judices. 15
Insidiator superatus est, vi victa vis, vel potius oppressa
virtute audacia est. Nihil dico quid res publica consecuta
sit, nihil quid vos, nihil quid omnes boni: nihil sane id
prosit Miloni, qui hoc fato natus est, ut ne se quidem ser-
vare potuerit, quin una rem publicam vosque servaret. Si 20
id jure fieri non potuit, nihil habeo quod defendam. Sin
hoc et ratio doctis, et necessitas barbaris, et mos gentibus,
et feris etiam beluis natura ipsa praescrispit,—ut omnem
semper vim, quamcumque ope possent, a corpore, a capite, a
vita sua propulsarent,—non potestis hoc facinus improbum 25
judicare, quin simul judicetis omnibus, qui in latrones inci-
derint, aut illorum telis aut vestris sententiis esse pereun-
dum. 31. Quod si ita putasset, certe optabilius Miloni fuit
dare jugulum P. Clodio, non semel ab illo neque tum pri-
mum petition, quam jugulari a vobis, quia se non jugulan-
dum illi tradidisset. Sin hoc nemo vestrum ita sentit, non
illud jam in judicium venit, occisusne sit (quod fatemur),
sed jure an injuria, quod multis in causis saepe quaesitum
est. Insidias factas esse constat, et id est quod senatus contra rem publicam factum judicavit: ab utro factae sint incertum est. De hoc igitur latum est ut quaereretur. Ita et senatus rem non hominem notavit, et Pompeius de jure non de facto quaestionem tuli. XII. Num quid igitur aliud in judicium venit, nisi uter utri insidias fecerit? Profecto nihil: si hic illi, ut ne sit impune; si ille huic, ut scelere solvamur.

Cui Bono?

32. Quonam igitur pacto probari potest insidias Miloni fecisse Clodium? Satis est in illa quidem tam audaci, tam nefaria belua, docere magnam ei causam, magnam spem in Milonis morte propositam, magnas utilitatesuisse. Itaque illud Cassianum 'cui bono fuerit' in his personis valeat; -etsi boni nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem, improbi saepe parvo. Atqui Milone interflecto Clodium haec adsequebatur, non modo ut praetor esset non eo consule quo sceleris nihil facere posset; sed etiam ut eis consulibus praetor esset, quibus si non adjuvantibus at conventibus certe, speraret posse se eludere in illis suis cogitatis furoris: cujus illi conatus, ut ipse ratiocinabatur, nec cuperent reprimere si possent, cum tantum beneficium ei se debere arbitrarentur; et, si vellent, fortasse vix possent frangere hominis sceleratissimi conroboratam jam vetustate audaciam.

Strong Motive in the Case of Clodiuss.

33. An vero, judices, vos soli ignoratis? vos hospites in hac urbe versamini? vestrae peregrinantur aures, neque in hoc pervagato civitatis sermone versantur, quas ille leges—si leges nominandae sunt ac non faces urbis, pestes rei publicae—fuerit impositus nobis omnibus atque insturum? Exhube, quaeo, Sexte Clodi, exhibe libarium illud legum vestrarum, quod te aiunt eripuisse e domo et ex mediis armis turbaque nocturna tamquam Palladium sustulisse, ut
praeclarum videlicet munus atque instrumentum tribunatus ad aliquem, si nactus esses, qui tuo arbitrio tribunatum gereret, deferre posses. Atque per . . . an hujus ille legis quam Clodius a se inventam gloriatur, mentionem facere ausus esset vivo Milone, non dicam consule? De nostrum enim omnium—non audeo totum dicere. Videte quid ea viti lex habitura fuerit, cujus periculo sa etiam reprehensio est. Et aspexit me illis quidem oculis, quibus tum solebat cum omnibus omnia minabatur. Movet me quippe lumen curiae! XIII. Quid? tu me tibi iratum, Sexte, putas, cujus inimicissimum multo crudelius etiam poenitus es, quam erat humanitatis meae postulare? Tu P. Clodi cruentum cadaver ejecisti domo; tu in publicum abjecisti; tu spoliatum imaginibus, exsequiis, pompa, laudatione, infelicissimis lignis semiustilatum, nocturnis canibus dilaniandum reliquisti. Qua re, etsi nefarie fecisti, tamen quoniam in meo inimico crudelitatem exprompsisti tuam, laudare non possum, irasci certe non debo.

Milo had No Motive.

34. Audistis, judices, quantum Clodi interfuerit occidi Milonem: convertite animos nunc vicissim ad Milonem. Quid Milonis intererat interfici Clodium? Quid erat cur Milo non dicam admitteret, sed optaret? ‘Obstabet in spe consulatus Miloni Clodium.’ At eo repugnante fiebat, immo vero eo fiebat magis; nec me suffragatore meliore utebatur quam Clodio. Valebat apud vos, judices, Milonis erga me remque publicam meritorum memoria; valebant preces et lacrimae nostrae, quibus ego tum vos mirifice moveri sentiebam; sed plus molto valebat periculorum impendientium timor. Quis enim erat civium qui sibi solutam P. Clodi praeturam sine maximo rerum novarum metu proponeret? Solutam autem fore videbatis, nisi esset is consul, qui eam auderet possetque constringere. Eum Milonem unum esse
cum sentiret universus populus Romanus, quis dubitaret suffragio suo se metu, periculo rem publicam liberare? At nunc, Clodio remoto, usitatis jam rebus entendum est Miloni, ut tueatur dignitatem suam: singularis illa et huic 5 uni concessa gloria, quae cotidie augebatur frangendis furoribus Clodianis, jam Clodi morte cecidit. Vos adepti estis, ne quem civem metueritis: hic exercitationem virtutis, suffragionem consulsus, fontem perennem gloriae suae perdidit. Itaque Milonis consulsus, qui vivo Clodio lab- 10 factari non poterat, mortuo denique temptari coepit est. Non modo igitur nihil prodest, sed obest etiam Clodi mors Miloni.

35. 'At valuit odium, fecit iratus, fecit inimicus, fuit ultor injuriae, poenitor doloris sui.' Quid? si haec non dico ma- 15 jora fuerunt in Clodio quam in Milone, sed in illo maxima, nulla in hoc? quid voltis amplius? Quid enim odisset Clodium Milo, segetem ac materiem suae gloriae, praeter hoc civile odium, quo omnis improbos odimus? Ille erat ut odisset, primum defensorem salutis meae, deinde vexa- 20 torem furoris, domitorem armorum suorum, postremo etiam accusatorem suum: reus enim Milonis lege Plotia fuit Clo- dius, quoad vixit. Quo tandem animo hoc tyrannum illum tulisse creditis? quantum odium illius, et in homine injusto quam etiam justum fuisset?

Habitual Violence of Clodius.

25 XIV. 36. Reliquum est ut jam illum natura ipsius consuetudoque defendat, hunc autem haec eadem coarguat. Nihil per vim umquam Clodius, omnia per vim Milo. Quid? ego, judices, cum maerentibus vobis urbe cessi, judiciumne timui? non servos, non arma, non vim? Quae 30 fuisset igitur justa causa restituendi mei, nisi fuisset injusta eiciendi? Diem mihi, credo, dixerat, multam inrogarat, actionem perduellionis intenderat; et mihi videlicet in
causa aut mala aut mea, non et praeclarissima et vestra, judicium timendum fuit. Servorum et egentium civium et facinorosorum armis meos civis, meis consiliis periculisque servatos, pro me obici nolui. 37. Vidi enim, vidi hunc ipsum Q. Hortensium, lumen et ornamentum rei publicae, 5 paene interfici servorum manu, cum mihi adesset: qua in turba C. Vibienus senator, vir optimus, cum hoc cum esset una, ita est mulcatus, ut vitam amiserit. Itaque quando illius postea sica illa, quam a Catilina acceperat, conquievit? Haec intentata nobis est; huic ego vos obici pro me 10 non sum passus; haec insidiata Pompeio est; haec istam Appiam, monimentum sui nominis, nece Papiri cruentavit; haec eadem longo intervallo conversa rursus est in me: nuper quidem, ut scitis, me ad regiam paene confecit.

Opposite Character of Milo.

38. Quid simile Milonis? cujus vis omnis haec semper 15 fuit, ne P. Clodius, cum in judicium detrahi non posset, vi oppressam civitatem teneret. Quem si interficere voluisset, quantae quotiens occasiones, quam praeclarae fuerunt! Potuitne, cum domum ac deos penatis suos illo oppugnante defenderet, jure se ulisci? Potuitne, civi egregio et viro 20 fortissimo, P. Sestio, conlega suo, volnerato? Potuitne, Q. Fabricio, viro optimo, cum de reditu meo legem ferret, pulso, crudelissima in foro caede facta? Potuitne L. Caecili, justissimi fortissimique praetoris, oppugnata domo? Potuitne illo die, cum est lata lex de me; cum totius Italiae 25 concursus, quem mea salus concitarat, facti illius gloriem libens agnovisset, ut, etiam si id Milo fecisset, cuncta civitas eam laudem pro sua vindicaret?

Milo Appealed Only to the Laws.

XV. 39. At quod erat tempus? Clarissimus et fortissimus consul, inimicus Clodio, [P. Lentulus,] utor sceleris 30
illius, propugnator senatus, defensor vestrae voluntatis, patronus publici consensus, restitutor salutis meae; septem praetores, octo tribuni plebei, illius adversarii, defensores mei; Cn. Pompeius, auctor et dux mei reditus, illius hostis, cujus sententiam senatus [omnis] de salute mea gravissimam et ornatissimam secutus est, qui populum Romanum est cohortatus, qui cum de me decretum Capuae fecisset, ipse cunctae Italiae cupiendi et ejus fide imploranti signum dedit, ut ad me restituendum Romam concurrerent; omnium denique in illum odia civium ardebant desiderio mei, quem qui tum interemisset, non de impune ejus, sed de praemiis cogitaretur. 40. Tamen se Milo continuit, et P. Clodius in judicium bis, ad vim numquam vocavit. Quid? privato Milone et reo ad populum accusante P. Clodio, cum in Cn. Pompeium pro Milone dicitem impetus factus est, quae tum non modo occasio, sed etiam causa illius opprimendi fuit! Nuper vero cum M. Antonius summam spem salutis bonis omnibus attulisset, gravissimamque audlescens nobilissimus rei publicae partem fortissime suscepisset, atque illam beluam, judici laqueos declinantem, jam inretitam teneret, qui locus, quod tempus illud, di immortales, fuit! cum se ille fugiens in scalarum tenebris abdississet, magnum Miloni fuit conficere illam pestem nulla sua invidia, M. vero Antoni maxima gloria? 41. Quid? comitii in campo quotiens potestas fuit! cum ille in saepta ruisset, gladios destringendos, lapides jaciendos curavisset; dein subito, voltu Milonis perterritus, fugeret ad Tiberim, vos et omnes boni vota faceretis, ut Miloni uti virtute sua liberet.

Milo had not Killed Clodius when he Might.

XVI. Quem igitur cum omnium gratia noluit, hunc voluit cum aliquorum querella? quem jure, quem loco, quem tempore, quem impune non est ausus, hunc injuria, iniquo loco, alieno tempore, periculo capitis, non dubitavit occidere?
42. praesertim, judices, cum honoris amplissimi contentio et dies comitiorum subesset, quo quidem tempore—scio enim quam timida sit ambitio, quantaque et quam sollicita sit cupiditas consulatus—omnia, non modo quae reprehendi palam, sed etiam obscure quae cogitari possunt timemus, rumorem, fabulam factam, levem perhorrescimus, ora omnium atque oculos intuemur. Nihil est enim tam molle, tam tene- rum, tam aut fragile aut flexible, quam voluntas erga nos sensusque civium, qui non modo improbitati irascentur candidatorum, sed etiam in recte factis saepe fastidiunt. 10 43. Hunc igitur diem campi speratum atque exoptatum sibi proponens Milo, cruentis manibus scelus et facinus prae se ferens et confitens, ad illa augusta centuriarum auspicia veniebat? Quam hoc non credibile in hoc! quam idem in Clodio non dubitandum, cum se ille interfecto Milone 15 regnaturum putaret! Quid? (quod caput est [audaciae], judices) quis ignorat maximam inlecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? In utro igitur haec fuit? in Milone, qui etiam nunc reus est facti aut praecleri aut certe necessariai, an in Clodio, qui ita judicia poenamque contempterat, ut eum 20 nihil delectaret quod aut per naturam fas esset, aut per leges liceret.

Actual Threats of Clodius and their Attempted Fulfilment.


Obvious Intent of Clodius.

XVIII. 47. Videte, judices, quantae res his testimoniis sint confectae. Primum certe liberatur Milo non eo consilio profectus esse, ut insidiaretur in via Clodio: quippe, si ille obvius ei futurus omnino non erat. Deinde—non enim video cur non meum quoque agam negotium—scitis, judices, fuisse qui in hac rogatione suadenda dicerent Milonis manu caedem esse factam, consilio vero majoris alicujus. Me videlicet latronem ac sicarium abjecti homines et perditii descripteabant. Jacent suis testibus [ei] qui Clodium negant
eo die Romam, nisi de Cyro audisset, fuisse reediturum.  
Respiravi, liberatus sum; non vereor ne, quod ne suspicari 
quidem potuerim, videar id cogitasse. 48. Nunc persequar 
cetera. Nam occurrit illud: 'Igitur ne Clodius quidem de 
insidiis cogitavit, quoniam fuit in Albano mansurus.' Si 5 
quidem exiturus ad caedem e villa non fuisset. Video enim 
illum, qui dicatur de Cyri morte nuntiasse, non id nuntiasse, 
sed Milonem appropinquare. Nam quid de Cyro nuntiaret, 
quem Clodius Roma proficiscens reliquerat morientem? Una 
fui, testamentum simul obsignavi cum Clodio: testamentum 10 
autem palam fecerat, et illum heredem et me scripserat. 
Quem pridie hora tertia animam efflantem reliquisset, eum 
mortuum postridie hora decima denique ei nuntiabatur?

Why did he Travel by Night?

XIX. 49. Age, sit ita factum. Quae causa cur Romam 
properaret? cur in noctem se coniceret? Ecquid adferebat 15 
festinationis, quod heres erat? Primum, erat nihil cur pro-
perato opus esset: deinde, si quid esset, quid tandem erat 
quod ea nocte consecui posset, amitteret autem si postridie 
Romam mane venisset? Atque ut illi nocturnus ad urbem 
adventus vitandus potius quam expetendus fuit, sic Miloni, 20 
cum insidiatore esset, si illum ad urbem nocte accessurum 
sciebat, subsidendum atque exspectandum fuit. 50. Nemo 
ei neganti non credidisset, quem esse omnes salvum etiam 
confitentem volunt. Sustinuisset hoc crimen primum ipse 
ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, cum neque muta 25 
solitudo indicasset neque caeca nox ostendisset Milonem;
deinde ibi multi ab illo violati, spoliati, bonis expulsi, multi 
haec etiam timentes in suspicicionem caderent, tota denique 
rea citaretur Etruria. 51. Atque illo die certe Aricia rediens 
devertit Clodius ad Albanum. Quod ut sciret Milo illum 30 
Ariciae fuisse, suspicari tamen debuit eum, etiam si Romam 
illo die reverti vellet, ad villam suam, quae viam tangeret,
deversurum. Cur neque ante occurrit, ne ille in villa resi-
deret, nec eo in loco subsedit, quo ille noctu venturus esset?

Conduct of Clodius and Milo Compared.

Video adhuc constare, judices, omnia: — Miloni etiam
utile fuisse Clodium vivere, illi ad ea quae concupierat
5 optatissimum interitum Milonis; odium fuisse illius in hunc
acerbissimum, nullum hujus in illum; consuetudinem illius
perpetuam in vi inferenda, hujus tantum in repellenda;
52. mortem ab illo denuntiatam Miloni et praedicatam
palam, nihil umquam audita ex Milone; professionis hujus
diem illi notum, reeditus illius huic ignotum fuisse; hujus
iter necessarium, illius etiam potius alienum; hunc prae se
 tulisse illo die Roma exiturum, illum eo die se dissimulasse
rediturum; hunc nullius rei mutasse consilium, illum causam
mutandi consili finxisse; huic, si insidiaretur, noctem prope
15 urbem exspectandam, illi, etiam si hunc non timeret, tamen
accessum ad urbem nocturnum fuisse metuendum.

Milo Unprepared for an Affray.

XX. 53. Videamus nunc (id quod caput est) locus ad
insidias ille ipse, ubi congressi sunt, utri tandem fuerit
aptior. Id vero, judices, etiam dubitandum et diutius cogi-
tandum est? Ante fundum Clodi, quo in fundo propter
insanas illas substructiones facile hominum mille versaban-
tur valentium, edito adversari atque excelo loco, superiorem
se fore putarat Milo, et ob eam rem eum locum ad pugnam
potissimum elegerat? an in eo loco est potius exspectatus
20 ab eo qui ipsius loci spe facere impetum cogitarat? Res
loquitur ipsa, judices, quae semper valet plurimum. 54. Si
haec non gesta audiretis, sed picta videretis, tamen appare-
ret uter esset insidiator, uter nihil cogitaret mali, cum alter
veheretur in raeda paenulatus, una sederet uxor. Quid
30 horum non impeditissimum? vestitus an vehiculum an
comes? Quid minus promptum ad pugnam, cum paenula

Codium fully Prepared.

XXI. 55. Age nunc; iter expedit latronis cum Milonis impedimentis comparate. Semper ille antea cum uxor, tum sine ea; numquam nisi in raeda, tum in equo; comites Graeculi, quocumque ibat, etiam cum in castra Etrusca proferat, tum nugarum in comitatu nihil. Milo, qui numquam, tum casu pueros symphoniacos uxoris ducebat et ancillarum greges. Ille, qui semper secum scorta, semper exoloto, semper lupas duceret, tum neminem, nisi ut virum a viro lectum esse diceres. Cur igitur victus est? Quia non semper viator a latrone, non numquam etiam latro a viatore occiditur: quia, quamquam paratus in imparatos Codius, tamen mulier inciderat in viros. 56. Nec vero sic erat umquam non paratus Milo contra illum, ut non satis fere esset paratus. Semper [ille] et quantum interesset P. Clodi se perire, et quanto illi odio esset, et quantum ille auderet cogitaret. Quam ob rem vitam suam, quam maximis praemiis propositam et paene addictam sciebat, numquam in periculum sine praesidio et sine custodia proiebat. 25 Adde casus, adde incertos exitus pugnarum Martemque communem, qui saepe spoliantem jam et exsultantem evertit et perculit ab abjacto: adde inscitiam prans, poti, oscitantis ducis, qui cum a tergo hostem intercluseum reliquisset, nihil de ejus extremis comitibus cogitavit, in quos incensos ira vitamque domini desperantis cum incidisset, haesit in eis poenis, quas ab eo servi fideles pro domini vita expetiverunt.
No Suppression of Testimony by Milo.


58. Dixit enim hic idem, qui omnia semper constanter et fortiter, M. Cato, et dixit in turbulentà contione, quae tamen hujus auctoritate placata est, non libertate solum, sed etiam omnibus praemii dignissimos fuisset, qui domini 15 caput defendissent. Quod enim praemium satis magnum est tam benevolis, tam bonis, tam fidelibus servis, propter quos vivit? Etsi id quidem non tanti est, quam quod propter eosdem non sanguine et volneribus suis crudelissimi inimici mentem oculosque satiavit. Quos nisi manu 20 misisset, tormentis etiam dedendi fuerunt conservatores domini, ulores sceleris, defensores necis. Hic vero nihil habet in his malis quod minus moleste ferat, quam, etiam si quid ipsi accidat, esse tamen illis meritum praemium persolutum.

Testimony of Clodius' Slaves Untrustworthy.

Defence of Milo.

de morte tamquam de caerimoniiis violatis quaeritur. Sed
tamen maiores nostri in dominum [de servo] quaerii nolu-
runt; non quin posset verum inveniri, sed quia videbatur
indignum esse et [domini] morte ipsa tristius. In reum
de servo accusatoris cum quaeritur, verum inveniri potest?

60. Age vero, quae erat aut qualis quaestio? 'Heus tu,
Rufio' (verbi causa) 'cave sis mentiaris. Clodius insidias
fecit Miloni?' 'Fecit:' 'certa crux.' 'Nullas fecit:'
'sperata libertas.' Quid hac quaestione certius? Subito
abrepti in quaestionem, tamen separantur a ceteris et in 10
arcas coniciuntur, ne quis cum eis conloqui possit. Hi
centum dies penes accusatorem cum fuissent, ab eo ipso
accusatorem producti sunt. Quid hac quaestione dici potest
integrius, quid incorruptius?

Conduct of Milo after the Affray.

XXIII. 61. Quod si nondum satis cernitis, cum res ipsa 15
tot tam claris argumentis signisque luceat, pura mente atque
integra Milonem, nullo scelere imbutum, nullo metu perter-
ritum, nulla conscientia examinatum, Romam revertisse,
recordamini (per deos immortalis!) quae fuerit celeritas
reditus ejus, qui ingressus in forum ardente curia, quae 20
magnitudo animi, qui voltus, quae oratio. Neque vero se
populo solum, sed etiam senatui commisit; neque senatui
modo, sed etiam publicis praevidiiis et armis; neque his
tantum, verum etiam ejus potestati, cui senatus totam rem
publicam, omnem Italiae pubem, cuncta populi Romani 25
arma commiserat: cui numquam se hic profecto tradidisset,
nisi causae suae confideret, praeertim omnia audiendi,
magna metuenti, multa suspicanti, non nulla credenti.
Magna vis est conscientiae, judices, et magna in utramque
partem, ut neque timeant qui nihil commiserint, et poenam 30
semper ante oculos versari putent qui peccarint.
His Action Approved by the Senate.

62. Neque vero sine ratione certa causa Milonis semper a senatu probata est. Videbant enim sapientissimi homines facti rationem, praesentiam animi, defensionis constantiam. An vero oblii estis, judices, recenti illo nuntio necis Clodi-anae, non modo inimicorum Milonis sermones et opiniones, sed non nullorum etiam imperitorum? Negabant eum Romam esse reediturum. 63. Sive enim illud animo irato ac percito fecisset, ut incensus odio trucidaret inimicum, arbitrabantur eum tanti mortem P. Clodi putasse, ut aequo animo patria cararet, cum sanguine inimici expesset odium suum; sive etiam illius morte patriam liberare voluisset, non dubitaturum fortem virum quin, cum suo periculo salutem populorum Romano attulisset, cederet aequo animo [legibus], secum auferret gloriam sempiternam, nobis haec fruenda relinqueret, quae ipse servasset. Multi etiam Catilinam atque illa portenta loquebantur: 'Erumpet, occupabit aliquem locum, bellum patriae faciet.' Miseros interdum civis optime de re publica meritos, in quibus homines non modo res praeclarissimas obliviscuntur, sed etiam nefarias suspicantur! 64. Ergo illa falsa fuerunt, quae certe vera exstitissent, si Milo admississet aliquid quod non posset honeste vereque defendere.

Milo's Assurance of his Innocence.

XXIV. Quid? quae postea sunt in eum congesta, quae quemvis etiam mediocrium delictorum conscientia perculissent, ut sustinuit, di immortales! Sustinuit? immo vero ut contempsit ac pro nihilo putavit, quae neque maximo animo nocens neque innocens nisi fortissimus vir neglegere potuisset! Scitorum, gladiorum, frenorum, pilorumque etiam multitudo deprehendi posse indicabatur; nullum in urbe vicum, nullum angiportum esse dicebant, in quo Miloni
Defence of Milo.

conducta non esset domus; arma in villam Ocricianam
devecta Tiberi, domus in clivo Capitolino scutis referata,
plena omnia malleolorum ad urbis incendia comparatorum:
haec non delata solum, sed paene credita, nec ante repudiata sunt quam quaesita. 65. Laudabam equidem incredibilem
diligentiam Cn. Pompei, sed dicam ut sentio, judices.
Nimis multa audire coguntur, neque aliter facere possunt,
ei quibus tota commissa est res publica. Quin etiam fuit
audiendus popa Licinius nescio qui de Circo maximo, servos
Milonis, apud se ebrios factos, sibi confessos esse de interficiendo Pompeio conjurasse, dein postea se gladio percussum esse ab uno de illis, ne indicaret. Pompeio in hortos
nuntiavit; accessor in primis; de amicorum sententia rem
defert ad senatum. Non poteram in illius mei patriaeque
custodis tanta suspicione non metu examinari; sed mirabar
15 tamen credi popae, confessionem servorum audiri, volnus in
latere, quod acu punctum videretur, pro ictu gladiatoris
probari. 66. Verum, ut intellego, cavebat magis Pompeius
quam timebat, non ea solum quae timenda erant, sed omnia,
ne vos aliquid timeretis. Oppugnata domus C. Caesaris,
clarissimi et fortissimi viri, per multas noctis horas nuntiabatur. Nemo audierat tam celebri loco, nemo senserat:
tamen audiebatur. Non poteram Cn. Pompeium, praestantissima
virtute virum, timidum suspicari: diligentiam, tota re publica suscepta, nimiam nullam putabam. Frequentissimo senatu nuper in Capitolio senator inventus est qui Milonem cum telo esse diceret. Nudavit se in
sanctissimo templo, quoniam vita talis et civis et viri fidem
non faciebat, ut eo tacente res ipsa loqueretur.

Pompey's Fear of Milo Groundless.

XXV. 67. Omnia falsa atque insidiose ficta comperta sunt. Cum tamen, si metuitur etiam nunc Milo, non jam
hoc Clodianum crimen timemus, sed tuas, Cn. Pompei—te
enim jam appello, et ea voce ut me exaudire possis — tuas, tuas, inquam, suspiciones perhorrescimus: si Milonem times; si hunc de tua vita nefarie aut nunc cogitare aut molitum aliquando aliquid putas; si Italiae dilectus (ut non nulli conquisitores tui dictitarunt), si haec arma, si Capitolinae cohortes, si excubiae, si vigiliae, si dilecta juventus quae tuum corpus domumque custodit contra Milonis imperium armata est, atque illa omnia in hunc unum instituta, parata, intenta sunt, — magna in hoc certe vis et incredibilis animus, et non unius viri vires atque opes judicantur, si quidem in hunc unum et praestantissimus dux electus et tota res publica armata est. *Sed quis non intellegit omnis tibi rei publicae partis aegras et labantis, ut eas his armis saanares et confirmares, esse commissas? Quod si locum Miloni datus esset, probasset profecto tibi ipsi neminem umquam hominem homini cariorem fuisse quam te sibi; nullum se umquam periculum pro tua dignitate fugisse; cum ipsa illa taeterrima peste se saepissime pro tua gloria contendisse; tribunatum suum ad salutem meam, quae tibi carissima fuisset, consilii tuis gubernatum; se a te postea defensum in periculo capitis, adjutum in petizione praeturae; duos se habere semper amicissimos sparsae, te tuo beneficio, me suo. Quae si non probaret, si tibi ita penitus inhaesisset ista suspicio nullo ut evelli modo posset, si denique Italia a dilectu, urbs ab armis sine Milonis clade numquam esset conquietura, ne ille haud dubitans cessisset patria, is qui ita natus est et ita consuevit: te, Magne, tamen antestaretur, quod nunc etiam facit.

Pompey's Action virtually Acquits Milo.

XXVI. *Vide quam sit varia vitae commutabilisque ratio, quam vaga volubilisque fortuna, quantae infidelitates in amicis, quam ad tempus aptae simulationes, quantae in periculis fugae proximorum, quantae timiditates. Erit, erit*
illud profecto tempus, et inlucescet aliquando ille dies, cum tu—salutaribus, ut spero, rebus tuis, sed fortasse motu aliquo communium temporum, qui quam crebro accidat experti scire debemus—et amicissimi benevolentiam et gravissimi hominis fidem et unius post homines natos fortissimi viri magnitudinem animi desideres. 70. Quamquam quis hoc credat, Cn. Pompeium, juris publici, moris majorum, rei denique publicae peritissimum, cum senatus e commiserit ut videret Ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet (quo uno versiculo satis armati semper consules fuerunt, etiam nullis armis datis), hunc exercitu, hunc dilectu dato, judicium exspectaturum fuisset in ejus consiliis vindicandis, qui vi judicia ipsa tolleret? Satis judicatum est a Pompeio, satis, falso ista conferri in Milonem, qui legem tulit, qua, ut ego sentio, Milonem absolvit a vobis oporteret, ut omnes confitentur, liceret. 71. Quod vero in illo loco atque illis publicorum praesidiorum copiis circumfusus sedet, satis declarat se non terrem inferre vobis—quid enim minus illo dignum quam cogere ut vos eum condemnnetis, in quem animadvertere ipse et more majorum et suo jure posset? sed praesidio esse, ut intellegatis contra hesternam illum contionem licere vobis quod sentiatis libere judicare.

The Killing of Clodius a Service to the State.

XXVII. 72. Nec vero me, judices, Clodianum crimen movet, nec tam sum demens tamque vestri sensus ignarus atque expers, ut nesciam quid de morte Clodi sentiatis. 25 De qua, si jam nollem ita diluere crimen, ut dilui, tamen impune Miloni palam clamare ac mentiri gloriose liceret: 'Occidi, occidi, non Sp. Maelium, qui annona levanda jacturusque rei familiaris, quia nimis amplecti plebem videbatur, in suspicionem incidunt regni appetendi; non Ti. Gracchum, 30 qui conlegae magistratum per seditionem abrogavit, quorum interfectoris impleverunt orbem terrarum nominis sui glo-
ria; sed eum — auderet enim dicere, cum patriam periculo suo liberasset — cujus nefandum adulterium in pulvinari-
bus sanctissimis nobilissimae feminae comprehenderunt; 73. eum cujus supplicio senatus sollemniss religiones exple-
5 andas saepe censuit; eum quem cum sorore germana nefa-
rium stuprum fecisse L. Lucullus juratus se quaestionibus
habitis dixit comperisse; eum qui civem quem senatus,
 quem populus Romanus, quem omnes gentes urbis ac vitae
civium conservatorem judicarant, servorum armis extermi-
10 navit; eum qui regna dedit, ademit, orbem terrarum qui-
buscum voluit partitus est; eum qui, plurimis caedibus in
foro factis, singulari virtute et gloria civem domum vi et
armis compulsit; eum cui nihil umquam nefas fuit, nec in
facinore nec in libidine; eum qui aedem Nympharum incen-
15 dit, ut memoriam publicam recensionis tabulis publicis im-
pressam exstingueret; 74. eum denique, cui jam nulla lex
erat, nullum civile jus, nulli possessionum termini; qui non
calumnia liitium, non injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis alie-
nos fundos, sed castris, exercitu, signis inferendis petebat;
qui non solum Etruscos — eos enim penitus contemperat —
20 sed hunc P. Varium, fortissimum atque optimum civem,
judicem nostrum, pellere possessionibus armis castrisque
conatus est; qui cum architectis et decempedis villas mul-
torum hortosque peragrabant; qui Janiculo et Alpibus spem
25 possessionum terminarat suarum; qui, cum ab equite Ro-
mano splendido et forti, M. Paconio, non impetrasset ut
sibi insulam in lacu Prilio venderet, repente luntribus in
eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma convexit,
dominoque trans ripam inspectante, non dubitavit extruere
30 aedificium in alieno; 75. qui huic T. Furfanio, — cui viro,
di immortales! quid enim ego de muliercula Scantia, quid
de adultescence P. Apinio dicam? quorum utrique mortem
est minitatus, nisi sibi hortorum possessione cessissent,—
35 sed ausum esse Furfanio dicere, si sibi pecuniam, quantam
Defence of Milo.

poposcerat, non dedisset, mortuum se in domum ejus inlaturum, qua invidia huic esset tali viro conflagrandum; qui Appium fratrem, hominem mihi conjunctum fìdissima gratia, absentem de possessione fundi dejecit; qui parietem sic per vestibulum sororis institut ducere, sic agere fundamenta, ut sororem non modo vestibulo privaret, sed omni aditu et limine.’

No Safety for Rome while Clodius Lived.

XXVIII. 76. Quamquam haec quidem jam tolerabilia videbantur, etsi aequabiliter in rem publicam, in privatos, in longinquos, in propinquos, in alienos, in suos inruebat; sed nescio quo modo jam usu obduruerat et percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia. Quae vero aderant jam et impendebant, quonam modo ea aut depellere potuisset simul ferre? Imperium ille si nactus esset, — omitto sociis, exteris nationes, reges, tetrarchas; vota enim faceretis, ut in eos se potius immitteret quam in vestras possessiones, vestra tecta, vestras pecunias: — pecunias dico? a liberis (me dius fidius) et a conjugibus vestris numquam ille effrenatas suas libidines cohibuisset. Fingi haec putatis, quae patent, quae nota sunt omnibus, quae tenetur? servorum exercitus illum in urbe conscripturum frisse, per quos totam rem publicam resque privatas omnium possideret? 77. Quam ob rem si cruentum gladium tenens clamaret T. Annius: ‘Adeste, quaeso, atque audite, cives: P. Clodium interfeci; ejus furores, quos nullis jam legibus, nullis judiciis frenare potest. ramus, hoc ferro et hac dextera a cervicibus vestris repulsi, per me ut unum jus, aequitas, leges, libertas, pudor, pudicitia in civitate maneret!’ esset vero timendum, quonam modo id ferret civitas! Nunc enim quis est qui non probet, qui non laudet, qui non unum post hominum memoriam T. Annium plurimum rei publicae profuisse, maxima laetitia populum Romanum, cunctam Italianam, nationes omnis ad-
fecisse et dicat et sentiat? Non queo vetera illa populi
Romani gaudia quanta fuerint judicare: multas tamen jam
summorum imperatorum clarissimas victorias aetas nostra
vidit, quam nulla neque tam diuturnam attulit laetitiam
nec tantam. 78. Mandate hoc memoriae, judices. Spero
multa vos liberosque vestros in re publica bona esse visuros:
in eis singulis ita semper existimabitis, vivo P. Clodio nihil
eorum vos visuros fuisset. In spem maximam, et (quem ad
modum confido) verissimam sumus adducti, hunc ipsum
annum, hoc ipso summo viro consule, compressa hominum
licentia, cupiditatibus fractis, legibus et judiciis constitutis,
salutarem civitati fore. Num quis est igitur tam demens,
qui hoc P. Clodio vivo contingere potuisset arbitretur? Quid?
ea quae tenetis, privata atque vestra, dominante homine
furioso quod jus perpetuae possessionis habere potuisset?

Tyrannicide a Virtue.

XXIX. Non, timeo, judices, ne odio inimicitiarum meorum
inflammatus libentius haec in illum evomere videar quam
verius. Etenim si praecipuum esse debeat, tamen ita
communis erat omnium ille hostis, ut in communi odio paene
aequaliter versaretur odium meum. Non potest dici satis,
ne cogitari quidem, quantum in illo sceleris, quantum exiti
fuert. 79. Quin sic attendite, judices. Nempe haec est
quaestio de interitu P. Clodi. Fingite animis — liberae sunt
enim nostrae cogitationes, et quae volunt sic intuentur ut
ea cernimus quae videmus — fingite igitur cogitatione ima-
ginem hujus condicionis meae, si possim efficere ut Milonem
absolvatis, sed ita, si P. Clodius revixerit. Quid voltu
extimuistis? quonam modo ille vos vivus adficeret, quos
mortuus inani cogitatione percussit? Quid si ipse Cn.
Pompeius, qui ea virtute ac fortuna est ut ea potuerit semper
quae nemo praeter illum, si is, inquam, potuisset aut quaes-
tionem de morte P. Clodi ferre aut ipsum ab inferis excitare,
ARISTOGEITON.
utrum putatis potius facturum fuisse? Etiam si propter amicitiam vellet illum ab inferis evocare, propter rem publicam non fecisset. Ejus igitur mortis sedetis ultores, cujus vitam si putetis per vos restitui posse, nolitis; et de ejus nece lata quaestio est, qui si lege eadem reviviscere posset, lata lex numquam esset. Hujus ergo interfector si esset, in confitendo ab eisne poenam timeret quos liberavisset? Graeci homines deorum honores tribuunt eis viris qui tyrannos necaverunt. Quae ego vidi Athenis! quae aliis in urbis Graeciae! quas res divinas talibus institutas viris! quos cantus, quae carmina! prope ad immortalitatis et religionem et memoriam consecrantur. Vos tanti conservatorem populi, tanti sceleris ultorem non modo honoribus nullis adficietis, sed etiam ad supplicium rapi patiemi? Confiteretur, confiteretur, inquam, si fecisset, et magno animo et libenter fecisse se libertatis omnium causa, quod esset ei non confitendum modo, verum etiam praedicandum.

If Milo were Guilty, he would Boast of his Guilt.

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

But the Death of Clodius was the Work of the Immortal Gods.

Sed hujus benefici gratiam, judices, fortuna populi Romani
et vestra felicitas et di immortales sibi deberi putant. Nec
vero quisquam aliter arbitrari potest, nisi qui nullam vim
esse ducit numenve divinum; quem neque imperi nostri
magnitudo neque sol ille nec caeli signorumque motus nec
vicissitudines rerum atque ordines movent, neque (id quod
maximum est) majorum sapientia, qui sacra, qui caerimo-
nias, qui auspicia et ipsi sanctissime coluerunt, et nobis suis
posteris prodiderunt. XXXI. 84. Est, est profecto illa vis:
neque in his corporibus atque in hac imbecillitate nostra
inest quiddam quod vigeat et sentiat, et non inest in hoc
tanto naturae tam praeclaro motu. Nisi forte idcirco non
putant, quia non apparat nec cernitur: proinde quasi nostram
ipsam mentem qua sapimus, qua providemus, qua haec ipsa
agimus ac dicimus, videre aut plane qualis aut ubi sit sentire
possimus. Ea vis igitur ipsa, quae saepe incredibilis huic
urbi felicitates atque opes attulit, illam perniciem extinxit
ac sustulit; cui primum mentem injeicit, ut vi irritare ferro-
que lacessere fortissimum virum auderet, vincereturque ab
e, quem si vicisset habiturus esset impunitatem et licentiam
sempiternam.
85. Non est humano consilio, ne mediocri quidem, judices, deorum immortaliium cura, res illa perfecta. Religiones me hercule ipsae, quae illam beluam cadere viderunt, commosse se videntur, et jus in illo suum retinuisse. Vos enim jam, Albani tumuli atque luci, vos, inquam, imploro atque ob-testor; vosque, Albanorum obturata arae, sacrorum populi Romani sociae et aequales, quas ille praeceps amentia, caesis prostratisque sanctissimis lucis, substructionum insanis molibus oppresserat. Vestrae tum [arae] vestrae religiones viguerunt; vestra vis valuit, quam ille omni scelere polluerat. Tuque ex tuo edito monte, Latiaris sancte Juppiter, cujus ille lacus, nemora finisque saepe omni nefario stupro et scelere macularat, aliquando ad eum poenientium oculos aperuisti. Vobis illae, vobis vestro in conspectu sera, sed justae tamen et debitae poenae solutae sunt. 86. Nisi forte hoc etiam casu factum esse dicemus, ut ante ipsum sacrarium Bonae deae, quod est in fundo T. Sergi Galli, in primis honesti et ornati adolescentis, ante ipsum, inquam, Bonam deam, cum proelium commisisset, primum illud volnus acciperet, quo taeterrimam mortem obiret; ut non absolutus judicio illo nefario videretur, sed ad hanc insignem poenam reservatus. XXXII. Nec vero non eadem ira deorum hanc ejus satellitibus iniectam amen-tiam, ut sine imaginibus, sine cantu atque ludis, sine exsequis, sine lamentis, sine laudationibus, sine funere, oblitus cruore et luto, spoliatus illius supremi diei celebritate, cui cedere intimes etiam solent, ambureretur abjectus. Non fuisse credo fas clarissimorum virorum formas illi taeterrimo parricideae aliud decoris adferre, neque ullo in loco potius mortem ejus laceri quam in quo vita esset damnata.

Too Long had Clodius Vexed the Republic.

87. Dura (me dius fidius) mihi jam Fortuna populi Romani et crudelis videbatur, quae tot annos illum in hanc rem publicam insultare pateretur. Polluerat stupro sanc-

It was the Gods that Urged him on to his Doom.

Defence of Milo.

His Crimes had Become Intolerable.

90. An ille praetor, ille vero consul, — si modo haec templa atque ipsa moenia stare eo vivo tam diu et consulatum ejus exspectare potuissent, — ille denique vivus mali nihil fecisset, qui mortuus, uno ex suis satellitibus [Sex. Clodio] duce, curiam incenderit? Quo quid miserius, quid acerbius, quid luctuosius vidimus? Templum sanctitatis, amplitudinis, mentis, consili publici, caput urbis, aram sociorum, portum omnium gentium, sedem ab universo populo concessam uni ordini, inflammari, exscindi, funestari? neque id fieri a multitudine imperita — quamquam esset miserum id ipsum — sed ab uno? Qui cum tantum ausus sit ustor pro mortuo, quid signifer pro vivo non esset ausus? In curiam potissimum abjecit, ut eam mortuus incenderet, quam vivus everterat. 91. Et sunt qui de via Appia que-rantur, taceant de curia! et qui ab eo spirante forum putent potuisse defendi, cujus non restiterit cadaveri curia! Excitate, excitate ipsum, si potestis, a mortuis. Frangetis impetum vivi, cujus vix sustinetis furias inseptuli? Nisi vero sustinuistis eos qui cum facibus ad curiam cucurrerunt, cum falcibus ad Castoris, cum gladiis toto foro volitarunt. Caedi vidistis populum Romanum, contionem gladiis disturbari, cum audiretur silentio M. Caelius, tribunus plebis, vir et in re publica fortissimus, et in suscepta causa firmissimus, et bonorum voluntati et auctoritati senatus deditus, et in hac Milonis sive invidia sive fortuna singulari, divina et incredi-bili fide.

Milo Deserves the Compassion of the Judges.

XXXIV. 92. Sed jam satis multa de causa: extra causam etiam nimis fortasse multa. Quid restat nisi ut orem ob-testerque vos, judices, ut eam misericordiam tribuatis fortissimo viro, quam ipse non implorat, ego etiam repugnante hoc et imploro et exposco? Nolite, si in nostro omnium
fletu nullam lacrimam aspexitis Milonis, si voltum semper eundem, si vocem, si orationem stabilem ac non mutatam videtis, hoc minus ei parere: haud scio an multo sit etiam adjuvandus magis. Etenim si in gladiatoriis pugnis et infimi generis hominum condicione atque fortuna timidos atque supplices et ut vivere liceant obsecrantis etiam odisse solemus, fortis atque animosos et se acriter ipsos morti offerentis servare cupimus, eorumque nos magis miseret qui nostram misericordiam non requirunt quam qui illam efflagiant, — quanto hoc magis in fortissimis civibus facere debemus?

He Bids Farewell to the Ungrateful City.

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

Calmly Resigned, he Appeals to the Judgment of Posterity.

XXXV. 95. Nec vero haec, judices, ut ego nunc, flens,
sed hoc eodem loquitur voltu quo videtis. Negat enim,
negat ingratis civibus fecisse se quae fecerit; timidis et 5
omnia circumsipicientibus pericula non negat. Plebem et
infimam multituidinem, quae P. Clodio duce fortunis vestris
imminebat, eam, quo tutior esset vestra vita, se fecisse
commemorat ut non modo virtute flecteret, sed etiam tribus
suis patrimonii deleniret; nec timet ne, cum plebem mune-
ribus placarit, vos non conciliarit meritis in rem publicam
singularibus. Senatus erga se benevolentiam temporibus
his ipsis saepe esse spectam, vestras vero et vestrorum
ordinum occurrence, studia, sermones, quemcumque cur-
sum fortuna dederit, se secum ablaturum esse dicit. 96. 15
Meminit etiam sibi vocem praeconis modo defuisse, quam
minime desiderarit; populi vero cunctis suffragiis, quod
unum cupierit, se consulem declaratum: nunc denique, si
haec contra se sintutura, sibi facinoris suspicionem, non
facti crimen obstare. Addit haec, quae certe vera sunt: 20
fortis et sapientis viros non tam praemia sequi solere recte
factorum, quam ipsa recte facta; se nihil in vita nisi praec-
clarissime fecisse, si quidem nihil sit praestabilius viro quam
periculis patriam liberare; beatos esse quibus ea res honoris
fuerit a suis civibus, 97. nec tamen eos miseris qui bene-
25 ficio civis suos vicerint; sed tamen ex omnibus praemisis
virtutis, si esset habenda ratio praemiorum, amplissimum
esse praemium gloriam: esse hanc unam quae brevitate
vitae posteritatis memoria consolareetur; quae efficeret ut
abentes adessemus, mortui viveremus; hanc denique esse, 30
cujus gradibus etiam in caelum homines viderentur ascen-
dere. 98. 'De me,' inquit, 'semper populus Romanus,
semper omnes gentes loquentur, nulla umquam obmutescet vetustas. Quin hoc tempore ipso, cum omnes a meis inimi-
cis faces invidia meae subiciantur, tamen omni in hominum
coe tu gratiis agendis et gratulationibus habendis et omni
5 sermone celebramur.' Omitto Etruriae festos et actos et
institutos dies: centesima lux est haec ab interitu P. Clodi,
et (opinor) altera. Qua fines imperi populi Romani sunt,
ea non solum fama jam de illo, sed etiam laetitia peragravit.
Quam ob rem 'Ubi corpus hoc sit non,' inquit, 'laboro, quo-
10 niam omnibus in terris et jam versatur et semper habitabit
nominis mei gloria.'

Milo's Cause is Cicero's own.

XXXVI. 99. Haec tu mecum saepe his absentibus, sed
isdem audientibus haec ego tecum, Milo: 'Te quidem, cum
15 isto animo es, satis laudare non possum; sed, quo est ista
magis divina virtus, eo majore a te dolore divellor. Nec
vero, si mihi eriperis, reliqua est illa tamen ad consolandum
querella, ut eis irasci possim, a quibus tantum volnus acce-
pero. Non enim inimici mei te mihi eripient, sed amicissimi;
non male aliquando de me meriti, sed semper optime.'

20 Nullum umquam, judices, mihi tantum dolorem inuretis —
etsi quis potest esse tantus? — sed ne hunc quidem ipsum,
ut obliviscar quanti me semper feceritis. Quae si vos cepit
oblivio, aut si in me aliquid offendistis, cur non id meo
capite potius luitur quam Milonis? Praeclare enim vixero,
25 si quid mihi acciderit prius quam hoc tantum mali videro.
100. Nunc me una consolatio sustentat, quod tibi, T. Anni,
nullum a me amoris, nullum studi, nullum pietatis officium
defuit. Ego inimicitias potentium pro te appetivi; ego
meum saepe corpus et vitam objeci armis inimicorum
tuorum; ego me plurimis pro te supplicem abjeci; bona,
fortunas meas ac liberorum meorum in communionem
tuorum temporum contuli: hoc denique ipso die, si quae
vis est parata, si quae dimicatio capitis futura, deposco. Quid jam restat? Quid habeo quod faciam pro tuis in me meritis, nisi ut eam fortunam, quaecumque erit tua, ducam meam? Non recuso, non abnuo; vosque obsecro, judices, ut vestra beneficia, quae in me contulistis, aut in hujus salute augeatis, aut in ejusdem exitio occasura esse videatis.

His Exile will be a Calamity to the Defenders of Rome.

ei per quos essem restitutus? Nolite, obseco vos, acerbiorem mihi pati reditum esse, quam fuerit ille ipse discessus. Nam qui possum putare me restitutum esse, si distrahari ab his, per quos restitutus sum?

Happy the Country that Receives him!

5 XXXVIII. Utinam di immortales fecissent — pace tua, patria, dixerim; metuo enim ne scelerate dicam in te quod pro Milone dicam pie — utinam P. Clodius non modo viveret, sed etiam praetor, consul, dictator esset, potius quam hoc spectaculum viderem! 104. O di immortales! fortet et a vobis, judices, conservandum virum! 'Minime, minime,' inquit. 'Immo vero poenas ille debitas luerit: nos subeamus, si ita necesse est, non debitas.' Hicine vir, patriae natus, usquam nisi in patria morietur? aut, si forte, pro patria? Hujus vos animi monumenta retinebitis, corporis in Italia nullum sepulcrum esse patiemin? Hunc sua quisquam sententia ex hac urbe expellet, quem omnes urbes expulsum a vobis ad se vocabunt? 105. O terram illam beatam, quae hunc virum exceperit: hanc ingratam, si ejecerit; miseram, si amiserit!

Closing Appeal to the Court.

20 Sed finis sit: neque enim prae lacrimis jam loqui possum, et hic se lacrimis defendi vetat. Vos oro obtestorque, judices, ut in sententiis ferendis, quod sentietis id audeatis. Vestram virtutem, justitiam, fidem, mihi credite, is maxime probabit, qui in judicibus legendis optimum et sapientissimum et fortissimum quemque elegit.
CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR.
(Bust in the Museum of the Louvre.)
THE PARDON OF MARCELLUS.

(Pro M. Marcello.)

B.C. 46.

Marcus Claudius Marcellus (consul, B.C. 51) had been an honest but active and bitter partisan of the Senate in the struggle which finally broke out in civil war. It was he who introduced the several decrees which set a limit to Caesar's power and put him in the attitude of a public enemy. Even after the defeat at Pharsalia, and the death of Pompey, he refused to make terms with the victor, and remained in voluntary exile at Mitylene. When, contrary to the general fear, no massacre or proscription followed Caesar's victory, the friends of Marcellus were encouraged to hope for a full pardon; and, in the summer of B.C. 46, at a meeting of the Senate, Caesar was openly entreated in his behalf. In reply, the dictator reminded the senators of the intense and persistent hostility of Marcellus; but added that he would not stand in the way if the Senate desired his restoration. The senators were accordingly called on for the expression of their wishes; and, when it came to Cicero's turn, he expressed the formal thanks of the body in the following speech. The oration is remarkable—especially in contrast to the language which Cicero used two years later—for
its tone of eulogy in regard to Cæsar, and for the hope it expresses
of an era of good feeling and a restored republic.

Marcellus set out for Rome, but never arrived. He was assassinated
at the Piræus, and buried in the Academy near Athens.

Cicero’s Long Silence Broken.

DIUTURNI silenti, patres conscripti, quo eram his tem-
poribus usus — non timore aliquo, sed partim dolore,
partim verucundia — finem hodiernus dies attulit, idemque
initium quae vellem quaeque sentirem meo pristino more
dicendi. Tantam enim mansuetudinem, tam inusitam
inauditamque clementiam, tantum in summa potestate re-
rum omnium modum, tam denique incredibilem sapientiam
ac paene divinam, tacitus praeterire nullo modo possum.

2. M. enim Marcello vobis, patres conscripti, reique publi-
icae reddito, non illius solum, sed etiam meam vocem et au-
toritatem et vobis et rei publicae conservatam ac restitutam
puto. Dolebam enim, patres conscripti, et vehementer
angebar, virum tales, cum in eadem causa in qua ego
fuisset, non in eadem esse fortuna; nec mihi persuadere
poteram, nec fas esse ducebam, versari me in nostro vetere
curriculo, illo aemulo atque imitatore studiorum ac laborum
meorum, quasi quodam socio a me et comite; distracto.

Cæsar’s Pardon of Marcellus an Earnest of a Restored Republic.

Ergo et mihi meae pristinae vitae consuetudinem, C.
Caesar, interclusam aperuisti, et his omnibus ad bene de
[omni] re publica sperandum quasi signum aliquod sustu-
listi. 3. Intellectum est enim mihi quidem in multis, et
maxime in me ipso, sed paulo ante [in] omnibus, cum
M. Marcellum senatui reique publicae concessisti, com-
memoratis praesertim offensionibus, te auctoritatem hujus
ordinis dignitatemque rei publicae tuis vel doloribus vel
suspicionibus anteferre. Ille quidem fructum omnis ante
actae vitae hodierno die maximum cepit, cum summo consensu senatus, tum judicio tuo gravissimo et maximo. Ex quo profecto intellegis quanta in dato beneficio sit laus, cum in accepto sit tanta gloria. Est vero fortunatus ille, cujus ex salute non minor paene ad omnis quam ad ipsum 5 ventura sit laetitia pervenerit. Quod quidem ei merito atque optimo jure contigit. Quis enim est illo aut nobilitate aut probitate aut optimarum artium studio aut innocentiæ aut ullo laudis genere praestantis?

This is the Greatest of Caesar's Deeds.

II. Nullius tantum flumen est ingeni, nullius dicendi aut 10 scribendi tanta vis, tanta copia, quae non dicam exornare, sed enarrare, C. Caesar, res tuas gestas possit. Tamen adfirmo, et hoc pace dicam tua, nullam in his esse laudem ampliorem quam eam quam hodierno die consecutus es. 5 Soleo saepe ante oculos ponere, idque libenter crebris usurpare sermonibus, omnis nostrorum imperatorum, omnis exterarum gentium potentissimorumque populorum, omnis clarissimorum regum res gestas, cum tuis nec contentionum magnitudine nec numero proeliorum nec varietate regionum nec celeritate conficiendi nec dissimilitudine bellorum posse conferri; nec vero disjunctissimas terras citius passibus cujusquam potuisse peragrari, quam tuis non dicam cursibus, sed victoriis lustratae sunt. 6 Quae quidem ego nisi ita magna esse fatear, ut ea vix cujusquam mens aut cogitatio capere possit, amens sim: sed tamen sunt alia majora. 25 Nam bellicas laudes solent quidam extenuare verbis, easque detrahere ducibus, communicare cum multis, ne propriae sint imperatorum. Et certe in armis militum virtus, locorum opportunitas, auxilia sociorum, classes, commeatus multum juvunt: maximam vero partem quasi suo jure Fortuna 30 sibi vindicat, et quicquid prospere gestum est, id paene omne dicit suum. 7 At vero hujus gloriae, C. Caesar,
quam es paulo ante adeptus, socium habes neminem: totum hoc quantumcumque est (quod certe maximum est) totum est, inquam, tuum. Nihil sibi ex ista laude centurio, nihil praefectus, nihil cohors, nihil turma decerpit: quin etiam illa ipsa rerum humanarum domina, Fortuna, in istius societatem gloriae se non offert: tibi cedit; tuam esse totam et propriam fatetur. Numquam enim tementias cum sapientia commiscetur, neque ad consilium casus admittitur.

*His Other Exploits were Glorious Victories.*


*This is the Conquest of Himself.*

25 At vero cum aliquid clementer, mansuete, juste, moderate, sapienter factum—in iracundia praesertim, quae est inimica consilio, et in victoria, quae natura insolens et superba est—audimus aut legimus, quo studio incendimur, non modo in gestis rebus, sed etiam in fictis, ut eos saepe, quos numquam vidimus, diligamus! 10. Te vero, quem praesentem intuemur, cujus mentem sensusque et os cernimus, ut, quicquid
belli fortuna reliquum rei publicae fecerit, id esse salvum velis, quibus laudibus efferemus? quibus studiis proseque-
mur? qua benevolentia complectemur? Parietes (me dius
fidius) ut mihi videtur hujus curiae tibi gratias agere ges-
tiunt, quod brevi tempore futura sit illa auctoritas in his
majorum suorum et suis sedibus. IV. Equidem cum C.
Marcelli, viri optimi et commemorabili pietate praediti,
lacrimas modo vobiscum viderem, omnium Marcellorum
meum pectus memoria obfudit, quibus tu etiam mortuis,
M. Marcello conservato, dignitatem suam reddidisti, nobi-
lissimamque familiam jam ad paucos redactam paene ab
interitu vindicasti.

He Shares this Conquest with No One.

11. Hunc tu igitur diem tuis maximis et innumerabilibus
gratulationibus jure antepones. Haec enim res unius est
propria C. Caesaris: ceterae duce te gestae magnae illae
quidem, sed tamen multo magnoque comitatu. Hujus
autem rei tu idem es et dux et comes: quae quidem tanta
est, ut tropaeis et monumentis tuis adlatura finem sit aetas,
—nihil est enim opere et manu factum, quod non [ali-
quando] conficiat et consumat vetustas:—12. at haec [tua
justitia et lenitas animi] florescet cotidie magis, ita ut quan-
tum tuis operibus diuturnitas detrahet, tantum adferat laudi-
bus. Et ceteros quidem omnis victores bellorum civilium
jam ante aequitate et misericordia viceras: hodierno vero
die te ipsum vicisti. Vereor ut hoc, quod dicam, perinde
intellegi possit auditum atque ipse cogitans sentio: ipsam
victoriam vicisse videris, cum ea quae illa erat adepta victis
remisisti. Nam cum ipsius victoriae condicione omnes victi
occidissemus, clementiae tuae judicio conservati sumus.
Recte igitur unus invictus es, a quo etiam ipsius victoriae
condicio visque devicta est.

Peace has Ever been Caesar's Aim.

14. Quo quidem in bello semper de pace audiendo putavi, semperque dolui non modo pacem, sed etiam oratio- nem civium pacem flagitantium repudiari. Neque enim ego illa nec ulla umquam secutus sum arma civilia; sem- perque mea consilia pacis et togae socia, non belli atque armorum fuerunt. Hominem sum secutus privato consilio, non publico; tantumque apud me grati animi fidelis memori- a valuit, ut nulla non modo cupiditate, sed ne spe quidem, prudens et sciens tamquam ad interitum ruere voluntar- rium. 15. Quod quidem meum consilium minime obscurum fuit. Nam et in hoc ordine integra re multa de pace dixi, et in ipso bello eadem etiam cum capitis mei periculo sensi. 25 Ex quo nemo jam erit tam injustus existimator rerum, qui dubitet quae Caesaris de bello voluntas fuerit, cum pacis auctores conservandos statim censuerit, ceteris fuerit irator. Atque id minus mirum fortasse tum, cum esset incertus exitus et ancesp fortuna belli: qui vero victor pacis auctores diliget, is profecto declarat se maluisse non dimicare quam vincere.
His Clemency in the Hour of Triumph.

VI. 16. Atque hujus quidem rei M. Marcellum sum testis. Nostri enim sensus ut in pace semper, sic tum etiam in bello congruebant. Quotiens ego eum et quanto cum dolore vidi, cum insolentiam certorum hominum tum etiam ipsius victoriae ferocitatem extimescentem! Quo gratior tua liberalitas, C. Caesar, nobis, qui illa vidimus, debet esse. Non enim jam causae sunt inter se, sed victoriae comparandae. 17. Vidimus tuam victoriam proeliorum exitu terminatam: gladium vagina vacuum in urbe non vidimus. Quos amimus cives, eos Martis vis perculit, non ira victoriae; ut dubitare debeat nemo quin multos, si fieri posset, C. Caesar ab inferis excitaret, quoniam ex eadem acie conservat quos potest. Alterius vero partis nihil amplius dicam quam (id quod omnes verebamur) nimis iracundam futuram fuisse victoriam. 18. Quidam enim non modo armatis, sed interdum etiam otiosis minabantur; nec quid quisque sensisset, sed ubi fuisset cogitandum esse dicebant: ut mihi quidem videantur di immortales, etiam si poenas a populo Romano ob aliquod delictum expetiverunt, qui civile bellum tantum et tam luctuosum excitaverunt, vel placati jam vel satiati aliquando, omnem spem salutis ad clementiam victoris et sapientiam contulisse.

Let Caesar Continue in his Noble Moderation.

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

He has Nothing to Fear from Marcellus.

VII. 21. Nunc venio ad gravissimam querelam et atrocissimam suspicionem tuam, quae non tibi ipsi magis quam cum omnibus civibus tum maxime nobis, qui a te conservati sumus, providenda est: quam etsi spero falsam esse, tamen numquam extenuabo verbis. Tua enim cautio nostra cautio est, ut si in alterutro peccandum sit, malim videri nimirum timidus quam parum prudens. Sed quisnam est iste tam demens? De tuisne?—tametsi qui magis sunt tui quam quibus tu salutem insperantibus reddidisti?—an ex hoc numero, qui una tecum fuerunt? Non est credibilis tantus in ullo furor, ut quo duce omnia summa sit adeptus, hujus vitam non anteponat suae. An si nihil tui cogitant sceleris, cavendum est ne quid inimici? Qui? omnes enim, qui fuerunt, aut sua pertinacia vitam amiserunt, aut tua misericordia retinuerunt; ut aut nulli supersint de inimicis, aut qui fuerunt sint amicissimi. 22. Sed tamen cum in animis hominum tantae latebrae sint et tanti recessus, augeamus sane suspicionem tuam; simul enim augebimus diligentiam. Nam quis est omnium tam ignarus rerum, tam rudis in re publica, tam nihil umquam nec de sua nec de communi salute cogitans, qui non intellegat tua salute contineri suam, et ex unius tua vita pendere omnium? Equidem de te dies noctisque (ut debeo) cogitans, casus dumtaxat humanos et incertos eventus valetudinis et naturae communis fragilitatem extimesco;
doleoque, cum res publica immortalis esse debeat, eam in unius mortalis anima consistere. 23. Si vero ad humanos casus incertosque motus valetudinis sceleris etiam accedit insidiarumque consensio, quem deum, si cupiat, posse opitulari rei publicae credamus?

The Wounds of War must be Healed.

VIII. Omnia sunt excitanda tibi, C. Caesar, uni, quae jacere sentis, belli ipsius impetu, quod necesse fuit, perculsa atque prostrata: constituen, judicia, revocanda fides, comprimendae libidines, propaganda suboles: omnia, quae dilapsa jam difflexerunt, severis legibus vincienda sunt. 10

24. Non fuit recusandum in tanto civili bello, tanto animorum ardore et armorum, quin quassata res publica, quicumque belli eventus fuisset, multa perderet et ornamenta dignitatis et praesidia stabilitatis suae; multaque uterque dux faceret armatus, quae idem togatus fieri prohibuisset. 15 Quae quidem tibi nunc omnia belli volnera sananda sunt, quibus praeter te nemo mederi potest. 25. Itaque illam tuam praeclarissimam et sapientissimam vocem invitum audivi: 'Satis diu vel naturae vixi vel gloriae.' Satis, si ita vis, fortasse naturae, addo etiam, si placet, gloriae: at, 20 quod maximum est, patriae certe parum. Qua re omitte istam, quae, doctorem hominum in contemnenda morte prudentiam: noli nostro periculo esse sapiens. Saepe enim venit ad auris meas te idem istud nimis crebro dicere, tibi satis te vixisse. Credo: sed tum id audirem, si tibi soli 25 viveres, aut si tibi etiam soli natus esses. Omnium salutem civium cunctamque rem publicam res tuae gestae complexae sunt: tantum abes a perfectione maximorum operum, ut fundamenta nondum quae cogitas jeceris. Hic tu modum vitae tuae non salute rei publicae, sed aequitate animi 30 definies? Quid, si istud ne gloriae tuae quidem satis est? cujus te esse avidissimum, quamvis sis sapiens, non negabis.
26. Parumne igitur, inquies, magna relinquemus? Immo vero aliis quamvis multis satis, tibi uni parum. Quicquid est enim, quamvis amplum sit, id est parum tum, cum est aliquid amplius. Quod si rerum tuarum immortalium, C. Caesar, hic exitus futurus fuit, ut devictis adversariis rem publicam in eo statu relinqueres in quo nunc est, vide, quae 5 so, ne tua divina virtus admirationis plus sit habitura quam gloriae: si quidem gloria est inlustris ac pervagata magnorum vel in suos vel in patriam vel in omne genus hominum fama meritorum.

Caesar's Work not Done till the State is Restored.

IX. 27. Haec igitur tibi reliqua pars est: hic restat actus, in hoc elaborandum est, ut rem publicam constituas, eaque tu in primis summa tranquillitate et otio perfruare: tum te, si voles, cum et patriae quod debes solveris, et naturam ipsum expleveris satietye vivendi, satis diu vixisse dico. Quid est enim [omnino] hoc ipsum diu, in quo est aliquid extremum? quod cum venit, omnis voluptas praeferita pro nihil est quia postea nulla est futura. Quamquam iste tuus animus numquam his angustiis, quas natura nobis ad vivendum dedit, contentus fuit: semper immortalitatis amore flagravit. 28. Nec vero haec tua vita ducenda est, quae corpore et spiritu continetur. Illa, inquam, illa vita est tua, quae vigebit memoria saeculorum omnium, quam posteritas alet, quam ipsa aeternitas semper tuebitur. Huic tu inser-

vias, huic te ostentes oportet, quae quidem quae miretur jam pridem multa habet: nunc etiam quae laudet exspectat. Obstupescent posteri certe imperia, provincias, Rhenum, Oceanum, Nilum, pugnas innumerabilis, incredibilis victorias, monimenta, munera, triumphos audientes et legentes tuos.
Only Then will his Fame be Secure.

29. Sed nisi haec urbs stabilita tuis consiliis et institutis erit, vagabitur modo tuum nomen longe atque late: sedem stabilem et domicilium certum non habebit. Erit inter eos etiam qui nascentur, sicut inter nos fuit, magna dissensio, cum aliis laudibus ad caelum res tuas gestas efferent, alii fortasse alicquid requirant, idque vel maximum, nisi belli civilis incendium salute patriae restinxeris, ut illud fati fuisse videatur, hoc consili. Servi igitur eis etiam judicibus, qui multis post saeculis de te judicabunt, et quidem haud scio an incorruptius quam nos. Nam et sine amore et sine cupiditate et rursus sine odio et sine invidia judicabunt. 30. Id autem etiam si tum ad te, ut quidam falso putant, non pertinebit, nunc certe pertinet esse te talem, ut tuas laudes obscuratur nulla umquam sit oblivio.

The Civil War is Finished.

X. Diversae voluntates civium fuerunt, distractaeque sententiae. Non enim consiliis solum et studiis, sed armis etiam et castris dissidebamus. Erat enim obscuritas quaedam; erat certamen inter clarissimos duces: multi dubitabant quid optimum esset, multi quid sibi expediret, multi quid deceret, non nulli etiam quid liceret. 31. Perfuncta res publica est hoc misero fatalique bello: vicit is, qui non fortuna inflammaret odium suum, sed bonitate leniret; neque omnis quibus iratus esset, eosdem [etiam] exsilio aut morte dignos judicaret. Arma ab aliis posita, ab aliis erepta sunt. Ingratus est injustusque civis, qui, armorum periculo liberatus, animum tamen retinet armatum; ut etiam ille melior sit qui in acie cecidit, qui in causa animam profudit. Quae enim pertinacia quibusdam, eadem aliis constantia videri potest. 32. Sed jam omnis fracta dissensio est armis, extincta aequitate victoris: restat ut omnes unum velint, qui 30
modo habent aliquid non solum sapientiae, sed etiam sanitatis. Nisi te, C. Caesar, salvo, et in ista sententia qua cum antea tum Hodie vel maxime usus es manente, salvi esse non possumus. Qua re omnes te, qui haec salva esse volumus, et hortamur et obsecramus, ut vitae tuae et saluti consulas; omnesque tibi, ut pro aliis etiam loquar quod de me ipse sentio, quoniam subesse aliquid putas quod cavendum sit, non modo excubias et custodias, sed etiam laterum nostorum oppositus et corporum pollicemur.

Boundless Gratitude Due to Caesar.

10 XI. 33. Sed, ut unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio,—maximas tibi omnes gratias agimus, C. Caesar, majores etiam habemus. Nam omnes idem sentiunt, quod ex omnium precibus et lacrimis sentire potuisti: sed quia non est omnibus stantibus necesse dicere, a me certe dici volunt, cui necesse est quodam modo, et quod fieri dect — M. Marcello a te huic ordini populoque Romano et rei publicae reddito—fieri id intellego. Nam laetari omnis non de unius solum, sed de communi omnium salute sentio.

34. Quod autem summae benevolentiae est, quae mea erga illum omnibus semper nota fuit, ut vix C. Marcello, optimo et amantissimo fratri, praeter eum quidem cederem nemini, cum id sollicitudine, cura, labore tam diu praestiterim, quam diu est de illius salute dubitatum, certe hoc tempore, magnis curis, molestiis, doloribus liberatus, praestare debeo. Itaque, 25 C. Caesar, sic tibi gratias ago, ut omnibus me rebus a te non conservato solum, sed etiam ornato, tamen ad tua in me unum innumerabilia merita, quod fieri jam posse non arbitrabar, maximus hoc tuo facto cumulus accesserit.
PLEA FOR LIGARIUS.

(Pro Q. Ligario.)

B.C. 46.

QUINTUS LIGARIUS, in the first year of the Civil War, had held a subordinate position in Africa, under the Pompeian general, P. Attius Varus. In this capacity it had fallen to him to prevent the landing of L. Ælius Tubero, whom the Senate had sent to take command in Africa, but to whom Varus refused to give up the post. When the war was over, Cæsar spared the life of Ligarius, but kept him in exile, until a personal application for his recall was made by his brother, T. Ligarius. Quintus Tubero (afterwards a distinguished jurist) came forward to oppose this, on the ground that Ligarius had not merely taken sides in the Civil War, but had stood with Juba and the foreign enemies of Rome against his native country. The case was argued in the Forum before Cæsar himself, sitting in judgment as Dictator. With characteristic magnanimity, Cæsar gave Ligarius a full pardon. This Ligarius requited, a year and a half later, by joining in the plot for his murder.

Though the case of Ligarius is of no importance in itself, the speech of Cicero in his defence ranks among the first of his orations in rhetorical merit, and is interesting, besides, for the glimpse it gives of the state of feeling in Rome during Cæsar’s dictatorship.
A Strange Charge, Forsooth, is this against Ligarius.

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

Ligarius Went to Africa in Time of Peace.

Q. enim Ligarius, cum esset nulla belli suspicio, legatus in Africam [cum] C. Considio prefectus est. Qua in legatione et civibus et sociis ita se probavit, ut decedens Considius provincia satis facere hominibus non posset, si quemquam alium provinciae praefecisset. Itaque Ligarius, cum diu recusans nihil profecisset, provinciam accepit invitus: cui sic praeefuit in pace, ut et civibus et sociis gratissima esset ejus integritas ac fides. 3. Bellum subito exarsit, quod qui erant in Africa ante audierunt geri quam parari. Quo audito, partim cupiditate inconsiderata, partim caeco quodam timore, primo salutis, post etiam studi sui quaerent bant aliquem ducem; cum Ligarius, domum spectans, ad
suos redire cupiens, nullo se implicari negotio passus est. Interim P. Attius Varus, qui praetor Africam obtinuerat, Uticam venit. Ad eum statim concursum est. Atque ille non mediocri cupiditate adripuit imperium, — si illud imperium esse potuit, quod ad privatum clamore multitudinis imperitae, nullo publico consilio, deferebatur. 4. Itaque Ligarius, qui omne tale negotium cuperet effugere, paulum adventu Vari conquievit.

His Remaining there a Plain Necessity.

II. Adhuc C. Caesar, Q. Ligarius omni culpa vacat. Domo est egressus non modo nullum ad bellum, sed ne ad 10 minimam quidem suspicionem belli: legatus in pace profectus est: in provincia pacatissima ita se gessit, ut ei pacem esse expediret. Profectio certe animum tuum non debet offendere: num igitur remansio? Muito minus. Nam profectio voluntatem habuit non turpem, remansio necessi- 15 tatem etiam honestam. Ergo haec duo tempora carent crimine: unum cum est legatus profectus, alterum, cum ecflagitatus a provincia praepositus Africae est. 5. Tertium tempus est quod post adventum Vari in Africa restitit, quod si est criminosem, necessitatis crimen est, non volun- 20 tatis. An ille, si potuisset ullo modo evadere, Uticae quam Romae, cum P. Attio quam cum concordissimis fratribus, cum alienis esse quam cum suis maluisset? Cum ipsa legatio plena desideri ac sollicitudinis fuisse propter incredibilem quendam fratrum amorem, hic aequo animo esse 25 potuit, belli discidio distractus a fratribus?

Cicero Himself more Guilty than he.

litteris, monumentisque decorandam! cum M. Cicero apud te defendit alium in ea voluntate non fuisset, in qua se ipsum confitetur fuisset; nec tuas tacitas cogitationes extimescit, nec quid tibi de alio audienti de se ipso occurrat reformidat. III. Vide quam non reformidem: vide quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae tuae mihi apud te dicenti oboritur. Quantum potero, voce contendam ut [hoc] populus Romanus exaudiat. 7. Suscepto bello, Caesar, gesto etiam ex parte magna, nulla vi coactus, judicio ac voluntate, ad ea arma profectus sum quae erant sumpta contra te. Apud quem igitur hoc dico? Nempe apud eum, qui, cum hoc sciret, tamen me, ante quam vidit, rei publicae reddidit; qui ad me ex Aegypto litteras misit, ut essem idem qui fuissem; qui cum ipse imperator in toto imperio populi Romani unus esset, esse me alterum passus est; a quo, hoc ipso C. Pansa mihi hunc nuntium perferente, concessos fascis laureatos tenui, quoad tenendos putavi; qui mihi tum denique se salutem putavit reddere, si eam nullis spoliatam ornamentis dedisset. 8. Vide, quaeo, Tubero, ut qui de meo facto non dubitem, de Ligari non audeam confiteri. Atque haec propterea de me dixi, ut mihi Tubero, cum de se eadem dicerem, ignosceret: cujus ego industriae gloriaeque faveo, vel propter propinquam cognitionem, vel quod ejus ingenio studiisque delector, vel quod laudem 25 adulescentis propinqui existimo etiam ad meum aliquem fructum redundare.

Tubero, the Accuser, Took Arms against Caesar.

**Plea for Ligarius.**


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

But Now he Shows Ligarius No Mercy.

Perhaps his Intention is not Bloodthirsty.

V. 'Ego vero istud non postulo,' inquies. Ita me her-
cule existimo, Tubero. Novi enim te, novi, patrem, novi
domum nomenque vestrum; studia generis ac familiae ves-
trae virtutis, humanitatis, doctrinæ, plurimarum artium
5 atque optimarum, nota mihi sunt. 13. Itaque certo scio
vos non petere sanguinem, sed parum attenditis. Res enim
eo spectat, ut ea poena, in qua adhuc Q. Ligarius est, non
videamini esse contenti. Quae est igitur alia praeter mor-
tem? Si enim est in exsilio, sicuti est, quid amplius pos-
10 tulatis? An, ne ignoscatur? Hoc vero multo acerbius
multoque est durius. Quod nos [domi] petimus precibus,
lacrimis, strati ad pedes, non tam nostrae causæ fidentes
quam hujus humanitati, id ne impetremus oppugnabis, et in
nostrum fletum inrumpes, et nos jacentis ad pedes suppli-
15 cum voce prohibebis?

But his Action is Inhuman.

14. Si, cum hoc domi faceremus, — quod et fecimus et, ut
spero, non frustra fecimus, — tu repente inruisses et clamare
cœpisses: 'C. Caesar, cave ignoscas, cave te fratrum pro
fratris salute obsecrantium misereat,' nonne omnem huma-
20 nitatem exuisses? Quanto hoc durius, quod nos domi
petimus, id te in foro oppugnare, et in tali miseria multo-
rum perfugium misericordiae tollere! Dicam plane, Caesar,
quod sentio. 15. Si in [hac] tanta tua fortuna lenitas tanta
non esset, quam tu per te, per te inquam, obtines,—intel-
25 lego quid loquar,—acerbissimo luctu redundaret ista victo-
ria. Quam multi enim essent de victoribus qui te crudem
esse vellent, cum etiam de victis repcriantur! quam multi
qui, cum a te ignosci nemini vellent, impedirent clementiam
tuam, cum etiam hi, quibus ipse ignovisti, nolint te esse in
30 alios misericordem! 16. Quod si probare Caesari possemus
in Africa Ligarium omnino nonuisse, si honesto et misericondii mendacio saluti civi calamitoso esse vellemus, tamen hominis non esset, in tanto discrimine et periculo civis, refellere et redarguere nostrum mendacium; et, si esset alicujus, ejus certe non esset, qui in eadem causa et fortuna fuisset. Sed tamen aliud est errare Caesarem nolle, aliud nolle miseri. Tunc diceres, 'Caesar, cave credas: fuit in Africa, tuit arma contra te.' Nunc quid dicis? 'Cave ignoscas.' Haec nec hominis nec ad hominem vox est: qua qui apud te, C. Caesar, utitur, suam citius abiciet humanitatem quam extorquabit tuum.

Cæsar has Never Held his Opponents Criminal.

esse cupiebas, idne agebas, ut tibi cum sceleratis, an ut cum bonis civibus conveniret? 19. Mihi vero, Caesar, tua in me maxima merita tanta certe non viderentur, si me ut sceleratum a te conservatum putarem. Quo modo autem tu de re publica bene meritus esses, cum tot sceleratos incolumi dignitate esse voluisses? Secessionem tu illam existimavisti, Caesar, initio, non bellum; neque hostile odium, sed civile discidium, utrisque cupientibus rem publicam salvam, sed partim consiliis, partim studiis a communi utilitate aberrantibus. Principum dignitas erat paene par, non par fortasse eorum qui sequebantur: causa tum dubia, quod erat aliquid in utraque parte quod probari posset; nunc melior ea judicanda est, quam etiam di adjuverunt. Cognita vero clementia tua, quis non eam victoriam probet, in qua occiderit nemo nisi armatus?

Even Tubero is Less Excusable than Ligarius.

Plea for Ligarius.


Tubero Went to Africa in Pompey's Behalf.

quem detulistis? Nempe ad eum, cujus auctoritatem securi
in societatem belli veneratis. Quod si Caesaris causa in
provinciam veniebatis, ad eum profecto exclusi provincia
venissetis. Venistis ad Pompeium. Quae est ergo apud
5 Caesarem querella, cum eum accusetis, a quo queramini
prohibitos esse vos contra Caesarem gerere bellum? Atque
in hoc quidem vel cum mendacio, si voltis, gloriemini per
me licet, vos provinciam fuisse Caesari tradituros. Etiam
si a Varo et a quibusdam aliis prohibiti estis, ego tamen
10 confiteor culpam esse Ligari, qui vos tantae laudis occasione
privaverit.

His Fidelity to Pompey Is Praiseworthy In Caesars Eyes.

IX. 26. Sed vide, quae, Caesar, constantiam orna-
tissimi viri [Tuberonis], quam ego, quamvis ipse probarem,
ut probo, tamen non commemorarem, nisi a te cognovissem
15 in primis eam virtutem solere laudari. Quae fuit igitur um-
quam in ullo homine tanta constantia? Constantiam dico?
nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere. Quotus enim
istud quisque fecisset, ut, a quibus partibus in dissensione
civili non esset receptus, esset etiam cum crudelitate rejectus,
20 ad eos ipsos rediret? Magni cujusdam animi atque ejus
viri est, quem de suscepta causa propositaque sententia
nulla contumelia, nulla vis, nullum periculum possit depellere.
27. Ut enim cetera paria Tuberoni cum Varo fuissent, —
honos, nobilitas, splendor, ingenium, quae nequaquam
25 fuerunt, — hoc certe praecipuum Tuberonis, quod justo cum
imperio ex senatus consulto in provinciam suam venerat.
Hinc prohibitus non ad Caesarem, ne iratus, non domum,
ne iners, non in aliquam regionem, ne condemnare causam
illum quam secutus erat videretur: in Macedoniam ad Cn.
30 Pompei castra venit, in eam ipsam causam a qua erat
rejectus injuria. 28. Quid? cum ista res nihil commovisset
ejus animum ad quem veneratis, languidiore (credo) studio
Plea for Ligarius.

in causa fuistis: tantum modo in praesidiis eratis, animi vero a causa abhorrebant: an, ut fit in civilibus bellis . . . nec in vobis magis quam in reliquis; omnes enim vincendi studio tenebamur. Pacis equidem semper auctor fui, sed tum sero: erat enim amentis, cum aciem videres, pacem cogitare. Omnes, inquam, vincere volebamus: tu certe praecipue, qui in eum locum veneras, ubi tibi esset pereundum nisi vicisses. Quamquam, ut nunc se res habet, non dubito quin hanc salutem anteponas illi victoriae.

Tubero has been Pardoned.

X. 29. Haec ego non dicerem, Tubero, si aut vos constantiae vestrae aut Caesarem benefici sui paeniteret. Nunc quaero utrum vestras injurias an rei publicae persequamini: si rei publicae, quid de vestra in illa causa perseverantia respondebitis? si vestras, videte ne erretis, qui Caesarem vestris inimicis iratum fore putetis, cum ignoverit suis. 15

Itaque num tibi videor in causa Ligari esse occupatus? num de ejus facto dicere? Quicquid dixi, ad unam sum-mam referri volo, vel humanitatis, vel clementiae, vel misericordiae tuae. 30. Causas, Caesar, egì multas equidem tecum, dum te in foro tenuit ratio honorum tuorum, certe numquam hoc modo: 'Ignoscite, judices: erravit, lapsus est, non putavit; si umquam posthac'—ad parentem sic agi solet: ad judices, 'Non fecit, non cogitavit: falsi testes, factum crimem.' Dic te, Caesar, de facto Ligari judicem esse; quibus in praesidiis fuerit quaere: taceo, ne haec quidem confingo, quae fortasse valerent etiam apud judicem: 'Legatus ante bellum profectus, relictus in pace, bello oppressus, in eo ipso non acerbus, jam est totus animo ac studio tuus.' 35 Ad judicem sic, sed ego apud parentem loquor: 'Erravit, temere fecit, paenitet: ad clementiam tuam confugio, delicii veniam peto, ut ignoscatur oro.' Si nemo impetravit, adrojanter: si plurimi, tu idem fer opem, qui spem dedisti.
Orations of Cicero.

Then why should not Ligarius be Pardoned Also?

31. An sperandi Ligario causa non sit, cum mihi apud te locus sit etiam pro altero deprecandi? Quamquam nec in hac oratione spes est posita causae, nec in eorum studiis qui a te pro Ligario petunt, tui necessarii. XI. Vidi enim et cognovi quid maxime spectares, cum pro alcujuis salute multi laborarent: causas apud te rogantium gratiosiores esse quam voltus; neque te spectare quam tuus esset necessarius is qui te oraret, sed quam illius, pro quo laboraret. Itaque tribuis tu quidem tuis ita multa, ut mihi beatiores illi videantur interdum qui tua liberalitate fruuntur, quam tu ipse, qui illis tam multa concedas. Sed video tamen apud te causas, ut dixi, valere plus quam preces; ab eisque te moveri maxime, quorum justissimum videas dolo- rem in petendo.

Many Friends Desire his Pardon.

15 32. In Q. Ligario conservando multis tu quidem gratum facies necessariis tuis, sed hoc, quaeso, considera, quod soles. Possum fortissimos viros, Sabinos, tibi probatissimos, totumque agrum Sabinum, florem Italiae ac robur rei publicae, proponere. Nosti optimos homines. Animadvertite horum omnium maestitiam et dolorem: hujus T. Brocchi (de quo non dubito quid existimes) lacrimas, squaloremque ipsius et fili vides. 33. Quid de fratribus dicam? Noli, Caesar, putare de unius capite nos agere. Aut tres tibi Ligarii retinendi in civitate sunt, aut tres ex civitate exter-

20 minandi: [nam] quodvis exsiliium his est optatius quam patria, quam domus, quam di penates, uno illo exsulante. Si fraterne, si pie, si cum dolore faciunt, moveant te horum lacrimae, moveat pietas, moveat germanitas: valeat tua vox illa, quae vicit. Te enim dicere audiebamus nos omnis ad-

25 versarios putare, nisi qui nobiscum essent; te omnis qui
Plea for Ligarius.

contra te non essent, tuos. Videsne igitur hunc splendorem omnium, hanc Brocchorum domum, hunc L. Marcium, C. Caesetium, L. Corfidium, hos omnis equites Romanos, qui adsunt veste mutata, non solum notos tibi, verum etiam probatos viros, qui tecum fuerunt? Atque his irascebamus, hos requirabamus, his non nulli etiam minabamur. Conserva igitur tuis suos, ut, quam ad modum cetera quae dicta sunt a te, sic hoc verissimum reperiatur.

His Brothers have Always been Devoted to Caesar.

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

Let Cæsar Show his Customary Clemency.

37. Fac igitur, quod de homine nobilissimo et clarissimo fecisti nuper in curia, nunc idem in foro de optimis et huic omni frequentiae probatissimis fratribus. Ut concessisti illum senatui, sic da hunc populo, cujus voluntatem carissimam semper habuisti; et, si ille dies tibi gloriosissimus, populo Romano gratissimus fuit, noli, obsecro, dubitare, C. Cæsar, similem illi gloriae laudem quam saepissime quae rere. Nihil est tam populare quam bonitas, nulla de virtutibus tuis plurimis nec admirabilior nec gratior misericordia est. 38. Homines enim ad deos nulla re proprius accedunt quam salutem hominibus dando. Nihil habet nec fortuna tua majus quam ut possis, nec natura melius quam ut velis, servare quam plurimos. Longiorem orationem causa forsitan postulet, tua certe natura breviorem. Qua re cum utilius esse arbitrer te ipsum quam me aut quemquam loqui tecum, finem jam faciam: tantum te admonebo, si illi absenti salutem dederis, praesentibus his omnibus te daturum.
MARK ANTONY.
(Bust in the Vatican.)
THE STRUGGLE AGAINST ANTONY.

(Oratio Philippica XIV.)

B.C. 43.

Julius Cæsar was assassinated on the Ides of March (March 15), B.C. 44, by a band of conspirators, headed by Marcus Junius Brutus and Caius Cassius Longinus. The conspirators fancied that if the dictator were out of the way the old constitution could be restored. But Cæsar’s victory had made a republic forever impossible. Nor had the conspirators made any arrangements for a permanent government, or even for their own safety. The sole question was, who should succeed to the supreme power of the murdered dictator. And the only persons who had any real claims were Cæsar’s surviving colleague in the consulship, Mark Antony, and the young Octavianus, Cæsar’s grand-nephew, adopted son, and heir (afterwards the emperor Augustus).

Antony, who had come into possession of Cæsar’s papers and estates, caused his “acts” to be legally confirmed, seized the public funds, abolished the office of dictator, and secured as large a share of authority as he could. He was a man of inordinate ambition, controlled only by an equally unbounded self-indulgence, utterly without principle or scruple, and (if we may trust the character of him drawn by Cicero) a
Orations of Cicero.

monster of profligacy and crime. He had married for his third wife Fulvia, widow of Publius Clodius, and shared, with her, that tribune’s vindictive hate of Cicero. His colleague was P. Cornelius Dolabella, Cicero’s son-in-law, who had assumed the consulship at Cæsar’s death, on the ground that the latter had appointed him his successor in that office. Dolabella dallied with the conspirators, suppressed the violence of the mob that threatened them, and might have had some pretensions to the power, with the support of the aristocracy, but was easily out-generalled or bought off by Antony. Lepidus, who had a military command, and in whom the aristocracy had some hope, was also gained over by him. Octavianus, now twenty years old, hastened from Epirus to claim his inheritance and take part in the conflict which he saw approaching. He was a young man of precocious talent, of cool and wary temper, of ambition equal to Antony’s, and of a political sagacity which, through his long life, seems never to have been at fault.

Neither of the two chief claimants was strong enough alone to be quite independent of the other. At first, however, they stood in the attitude of rivals, and in their antagonism there seemed still some hope for the republic. Each endeavored to secure the countenance of the Senate and to gain control over the public armies; and each succeeded in attaching to himself a considerable force, though neither was strong enough to hold the capital against the other.

Meanwhile Cicero, who at first hailed the death of Cæsar as the restoration of the republic, lost courage, and set out in July for Greece. Detained, however, by contrary winds, and receiving more favorable news from Rome, he returned to the city at the end of August, to find that all his hopes were idle. Still, he made an effort at conciliation, in a speech in the Senate, on the 2d of September. In this he replied severely to an attack made upon him by Antony the day before, but still took pains to leave the door open for a restoration of good-will. It was to no purpose. Antony replied, September 19, with such bitterness—directly charging Cicero with the murder of Clodius and of Cæsar—that it was clear he meant there should be no alternative but civil war. Cicero did not venture to answer him in the Senate; but replied, ten weeks later, in a pamphlet—by many regarded as his masterpiece—as bitter and uncompromising as the consul’s attack. From its likeness in tone to the famous invectives of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon, this was called a “Philippic”; and the term has been extended to the entire series of fourteen orations against Antony, commencing with that of September 2, and ending with the triumphant speech (given below) with which Cicero’s political career closed.
Fourteenth Philippic.

The winter was spent in attempts at negotiation, every stage illustrated by the running commentary of Cicero's Philippics. At last, in the spring of B.C. 43, diplomacy was at an end. Actual hostilities broke out first in Cisalpine Gaul, where Decimus Brutus—who had taken command of that province, according to Cæsar's last will—held the town of Mutina (Modena) against Antony. Octavianus, with his independent force, had also ranged himself on the side of the Senate. The consuls of that year, Aulus Hirtius and C. Vibius Pansa, had, after some hesitation, vigorously taken up the same cause. In April the consuls met Antony in two battles,—on the 15th at Bononia (Bologna), on the 27th near Mutina. In both he was defeated; but in the first Pansa was mortally wounded, and in the second Hirtius was killed. It was on the reception of the news of the victory at Bononia, while Pansa's fate was unknown, that Cicero, in the Senate, delivered his fourteenth and last Philippic (April 22).

The rejoicings were soon at an end. Octavianus found that his own interests were best served by uniting with Antony against the Senate. These two—with Lepidus as a third triumvir—came easily into possession of supreme power. A remorseless proscription followed, in which the most illustrious victim was Cicero, sacrificed to Antony's resentment, the vindictive hate of Fulvia, and the cold ingratitude of Octavianus.

Of the fourteen Philippics, the Second is by far the most famous. It is a long and elaborate invective,—in some parts exceedingly bitter and coarse,—reviewing the domestic and political career of Mark Antony, and charging him with every personal vice and almost every public crime. In its allusions to the acts of Cæsar, its hostility is uncompromising, vindictive, often scornful. The revival of the title "perpetual dictator" seems to have inspired Cicero with hatred, horror, and fear; and his real enmity was no longer disguised after Cæsar's death.

The Fourteenth Philippic has a unique interest as the last free voice of the Roman Senate, and from its ill-timed confidence in the future emperor. It is also interesting as an example of labored and stately panegyric, after the manner of the Greeks, on patriots fallen in battle, and from the formal resolution of thanks and honor with which it closes. Its immediate occasion was a resolution of P. Servilius, that the citizens should lay aside the military garb and that a public thanksgiving should be celebrated in honor of the victory of Hirtius and Pansa at Bononia.
If Brutus were Safe, we might Lay Aside Military Attire.

SI, UT ex litteris quae recitatae sunt, patres conscripti, sceleratissimorum hostium exercitum caesium fusum-que cognovi, sic id quod et omnes maxime optamus, et ex ea victoria quae parta est consecutum arbitramur, D. Brutum egressum jam Mutina esse cognovissem, propter cujus peri-

culum ad saga issemus, propter ejusdem salutem redeundum ad pristinum vestitum sine uilla dubitatione censerem. Ante vero quam sit ea res, quam avidissime civitas exspectat, adlata, laetitia frui satis est maximae praeclarissimaeque pugnae: reeditum ad vestitum confectae victoriae reservate. Confectio autem hujus belli est D. Bruti salus.

But till his Safety is Assured, Such Rejoicing is Premature.

2. Quae autem est ista sententia, ut in hodiernum diem vestitus mutetur, deinde cras sagati prodeamus? Nos vero cum semel ad eum quem cupimus optamusque vestitum 15 redierimus, id agamus, ut eum in perpetuum retineamus. Nam hoc quidem cum turpe est, tum ne dis quidem immortalibus gratum, ab eorum aris, ad quas togati adierimus, ad saga sumenda discedere. 3. Atque animadverto, patres conscripti, quosdam huic favere sententiae, quorum ea mens idque consilium est, ut, cum videant gloriosissimum illum D. Bruto futurum diem, quo die propter ejus salutem redierimus, hunc ei fructum eripere cupiant, ne memoriae postet-ritatique prodatur propter unius civis periculum populum
Romanum ad sagra isse, propter ejusdem salutem redisse ad togas. Tollite hanc: nullam tam pravae sententiae causam reperietis. Vos vero, patres conscripti, conservate auctoritatem vestram, manete in sententia, tenete vestra memoria, quod saepe ostendistis, hujus totius belli in unius 5 viri fortissimi et maximi vita positum esse discrimen.


What, then, do the Despatches Mean?

6. Sed quoniam significatio vestra satis declarat quid hac de re sentiatis, ad litteras veniam, quae sunt a consulibus et a praetore missae, si pauca ante quae ad ipsas litteras pertineant dixeram. III. Imbuti gladii sunt, patres con- 30 scripti, legionum exercituumque nostrorum, vel madefacti potius duobus duorum consulum, tertio Caesaris proelio.
Si hostium fuit ille sanguis, summa militum pietas: nefar-rium scelus, si civium. Quo usque igitur is, qui omnis hostis scelere superavit, nomine hostis carebit? nisi m-crones etiam nostrorum militum tremere voltis, dubitantis 5 utrum in cive an in hoste figantur. 7. Supplicationem decernitis; hostem non appellatis. Gratae vero nostrae dis immortalibus gratulationes erunt, gratae victimae, cum interfecta sit civium multitudo! 'De improbis' inquit 'etaudacibus.' Nam sic eos appellat clarissimus vir: quae 10 sunt urbanarum maledicta litium, non inustae belli interne-civi notae. Testamenta (credo) subiciunt aut eiciunt vic-inos, aut adventucentulos circumscribunt [: his enim vitii adfectos et talibus, malos aut audacis appellare consuetudo solet].

**Antony's War against the State.**


**COIN OF MARK ANTONY AND HIS BROTHER LUCIUS.**

20 barbaria posset agnoscer, id suo consilio factum esse testa-tur: quaeque esset facturus in hac urbe, nisi eum hic ipse Juppiter ab hoc templo atque moenibus repulisset, declaravit in Parmesium calamitate, quos optimos viros honestissimosque homines, maxime cum auctoritate hujus ordinis 25 populique Romani dignitate conjunctos, crudelissimis exem-
plis interemit propodium illud et portentum, L. Antonius, insigne odium omnium hominum vel (si etiam di oderunt quos oportet) deorum.

His Brother's Horrible Cruelties at Parma.


Honor should be Voted to the Generals.

11. Itaque cum supplicationes justissimas ex eis litteris quae recitatae sunt decernere debeamus, Serviliusque decreverit, augebo omnino numerum dierum, praeeritum cum non
uni sed tribus ducibus sint decernendae. Sed hoc primum faciam, ut imperatores appellem eos, quorum virtute, consilio, felicitate, maximis periculis servitutis atque interitus liberati sumus. Etenim cui viginti his annis supplicatio decreta est, ut non imperator appellaretur, aut minimis rebus gestis aut plerumque nullis? Quam ob rem aut supplicatio ab eo qui ante dixit decernenda non fuit, aut usitatus honos pervolgatusque tribuendus eis, quibus etiam novi singularesque debentur. V. 12. An si quis Hispanorum aut Gallorum aut Threcum mille aut duo milia occidisset, eum hac consuetudine quae increbuit imperatorem appellaret senatus: tot legionibus caesis, tanta multitudine hostium interfecta—hostium dico? ita inquam, hostium, quamvis hoc isti hostes domestici nolint—clarissimis ducibus supplicationum hono—rem tribuemus, imperatorium nomen adimemus? Quanto enim honore, laetitia, gratulatione in hoc templum ingredi debent illi ipsi hujus urbis liberatores, cum hesterno die propter eorum res gestas me ovantem et prope triumphantem populus Romanus in Capitolium domo tulerit, domum inde reducerit? 13. Is enim demum est (mea quidem sententia) justus triumphus ac verus, cum bene de re publica meritis testimonium a consensu civitatis datur. Nam sive in communi gaudio populi Romani uni gratulabantur, magnum judicium; sive uni gratias agebant, eo majus; sive utrumque, nihil magnificentius cogitari potest.

Charges against Cicero himself Refuted.

‘Tu igitur ipse de te?’ dixerit quispiam. Equidem invitus, sed injuriae dolor facit me praeter consuetudinem gloriosum. Nonne satis est ab hominibus virtutis ignaris gratiam bene merentibus non referri? Etiam in eos qui omnis suas curas in rei publicae salute defigunt, impietatis crimine invidia quaeretur? 14. Scitis enim per hos dies creberrimum fuisse sermonem, me Parilibus, qui dies hodie
Fourteenth Philippic.


Address of Apuleius.

16. Itaque P. Apuleius, tribunus plebis, meorum omnium consiliorum periculorumque jam inde a consulatu meo testis, 25 conscius, adjutor, dolorem ferre non potuit doloris mei. Contionem habuit maximam, populo Romano unum atque idem sentiente. In qua contione cum me pro summa nostra conjunctione et familiaritate liberare suspicione fascium vellet, una voce cuncta contio declaravit nihil esse a me umquam de re publica nisi optime cogitatum. Post hanc habitam contionem duabus tribusve horis, optatissimi nuntii
et litterae venerunt: ut idem dies non modo iniquissima me invidia liberarit, sed etiam celeberrima populi Romani gratulatione auxerit.

Cicero Defends His Own Course.

17. Haec interposui, patres conscripti, non tam ut pro me dicerem — male enim mecum ageretur, si parum vobis esset sine defensione purgatus — quam ut quosdam nimirum jejunio animo et angusto monerem, id quod semper ipse fecissem, uti excellentium civium virtutem imitatione dignam, non invidia putarent. Magnus est in re publica campus, ut sapienter dicere Crassus solebat, multis apERTUS cursus ad laudem. VII. Utinam quidem illi principes viverent, qui me post meum consulatum, cum eis ipse cederem, principem non inviti videbant! Hoc vero tempore, in tanta inopia constantium et fortium consularium, quo me dolore adfici creditis, cum alios male sentire, alios nihil omnino curare videam, alios parum constanter in suspecta causa permanere, sententiamque suam non semper utilitate rei publicae, sed tum spe tum timore moderari?

18. Quod si quis de contentione principatus laborat, quae nulla esse debet, stultissime facit, si vitii cum virtute contendit: ut enim cursum cursus, sic in viris fortibus virtus virtute superatur. Tu, si ego de re publica optime sentiam, ut me vincas, ipse pessime senties? aut, si ad me bonorum concursum fieri videbis, ad te improbos invitabis? Nollem, primum rei publicae causa, deinde etiam dignitatis tuae. Sed si principatus ageretur, quem numquam expetivi, quid tandem mihi esset optatus? Ego enim malis sententiis vinci non possum, bonis forsan possim et libenter. 19. Haec populum Romanum videre, animadvertere, judicare quidam moleste ferunt. Poteratne fieri ut non proinde homines de quoque, ut quisque meretur, judicarent? Ut enim de universo senatu populus Romanus verissime judicat, nullis rei publicae temporibus hunc ordinem firmiorem aut

Antony and his Partisans should be Declared Public Enemies.

VIII. Sed quod tum non licuit, patres conscripti, id hoc tempore non solum licet, verum etiam necesse est,—eos qui 20 re sunt hostes [verbis notari], sententiis nostris hostis judicari. 22. Antea cum hostem ac bellum nominassem, semel et saepius sententiam meam de numero sententiarum sustulerunt: quod in hac causa jam fieri non potest. Ex litteris enim C. Pansae A. Hirti consulum, C. Caesaris pro praetore, de honore dis immortalibus habendo sententias dicimus. Supplicationem modo qui decrevit, idem imprudens hostis judicavit: numquam enim in civili bello supplicatio decreta est. Decretam dico? ne victoris quidem litteris postulata est. 23. Civile bellum consul Sulla gessit: legio-30 nibus in urbem adductis, quos voluit expulit; quos potuit occidit: supplicationis mentio nulla. Grave bellum Octavi-

24. Quod idem contigerat superioribus bellis civilibus. Nam mihi consuli supplicatio nullis armis sumptis, non ob caedem hostium, sed ob conservationem civium, novo et inaudito genere decreta est. Quam ob rem aut supplicatio re publica pulcherrime gesta postulantibus nostris imperatoribus deneganda est, quod praeter A. Gabiniun contigit nemini; aut, supplicatione decernenda, hostis eos de quibus decernitis judicetis necesse est.

This is Implied in the Honors to the Generals.

IX. Quod ergo ille re, id ego etiam verbo, cum imperatores eos appello: hoc ipso nomine et eos qui jam devicti sunt, et eos qui supersunt, hostis judico [cum victores appello imperatores]. 25. Quo modo enim potius Pansam appellam? etsi habet honoris nomen amplissimi. Quo Hir-tium? Est ille quidem consul, sed alterum nomen benefici populi Romani est, alterum virtutis atque victoriae. Quid?

Caesarem, deorum beneficio rei publicae procreatum, dubi-temne appellare imperatorem? qui primus Antoni immanem et foedam crudelitatem non solum a jugulis nostris, sed etiam a membri et visceribus avertit. Unius autem diei quot et quantae virtutes, di immortales, fuerunt!

Valor of Pansa.

26. Princeps enim omnium Pansa proeli faciendi et cum Antonio configendi fuit: dignus imperator legione Martia,
digna legio imperatore. Cujus si acerrimum impetum cohibère Pansa potuisset, uno proelio confecta res esset. Sed cum libertatis avida legio effrenatus in aciem hostium inrupisset, ipseqve in primis Pansa pugnaret, duobus periculosis volneribus acceptis, sublatus et proelio, rei publicae vitam reservavit. Ego vero hunc non solum imperatorem sed etiam clarissimum imperatorem judico, qui, cum aut morte aut victoria se satis facturum rei publicae spopondisset, alterum fecit, alterius di immortales omen avertant!

**Exploits of Hirtius.**

X. 27. Quid dicam de Hirtio? qui, re audita, e castris duas legiones eduxit incredibili studio atque virtute; quartam illam, quae relictum Antonium se olim cum Martia legione conjuxit, et septimam, quae, constituta ex veteranis, docuit hoc proelio militibus eis, qui Caesaris beneficia servassent, senatus populique Romani carum nomen esse. His viginti cohortibus, nullo equitatu, Hirtius ipse aquilam quartae legionis cum inferret, qua nullius pulchriori speciem imperatoris accepiam, cum tribus Antoni legionibus equitatue conflxit, hostisque nefarios, huic Jovis Optimi Maximi ceterisque deorum immortalium templis, urbis tectis, libertati populi Romani, nostrae vitae sanguinique imminentis prostravit, fudit, occidit, ut cum admodum paucis, nocte tectus, metu perterritus, princeps latronum duxque fugerit. O solem ipsum beatissimum, qui, ante quam se abderet, stratis cadaveribus parricidarum, cum paucis fugientem vidit Antonium!
Deeds of Octavianus.


XI. 29. Decerno igitur eorum trium nomine quinquaginta dierum supplicationes: causas, ut honorificentissimis verbis consequi potuero, complector ipsa sententia.

Devotion of the Soldiers.

OCTAVIANUS.
(Bust at Florence.)
31. Quorum de honore utinam mihi plura in mentem venirent! Duo certe non praeteribo, quae maxime occurrunt: quorum alterum pertinet ad virorum fortissimorum gloriam sempiternam, alterum ad leniendum maerorem et luctum proximorum.

Special Tribute to the Martian Legion.

XII. Placet igitur mihi, patres conscripti, legionis Martiae militibus, et eis qui una pugnantes occiderunt, monumentum fieri quam amplissimum. Magna atque incredibilitia sunt in rem publicam hujus merita legionis. Haec se prima latrocinio abrupit Antoni; haec tenuit Albam; haec se ad Caesarem contulit; hanc imitata quarta legio parem virtutis gloriam consecuta est. Quarta victrix desiderat neminem: ex Martia non nulli in ipsa victoria conciderunt. O fortunata mors, quae naturae debita pro patria est potissimum reddita! 32. Vos vero patriae natos judico: quorum etiam nomen a Marte est, ut idem deus urbem hanc gentibus, vos huic urbi genuisse videatur. In fuga foeda mors est: in victoria gloria. Etenim Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quemque pignerari solet. Illi igitur impii, quos cecidistis, etiam ad inferos poenas parricidi luient: vos vero, qui extre- mum spiritum in victoria effudistis, piorum estis sedem et locum consecuti. Brevis a natura nobis vita data est: at memoria bene redditae vitae sempiterna. Quae si non esset longior quam haec vita, quis esset tam amens qui maximis laboribus et periculis ad summam laudem gloriamque con- tenderet? 33. Actum igitur praecclare vibiscum, fortissimi, dum vixistis, nunc vero etiam sanctissimi milites, quod vestra virtus neque oblivione eorum qui nunc sunt, nec reticentia posteriorum sepulta esse poterit, cum vobis immortale moni- mentum suis paene manibus senatus populusque Romanus exstruxerit. Multi saepe exercitus Punicis, Gallicis, Italicis bellis clari et magni fuerunt, nec tamen ullis tale genus
honoris tributum est. Atque utinam majora possemus, quando quidem a vobis maxima accepi mus! Vos ab urbe furentem Antonium avertistis: vos redire molientem reppulisti. Erit igitur exstructa moles opere magnifico incisaeque litterae, divinae virtutis testes sempiternae: numquamque de vobis eorum, qui aut videbunt vestrum monimentum aut audient, gratissimus sermo contices cet. Ita pro mortali condicione vitae immortalitatem estis consecuti.

Consolation of the Bereaved Families.

XIII. 34. Sed quoniam, patres conscripti, gloriae munus optimis et fortissimis civibus monimenti honore persolvitur, consoleum eorum proximos, quibus optima est haec quidem consolatio: parentibus, quod tanta rei publicae praesidia genuerunt; liberis, quod habebunt domestica exempla virtutis; conjugibus, quod eis viris carebunt, quos laudare quam lugere praestabit; fratribus, quod in se ut corporum, sic virtutum similitudinem esse confident. Atque utinam his omnibus abstergere fletum sententiiis nostris consultisque possemus, vel aliquis talis eis adhiberi publice posset oratio, qua deponerent maerorem atque luctum, gauderentque potius, cum multa et varia impenderent hominibus genera mortis, id genus quod esset pulcherrimum suis obstigisse, eosque nec inhumatos esse nec desertos, quod tamen ipsum pro patria non miserandum putatur, nec dispersis bustis humili sepultura crematos, sed contactos publicis operibus atque muneribus, eaque exstructione quae sit ad memoriam aeternitatis ara Virtutis. 35. Quam ob rem maximum quidem solacium erit propinquorum eodem monimento declarari et virtutem suorum, et populi Romani pieta tem, et senatus fidem, et crudelissimi memoriam belli: in quo nisi tanta militum virtus exstitisset, parricidio M. Antoni nomen populi Romani occidisset. Atque etiam censeo, patres conscripti, quae praemia militibus promisimus nos re
Fourteenth Philippic.

publica recuperata tributos, ea vivis victoribusque cumulate, cum tempus venerit, persolvenda; qui autem ex eis quibus illa promissa sunt pro patria occiderunt, eorum parentibus, liberis, conjugibus, fratribus eadem tribuenda censeo.

Resolution of Thanks and Honor.

XIV. 36. Sed, ut aliquando sententia complector, ita censeo:

Cum C. Pansa consul, imperator, initium cum hostibus confligendi fecerit, quo proelio legio Martia admirabili incredibilique virtute libertatem populi Romani defenderit, quod idem legiones tironum fecerint; ipseque C. Pansa consul, imperator, cum intermedia hostium tela versaretur, volnera acceperit; cumque A. Hirtius consul, imperator, [proelio audito,] re cognita, fortissimo praestantissimoque animo exercitum castris eduxerit, impetumque in M. Antonium exercitumque hostium fecerit, ejusque copias occidione occiderit, suo exercitu ita incolumi ut ne unum quidem militem desiderarit; 37. cumque C. Caesar pro praetore, imperator, consilio diligentiaque sua castra feliciter defenderit, copiasque hostium quae ad castra accesserant profligarit, occiderit; — ob eas res senatum existimare et judicare eorum trium imperatorum virtute, imperio, consilio, gravitate, constantia, magnitudine animi, felicitate, populum Romanum foedissima crudelissimaque servitute liberatum. Cumque rem publicam, urbem, templum deorum immortalium, bona fortunasque omnium liberosque conservant dimicatium et periculo vitae suae, uti ob eas res, bene fortiter feliciterque gestas, C. Pansa A. Hirtius consules, imperatores, alter ambove, aut (si aberunt) M. Cornutus, praetor urbanus, supplicationes per dies quinquaginta ad omnia pulvinaria constitut. 38. Cumque virtus legionum digna clarissimis imperatoribus exstiterit, senatorum quae sit antea pollicitus legionibus exercitibusque nostris, ea summo studio re publica recuperata soluturum. Cumque legio Martia princeps cum hostibus conflexerit, atque ita cum majore numero hostium contenderit, ut cum plurimos caederent, caderent non nulli, cumque sine ulla retractatione pro patria vitam profuderint; cumque similis virtute reliquarum legionum milites pro salute
et libertate populi Romani mortem oppetiverint, senatui placere ut C. Pansa A. Hirtius consules, imperatores, alter ambove, si eis videatur, eis qui sanguinem pro vita, libertate, fortunis populi Romani, pro urbe, templis deorum immortalium profudissent, monimentum quam amplissimum locandum faciundumque curent; quaestoresque urbanos ad eam rem pecuniam dare, attribuere, solvere jubeant, ut exstet ad memoriam posteritatis sempiternam scelus crudelissimorum hostium militumque divina virtus; utique, quae praemia senatus militibus ante constituit, ea solvantur eorum qui hoc bello pro patria occiderunt parentibus, liberis, conjugibus, fratribus; eisque tribuantur quae militibus ipsis tribui oporteret, si vivi vicissent, qui morte vicerunt.
NOTES.
NOTES.

DEFENCE OF ROSCIUS.

ARGUMENT.

[Omitted portions in brackets.]

Chap. 1. Exordium. Cicero's reasons for undertaking the case. — [2. Political aspect of the trial, showing (a) why others refused to undertake it; (b) why the jury ought to be especially cautious.] — Narratio. 6. Character of Sex. Roscius, the murdered man; his old feud with the Titi Rosci. — 7. The murderer: circumstances pointing to Magnus as the procurer: Chrysogonus is informed, and a conspiracy made with him by Capito and Magnus. — 8. Proscription and sale of the property: Chrysogonus buys it up for a nominal sum: Sulla not implicated. Sex. Roscius is dispossessed. — 9. Americans take up his cause and apply to Sulla, but are stayed off by Capito, who was on the committee. — 10. Roscius flies to his friends at Rome: a trumped-up charge of parricide is brought. — 11. Commiseration of his client's position, with review of the circumstances. — 13. Partitio. Three things make against the defendant: (a) the charge; (b) the reckless villainy of the two Titi Rosci; (c) influence of Chrysogonus. — Defensio. (I.) 14. The crime is not in accordance with the character of the defendant: no motive can be shown: no enmity between father and son. — [15-17. His rustic employment: this is no evidence of ill-will. — 19. Alleged intention to disinherit: no proof. — 20. No case is made out: hence the accuser (Erucius) is attacked for bringing such a charge. — 21. The case rests only on the negligence of the court, and supposed friendlessness of the defendant. — 22. For the conspirators' manner changed when they found there would be a real defence. — Recapitulation:] no motive existed: necessity of direct evidence. — 23-26. Examples from other cases [and from literature]. Need of strongest proof shown by the severity of the penalty. — 27, 28. No means of committing the crime. — [29. Again: the accuser's presumption in trying to
force a conviction.—(II.) 30. Countercharge: T. Roscius the probable murderer: in his case there are motives.—31. It was for his advantage.—32. He was the murdered man's enemy.—33. He had opportunities (compare the two cases).—34. His acts after the murder: hasty message to Capito; his character.—36. His testimony at the trial.—37. Speedy announcement to Chrysogonus—apparently from the Rosci, for they have received the reward and possess the property.—38, 39. Capito's perfidy to the committee.—41. Magnus refuses the slaves for question.—42. Influence of Chrysogonus.]—(III.) 43. Chrysogonus the purchaser: the sale was illegal, for proscriptions had ceased.—44–47. Lawlessness and insolence of Chrysogonus: Sulla is artfully excused: the cause of the nobility not involved.—48. Chrysogonus' cause not that of the nobility.—49. Responsibility of the attack on Chrysogonus is Cicero's: Roscius asks only his life.—Pereratio. 50–51. Simulated appeal to Chrysogonus, to stir sympathy of the jury: incidental mention of the powerful friends of the defendant.—52, 53. But if Chrysogonus does not spare him, he appeals confidently to the court.

The grammars cited are those of Allen and Greenough ($), Gildersleeve (G.), and Harkness (H.).

I. EXORDIUM ($$ 1–4).

Sects. 1–4. Cicero undertakes the defence in default of any abler advocate.

By this skilfully modest opening, Cicero not only explains why he, an obscure young advocate, appears in so important a case, but he indicates on which side are the sympathies of the best citizens, and he contrives at the same time to suggest the odds against which Roscius and his counsel must contend. Thus the remarks are not merely personal and introductory, but form an essential part of the argument. A famous modern example of similar art is Erskine's exordium in his Defence of Lord George Gordon on a charge of high treason.

Page 2. Line 1. (Sect. 1.) ego: not emphatic itself, but expressed merely to set off vos, which is. The Latin is so fond of putting pronouns in contrast that one is often (as here) expressed for the mere purpose of antithesis.—judices: not judges, but rather jurors. They were persons selected by law to try facts (under the presidency of a praetor or judex quaestionis), and varied in number from a single one to fifty or more. They were originally selected from the Senators, but C. Gracchus had transferred the right to sit as judices to the Equites (or wealthy middle class). Sulla, whose reforms went into operation B.C. 80, had restored this
right to the Senators, and the present case was the first to occur under the new system. It was brought in the Quaestio inter sicarios (or court for the trial of murder), under the presidency of the prætor M. Fannius.—quid sit quod, why it is that.—quod (causal) . . . surrexerim expresses a fact, and takes the subj. of informal ind. disc. as depending on the indirect question quid sit (§ 341, b; G. 663, 1; H. 529, ii).

2 2 summi oratores, homines nobilissimi: notice the chiastic order (§ 344, f; G. 682; H. 562).—cum sedeant: cum has a slight concessive force: render by when or while; though would be too strong. Since Sulla's victory had restored the aristocracy to power, it might be expected that men of rank (nobilissimi) would have courage to come forward and defend Roscius: their presence showed their sympathies, though they did not rise to defend him.—ego: emphatic, as opposed to the orators and men of rank.

2 3 potissimum, rather than any other. — aetate: Cicero was but twenty-six years old.

2 4 sim: in direct disc. this might be either subj. to indicate the character of Cicero, or indic. to denote a mere fact about him; here it is necessarily subj. as being an integral part of the clause quod . . . surrexerim (§342; G. 663, 1; H. 529, ii), which is itself dependent on quid sit.—sedeant, sit still, instead of rising to speak: subj. of integral part, dependent on sim comparandum.

2 5 hi: strongly demonstrative; accompanied, perhaps, with a gesture, —these men here. —injuriam, injustice.—novo scelere (abl. of means), the strange (almost = unheard of) charge (of parricide).

2 6 oportere: this verb is always impersonal; its subject here is the clause injuriam defendi.—defendi, defendere: see Vocab.; supply but (suggested in Latin by the close juxtaposition of the two infs.) before defendere in translating.

2 7 iniquitatem temporum, i.e. the disturbed state of politics, while the wounds of the Civil War were still fresh.—ita fit: the subject is the clause ut adsint, etc.—adsint, they attend: opposed to taceant; the position of taceant indicates this antithesis. The friends of any party to a suit attended court to give him the advantage of their presence and influence (cf. Cæs. B.G. i. 4). Such friends were technically called advocati, but they did not, like the modern advocate, speak in court.

2 8 officium, duty, arising from their relations to the murdered man, who had stood in the relation of hospitium (see hospes in Vocab.) with some of the highest families.

2 10 (Sect. 2.) audacissimus, i.e. is it that I have more effrontery than any of the rest?
Notes.

2 11 ne . . . quidem, not . . . either, enclosing, as usual, the emphatic word (§ 151, e; G. 448, N. 2; H. 569, iii, 2). — istius, i.e. that which is in your thoughts (§ 102, e; G. 306; H. 450).

2 12 simil, conjunctivus modestiae (§ 311, b; G. 257, 1; H. 486, i). — allis, dat. (§ 229; G. 345; H. 386, 2). — praereptam: prae- gives here the force of getting the start of others in snatching it (cf. pre-veni, from praevienio.) — me: so emphatic as to throw igitur out of its usual place.

2 14 recipem, undertake a case offered; suscipere is to take up of one's own motion.

2 15 amplitudo, position, from birth, wealth, office, or the like.

2 16 id quod, a thing which (§ 200, e; G. 614, r. 2; H. 445, 7).

2 17 dixisset, an integral part of putaretur. — putaretur: apodosis of fecisset (§ 308; G. 599; H. 507), while the whole from si verbum through putaret is the apodosis of si quia dixisset in l. 14. Translate, if any one had spoken, in case he had made any allusion to politics, he would, etc.

3 1 (Sect. 3.) ego, etc., but in my case, even if I, etc. — etiamsei . . . dixero, . . . poterit: § 307, e; G. 244, 2; H. 508, 2.

3 2 similiter, in like manner, i.e. as if a man of rank had spoken. — exire, etc., i.e. this speech will not be quoted and talked over, and hence any allusions to politics which it may contain will not seem more significant than they really are.

3 3 emanare: not to be confounded with mänere. — deinde quod: the second reason, corresponding to quia in l. 14. — ceterorum, opposed to ego in l. 6, below. — dictum: noun, limited by ceterorum; dicto (l. 5) is also a noun, though modified by an adv. (§ 207, e; G. 437, r.).

3 5 concedi, impersonal (§ 230; G. 217; H. 384, 5).

3 7 nondum . . . accessi, I have not yet gone into public life, i.e. become candidate for any office. Cicero began his political career five years later, with the questorship.

3 8 tametsi, although, in its so-called "corrective" use, — the concession coming after the general statement, as a kind of limitation of it. — ignoscendi ratio, the idea of pardon. The vaguely general word ratio with the gen. of the gerund expresses little more than our word pardoning alone. The Latin, being poor in abstract words, has to resort to such shifts as this to supply their place. So cognoscendi consuetudo, the habit of judicial investigation, is almost equivalent to judicial investigation simply. This was a bold speech to make under the rule of the tyrant Sulla.

3 11 (Sect. 4.) accedit, there is in addition: used as a kind of passive of addo. — illa, this, i.e. the following (a common use of this pronoun). — quod, that (§ 333; G. 525, 1; H. 540, iv). — a ceteris, from the others, i.e. the nobles.
Defence of Roscius.

3 19 petition sit: for subjunct. see § 334, g and n.; G. 457, z, n.; H. p. 267, footnote 1. — ut dicerent [causam], subst. clause of purpose, subj. of petition sit (§ 331, h; G. 546; H. 499, 3): — dicer e causam is the technical expression for defending a case. — ut ... arbitrarentur: a clause of result, dependent on uta petition sit (§ 319 and r.; G. 552; H. 500 and n.1). — utrumvis, either [course, i.e. to speak or be silent], at their choice; lit. either [of the two] you please. — salvo officio (abl. of manner), without a breach of duty.

3 13 arbitrarentur: imperf. following petition sit, which is regarded as a secondary tense since it represents the perf. indic. (§ 287, a; G. 511, n.2; H. 495, i). — a me autem, etc., lit. but from me, etc. (opposed to a ceteris above). The emphasis may be preserved by changing the construction in English: but as for myself, men have urged it [i.e. that I should undertake the defence of Roscius] on me who, etc. — ei, men; here used simply as a correlative to qui, and not in a really demonstrative sense. The reference is of course to the noble friends of Roscius.

3 16 debeat, subj. of characteristic (§ 320; G. 631, 2; H. 503, i). — his: emphatic, summing up the reasons he has given for undertaking the case; ego, emphatic as opposed to the others present.

3 17 patronus, advocate, the word advocate having a different meaning (see note on p. 2, l. 7, above). — unus, as the one man.

3 20 uti me: in purpose clauses the double form is often used instead of ne alone. — desertus, etc.: observe that Cicero not only attempts to win the sympathies of the jurors for the helplessness of his client, but that he also contrives to suggest, in advance of the formal statement of facts, that there is a combination or conspiracy of some kind against young Roscius. The same thing was insinuated in sect. 1 by the use of confitiram (l. 6).

II. Narratio (§§ 5–19).

Secta. 5–9. Character of the murdered man, Sex. Roscius the elder. His political affiliations. His old feud with T. Roscius Capito and T. Roscius Magnus. The murder. Suspicion points to Magnus as procurer of the crime and to Capito as at least accessory after the fact.

3 20 (Sect. 5.) hujuscem, of my client. — municeps Amerinus, a citizen of the free town Ameria. The Latin uses an adj. of possession when it can, often where the English prefers of (§ 190; G. 362, r.1; H. 395, n.2); cf. Aeneid, ii. 55, 487, etc.

3 25 hospitium, guest-friendships. The hospitium was a relation between individuals of different cities or states, at a time when there were no
international relations; it included the duties of hospitality and protection, was transmitted from father to son, and was vouched for by a ticket (tessera). Roscius not only had this formal relation to several of the greatest families at Rome, but he was also on intimate terms of personal friendship with them. Hence, in line 27, domesticus...consuetudo, intercourse and companionship [with them] in their homes.

3 28 honestatis...gratiā (so honoris causā, sect. 17), with all honor. It seems to have been held a liberty to mention the name of any person of quality in a public address; hence such mention is generally accompanied by a form of compliment. Cf. the modern parliamentary usage of referring to members of a deliberative body by the names of their offices (or as the "gentleman from ——") rather than by their own names.

3 29 hoc solum, i.e. the hospitium.
3 30 domestici, of his own house.
3 31 eruptum possident, have seized and now hold (§ 292, R.; G. 664, R.1; H. 549, 5); possidere does not signify to own, in the modern sense, but merely to hold or occupy.—innocentia, i.e. filii: in Latin any noun may be left out if there is an adj. or a part. to determine its case.

3 32 defenditur: Cicero skilfully contrives to keep before the jury the fact that Roscius has powerful friends who desire his acquittal.

3 32 (Sect. 6.) This section tells of Roscius's political associations. He was a favorer of the nobility (Sulla's party), and therefore had nothing to fear from the proscription instituted by Sulla after his final victory over Marius. These facts are skilfully brought in at this point so as to prepare the jurors for the statement, made later, that the insertion of Roscius' name in the proscription list after his murder was manifestly part of a plot to get possession of his estate. They also prepare for the exoneration of Sulla (in sect. 12), since it was not to be supposed that he would have consented to the proscription of so zealous a member of his own party. Throughout the oration Cicero is under the necessity of holding the dictator blameless.—cum, when, introducing the general situation; tum, the particular circumstance.—omni tempore, at all times, as opposed to the time of the Civil War: notice the emphatic position.

3 33 hoc tumultu, this last disturbance (euphemitic): i.e. the final scenes of the Civil War of Marius and Sulla, which Cicero will not call bellum.—cum, at a time when.

4. 1 in discrimen veniret (subj. of characteristic, not simply cum temporal), was at stake.

4 3 rectum: render no more than right (thus giving the emphasis of its position).

4 4 se pugnare, simply to fight: object of putabat, while rectum is an
Defence of Roscius.

adj.'in pred. apposition with se pugnare. — honestate, honestissimus refer respectively to the rank and dignity of these great families, and the credit which his connection with them gave him in his own neighborhood.

4 5 victoria, i.e. of Sulla's party.

4 6 proscriptentur: the number of the proscribed in Sulla's time was 4700. "Whoever killed one of these outlaws was not only exempt from punishment, like an executioner duly fulfilling his office, but also obtained for the execution a compensation of 12,000 denarii (nearly $2400); any one, on the contrary, who befriended an outlaw, even his nearest relative, was liable to the severest punishment. The property of the proscribed was forfeited to the state, like the spoil of an enemy; their children and grandchildren were excluded from a political career, and yet, so far as of senatorial rank, were bound to undertake their share of senatorial burdens." (Mommsen.) At first only the names of those who had justly forfeited their lives were proscribed; afterwards it became easy for friends and favorities of the dictator (like Chrysogonus, attacked in this oration) to put upon the list the names of innocent men, and even of men already dead, so as to work confiscation of their property. Sulla's proscriptions nominally ceased June 1, B.C. 81.

4 8 erat Romae: this shows that he had no reason to fear the proscription. — frequens: § 191; G. 325, r.6; H. 443.

4 9 ut ... videretur, clause of result.

4 10 (SECT. 7.) inimicitiae, causes or occasions of enmity; for the plur. see § 75, c; G. 204, n.6; H. 130, 2. By this sentence Cicero suggests to the jury what he afterwards develops in the argument: that a motive for the murder existed in the case of the Titi Rosci. He thus prepares the way for the elaborate countercharge (omitted in this book) made against these two later in the oration. Observe the emphasis that comes from the juxtaposition of sects. 6 and 7: Roscius had nothing to fear from the proscription. He had enemies, however,—the very men who are now prosecuting his son.

4 13 accusatorum: prosecutions might be brought by private persons (as by Cicero against Verres). In this instance these two Rosci were associated with Eruclus as prosecutors.

4 14 hujusce, of my client (see note on sect. 9, below).

4 16 neque enim, nor, you see. — injuriā: used adverbially. — isti, i.e. of the party of prosecution. Iste, the so-called "demonstrative of the second person," is regularly used of one's opponent in a suit or debate, as hic is used of one's client. See § 102, a, c; G. 306; H. 450.

4 17 Capitoni (§ 231, b; G. 349, r.6; H. 387, n.1): following cognom-en.
Notes.

4 19 palmarum, *prizes*: sarcastically spoken, as if his many acts of violence had been victories in gladiatorial fights. — nobilia, *famous* (as of artists, actors, etc.). — hic, the one here present (Magnus); *eum*, referring to the one just mentioned, the absent one (Capito).

4 20 lanistam (in app. with *eum*) carries out the sarcastic figure of palmarum and gladiator.

4 21 quod sciam, *so far as I know*, sc. id (adv. acc. § 240, b; G. 337, 1; H. 378, 2): i.e. he must have been a mere apprentice (tiro) at the trade: "this is the first of his actual murders that I know of." For mood, see § 320, d; G. 627, r.1; H. 503, i, n.1 (Passages in brackets in the text are thought to be spurious insertions.)

4 23 (Sect. 8.) hic, *this man* (with a gesture), i.e. here at my side (my client); iste, *that one*, i.e. there on the accusers' bench (Magnus).

4 24–26 *cum . . . esset*: parenthetical (repeating, in greater detail, the clause that precedes).

Observe that Cicero remarks (as it were, casually) that in thus devoting himself to a rural life, the younger Roscius was obeying his father's wishes. This prepares the way for his subsequent assertion (sect. 23) that there was no ill-will between father and son,—an important matter in the question of motive. It also anticipates the answer given in sect. 22 to the argument that the defendant was a rude, boorish fellow, of gloomy and sullen disposition, and therefore likely to have committed murder. The effectiveness of a forensic discourse depends in great part on the skill with which the mind of the hearer is prepared, by such apparently insignificant remarks, for a definite assertion or argument that is to follow.

4 26 iste: T. Roscius Magnus; the repetition of the words frequent, etc., emphasizes the suggestion that he was likeliest to be the murderer.

4 27 Palacinas: the reading is uncertain, and the place unknown.

4 30 hunc, i.e. my client.— *judicatote* (§ 269, d; G. 268, 2; H. 487, 2): the second or longer form of the imperative is regular where the action is not to be performed immediately, especially when a future appears in protasis (§ 307, d; G. 595; H. 508, 4).

5. 1 (Sect. 9.) Americam *nuntiab*, *brings the news to* America; *domum*, two lines below, shows the same construction.

5 3 T. Capitonis: Cicero thus insinuates that Magnus and Capito had planned the murder together. The speed with which the one sent the news to the other was, of course, suspicious, as well as the further proceedings described in sects. 10 and 11, including the proscription and the sale of the property.
54 inimici: cf. the same word in lines 32, 33. The reason for thus harping on the inimicitiae mentioned in sect. 7, above, must be evident. — horam primam: the night from sunset to sunrise was divided into twelve hours.

56 nocturnis: the travelling would be more difficult and slow in the night, though the night hours would be longer than the day hours in the late autumn or winter, when the murder is thought to have been committed. — cissis: the plural form shows that there were relays of carriages (Fig. 1).

Sects. 10–12. The two Titi Roscii communicate with Chrysogonus, who has the name of the murdered man inserted in the proscription list and buys his confiscated estates for a nominal sum. Capito receives three farms for his share. Magnus is made the agent of Chrysogonus to take possession of the others. No blame attaches to Sulla, who was ignorant of what was going on.

510 (Sect. 10.) quadriduo, etc.: we should say within four days from the time when.

511 in castra: the idea of motion, vividly conceived, suggests the acc. of place as well as person; we should say, to Chrysogonus in Sulla’s camp at V. (§ 259, k; G. 337, r.6). — Volaterras. “Here some of the Etruscans and of those proscribed by Sulla made a stand and were blockaded for two years, and then surrendered on terms.” — defertur: this word implies an intentional conveying of the information, as if in the manner of a formal report.

512 fundus, different estates, i.e. lands or buildings, whether in town or country.

513 tris — tres: the acc. termination in -is remained in this and a few other words for a considerable time after the form in -es became the more common. — Tiberim: the nearness of the river facilitated both irrigation and transportation, and so added much to the value of the estates.

515 splendidus, eminent: the regular complimentary epithet of equestres and persons of similar rank; gratiosus, in favor: referring to his relations with great families, which Cicero takes care never to let the jury forget. — nullo negotio, without any difficulty.

518 me teneam, not to detain you: a purpose clause after some verb of saying, etc., which is regularly omitted, as in English (§ 317, c; G. 688; H. 499, 2, N.).
Notes.

5 19 (Sect. 11.) cum, etc.: the proscriptions nominally ceased June 1, B.C. 81; the murder was committed some months after this date (see below, sect. 39).

5 21 jam, already (with reference to time preceding); nunc would refer only to the moment itself.—defunctos, rid of; sc. esse.

5 22 studiosissimi, devoted to the party of Sulla, and so not likely to be proscribed (see note to sect. 6, p. 3, l. 32, above).

5 23 vel (emphasizing the superlative), the very, etc.

5 24 propria, as his own.

5 25 iste, yonder, on the accusers' benches.—nomine, i.e. as agent.

5 26 impetum facit, makes a raid upon, implying violence, as of a charge in battle.

5 27 duobus milibus numnum, i.e. about $100 (§ 378; H. 647): they are estimated in ch. ii. to have been worth $300,000.

5 28 (Sect. 12.) Since Chrysogonus was a favorite of Sulla's, Cicero had to be careful not to appear to attack the Dictator. Hence he interrupts the story of the plot to express his certainty that Sulla had not known what was going on and to excuse him on the ground of the pressure of public business.

5 29 certo scio, I feel sure (§ 151, c).—neque enim: negative of et enim (§ 156, d), introducing a point obvious or indisputable, for, you see, it is not surprising (cf. p. 4, l. 16, above).—mirum [est] is the apodosis and si . . . animadverat (p. 6, l. 4) is the protasis. mirum [est] is the main clause of the whole period; the long parenthesis (lines 29-4) consists of a string of causal clauses with cum (which may be translated either when or since).

5 30 praeparet, must provide for.

6. 1 pacis . . . rationem, i.e. the ordering of the new constitution.

6 4 si aliquid (more emphatic than si quid) non animadverat, if there is something he does not notice: protasis with mirum [est], above (§ 333, b, r.; G. 542, N.1).

6 6 ut . . . moliantur (clause of purpose), that as soon as he turns away his eyes they may get up something of this sort.—despexerit, perf. subj. (§ 342; G. 663, 1; H. 529, ii), for fut. perf. (§ 286, end; G. 514; H. 496, ii).

6 7 hac accedit, add to this. Notice the difference of order and consequently of emphasis between hac accedit (add to this) here, and accedit illa (there is in addition) in sect. 4, above.—quamvis felix sit (§ 313, a; G. 606; H. 515, iii.), however fortunate he may be. Sulla was so impressed with his own good fortune, that he assumed the agnomen Felix, which
implied, according to ancient notions, the peculiar favor of the gods. (See Manil., sect. 47.) Fig. 2 shows a coin of Faustus Sulla's with this inscription.

69 familia, household of slaves and dependents (see under sect. 35). — qui habeat, as to have ($§$ 320, a; G. 631, 2; H. 500, 1).

610 libertum: a freedman still remained attached to his former master (now his patronus), often lived in his family, did various services for him, and stood towards him in a relation somewhat like that of a son under the patria potestas. Towards others he was a libertinus, fully free, but with some political disqualifications; towards his former master he was a libertus.

Sects. 13–17. The younger Roscius is ejected from his estates by T. Roscius Magnus. The Amerians send delegates to Sulla to protest; but the purpose of the delegation is frustrated by Capito. Roscius the younger takes refuge with Cæcilia, a friend of his father's at Rome.

613 (Sect. 13.) qui ... solvisset ($§$ 320, c; G. 634; H. 515, iii), though he had not yet, etc.—omnia ... justa, all the due rites of burial: these ended with a sacrifice on the ninth day (novemdiales) after the death or burial; paterno funeri is indir. obj. of solvisset (lit. had not yet paid all due rites to his father's funeral).

616 pecuniae, property.—qui (casual) ... fuisset, since he had been, etc. ($§$ 320, e; G. 633; H. 517).

617 ut fit, as generally happens. — insolens, here wasteful and extravagant. — domum suam: § 258, b, N.1; G. 337, R.8; H. 380, 2.

618 aufferebat ($§$ 277, c; G. 233; H. 469, 1), began to, etc.

621 urbe tota: § 258, f, 2; G. 388; H. 425, ii, 2.

622 (Sect. 14.) This section, though in form a mere statement of the reasons that prompted the Amerians to send a delegation to Sulla, is in fact and intent a brief and powerful recapitulation of the history of the conspiracy. Its effect is to strengthen the impression which Cicero has from the first been trying to produce: namely, that the murder was the first act in the plot of the two Titii Roscii, the latest act being the false charge brought against his client.

625 iter, right of way, such as was usually reserved in case of the sale of any estate on which was a family burial-place; by the proscription this right was cut off.
6 20 bonorum emptio: the technical term denoting purchase at public sale. — furta refers to clam; rapinae to palam, above.

6 30 (Sect. 15.) decurionum: these constituted the municipal senate or city council. The decem pri mi may have been some standing town committee, to which, in this instance, an unusual piece of business was entrusted. If the delegates had been a special committee appointed expressly to report the case to Sulla, Capito, one of the conspirators, would hardly have been a member.

7. 1 qui vir, what sort of man, i.e. especially in his political principles. The delegates were apparently to certify to the fact that Roscius had been of Sulla's party.

7 4 ut ... velit, that he will consent. — decretum: the decree was here read to the court, but it has not been preserved. Its reading must have produced considerable effect. It was not only important testimony to the innocence of the younger Roscius, but it was introduced by Cicero at such a point in the case as to repeat and confirm the summary of the plot just given.

7 6 id quod, as (see note on p. 2, l. 16, above).

7 9 nobilis, acc. plur. — ab eis qui peterent (§ 317, 2; G. 630; H. 497, i), to beg of them; eis refers to the decem pri mi. — ne ... adirent, obj. of peterent.

7 10 vellent: § 336, 2; G. 508, 2; H. 524.

7 11 pollicerentur, same constr. as peterent.

7 13 (Sect. 16.) antiqui, of the old stamp, i.e. plain, honest men.— ex sua natura, after their own nature. — ceteros, subj. of esse understood, depending on fingere, imagined. — confirmaret, assured them.

7 17 re inorata, without having stated their case: the primary meaning of oro implies not entreaty, but statement or argument (cf. orator). — rever turent: the active form of this verb is found only in the tenses of the perfect stem; otherwise it is deponent.

7 18 isti, i.e. Chrysogonus and Capito.

7 19 lentius, less energetically. (On account of the natural correlation of opposites, it is often convenient to translate adjectives and adverbs by the negative of their contraries.) — nihil agere, i.e. refrain from action. — deludere, [and thus] to make fools of the Americans (by having rendered their whole embassy ineffectual).

7 20 id quod, etc., as we may easily infer: this point is an inference, not, like the rest, an attested fact.

7 21 neque, and ... not, the negative qualifying posse: and judge that they can no longer, etc. In English the negative is placed near the verb; in Latin it is attracted by the connective, and so often stands at the beginning of the clause.
Defence of Roscius.

7 22 domino incoluni (abl. abs.), so long as the owner was alive.

7 22 (SECT. 17.) hic, my client.—de, in accordance with.—cognatorum, blood-relations: these were accustomed to hold a consilium, or formal deliberation, on important family affairs,—like the modern "family council" of the French.

7 24 Caecillam: see sect. 50.

7 25 honoris causā: cf. note on sect. 5, p. 3, l. 28, above.—qua... plurimum, whose especial friendship his father had enjoyed.

7 27 id quod, etc., i.e. she showed on this occasion (nunc) the generous traits which everybody supposed she possessed.—quasi...causa, as if to serve as a model.

7 28 antiqui offici, old-fashioned fidelity; officium means the performance of duties as well as the duties themselves.

7 29 domo ($258, a; G. 390, 2; H. 412, ii, 1), without the prep., while bonus requires ex.

8. 2 vivus...referretur ($332, a; G. 553, 1; H. 501, i), brought alive to trial, rather than murdered and put on the proscription list. This implies that their first plan was to treat him as they had treated his father, but that, frustrated in this, they have trumped up a charge of parricide against him.

Sects. 18-19. The conspirators bring a charge of parricide against the younger Roscius, thinking that, for political reasons, nobody will dare defend him. The condition of Roscius is indeed miserable, but an advocate, however inefficient, has been found in the person of the speaker.

8 7 (SECT. 18.) ut... deferrent, compararent, pugnarent: subst. clauses of purpose in app. with consilium, l. 6 ($331, headnote; G. 546, N. 2; H. 499, 3).—nomen deferrent, i.e. lay a formal charge before the president of the proper court.—de parricidio: $220, 6, 2; G. 378, r. 2; H. 410, ii, 3.

8 8 veterem, old in the trade: the reign of terror through which Rome had just passed had given ample practice.

8 9 de ea re, etc., in a case in which, etc.—posset, clause of purpose, rather than result (but the two constructions approach each other so closely that it is not always possible to distinguish between them).—subesset, subjunct. of characteristic.—suspicio, i.e. should be able, from his skill as a prosecutor, to make a show of a case even when there was no ground for suspicion against the accused.

8 10 crimine (abl. of means), on the charge itself, i.e. by any strength in the incriminating evidence.—poterant: indicative as being their reason
given by Cicero on his own authority (§ 321; G. 540; H. 516, i). — tempore (opposed to crímine), the circumstances of the times (i.e. partly the generally disturbed condition of the state, partly the fact that the courts were now first reopened, after their reorganization by Sulla).

§ 11 loqui: the thought of the conspirators is put in indir. disc., the verb being implied in consilium ceperunt. — tam dīn, i.e. during the Civil War.

§ 12 eum, the man (i.e. any one). — oportere, was sure to. — qui primus: this was the first case that came before the Quaestio inter Sicarios.

§ 13 adductus esset: for fut. perf. of direct disc. — huic: the emphatic position may be rendered by in his case.

§ 14 gratiam, favor or influence, i.e. with Sulla.

§ 15 fore ut, etc.: the usual periphrasis for the fut. infin. pass.; the supine with īri is rare. — nullo negotio: cf. sect. 10, p. 5, line 15. — tollo-retur: cf. de medio tolli, sect. 10.

§ 17 nullo: for the abl. of nemo, which is never used. — atque adeo, or rather.

§ 18 quem: the antecedent is eum, below.

§ 19 jugulandum (§ 294, d; G. 430; H. 544, n.3), i.e. for judicial murder.

§ 20 (Sect. 19.) querar, deliberative subj. (§ 268; G. 265; H. 484, v). — unde, where, lit. whence: the Latin conceives the speaker as proceeding from some point, whereas the English represents him as beginning at some point. — potissimum (superl. of potius, as if ratheast), best (rather than anywhere else); cf. sect. 1, l. 3.

§ 23 summam potestatem, unlimited power (i.e. with respect to rendering a verdict). — fidem, i.e. the protection required by good faith.

§ 24 pater, etc.: these nominatives are in no grammatical construction, but are used to enumerate in a vivid way the crimes of the conspirators afterwards referred to by his (l. 26): cf. § 292, a; G. 664, r.3; H. 549, n.3

§ 25 infesta, imperilled.

§ 27 nefarils, abl. of instr. after cumulant: the idea in Latin is that of making a heap of what already exists, by means of other things piled on it (hence acc. and abl.); but translate, upon these they heap up other infamies.

§ 29 hujusce (emphatic instead of ejus): translate by his own. — conditionem, terms (or dilemma): as containing the idea of a bargain, it is followed by ut (§ 331, d; G. 546, n.2; H. 498, i).

§ 30 cervices: this word is used by early writers in the plural only.

§ 1 insutus in culeum: the old punishment for a parricide was to
Defence of Roscius.

be "beaten with blood-red rods, then sewed into a sack, with a dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape, and thrown into the deep sea" (see below, sect. 29).

9 2 patronos: Cicero’s modesty will not allow him to call himself a patronus (cf. note on p. 3, l. 17). — qui . . . dicat, purpose-clause: the antecedent is the subj. of deest, below.

III. Partitio (§ 20).

9 6 (Sect. 20.) This contains the formal statement of the technical partitio or division of the matter of the defence (defensio) into its parts or heads. These are distinguished as the charge (crimen) brought by Erucius, the effrontery (audacia) of the two Titi Rosci, and the illegal influence (potentia) of Chrysogonus. The charge Cicero says it is his business to refute. If he can do this he trusts to the jury to see that the effrontery of the Rosci and the influence exercised by Chrysogonus shall not injure his client. Sects. 20–35 are given to disproving the crimen, chs. xxx.–xli. (omitted in this edition) to opposing the audacia of the Rosci by bringing a counter-accusation (especially against Capito, who is directly charged with the murder), and sects. 36–46 to disposing of Chrysogonus.

9 6 quantum, so far as (adverbial acc.).

9 12 quid igitur est? how then?

9 17 primo quoque tempore, the very first opportunity (i.e. that which the present case affords) since the violence and disorder of the Civil War. — exstinguere debetis: the courts had just been restored by Sulla after a long interval of lawlessness, and the case of Roscius was the first to come before the reorganized Quaestio inter Sicarios. There was a general feeling that the courts ought to do something at once, — a feeling that might well be prejudicial to the defendant even though he was innocent. To remove this prejudice Cicero (1) suggests that the conspirators relied on it in bringing their iniquitous charge (sect. 18: ita loqui homines . . . esset), and (2) shows that an acquittal, by rebuking the effrontery and violence of men like Chrysogonus and his confederates, would do much to restore law and order.

IV. Defensio (§§ 21–47).

Sects. 21–23. The guilt of the defendant is antecedently improbable. His character does not suit the crime. No motive has been shown. The alleged ill-will between the father and the son has not been proved and is unlikely.

9 20 (Sect. 21.) ejus modi quo uno maleficio, of such a kind, that in this one crime (rel. clause of result).
9 22 volutu, by a look.

9 24 si ... postularét, ... cogeánt, would compel it if the case required (see § 308, b; G. 597, r.3; H. 5111); jura cogeánt is equivalent to a verb of necessity and hence the imperf. indic. in the apodosis appears with the imperf. subj. in the protasis.

9 27 auditum sit, a general condition; subj. because integral part of the result clause.

9 28 tu (emphatic), you, a professional prosecutor.

9 29 censes: the word used to express deliberate judgment, after discussion or the like.

9 30 mores, character, as resulting from habits of life; naturam, natural disposition.

10. 2 tu: emphatic, as opposed to the general run of accusers. Cicero is here using the famous "argument from probability," a favorite with ancient orators and rhetoricians from the fifth century B.C. "For example, if a physically weak man be accused of an assault, he is to ask the jury, 'Is it probable that a weakling like me should have attacked anybody?' while if the accused is a strong man he is to claim that it is improbable that he should have committed an assault in a case where his strength was sure to be used as a presumption against him."

10 4 (Sect. 22.) Here the "argument from probability" is very skilfully carried out. In sect. 22 Cicero draws such a contrast between the nature of the crime and the character of the defendant as to appeal powerfully to the imagination of the jury as well as to their reason. Describing briefly and vividly the three types of men who might be recognized as likely to commit such a murder (the weak-minded stripling led astray by evil companions, the hardened cut-throat, the ruined debauchee), he points to the life and character of Roscius as having nothing in common with any of these. This leads up at once to the question of motive: if Roscius' character was so little suited to the crime, the motive must have been extraordinarily powerful; but no motive at all has been shown (sect. 23).

10 4 patrem, etc.: to preserve the emphasis we may render a parricide has been committed by Sex. Roscius. — qui homo? what sort of man (is it who has committed such a crime)?

10 5 adolescentulus: the diminutive suggests a weak stripling led astray (inductus); the defendant was, in fact, a man of forty. — nequam, with homínibus.

10 6 major: anomalous for the more usual plus or amplius (§ 247, c; G. 311, r.4; H. 417, i, n.3). — vetus (emphatic), old (in the sense of the English derivative inveterate. — videlicet, no doubt, of course.

10 10 de luxuria: for constr. see note on de parricidio (p. 8, l. 7).
Defence of Roscius.

10 19 cuiquam: words in italics are not in the manuscripts, but are supplied by modern scholars (from conjecture) as being necessary to the construction or the sense.

10 14 objectit: the accuser had made it a point in his argument that the defendant was of a morose temper, shunning all society and burying himself in the country. Cicero deftly turns these assertions to the advantage of his client.

10 15 officio, sense of duty, and consequent discharge of it; especially used with reference to filial duty (pietas).

10 16 (Sect. 23.) In ancient trials, as at present, it was particularly important to show a motive in order to secure a conviction for murder. Eruciis had alleged two motives, — ill-feeling between father and son, and intended disinheritance. In this section (and in the two chapters that follow, omitted in this edition) Cicero disposes of the former; in ch. xix. (also omitted) he argues that there is no evidence that the elder Roscius meant to disinherit his son. In chs. xx. and xxi. (omitted) he goes on to say that the prosecutor has shown no case and to inveigh against him for bringing a baseless charge.

10 19 justam, sufficient or well-grounded.

10 20 illud, this (referring forward to the inf. clause following), i.e. the point previously treated; hoc, the new point now introduced.

10 22 odio . . . parenti: § 233, a; G. 356; H. 390, i.

10 23 eodem, to the same point (as that treated in the preceding section).

10 25 displiceret, was disliked by.

10 26 qui odisset, in that he hated (according to their argument): see § 341, a; G. 628; H. 528, i.

10 27 constantissimus (opposed to amens), most steady-minded ("level-headed").

10 28 illud refers forward (as usual) to causam fuisse. — jam, by this time.

Sects. 24–30. Recapitulation. Eruciis had to show not only a strong motive, but, in the case of so unnatural a crime, to bring the clearest testimony as to facts,—where, how, by whose means, when the murder was committed. A recent case of acquittal (sect. 26), even against strong circumstantial evidence, since absolute proof is needed to establish such a charge. Enormity of the crime, as shown by the severity of the legal punishment (sects. 28–29). Yet Eruciis has no evidence to offer,—he has not even established a plausible motive.

11. 3 quod, referring to id in l. 5: cf. in English, "whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you."
Notes.

11 4 jam prope cotidiana, i.e. which have come to be an almost every-
day affair.

11 5 quae, etc.: the question which is referred to in quod . . . quaer-
tur.

11 7 convenisse . . . videntur, seem to have converged upon one spot
and to agree together: the phrase inter se may express any sort of recipro-
cal relation (§ 196, f; G. 221; H. 448, n.).

11 10 ingenio, talent (i.e. power in putting the case.) — cum, not
only.

11 12 ostendatur: § 331, i and n. 1; G. 535, r. 2; H. 502, i.

11 14 (Sect. 25.) sint, exist. — exstent: cf. note on ostendatur,
above. — expressa vestigia, distinct footprints.

11 15 ratione, manner, i.e. the whole plan of the act.

11 19 suspicionibus: governed by reclamitat, which, on account of
its meaning, takes an indir. obj.

11 21 esse, that there should be, etc.

11 23 feras: notice the emphatic position. The emphasis may be
expressed in English either by changing the verb to the passive (in order
to keep feras at the beginning of the clause) or by turning thus: even in
the case of wild beasts, etc.

11 25 (Sect. 26.) As an example of what cogent proof is required
to overcome the presumption against the possibility of so unnatural a crime
as parricide, Cicero cites a recent case in which strong circumstantial evi-
dence was held insufficient. — ita, so very.

11 26 non obscurum, respectable.

11 29 servus: here used as adj. (§ 188, d; G. 288, r.; H. 441, 3).

12 1 pertineret, subj. of characteristic. — id aetatis (§ 240, b; G.
336, n. 2; H. 378, 2), i.e. too old for the sound sleep of childhood. —
autem, on the other hand.— propter, near by.

12 4 neutrumne sensisse, the idea that, etc. (infin. of exclam.: § 274;
G. 534; H. 539, iii; cf. Æneid, i. 37).

12 5 potissimum, of all others; cf. sect. 1, l. 3.

12 7 (Sect. 27.) porro . . . conveniret, could naturally fall (really in
the same constr. as pertineret, l. 1, above).

12 9 judicio (abl. of means), on the trial (more lit. by the court).

12 13 potiusset, subj. of characteristic (in dir. disc. potuerit).

12 14 non modo . . . possunt, not only cannot, etc. (§ 149, e; G. 482,
r. 1; H. 552, 2): the verb is sufficiently negatived by ne.

12 16 (Sect. 28.) quo . . . eo, the less . . . the more.

12 18 multis — many other (implied in the generalizing cum, not only,
followed by tum, but also).
Defence of Roscius.

12 19 armis, abl. of specification.
12 20 tum, but also (correlative with cum in l. 17). — vel: in the emphasizing use (to strengthen maxime, § 93, b; G. 303; H. 444. 3).
12 21 singulare, special (lit. unique).
12 22 sapientiam, acc. of exclamation.
12 23 rerum natura, the universe, represented by air (caelum), fire (solem), water, and earth, the elements "from which all things are said to be produced" (omnia nata esse, l. 26).
12 25 ademerint, subord. clause in ind. disc.
12 27 dicuntur: for mood, see § 342, a; G. 629, r., b; H. 529, ii, n.1.
12 27 (Sect. 29). obiceret, cast forth to. — ne bestiis . . . uteremur, lest we should find the very beasts more savage (immanioribus, in predicate apposition).
12 28 attigissent, subj. of integral part.
12 29 sic nudos, naked as they were.
12 30 ipsum, even that. — violata, defiled.
12 31 expiari: sea water, as well as running water, was regarded as having a ceremonially purifying quality, — an opinion prevailing in various religions, and found in the forms of ablation, baptism, and the like. — putantur: for mood cf. dicuntur, l. 30, above. — tam . . . volgare, so cheap or so common.
12 32 cujus . . . reliquerint, clause of result. — etenim, i.e. it needs no argument to show, etc.

13. 2 ejectis, to castaways. — ita, in such a way.
13 8 (Sect. 30) talibus viris, "to this intelligent jury." — ne causam quidem, not even a motive (to say nothing of evidence of guilt).
13 9 emptores, the purchasers (of the confiscated property), i.e. men having the strongest interest in his conviction, with Chrysogonus himself as their presiding officer.
13 11 venissese, you should have come (§ 266, e; G. 272, 3; H. 483, 2, n.). — utrum . . . an, i.e. which is it — the nature of the question or the character of the court [another compliment to the jury] — that you do not see?
13 14 ne . . . quidem: § 209, a, i; G. 445; H. 553, 2.

Sects. 31–35. Roscius had not only no motive to commit the crime, but no means of committing it. Erucius is challenged to tell how Roscius could himself have killed his father or could have procured his death through others.
13 16 (Sect. 31.) esto, well then (to quit that point). — causam proferre, to allege a motive.
13 17 vicisse debo, I ought to have now gained the case, i.e. by my past argument: ought to have conquered (in the past) would be vincere debui ($28$, $a$; G. $280$, $b$, N. $^8$; H. $537$, $i$).

13 18 in alia causa, in another case: an implied condition of which concederem is the apodosis ($310$, $a$; G. $600$, $i$; H. $507$, N. $^7$).

13 19 qua re, why; quo modo, how. Cicero contends that he is not obliged to discuss the manner of the murder, since Erucius has not raised that point and has not even been able to assign a motive. His own position in the argument is so strong, however, that, he says, he can afford to concede a point by waiving the question of motive and allowing Erucius to argue the case on the basis of the means by which Roscius could have committed the crime. This is of course a rhetorical device to introduce one of Cicero's strongest arguments. It cannot be proved that it was even possible for Roscius to kill his father under the circumstances. By calling for the details of the murder Cicero shows that none can be produced. The whole passage serves also as an effective preparation for the counter-charge (omitted in this edition), in which it is shown that Sex. Roscius Magnus had not only a motive, but every opportunity.

13 21 sic, i.e. I will deal with you on these terms. — meo loco, in my place, i.e. in the time allotted to the defence; this was determined for each party by the prætor.

13 22 respondendi, i.e. at the end of a question; interpellandi, i.e. in the middle of any question, to answer a part of it; interrogandi, i.e. by asking questions in his turn.

13 24 (Sect. 32.) ipsce percussit, did he strike the fatal blow himself?

13 25 ipsum, sc. percussisse. — per alios, for abl. of means, when persons are intended ($246$, $b$; G. $401$; H. $415$, $i$, N. $^1$).

13 27 indidemn Ameriâ, from America there? (lit. the same place) — hosce sicarios, these cut-throats here of ours.

13 30 convenit, i.e. to bargain for the murder.

13 32 unde, i.e. on whom did he draw for the money? All such banking business being in a manner public, the sum could be traced, as by cheques and the like in modern times.

14. 1 caput, fountain-head.

14 2 tibi, dat. instead of poss. gen. ($235$, $a$; G. $350$, $i$; H. $384$, $a$, N. $^2$). — veniat, with facito (fac) for simple imperat. ($269$, $g$; G. cf. $553$, $i$; H. cf. $489$, $2$). The fut. form of the imperat. is used, because the accuser is hidden to reflect on the point raised, so that there is a distinct reference to future time ($269$, $d$; G. $268$, $2$; H. $487$, $2$).

14 3 agrestem, boorish (see next clause).

14 5 in oppido constitisse, stayed in any town; oppidum is distin-
guished both from urbe, the great city, and vicus, a country village; it would be a place of some society and cultivation.

14 6 (Sect. 33.) qua in re, on this point.—praetereo, etc.: an excellent example of the rhetorical device called praeteritio ("omission"). The speaker dwells upon the point while pretending to pass it over in silence.

14 7 poterat, might, i.e. if I chose to use it (§ 311, c; G. 597, r.5; H. 511, i, n.8).

14 8 victu arido, dry or meagre way of living.—inculta, uncouth.

14 10 possis, potential subj. (§ 311, a; G. 257, i; H. 485).

14 11 in urbe (emphatic), i.e. not in the country, where Roscius was.

14 12 existat, erumpat, dependent on necesse est.—erumpat, burst forth: a strong word is used on account of audacia, reckless daring.

14 13 autem, on the other hand.

14 14 agrestem: see note on l. 3.—parsimoniae, thrift (in a good sense).

14 16 (Sect. 34.) missa facio, I let that pass (missa agreeing with ea, understood, obj. of facio); such phrases are often used colloquially or with emphasis, for the simple verb (§ 292, d; G. 537).—illud quaero, this is what I want to know.

14 17 per quos: these words are the interrogative expression with which the clause grammatically begins; is homo is put first for emphasis.

14 20 suspiciose, i.e. so as to look suspicious.—in his rebus, but in these circumstances, i.e. those in our case (emphatic position).—suspendo . . . culpam: i.e. in so clear a case I will not ask Erculis for proof of guilt; if he can show any suspicious circumstance, it shall suffice.

14 22 credo, I suppose: ironical, as usual when parenthetical.

14 27 causa dicitur, the defendant is on trial (a technical term: lit. the case is argued, i.e. by the defendant).

14 28 (Sect. 35.) admiserit: § 332, a; G. 553, 4; H. 501, i, i.

14 29 quod, that.

14 30 quod: the antecedent is id (p. 15, l. 1); the clause ut . . . polliceatur is in apposition with quod.

15. 1 quaestionem, question in the technical sense, i.e. examination by torture, the regular legal way of examining slaves. An accused person could, of his own accord, offer his slaves for that purpose (polliceri): in this case Roscius had lost his slaves, and so was deprived of that privilege.

15 2 unus puer, as much as a single slave.

15 3 minister, i.e. to wait upon him.—familia: this word, in its primary meaning, properly embraced the entire body of free persons, clients, and slaves, under the patriarchal rule of the paterfamilias. In
time, the meaning was divided, applying either (1) to the family proper—the *paterfamilias*, with his wife, children, etc.; or (2) to a body (or gang) of slaves. The latter is the meaning here.

15 4 *Scipio, Metelle*: these were, probably, P. Scipio Nasica, father of Metellus Scipio (a leader on Pompey’s side in the Civil War), and his cousin, Q. Metellus Nepos, brother of Cæcilia (sect. 50), and father of the Celer and Nepos referred to in the orations against Catiline.

15 5 *advocatis, called in* (as friends of the accused); *agentibus, taking active part*. The demand seems to have been formal, and these friends were present to attest it.

15 7 *meministisne: -ne = nonne* (§ 210, *d*; G. 454, N.6).—*T. Roscius*, i.e. Magnus.

15 8 *sectantur, are in the train of.*

15 10 *quid facitis*: up to this point Cicero appears to be merely accounting for the fact (which might have made against his case) that the younger Roscius had not offered his slaves for examination. With this abrupt question he shows the true bearing of the refusal of Magnus, retorting suddenly the countercharge, which he carries out in a chapter here omitted. The effect on a jury of such an appeal as *Dubitate*, etc., must have been very great.

Sects. 36–42. The sale of the property of the elder Roscius was illegal and his proscription in every way irregular. For this act Chrysogonus is to be blamed, not Sulla, for Sulla was necessarily so much occupied with affairs of state that details of this kind escaped his attention.

15 17 (Sect. 36.) *aureum*: the Greek name Chrysogonus means *gold-born*.

15 18 *latuit*: because his was the only name that appeared.

15 22 *alii quoque*, i.e. other purchasers of confiscated estates.

15 23 *ut mihi, etc.*, i.e. I have no occasion to say anything of the purchasers of confiscated estates in general, for this case, by its atrocity, is taken out of the common category (*haec enim causa*, etc., l. 24, below).

15 24 *sectorum*: these were the purchasers of confiscated property in the lump, who afterwards *divided* it (*seco*) to sell again in detail.

15 28 (Sect. 37.) *venierunt*, from *vēno* not *vēnio*.

15 30 *si enim haec, for if such remarks*, etc., i.e. if I may be allowed to speak freely.

15 31 *tantis homo, such a great person*: a hint that more important men than he had suffered. In fact, all the really eminent victims of the Civil War had perished before the proscription.
Defence of Roscius.

16. 2 qui (adv.), how?
16 3 Valeria: the law by which Sulla was made perpetual dictator and invested with absolute power of life and death (B.C. 82); it was proposed by L. Valerius Flaccus as interrex. Laws were designated by the gentile name of their proposer: all laws, for example, carried by L. Cornelius Sulla were known as Leges Corneliae. — Cornelia: this appears to have been enacted some time after the lex Valeria, in order to regulate the details of the proscription. Cicero’s ignorance of the law is no doubt affected. — novi, I know the thing or person; scio, I know the fact: I am not acquainted with the law, and do not know which it is.
16 6 proscripti sunt: the indic. must mean those already proscribed when the law was passed. Future cases of proscription would have been referred to by the subj. or fut. perf. (see Verr. ii. chs. xlii., xliii.).
16 7 in ... praesidiis, among the armed forces, etc.
16 8 dum, so long as ($276$, c. N.; G. 569; H. 519, i).
16 9 veteres, those of the regular code; novas, those of the Sullan revolution. — occisum esse, indir. disc. with constat; the subj. acc. is omitted.
16 14 (Sect. 38.) in eum, i.e. Sulla. Here it is necessary for the orator to proceed with great caution: even if not himself present, Sulla would watch sharply the first case before his own criminal court.
16 15 ab initio, from the beginning of this trial (see sect. 12); omni tempore, throughout his whole career.
16 17 ut ementiretur, ... passus non sit, clauses in appos. with haec omnia: for the change of tense, see § 279, d.
16 18 apud adversarios, in the enemy’s ranks (= in praesidiis, above).
16 21 postea: the passage referred to appears to have been lost out of the oration, probably in the gap in ch. xlv. The scholiast represents Chrysogonus as saying that he had used the property in building a villa at Veii.
16 24 (Sect. 39.) Kalendas Junias, acc., in the same constr. as diem.
16 26 tabulas: confiscated property belonged to the state, and public records of its seizure and sale were, of course, kept.—nulla, not at all ($§191$; G. 325, r.6; H. 457, 3).
16 27 redierunt = relata sunt.—facetius, more cleverly: in the case supposed, the pretended proscription would never have occurred and the property would have been taken without even the forms of law.
16 30 ante tempus, too early, i.e. before it is time to raise so trivial a question as that of a title to property (Roscius is now on trial for his life).
16 32 reduviam curem (proverbial), treat a sore finger, i.e. in a case of life and death, I deal only with some trifling ailment. For mood see § 320, e; G. 586; H. 517.
17. 1 non rationem ducit, *he does not take account* (a mercantile phrase).

17 5 (Sect. 40.) *partim pro me, partly in my own name.* To avoid entangling the case of his client with politics, Cicero makes himself responsible for everything that may have a political bearing; he was a well-known partisan of the nobility, and could afford to speak freely.

17 7 quae-que: not from quisque. — *ad omnis pertinere, concerns all.*

17 8 sensu ac dolore, *feeling and pain,* i.e. painful feeling (so-called *hendiadys*).

17 11 jam, with the fut., *presently.*

17 15 (Sect. 41.) *ego,* opposed to Roscio.

17 17 diem, fem. (§ 73; G. 64; H. 123). — *praefinita, fixed in advance,* as the limit (finio).

17 19 patronum, i.e. Sulla. (See note on libertum, p. 6, l. 10.)

17 20 conferre, *throw the responsibility for.* — *egerit, will effect,* fut. perf. for fut. (§ 281, r.; G. 244; H. 473).

17 22 imprudente: cf. p. 5, l. 28.

17 23 (Sect. 42.) *placet, do I like? i.e. do I think it right? — imprudentiâ, want of foresight.*

17 24 etenim si, etc. (the apod is quid miramur, p. 18, l. 1). The comparison that follows is perhaps somewhat strained; but it accords with the habits of thought of the ancients, to whom the powers of a supreme ruler appeared in a manner divine. (Cf. the language used of Cæsar in the Oration for Marcellus.) The tone in which kings were addressed in modern literature until very recent times may be compared (see, e.g., Bacon’s dedication of his *Advancement of Learning* to James I.).

17 29 pernicii, for *perniciei* (§ 74, a; G. 63, n.1; H. 121, 1). — *vi ipsa . . . rerum, by the very violence of the elements,* — the agents or powers which he has to control.

18. 1 *cum* is causal, but may be translated *when.*

18 4 *nisi,* here as often (more commonly with forte or vero) introducing a *reductio ad absurdum* (§ 315, b, n.; G. 591, r.4). — *quod,* pron.: the anteced. is id.

18 5 posit, aedēta sit, informal indirect disc., as expressing the thought of the person surprised (§ 341; G. 662; H. 528). — *si . . . sit,* clause with *mirum* (§ 333, r.; G. 542, n.1).

Sects. 43-46. In thus attacking Chrysogonus, Cicero is not assailing the cause of the nobility. On the contrary, that cause is honored by resistance to him. His insolence and power are un-
bearable. It was not to advance such slaves as he that Sulla fought and conquered.

19. 1 (Sect. 43.) vereor: for emphat. position cf. credo, p. 2, l. 1. — imperitio: § 93, 4; G. 297, 2; H. 444, 1.

19 2 tametsi, and yet.—meo jure, with perfect right (as belonging to that party); jure alone would mean justly; meo limits it to the speaker's own case. The passage that follows is interesting, as showing the way in which Cicero regarded the general principles at stake in the Civil War, and the excesses of the victorious party.

19 6 pro mea, etc., to the extent of my poor and feeble ability.

19 7 ut componeretur, that reconciliation should be made: a clause of result in appos. with id (§ 332 and headnote; G. 557; H. 501, iii).

19 8 qui vicerunt, who did (in fact) conquer: the subj. here would mean, whatever party might conquer (§ 342, n.; G. 629, r.; H. 529, ii, n. 1).

19 9 humilitatem, not merely low rank, but meanness and vulgarity; dignitate, personal worth, from birth and services; amplitudine, rank or position — prominence in the state. With all his arrogance, blood-thirstiness, and narrow conservatism, Sulla was, in fact, the representative of orderly government against anarchy and mob-law.

19 10 perditi civis erat (pred. gen.), it was the part of a bad citizen (§ 214, d; G. 366; H. 401, 402).

19 11 quibus incolomibus (abl. abs.), by whose safety.

19 12 retineretur, would be preserved: fut. cond. (§ 307, f; G. 596, 2; H. 507, n. 7) the protasis being quibus incolomibus. — quae, i.e. the reinstating of the nobility.

19 15 felicitate: see note on p. 6, l. 7.

19 17 (Sect. 44.) quod animadversum est (impers.) in eos, that those have been punished (a euphemistic expression for the proscription). Observe the chiastic order of ideas: (a) the punishment; (i) the persons on whom it was inflicted: (b) the persons rewarded; (a) the reward.

19 20 quae, referring to both the punishment and the reward just spoken of.

19 21 in eo studio partium, in favor of that party: studium is the regular word for siding with a particular party.

19 22 id actum est, this was the object — idcirco, antecedent to the purpose clause. — ut . . . facerent, purpose clause in appos. with id.

19 23 postremi, the lowest (in class or character).

19 25 tum vero: here the apodosis begins.

19 28 nihil horum est, none of these things is true (i.e. is the fact).

19 29 ornabitur. Nothing can exceed the skill with which, throughout this oration, Cicero keeps before the minds of the jury the distinction
between the great cause of Sulla and the nobility and the unscrupulous greed of some of Sulla's partisans. His continual allusions to his client's hereditary friendships with the aristocracy have this end, among others, in view.

19 30 (SECT. 45) **male**: to speak ill is to utter abuse or calumny.

20 1 **causaem communicare**, identify their cause with that of, etc.

20 3 **equestrem**, referring to the struggle for the *judicia* and the extensive sympathy of the *equites* with the party of Marius. Cf. note to Verr. sect. 1.

20 4 **servi**: Chrysogonus had been Sulla's slave.

20 6 **versabatur**, displayed itself: — **quam viam munimet** (indir. quest.): for road-building, both literal and figurative, the Romans used the engineering term munire.

20 7 **fudem**, etc., your honor (good faith), your oath, and your courts; i.e. after getting possession of political power, these low-born fellows were now aiming at the courts, the one security of public faith and good government. — **jusjurandum**: the jurors were under oath to give a righteous judgment.

20 9 **hicine** (emphat.), here, i.e. in the courts (as opposed to politics).

20 11 **neque ... possit**: Cicero does not wish to encourage him by admitting for a moment that he can really do anything in this case: it is the fact that he has dared to hope to accomplish something, that is an outrage. — **vereor**: subj. because it expresses not a real reason, but one introduced for the sole purpose of being contradicted (§ 321, R.; G. 541, N.²; H. 516, 2).

20 13 **talis viros**: cf. p. 13, 1. 8.

20 15 (SECT. 46) **exspectata**, so long waited for. For some years (b.c. 87–83), while Sulla was in the East, the Marian faction had full control at Rome, and a reign of terror prevailed.

20 17 **servoli**, diminutive of contempt. — **bona, estates**; **fortunas** (more generally), wealth.

20 18 **id actum est**: cf. p. 19, l. 22.

20 19 **senserim**, sided with them: this verb, with its noun **sententia**, often refers to political opinions.

20 20 **inermis**, i.e. had he taken up arms, his regret would have been deeper.

20 22 **cuique**, to every man in proportion as he is, etc. (§ 93, c.; G. 318, 2; H. 458, 1).

20 25 **probe novit**: note the strong sarcasm, which points the distinction between the noble cause which was at stake and the sordid motives of Chrysogonus.
Defence of Roscius.

20 26 resistetur, impersonal.—ille: here indefinite, referring to the supposed person who thinks himself attacked.

20 27 rationem, *interests* (so that what touches one touches the other): a mercantile figure, as we might say, "who thinks his accounts are mixed up with his."

20 28 laeditur, etc., *is injured* by being separated, etc.

V. Peroratio (§§ 47–57).


With sect. 47 begins the last formal division of the speech,—the *peroratio*. This consists, as was common with Roman advocates, in an appeal to the sympathy of the court (cf. the closing portion of the Defence of Milo).

20 30 (Sect. 47.) *mea*, emphatic. Cicero wishes to avoid prejudice to his client by himself assuming sole responsibility for these words. At the same time this section serves as a skilful means of transition. It is so important for Cicero to show that this case has no political bearings that he has been forced to abandon the question of the murder for a time, and to discuss the illegal sale of the property. He must now return to the charge against his client, and he does so by remarking that Roscius has no complaint to make of his treatment by Chrysogonus if the latter will only let him off with his life.

21 2 *morum, the ways of men*.—*vos*, i.e. Chrysogonus and his abettors in the accusation. *vos* is expressed, not as being specially emphatic, but from the Latin fondness for contrasting persons with each other.

21 3 *more, in the regular way*.—*jure gentium*: the "law common to all nations," as opposed to *jus civile*, or law of the state; thus it is used as nearly equivalent to *natural right*.

21 4 *a vobis*, i.e. once clear of guilt, and acquitted of this shocking crime, he will leave you unmolested.

21 6 *rogat*: a feigned appeal to his persecutors, intended to move the compassion of the jury for Roscius and their indignation against Chrysogonus.

21 7 *in suam rem*: in a former passage (omitted in this edition) allusion is made to a charge that Roscius had fraudulently kept back part of his father's property.

21 9 *concessit*, etc., *has given up* (the immovable property), *counted and weighed* (the rest).
Notes.

21. 10 anulum, probably the gold ring indicating his rank as eques.
21. 11 se ipsum, etc., and has reserved nothing else besides his naked self.
21. 27 praeter ceteros, more than anybody else. — ne quando: i.e. sometime when there comes a political reaction.
21. 28 patria, of their fathers.
21. 29 (Sect. 49.) facis injuriam, i.e. you do wrong (i.e. to Sulla). — majorem spem: in this and the preceding sentence Cicero artfully suggests that Chrysogonus has no confidence that Sulla’s constitution will last, and that he therefore wishes to remove a dangerous claimant in case of another political overturn. This insinuation would, of course, tend to prejudice the partisans of Sulla against Chrysogonus.
22. 6 cruenta (pred.): the expression of the thought is made more vivid by the use of words exactly appropriate to the killing of a man and the stripping (detrahere) of his dead body.
22. 8 (Sect. 50.) rem tuam, your interests.
22. 13 quasi nescias, as if you did not know (§ 312; G. 602; H. 513, ii, and N.1).
22. 14 spectatissima, most estimable; the friends of Roscius are purposely exalted, in order to influence the court. — cum, concessive.
22. 16 cum esset, though she was, etc. — femina, mulier: observe the distinction between the words, the latter being always used in speaking of the tenderness of the feminine nature. — quanto: translate however much (though the Latin is definite); the usual correlative is supplied by non minora, fully as great.
22. 19 (Sect. 51.) Observe the clever transition. Cicero suggests that, since there are no other assignable causes for the implacability of Chrysogonus, perhaps he may be offended by the zeal of the defence. This enables him to pass at once to an emphatic assertion of the influential connections of his client.
22. 20 pro patris, etc., in accordance with his father’s friendly relations and personal influence (see above, sect. 1), i.e. by an advocacy proportionate in number and influence to the number and attachment of his father’s friends.
22. 22 sin . . . vindicarent, i.e. if all the citizens were disposed to right his wrongs.
22. 23 pro eo, etc., in view of the fact that (i.e. with a due regard to the way in which) the highest interests of the State (summa res publica) are assailed.
22. 24 haec, these outrages. Observe that English often requires descriptive words which the Latin can omit as being implied in the con-
Defence of Roscius.

22 25 nunc, as it is ("as things stand"; opposed to the preceding suppositions).

22 26 sane, I'm sure.

22 27 (Sect. 52.) quae domi: i.e. the personal protection of Roscius, supply of money, providing of witnesses, etc.

22 28 fori . . . rationem, the business of forum and court, i.e. the preliminaries of the trial.

22 29 ut videtis, i.e. he is here in court.

22 31 aetas, youth.

23. 1 adsiduitate, constant presence, probably at the preliminary proceedings.

23 3 sectorum, a pun: the word means both buyers (of confiscated property) and cut-throats.

23 4 hac nobilitate, i.e. such nobles as he.

23 5 haec res, the present state of things was brought about.—ei, such.

23 6 qui . . . facerent: in this clause (as often in Latin) purpose and result approach so closely as to be indistinguishable.

23 10 loco, rank in life.

Sects. 53–57. Final appeal to the jurors.

23 13 (Sect. 53.) nostra, nóbis, identifying himself with his client.

23 16 si . . . habet, if he is not content (lit. does not regard [it] as enough).

23 17 nisi, etc., unless his cruelty is also sated with blood (lit. blood is furnished to his cruelty).

23 21 hoc tempore, in these times.

23 29 versata est, has prevailed.

23 25 versari, live.

23 25 (Sect. 54.) ad eamne rem, is it for this that, etc.

23 27 solent, the emphat. position may be represented by translating, it is the custom, etc.

23 29 qui excipiatis, to cut off.

24. 2 consilium: the jury, or body of judices, was called consilium. By calling it a public council, Cicero enhances its dignity and importance.

24 4 (Sect. 55.) an vero, or can it be true that, etc. In this use of an, the first question is omitted (§ 211, b; G. 457, 1; H. 353, N.4), and the second is often a reductio ad absurdum, as here. The full thought is, "Do you not agree with me, or can it really (vero) be?" etc.—agi, is their object (aliquid agere is to aim at something).
Notes.

24 5 ut . . . tollantur, be got rid of, in one way or another.
24 6 in vestro jurejurando, i.e. in the severity which your oath might seem to bind you to exercise.—periculo, the case (often used with reference to defendants).
24 7 ad quem pertineat, i.e. on whom the suspicion rests.
24 8 sectorem . . . accusatorem, i.e. T. Roscius Magnus, at once purchaser, enemy, cut-throat, and accuser.
24 12 (Sect. 56.) obstare, stands against (cf. sect. 20, above).
24 19 more majorum, i.e. that every capital judgment was subject to an appeal to the people in the comitia centuriata.
24 20 publico consilio, i.e. by their official action.
24 21 eorum, refers back to eos, l. 18, above.
24 22 reicilis, etc., pres. for fut. (§ 276, c; G. 228; H. 467, 5).
24 26 (Sect. 57.) quibus: the antecedent is eis (l. 27).
24 28 quin intellegat: § 319, d; G. 556; H. 504, 1.
25 1 pati nolite, do not suffer (§ 269, a; G. 271, 2; H. 489, 1).
25 3 hominibus, etc. (dat., § 229; G. 345 and R.1; H. 386), has taken from the gentlest of men the sense of mercy, through familiarity with distress (lit. in plur.).

IMPEACHMENT OF VERRES.

ARGUMENT.

Chap. 1. The jurors are congratulated on the opportunity of restoring the good name of the senatorial courts by convicting Verres.—2, 3. Attempts of Verres to avoid the trial: placing all his hope in bribery, he is intriguing for the postponement of the case.—4, 5. His crimes in administration, of pillage, extortion, and cruelty, are flagrant and notorious.—6. Hence bribery is his only resource: his attempt to contract in advance for acquittal.—7, 8. His hopes in the election of Hortensius as consul and Metellus as praetor for the following year.—9, 10. Cicero’s anxiety. The great effort to have the case tried before Metellus, which was to be effected by delaying the trial till after the holidays.—11. Cicero proposes to display his case at once, without argument, and so prevent its being laid over.—12, 13. The domination of Hortensius is dangerous to the state and must be met by proofs of corruption in the senatorial courts.—14, 15.
Impeachment of Verres.

The acquittal of Verres will be subversive of the whole judicial system: the jurors are urged to vindicate the courts by convicting him.—16. All Rome is on the watch: the court itself is on trial: acquittal can have but one meaning.—17. Glabrio is urged to stand firm.—18. The Sicilians must not be baffled. Cicero, by despatch, will prevent the case from going over to the next year: he will introduce his witnesses at once, without previous argument. Brief statement of the charges, including the plunder of 4,000,000 sesterces from the Sicilians.

With the trial of Verres the student may compare the impeachment of Warren Hastings in the last century, probably the most famous modern instance of the arraignment of a provincial governor for alleged misgovernment, extortion, and cruelty. The prosecution in this case (and in particular Burke) seem to have modelled their speeches on the Verrine orations of Cicero, and many parallels may easily be discovered. A few of these are quoted in these notes. That the similarity of the two situations was clearly felt at the time may be seen from Lord Erskine's Defence of Stockdale (Dec., 1789) on a charge connected with the impeachment of Hastings: "When Cicero impeached Verres before the great tribunal of Rome, of similar cruelties and depredations in her provinces, the Roman people were not left to such inquiries. All Sicily surrounded the Forum, demanding justice upon her plunderer and spoiler, with tears and imprecations. It was not by the eloquence of the orator, but by the cries and tears of the miserable, that Cicero prevailed in that illustrious case. Verres fled from the oaths of his accusers and their witnesses, and not from the voice of Tully."

Chap. I. The trial of Verres gives the senatorial order an opportunity to redeem the reputation of the courts.

Verres had no defence, but had expected to escape by bribing the jury in case he should be prosecuted. His guilt was notorious, so that the chief question now to be determined was that of the integrity of the jury. Cicero accordingly makes this the main point of the present oration: it is the court, he insists, that is on trial rather than Verres.

Page 28. Line 1. (Sect. i.) erat optandum (§ 311, c; G. 254, R.1; H. 511, 1, N.8: not implying a protasis contrary to fact), what was chiefly to be wished.—quod . . . pertinebat, the one thing which most tended (or, was of chief importance).
28. 3. invidiam infamiamque, *odium and ill repute*, from the partisan use of the courts by the Senators. — vestri ordinis, i.e. the senatorial order. The word *ordo* signified, loosely, any recognized body of citizens — as freedmen, publicans, clerks; but it was more especially used of the two powerful classes of the Roman aristocracy, the Senatorial and the Equestrian, which struggled with each other for power during the last century of the Republic. The Senators, from whom the jurors were at this time taken (see note on Rosc. Am., p. 2, l. 1), formed a limited (300 to 600) order of nobility which virtually controlled the government. The *equites* constituted a moneyed aristocracy. Naturally these two orders had opposing interests, as the Senators were excluded from trade and the *equites* practically from political power. Their antagonism showed itself more especially in the matter of the provinces, which the Senators wished to oppress by official plunder and the *equites* by commercial extortion.

28. 4. summo . . . tempore, most critical time (more lit. extreme crisis): the year of the consulsiphip of Pompey and Crassus (b.c. 70).

28. 5. inveteravit (emphatic position), there has come to be deeply rooted (observe that the figure is quite different in the Latin). — opinio, notion or idea (not so strong as our opinion, which would be sententia).

28. 7. exteras nationes: the reference is, of course, to the peoples subject to Rome, who were aggrieved by the rapacity of the provincial governors.

28. 8. his judicis: in consequence of the situation described above (note on ordinis, l. 2), it became all important for one class or the other to control the courts, before which any misdoings of either party were likely to come for trial. For years these two orders had struggled for such control. At this particular time the courts were in the hands of the Senators, who were bound together by a common cause to shield any one of their number who might be charged with misconduct as a provincial governor.

29. 2. neminem (more emphatic than nullum): translate, never.

29. 3. (Sect. 2.) cum (causal) sint, when men are ready. — contionibus et legibus, harangues and bills (proposed laws). The proposition of a law which took the exclusive control of the courts from the Senators was even now pending, and the law (*lex Aurelia*) was passed before the case of Verres was decided.

29. 5. contentur, purpose clause.

29. 7. magnitudine, abl. of means; spe, abl. of specification.

29. 9. actor, complainant, i.e. agent or attorney for conducting the suit in personal processes (in personam).

29. 11. adduxi enim hominem, etc.: cf. Burke, Impeachment of Warren Hastings: " We have brought before your Lordships the first man in prop-
Impeachment of Verres. 291

erty and power; we have brought before you the head, the chief, the captain-general in iniquity,—one in whom all the frauds, all the peculations, all the tyranny in India are embodied, disciplined, and arrayed. Then, if we have brought before you such a person, if you strike at him, you will not have need of a great many more examples,—you strike at the whole corps if you strike at the head."—in quo, in whose case.—reconciliare, etc., win back the lost repute.

29 13 possetis, purpose.—depeculatorem, etc.: for a more complete statement of these charges, see chs. iv., v.

29 14 juris urbani, i.e. as praeceptor urbanus (see sect. 12).

29 16 (Sect. 3.) vos, opposed to ego, below.—religiose, according to your oath.

29 18 religionem veritatemque: here, feeling of obligation and regard for the truth. Notice that the Latin, having a comparatively poor vocabulary, is obliged to use one word for all the phases or sides of an idea; hence such a word as veritas may mean truth (abstractly), a truth (concretely), the truth (generally), regard for truth, or truthful conduct.

29 19 judicium, etc., i.e. the court will be found wanting,—not a suitable defendant or a zealous prosecutor.

29 21 equidem, i.e. for my own part.

29 22 quas partim, some of which.

29 23 devitarim, subj. as a part of the concession (§ 342; G. 663, 1; H. 529, ii) contained in cum ... sint.

Chaps. II., III. Verres had already relied on bribing the courts. His vain attempt to delay his trial by the trumped-up Achaian case. His present effort to procure a postponement by corrupt means.

29 24 neque ... neque, following numquam, does not destroy the negative, but is more emphatic than aut ... aut.

29 29 (Sect. 4.) istius: see note on Rosc. Am., p. 4, l. 16.

29 30 Glabroni: the praetor presiding.

29 31 ordini ... senatorio, i.e. the senatorial order, nay, the very name of Senator.

29 32 dictat, constantly repeats (§ 167, b; G. 191, 1; H. 336).—esse metuendum (for erat met. in dir. disc. § 336 A, N.1) ; hence followed by the secondary sequence, i.e. those would have to fear (if the case were theirs), but he, etc.—quod, i.e. only what.

30. 1 mutis, i.e. not only for himself but also for his counsel and for those whom he may wish to bribe,—in particular, the jurors (see sect. 40).

30 3 pecunia belongs to both clauses, as is shown by their parallelism. —possit: for tense see § 267, c; G. 513; H. 495, vi.
Notes.

30 4 (Sect. 5.) esset: imperf. subj. in protasis of a continued condition lasting till now (§ 308, a; G. 597, r.1; H. 510, n.2).

30 6 fefellisset, he would have eluded us.—cadit: pres. tense, of an action lasting till now (§ 276, a; G. 230; H. 467, 2).

30 9 corrumpendi judici, of bribing the court (cf. our phrase "bribery and corruption").

30 11 factus sit: for sequence see § 287, c, n.; notice that the perf. would necessarily be used in the dir. disc. with cum primum.

30 13 tempus...offenderet, he hit an unfavorable time; because popular sentiment was already so exasperated in regard to the corruption of the courts.

30 14 (Sect. 6.) in Sicilliam inquirendi, i.e. for going into Sicily to make an investigation (hence the acc.).

30 15 inventi qui, he found some one who.

30 16 in Achaiaem, sc. inquirendi: on this trumped-up case, which was intended to have the precedence of the trial of Verres, see Introd. to this Oration (p. 27 of text).—ut...conficeret, purp. clause dep. on invent.

30 19 Brundisium, Brindisi, the port whence the greater part of Italian travel, now as then, embarks for the East.

30 20 obii, went throughout.—populorum, communities: the word populus, meaning originally multitude, is a semi-abstract noun often used to denote the community in its official capacity. Our use of the word people in some later meanings frequently produces confusion in the minds of beginners. The political system of the ancients was composed of an indefinite number of petty communities, all possessing a certain degree of independence. Hence the plur. is used here to indicate several such communities.

30 21 ut...possit (clause of result), imperf. by seq. of tenses: translate, however, can.

30 22 qui...obsideret (purpose), to block my chance (of bringing Verres to trial).

30 25 (Sect. 7.) nunc: i.e. now that his former scheme has failed.

30 26 hoc, this new idea. What the idea is is detailed in sects. 7, 8: viz., the reasons for desiring a postponement together with grounds for hoping for it.

30 30 civis, citizens, i.e. Romans travelling or doing business in the provinces, or provincials who had received the citizenship.

30 31 socios, allies: citizens of communities which, although embraced within the boundaries of Roman provinces, had, for special reasons, been
allowed to retain a nominal independence, with their own laws and
magistrates.

31. 2 auctoritatibus, documents, i.e. official testimony ("resolutions," etc.) relating to the acts of Verres.

31 3 (Sect. 8.) bonis, good citizens, here, as generally in Cicero, used in a partisan sense for the aristocracy.

31 6 experiatur: this violates the sequence of tenses in order to make the meaning clear; the imperf. would refer to the time of getting the money, not to the present moment (cf. § 287, h, N.; G. § 509, 1, N.).

31 7 fuerit: the subj. shows that this is the thought of Verres, and not merely something thrown in by Cicero.—tempus: the present scheme of the defence is by corrupt means to stave off the trial to a more advantageous time (see chs. vi.—viii.).

31 8 posset: imperf. to express his purpose at the time of the purchase.

31 9 criminum vim, the force of the charges.—poterat, indic., the reason being Cicero's. (The whole passage is an instructive example of the freedom of a living language from its own trammels. Rules are made for language, not language for rules.)

31 12 (Sect. 9.) eloquentia, gratia: even mere rhetorical skill or personal influence would be, to a criminal who had no case (causa), respectable (honesto) means of escape compared with these attempts at corruption.

31 13 profecto, I am sure.

31 14 auctuparetur, be fishing for (lit. set nets for birds).

31 15 ut ... fieret, as to have some one chosen to be put on trial: the Senate itself was insulted by the selection of one of its members to be set up as a man of straw, that Verres might get clear. The reference is to the trumped-up case with regard to abuses in Achala (see sect. 6).

31 16 hic, i.e. Verres.

31 17 causam dicet, stand trial.

31 17 (Sect. 10.) quibus rebus, from this (abl. of means with perspicio).

31 20 consilio, panel, i.e. the body of jurors (cf. Rosc. Am., p. 24, l. 2). An obvious, and apparently a deserved, compliment. Whatever the general character of the courts, Cicero had in this instance secured a jury on whom he could rely.

31 21 in rejectione judicavit, decided at the challenging ("throwing out") of the jury: i.e. on seeing the kind of men challenged by the two sides respectively.

31 22 ut ... constitueret ... arbitraretur, subst. clauses of result
(justified by the introductory ea) instead of the more regular acc. and inf. of ind. disc. (§ 332, f; G. 557, r. and n.1; H. cf. 500, iii).

Chaps. IV., V. Crimes of Verres from his youth up. His quæstorships. His city-prætorship. His career in Sicily. His guilt is notorious.

31 25 etenim, introducing the reason of nullam sibi rem, etc., above.

31 29 (Sect. 11.) adulescentiae, i.e. before he entered public life.

31. 30 quaestura, quæstorship, the first grade of political honor.

32. 1 Carbonem: Carbo was the leader of the Marian faction after the death of Marius and Cinna. He was consul b.c. 82, the year of Sulla's return and victory. Verres was his quæstor (or paymaster), and went over to the enemy with the money-chest when he saw which side was likely to prevail.

32 3 necessitudo religionemque: the quæstor was originally nominated specially by the consul; and the peculiarly close and sacred relation (necessitudo) existing between them was known as pietas,—a sentiment akin to filial affection. The designation by lot (sortes) was also held to be a token of divine will, and therefore sacred (religio). In betraying his consul, then, Verres was guilty of more than an ordinary breach of trust,—he committed an act of impiety.

32 4 legatio: Verres was in b.c. 80-79 legatus and acting quæstor (pro quaestore) of Dolabella, whose province was Cilicia. The extortions of the two were practised in the adjoining regions of Pamphylia, Pisidia, and parts of Asia (i.e. of the Roman province of Asia, the old kingdom of Pergamus, embracing the western part of Asia Minor): totius is a rhetorical exaggeration.

32 7 scelus ... quaestorium: Verres treated Dolabella much as he had treated Carbo. Neither of these infamous commanders deserved better treatment; but this does not excuse the perfidy of Verres.

32 9 pro quaestore, acting quaestor: when there was a vacancy in a provincial quaestorship, the commander might appoint any person to perform the duties of the office.

32 10 adduxit: Dolabella, in addition to the odium of his own crimes, had to bear the infamy of the outrageous acts of Verres; and after all Verres saved himself by turning against him (oppugnavit) and appearing as a witness in his trial for extortion.

32 19 (Sect. 12.) aedium, etc. The public buildings were regularly under the charge of the ædile, not of the prætor: the cases referred to here were certain flagrant instances of corruption and extortion arising out
of contracts for public buildings, in which the prætor had it exceptionally in his power to interfere for his own advantage.

32 13 in jure dicundo: jus dicere (jurisdiction), declaring the law, was the primary function of the prætor. bonorum addicitio is the adjudging of property to a claimant; condonation (grant) is the act of giving it up to a defendant: no matter which way the decision of Verres went in a case, his action was sure to be unlawful and for his own corrupt ends.

32 14 instituta, precedents. The edicts of the prætors made up a body of common law, not absolutely binding, however, on their successors.

32 15 jam vero, but finally, introducing the climax of the list of crimes.

32 18 possit: for tense see § 287, c; G. 513; H. 495, vi.

32 21 (Sect. 13.) communia jura, the same as jus gentium, those laws common to all mankind (see note on jus gentium, Rosc. Am., p. 21, l. 3). The terms leges, senatus-consulta, jura include the three sources of provincial law.—tantum, [only] so much.

32 23 imprudentiam subterfugit, escaped his vigilance (lit. want of vigilance).

32 25 res, case.

32 26 res, property.

32 27 ab eo, away from him, i.e. the possessor.

32 28 aratorum, cultivators (whether tenants or proprietors), who paid tithes (decumae) to the state.

32 29 socii: see note on p. 30, l. 31.

32 30 cruciati et necati: a Roman citizen could not legally receive any punishment touching life or limb, except by judgment of his peers in Rome. Thus, Jesus was crucified by the Roman governor Pilate under the ordinary provincial law applying to Jews; while Paul, a Roman citizen of the free city Tarsus, appealed to Caesar, and was sent to Rome for trial. (See extract from Verr. vi., pp. 59–65: "Crucifixion of a Roman Citizen.")

32 32 rei facti, accused (rei from reus). The details of these charges are given in the five orations of the Accusatio; it would require too much space to repeat them here.

33. 1 ejecti, expelled from the country.

33 4 optima, best in themselves; opportunissimae, most valuable under the circumstances.

33 6 (Sect. 14.) regum: the famous kings of Syracuse,—Hiero, Agathocles, etc.

33 8 imperatorum: Marcellus, who conquered Syracuse, and Scipio Africanus the elder, who had Sicily as his province and crossed over from there for the conquest of Carthage.

33 12 deum, i.e. statue of a god (see pp. 55, 56 of text).
Notes.

33 14 videretur, subj. of characteristic.
33 15 commemorare, complem. infin. for subj. with ne or quominus
($§ 271, a; G. 548, n.3; H. 505, ii, 2).  
33 19 (Sect. 15) at enim (a supposed objection), but, you may say.
33 21 quin ... possit: § 319, d; G. 556; H. 504, 1.
33 22 ut ... timendum sit, clause of result.
33 24 multitudo, including a large number of Sicilians, present at
Rome for the purpose of prosecuting Verres, and of course personally
cognizant of his crimes.

Chap. VI. Verres attempted to buy up the court in advance, but,
on the selection of the present jury, lost heart (sects. 16, 17). The
election of Hortensius to the consulship gave him fresh courage
(sect. 17). A significant incident on election day (sects. 18–20).

Cicero here returns to the subject of bribery. He has already asserted
(sects. 3–10) that this had always been the sole hope of Verres; he has
pointed out that Verres need not expect to corrupt the present tribunal
(sect. 10), and that his guilt is so enormous and so notorious that no
honest jury can fail to convict him (sects. 10–14). He now goes on to
show that in endeavoring to postpone the trial Verres is, as heretofore,
trying to defeat justice by corrupt means. In establishing this point, the
orator reviews the several schemes of bribery, thus leading up to the
matter immediately before the court and bringing out the fact that it is like
the devices that had preceded it.

33 28 eloquentiam, etc.: see first note on sect. 9 (p. 31, l. 12).
33 30 potentia, control of the courts: a stronger word than gratia
("personal influence") or auctoritate ("official influence") and indicating
a kind of domination over the courts.— simulat, proponit: notice the
emphatic position of these verbs, as opposed to what Verres is really doing.
33 31 proponit, buts forward (i.e. as his backers).— inania, idle: i.e.
mere names, because Verres does not really rely upon these men but upon
a scheme which Cicero details in the following sections.

34. 3 noti, notorious.— simulat: cf. note on simulat, l. 30, above.
34 8 (Sect. 16.) redemptio, a contract wit’ another party for buying
up the court.
34 9 mansit ... pacto, held on to the terms of the bargain (hendiadys):
until the jury was actually made up, the bargain could not be absolutely
concluded; when the character of the jury was known, the contract was
annulled.
34 10 rejectio: after Cicero’s careful challenging, the lot had fortu-
nately given a trustworthy jury.
Impeachment of Verres.

34 13 istorum, i.e. the partisans of Verres.
34 14 (Sect. 17.) praecclare, admirably well for the cause of justice. — libelli, lists.
34 16 color: a covert allusion to a former case, in which Hortensius had been counsel, and in which colored ballots were given to the bribed jurors in order to make sure that they voted as they had agreed (see sect. 40). — sententiis: this is the word regularly used for a formal and official expression of opinion in the Senate (vote) or in a court of justice (verdict).
34 17 cum (inversion: § 325, b; G. 581; H. 521, ii, 1), whereupon. — ex alacri, from being, etc.; cf. the Latinism in Milton, Par. Lost, ix. 563: "How cam'st thou speakable of mute?"
34 20 his diebus paucis, a few days ago: the consular and other elections were held this year, as usual, toward the end of July.
34 22 fame, fortunis, dat. after insidiae comparantur. — per eodem homines, i.e. the same professional bribers (the redemptor, etc., referred to in sect. 16).
34 25 aperto, etc., when the door to suspicion had once been opened.
34 27 (Sect. 18.) nam, introducing Cicero's account of the significant incident referred to above in the words pertenui argumento (l. 24).
34 28 reducitur: the successful candidate was escorted home by his friends after the election. — Campo: see note on Cat. i., p. 104, l. 7.
34 29 Curio: C. Scribonius Curio, one of the leaders of the aristocratic party, was always a good friend of Cicero's. Curio, like Hortensius and Metellus, was a man of excellent reputation. His support of Verres was due to political and social ties.
34 30 honoris causi: see note on Rosc. Am., p. 3, l. 28. The words in brackets are probably not genuine.
35 2 tamen, i.e. in spite of Curio's open way of speaking.
35 4 ratio, consideration.
35 5 (Sect. 19.) videt, etc.: observe the hist. pres., marking a change to lively narrative. — fornicem Fabianum, the Fabian Arch, erected B.C. 109 by Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus, — one of the earliest triumphal arches in Rome.
It stood at the southern end of the Forum, and served as an entrance to it. Fig. 3 (Arch of Gallienus) shows the situation of such structures with respect to streets.

35 12 defertur signifies a formal announcement by some one person; narrabat means told, casually, as a piece of news. The use of tenses in viderat . . . narrabat is like that in the general condition in past time (§ 309, c; G. 594, N.1). — immo vero, nay, rather.

35 14 criminum ratione, the nature of the charges.

35 15 positam, resting on.

35 16 altius, deeper.

35 18 (Sect. 20.) ratiocinabantur, reasoned (the imperf. describing a state of mind, and one existing in different persons).

35 20 ipse, etc.: cf. sect. 17, ll. 17–19.

35 22 quod, the fact that.

35 23 negotiatores, Roman citizens doing business in Sicily. — omnes litterae, all kinds of, etc. — publicae, official, from cities of Sicily (as auctoritates, above).

35 26 existimationem, opinion, i.e. their estimate of the character of Verres.

35 27 unius, i.e. Hortensius. — moderatione, control. — vertentur, are to turn on.

Chaps. VIII.—IX., (sect. 25). Metellus is chosen (by lot) to preside over the Court of Extortion for the next year. Joy of Verres. His attempts to defeat by bribery Cicero's election to the sedileship revealed to Cicero. Cicero made anxious, but finally elected.

35 30 quidem (concessive), it is true: this criminal may be rescued, but such a thing will not be allowed to happen again; the judicial power will be given into other hands (i.e. those of the equites): cf. de transferendis judicis, below. — nos, i.e. we Senators.

36. 1 (Sect. 21.) hominis amplissimi, i.e. Curio: the congratulations of so honored a man showed the expected effect of the election on this trial.

36 2 nova, strange (surprising). — dissimulare, to conceal the fact that, etc.

36 5 sortirentur, were drawing their lots: the particular posts or duties of coördinate magistrates (like the several praetors) were assigned by lot. — Metello: a brother of Q. Metellus Creticus, consul elect, and of L. Metellus, praetor in Sicily. — obligisset, had fallen to (the regular word for this kind of assignment). — ut . . . quaeret, to have charge of the Court of Extortion: subst. clause of result (§ 332, a, 2; G. 553, 3; H. 501, i, 1).
Impeachment of Verres.

36 6 de pecuniis repetundis, of extortion (lit. concerning demanding back the [extorted] property).
36 7 factam, offered. — pueros, slaves.
36 9 (Sect. 22.) sane, you may be sure. — ne haec quidem, etc., this incident did not please me either. — neque ... intellegebam, i.e. his confidence in the integrity of Metellus was so great that he did not even yet see through the tricks of the defence.
36 10 tanto opere, so very well (with intellegebam).
36 12 reperiebam: the imperf. denotes a succession of items of information.
36 13 senatore, etc.: the senator, a man of the same class as Verres, put the money to be used in the elections and trial into the hands of an eques, one of the class that had the management of all such financial operations. He retained, however, say (quasi) ten baskets, to be used directly to defeat Cicero's election as ædile.
36 15 nomine, on account of. — divisores, managers. The money to be used at elections was put into the hands of sequestres (election agents), who themselves made use of divisores to approach the voters personally. On this occasion, the exigency was so great that Verres (istum) summoned the divisores to his own house, without the mediation of sequestres.
36 16 (Sect. 23.) omnia debere, was bound to do anything for me.
36 20 proximis, the last.
36 23 negasse audere, said they did not dare.
36 24 fortém, staunch (ironical) in allusion to audere (l. 23).
36 25 Romilia, without tribu expressed,— the regular way of giving the name of a man's tribe.— ex optima disciplina, from the best school (ironical), i.e. that of Verres' father.
36 26 HS (see §§ 377–380 ; G. 493 ; H. 647): the defeat of Cicero would, therefore, cost nearly $25,000.
36 28 se unā facturos esse, that they would act with him.

Sects. 26–31. Cicero learns of the efforts made to have the trial postponed till the next year in order that it might be brought before Metellus. The Sicilians are threatened by one of the consuls elect (Q. Metellus Creticus) (sects. 26–28). By that time not only would there be a favorably disposed presiding judge, but most of the jury would have been changed. It seemed easy to get the trial put off, for many holidays intervened (sects. 29–31).
37. 1 (Sect. 24.) A lively description of the embarrassment in which Cicero was placed at the end of July by the election and the trial, both coming on together.
in his ipsis, in that too (as well as the trial).

agere . . . deterresebar, from doing (§ 331, e, 2; G. 423, 2, N.3; H. 505, ii) freely what, etc., I was deterred by, etc.

petitioni, canvass.

ratio, good policy.

(Sect. 25.) denuntiatum esse, that a message was sent. This compound implies a peremptory and threatening message.

primum corresponds to arcessit alter, etc., p. 38, l. 4, below. — ut venirent, subj. of purpose, since denuntiatum est expresses a command (§ 332, h; G. 546, N.1; H. 540, iii).

sane liberos, pretty independent, i.e. in refusing to come. If he had been consul, instead of merely consul elect, they would have had to come.

venisse: the subj. acc. is eos, the implied antecedent of qui.

ceterorum, i.e. those for consuls and prœtors, which had lately been held.

cursare (historical infinitive), ran hither and thither.

paternos amicos: see sect. 23, l. 26, above.

appellare et convenire, accosted and conferred with.

cujus: the antecedent is ejusdem (l. 19). — de fide, i.e. his good faith to the Sicilians: prob. a hint that Cicero himself had been approached with a bribe.

(Sect. 26.) eo, in this course, i.e. postponing the trial. — esse, ind. disc.

The asterisk marks a defect in the text.

praerogativam, an earnest. In the comitia centuriata, it was determined by lot which century should first cast its vote. The vote of this century, called praerogativam (praæ-rogo), was superstitiously regarded as an omen or earnest of the result which it was likely to decide. Hence the word is here used of the effective support given to Metellus at the polls by Verres. The praerogativam which Q. Metellus gave to Verres, in return for the praerogativae of the comitia, is described in the next section.

praerogativae, for anything.

alter consul designatus: Q. Cæcilius Metellus Creticus (see sect. 21). The three brothers, fast friends of Verres, were so situated as to promise the greatest help the next year, when Quintus would be consul, and Marcus prætor, presiding over the court of Repetundae, while Lucius was already pro-prætor in Sicily. Some of the Sicilians, therefore, obeyed the summons of Metellus, although they had disregarded that of Hortensius (sect. 25). The object of Metellus was to induce the Sicilians to withdraw the suit, or at any rate to refrain from appearing as witnesses.
Impeachment of Verres.

38 7 quaesitum (technical term), was to preside over the court.
38 13 (Sect. 28.) quid faceres: apodosis of cont. to fact construction, with protasis implied in innocente.
38 15 alienissimum, no kin whatever of yours.
38 16 dictat, says incessantly (see next section). — alicui depends upon videatur.
38 17 ignoret, subj. of characteristic.
38 18 (Sect. 29.) fato, ut ceteros, etc.: the Metelli seemed born to hold office. Cicero here alludes to a verse written by the poet Nævius, a hundred and fifty years before: "Fató Metelli Rómae fiunt cónsules."
38 22 populi existimationi, reputation with the people. — M'. Gla-brionem: observe the skill with which this compliment to the prætor before whom Cicero is now arguing the case, and the following compliments to the judices, are put into the mouth of Verres.
38 23 illud, referring to what follows. Cicero makes Verres point out the changes in the jury which must follow from changes in the government that is to come in with the new year.
38 24 conlega: both Cæsonius and Cicero were aediles designati.
38 25 expediat, fut. apodosis with conemur as its protasis, but hardly to be distinguished from subj. of characteristic (cf. § 319, headnote).
38 27 Juniano consilio: referring to a case four years before, in which wholesale bribery had been proved, so that the presiding prætor, Junius, as well as almost the entire consilium (body of jurors), had been stamped with infamy. Cæsonius, a member of the jury, had been proof against corruption, and had disclosed the whole affair (in medium protulit).
38 29 hunc judicem, him as juryman. — ex Kal. Jan., after the New Year; for at that time he would be excluded from the panel by his aedileship.
38 32 (Sect. 30.) P. Sulpicius: he had just been elected tribune of the people.
39. 1 Non. Dec. (Dec. 5): on this day the new quaestors entered on their office.
39 3 L. Cassius: the family characteristic here stated was proverbial (Cassiani judices). See note on Defence of Milo, p. 184, l. 13.
39 6 tribuni militares: at this time legion-commanders. — non judicabunt, will not serve as jurors.
39 7 subsortiæmur, i.e. we shall draw another to fill his place. This is the regular use of sub in similar compounds: as suffectus, subrogatus, etc.
39 9 prope toto: the jury, therefore, apparently consisted of about twelve or fifteen.
39 13 (Sect. 31.) Nonæ, etc.: it was, therefore, about 3 P.M. of the 5th of August.
39 15 votivos: these games were in celebration of Pompey's victory over the Marian party in Spain (B.C. 72). — The votive games would occupy from Aug. 16 to Sept. 1 (August had at this time only 29 days); on Sept. 4 began the Ludi Romani, continuing till the 19th. The intervening days (Sept. 2, 3) were of no account for the trial, so that it could not be resumed before Sept. 20, a suspension of 34 days (prope quadraginta). The Ludi Victoriae (established by Sulla in honor of his victory) would continue from Oct. 27 to Nov. 1, and the Ludi Plebeii from Nov. 4 to Nov. 17. All these games were sacred festivals, during which business was suspended: the time was occupied with religious observances, accompanied by races and dramatic entertainments.

39 18 tum denique, not till then.

39 20 Victoriae: see Fig. 4 (from the Column of Trajan).

39 21 perpauci: for the month of December was full of festivals.

39 23 rem integram, i.e. from the beginning. The zeal of the prosecution would have flagged, the public interest would have cooled down, and the jury would be almost wholly new. The case would therefore have to be taken up de novo.

39 25 non retinuissem, i.e. I should have challenged him. Metellus was now one of the jurors.

39 25 (Sect. 32.) nunc, opposed to si diffusus essem, above.

39 26 eo, etc. (abl. abs.), with him as jurymen.

39 27 jurato, on oath. The judices were sworn; the prætor was not. Metellus might therefore be trusted to vote honestly as a juror, though he might, when prætor, connive at the corruption of the jurors. Cicero ran less risk of offending Metellus by thus accusing him of extreme partisanship than if he had accused him of perjury.

Sects 32–50. To prevent postponement, Cicero will push the trial, dispensing with the usual long opening argument. He is forced to this by the tactics of Hortensius (sects. 32, 33). Cicero will oppose the arrogance of Hortensius and offers himself as the opponent of any
Impeachment of Verres.

who shall hereafter attempt to bribe the courts. The illegal domination of Hortensius is dangerous to justice. It must be met by proofs of judicial corruption, which are abundant (sects. 34–39). The acquittal of Verres will be subversive of the whole judicial system (sects. 40–42). The jurors are urged to vindicate the courts (sects. 43, 45). All Rome is on the watch and bribery is sure to be detected. Not Verres, but the senatorial courts are on trial (sects. 46–50).

The skill of the argument in sects. 32–50 is remarkable. Cicero contrives, without directly asserting that Hortensius is guilty of judicial corruption, to suggest that he is in a measure responsible for its prevalence. He declares his intention of devoting his ædileship to exposing such practices, and adds that he expects to be opposed by Hortensius. He calls attention to several notorious cases of bribery which he means to use as illustrations in pressing his reforms. Then, in a moment, he makes it clear, by a sudden turn, that he has not been digressing, but simply accumulating force for his main point: "How shall I feel," he asks suddenly (sect. 40), "if I find this present case of Verres added to the long list of instances of corruption? His guilt is clear: IT IS THE COURT THAT IS ON TRIAL!" In this way what appears at the outset to be a personal attack on the opposing counsel is made a most effective means for the introduction of the central point of the whole oration.

39 31 legitimo tempore: he had a right to use twenty days for developing the points of the prosecution.

40. 1 capiam, i.e. by showing, in a long speech, how carefully he had prepared his case.

40 4 ne elabatur, with periculum est, which takes the constr. of a verb of fearing.

40 6 possit: § 320, a; G. 631, 2; H. 503, i.

40 7 (Sect. 33) perpetua oratione, a continuous argument, before bringing up the witnesses. This is what we possess in the five speeches of the Accusatio, which, in the usual order of proceeding, would have been delivered before bringing up the witnesses, but which were in fact never spoken at all (see Introd., page 28 of text). — percipi, reaped: the regular term for gathering crops.

40 8 potuit, might have been (§ 308, c; G. 597, r.8; H. 511, i, N.8).

40 9 publicis: see note on p. 35, l. 23. — tabulis, records; auctoritatis, documents.

40 10 res omnis: here, after stating his plan briefly, Cicero goes off into a seeming digression against Hortensius. In this he shows clearly one of his principal motives in undertaking the prosecution, namely to overthrow the latter’s excessive control of the courts. The attack is skil-
fully introduced. His sole reason, he says, for departing from the ordinary course of procedure is that Hortensius does not wish to meet him in fair legal fight. The sally against Hortensius, again, serves as a transition to Cicero’s final appeal to the sense of shame and the prudence of the court.

40 11 diluendis, explicandis: technical terms in argument (see Vocab.).

40 14 ex tua natura: Hortensius, like M. Metellus, was personally an amiable and honorable man, though pledged to a bad cause.

40 16 ration, scheme, course, looking to the method; consilio, plan of action, looking to the end. Cicero contrasts them more than once.

40 17 (Sect. 34.) binos ludos, i.e. Pompey’s games and the Roman.

40 18 comprehendinem, close my case (lit. adjourn over). After the testimony was all in, it was customary to adjourn over to the next day but one (comperendinare), in order to give opportunity for a rehearing (usually a brief one). When this stage had been reached, there was no chance for further postponement. Cicero’s determination to bring about a comprehendinatio before Pompey’s games — i.e. within ten days — settled the case in his favor; for, as has been shown, the only hope of the defence lay in putting off the trial, Hortensius having absolutely nothing to say in behalf of his client’s innocence.

40 19 necessarium, unavoidable (not a mere shrewd trick like that of Hortensius).

40 23 id, refers forward to eos velle, etc. (l. 24). — amplum et praeclarum, an honor and distinction (translating as nouns).

40 25 innocentiae (an almost technical term), purity of administration in Sicily (see Intro. to the oration).

40 26 majus quiddam: what this was is explained in sect. 35.

40 28 (Sect. 35.) illud, refers to istum ... vocari (l. 29).

40 31 potentia, domineering (i.e. his illegal control of the courts); cupiditas (in a bad sense), unscrupulous eagerness (for gaining your case).

40 33 interponeretur: for fut. ind. of the dir. disc. — nunc, opposed to the time of videbatur.

41. 1 regnum judiciorum, lording it over the courts.

41 2 homines, i.e. the corrupt senatorial jurors.

41 4 inruere, etc., to be bent on making themselves hateful and offensive. — hoc, i.e. to break down Hortensius’ control, and the corruption of a few Senators.

41 6 nervos aetatis: Cicero was now 36.

41 8 (Sect. 36.) ordo, i.e. the Senate. — paucorum, artfully put so as not to offend the whole body.

41 19 loco: the Rostra (see Vocab., under rostrum).
41. 13 secum agere: the technical expression for transacting business in the comitia was agere cum populo (or plebe). Cicero refers to the office of curule ædile, upon which he was to enter January 1. One of the most important functions of this magistrate was the administration of criminal justice (de hominibus improbis) in cases where there had been an appeal from the sentence of a court to the judgment of the public assembly.

Fig. 5.

41. 14 munus, service. The word also means the public games, which were given to the people by the ædiles especially; hence there is a kind of pun here.

41. 16 moneo, etc.: observe the climax.—deponere, deposit with the sequestres (see note, p. 36, l. 15).

41. 17 accipere, take (money); recipere, undertake to do anything (upon request or the like).—polliceri, offer.

41. 18 interpretes, go-between: the divisores are probably meant.
41 19 potentiam: it is hardly accidental that this is the same word used above (sect. 35, l. 31) of the influence of Hortensius. In the next section Cicero expressly asserts that he expects to meet with all possible opposition from the latter.

41 22 (Sect. 37.) erit, will be (it is true): notice the emphatic position, opposing it to the clause with tamen (l. 24).—imperio et potestate, military and civil power. Of the regular magistrates all possessed potestas, i.e. power in general (including military power); but only consuls and prætors possessed the imperium,—i.e. sovereign power, as of a general in the field, somewhat limited, however, in the city by special privileges of Roman citizens.

41 28 commemorabuntur, shall be mentioned (by me).—certis rebus, well ascertained facts.

41 29 agentur, made ground of action.—inter decem annos, i.e. since Sulla's Lex Judicaria, transferring the courts to the Senatorial order (see note on Rosc. Am., p. 2, l. 1).

42. 1 (Sect. 38.) quinquaginta, i.e. from the law of Caius Gracchus, B.C. 123, to that of Sulla, B.C. 80.

42 2 ne tenuissima quidem suspicio: one of the exaggerations of the advocate. If the courts were really worse in B.C. 70 than they had been in 90, it was simply because the times were worse.

42 4 sublata, taken away.—populi Romani, etc., i.e. the ability of the people to hold in check the senatorial order by means of the tribunician power suspended by Sulla (see note, sect. 44, p. 43, l. 32).

42 5 Q. Calidius, prætor, B.C. 79; condemned for extortion in Spain. It seems that Calidius, being condemned de repetundis, with bitter irony assailed the bribed jurors on account of the smallness of the bribe for which he was condemned, saying that it was not respectable (honestum) to condemn an ex-prætor for so small a sum. The allusion shows that the corruption was notorious and universal.

42 6 HS triciens (§ 379; G. p. 493; H. 647, iv, 1), 3,000,000 sestertii, =150,000 (nearly).—praetorium: an ex-magistrate kept the rank of the highest office he had held,—as consularis, praetorius, aedilicius.

42 7 P. Septimio (Scævola), condemned B.C. 72; the damages were increased because of his connection with the odious consilium Junianum (sect. 29). The amount extorted was estimated in a separate process (liitis a estimatio), and in this case the money taken in bribery was included in the reckoning.

42 14 (Sect. 39,) inventi sint represents an hist. perf. and hence takes the secondary sequence (exirent): see § 287, i; G. 517, R.1

42 15 sortiente: the jurymen were drawn by lot by the presiding
Impeachment of Verres.

officer; in the case mentioned there was collusion between Verres and the persons drawn, so that the lot was a mere form.—qui ... exirent (purp. clause), to be drawn for [the case of] a defendant to condemn him without a hearing (through a corrupt bargain between Verres and the packed jury).

42 19 (SECT. 40.) jam vero, and finally (introducing the climax of all).—illam, i.e. the one next described: hoc factum esse, etc.

42 21 discoloribus signis: see note on color, p. 34, l. 16. The case referred to was one in which Hortensius was counsel.

42 23 actum esse, will attend to (i.e. officially, as ædile: cf. the use of agere, above).

42 24 (CHAP. XIV.) In this chapter Cicero reaches the climax of his accusations and insinuations against Hortensius and at the same time makes a clever transition to the case in hand (l. 28), having worked up to his main point, which he proceeds to state with great force: that it is not Verres that is on trial, but the court itself.

42 28 hominem, i.e. Hortensius; cujus, obj. gen.

42 30 secum ... agi, he was doing very well (see Vocab. under ago).

42 31 in rem suam, into his own pocket.—patronis: see note, Rosc. Am., sect. 4, p. 3, l. 17.

43. 3 (SECT. 41.) quod, at which (with commoveri, l. 6): cf. § 238, b; G. 333, l; H. 378, 2.

43 4 apud Glabrianem, i.e. in the preliminary proceedings.—reclundis judicibus (locat. abl.), at the time of challenging (making up the jury).

43 6 fore uti, that the result would be.

43 8 tolleretur, should be abolished (purp. clause with legatos mittere, which is equiv. to a verb of requesting).

43 14 victoriae, i.e. in the courts. They could endure it if a man stole only enough to satisfy his own avarice (sibi ac liberis suis), but they cannot afford to be robbed of enough besides to secure him an acquittal by bribery, if guilty (necentissimi victoriae). Cf. the similar argument in Burke's Opening Speech on the Impeachment of Warren Hastings: "If, from any appearance of chicane in the court, justice should fail, all men will say, 'Better there were no courts at all.'"

43 20 (SECT. 42.) animo, abl. of means.—majore ... odio, abl. of quality.

Sects. 43-50. Sudden and powerful appeal to the jurors to save the senatorial courts from present infamy and threatened destruction.

43 24 (SECT. 43.) loco, point (raised in his argument).

43 29 contermus: Cicero uses the first person to include himself as a member of the Senate.


43. 32 (Sect. 44.) tribuniciam potestatem: referring chiefly to the power of the tribunes to try criminal cases before the comitia tributa; this power, greatly abridged by Sulla, had been restored by a law of Pompey early in this year, B.C. 70.

43 33 verbo, in name; re vera, in fact; illam, the tribunician power (because this was a check on the power of the Senators).

44. 1 Catulum: Q. Lutatius Catulus was the best and most eminent man of the aristocracy.

44 2 fugit, has escaped.

44 3 referente, consulting [the Senate]: the technical expression for bringing a matter before the Senate for action.

44 4 rogatus: each Senator in turn was asked his opinion (sententiam) by the consul, or other presiding officer; cf. hos sententiam rogo, Cat. i., sect. 9.

44 5 patres conscriptos: see note on Cat. i., sect. 9, p. 103, l. 6.

44 8 fuisset desideratus (the regular way of expressing the cont. to fact apodosis in indir. disc.), would have missed (§ 337, b, 2; G. 656, N.3; H. 527, iii).

44 9 (Sect. 45.) contionem habuit, made a speech: contio means, strictly, an assembly called for the purpose of listening to discussion merely (so in l. 12, below).—ad urbem, i.e. in the Campus Martius, not in the city. Pompey was elected in his absence, and while still clothed with the military imperium: he could not therefore enter the city to meet the citizens, but called them to him outside the walls.

44 10 ubi, in which.

44 12 in eo, at that point (prop. on that point).

44 16 suam by its emphatic position gives the force of the English, what they desired.

44 20 (Sect. 46.) religione, regard for oath.

44 21 tribuniciam, i.e. the law referred to in the note on sect. 44. — unum, one, it is true; but since he was a man of no means at all (vel tenuissimum), his conviction was no proof of the integrity of the courts. The present trial will afford the people the criterion they wish.

44 29 (Sect. 47.) nihil sit, etc., i.e. this is simply a case of guilt and money: there are no political or other disturbing influences. To acquit him, then, will be to admit that you were bribed.

44 31 gratia, personal popularity.

45. 1 (Sect. 48.) agam, conduct.

45 2 res, facts.—manifestas: a technical word, denoting direct proof, not circumstantial evidence.

45 3 a vobis ... contendere, urge upon you.
Impeachment of Verres.

45 eorum, i.e. of the defence.
45 8 (Sect. 49) vos: opposed to former juries, which have occasioned the scandal.
45 9 huic ordini, dat. of agent (§ 232, a; G. 354; H. 388, 1).
45 10 post haec, etc., i.e. since the reorganization of the courts by Sulla (see note on Rosc. Am., sect. 1).
45 11 utimur, have.—splendore, personal distinction, from wealth and exploits; dignitate, dignity, from rank and office.
45 12 si . . . offensum, if there is any slip (a euphemism).
45 17 (Sect. 50) opto, pray. Observe the adroit union of compliment and threat in this passage, which at the same time forms the transition to the appeal to the prae tor presiding.

Sects. 51, 52. Appeal to Glabrio, the presiding prae tor, to prevent bribery.
45 28 (Sect. 51) is, referring to the Senate.—judicio, abl. of means.
45 30 qui sis, what sort of man you are.
46. 1 reddere, pay back.—fac . . . veniat: § 331, f; R.; G. 553, 1 (end); H. 499, 2.
46 2 legis Acilias: this (probably B.C. 101) provided that there should be neither ampliatio (further hearing) nor comple ndinatio (see note on sect. 34, p. 40, l. 18) in cases of repetundae. All earlier laws were superseded by the Cornelian law of Sulla.
46 4 (Sect. 52) summae auctoritates, strongest influences, especially family traditions, etc. To the Roman mind an auctor, in this sense, was a pattern for imitation.
46 5 quae . . . non sinant: best regarded as a purpose clause (cf. § 320, N.).
46 11 ut ne quis, etc.: § 319, a, N.; G. 545, R.; H. 499, 1.
46 14 nocenti reo, etc., for the accused, if guilty, his great wealth has had more weight to increase (lit. towards) the suspicion of guilt, than (to secure) a means of safety.

Sects. 53–56. Cicero states his plan for preventing delay. He will introduce his witnesses at once, without preliminary argument. Brief statement of the charges against Verres. End.
46 17 (Sect. 53) mihi certum est, for my part (emph.) I am resolved. — non committere, not to allow (in the weak sense of letting it occur by mistake or fault).—ut . . . mutetur, to be changed (§ 332, e; G. 553, 1; H. cf. 498, ii, N. 2).—nobis (eth. dat.), our.
46 19 servi, etc.: Hortensius and Metellus (sects. 25, 27), while consuls elect, had sent for the Sicilians, but of course without any authority.
to enforce their coming. Cicero suggests that, if the case is put off till the next year, the summons may be repeated, this time by means of iuctors. Each consul was attended by twelve of these officers, who had the power of arresting and coercing (see Manil. Law, note on sect. 32, p. 81, l. 15).

46 20. novo exemplo, in an unheard-of manner.
46 23 jus suum, their [lost] rights.
46 24 eorum: this word suggests in a skilfully vague way that Verres, the Metelli, and Hortensius are all in the same conspiracy, as it were, to rob the Sicilians, Verres having used his imperium to carry out the actual robbery, the others using theirs to protect him by intimidating the victims.

46 27 (Sect. 54.) nobis responderi, i.e. the argument for the defence to be made.

46 30 comitiorum, ludorum: the trial came just between the elections and Pompey's votive games (sect. 31).

46 31 censendi causâ, on account of the census-taking (registration). At this time censors were in office, for the first time since Sulla's domination: they were holding a registration of property and voters, at which citizens from all parts of Italy were obliged to report. The importance of proceeding with the trial while Rome was thus filled with citizens and provincials is obvious.

46 32 vestrum, nostram (mine), and omnium (next page) are predicate after esse (p. 47, l. 2).

47. 1 quid agatur (ind. quest.) depends on the verbal noun scientiam, as the next clause does on memoriam.

47 2 omnium, i.e. not the inhabitants of Rome alone.

47 3 (Sect. 55.) principes: the two distinguished brothers, L. and M. Lucullus.

47 5 ita testis constituam, etc.: this is the criminum ratio (sect. 19, l. 14). Cicero's plan appears to be so to arrange his witnesses that their examination shall make the usual long introductory accusatio unnecessary. He will, he says, produce his witnesses in such an order and with such introduction in each case as to bring out the crimen totum in the course of these proceedings. When he has explained what he expects to prove in a given instance, he will immediately bring forward the appropriate witnesses, and so on till the whole case is in.

47 6 crimen totum, the impeachment as a whole; crimen (below), the special charge of extortion, stated formally in the next section.

47 10 dantur, are offered. — in singulas res, to each point.

47 11 illis, the counsel for the defence.

47 13 altera actione, i.e. after the compendarinatio: in this sense the
speeches of the Accusatio are correctly called Actio Secunda (see note above).

47 16 haec (referring forward to sect. 56), etc., this is all the Accusatio there will be in the first Action.

47 19 (Sect. 56.) quadrigentiens [centena milia] sestertium ($379$; G. p. 493; H. 647, iv, 1), 40,000,000 sestertii, = $2,000,000$ (nearly).

47 22 habuissemus: cont. to fact protasis regularly retained, without change of mood or tense, in indir. disc. ($337$, $b$; G. 659; H. 527, iii); the apodosis is opus fuisse for opus fuit ($308$, $c$; G. 597, r. $a$, $a$; H. 476, 4), there would have been no need.

47 25 Dixi, I have done: a common formal ending.

THE PLUNDER OF SYRACUSE.

Sects. 1, 2. Contrast between the treatment of Syracuse by the conqueror Marcellus in time of war and its treatment by Verres, the governor, in time of peace.

Page 48. Line 3. (Sect. 1.) aliquando, at last, implying impatience, here assumed as a kind of apology to his hearers for the length of his account.

48 5 Marcellus: M. Claudius Marcellus, of a noble plebeian family (all the other families of the Claudian gens were patrician), was the ablest general the Romans had in the early years of the Second Punic War, but illiterate and cruel. His capture of Syracuse was in B.C. 212. He was killed in battle B.C. 208.

The contrast in sect. 1 is a brilliant one: nevertheless, the orator exaggerates, as on so many occasions. "Not only did Marcellus stain his military honor by permitting a general pillage of the wealthy mercantile city, in the course of which Archimedes and many other citizens were put to death; but the Roman Senate lent a deaf ear to the complaints which the Syracusans afterwards presented regarding that celebrated general, and neither returned to individuals their property nor restored to the city its freedom." (Mommsen.)

48 8 imperatoris: this title, properly belonging to every holder of the imperium, was by usage assumed by the commander only after his first considerable victory. — cohortem, train of courtiers, etc.: the provincial magistrates, representing the Roman imperium, had almost a royal suite, as well as other insignia of royalty.
Notes.

48 19 (Sect. 2.) *omitto*: a good example of the rhetorical device known as *praeteritio*. — *locis*, i.e. in the other speeches of the *Accusatio*.

48 13 *forum*: every ancient town had its central market-place or square (*forum, ὕστερα*), an open space, used for trading, public assemblies, and the administration of justice. The same feature exists in European towns at the present day.

49. 4 *clausus fuisse*: Marcellus had been obliged to starve out the city. — *Cilicum*: Cilicia was the chief seat of the organized bands of pirates who ruled the Mediterranean at this time.

49 10 *illis rebus*, i.e. the plunder of temples, etc.

Sects. 3–5. Situation and topography of Syracuse.

49 11 (Sect. 3.) *maximam*: the circuit of its walls was about 180 *stadia* = more than 20 miles.

49 13 *ex omnibus aditus limits praecipit ad aspectum*.

49 14 *in aedificazione*, etc., i.e. enclosed by the buildings of the city. Ancient harbors (as at Athens) were often at a considerable distance.

49 16 *conjunctur*: Ortygia (or *Insula*), the site of the original town, had an independent harbor on each side connected by a narrow channel. This channel is the *exitus* mentioned.

50. 2 (Sect. 4.) *Hieronis*: Hiero II., king of Syracuse (B.C. 270 to about 216), who was during most of his reign a steadfast ally of Rome.

50 5 *Dianae*: the quail, ἄρχων (whence the name *Ortygia*), was sacred to Diana (Artemis). — *istius*, i.e. of Verres.

50 7 *Arethusa*: for the myth of Arethusa and Alpheus, see Ovid, Met. v. 573–641; Gayley, *Classic Myths*. For view of the fountain, see Virgil’s Eclogues, p. 29.

50 10 (Sect. 5.) *Achradina*, the plain and table-land north of Ortygia.

50 11 *prytaneion*: the building in which the city was conceived to have its home. Here was the hearth, sacred to Vesta, whence colonists carried the sacred fire to kindle a new hearth in the *prytaneion* of their
new home. It was also used for courts of justice, public banquets, etc. Such public buildings were usually grouped round the forum in the centre of the city.

50 13 urbis, i.e. Achradina.—*perpetua*, running its whole length.

50 14 continentur, are lined in continuous rows.

50 15 gymnasium: the place for exercise and baths, with porticos, groves, and halls.

50 19 coaedificata, built up.—Neapolis, i.e. "the new city."—*quam ad summam*, at the highest point of which.

Sects. 6, 7. Marcellus the conqueror at Syracuse: compare Verres the governor.

51 4 (Sect. 6.) pulchritudinem: the English would put it less abstractly,—this beautiful city.

51 8 in, in respect to.—habuit victoriae rationem, had regard for the right of victory.

51 10 deportare: a Roman custom, imitated in the nineteenth century by Napoleon.—*possent*, subj. of characteristic.—*humanitatis*, the part of humanity.
51 15 (Sect. 7.) Honoris, etc.: the worship of abstractions was a characteristic of the Roman religion. Marcellus restored the temple of Honor and built the temple of Virtus; the two were so connected that in common parlance they were referred to as a single edifice.

51 16 in aedibus, i.e. his own house in town.

51 18 ornatu, i.e. as being free from stolen treasures.

51 19 deum nullum: translate, in order to keep the emphasis of the position, of the gods not one (i.e. not a single statue).

51 21 comparatibus, i.e. in renown and in personal character.

51 22 pacem cum bello, etc., implying that the administration of Verres in time of peace was worse than the armed capture by Marcellus. — forum et juris dictionem, law and justice: the forum is mentioned as being the place where the praetor administered justice; juris diction was his special function (see note on Verres i., sect. 12, p. 32, l. 13).

Sects. 8–17. Details of the robberies of Verres.

52. 1 (Sect. 8.) aedis Minervae: the illustration shows how this ancient Temple of Minerva in Syracuse has been made over into a church.

52 4 tamen in bello: translate, though in war, still, etc. The particle tamen ("still") often suggests a concession ("although"), not expressed, but loosely implied in the context or the circumstances: here the implied concession is "though the rights of an enemy in war are unlimited." — religionum, things sacred; consuetudinis, i.e. things hallowed by use.

52 6 Agathocli: tyrant of Syracuse, B.C. 317–289. (Fig. 8, a coin of Agathocles, shows the head of Persephone, and, on the reverse, a figure of Victory erecting a trophy.)

52 9 visendum: see Manil., sect. 40, p. 85, l. 6, note.

52 10 profana fecissent: the Romans had a formula by which they called away (evocare) and gained over to their side the tutelary deities of any cities they were besieging. Of course, the temples of these gods then lost all their sanctity, and became profane buildings. With the same idea the true name of Rome and that of its tutelar divinity were said to be kept as a mystery, lest they should become known to an enemy, who might thus disarm the city of its protector. Notwithstanding this doctrine, the Romans were often, as in the case of Marcellus, prevented by religious
feeling *(religione)* from violating the sacred edifices of conquered cities. Often, too, they transferred the worship of the deities in question to Rome. On the whole idea, cf. *Æneid*, ii. 351, and note.

53. 1 *jam* belongs with *sacra religiosaque*.
53 6 *(Sect. 9.)* *id quod, what.*
53 9 *deberet*, subj. of characteristic.

53 13 *in quibus erant*, *upon which were represented.*
53 16 *cognitione formarum*, *acquaintance with their features.*
53 18 *tamen*: see note on sect. 8, l. 4.

53 20 *(Sect. 10.)* *valvis*: such ornamentation may be seen in a medieval example in Fig. 9 (doors of the Cathedral at Pisa).

53 23 *tam... cupidum,* *that I am so eager* (in appos. with *quod*).

53 30 *illi, i.e. the Greeks,* as being over-fond of art. The Romans were inclined to look down upon culture and the fine
arts as being less manly than politics and war; cf. the famous passage in
the Æneid, vi. 846–853.

54. 2 argumenta, subjects or stories (in relief); cf. Æneid, vi. 20, and
note.

54 3 (Sect. 11.) Gorgonis: the head of Medusa, a favorite subject of
ancient art. See Fig. 10, from an ancient marble mask.

54 6 bullas, i.e. knobs, similar to those in Fig. 11.

54 11 in hoc nomine, at this item (i.e. wondering why Verres should
have taken these).

54 12 commoveri, sur-
iprised.

54 13 satis esset, i.e. they
were only curiosities. Any
natural object which was, in
the view of the ancients, out
of the common order of nature
was regarded as a monstrum
or prodigium, and as therefore
associated in some way with
the gods; hence such objects
were frequently dedicated in
temples.

54 16 id merely repeats
hastas.

54 17 (Sect. 12.) nam ex-
plains (ironically) why he asks
the last question. A passion
for art might, he suggests, ex-
curse the theft of such an object as the Sappho, but the stealing of the
bamboos was a wanton sacrilege.

54 21 potius, etc., rather than this most tasteful and cultivated man.—
haberet: § 268; G. 265; H. 484, v.

54 22 nimicum (continuing the irony), of course.

54 23 nostrum, of us (emph.), opp. to Verres.

54 25 eat (hort. subj.), must go.—ad aedem Felicitatis: the temple
of Felicitas was adorned with the spoils of conquered Corinth. Catulus
had adorned his temple of Fortuna, and Metellus his portico, with splendid
works of art.

54 27 istorum, Verres and his friends.—Tusculanum, villa at Tuscu-
lum (about 15 miles southeast of Rome) where the wealthy Romans,
Hortensius among the rest, had splendid country-houses.
54 28 ornatum, i.e. as it was on festal days. — commodarit, lent: such works of art were often placed temporarily in the Forum; cf. our modern "loan exhibitions."

54 31 operari, mere day-laborer: said in contempt of Verres' pretensions to culture. — studia, fine tastes; delicias, luxurious pleasures (both ironical).

55 1 appositor, better fitted. — ad ferenda, etc., to carry (as a porter) than to carry off (as a connoisseur): a sarcasm on Verres' coarse and heavy build.

55 5 (Sect. 13.) Graeculus: in contemptuous allusion to his pretence of taste. — subtiliter judicat, is a fine connoisseur of.

55 7 nunc, now (as it is): opposed to si ... tulisset.

56 2 (Sect. 14.) parinum (corrupt and meaningless): the common reading is parvum; perhaps the old conjecture Parium, of Parian marble, is best.

56 7 Libero patre: not Liber his father, but father Liber, pater being a common attribute of Liber as well as of Mars and other gods. Liber filius (l. 6) is spurious.

56 9 (Sect. 15.) Jovem: the statue was of Zēbr oēpis, god of favorable weather, identified, from some fancied resemblance, with Jupiter imperator.

56 10 suo: the emphatic position continues the emphasis on Jovem.

56 13 Flamininus: T. Quinctius Flamininus (Fig. 12, from a coin), who defeated Philip of Macedon at Cynoscephalae, B.C. 197.

56 16 in Ponti oere: the Thracian Bosporus, the strait extending from Constantinople to the Black Sea, about 17 miles.

56 18 sua: § 196, c; G. 309, 2; H. 449, 2. — Capitolio: the Capitol, or Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, had three cellae, or chapels, sacred to the Capitolian triad, Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva. This was, now the most illustrious temple,"the earthly abode," of Jupiter.

56 24 incolae, residents: i.e. persons of foreign birth.
who made Syracuse their home, without having obtained citizenship: 

advenae, *visitors.*

56 28 (Sect. 16.) *adventu,* abl. of cause.

57. 2 (Sect. 17.) *mensas Delphicas:* tables with three legs, like the Delphic tripod (see Figs. 13, 14).—*vasa Corinthia* were made of a kind of bronze, of peculiar beauty and very costly.

Sects. 18–21. Robberies of works of art are especially odious to men of Greek blood.

57 17 (Sect. 18.) *levia et contemptenda:* cf. note on p. 53, l. 30.

57 22 *fanorum,* *shrines;* the word indicates the consecrated spot rather than the temple or altar erected upon it.

57 27 (Sect. 19.) *nisi forte,* introducing, as usual, an absurd supposition.

57 28 *desierunt,* *ceased,* i.e. by the transference of the courts to the Senators.

58. 2 *Crasso:* L. Licinius Crassus, the famous orator, and Quintus Scaevola, *pontifex maximus,* the famous jurist and statesman, were close friends, and colleagues in nearly every office. They were curule aediles, B.C. 103, and gave the first exhibition of lion-fights. The splendor of their aedileship was the work of Crassus, a man of elegant and luxurious tastes, while Scaevola was moderate and simple in his habits.—*Claudio:* probably a brother of Claudia, the wife of Tiberius Gracchus. In his aedileship, B.C. 99, he exhibited fights of elephants.

58 4 *commercium:* Crassus and Claudia would have bought such objects of art if anybody could have done it.

58 5 *fuscus,* sc. *commercium.*

58 9 (Sect. 20.) *referri,* *be entered,* has for subject *pretio ... abali-
enasse.*

58 12 *rebus istor, things of that sort.*

58 13 *apud illos,* i.e. the Greeks generally.

58 19 (Sect. 21.) The cities referred to in this section were all centres of Greek art or celebrated for the possession of some masterpiece. *Reginos:* Rhegium, *Reggio,* was a very ancient Greek city, at the point of Italy nearest Sicily. It was a colony of Chalcis, probably founded in the eighth century B.C., and became a Roman *municipium* after the Social War, B.C. 91–90.

58 20 *merere velle,* *would take.* — *illa,* *that famous.*

58 21 *Tarentinos:* Tarentum was the largest Greek city in Italy, a colony of Sparta, founded in the eighth century B.C., subjugated by Rome just after the invasion of Pyrrhus, B.C. 272.
CRUCIFIXION OF A ROMAN CITIZEN.

Page 59. Line 1. (Sect. 1.) nunc, opposed to the time of the actio prima, which he has just referred to. — uno genere, this one class of crimes. — tot horas ... dicam: § 276, a; G. 230; H. 467, iii, 2.

59 5 tenerem: for tense see § 287, i; G. 511, r.²; H. 495, i.

59 6 de tanta re, etc.: Cicero has now arrived at the climax of his accusation: the case of Gavius is so outrageous that it would require all his powers to characterize it. But, he says, he has already used the strongest language of which he is master in describing other and less heinous crimes, and he has not attempted to keep the attention of the jurors by variety in the charges. What then can he do to make this horrible case, the most abominable of the crimes of Verres, sufficiently impressive? There is but one thing left to do: he will tell the bare facts, which need no eloquence to emphasize them.

59 7 rem (emphat.), the bare facts. — in medio, before you.

59 10 (Sect. 2.) in illo numero: Cicero has been describing the treatment of a number of fugitives from the insurrectionary army of Sertorius in Spain who had made their way to Sicily after the death of Sertorius, B.C. 72, and the overthrow of his faction by Pompey.

59 12 lautumia, the stone-pits (ancient quarries) at Syracuse, used as a prison. The illustration shows the present condition of that part of the lautumiae known as Dionysius’ Ear. — Messanam (now Messina), the point of Sicily nearest Italy. Messana, founded as a Greek colony in the eighth century B.C., was at this time one of the very few privileged towns (civitates foederatae) of Sicily. It was specially favored by Verres, and, according to Cicero, was an accomplice of his iniquities. Fig. 15 shows a representation of the pharos (lighthouse) of Messana from a coin of Sex. Pompey; the reverse has a representation of Scylla.

59 14 Reginorum: Rhegium is almost in sight of Messana.
Notes.

59 15 odore, breath.
59 18 rectā, sc. viā.
59 21 (Sect. 3.) in praetorio, the house (or official residence) of the praetor.
59 23 adjutricem, etc.: § 184, b; G. 321; H. 363, 1.
59 24 magistratum Mamertinum, a magistrare of Messana: the city of Messana had been treacherously taken possession of by a body of mercenaries, who called themselves Mamertini (children of Mars), about B.C. 282. Though the name of the city was not changed, its citizens were from this time called Mamertini. See cut in text, which shows the head of Ares.

60. 10 (Sect. 4.) exspectabant, were on the watch to see.—quo tandem, how far: tandem (as also nam) gives a sense of wonder to the question.

60 13 expediri, to be got ready, i.e. by untying the fasces (rods and axe), which were the badge of the praetor’s imperium.

60 14 meruisse (sc. stipendia), served as a soldier.

60 15 Panormi (all harbor), the present Palermo: see Fig. 16.—nego-

tiaretur, i.e. as head or agent of some house engaged in speculation (cf. Verr. i. sect. 20). This kind of business was generally carried on by Roman equites, and on a large scale.

60 17 fugitivorum, runaway slaves, who had been concerned in the frightful servile war of Spartacus, B.C. 73-71.
Crucifixion of a Roman Citizen

60 19 esse, subj. of characteristic.
60 21 (Sect. 5.) caedebatur: observe the emphatic position. This imperf. and those following make a lively description of the scene instead of a mere statement of the facts.
61 1 audiebatur, could be heard (§ 277, 8; G. 233).
61 3 commemoratione, claim.
61 7 pestem, accursed thing.
61 10 (Sect. 6.) lex Porcia: this forbade the scourging of citizens. See Fig. 17, a coin struck by a member of the Porcian family: the reverse commemorates this law; the figure at the right as a lictor with rods.—leges Semproniae (of Caius Gratus): these gave Roman citizens the right of appeal to the judgment of the whole people in capital cases, even against the military imperium. In civil life this right had existed ever since the foundation of the republic. Cf., in English law, the right of trial "by one's peers."
61 12 tribunicia potestas: see note Verr. i., sect. 44 (p. 43, l. 32).
61 18 non inhibebant: cf. note on audiebatur (l. 1).
61 21 (Sect. 7.) agere, treat.
61 22 ut (interrog.), 'how.'
61 25 Glabrionem, subj. of facere.
61 26 ut . . . dimitteret, result clause, in appos. with id.
61 27 consilium, jury: he feared that the lynch law would get the start of a legal verdict.
61 28 repetisse, inflicted (lit. exacted, punishment being regarded as a forfeit).
61 29 veritus esse has for its subject populus Romanus. Observe the exactness of tense-relations expressed by the plup. and the periphrastic esse persoluturus, was not likely to pay.
62 2 (Sect. 8.) quid . . . sit, what will happen to you.
62 3 Gaviuin istum, that G. of yours (i.e. the G. whom you misrepresented. — repentium, suddenly discovered.
62 5 neque, etc., and this I will show, etc. Notice that in Latin the connective attracts the negative whenever it can.
62 6 aliquis: Gavius was a very common name in South Italy.
62 8 ad arbitrium tuum, at your discretion (i.e. as many as you like).
62 11 sero, too late (for you, but not too late for the court). — judices, obj. of doceant.
62 17 nuper tu, etc.: of course an imaginary incident, since this oration was never delivered.
62 19 ideo, for this reason, i.e. quod . . . quaereret.
62 20 jam, i.e. after you have said that.
62 24 ex eo genere: explained by the clause non qui . . . dicerent (characteristic).
63 2 (SECT. 10.) induatur, etc. (§ 111, a; G. 218; H. 377), tie himself up and strangle himself (as in a noose); cf. our "give the man rope enough and he'll hang himself."
63 3 qui esset, what he was (i.e. whether a citizen or not).
63 5–8 si . . . ducerere, quid . . . clamitares, etc.: in this past condition, cont. to fact, the imperf. is used instead of the pluperf., because the supposition is general rather than particular (§ 308, a; G. 597, r.1; H. 510, n.2), — if you, caught, etc., had ever been in the hands of men who were dragging you off to punishment, what other cry would you have raised than, "I am a Roman citizen?"
63 11 profuisset, would have availed, i.e. in the case supposed (as defined in the preceding sentence): thus profuisset, involving its own protasis (§ 311; G. 600, 1; H. 508, n.7), is a complete proposition, which is made conditional by si and is made the protasis (§ 311, a) of a new apod., potuit, l. 15 (§ 311, c; G. 597, r.8, a; H. 541, 1, n.8).
63 12 qui, concessive; cum, causal.
63 14 usurpatione, claim (lit. using the word).
63 18 (SECT. 11.) quo = ad quos. — cognitoribus, vouchers.
63 20 legum existimationis, obj. gen. with periculo.
63 21 continentur, are restrained.
63 22 sermonis . . . societate, by fellowship in language, rights, and interests.
64 2 (SECT. 12.) tolle, a sort of protasis (§ 310, b; G. 598; H. 487, 3); the apod. is jam . . . praecuseris (ll. 6–9, below).
64 5 quod velit (subj. of integral part), any he pleases.
64 6 quod . . . ignoret, because one may not know him.
64 7 liberas civitates: the allied states in the provinces, which were not strictly under the jurisdiction of the prætors.
64 9 praecuseris, fut. perf.
64 12 adservasse, you might have kept. — custodiis, abl. of means.
64 14 cognosceret, should he know; equiv. to a protasis with si (§ 310, b; G. 598; H. 507, 1).
64 15 si ignoraret: Cicero here ironically lays down, under the form
Crucifixion of a Roman Citizen.

of a calm and reasonable alternative, the principle that Verres might crucify any Roman citizen whom he did not personally know and who could not furnish a rich man to identify him.

64 16 hoc juris: § 216, a, 3; G. 369; H. 397, 3.

64 18 ut... tolleretur, clause of purpose.

64 21 (Sect. 13.) hostis, i.e. by his acts he has virtually declared himself the open enemy of the state as if he were a foreign power making war on the rights of Roman citizens (hence hostis rather than inimicus).—non illi: both words are emphatic—it is not to this person (in particular), but to, etc., that you were hostile.

64 22 quid enim attinuit, etc., for what did it have to do with the case that you should order, etc.: i.e. why should you have ordered, etc., unless by these gratuitous severities you wished to show your hatred of the very name of citizen?

64 25 fretum, the strait of Messina.

64 32 divisa, thus divided.

65. 1 aluminum, foster-child, i.e. adopted citizen.

65 4 (Sect. 14.) Observe the double climax: facinus, scelus, parricidium; vincire, verberare, necare. For the crucifixion of a citizen Cicero can find no word strong enough—hence the summit of the climax is reached in quid dicam?

65 5 parricidium: for the horror with which this crime was regarded by the Romans, see Rosc. Am., sects. 28, 29.

65 14 in comitio: i.e. publicly in Rome and in the very centre of Roman freedom and Roman life. The comitium was an open space north of the Forum, on higher ground (see Plan of Forum, top); it was used for the most ancient comitia, the curiata (in which the people were assembled by the thirty hereditary curiae), for hearing lawsuits, and for contiones. The curia, or Senate-house, was situated upon the comitium.—quod, i.e. that point which.

65 15 celebritate, i.e. as being a crowded thoroughfare.

65 16 potuit, sc. fieri.

65 18 praetervectione, etc., on the track of all who sail to and fro (by the Strait of Messina, the necessary route to Greece).
THE MANILIAN LAW.

ARGUMENT.

CHAP. 1. Exordium. Why this is Cicero's first appearance before a political assembly. — Narratio. 2. Statement of the case: Mithridates and Tigranes have invaded the Roman domain. This war is demanded by the dignity and safety of the State. — Confirmatio. I. Character of the war. — III. Ill success of the First and Second Mithridatic Wars. — 4. Strength of the enemy. — 5. Present tameness of the Roman people contrasted with their ancient pride. The allies, whose safety is at stake, demand Pompey as commander. — 6. The chief revenues are in peril, endangered by mere suspicion of calamity. — 7. Financial crisis at Rome (general ruin would result from disaster to the publicani). — II. 8. Magnitude of the war. Lucullus achieved great success in his campaign. — 9. But the war is still a great one: Mithridates is not subdued; our army has suffered reverses; Lucullus has been removed. — III. 10. Who then should be appointed? Military experience of Pompey. — 11, 12. His successes, especially in the Piratic War. — 13, 14. He has all the qualities of a general, including not only courage, but moral qualities: blamelessness, humanity, self-restraint, easy manners. — 15. His prestige and influence, especially as derived from the Piratic War. — 16. His special reputation in the East, largely resulting from his brilliant fortune. — 17. Moreover, he is on the spot. — Confutatio. Objection of Hortensius, that all power ought not to be given to one man. — 18. Answered by facts as to the result of the Gabinian law. — 19. Brilliant success of this law (incidentally, Gabinius should be assigned to Pompey as legatus). — 20. Objection of Catulus, that the proposition is against precedent. — 21. Answered by referring to other violations of precedent in Pompey's case. — 22, 23. Appeal to the people against these objections. Pompey alone can retrieve the Roman reputation. Many leading men favor the Manilian Law. — Peroratio. 24. Cicero supports the law purely from devotion to the commonwealth.

The Oration for the Manilian Law is a famous example of a deliberative oration constructed on a systematic rhetorical plan.

II. Narratio (statement of the case): Chap. 2.
III. Confirmatio (affirmative argument): Chaps. 3 (sect. 6) - 17 (sect. 50).
1. The character of the war: Chaps. 3 (sect. 6) - 7.
2. The importance of the war: Chaps. 8, 9.
3. The selection of a commander: Chaps. 10 - 17 (sect. 50).
IV. *Confutatio* (answers to objections) : Chaps. 17 (sect. 51) –23.

V. *Peroratio* (peroration).

The oration was delivered in a *contio* or public meeting of Roman citizens held not for voting, but for debate or address merely. A *contio* could be called by any magistrate who had a matter to lay before the people, and was held regularly in the *Comitium* or the Forum. After a *rogatio* (proposition of a law) had been offered, such a meeting was regularly convened in order that the voters might hear the arguments on both sides. Later the *comitia* voted on the bill, Yes or No.

Thus the present speech in many respects resembled our modern political addresses on important public measures, like the tariff or the currency. It has, however, an official character.

I. **Exordium (Chap. I.).**

Sects. 1–3. Chap. I. This is Cicero’s first appearance before a political assembly. Hitherto he has given all his time to defending his friends as a lawyer. He rejoices that in this his first political oration he has a subject on which any one, however unpractised, cannot fail to speak well,—the valor and ability of Pompey.

67. 1 (Sect. 1.) For a discussion of the structure of the opening period, see general Introd., p. xlvii. — *frequens conspectus vester, the sight of you in full assembly.*

67 2 *hic locus,* the *Rostra* (Fig. 18, from a coin). The scanty remains of the rostra may be seen at the left of the Temple of Concord in the Frontispiece. — *ad agendum,* for public business: i.e. among the many duties of a magistrate there is none more dignified (amplissimus) than this of addressing the whole people in a political assembly; *agere cum populo* was the technical expression for transacting business in the *comitia* or a *contio*.

67 3 *ornatissimus,* honorable (of private glory as an orator). — Quirites, fellow-citizens: the name by which the Romans were addressed when acting in a civil capacity. — *hoc aditum,* this avenue (i.e. addressing the people on political questions).

67 4 *optimo cuique,* i.e. to such as the presiding magistrate would permit, for only these had a right to speak in a *contio*.

67 5 *rationes,* plan: the plural indicates the details of the plan, i.e. the particular considerations that determine a general course of conduct.
Notes.

68. 1 cum (temporal), *while* (§ 323, 2; G. 585; H. 521, 2).

68 2 auctoritatem: the act of speaking in a *contio* indicated that the speaker was a proper person to advise the people, and hence it would confer *auctoritas* (*weight, prestige*). — *attingere*, *aspire to*.

68 3 perfectum ingenio, *perfected by force of intellect*: i.e. the fruit of fully developed mental power.

68 4 elaboratum, *carefully wrought* (such, therefore, as needed more practice than youth could give).

68 5 amicorum temporibus, *exigencies of my friends*. A Roman lawyer was not regarded as doing a service for hire, but was expected to defend his friends gratuitously. He was, indeed, prohibited from receiving pay; but, though no bargain was made, the obliged party was expected to give a liberal present, in some form or other, to his *patronus*.

68 5 (Sect. 2.) *neque . . . et*: here the first clause is virtually concessive; we may render *while . . . at the same time*.

68 7 *caste, with clean hands; integre, in good faith* (toward the client).

68 8 *judicio, i.e. their action in electing him*. — *fructum, i.e. the several grades of office he had already filled*: he was now *praetor*.

68 9 *dilatationem, adjournment*. There were many things which could break up an assembly and put off the business, especially unfavorable auguries, the announcement of which was a favorite device of politicians. If an election was thus interrupted by adjournment, the votes already taken were null and void and the whole proceeding had to be gone through with again. The *comitia* at which Cicero was chosen *praetor* were twice adjourned in this way, so that there were three meetings before the election was complete. At each of these Cicero was the first (*primus*) of the eight *praetors* to secure a majority, and hence he was *thrice declared elected* (*ter renuntiatus sum*). *Primus* does not here imply a superiority in rank, for the eight *praetors* were regarded as colleagues and determined their functions by lot.

68 11 *quid aliis, etc.: i.e. this action of the voters showed that they approved his course of life, and was a suggestion to others how to attain similar honors*.

68 12 *nunc, opposed to the time referred to in sect. 1*.

68 14 *ad agendum, for speaking* (cf. note on l. 2, above).

68 15 *forensi usu*: the courts were held in the Forum.

68 18 *quoque, i.e. to forensic as well as to military or political activity*.

68 19 (Sect. 3.) *atque* (the strongest of the *and*’s), *and further*. — illud (nom.) *laetandum*: the construction *illud laetor* (§ 238, b; G. 333, 1, N.¹; H. 371, iii) changed to the passive.

68 20 *mihi, following insolita*.

68 21 *ratione, manner*.
68 22 oratio, language; orationis (l. 24), argument (abstract from oro, in its original sense of to speak).
68 23 virtute, good qualities generally.

II. Narratio (§§ 4–5).

Sects. 4–5. Present state of the Mithridatic War. A leader is necessary, and there is but one leader fit to cope with the situation.

Observe that these two sections, though apparently a mere statement of facts, are so expressed as to contain, in brief and powerful form, the substance of the whole oration. The appointment of Pompey is not a matter for argument, Cicero contends throughout the speech, but an absolute necessity: the condition of affairs demands action, and this is the only action that can avail.

68 27 (Sect. 4.) atque (cf. note on l. 19, above), and now to come to the point. — inde, from that point.
68 29 vectigalibus ac sociis, tributaries and allies (of the latter some were tributary and others not).
68 30 relictus, i.e. before the contest was fully decided; lacessitus, only assaulted, not seriously attacked. By using these words Cicero artfully prepares for the assertion which he is about to make of the need of an energetic commander.
68 31 Asiam, i.e. the province of this name, occupying the western half of Asia Minor and bordering on the dominions of Mithridates.
68 32 equitibus, etc.: keep the emphasis by changing the construction: Roman equites are daily receiving, etc.
68 33 quorum . . . occupatae, whose large properties, invested in managing your revenues, are endangered. The revenues were farmed out to societates (companies) of publicani, who were members of the equestrian order (see sect. 14).
69. 2 necessitudine: Cicero was of an equestrian family.
69 4 (Sect. 5.) Bithyniae: this territory had been bequeathed to the Roman republic by Nicomedes III., B.C. 74.
69 5 Ariobarzanis: king of Cappadocia, which had been overrun by Mithridates.
69 7 Lucullum: Lucullus was related to both branches of the family of Metellus, and had married Clodia, sister of the notorious Publius Clodius. It was chiefly this mischievous demagogue, who was serving as one of his officers, that stirred up the dissensions and mutinies which robbed Lucullus of the fruits of his victories. — discedere, is on the point of withdrawing. — huic qui successerit, his successor, Glabrio.
Notes.

69 8 *non satis paratum, not adequately furnished* — an understatement: Glabrio had shown himself thoroughly incompetent, but Cicero was on good terms with him. This was the Glabrio who had presided over the court in the case of Verres.

69 9 *socis, i.e. Asiatics; civibus, Romans engaged in business in Asia.*

69 10 *imperatorem* (in prep. appos. with *unum*), *as commander.*

III. Confirmatio (§§ 6-50).

Having briefly stated the facts (in the *narratio*, sects. 4, 5), Cicero asks what is to be done (sect. 6). His discussion of this question falls under three heads: i. the nature of the war (sects. 6-19); ii. its magnitude (sects. 20-26); iii. the choice of a commander (sects. 27-50). In the first and second divisions he represents the nature and magnitude of the war in such a way as to make the conclusion under the third head inevitable, — *that Pompey must be chosen commander.*

I. The Nature of the War (§§ 6-19).

This is considered under four heads (defined in sect. 6): there are at stake, i. the dignity and prestige of Rome (sects. 7-11); ii. the safety of the allies (sects. 12-13); iii. the chief revenues of the state (sects. 14-16); iv. the investments of the *publicani,* whose embarrassment would cause a financial panic in Rome itself (sects. 17-19).

69 17 (Sect. 6.) *agitur, is at stake.*

69 21 *certissima: the surest* because Asia was the richest and most fruitful of all the provinces; hence the price paid by the *publicani* for the privilege of farming its taxes was always certain to be large.

69 22 *quibus amissis,* equiv. to a fut. protasis. — *ornamenta, ornaments,* i.e. "all that exalts and embellishes civilized life."

70. 1 *a vobis:* the abl. with *a* is used instead of the dat. of agent because there is another dat. dependent on *consulendum* (§ 232, N.; G. 355, R.; H. 388, N.).

Sects. 7-11. The war affects both the dignity and the welfare of Rome. The massacre of Roman citizens by Mithridates is as yet unpunished. So far no Roman general has succeeded in checking his aggressions. Has the Roman spirit declined? Our ancestors were more active in taking vengeance for insult and wrong.

70 8 (Sect. 7.) *civis Romanos,* etc.: this massacre (B.C. 88), in which 80,000 persons perished, was intended by Mithridates as a step toward the entire expulsion of the Romans from Asia.
The Manilian Law.

70 11 regnat: for tense, see § 276, a; G. 230; H. 467, 2.
70 14 (Sect. 8.) etenim, for (you will notice).
70 17 triumphavit de: not triumphed over, but celebrated a triumph for a victory over. The word is repeated in emphatic antithesis to the clause sed...regnaret.
70 19 regnaret, was still a king (i.e. in possession of his kingdom).—verum tamen, but still.
70 20 quod egerunt, for what they have done: by a Latin idiom quod is here equivalent to propter id quod.
70 22 res publica, the public interest. Sulla had hastened to make an unsatisfactory peace, that he might return and restore order in Italy, which was in the power of the Marian faction.
70 23 (Sect. 9.) autem, now (in contrast to the action of the Roman generals).—reliquum, that followed.
70 27 Bosporanis, the people of Bosporus, a flourishing Grecian state, embracing the Crimea and adjoining lands.
70 29 ad eos duces, i.e. Sertorius and his comrades. Sertorius was the ablest general of the Marian faction in the Civil Wars. After the victory of Sulla, and the complete overthrow of his own party elsewhere, he continued to hold Spain, where he attempted to found a new republic, entering into alliance with Mithridates and other enemies of Rome.
71 1 gereretur (for fut. indic.), subj. of integral part.
71 2 de imperio, for supremacy.
71 3 (Sect. 10.) alterius corresponds to altera, 1. 6, below.
71 4 firmamenti, outward support; roboris, internal strength.
71 5 Cn. Pompei: Pompey and Metellus Pius conducted the war against Sertorius from B.C. 77 till B.C. 72 without being able to subdue him. In 72 Sertorius was assassinated by his lieutenant Perperna, whom Pompey had no difficulty in defeating. Cicero, it will be observed, suppresses these details, preferring to give Pompey credit, in general terms, for putting an end to "the danger from Sertorius."
71 6 in altera parte, i.e. in the East.
71 8 felicitati: observe the chiastic order of the ideas,—felicitati, virtuti; culpae, fortunae.—haec extrema (an intentional euphemism), these late disasters.
71 9 tribuenda, attributable. In fact the ill success of Lucullus was in great part due to the machinations of politicians at Rome: he was not properly supported by the home government.
71 15 (Sect. 11). mercatoribus, etc., abl. abs. expressing cause.
71 19 appellati, addressed.—superbius, too haughtily.
The orator is here appealing to the passions of his hearers, and his
statements must be interpreted accordingly. In B.C. 148, Roman ambassadors demanded that the Achaean League give up all its recent acquisitions; at which the incensed populace insulted the ambassadors and drove them away. In the war that followed, Corinth was captured by Mummius and destroyed, while Greece was made into a province by the name of Achaia. The insult to the ambassadors was but a pretext for the war, which was, in fact, merely one act in the general Roman policy of conquest. The extinction of the "eye of Greece," too, was not from motives of vengeance, but in order to remove a powerful rival to Roman commerce.

71 21 legatum, etc.: M'. Aquilius, the person referred to, had in fact forfeited all claim to the inviolability of an ambassador by actually taking command of an army against Mithridates. He was taken prisoner and put to death (B.C. 88). Aquilius had done service to the State by suppressing the Servile War in Sicily (see Fig. 19).

Sects. 12, 13. Our suffering allies implore aid. For their own sake they beg that the command be entrusted to Pompey.

71 26 (Sect. 12.) videte ne: the Latin expresses in the form of a purpose clause ("see to it lest," etc.) what we should put in the form of an indir. quest. ("see whether it be not," etc.).

71 27 ut, as, correl. with sic. — illis, i.e. your ancestors.

71 29 non posse, subj. of sit.

71 30 quid? a regular formula of transition: again. — quod, that (§ 333, b; G. 542; H. 540, iv, n.). — periculum ac discrimen, a dangerous crisis: the former word signifying the trial; the latter the decision. (See Introd., p. xlv.)

72. 1 Ariobarzanes: king of Cappadocia. It was the designs of Mithridates upon this kingdom that first brought him into collision with Rome. (Fig. 20 is from a fine bust of some unknown Cappadocian.)

72 6 certum, a particular. — cum, causal.

72 7 sine summo periculo, i.e. by offending Lucullus and Glabrio.
72 10 (Sect. 13.) propter, at hand.— quo, abl. of degree of difference with aegrius.

72 11 adventu ipso, by his mere coming.— maritimum, i.e. the war against the pirates, which Pompey had just finished with great glory.

72 14 ceterarum provinciarum, i.e. those assigned to Pompey by the Gabinian Law, which gave him power over the entire Mediterranean and the coasts fifty miles inland. This would not include the province of Bithynia, nor the greater part of Asia. The Manilian Law extended his power over the entire East.

72 15 quorum . . . commendetis: § 320, f; G. 631, 1; H. 503, ii, 2.

72 17 etiam si defendant, subj. of integral part.

72 19 non multum, etc.: the expression was hardly too strong for the general type of provincial governors. Cf. "The Plunder of Syracuse," sects. 1, 6, 7, where Cicero contrasts the moderation of Marcellus in time of war with the rapacity of Verres in time of peace.

Sects. 14–16. The safety of the largest and surest revenues of Rome is also at stake.

72 23 (Sect. 14.) The neatness of Cicero's transitions may be seen to good advantage in this oration. In the present section he passes by a clever turn from the safety of the allies to the safety of the revenues. Our ancestors took all possible pains to defend their allies even when they had suffered nothing themselves: shall we hesitate to defend our allies when our government has been insulted,—especially when on their safety depend our chief revenues?

72 23 propter socios (emphat.): these wars have a place in the argument solely on account of their motive. The events referred to are the following: Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, was defeated by Scipio Asiaticus at Magnesia, B.C. 190. Philip V., king of Macedonia, was defeated by Flamininus, at Cynoscephalae, B.C. 197. The Ætolians had helped Rome against Philip, and then joined Antiochus against her: they were obliged to submit after the battle of Magnesia. Carthage had been forced into a third war in B.C. 149, and was taken and destroyed by Scipio Æmilianus in B.C. 146.

72 28 agatur, etc., it is a question of your richest revenues. The province of Asia, like Sicily, paid as a tax the tenth of all products (decumae). The collection of this was farmed out by the censors to companies of publicani belonging to the equestrian order. All other provinces regularly paid a stipendium, or fixed tax, which they raised themselves.

72 29 tanta, only so great.— eis, abl. with contenti.— vix contenti, i.e. they will hardly pay the costs of their own defence.
Notes.

72. 30 Asia: this description of Asia Minor is no longer true, for bad government and bad cultivation have exhausted its natural wealth.

72. 32 pastionis, pasture land; let to publicans, who paid a tax called scriptura. — exportantur: the portoria were tolls and customs duties paid upon goods both exported and imported: the rate was 2½, or (in Sicily) 5 per cent ad valorem.

73. 8 (Sect. 15.) pecuarias, etc.: cf. the summary of the resources of Asia, p. 72, ll. 30–32.

73. 10 portu, decumis, scriptura: these repeat, in inverse order, pecuaria, agri cultura, navigatio.

73. 12 fructus, income (i.e. to the Romans).

73. 14 (Sect. 16.) exercent, manage, refers to the societates publicanorum, who took contracts for collecting the revenues; exigunt, collect, refers to the agents and slaves who attended to the details of the collection.

73. 17 familias: see note on Rosc. Am., p. 15, l. 3. The Roman slaves were not merely rude Gauls and Thracians, but educated Greeks and Asiatics. The latter served in noble families as secretaries, stewards, and tutors, and would naturally be employed by the great tax-collating corporations as agents and servants.

73. 18 saltibus, mountain pastures. Here again three classes of revenue are alluded to: scriptura (in saltibus), decumae (in agris), portoria (in portibus). Observe the art with which Cicero constantly repeats, in different order and different terms, the same detailed description of the revenues, in order to keep this important point before the minds of his hearers.

73. 19 custodiis, coast-guards, stationed to prevent smuggling, at the custom-houses and toll-houses.

73. 20 posse, can (§ 307, d; G. 248, r.): the protasis is nisi ... conservaritis (fut. perf.).

Sects. 17–19. The investments of the publicani and others are endangered by this war: hence there is fear of a financial crisis at Rome.

74. 1 (Sect. 17.) ac ne, etc.: nor must you neglect this point either.

74. 2 cum essem ... dicturus: see above, sect. 6, where the divisions of the subject are specified.

74. 3 quod ... pertinet, which bears upon, etc. The antecedent is illud.

74. 5 nam et corresponds to deinde (sect. 18). Two classes are mentioned: (1) the publicani or tax-farmers, and (2) other citizens who have money invested in Asia (sect. 18).
The Manilian Law.

74 6 rationes, business enterprises; copias, fortunes. — in illam provinciam, i.e. the farming of the revenues there.

74 7 ipsorum per se, for their own sake (i.e. apart from all question of the safety of the revenues).

74 8 nervos: the same figure is seen in our phrase "the sinews of war."

74 9 sum ... ordinem, i.e. the equites: these not only farmed the taxes, but they were, in general, the capitalists and bankers of Rome.

74 11 (Sect. 18.) ex ceteris ordinibus refers to men of humbler rank who were carrying on business in Asia, as well as to Senators who had money invested (conlocatas) there.

74 13 eorum (redundant) limits partim.

74 14 humanitatis vestrae: § 214, d; G. 366; H. 401, n.3; sapiencia is in the same construction.

74 17 etenim primum introduces the first reason why the losses of private citizens are a matter of public concern; the second reason is introduced by deinde quod (sect. 19). — illud parvi refert (§ 252, a; G. 379, 38o; H. 408, iii), etc., it is of slight consequence that we can afterwards win back by victory.

74 18 publica either agrees with vectigalia, or may be taken absolutely, omitting the doubtful word vectigalia. — his, i.e. the publicani; amissis, lost, i.e. as bidders for the revenues.

74 19 redimendi, contracting for the revenues.

74 21 (Sect. 19.) deinde, introducing another important point: general credit will invariably suffer when a large class of moneyed men are ruined. The student should remember that Rome was a great commercial centre like London to-day.

74 22 initio belli, i.e. in the First Mithridatic War.

74 23 memoria, loc. abl. (§ 254, a; G. 389; H. 425, r).

74 24 cum amiserant (§ 325, a; G. 58o; H. 521, ii, 1), when (as you remember), etc. — solutione ... concidisse (brief description of a financial panic), when payment was embarrassed, credit fell. Similar panics in recent times may help us conceive the political importance of commerce in antiquity.

74 25 non enim possunt: translate (to preserve the emphasis), for it is impossible that.

74 26 ut non ... trahant (clause of result), without dragging (lit. so as not to drag).

74 27 prohibete: for the two senses of this verb, see Vocab. (cf. also defendo).

74 28 id: § 225, a.
Notes.

74 29 ratio pecuniarum, financial system.
74 30 versatur, centres. — pecuniis, finances.
74 31 illa, i.e. those in Asia; haec, i.e. at Rome.
74 32 num . . . sit, whether you ought to hesitate. — dubitandum sit, impersonal.

75 1 incumbere: the usual constr. after non dubito in this sense (§ 332, g, n.²; G. 555, r.³; H. 505, i, 4).
75 2 fortunae, etc.: with this chapter Cicero closes the discussion "de genere belli." There is no anticlimax, for the stability of the whole Roman financial system was of course more important than either the safety of the allies or the revenues of a single province.

II. THE MAGNITUDE OF THE War (§§ 20–26).

Having shown, in the preceding division, that the war is necessary (i.e. that much is at stake), Cicero now proceeds to prove that it is a dangerous war (i.e. that the outcome is uncertain). To do this he needs only to sketch the history of the contest, ending with the recall of Lucullus and the appointment of Glabrio.


75 5 (SECT. 20.) potest (emphatic position), etc., it may be said, i.e. in answer to the preceding arguments: of course, in order to justify the wisdom of so exceptional a measure as the Manilian Law, it was necessary to show that the war was of sufficient gravity to require the appointment of Pompey. Observe the skilful transition from the genus of the war to its magnitude. — beli genus, i.e. the war, in its character.
75 7 elaborandum est: use the personal construction in translating.
75 12 ornatas, equipped; instructas, organised.
75 14 obsessam, invested; oppugnatum, attacked (by the active operations of siege): the English verb besiege includes both ideas. This was B.C. 74.

75 18 (SECT. 21.) ad Italian: a fleet which Mithridates had despatched for Italy, with a contingent furnished by Sertorius, had been defeated by Lucullus near the island of Lemnos. — ducibus Sertorianis, abl. abs. — studio, zeal (for one party); odio, hate (for the other).
75 20 proeliiis: § 259, a; G. 394, r.
75 21 Pontum, i.e. the Euxine Sea.
75 22 ex omni aditu, at every approach.
75 22 Sinopen, Amisum: towns on the north coast of Asia Minor.

75 25 aditu, approach; adventu, arrival. The fact is, that both Sinope and Amisus had made a very stubborn resistance which the orator chooses to ignore. A certain vagueness in Cicero’s whole account in this and the following chapter is doubtless due to a wish to spare Lucullus.

75 26 alios reges: his son Machæres, king of Bosporus, and his son-in-law Tigrænes, king of Armenia.

75 28 salvis, i.e. without harming the allies; integris, i.e. without impairing the revenues.

75 29 ita, of such a kind.

75 30 a nullo, etc.: thus Cicero’s praise of Lucullus has a definite place in the argument. It is important for him to show that this law can be advocated by one who fully appreciates the merits of Lucullus.

76. 1 (Sect. 22.) requiretur, the question will be asked (emph.).

76 4 primum: the corresponding particles (“secondly,” etc.) are omitted; the next point begins at sect. 23.

76 5 Ponto: the old kingdom of Colchis, the scene of Jason’s adventures in winning the Golden Fleece (see Gayley, classic Myths, §§ 145 ff.), was on the eastern shore of the Euxine and formed a part of Mithridates’ Kingdom of Pontus.—Medea: see Fig. 22 (from a wall-painting).

—quam praedicant, who, as they tell. (The usual sign of indir. disc. in English, that, cannot be used with a relative.)

76 7 perseveretur, was likely to follow. This is a subord. clause in indir. disc.; but, even if the story were being told in dir. disc. (without praedicant), we should still have perseveretur on the principle of informal indir. disc., expressing the thought of Medea (§ 341, d;
G. 628; H. 528, 1): this is shown by the use of se (not eam) in l. 6.—
conlectio dispersa, the scattered gathering: the phrase vividly expresses the
idea of his wandering about to pick them up.

76 9 vim auri, etc.: the immense treasures which Mithridates had
accumulated in his several fortresses came into the hands of Lucullus: not
money simply, but works of art, etc.

76 10 quas et ... et, equiv. to quas partim ... partim.

76 14 illum, hos, denote distance and nearness of time. Render in the
pass. to keep the emphasis, the one was detained by, etc.

76 15 (Sect. 23). hunc, i.e. Mithridates.

76 16 confirmavit, reassured.

76 19 erat enim, etc.: explaining the reason why these nations dis-
played hostility though the Romans had no designs on them.

76 20 eis nationibus, i.e. those near Armenia.

76 22 gravias atque vehemens, potent and very strongly held.

76 23 fani: "the temple of the Persian Nanæa, or Anaitis, in Ely-
mais or the modern Luristan [that part of Susiana nearest to the Euphrates],
the most celebrated and the richest shrine in the whole region of the
Euphrates." Such a rumor would at once fire the population of the whole
East.

76 27 urbe: Tigranocerta, the new capital of Tigranes, situated in
the southwest part of his kingdom, near the river Tigris. This city was
destroyed by Lucullus.

76 29 commovebatur, was affected. After all his successes, Lucullus
had made somewhat the same mistake as Napoleon in his Russian expedi-
tion, and had found himself in an awkward situation, far from his base of
operations and in the midst of infuriated enemies.

76 30 (Sect. 24.) hic, on this point. — extremum, the climax.

76 31 ut ... quaereretur, subst. clause of result (§ 332, headnote; G.
553, 4; H. 501, i, 2).

77. 6 opes ... misericordiam: a short expression for "win them
over to pity and call out their resources."

77 7 ut ... videatur, a result-clause following qui ... regno: the
more natural way to express the idea in English would be by a co-ordinate
clause with and therefore.

77 8 (Sect. 25.) victus, when beaten; incolumis, at the height of his
power.

77 11 ut ... attingeret, in appos. with eo following contentus. We
should regularly have quod with the indic. (cf. § 333, 6; G. 542; H. 535,
iii); but the form of the clause appears to be determined by acciderat,
which takes a subst. clause of result (§ 332, a, 2; G. 553, 3; H. 501, i, 1).
77 12 umquam: not aliquando, on account of the neg. idea implied in praeter spem (§ 105, h).

77 13 victorem, as adj. (§ 188, d; G. 288, r.; H. 441, 3).

78. 1 poetae: such were Nævius, who wrote a Bellum Punicum, and Ennius, author of Annales, recounting events of Roman history; both lived in the third century B.C.

78 2 calamitatem: i.e. the defeat of Triarius (b.c. 67), who was leading reinforcements to Lucullus. Only a severe wound of Mithridates saved the Roman army from utter destruction. As it was, the rout was so complete that no [regular] messenger, etc.

78 4 sermone, common talk.

78 6 (Sect. 26.) tamen, i.e. though the defeat was so disastrous.

78 7 potuisset, subj. of characteristic; the cont. to fact idea which is also contained in the word would not have required the subj. (§ 311, e; G. 597, r.2, e; H. 511, 1, n.8). — vestro jussu, i.e. by the Gabinian Law (see Introd., p. 66 of text). — imperi: the military imperium could be extended after the term of office by the Senate. The holder of a command thus extended (prorogatum) was called proconsul or prœprocurator. In this case Lucullus had now held command seven years, from B.C. 74.

78 12—14 conjungant, etc.: this sums up the considerations already urged as to the magnitude of the war (from sect. 23).

78 13 integrae, fresh (cf. sect. 23, ll. 20, 21).

III. THE CHOICE OF A COMMANDER (§§ 27–50).

The plan of this division is simple but effective. Four things are requisite in a great commander: scientia, virtus, auctoritas, felicitas. Pompey has all these qualities in the highest degree: (1) scientia (sect. 28); (2) virtus of every kind (sects. 29–42); (3) auctoritas (sects. 43–46); (4) felicitas (sects. 47, 48). Hence he should be appointed (sect. 49), especially since, by divine providence, he is at this moment in the East (opportunitas) (sect. 50).

78 15 (Sect. 27.) By way of transition, Cicero sums up (in ll. 15–18) the state of the argument. — satis ... videor, I have said enough, I think [to show] why, etc. Observe that the Latin prefers the personal construction (I seem to myself) to our impersonal (it seems to me). — esset, is: imperf. by seq. of tenses after fecisse (§ 336 B, n.2; G. 518; H. 495, iv).

78 17 restat ut, etc., it remains for me, as it seems, to speak (§ 329, n.; G. 553, 4; H. 501, 1, 1).

78 19 utinam ... haberetis, I wish you had (§ 267; G. 260, 261; H. 483, 1, 2). — innocentium: innocens was an almost technical word to ex-
press cleanness of hands on the part of an official; we may translate by blameless or incorruptible.

78 22 nunc vero, but now (i.e. as things stand): opposed to the unfulfilled wish, utinam . . . haberetis. — cum, causal. — unus, but one.

78 23 qui non modo, etc.: this remarkable exaggeration, which puts the exploits of Pompey above those of Alexander, Hannibal, Scipio, and other generals of antiquity, probably suited well enough the temper of the assembly. The student should remember the hyperbole of personal praise and blame characteristic of most political oratory, especially in a "campaign."

78 24 virtute, excellence (not valor only).

78 25 cujusquam, used on account of the neg. idea in the question quae res, etc. (see note on umquam, p. 77, l. 12, and cf. umquam, below, l. 29).

Sect. 28. The four things requisite in a commander are all possessed by Pompey in the highest degree: (1) scientia (experience and knowledge in the art of war).

79. 1 (Sect. 28.) bello . . . hostibus, loc. abl. expressing the circumstances; we may translate by a clause with when.

79 2 ad patris exercitum: Pompey, then seventeen years old, served with his father, Cn. Pompeius Strabo, consul, B.C. 89, the last year of the Social War.

79 4 summi imperatoris: his father, who commanded on the side of the Senate against Cinna, B.C. 87.

79 5 imperator: in B.C. 83 the young Pompey raised an army (chiefly from his father's immense estates in Picenum) and joined Sulla, who complimented him as imperator, although he had not yet held even the quae-torship.

79 6 quisquam, used on account of the neg. idea in saepius . . . quam; see note on cujusquam, l. 25, above. — inimico, a private adversary (e.g. before a court).

79 9 imperiis: all Pompey's commands had been either assumed by him or irregularly conferred upon him until he obtained the consulship in B.C. 70.

79 12 Civile, Africanum, etc.: Pompey's exploits in these various wars are referred to in the same order but in greater detail below (sects. 30–35), where see notes. The last mentioned, that with the pirates (bellum navale), is of course specially dwelt on (sects. 31–35).

Sects. 29–42. (2) The second requisite in a commander: virtus (excellence, of all kinds). The virtutes of Pompey include not only
The Manilian Law.

virtus bellandi (sects. 29–35), but incorruptibility (sect. 37), self-restraint (sect. 40), wisdom, eloquence, good faith, and humanity (sect. 42).

Sects. 29–35. Pompey’s virtus bellandi: his former successes (sect. 30); his recent success against the pirates (sects. 31–33); the celerity of his movements (sects. 34–35).

79 21 (Sect. 29.) neque enim illae: Cicero does not mention what the other good qualities are till sect. 36. By an oratorical device he begins as if he did not mean to talk about the ordinary virtutes recognized as necessary for a general, but intended to speak of certain others, equally necessary but perhaps less common (incorruptibility, etc.), for which Pompey was eminent. But he goes on at once to emphasize the possession of the commonly recognized soldierly qualities by Pompey, as if he had forgotten his point in his enthusiasm. Then, with sect. 36, he suddenly pulls himself up, as from a digression, and returns to consider the good qualities he had, as he says, “begun to enumerate.” By this method, not only is an air of spontaneity given to the praise of Pompey (as if the orator were carried away by his theme: cf. sect. 3), but the special and rare virtues on which he wishes to lay stress are much emphasized by being, as it were, brought in twice,—a second time when the orator seems in danger of forgetting them (sect. 36).

79 26 (Sect. 30.) testis est, etc.: the enumeration corresponds to that in sect. 28, ll. 12–14, above (Civile, Africanum, etc.).

79 26–28 Italia, Sicilia, i.e. in the Civil War.—Italia: Pompey raised an army to help Sulla against Cinna and Carbo, the Marian leaders (B.C. 83).—Sicilia, Africa: after Sulla’s final victory in Italy, he entrusted to young Pompey the subjugation of Sicily and Africa, where Carbo, with the remnants of his power, had taken refuge. Fig. 23 shows a coin of Pompey, on which is an allegorical head of Africa.

79 31 Gallia: this refers to certain hostilities in Gaul when Pompey was on his way to Spain to the war against Sertorius (B.C. 77); these are referred to as bellum Transalpinum in sect. 28.

80. 1 Hispania: in the war with Sertorius (see, however, note on p. 71, l. 5).

80 2 iterum: Pompey, on his way back from Spain (B.C. 71), fell in with the remnants of the troops of Spartacus and cut them to pieces in Cisalpine Gaul; but the whole passage is a rhetorical exaggeration.
80 7 (Sect. 31.) omnes orae, etc.: referring to the Piratic War. There is no extravagance in this; the suppression of piracy was the most glorious part of Pompey's career.

80 12 servitutis: the slave system of the ancients made captives a lucrative booty in war.

80 13 hieme, i.e. he either had to sail in the winter, exposed to the danger of being lost at sea (mortis), or, etc.

80 14 tam vetus: the piratical forces were made up of the wreck of those numberless armies beaten and broken up in the wars of the past half-century or more. When the lesser states lost their independence, their bravest men would often prefer the outlaw freedom of piracy to personal slavery, or even to political subjugation. In fact, the pirate state in Cilicia made a sort of republic, unrecognized and defiant.

80 15 quis ... arbitraretur: § 268; G. 265; H. 484, v.

81. 7 (Sect. 32.) fuit: for position see § 344, a, 3.

81 11 cum ... transmiserint: like a relative clause of characteristic; translate when, etc.

81 12 Brundisio, i.e. the short passage to Greece.

81 13 legati: the case is not known; probably not an ambassador, as one would expect from the preceding words, but in another sense, — a military aid. The plur. is perhaps used rhetorically for the sing.—qui: the omitted antecedent (eos) is the subj. of captos [esse].

81 14 mercatoribus: see Fig. 24 for a trading vessel (from an ancient relief).

81 15 duodecim secures, two prætors; lit. twelve axes (i.e. twelve lictors). As provincial governors, the prætors were each attended by six lictors; in the city they had but two. For an ancient representation of lictors see Fig. 25 (from a coin).

82. 2 (Sect. 33.) vitam ac spiritum: ports of
The Manilian Law.

entry are the breath of life to a city which, like Rome, must import its daily supplies of food.

82 3 potestatem: acc., because it is implied that they fell into their power.

82 5 praetore: who he was is not known.

82 6 liberos (a rhetorical use of the plural for the singular): this was a daughter of the distinguished orator Marcus Antonius, who had celebrated a triumph for a victory over the pirates, B.C. 102.

82 10 classis ea, a fleet (not that fleet); followed by a subj. of characteristic (praepositus esset). — consul: who he was is not known.

82 15 Oceani ostium, the Strait of Gibraltar.

82 16 audiatis: for tense see § 287, c; G. 513; H. 495, vi.

82 18 (Sect. 34.) sunt, plur., agreeing directly with haec, instead of sing. est with the indir. question as subject (cf. § 334, c, r.; cf. G. 468; cf. H. 529, ii, 2).

82 21 tanti belli, etc., the rush of so great a war sped over the sea.

83. 13 (Sect. 35.) Cretensibus: Quintus Metellus, the proconsul (the friend of Verres), had reduced Crete nearly to submission, deriving from this his cognomen Creticus. The Cretans, alienated by his harshness, sent to Pompey, that he, rather than Metellus, might receive their surrender, which Pompey was very willing to do. Civil war nearly broke out between the two commanders in consequence. Pompey, however, who had his hands full in Asia, withdrew from the field and left the honors to his rival.

Sects. 36-42. Not only bellandi virtus is requisite in a commander, but other virtutes as well, all of which Pompey possesses: incorruptibility (sect. 37); self-restraint (sect. 40); wisdom, eloquence, good faith, and humanity (sect. 42).

83 20 (Sect. 36.) quid ceterae? how with the others? — paulo ante, i.e. in sect. 29 (see note).

83 24 innocentia: see note on innocentium, p. 78, l. 19.

83 27 quae, subj. of sint (neuter, as referring to antecedents of different genders): translate these.

83 28 summa (emphat.), in the highest degree.

83 31 (Sect. 37.) putare (in its earlier meaning of reckon: see Vocab.), etc., count (as such). — centuriatus: two centurions commanded each manipulus of 120 men. The centurions were advanced from the ranks by the commander; hence there were opportunities for favoritism and bribery.

83 32 veneant, subj. of characteristic.

84. 1 aerario: the treasury was in the Temple of Saturn, under the superintendence of the two city quaestors. The actual management of the
funds was in the hands of a large body of clerks, scribae, who formed a permanent collegium.

84 3 provinciae, dep. on cupiditatem: apparently the person referred to tried to purchase the influence of the magistrates in order to be allowed to retain his province longer than the regular time; but nothing is known of the case.

84 4 in quaestu, on speculation.—facit ut, etc., shows that you recog- nise.

84 11 (Sect. 38.) recordamini, imper. as protasis (§ 310, b; G. 593, 4; H. 487, 3).

84 12 quid existimetis: in the dir. question it would be the same form, as deliberative subjunct. (§ 268; G. 259; H. 486, ii).

84 14 hibernis: notice the strong antithesis to armis.

84 17 judicando: a great part of the imperator's business would be deciding cases of extortion by the publicani, who were of the same class (equites) that held the judicial power in Rome. By not being strict (severus) with them, he might purchase immunity for himself, if brought to trial afterwards on a similar charge.

84 18 (Sect. 39.) hic, in such a case (prop., at this point in my discourse).

84 19 manus, vestigium, i.e. not only was there no intentional injury done, but no unintended evils followed in its train.

84 21 jam vero, here simply a particle of transition. Pompey's winter-quarters are contrasted with such as are referred to above in hibernis (l. 14).

84 22 sermones, reports, by way of common talk.—ut ... faciat, to incur expense in entertaining officers and soldiers.

84 24 enim: the connection of thought is, — [and in this he follows old custom,] for, etc.—hiemis, from winter (obj. gen.); avaritiae, for avarice (subj. gen.): cf. § 217, n.; G. 363, r. 2; H. 396, ii and iii.

84 28 (Sect. 40.) celeritate, speed; cursum, extent of travel.

84 29 non ... quaedam ... aliqui, it was not that some, etc.

84 30 remigum: galleys, worked by oars and independent of the wind, were generally used as war vessels. In the Mediterranean (particularly in the Barbary States) their use was continued till a very late day; and for some purposes they are still employed. Their trained crews of rowers gave them a speed hardly less than that of steam-vessels.

85. 2 amoenitas: used of objects of sight, beauty of scenery, etc.

85 3 labor, toil, always with the sense of effort and fatigue.

85 5 ceteri, as Verres, for instance (see "The Plunder of Syracuse," pp. 48 ff.).

85 6 visenda: the passion for travel and sight-seeing was as common
among the ancients as in modern times (cf. "The Plunder of Syracuse," sect. 8, l. 9; sect. 17, ll. 5-7).

85 9 (SECT. 41.) fuisse: cf. fuit in p. 81, l. 7 (and note). — hac continentia, i.e. such as his.

85 10 jam . . . videbatur, was now getting to seem.

85 11 nunc: notice the emphatic repetition (anaphora).

85 14 servire quam imperare: a rhetorical exaggeration for preferring the condition of subject allies to nominal independence.

86. 1 (SECT. 42.) consilio, etc.: cf. sect. 36, ll. 26, 27.

86 2 ipso, of itself.

86 3 hoc . . . loco, i.e. the Rostra.

86 4 fidem vero, etc.: render, and as to his good faith, etc., changing the construction so as to keep the emphasis.

86 5 quam, etc.: render, when the Enemy esteemed it, etc. (contrasting hostes with socios).

86 7 pugnantes, in battle; victi, in defeat.

Sects. 43-46. (3) The third requisite in a commander: auctoritas, "prestige." This Pompey possesses in a high degree. It has already shown its effect in the East.

86 17 ut . . . ament, clause of result, dep. on commoveri.

86 22 judicia, expressions of opinion (i.e. by conferring offices on him); cf. what Cicero says of himself in sect. 2 (p. 68, ll. 12, 13).

86 23 (SECT. 44.) ullam usquam: see note on sect. 27 (p. 78, l. 25).

86 24 illius diei: that of the passage of the Lex Gabinia, which conferred upon Pompey the command against the pirates.

86 26 commune: as being against pirates, enemies of all mankind.

86 28 aliorm exemplis: it is not necessary to cite examples of other generals; Pompey's own history furnishes instances enough.

86 31 qui quo die, on the day on which he, etc.: the relatives, admissible in Latin, cannot be literally reproduced in English.

87. 3 potuisset (§ 308, c, N.1; G. 597, R.8, b; H. cf. 511, 1, N.8): the protasis is implied in in summa ubertate, etc.

87 4 (SECT. 45.) proelio: the defeat of Triarius (see sect. 25).

87 6 provincia, i.e. Asia.

87 8 ad eas regiones, i.e. only into the neighborhood, for Pompey's authority did not extend to the seat of war; this force is given by the preposition ad: in would mean into.

87 12 perfecturus sit: § 334, a; G. 514, b; H. 529, 4. — perfecerit, subj. of characteristic.

87 15 (SECT. 46.) illa res, in appos. with the clause quod . . . dediderunt.
87 18 Cretensium: towns of the same region or race were often united in leagues or confederacies, chiefly for religious purposes. After the Roman conquest, such communia were sometimes left in existence, and even new ones were organized, and allowed to exercise some subordinate political function. The existence of a commune Cretensium is known from inscriptions.

87 19 noster imperator: Q. Metellus (see note on p. 83, l. 13).
87 22 ad eundem, i.e. to Pompey.
87 23 quem, one who.
87 24 quibus, while they, etc., i.e. those who were jealous of Pompey's reputation.
87 25 potissimum, rather than to any one else (i.e. rather than to Q. Metellus Pius, who also had a command in Spain, and who was much older than Pompey). Nothing further is known of this embassy.
87 27 hanc auctoritatem: translate, as to this prestige, though it is really the subj. of valitum esse, the whole clause being governed by existimetis.

87 30 (Sect. 47.) felicitate: in this quality is implied a special favor of the gods, which it would be presumptuous to arrogate to one's self (hence timide), although Sulla had done so by assuming the cognomen Felix (see Rosc. Am., sect. 12, p. 6, l. 7, and note).

88. 2-3 Maximo: Quintus Fabius Maximus, "the shield of Rome";
Marcello: Marcus Claudius Marcellus, "the sword of Rome," both distinguished in the Second Punic War.—Scipioni: either Africanus the elder, or Æmilianus: from sect. 60 it might appear to be the latter.—Mario: Caius Marius, who vanquished Jugurtha, subdued the Cimbri and Teutones, and afterwards (B.C. 88) engaged in civil war with Sulla.

88 4 saepius, repeatedly: Marius was consul seven times.
88 5 fuit (emphatic), there really has been (§ 344, d, 2).
88 9 hac moderatione: a shorthand expression for hoc modo moderate, in which moderate would refer merely to the result clause ut . . . videamur. —non ut (not to be confounded with ut non), etc., i.e. not of such a kind as to say, etc., but such, etc.

88 11 invisa: because presumptuous.
88 13 (Sect. 48.) non sum praedicaturus: this affectation of passing a subject over in silence is called praeferitio.
88 14 ut, how (introducing an indir. quest.).
88 18 qui . . . auderet, rel. clause of result.
88 19 quot et quantas, correl. with tot et tantas above. Translate by the single word as (§ 106, b).
**The Manilian Law.**

88 20 **proprium ac perpetuum, secured to him for ever.**
88 21 **cum**, introducing the general consideration (*communis*); **tum**, the particular consideration (*ipsius*).

Sects. 49, 50. Pompey should be appointed commander in Asia,—especially since he is on the spot. Cicero recapitulates the argument and applies it: since all that I have proved is so, can you hesitate to appoint the general whom heaven provides,—especially (and here a new and powerful reason is added, as if it were an afterthought) since he is on the spot already?

88 28 **(Sect. 49.)** *sit*, subj. of characteristic.
88 28 **quin ... conferatis**: § 332, g, N.²; G. 555, 2, R.²; H. 505, i.
88 28 **(Sect. 50.)** *erat deligendus*: § 308, c; G. 597, R.²; H. 511, 2.
89 1 **nunc**, *as things stand.*
89 3 **adsit, habeat, possit**: result clauses in appos. with *opportunitas,*—*eis qui habent,* i.e. Lucullus, Gabinius, and Marcus Rex, who were still in command of Roman armies in Asia. For mood of *habent*, see § 342, a, N.; G. 629, R.; H. 529, ii, N.¹, 2.
89 4 **cur ... committamus**: observe the different mood in the preceding question *quid expectamus?*

**IV. CONFUTATIO (§§ 51-68).**

Sects. 51-58. Objection of Hortensius,—that supreme power ought not to be given to one man. Answer: Hortensius made a similar objection to the Gabinian Law; yet that law turned out extremely well: acting under its provisions Pompey cleared the sea of pirates. Incidental answer to the objection made to sending Gabinus as lieutenant with Pompey (sects. 57, 58).

89 8 **(Sect. 51.)** *at enim* (objection), *but, you will say.*
89 9 **affectus** = *enjoying.*—Catulus: Quintus Lutatius Catulus, at this time the leader of the senatorial party; an estimable man and an experienced statesman, but no soldier. The *beneficia amplissima* are the successive offices that had been conferred upon him.
89 11 **Hortensius**: the leading lawyer of the time (see oration against Verres).—*ratione, view.*
89 14 **auctoritates contrarias**: of course there were men of influence on the side of the Manilian Law as well as opposed to it; Cicero brings forward the names of several in sect. 68, below.
89 15 **ipsa re ac ratione**: this appeal from theoretical objections (as Cicero thinks them) to experience (i.e. in the Piratic War) would, of
course, be very effective in a public assembly, for theoretical considerations weigh little with such bodies in comparison with facts. Cicero makes it doubly effective by pointing out that his opponents agree with his premises as to the necessity and magnitude of the war and the eminent ability of Pompey as a general, but that they avoid, on these merely technical grounds, what seems to him the obvious conclusion: viz., that Pompey should be appointed.

89 20 (Sect. 52.) tribuenda sint: condition with nothing implied (in dir. disc., sunt).

89 23 pro, in accordance with.

89 24 in senatu: laws did not require any ratification by the Senate. The expression of opinion by Hortensius must therefore have been in an informal discussion, after the promulgation of the law (i.e. its announcement as a proposed bill).

89 25 Gabinium: see Introd. p. 67 of text.

89 27 promulgasset: a bill intended to be brought before either comitia was regularly announced to the Senate and posted in the city two Roman weeks (at least 17 days) before it could be voted on. — ex hoc ipso loco, i.e. in the public discussion of the law, before the vote, in the contio (see sect. 1).

89 31 (Sect. 53.) hanc, i.e. which we have now.

90. 1 an implies a strong negative (§ 211, b; G. 457, 1; H. 353, N.4).

90 2 legati, etc.: observe that Cicero seizes the opportunity to recall briefly to the minds of his hearers certain important facts which he has already dwelt on in greater detail (in sects. 31–33).

90 3 ex omnibus, etc.: translate, from communication (commenatu, really abl. of specification) with all the provinces. — neque jam, no longer.

90 8 (Sect. 54.) Atheniensium: the Athenian empire of the sea, in the fifth century B.C., resulted from the great victories in the Persian War.

90 9 Karthaginiensium: the maritime power of Carthage was at its height in the third century B.C.

90 10 Rhodiorum: the city of Rhodes was the chief naval power of the Mediterranean during the last three centuries before Christ: its power was broken B.C. 42, at its capture by Cassius.

90 17 permanerit, subj. of characteristic.

90 19 (Sect. 55.) Antiochum: Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, defeated at Magnesia, B.C. 190.

90 20 Persen: Perses or Perseus, the last king of Macedonia, defeated at Pydna, B.C. 168. — Karthaginiensis: Carthage was mistress of the sea at the time when her wars with Rome began; but in the First Punic War she was beaten at her own weapons.
The Manilian Law.

90 22 ei repeats nos: we, i.e. that nation.

91. 1 Delos: a very small island in the Ægean Sea, sacred as the
birthplace of Apollo and Artemis. It had an excellent harbor, and this,
added to its peculiar sanctity, gave it high importance. It had at all times
a flourishing commerce and in the time of Cicero was the great slave market
of the world, 10,000 slaves being sometimes sold there in a single day.

91 3 eidem repeats nos (l. 23, above).

91 5 Appia: the principal highway of Italy, running from Rome
to Capua, and thence to Brundisium (see Fig., p. 179 of text). It was
begun by Appius Claudius Cæcūs, in his censorship, B.C. 312.—jam, at
length.

91 6 pudebat magistratūs (acc. pl.): no special case is referred to,
but it is implied that any magistrate ought to have felt shame, seeing that
the beaks of ships, rostra, were naval trophies.

91 7 cum, concessive.

91 8 (Sect. 56.) dolor: we should be likely to use a more general
word like feelings, which would be defined by the context. Such differ-
ences between two languages in the expression of thought are constantly
found.

91 15 aliquando, at last (cf. Cat. ii., sect. 1, l. 1).

91 20 (Sect. 57.) utrum, etc., is it that, etc.? Cf. the obsolete use of
whether to introduce direct questions in English, as in "whether is it
better."

91 17 (Sect. 57.) obtrectatum esset: the subject of obtrectatum esse
is the wish of the opponents to defeat the proposed measure (the appoint-
ment of Gabinius as lieutenant); as this wish, if successful, would be (like
the affirmative measure) a determination, it is expressed by a purpose clause,
ne legaretur.—adhuc; this opposition began in connection with the
Gabinian Law and is still continued in connection with the Manilian.

91 19 expetenti, earnestly requesting; postulantī, claiming (as a
right).

91 20 legatum: the Senate assigned (legare) subordinate officers to a
military commander or provincial governor. These legati had much
responsibility, often performing independent duties like those of modern
officers "detailed" from the regular line. The usual number of legati
was two or three; but Pompey received fifteen by the Gabinian Law, to
whom ten more were afterwards added.

91 21 velit, conjunctivus modestiae (§ 311, b; G. 257; H. 486, i).—
impetret: § 320, f; G. 631, 1; H. 503, ii. 2.—cum, concessive.

92. 1 periculo, i.e. a political risk such as any politician would incur
in carrying an important measure.
Notes.

92 4 (Sect. 58.) an: § 211, b; G. 457, i; H. 353, N.4. — C. Falcidius, etc. Gabinius had not been allowed to receive an appointment as legatus under the Gabinian Law, perhaps because he was tribune when it was passed. Cicero urges that there is no reason why he should not be appointed under the Manilian Law, since he no longer holds that office.

92 6 honoris causâ, see note on Rosc. Am., p. 3, l. 28. — plebi, old gen.

92 7 in uno Gabinio, in the case of, etc.

92 8 diligentes, particular, i.e. in urging a technical objection. — qui . . . debet: if this were not a clause of characteristic, we should have debat to express the cont. to fact idea (§ 311, c; G. 597, r.8, a; H. 511, 1, N.ª) cf. oportebat, Cat. i., sect. 2, l. 13.

92 11 relatuos: the consuls were the natural persons to consult the Senate, but Cicero, as prætor, also had this power.

92 13 impediet: either consul could, as having major potestas than a prætor, forbid Cicero to bring the matter before the Senate; but, if he persisted, his act would still be valid.

92 14 defendam: § 319, c; G. 549; H. 499, 3, N.2

92 15 intercessionem: the veto of a tribune, which could stop any political action, and which Cicero would be bound to respect.

92 16 quid liceat, i.e. how far they can safely go. — considerabunt, i.e. before they set themselves against the manifest will of the people.

92 18 socius: not as legatus, but simply as partner in his former honor and credit. This association of Gabinius with Pompey is used as an argument for giving him the office of legatus now.

Sects. 59–63. Objection of Catulus, — "precedents should not be violated." Answer: "In time of war the Roman people have always consulted expediency rather than precedent; in Pompey's own case there have already been many violations of precedent."

92 22 (Sect. 59.) ut . . . videatur: § 332, a, 2; G. 553, 4; H. 501, 2. — auctoritate et sententia, i.e. the weight which one must attach to the opinion of so great a man as Catulus (a kind of hendiadys).

92 23 cum quaereret: cf. cum dixistis, just below (§ 323; G. 579; H. 521).

92 24 si poneretis, fut. protasis; the apod. is the compound sentence si . . . factum esset, in quo spem essetis habetur, which itself consists of a fut. prot. and apod. (§ 311, d). The tenses depend for their sequence on the perf. cepit. — si . . . esset, if anything should happen to him (a common euphemism then as now). — eo: § 244, d; G. 401, N.7; H. 415, iii, N.1
92 25 esse eisset habituri, indir. quest.; for use of periphrastic form see § 334, a; G. 515; H. 529, 4.
92 31 quo minus ... hoc magis: § 250, r.; G. 403; H. 423.
92 33 (Sect. 60.) at enim: see first note on sect. 51.
93. 1 exempla, precedents; instituta, established customs.—non dicam, etc.: an excellent specimen of the rhetorical device known as praeteritio (cf. note on p. 88, l. 13, above).
93 3 paruisse, accommodasse, i.e. they disregarded precedents in great emergencies. — temporum depends on casus, consiliorum on rationes (chiastic order).
93 5 ab uno imperatore: Scipio Africanus the younger (Aemilianus), who captured Carthage (B.C. 146) and Numantia (B.C. 133). In his time there had been a law that no person should be consul twice in succession.
93 9 ut ... poneretur, clause of purp. with visum est (here a verb of decreeing).
93 10 C. Mario: Marius was chosen consul five years in succession, to carry on the wars here referred to.
93 12 (Sect. 61.) The argument in this and the following section is a telling one: "In the case of Pompey himself precedent has often been violated with the full assent of Catulus. Why, then, should Catulus be so scrupulous now, when the highest interests of the state are involved?" For the several occurrences referred to, see notes on sects. 28–30, above.
93 15 privatum, i.e. not a magistrate.
93 16 a senatorio gradu: no one could legally enter the Senate until after holding the quæstorship, the minimum age for which was thirty at least, and regularly thirty-six, while Pompey was at the time referred to (B.C. 82) only twenty-three.
93 20 in ea provincia, i.e. Africa.
93 21 fuit, translate: he showed, etc. (in order to render the abls. of quality, which come in in a way foreign to our idiom).
93 23 victorem, victorious (pred. adj.)—exercitum deportavit: this was one of the essential conditions of a triumph.
93 24 equitem, i.e. not a member of the Senate, having never held a magistracy.—triumphare: the honor of a triumph was restricted to commanders who possessed the imperium by virtue of holding a regular magistracy. Until he was elected consul for the year B.C. 70, Pompey had never had the imperium except by special appointment from the Senate; both his triumphs, therefore, B.C. 80 and 71, were contrary to precedent.
93 27 (Sect. 62.) duo consules: Mancerus Lepidus and Decimus Brutus, B.C. 77. Instead of either of these being sent to Spain as pro-
consul the next year, against Sertorius, Pompey, though a simple eques, was designated for that service.

93 29 pro consule: when it was desired to retain the services of a magistrate after his term of office had expired, his imperium was extended (prorogatum) by the Senate, and was held by him pro consule or pro praetore, that is, as having the power of a consul or praetor while no longer actually a magistrate. It was not strictly legal to appoint a private citizen in such a capacity; but sometimes, as in Pompey’s case, this was done. — quidem, by the way.

93 30 non nemo, a man or two.

93 31 Philippus, a prominent member of the aristocracy (consul, B.c. 91), distinguished for his wit; a man of liberal temper, but a vehement partisan.

93 32 pro consulibus, in place of both consuls.

93 33 mittere: for mitto of the dir. disc. Philippus seems to have put his bon mot into the regular form of a sententia, or formal expression of opinion in the Senate, using the simple present tense (cf. § 276, b; G. 227, N. 3; H. 467, N. 6) with the qualifying meâ sententia.

94 2 ut . . . fieret, subst. clause of result after the analogy of the subjunc. with verbs of happening (§ 332, f; G. 553, 4; H. 501, i). — ex senatus consulto: another irregularity, for the comitia were the law-making body and therefore of course had the sole power of exempting from the laws. — legibus solutus, exempted from the operation of the laws, i.e. those limiting the age of magistrates (leges annales).

94 3 magistratum: the legal age of a consul was not below forty-three, and that of a praetor not below forty. Pompey, however, was elected consul B.c. 70, at the age of thirty-six, which was the regular age for the quaesitorship.

94 4 iterum: Pompey celebrated his second triumph Dec. 31, B.c. 71, and the next day entered upon the consulship.

94 5 in, in the case of.

Sects. 63-68. The judgment of the people should overrule such objections (sect. 63, 1, 11—sect. 64, 1, 25). Pompey alone can retrieve the Roman reputation in the East (sect. 64, 1, 26—sect. 67). Favorable opinions of leading men (sect. 68).

94 8 (Sect. 63.) atque haec, etc., and all these many precedents, so weighty and so new, have been established in the case of this single man (Pompey), and have originated, too, in measures promoted by Q. Catulus and the other, etc. Lit. “all these many examples (i.e. acts establishing precedents) have come upon this same man (Pompey) [proceeding] from the [senatorial] approval of Q. Catulus,” etc. The Latin tends to compress
two or more assertions into a single clause, where in English it is more natural to use separate clauses.

94 10 amplissimorum; a regular epithet for dignitaries.—auctoritate, i.e. since they were then prominent members of the Senate.

94 13 comprobatum, i.e. the people, in electing Pompey consul, had only followed the example of the Senate in conferring these repeated honors.

94 14 judicium, formal decision, expressed by passing the Gabinian Law.

94 16 vel, even.

94 18 delegistis: not literally correct. The Gabinian Law merely prescribed that an ex-consul should receive this command: the Senate selected the man. In fact, however, it was a law made for Pompey, and the Senate would not have ventured to appoint anybody else.

94 21 (Sect. 64.) sin: the protasis extends to attullistis, the connective being omitted.—plus... vidistis, had a keener insight in affairs of state.

94 23 aliquando: cf. sect. 56, l. 15, and note.—isti: this pron., since it is often used of an opponent in a suit, here at once suggests the opposition now existing between Cicero and Catulus.

94 24 auctoritati: § 230; G. 217; H. 385, 1, 465, 1.

94 26 Asiatico et regione: the two adjectives enhance the impression of the difficulty of the war by emphasizing its distance and the dignity of the enemy.

94 30 versari, conduct himself (cf. Vocab.).

95 1 si qui sunt, when they are (lit. if there are any).—pudore (abl. of specification), respect for others; temperantia, self-restraint.

95 9 (Sect. 65.) requisuntur, are in demand, i.e. pretexts of war are sought, with cities that we hardly know of; inferatur, may be fastened.

95 11 (Sect. 66.) With Cicero's account of the depredations of the provincial governors, cf. Sheridan's celebrated description in his Speech in Summing up the Evidence on the Second Charge against Warren Hastings: "Should a stranger survey the land formerly Sujah Dowlah's, and seek the cause of the calamity, —should he ask what monstrous madness had ravaged thus, what widespread war, what desolating foreign foe, what disputed succession, what religious zeal, what fabled monster had stalked abroad, and, with malice and mortal enmity to man, has withered, with the gripe of death, every growth of nature and humanity, all the means of delight, and each original, simple principle of bare existence, —the answer will be (if any answer dare be given): 'No, alas! not one of these things, —no desolating foreign foe, no disputed succession, no religious super-
serviceable zeal! This damp of death is the mere effusion of British amity: we sink under the pressure of their support, we writhe under the gripe of their pestiferous alliance!" — *libenter*, etc., *I should be glad to argue this face to face*, etc. (§ 310, a; G. 600, i; H. 507, n. 7).

95 15 hostium simulatone, under a pretence of [the existence] of enemies: notice the chiastic order.

95 17 animos ac spiritus, pride and insolence.
95 19 conlatis signis, i.e. in actual warfare.
95 39 nisi erit idem, unless he shall also be one.
95 24 idoneus qui mittatur: see note on *impetret*, p. 91, l. 21.

95 25 (Sect. 67.) *pacatam*, etc.: in the forcible extension of the Roman Empire, a province was spoken of as *pacata* when actual resistance had ceased on the part of the conquered.—*quaes...sit*, subj. of characteristic; for tense, see § 287, c; G. 513; H. 495, vi.

95 29 praetores, i.e. *proprors*: for, after the time of Sulla, the praetors regularly remained at Rome during their term of office.
95 30 publica, i.e. that allowed them for the support of their fleets and armies.

95 33 jacturias, expenses, in securing their election.
95 34 condicionibus, corrupt bargains, with creditors, etc.

96. 1 quasi...non...videamus: § 312; G. 602; H. 513, i, and n. 1.

96 3 (Sect. 68.) *dubitare quin*, hesitate. The usual construction in this sense would be with the infinit. (§ 332, g, n. 2; G. 555, r. 8; H. 505, i).

96 7 auctoritatibus, i.e. the opinions of influential men (cf. auctor in the next line).

96 8 est vobis auctor, you have as authority. P. Servilius (Vatia Isauricus) was one of the most reputable men of the time. He held the proconsulship of Cilicia, B.C. 78–75, in which he gained great successes over the pirates. It was probably his intimate knowledge of the region and the kind of warfare, that led him to support this vigorous measure.

96 11 debeat: for tense, see § 287, a.—*Curio*: see note on Impeachment of Verres, sect. 18, p. 34, l. 29.

96 13 Lentulus: Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus, cos. B.C. 72; not to be confounded with Lentulus Sura, cos. B.C. 71, the accomplice of Catiline.

96 15 Cassius: for the character of this family, see note on Verr. i., sect. 30, p. 39, l. 3.
V. Peroratio (§§ 69–71).

Sects. 69–71. Manillius is encouraged to stand firm. Cicero protests that his own advocacy of the law is disinterested and patriotic.

96 21 (Sect. 69.) auctore populo Romano: the Roman people has already shown its opinion of Pompey by passing the Gabinian Law; hence Manillius has the auctoritas of the whole people behind him, as opposed to the auctoritas of a few aristocrats like Hortensius and Catulus (cf. sect. 63).

96 22 neve, and not.

96 25 iterum: alluding to the former unanimity of the people in passing the Gabinian Law.

96 27 de re... facultate, the cause itself, or the power of carrying it through.— dubitemus: § 320, a; G. 631, r.2; H. 503, i.

96 29 potestate praetoria, official influence as praetor; more official than auctoritate.

97. 1 deferro, put at your service.

97 2 templo, i.e. the rostra. The term templum was applied to any place consecrated by regular auspices (augurato). As the public assembly was held augurato, the place of holding it was a consecrated one.

97 3 ad rem publicam adeunt, are engaged in public affairs.

97 4 neque quo, nor because (§ 321, r.; G. 541, r.2; H. 516, 2).

97 7 honoribus: the term honor is regularly applied to honors conferred by the people, i.e. public offices. These he proposes to earn, not by the arts of a politician, but by fidelity in his profession as an advocate.—pericula relates to the simultates in the next section. It was not possible for him to espouse this democratic measure so earnestly, without incurring coolness at least on the part of the aristocracy.—ut, so far as a man, etc. (cf. our "humanly speaking," "the Lord willing," and the like).

97 9 ab uno, i.e. he expects no reward in the way of public office from Pompey's influence.—ex hoc loco, i.e. by political activity (cf. sect. 1).

97 12 (Sect. 71.) mihi: § 232, a; G. 354; H. 388, 1.

97 13 tantum... abest ut videar, I am so far from seeming (§ 332, d; G. 552, r.1; H. 502, 3).

97 16 hoc honore, i.e. the praetorship.

97 20 oportere, I am bound: me (l. 16) is subj. of praeferre, and me praeferre depends on oportere.
FIRST ORATION AGAINST CATILINE.

ARGUMENT.

CHAP. 1. Proposito. Catiline's effrontery in appearing in the Senate when his guilt is known. — 2. Weakness of the consuls in allowing him to live. Contrast with former magistrates in the cases of Gracchus, Saturninus, and Servilius. The situation calls for action: reasons for the delay. — 3, 4. The consul fully informed: latest acts of the conspirators. — Hortatio. 5. Catiline is exhorted to go out and join his confederates. — 6, 7. Life in the city should be intolerable to him: he is feared and hated by all good citizens: his native city begs him to begone. — 8. He has offered to go into custody: all good men urgent for his departure: the Senate shows by its silence approval of Cicero's words. — 9, 10, The consul urges him to depart: but he will go out only as a public enemy. — Peroratio. 11, 12. The consul may be charged with remissness: but he has been biding his time. — 13. For half-way measures would have been of no avail: Catiline's death would not have freed the state from his confederates. Let Catiline depart. Appeal to Jupiter to save Rome.

I. PROPOSITIO (CHAPS. I.–IV.).

Chaps. I., II. Effrontery of Catiline in appearing in the Senate. Weakness of the consuls in allowing him to live contrasted with the vigorous action of former times in less flagrant cases. Reasons for the delay.

Page 99. Line 2. (Sect. 1.) etiam (et jam), still. — eludet, baffle, i.e. his mad conduct makes fools of the Roman people, as it were, by continuing to escape the just punishment that would suppress it. — quem ad finem: almost equivalent to quamdiu, but implying some shock or crisis (finem) which must follow.

99 3 sese jactabit, insolently display itself. — nihil (adv. acc.), not at all.

99 4 Palati: one of the strongest positions in the city, commanding the Forum, and so most likely to be seized by the conspirators. The Palatium, an isolated hill, of a rudely quadrangular shape, was the original seat of the city of Rome, from which the city spread gradually over the other hills. In the last years of the republic, the Palatine became the fashionable place for residences. Here was Cicero's house as well as Catiline's. It was because of its nearness to his house, as well as because
of the strength of its position, that Cicero selected this temple for the meeting of the Senate on this occasion. Under the Empire the Palatine became the seat of the imperial residence, and its name, *palace*, has passed in this sense into most modern languages.

99 5 bonorum: the Senate was surrounded by a crowd of *equites* and other citizens (see sect. 21, below).

100 1 locus: the Senate was assembled, not, as usual, in the *Curia Hostilia*, but in the Temple of Jupiter Stator, which occupied a commanding position on the brow of the Palatine Hill and faced the Sacred Way. The ruins of this temple were discovered some years ago (see view in text).—horum (with a gesture), i.e. the Senators present. — ora, features; voltus, expression: the phrase is a sort of hendiadys, almost equivalent to expression of their features (§ 385; G. 698; H. 636, iii. 2).

100 2 patere: note the emphatic position.—non: observe the abruptness and force given by omitting the interrog. particle -ne. — constrictam . . . teneri, *is held fast bound* (§ 292, c; G. 238; H. 388, i, n.).

100 4 proxima, superiore: for what was done on the night of Nov. 6, see sect. 4; as to proxima, last night, we meet with nothing but general assertions.

100 7 (Sect. 2.) O tempora, etc., *what a time! what a state of things!* (mores = customs of the time.)

100 8 immo, *nay more*: immo here negatives not the fact of the preceding statement (vivit), but only its *form* as not being strong enough; *nay* is similarly used in English, as in *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2. 313: "To strike, to spurn me,—nay, to kill me too!"

100 11 videmur, etc. = *think we do enough for* (i.e. fulfil our duty to the state).—si . . . vitemus: in the dir. form, — *satis facimus si vitamus*.

100 12 ad mortem: the consuls originally possessed full powers of judgment in criminal cases, including punishment by death. These highest powers of the *imperium* were suspended within the city by laws which gave the right of appeal to the people (note, p. 110, l. 16), but the Senate could revive them in cases of danger by the formula *Videant consules ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat,—* a proceeding analogous to the proclamation of martial law. This action the Senate had taken Oct. 21, nearly three weeks before.

100 13 oportebat, apod. of an implied cond. (§ 311, c; G. 254, R.1; H. 511, i, n.8); the imperf. is used with *jam pridem*, where in English we might expect the pluperf. (§ 277, b; G. 234; H. 469, 2). oportebat alone would mean "you ought [now] to be [but are not]"; with *jam pridem* it means "you ought to have been long ago and still ought to be."
100 14 *jam dīu:* words in brackets are thought to be spurious insertions in the text.

100 14 (Sect. 3.) *an vero* (§ 211, b; G. 457, 1; H. 353, n. 4) properly belongs both to *interfecit* and *perferemus*; in English we should connect the two clauses by *and.* — *vir amplissimus, pontifex maximus:* observe how these words strengthen the force of the example.

100 15 **Ti. Gracchum:** Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, a young man of high rank and great purity of character, attempted to carry through some important reforms, particularly touching the tenure of the public lands, B.C. 133. Requiring more time to make his legislation effective, he attempted illegally to secure his own re-election as tribune, when he was attacked and killed by a mob of Senators headed by P. Scipio Nasica.

100 16 *privatus:* at the time referred to, Nasica was only a private citizen of consular rank. He afterwards went into exile, and was made Pontifex Maximus in his absence. The word *privatus* is rhetorically opposed to *nos consules.*

100 18 *illa, that case,* plural for singular as referring to the circumstances of the case.

100 19 **Ahala:** the *magister equitum* of the famous Cincinnatus; he killed without legal process the *eques Mælius,* on suspicion that the latter was aiming at royal power (B.C. 439); see Fig. 25. — *novis rebus* (the classic expression for a violent change of government), *revolution:* dat. after *studentem.*

100 20 *fuit (emph.), there was,* etc., implying that it is so no longer (§ 344, d, 3); cf. *fuit Ilium, Aeneid,* ii. 325.

100 22 *habemus* (emph.), i.e. it is not that we lack, etc. — *senatus consultum:* i.e. the decree conferring dictatorial power on the consuls (see note on sect. 2, l. 12, above), *ut videant consules,* etc.

100 23 *vehemens, severe,* as regards Catiline; *grave, carrying weight,* and so justifying the consuls in any extreme measures. — *non deest,* etc., *it is not that the state lacks wise counsels,* etc., but that the consuls are remiss in executing them.

100 26 (Sect. 4.) *decrevit:* translate, to preserve the emphasis, *there was once a decree,* etc. — *ut . . . videret,* subst. clause of purp., obj. of *decrevit* (§ 331; G. 546; H. 498). — **Optimius:** Lucius Optimius was consul B.C. 121, when Caius Gracchus, the younger brother of Tiberius, was attempting to carry through a series of measures far more revolutionary
than those of his brother. The Senate took alarm, and entrusted the consul with absolute power. In the tumult that ensued, some 3,000 are said to have lost their lives, including Gracchus and his leading associate Fulvius.

100 97 ne ... caperet, obj. of videret.

100 98 interfectus est (emph.), i.e. in that case death was promptly inflicted.

100 99 patre: Tiberius Gracchus, the elder, one of the most eminent statesmen of his day. — avo: Scipio Africanus, the conqueror of Hannibal.

101. 1 Mario (dat. after permissa): this was in Marius' sixth consulship (B.C. 100). He was secretly in league with the revolutionists,— Saturninus and Servilius Glauvia, corrupt demagogues, unworthy imitators of the noble Gracchi. When it came to the point, however, the courage of Marius failed him: he deserted his accomplices, and joined the Senate in crushing the revolt.

101 3 rei publicae, poss. gen., the punishment being looked on as something belonging to the party avenged, and exacted from the other party as a payment due.

101 4 remorata est (governing Saturninum, etc.), keep Saturninus and Servilius waiting, i.e. did they have to wait one day, etc. — vicesimum: strictly speaking, it was now (Nov. 6) the 19th day by Roman reckoning from Oct. 21 (cf. § 259, c; G. 336, r.1). — patimur: for tense, see § 276, a; G. 230; H. 467, 2.

101 5 horum, i.e. the Senate.

101 6 hujuce (§ 101, footnote; G. 104, 1, N.1; H. 186, 1) modi, i.e. like those just mentioned. — tabulis, brazen tablets, on which the laws, etc., were inscribed. The edict is said to be shut up in them (until put in force), like a sword hidden in its scabbard.

101 8 interfectum esse: § 288, d; G. 280, 2. — convénit, perf. (§ 311, c; G. 254, r.1; H. 511, 1, N.8).

101 9 ad deponendam, etc.: § 300; G. 432; H. 542, iii, 544, 1.

101 10 cupio (emphatic), I am anxious: a concession, opposed by sed, below. — me esse: § 331, b, N.; G. 532, r.2; H. 535, ii.

101 11 dissolutum, arbitrary.

101 12 ipse: Latin in such cases emphasizes the subject; English, the object (§ 195, 1; G. 311, 2; H. 452, r).

101 12 inertiae: § 220; G. 378; H. 409, ii.

101 13 (Sect. 5.) castra sunt, etc.: an enumeration of the circumstances which make a mild policy no longer possible.

101 14 fa公安us, narrow pass, leading north from Etruria, through the Apennines. — conlocata: § 291, b; G. 250, r.2; H. 471, 6, N.1
Notes.

101 18 jam, at once.
101 19 erit verendum, etc., I shall have to fear, I suppose (ironical), that all good citizens will fail to say (lit. will not say) that I have acted too late rather than that anybody will say that I have acted too cruelly, i.e. I shall have to fear that I shall be accused of cruelty rather than slackness.
—ne non . . . dicat: § 331, f; G. 550, 2; H. 498, iii, n.2—boni (sc. dicant): here, as usual, the well-intentioned, i.e. those who held the speaker's views.
101 21 ego, opposed to omnes boni (l. 19, above).—factum esse: § 288, d; G. 280, r.2—oportuit: § 311, c; G. 597, r.8, a; H. 511, 1, n.8.

Chaps. III., IV. The consul is fully informed. Latest acts of the conspirators.

101 22 denique, i.e. then, and not before.
101 23 jam, at length.
101 24 fateatur: for mood, see § 319, 2; G. 631, 1; H. 500, i.
101 26 (SECT. 6.) ita ut vivis, just as you are [now] living.
101 27 ne . . . possis, purpose (not result).
101 28 etiam, besides the forces on guard.

101 29 speculabuntur, probably referring to the spies in the interest of the government, who were in the very heart of the conspiracy.

102 1 quid, etc., what is there for you to wait for more?—quod . . . exspectet, rel. clause of purpose.
102 4 inulustrantur, opposed to obscurare; erumpunt, to continere.
102 7 recognoscas, review (with licet; ut omitted: see § 331, f, r.; G. 553, r.1; H. 502, 1).
102 8 (SECT. 7.) dicere: for tense, see § 336 A, N.1; G. 281, 2, N.; H. 537, 1.
102 9 futurus esset, subord. clause in ind. disc.
102 11 num, etc., was I mistaken in, etc. (lit. did the fact escape me).
102 13 idem (nom.) has the force of also.
102 14 optimatum, i.e. of the Senatorial party.—in ante diem: § 259, c; G. p. 491; H. 642, 4.

102 16 sui conservandi . . . causā (§ 298 a, c; G. 428, r.1 and r.2; H. 542, n.1): this passage is neatly turned so as to save their self-respect by attributing their flight to that discretion which is the better part of valor.
102 19 cum . . . dicebas: we should expect diceret; the imperf. indic. is probably an archaic survival (cf. § 277, c, and N.).
102 20 tamen: opposed to discussu ("though the rest were gone, yet," etc.).

102 21 (SECT. 8.) Praeneste (Palestrina), an important town of Latium, about twenty miles from Rome, in a very commanding situation.
Its possession would have given Catiline a valuable military post. Præneste had been a chief stronghold of the Marian party in the Civil War, and Sulla had punished it by establishing a military colony there (hence coloniam).

102 23 sensistine, did you not find? —ne here = nonne (§ 210, d, and N.; G. 454, N.6).

102 24 praesidiis, the garrison manning the walls; custodiis, sentinels at the gates; vigiliis, watchmen (i.e. night-guard). — agis, etc.: notice the climax.

102 27 noctem illum superiorem, that night, — night before last, i.e. Nov. 6; prior (l. 29, below) refers to the same night.

102 29 quam te: § 336, a, i, r.; H. 524, 11.

102 30 inter falcarios, i.e. to the street of the scythe-makers. — non agam obscure, i.e. I will speak out and be more definite. — in domum: § 258, b, N.1; G. 337, R.8

103. 1 oodem, at the same place (lit. to the same place, according to the Latin idiom).

103 4 (Sect. 9.) gentium: § 216, a, 4; G. 372, N.8; H. 397, 4.

103 5 quam rem publicam, what sort of state?

103 6 hic, hic, here, right here. — patres [et] conscripti: the formal designation of the Senators; patres were the patrician members of the Senate, conscripti were the plebeians enrolled in that originally patrician body. The conjunction is regularly omitted (as often in such combinations). Observe that the stock English translation conscript fathers is inexact.

103 8 qui: the antecedent is the understood subject of sunt. — atque adeo, and in fact.

103 9 cogitent: § 320, a; G. 631, 2; H. 503, i.

103 11 optortebat: see sect. 2 and note. — voce volnero: the alliteration is intentional and may easily be imitated in English, — wound with a word. — igitur (resumptive), then (i.e. as I said).

103 13 quemque, each (of the conspirators). — placet, indir. quest.

103 14 relinqueres, educeres, deliber. subj. in an indir. quest. (§ 334, b; G. 265; H. 484, v).

103 16 morae, part. gen. — viverem, subj. in subord. clause in indir. disc.

103 17 equites: these were C. Cornelius and L. Vargunteius.

103 19 (Sect. 10.) omnia . . . comperi: Cicero's contemporaries made sport of him for using this phrase so often in the case of the conspirators.

103 20 salutatum, supine (§ 302; G. 435; H. 546). All prominent
citizens were accustomed to hold a kind of morning reception (cf. "the king's levee") to which their friends and dependents came to bid them good morning and to escort them to the Forum.—cum... venissent: best translated by when, etc.

103 23 id temporis (§§ 216, a, 3, 240; G. 336, N. 3, 369; H. 378, 2, 397, 3), at that very time.

103 24 praedixeram: Cicero had thus put on record, as it were, the fact that he was acquainted with the details of the conspiracy.

103 27 desiderant, have been wanting (§ 276, a; G. 230; H. 467, 2).

103 28 si minus (sc. omnes), if not.

II. HORTATIO (CHAPS. V.—X.).

Chaps. V.—VII. Why does not Catiline leave the city? Life there should be intolerable to him. He is feared and hated by all good citizens. His native city begs him to be gone.

103 30 murus, i.e. city wall (cf. parietibus, walls of a house, sect. 6).

—intersit: § 314; G. 573; H. 513, i.

103 31 non feram, etc.: the same idea is repeated for emphasis, but, for variety, different words are used.

103 32 (SECT. II.) atque, and particularly.—huic, i.e. in whose temple we are met.

104. 1 Statori (sto), the one who causes to stand firm. The temple to Jupiter Stator was vowed by Romulus when his troops were giving way, and built upon the spot where their flight was stayed. The remains of this temple have been recently discovered on the Palatine, near the Arch of Titus.

104 3 in uno homine, by one man (Catiline),—lit. in the case of one man.

104 7 proximis: the consular election was usually held in July; but in this year, on account of the disturbed condition of things, it did not take place until Oct. 28.—in Campo: the comitia centuriata, in which the higher magistrates were elected, were held in the Campus Martius, or military parade-ground, north of the city. This is the space covered by the main part of modern Rome.

104 8 competitores: Catiline's successful competitors were D. Silanus and L. Murena.

104 9 copiis, i.e. persons in the employ of his friends,—slaves and hired retainers.—nullo... concitato, without exciting (a very common way of expressing this idiom in Latin).

104 11 videbam, I saw all along (observe the force of the imperf.).
First Oration against Catiline.

104 12 (Sect. 12.) nunc jam, now at length.

104 16 hujus imperi, i.e. that which I now possess: namely, that conferred upon the censuses by the special decree of the Senate dent operam, etc. (see note on p. 100, l. 12). Without this decree they possessed imperium, it is true, but it was limited (in the city) by special privileges of Roman citizens.

104 20 tu, opposed to comitum.

104 22 sentina rei publicae, political rabble; or, keeping the original figure, we might say, bilge-water of the ship of state.

104 24 (Sect. 13.) faciebas, were on the point of doing (§ 277, c; G. 233; H. 469, 1).

104 25 hostem, a public enemy, whom the consul would have the right to expel from the city. — non jubeo: Cicero avoids the appearance of ordering a citizen to go into exile, since that was something which the consul had no right to do.

104 27 jam, longer.

104 29 metuat: cf. note on cogitent, p. 103, l. 9.

104 30 privatuarum rerum, in private life, i.e. intercourse with others out of the family (distinguished from domesticae, above).

105 2 quem . . . inretissaes, i.e. after entangling, etc. (subj. of characteristic). — ferrum . . . facem, i.e. arm him for acts of violence, or inflame him to deeds of lust.

105 3 (Sect. 14.) quid vero, and say!

105 4 novis nuptiis, etc.: this crime is mentioned by no other writer, and is perhaps one of the orator’s exaggerations.

105 5 alio . . . scelere: Sallust mentions, as a matter of common belief, that Catiline killed his own son, in order to gratify his new wife Aurelia Orestilla, “a woman praised for nothing but beauty.”

105 6 ruinas: this charge was undoubtedly correct. The conspiracy was mainly composed of men of ruined fortunes, who hoped to better themselves in the general scramble of a revolution.

105 9 Idibus: the Calends and Ides — the beginning and middle of the month — were the usual times for the payment of debts. Catiline’s failure in his consular canvass had probably stirred up his creditors to push him for payment.

105 14 (Sect. 15.) cum, causal, but best translated by when.

105 15 prid. Kalendas Januarias, etc.: Dec. 31, B.C. 64. The act here mentioned seems to have been in preparation for a rising that had been planned by Catiline for the next day, Jan. 1, B.C. 63. On this day the consuls Cotta and Torquatus entered upon their office, and it was the intention of Catiline to take advantage of their inauguration to murder
them and seize the government. The plot got whispered about, and its execution was put off to Feb. 5, when it failed again through Catiline's precipitancy in giving the word.

105 16 cum telo (a technical expression), weapon in hand.
105 17 manum, a band (of assassins). — intercipientorum causā:
§ 298, c ; G. 428, R.2
105 18 mentem aliquam, some change of mind.
105 20 aut . . . aut, etc., either obscure or few.
105 21 non multa, etc., i.e. they were too well known to need recapitulation, and too numerous to admit of it. — commissa, which you have perpetrated.
105 22 petitiones, thrusts, the word regularly used for the attack of a gladiator. Cicero uses this and similar terms as an affront to Catiline. — ita conjectas, etc., so aimed that they seemed impossible to be shunned. The Latin has no adj. for "impossible."
105 24 corpore, i.e. dodging with the body (a common colloquialism, — hence ut aiunt).
105 26 (Sect. 16.) tibi (dative of reference), etc., wrested from your hands (§ 235, a ; G. 350, r ; H. 384, 4, N.2).
105 28 quae quidem, etc., I know not by what rites it has been consecrated and set apart, that you think, etc. (as if Catiline had solemnly pledged himself to use this dagger on nobody lower than a consul).
105 31 nunc vero, but now (indicating a marked transition). — vita, i.e. that you should desire to prolong it (cf. sect. 15).
106. 1 quae nulla (§ 216, c ; G. 370, R.2), nothing of which.
106 3 necessariis: this word is used of any close relation, as that of kinsman, client, guest, comrade, member of the same order, etc. (see note on necessitudinem, Verr. i., sect. 11, p. 32, l. 3).
106 5 quid quod, what of this, — that, etc.
106 6 subsellia, undoubtedly wooden benches brought in for the occasion.
106 7 consulares: these voted as a class, and probably sat together. Catiline, as a praetorius, no doubt sat in their neighborhood.
106 10 ferendum [esse] is the pred. of the clause quod . . . reliquetur.
106 10 (Sect. 17.) servi, emphatic, and hence preceding si.
106 13 injuriā, unjustly, wrongfully.
106 14 carere aspectu, be deprived of the sight of.
106 20 aliquo concederes, would retire somewhere. — nunc, opposed to the cont. to fact si, etc.
106 22 te nihil . . . cogitare, that you think of nothing (depending on judicat). — judicat: for tense see § 276, a ; G. 230 ; H. 467, 2.
First Oration against Catiline.

106 33 auctoritatem, etc.: observe the climax in both nouns and verbs.

106 35 (Sect. 18.) quae (i.e. patria) ... agit, she thus pleads with you.

106 36 annis: § 256, b; G. 393, r.²; H. 379, i.

106 38 sociorum, i.e. the allied cities of the province of Africa, which Catiline had governed as praetor, B.C. 67.

106 39 leges et quaestiones, i.e. in his lawless career both as praetor in Rome and as praetor in Africa. — neglegendas implies only evasión; eversiones, violence.

106 30 superiora illa, those former crimes of yours.

106 32 me ... esse, etc.: this and the two following infin. clauses (Catilinam timeri and nullum videri ... consilium) are subj. of est ferendum; posse depends on videri. — quicquid increpuerit, subjunc. of integral part (§ 342; G. 663, 1; H. 529, ii).

107. 2 abhorreat (subj. of characteristic), is inconsistent with.

107 3 hunc ... eripe, rescue me from, etc., lit. snatch it from me (§ 229; G. 345, r.¹; H. 386, 2).

107 4 ne opprimar: § 306, a; G. 595; H. 508, 4.—aliquando, some time or other (implying impatience).

Chaps. VIII.–X. Catiline has offered to give himself into custody. The consul bids him depart: the Senators show by their silence their approval of the order. The consul entreats him to leave the city, but he will go only as a declared enemy.

107 6 (Sect. 19.) etiam si ... possit: § 313, c; G. 604 and r.²; H. 515, ii.

107 7 in custodiam dedisti, i.e. into free custody, on parole. This appears to have been late in October, when Catiline was prosecuted on the Lex Plautia de vi. When a respectable Roman was charged with a crime it was customary for some person to bail him out, as it were, by becoming responsible for his appearance. Being thus responsible, the surety kept the accused in a kind of custody at his house.

107 8 ad M. Lepidum, etc.: ad = apud. Lepidus was the consul of B.C. 66.

107 9 ad me: this was of course intended by Catiline as a demonstration of his innocence.

107 10 domi meae: 258, c; G. 411, r.⁴

107 12 parietibus, loc. abl.; moenibus, abl. of means. Observe the difference of meaning in these words and the emphasis of the contrast. — qui ... esset: this would be subj. (sim) in dir. disc., as implying the reason (§ 320, c; G. 626, r.; H. 517).
107 13 Metellum: Q. Metellus Celer, consul B.C. 60; he afterwards did good service in the campaign against Catiline.

107 14 virum optimum, an excellent man (ironical, of course).

107 16 sagacissimum, keen-scented; fortissimum, energetic and fearless.

107 18 videtur debere, does it seem that he ought to be? Observe that the Latin prefers the personal construction ("does he seem," etc.), which the English idiom with ought does not allow us to imitate (§ 330, b, 1; G. 528, r.2; H. 534, r.1).

107 19 (Sect. 20.) Two courses were open to Catiline,—to leave the city or to run his chances of being put to death. If he left the city, he could, of course, either join his accomplice Manlius in the insurgent camp at Fæsulæ or abandon his projects and go into voluntary exile. Apparently some of the Senators had privately urged him to adopt the latter alternative, promising, in that case, that all proceedings should be dropped, and Catiline, though rejecting their advice, had declared that he would not refuse to obey a senatus-consultum decreeing his banishment. Such a decree would, however, have been favorable to Catiline's plans, for, since he had not been formally brought to trial, he would have been able to pose as an injured citizen exiled by an arbitrary aristocratic party. Hence Cicero refuses to put the question to the Senate, though he asserts there could be no doubt about the result. By taking this course Cicero forced Catiline to make his intentions plain by the overt act of leaving the city of his own accord and hastening to the camp of Manlius.

107 23 refer ad senatum: the technical term for the action of the presiding officer (regularly the consul) in bringing a matter before the Senate for action. See general Introduction, p. lvii. — si, etc., fut. cond. in indir. disc.

107 24 placere (sc. sibi): the subj. is te . . . exsilium.

107 25 abhorret, is contrary to: because the Senate would have no legal power to pronounce such a judgment.

107 26 faciam ut, etc. (§ 332; G. 553, 1; H. 498, ii): to make the feelings of the Senate clear, Cicero formally commands Catiline to leave the city (egredere, etc.); then pauses to allow the Senators a chance to protest, and then points out that no objections are heard.

107 29 ecquid attendis, are you listening? The adverbial ecquid ("at all") can hardly be idiomatically rendered, but gives an emphasis to the question.

107 30 patiuntur, they tolerate this, i.e. they make no objection to this extreme exercise of authority on my part.—quid, etc.: why do you wait for those to express their opinion in words whose wishes you see clearly
by their silence? The Latin idiom is quite different: *why do you wait for the expressed opinion* (auctoritatem) of [those] speaking whose wishes you see [when] silent?

107 32 (SECT. 21.) *hic, this ... here:* the demonstrative pronouns are often thus employed in the so-called deictic use, accompanied by a gesture. — *Sextio:* a member of the aristocratic party whom Cicero afterwards defended in one of his greatest orations.

108. 1 *M. Marcello:* a prominent member of the aristocracy, consul B.C. 51; not to be confounded with the person of the same name mentioned in sect. 19. He took a leading part in the Civil War against Caesar, and was afterwards defended by Cicero (see p. 213). — *jam, by this time.* — consul, *consul as I am.*

108 2 *in templo,* i.e. notwithstanding the sacredness of the place. — *vim et manus* (hendiadys), *violent hands.*

108 3 *cum quiescunt,* i.e. by keeping quiet (§ 326, a; G. 582; H. 517, 2).

108 5 *videlicet cara,* alluding to his demand to have the matter submitted to the Senate.

108 8 *voce,* i.e. not of the crowd outside).

108 10 *haec* (with a gesture, cf. *hic,* sect. 21, first note), i.e. all that is round us, the city, etc.

108 12 *prosequentur,* escort. It was the custom for those who were going into voluntary exile to be thus accompanied to the gate by their friends. Cicero sarcastically declares that, if Catiline will depart, the whole Senate will be so glad to be rid of him as to forget his crimes and pay him this honor.

108 13 (SECT. 22.) *te ... frangat,* i.e. break down your stubbornness (purpose clause after Ioquor; though it may be an exclam. clause with *ut:* § 332, c; G. 558; H. 486, ii, n.).

108 15 *uti nam ... duin:* § 267, b; G. 261; H. 483, 1; for form see § 128, e²; G. 130, 4; H. 240, 3.

108 16 *ire:* § 271, a; G. 532, and R.²; H. 498, i, n.

108 18 *recenti memoria* (abl. of time): translate by a *while-clause.*

108 19 *est tanti, it is worth the cost* (§ 252, a; G. 380, 1, R.; H. 405).

108 20 *sit:* § 314; G. 573; H. 513, i.

108 21 *ut ... commoveare,* etc., subj. of *est postulandum* (§ 331, h; G. 546, 1; H. 499, 3).

108 23 *is es ... ut:* § 319, 1, R.; G. 552; H. 500, ii.

108 26 (SECT. 23.) *inimico, a private enemy,* thus attributing to Cicero personal motives of opposition.

108 27 *recta* (sc. *via*), *straightway.* — *vix feram,* etc.: for Catiline's
going into voluntary exile would tend to prove that he was innocent and had been persecuted by the consul (see note on p. 107, l. 19).

108 99 sin autem, etc.: Catiline's going to Manlius would prove his guilt and show the wisdom of Cicero's action.

109. 1 lactrocinio, brigandage, i.e. partisan warfare, as opposed to a regular war (justum bellum).

109 3 (Sect. 24.) quamquam, and yet (§ 313, f; G. 605, n.2; H. 515, iii, n.2): cf. the same use of quamquam, sect. 22, l. 13, and of tametsi, sect. 22, l. 16. — invitem: § 268; G. 265; H. 486, ii. — sciam, characteristic subj.

109 4 Forum Aurelium: a small place on the Via Aurelia, about fifty miles from Rome. The Via Aurelia was the road which led along the sea-coast of Etruria, by which Catiline left the city the following night. — praesertim, rel. clause of purpose.

109 6 aquilam: the silver eagle had been adopted by Marius as the standard of the legion, and the eagle in question was said to have been actually used in the army of Marius.

109 8 sacarium: it was customary in Roman houses to have a little shrine (see Fig. 27) for the worship of the lares and other protecting divinities. Doubtless Catiline was believed to have placed this eagle in such a shrine as an object of superstitious worship.

109 9 ut possis, exclam.

clause with ut (see note on frangant, sect. 22, p. 108, l. 13).

109 13 (Sect. 25.) rapiebat (§ 277, b): the imperf. is used instead of the pres. because the action is conceived of as ceasing at the moment when Cicero discovered the plot.

109 14 haec res, i.e. leaving the city as an enemy and taking up arms.

109 16 non modo, to say nothing of (§ 209, a, 1; G. 445; H. 553, 2).

109 18 atque connects perditis and derelictis; ab connects fortuna and spe with derelictis.
First Oration against Catiline.

109 19 conflatam, *run together* (like molten metal).
109 19 (Sect. 26.) *hic*, i.e. in this band.
109 21 bacchabere, *will revel*. To a Roman the word suggested the wild orgies of the frenzied Bacchanals, so that it is much stronger than our *revel*, which in course of time has become rather vague: cf. Æneid, iv. 301 (and illustrations).
109 23 meditati sunt, *have been practised*; feruntur, *are talked about.*
—labores: cf. Sallust’s Catiline, ch. v.: *L. Catilina nobili genere natus fuit, magna vi et animi et corporis, sed ingenio malo pracoque. Huic ab adulescentia bella intestina caedes rapinae discordia civilis grata suere ibique juventutem suam exercuit. Corpus patiens inediae algoris vigiliae supra quam cuquam credibile est.*
109 25 facinus, *deed of violence*, contrasted with stuprum, debauchery; just as bonis otiosorum, *property of peaceful citizens*, is with somno maritorum, *the repose of husbands.*
109 26 ubi ostentes (purpose clause), *opportunity to display* (lit. a place where, etc.).
109 29 (Sect. 27.) *reppuli* (§ 323, 1; G. 580; H. 521, i): Cicero here takes credit to himself for using his influence as consul to defeat the election of Catiline.
109 30 exsul, consul: observe the play upon words (see Vocab.).
109 32 latrocinium: cf. note on latrocinio, l. 1, above.

III. PERORATIO (CHAPS. XI.—XIII.).

Chaps. XI.—XIII. The consul may be charged with remissness; but he has been biding his time. For half-way measures would have been useless. *Appeal to Jupiter to save Rome.*
110 2 querimoniam, i.e. for not having suppressed the conspiracy more vigorously. — *detester ac deprecer* (construed with a me, above), remove *by protest and plea.*
110 4 patria: the personified *patria* is dramatically introduced as accusing Cicero of remissness in letting Catiline go unharmed.
110 6 M. Tulli (voc.): the regular way of formal address; the use of the family name (Cicero) is more familiar.
110 9 evocatorem servorum, *a summoner of slaves*, i.e. to enlist under him against the state. To the Romans (as to all peoples who, having a large slave population, are in constant fear of servile revolts) such an accusation was the most violent reproach conceivable.
110 19 duci, rapi, mactari: § 331, a, N.1; G. 546, N.8; H. 535, ii.
Notes.

110 16 (Sect. 28.) rogatae sunt: the magistrate who proposed a law formally asked the people whether they would accept it; hence rogo was the word regularly used for this act, and the proposition itself was called rogatio. The leges in question, Valeria, Porcia, and Sempronia (of Caius Gracchus), were enacted to protect—like our laws securing the habeas corpus and trial by jury—the life and liberty of citizens against the arbitrary power of magistrates, which in this case would apparently be used by Cicero.—at nunquam, etc.: as a fact, however, the precedents here referred to had been really violations of the constitution.

110 18 praeclaram ... gratiam, you show a noble gratitude (cf. habere gratiam and agere gratias).

110 20 nulla commendatione majorum: though by the Roman constitution the higher offices were open to all citizens, yet it was rare that a man whose ancestors had not held these offices could succeed in attaining them himself. If, like Cicero, he did so, he was called a novus homo and his descendants belonged to the nobility.—tam mature: Cicero attained the quaestorship, the praetorship, and the consulship (honorum gradus) at the earliest age possible in each case. This was a mark of public confidence which had never happened to a novus homo before.

110 22 invidiae, i.e. the odium which might attach to the consul's apparently exceeding his constitutional authority. In fact Cicero was later brought to trial and exiled on this very charge.

110 24 (Sect. 29.) num est, pray is (implying strong negation): § 210, c: G. 464, r: H. 351, i, n.8

110 25 inertiae, sc. invidia, the reproach.—an belongs with non existimas.

110 27 conflagraturum, will be consumed (lit. will burn up).

110 29 idem sentiunt, have the same views.—mentibus, thoughts.

110 30 factu, the rare "latter supine" (§ 303; G. 436; H. 547 and n.1).

110 31 gladiatori: the gladiators were trained slaves owned by rich men and were often employed as bullies in political campaigns. Hence the word came almost to mean ruffian, "bruiser," "thug."

111. 1 si ... honestarunt: notice that the simple condition here expresses cause (§ 306, a, n.).

111 2 superiorum, before them.

The variety of the conditional sentences in sects 29, 30 is instructive: si judicarem, ... non dedissem (cont. to fact), p. 110, l. 30—p. 111, l. 1; si ... honestarunt, verendum non erat (nothing implied), p. 111, ll. 1-4; si impenderet, fui (mixed), ll. 6, 7; si animadvertissem, dice- rent (cont. to fact), ll. 13, 14; si perveneritis, fore (fut., indir. disc.), ll. 15,
16; hoc interfecit, posse (fut., indir. disc., protasis disguised), ll. 18-20; si ejecerit, exstinguetur (fut., more vivid), ll. 20-22.

111 6 maxime, ever so much.

111 7 ut . . . putarem, result clause explaining hoc (not a subst. clause). — partam (from pario), acquired (a very common meaning).

111 8 (Sect. 30.) nonnulli, etc.: it should be remembered that there were many well-intentioned citizens who either doubted the existence of a conspiracy or thought Cicero’s fears of it greatly exaggerated; and that even among those who admitted the fact there was considerable variety of partisan feeling.

111 9 videant, dissimulenter, subj. of charact. (not co-ord. with dicerent), expressing the character of the men referred to, while alucerunt, etc. (l. 11), merely gives additional facts about them (hence indic.).

111 14 regii, despotically: the Roman idea of a king and kingly government was associated with Tarquinius Superbus. Here the word also implies the assumption of unlawful power (= tyrannice), as well as its abuse.

111 15 nunc, as it is. — quo (§ 201, h): the antecedent is in castra.

111 17 improbum, dishonest.

111 18 hoc . . . interfecit, disguised fut. protasis (§ 310, a; G. 600, 1; H. 507, n.7): the apod. posse is future in sense (307, d; G. 248, r.).

111 20 ejecerit: for tense, see § 307, c; G. 244, 2; H. 508, 2.

111 21 eodem, to the same place.

111 22 adulta, full-grown, as opposed to stirps, the root (prop. the stock from which new shoots may spring out), and semen, the seed.

111 25 (Sect. 31.) iam diu: the conspiracy was ready to break out B.C. 65 (see note on p. 105, l. 15).

111 26 versamur, have lived. — nescio quo pacto, somehow or other (§ 334, c; G. 467, n.; H. cf. 455, 2).

111 27 veteris (sharply contrasted with nostri), i.e. the disease is of long standing, but its outbreak has occurred just in my consulship.

111 32 visceribus, vitals (properly the great interior organs, as the heart, lungs, etc.).

112. 1 aestu febrique, the heat of fever (hendiadys).

112 4 reliquis vivis, abl. absolute.

112 8 (Sect. 32.) circumstare, hang round, for the purpose of intimidation: the praetor urbanus had his tribunal in the Forum.

112 15 patefacta, laid bare; illustrata, set in full light; oppressa, crushed; vindicata, punished. Observe the climax.

113. 1 (Sect. 33.) ominibus, prospects. What Cicero has just said (p. 112, ll. 11-16) makes the omen under which Catiline is to depart, — an omen of good for the state but of evil for him.
Notes.

113 4 Juppiter: thus the oration closes with a prayer to Jupiter Stator, in whose temple the Senate was now assembled.

113 6 Statorem, the Stay. The name was apparently first given to Jupiter as the Stayer (sto, sisto) of flight (see note to sect. 11, p. 104, l. 1), but it is here applied to him as the Stay (supporter) of the Roman state, a meaning which the word may well have from its derivation.

113 8 arcebis, used as a mild imperative (§ 269, f; G. 2651; H. 4874).

113 9 latrones: cf. latrocinium in sect. 27 (p. 109, l. 32).

SECOND ORATION AGAINST CATILINE.

ARGUMENT.

Pars I. Chap. 1. Catiline is gone: the city breathes again; there is now open war, and no longer a concealed intestine conflict.—2. He ought to have been put to death; but all were not convinced: now, his guilt is manifest.—3. His worthless partisans remain at Rome; but they are powerless, being closely watched.—4. Let them follow him. He was the leader of all scoundrels and profligates.—5. His associates are desperate but contemptible; let them depart or take the consequences.—Pars II. 6, 7. Catiline is not in exile; he has joined his army. Men say the consul has driven him into exile: would the charge were true!—Pars III. 8-10. Character of Catiline's partisans: (i.) rich men in debt; (ii.) men eager for power and wealth; (iii.) Sulla's veterans; (iv.) ruined men, hoping for any change; (v.) criminals; (vi.) profligates and debauchees, men of Catiline's own stamp.—11. Superiority of the patriot forces arrayed against them.—Peroratio. 12. Citizens need not fear; the consul will protect the state. The conspirators warned.—13. There shall be no disturbance: the people may trust in the gods.

I. Pars Prima (§§ i–ii).

Sects. 1–4. Catiline is gone. He ought to have been put to death; but the time was not ripe, for all were not convinced of his guilt.

Page 113. Line 15. (Sect. i.) ejectimus, expelled (with violence); emisimus, let [him] go. The words vel . . . vel (or, if you like) imply that the same act may be called by either name.—ipsum, of his own word.
Second Oration against Catiline.

113 16 verbis prosecuti may apply as well to kind words of dismissal as to invective. — abiit, simply, is gone; excessit, has retreated before the storm; evasit, has escaped by stealth; erupit, has broken forth with violence, — a climax of expression, but nearly identical in sense.

114 1 moenibus (dat. following comparabitur), against, etc. — atque (adding with emphasis), and so. — hunc quidem, him at any rate.

114 2 sine controversia, without dispute = unquestionably.

114 3 versabitur, will be busy.

114 4 campo, foro, curia, parietes: observe the narrowing climax.

114 5 loco motus est, a military expression (hence the simple abl., § 258, a, N. 3; G. 390, 2, N. 2; H. 414, ii): he lost his vantage-ground.

114 6 nullo impediente, i.e. his defenders till now could screen him by forms of law.

114 7 justum (if retained in the text), regular, in due form; cf. note on latrocinium, p. 109, l. 1.

114 9 (Sect. 2.) quod ... extulit, etc.: § 333, b; G. 542; H. 540, iv, N.

114 10 cruentum (pred.), reeking with blood. — vivis nobis (abl. abs.), leaving us alive.

114 12 civis, acc. plur.

114 13 Jacet, etc., lies prostrate.

114 15 retorquet oculos begins the figure of a wild beast, which is continued in faucibus. — profecto, no doubt.

114 16 quae quidem, which really.

114 17 quod ... projecerit: see note on quod extulit, l. 9, above; for mood, see § 341, d; G. 541; H. 516, ii.

114 19 (Sect. 3.) For the contents of this and the following section cf. Cat. i., sects. 27, 28, where the supposed complaint against Cicero for not having put Catiline to death and his reply to it are given at greater length. — qualis omnis, acc. plur. — oportebat: § 311, c; G. 254, R. 3; H. 511, 1, N. 3

114 20 qui ... accuset, as to accuse (§ 320; G. 631, 2; H. 503, i).

114 22 ista: for gender, see § 195, d; G. 211, R. 6; H. 445, 4.

114 23 interfectum esse (§ 288, d; G. 280, R. 2): observe the emphatic position.

114 24 oportebat: for tense, see note on Cat. i., p. 100, l. 13.

114 25 hujus imperi: see note on Cat. i., p. 103, l. 16. — res publica, the public interest.

114 27 quam multos, etc.: the passages in brackets are probably spurious; it will be observed that they merely repeat the preceding statement in each case.
115. 1 (SECT. 4.) cum (causal) viderem, seeing; its obj. is fore ut... posse (§ 288, f; G. 248; H. 537, 3), which is the apod. of si multassem. — ne... probata: nearly equivalent to cum ne vos quidem... probaretis; implying that if they do not sustain the act, much less will the people at large.

115 2 multassem: for fut. perf. of direct (§ 337, 3; G. 657, 5; H. 527, i.). — fore ut, the result would be that, etc.

115 4 ut... possetis, result clause explaining huc.

115 5 videretis: § 342; G. 663, i; H. 529, ii; if not dependent on possetis it would be videbitis. — quem quidem whom, by the way.

115 6 intellegatis: § 331, f; G. 553, 2; H. 499, 3.

115 7 quod... exierit: § 341, d; G. 539; H. 516, ii.

115 9 mihi, eth. dat. (§ 236; G. 351; H. 389): as if, "I notice."

115 10 aes alienum, etc., i.e. petty debts run up in cook-shops and the like; not like the heavy mortgages spoken of afterwards.

115 11 reliquit: notice the emphatic position.

115 12 quos viros: for a characterization of Catiline’s partisans, see sects. 18–23.

Sects. 5–11. His worthless partisans remain at Rome, but are powerless: let them follow him. He was the ringleader of all scoundrels and profligates. Let his associates depart or take the consequences.

115 14 (SECT. 5.) prae, in comparison with. — Gallicanis, i.e. those permanently stationed in Cisalpine Gaul. The ager Gallicus below was that strip of sea-coast, north of Picenum, formerly occupied by the Senones, but at this time reckoned a part of Umbria.

115 15 hoc dilectu, refers to a levy recently raised. — Q. Metellus (Celer): see note on Cat. i, sect. 19, p. 107, i. 13.

115 17 senibus, etc., i.e. those classes who naturally look forward to a revolution to mend their fortunes.

115 18 luxuria = high-livers: abstract for concrete, as common in Latin and older English; cf. Shakspere, All’s Well, ii. 1. 91: "Bring in the admiration" (i.e. this wonderful person).

115 19 vadimonia deserere, desert their bondsmen, i.e. leave them in the lurch in their creditors’ suits.

115 21 edictum praetoria, in effect like a sheriff’s writ. Any official order of a magistrate was an edictum.

115 22 hos, as opposed to those he did take out.

115 24 fulgent purpura, i.e. displaying their rank as Senators, who alone had the right to wear the broad purple stripe (latus clavus) on the tunic. The reference therefore is to foppish young nobles. — mallem: § 311,
Second Oration against Catiline.

115 as mementore, i.e. let them remember that they are objects of suspicion and shall be watched accordingly.
115 atque hoc, etc., i.e. their effrontery makes them still more a cause for alarm.
115 (Sect. 6.) video, i.e. I know perfectly well.
115 cui sit, etc.: cf. Cat. i., sect. 9.
115 superioris noctis, i.e. three nights ago.
116. 3 ne, surely: an affirmative particle sometimes wrongly spelled nae.
116 ut . . . videretis, clause of result explaining quod.
116 nisi vero, ironical (as usual), introducing a reductio ad absurdum. (The si only doubles that in nisi.)
116 non . . . jam, no longer.
116 Aureilia via: see Cat. i., sect. 24.
116 rem publicam: § 240, d; G. 343, 1; H. 381, — sentinam, refusae (see Cat. i., sect. 12, l. 22).
116 ejuscerit: the conclusion is implied in o fortunatam. — exhausco, drained off (cf. sentina).
116 recreata, invigorata.
116 tota Itali: § 258, f; G. 388; H. 425, 2.
116 subjector, forger; circumscriptor, swindler.
116 perditus, abandoned wretch.
116 hosce: § 101, footnote; G. 104, i, N. 1; H. 186, i.
117. 3 (Sect. 8.) asciverit: for tense, see § 287, c; G. 513; H. 495, vi.
117. 4 (Sect. 9.) ut . . . possitis: § 317, c; G. 545, r. 3; H. cf. 499, 2, N.— diversa studia. In another passage (Cael. xiii.) Cicero ascribes to Catiline: Cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde, cum senibus graviter, cum juventute comiter, cum facinoris audaciter, cum libidinosis luxuriis vivere.— in dissimili ratione, in different directions.
117 iudo, the regular training-school. — gladiatorio: see Cat. i., sect. 29, l. 31, and note.
117 levior, etc.: the Roman actors, though some of them achieved distinction, were generally regarded as a low class of men.
117 tamen, i.e. though a companion of such dissolute persons, yet he possessed the qualities of fortitude and endurance so much admired by the Romans.
117 exercitatione (abl. of means), trained by the practice of debaucheries and crimes to endure, etc.— frigore . . . perfereendi, abl. with adsuefactus (§ 301, N.; G. 431).
Notes.

117 10 fortis, a strong and able fellow. — istic (§ 102, c; G. 306, N.; H. 450, i, N.), those creatures.
117 11 cum . . . consumeret (not concessive), while consuming. — subsidia, etc., i.e. means (his uncommon powers of body and mind) which might have been used, etc.
117 13 (Sect. 10.) sui: § 196, c; G. 309, 2; H. 449, 3.
117 17 audaciae, acts of audacity.
117 19 obligaverunt, encumbered. — res, property; fides, credit.
117 21 libido, i.e. luxurious habits and tastes.
117 22 quidem (concessive), no doubt.
117 24 homines, viris: observe the difference in sense.
117 26 mihi: the ethical dat. gives the phrase a familiar and contemptuous turn which may be reproduced in English by forsooth.
117 28 obliti: observe the quantity.
117 29 caedem, etc.: notice the strong contrast between the character of these worn-out debauchees and the sanguinary nature of their threats.
117 31 (Sect. 11.) instare, is close at hand; plane merely emphasizes the idea of the verb.

118 2 propagarit: for tense, see § 307, c, r.; G. 595, N.²; H. 473.
118 3 pertimescamus, possit, subj. of characteristic.
118 5 unius: Pompey, just returning from his triumphs in the East.
118 10 quacumque ratione, sc. fieri potest.
118 11 res secunda erunt, shall need the knife (lit. must be cut away): the figure is derived from surgery.
118 12 si . . . permanent: § 307, a, N.; G. 228; H. 467, 5.
118 13 exspectent: hort. subj. in apod. (§ 307, d; G. 595; H. 508, 4).

II. Pars Secunda (§§ 12-16).

Sects. 12-16. Catiline is not in exile: he has joined his hostile army. Men say the consul has driven him into banishment; would the charge were true!
118 14 (Sect. 12.) etiam, still (after all that has been done).
118 15 quod, obj. of adsequi, if I could effect it (referring to ipsos etc.), i.e. their expulsion.
118 17 enim, i.e. the idea is absurd, as is implied in the irony following.
118 19 quid, tell me: i.e., “is that possible” in view of the circumstances, which he proceeds to narrate. — hesterno die qualifies convocavi.
118 21 detuli: technical term for laying a matter before the Senate; cf. referre (ad senatum) in the Vocabulary.
118 28 (Sect. 13.) quasivi, etc.: see Cat. i., sect 9.
Second Oration against Catiline.

118 29 necne: § 211, d; G. 459; H. 353, n. a.
118 33 ei, dat. of agent (§ 232, a; G. 354; H. 388, 1).
119 1 teneretur, was caught.
119 2 pararet, for plup. (see note on Cat. i., sect. 2, l. 13). — securi, fascis: the use of these signified that Catiline intended to assume the authority and imperium of consul (see Fig. 25, p. 340).
119 3 signa militaria: see Fig. 28 (from coins). — aquilam: see Cat. i., sect. 24, l. 6, and note.

119 5 (Sect. 14.) eliciebam, conative imperf. (§ 277, c; G. 233; H. 469, 1).
119 6 credo, ironical, as very often in this parenthetical use.
119 8 suo nomine, i.e. not by Catiline's order: the whole is, of course, ironical, as is already indicated by credo.
119 10 Massiliae: Marseille, an ancient Greek city of Gaul, always faithful and friendly to Rome. It was a favorite place of sojourn for Romans who went into voluntary exile.

119 11 condicionem, terms.
119 13 nunc, even now.
119 14 pertimuerit, take alarm.
119 18 spe conatuque, referring of course to his treasonable hopes and designs.

119 22 (Sect. 15.) est mihi tanti, it is worth my while (§ 252, a; G. 380, 1, r.; H. 404).
119 25 depellatur: § 314; G. 573, H. 513, i. — sane (concessive), if you like (see Vocab.).
119 28 invidiae, etc.: rather than have his predictions verified in this way, Cicero prefers the unjust odium of having arbitrarily driven out Catiline to exile.

119 31 aliquando, some day. — quod ... emiserim (§ 341, d; G. 541; H. 516, ii) ... ejecerim, let him go ... drove him out.
120 2 si interfectus, etc. : he thus adroitly excuses himself to those who would have preferred harsher measures. Notice the identity in sound in pro-nectus, inter-fectus, and observe how the argument a fortiori is brought out by the exact antithesis.

120 3 (Sect. 16.) quamquam (corrective), and yet.
120 4 dictitont, notice the frequentative.
120 5 nemo, not a man. — misericors: his going to Manlius was his inevitable ruin, and yet, for all their pity, they still wished him to go.
Notes.

120 8 latrocinantem, in partisan warfare (see note on p. 109, l. 1). —
vivere: § 336, c, N.²; G. 644, R.⁸, b; cf. H. 535, i, 6.
120 10 vivis nobis, i.e. without assassinating me.

III. Pars Tertia (§§ 17–25).

Sects. 17–23. Character of Catiline’s partisans: (i.) rich men in
debt (sect. 18); (ii.) men eager for power and wealth (sect. 19); (iii.)
old soldiers of Sulla (sect. 20); (iv.) ruined debtors (sect. 21); (v.) cut-
throats and criminals (sect. 22); (vi.) debauchees (sects. 22, 23.)
120 17 (Sect. 17.) sanare: cf. note on vivere, l. 8, above. — sibi,
for their own good (for reflexive, see § 196, c, N.; G. 520). — placare, gain
over.
120 20 comparentur, are made up. — singulis, to them one by one.
120 21 si quam, sc. adferre.
120 22 (Sect. 18.) est eorum, consists of those (pred. gen.).
120 23 possessiones, landed property.
120 23 dissolvì, sc. a possessionibus: i.e. although they might pay
their debts by the sale of their estates, they cannot make up their minds to
do so.
120 25 voluntas et causa, their purposes and claims (i.e. their position
before the world).
120 26 tu: the use of the singular, as if he were addressing one of
these men directly, gives point to his reproach of the whole class.
120 27 sis: § 268; G. 466; H. 484, v.
120 28 tuas, emphatic. — tabulas novas, new accounts, i.e. a general
scaling down of debts by legislative enactment, such as that, B.C. 86,
“which reduced every private claim to the fourth part of its nominal
amount, and cancelled three-fourths in favor of the debtors.”
121 2 auctionariae: a forced sale of their estates would give them
“new accounts” (tabulae) by reducing their debts; auctionariae [tabulae]
would be the placards advertising the sale in question.
121 4 quod, obj. of facere, relating to the forced sale. — neque, and
not, connects facere and certare.
121 5 certare cum usuris (§ 248, b; H. 419, 1²), struggle to meet the
interest. — fructibus, abl. of means.
121 6 uteremur, we should find them.
121 7 hos-ce: more emphatic than hos.
121 9 vota facturi, likely to offer prayers, i.e. they will confine them-
selves to sympathizing with Catiline’s revolt; no active co-operation with
him need be feared from them.
Second Oration against Catiline. 377

121 11 (Sect. 19.) premuntur: notice the emphasis, — this class is insolvent; the former class is heavily in debt, but has resources.
121 13 quieta re publica: no poor man could hope to gain political prominence at Rome in ordinary times; these men therefore look to anarchy to achieve their political ends.
121 15 scilicet, in fact.
121 16 desperent, have no hope.
121 17 me ... vigilare, etc., indir. disc. dependent on the idea of saying implied in praecipientium (§ 336, N. 2; G. 652, R. 2; H. 523, i, N.).
121 18 magnos animos: see Vocab. under animus.
121 22 praesentis agrees with deos: will be at hand, and, etc.
121 23 quod si, now if (as often). The quod is merely adverbial acc. (§ 240, b; G. 610, R. 2; H. 378, 2), not like quod in l. 4 above. — jam, at once. — sint . . . adepti, fut. cond. less vivid. — cum summo furore:
§ 248, N.; G. 399; H. 419, iii, N. 1
121 26 non vident, don't they see? (§ 210, b; G. 453; H. 351, 3).
121 27 adepti sint, for the fut. perf. indic. of the direct disc. — fugitivo, i.e. one of their own slaves; for, when law is overthrown, brute force will control all.
121 28 sit nescesse: § 307, d; G. 595; H. 508, 4.
121 31 (Sect. 20.) ex eis coloniis: Sulla rewarded his veterans (120,000 in number) by liberal grants of land, partly in municipia already existing, partly in new colonies which he founded for them.
122 1 universas, as a whole; civium esse, consist of, etc.
122 2 ei sunt coloni, these are colonists of this sort (as opposed to the general character of the colonies, which Cicero does not wish to impugn).
122 5 beati, men of wealth.
122 7 Sulla, etc., Sulla will have to be raised from the dead, for they can have no such hope in Catiline.
122 8 agrestis, farmers, not Sulla's colonists.
122 9 veterum, alluding to the plunder of the disorderly times following Sulla's victory over the Marian party.
122 12 illorum temporum, i.e. the times of proscription.
122 18 (Sect. 21.) vacillant, stagger under. — vadimoniis, etc., the three steps in bankruptcy, — bail, judgment, and sale of property; proscription is strictly the public notice that property is for sale.
122 21 initiatores lentos, dilatory debtors (lit. deniers, i.e. persons who avoid payment of their debts by every possible subterfuge).
122 22 stare, keep their feet.
122 23 ita, in such a way. — non modo, etc.: § 149, ε; G. 482, 5, R. 1; H. 552, 2.
122 29 (Sect. 22.) non revoco: § 276, b; G. 233; H. 467, 6.
123. 1 carcer: this is the Tullianum, a dungeon near the Forum, still existing. It was properly a jail for temporary detention, as imprison-

ment was not recognized in Rome as a form of punishment (see Figs. 29, 30).

123 2 numero, in order; genere, rank.

123 5 imberbis, a mark of effeminacy; bene barbatos, full-bearded, doubtless a military affectation, as, until lately, the wearing of a moustache. Figs. 31, 32 illustrate Roman fashions of wearing the beard. Fig.

31 (obverse) shows a military cut (head of Sextus Pompey); Fig. 32, the rough beard of a philosopher (L. Junius Rusticus); cf. Fig. 26.

123 6 velis, veils, rather than the substantial toga, which was of unbleached wool. The whole description suggests foppishness and effeminacy.

123 11 (Sect. 23.) saltare et cantare: these accomplishments were hardly regarded as respectable by the better classes.—spargere, i.e. in
food or drink: poisoning has, in all ages been carried to a high art in Italy.

123 13 scitote: notice the second (fut.) imper. (regularly used in this word).

123 16 his noctibus: although this was spoken Nov. 9, yet the Roman year was at this time in such a state of confusion that the true date was probably some time in December, just when the winter was setting in.

Sects. 24, 25. These followers of Catiline contrasted with the defenders of the state. The issue of such a contest cannot be doubtful.

123 27 (Sect. 24.) urbes coloniarum, etc.: the colonies and free communities (municipia) included the walled cities (urbes) in their territory. These well-manned walls would be more than a match for Catiline’s rude works (tumulii).

124 1 (Sect. 25.) causas, i.e., the cause of the conspirators and that of the state in their moral aspect (cf. in ejus modi, etc., l. 12, below).

124 2 ex eo ipso, from the very comparison.

124 10 bona ratio, good counsel; perdita, desperate.

124 17 (Sect. 26.) custodiis vigiliisque: see Cat. i., sect. 8, and note.

124 19 consultum, etc., provident measures have been taken.—coloni municipesque: a colony differed from a municipium in being founded by Roman (or Latin) citizens, who retained from the first their citizenship, either in whole or in part. By Cicero’s time there was no longer any real difference between the two classes of towns; but the colonies always retained a certain precedence in rank.

124 20 hac . . . excursione: see Introd., p. 113 of text.

124 22 gladiatores: see sect. 9, l. 5.

124 23 quamquam (corrective), referring to manum certissimam.

124 24 tamen: pointing the contrast between the suppression of this body and Catiline’s expectations from them.

124 29 vocari videtis: the members of the Senate had their gathering place (senaculum) adjoining the curia, and were summoned by heralds (praecones) from this into the building. If any were absent, the heralds were sent to their houses. The curia and senaculum were visible from the place of assembly in the Forum, and the heralds could no doubt be seen going their rounds.
IV. PERORATIO (§§ 26–29).

Sects. 26–29. Citizens need not fear: the consul will protect the city. The conspirators warned. There shall be no disturbance. The gods will lend their aid.

Fig. 33.

125. 2 (Sect. 27.) monitos volo: § 292, d, N.; G. 537.
125 3 solutior: for compar. see § 93, a; G. 297; H. 444, i.
125 4 quod, etc., as for the rest (i.e. what remains to be done).
125 5 horum and his relate to the citizens by whom he is surrounded, and imply a gesture.
125 8 cujus, referring, like qui, to the subject of sentiet.
125 17 (Sect. 28.) me, etc., abl. abs. — togato, in perfect peace, i.e. without any military demonstration: the toga was the regular dress of the Roman in time of peace. (See Fig. 33, from an antique statue.)
125 22 illud, in appos. with ut... possitis: I will secure that, etc.
125 24 neque...-que, not...and.
125 28. (Sect. 29.) quibus...duci-bus (abl. abs.), under whose guidance.

126. 3 quam urbem... hanc, this city which (§ 200, b, N.; G. 616; H. 445, 9); or (repeating the noun) the city which, etc., — THAT city.

THIRD ORATION AGAINST CATILINE.

ARGUMENT.

Third Oration against Catiline.

—6. The Senate decrees that the traitors be kept in custody and that a general thanksgiving be held. —7. Now all is safe: Catiline alone was to be feared, and that only while in the city. Character of Catiline.—8, 9. The divine aid manifest in sundry omens: Jupiter watches over the city. —Peroratio. 10. Exhortation to keep the thanksgiving: this bloodless victory compared with others more costly.—11. Cicero claims no reward but a grateful remembrance. —12. But he is less fortunate than victors in foreign war, since the conquered are still citizens. He relies on the devotion of his countrymen, and has no fear for the future. The assembly dismissed.

I. Exordium (§§ 1, 2).

Sects. 1, 2. The citizens congratulated on their deliverance.

Page 126, Line 7. (Sect. 1.) vitam, lives: the plural would rarely be used in Latin.

126 8 bona, estates (landed property); fortunas, goods (personal property).

126 16 (Sect. 2.) nascendi ... condicio, the lot of birth.

126 17 illum: Romulus, who, after his death, was deified and identified with the Sabine god of war, Quirinus.

127: 4 urbi, etc.; dat. with subjectos.

127 6 idem (plu.), I ... have also, etc. (§ 195, e; G. 310; H. 451, 3).

127 7 eorum, i.e. of the swords.

II. Narratio (§§ 3–22).

Sects. 3–7. Story of the arrest. The conspirators watched: their attempts to tamper with the Allobroges disclosed to Cicero: the arrest at the Mulvian Bridge: seizure of incriminating letters.

127 8 (Sect. 3) inlustrata, patefacta, comperta: the anticlimax is only apparent, for comperta expresses the most difficult as well as the most important of the three acts.

127 9 vobis, opposed to in senatu (l. 8).

127 10 investigata, traced out (observe the figure).

127 11 exspectatis, are waiting to hear.

127 12 ut, ever since.

127 16 possemus: 334, 6; G. 467, e; H. cf. 523, ii, i, n. —cum ... siciebam: notice the tense (at the time I was engaged in driving out, etc., also volebam, below), as compared with erupit (burst forth, once for all). Notice, also, the difference in mood (at the time, etc.), compared with cum
reliquisset in l. 14 (not referring to time at all, but to circumstance: having left behind, etc.): see § 323, 325, a; G. 580, 585; H. 521, i, ii.
127 17 invidiam: see Cat. i., sect. 23, p. 128, l. 27, and note.
127 18 illa, sc. invidia.—quod ... exierit: § 341, d; G. 539; H. 516, ii.
127 20 restitissent: in dir. disc. this would be restiterint (fut. perf.).
127 25 (Sect. 4.) quoniam ... faceret, because (as I thought), etc.; hence the subj. rather than faciebat (§ 341, d, r.; G. 541; H. 516, ii).
127 26 oratio, argument; idem faceret, gain credence.
127 27 rem comprehenderem, get hold of the matter.—ut ... providetis, purpose.
127 28 cum ... videretis, subj. of integral part (otherwise it would be videbitis).
127 29 Allobrogum: the Allobroges were a Gallic nation, between the Rhone and the Alps (in the modern Dauphiné and Savoy); subdued B.C. 121, and united with the province Narbonensis. They were restless under their new masters (see sect. 22), and inclined to take up with Catiline's movement. Their ambassadors had come to complain of certain exactions of their provincial governor.—belli, i.e. when out of the range of the Roman jurisdiction; tumultus, rebellion, i.e. when nearer home.
127 30 Lentulo, see Introd.: he had been consul B.C. 71, but had been expelled from the Senate the next year, with sixty-three others, on account of his character, and he now held the praetorship with the view of beginning the career of office over again.
128. 5 manifesto deprehenderetur, taken in the act: the words apply strictly to the criminals themselves.
128 7 (Sect. 5.) praetores: although the regular duties of the praetors were judicial, yet they possessed the imperium, and in virtue of this could command troops in the absence of the consuls, or under their authority.
128 9 qui ... sentirent (subj. of characteristic), as men who, etc.
128 11 pontem Mulvium: the bridge over the Tiber, about two miles above the city, by which the principal roads (the Flaminian and Cassian) led into north Italy.
128 13 inter eos, i.e. between the two divisions.
128 15 praefectura: the title given to the politically lowest class of Italian towns, which had lost their independence; cf. Vocab. under colonia and municipium.—Reatina: Reate was a very ancient town of the Sabines, about forty miles northeast of Rome. Cicero was the patronus of Reate; that is, acted as its attorney and legal counsel: which accounts for his having this body-guard of young men from that place. Besides,
these simple mountaineers still retained something of the old Italian virtues, and therefore were well fitted for this service.

129. 1 praesidio, dat. of service.
129 2 (Sect. 6.) tertia... exacta, about 3 A.M.: the night, from sunset to sunrise, was divided by the Romans into four vigiliae of equal length.
129 3 magno comitatu, abl. of accomp. (§ 248, a, N.; G. 392,r.1; H. 419, r.1).
129 5 res, the occasion of the attack.
129 6 ignorabatur, etc. Though the Allobroges had played the conspirators false, and knew that the consul had his plans ready, they did not know what these plans were, and therefore were as much taken by surprise as Volturcius himself. Even the troops would appear not to have known what special enterprise they were engaged in.
129 11 machinatorum: Gabinius had been the go-between in this case; he and Statilius were to burn the city (Sall. Cat. 43, 44).
129 14 venit: of course he had been summoned like the others.
129 15 praeter, etc., since Lentulus was notoriously lazy.
129 18 (Sect. 7.) viris, dat. after placeret, which has for subject litteras... aperiri, etc.
129 18 deferrem, integral part of aperiri; otherwise it would prob. be defers (see § 327, a; G. 574; H. 520).
129 20 ease facturum governs the result clause ut... deferrem: we may translate, I said I would not fail to lay before the public council a matter touching the public danger before it had been tampered with (integrat).
129 22 etenim... si, for if, you see.
129 23 reperta... essent: in dir. disc. this would be reperta erunt.


129 27 (Sect. 8.) si quid... esset, whatever weapons there might be.

129 30 introduxi, sc. in senatum.—fidem publicam, assurance of safety: he was to be used as state's evidence.
129 31 sciret, subj. of integral part.

130. 3 servorum: the recollection of the terrible servile insurrections in Sicily, and especially that of Spartacus in Italy, less than ten years before, would make this shock and terrify Cicero's hearers beyond measure.—ut... uteretur (§ 331; G. 546; H. 498, i), obj. of the verb of commanding implied in mandata, etc.
130 4 id, in a sort of apposition with ut... accederet.
Notes.

130 5 cum...incendissent, subj. because integral part of ut...praesto esset; otherwise it would be incenderimus (fut. perf.).

130 6 erat: § 336, 6; G. 628, r.; H. 524, 2.

130 12 (Sect. 9) ut...mitterent, purpose.—equitatum: the Roman cavalry was at this time chiefly composed of Gallic and other auxiliaries.

130 13 sibi (copias) refers to the conspirators; sibi (confirmasse) to the envoys of the Allobroges (196, a, 1 and 2).—defuturas [esse] depends on the idea of saying implied in præscriptum (l. 11).

130 14 fatis: the books bought by Tarquinius Superbus of the Cumæan Sibyl. They were kept in charge of a board, collegium, the quindecimviri sacris faciundis, and consulted in cases of great public emergency (cf. Aeneid, vi. 71, and note).—haruspicum: the haruspices were Etruscan soothsayers, who interpreted the will of the gods, chiefly from the entrails of animals sacrificed. They were a private class, of low standing, and are not to be confounded with the augurs, who were a board of Roman noblemen, of high rank, who interpreted the auspices according to the native Roman rules, chiefly by the flight of birds, by lightning, etc.

130 16 Cinnam, etc.: L. Cornelius Cinna was colleague of Marius, and ruled Rome after his death, b.c. 86. L. Cornelius Sulla ruled Rome b.c. 82–79 (see sect. 24).

130 19 virginum: the Vestal Virgins, six in number, maidens of high rank, consecrated to chastity and the service of Vesta. (See Fig. 34.) They were peculiarly sacred, and were highly privileged. Violation of their vow of chastity was incestus, and was regarded as a prodigium of very bad omen. Of the incident referred to here nothing further is known.—Capitoli: the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus (see "Plunder of Syracuse," sect. 15) was burned during the rule of the Marian faction, b.c. 83.

130 21 (Sect. 10) Saturnalibus: a very ancient festival in honor of Saturn, the god of seed-sowing, celebrated Dec. 19. During this festival every serious business was suspended; and it was so complete a holiday that slaves feasted at the same tables with their masters. No better opportunity could be found for the outbreak of an insurrection than this season of unrestrained jollification.

130 24 tabellas, tablets of wood: wax was spread on the inside, and on this the writing was scratched with a stilus. When used for letters, the
Third Oration against Catiline.

Tablets were tied about with a linen thread, *linum*, and sealed. See Fig.
35 (from a Pompeian
calendar).

130 *ipsius manu*: the ambassadors had made sure
to get all the conspirators committed in
writing except Cassius, who alone had
the sagacity to keep out of it.—*senatui*:
the Gallic tribes were
governed by an aristocracy, having a council or senate as its mouthpiece.

130 28 *seee*, etc.: in dir. disc., *faciam quae vestris legatis confirmavi*.

130 29 *ut . . . illi*, etc.: in the direct form,—*vos facite quae sibi
vestri legati receperunt*. Note the change of pronouns as well as of moods
and tenses.—*sibi receptisset*, *had taken upon themselves*.

130 30 *qui . . . respondisset*, *qui concessive*. —*tamen*, i.e. in spite of
the strong evidence against him.

131. 5 *est vero*, etc., i.e. you may well recognize it: it is, etc.

131 6 *avi tui*: Cornelius Lentulus, cos. B.C. 162. He was *princeps
senatus*, that is, designated by the censors as first man of the Senate: an
honorary office, held ordinarily by patricians.

131 8 *debuit* (§ 288, a; G. 254, r.1; H. 537, 1), *ought to have recalled*.
(The joining of such opposites as *muta* and *re vocare* is called *oxymoron*,
or *paradox*.)

131 9 (Sect. 11.) *eadem ratione*, *to the same purport*.

131 10 *si . . . vellet*: § 341, c; G. 663, 2, b (direct, *si vis*).—*fece
potestatem*, *I gave him leave*.

131 15 *per quem*, i.e. who had conducted them.

131 16 *nihilne*, equiv. to *nonne alicui*.

132. 1 *esse*, *is* (imperf. by seq. of tenses, § 287, d; H. 495, v).

132 11 (Sect. 12.) *quis sim*, etc.: this letter is given with slight
variations by Sallust, Cat. 44.

132 12 *quem in locum*, etc., *how far you have gone* (alluding to the
fact that he was thoroughly compromised).

132 14 *infimorum*, i.e. slaves; see note, p. 130, l. 3, above.

132 17 (Sect. 13.) *illa, the following* (§ 102, b; G. 307, 3; H. 450, 3).

132 21 *furtem, stealthily* ("like thieves"); so English *steal*. 
Notes.

132 23 senatum consului: deliberative assemblies in ancient times were under the control of the presiding officer, and members could not speak or introduce business except when called upon by him. He laid a subject before them (consulere senatum), referre ad senatum, and asked their opinions individually, in a definite order, usually according to their rank or dignity. In the case of a general question he was said referre (consulere) de summa re publica. The form would be, dic, C. fult, sententiam. (See Introd., p. lvii.)

132 25 a principibus, the leading men. — sententiae: the views of the individual Senators (see note on l. 23, above).

132 27 perscriptum: the opinions (sententiae) of the Senators (given as just described) merely determined the substance of the ordinance, which was afterwards written out in regular form by the secretaries in the presence of some of its advocates and under the direction of the presiding officer. (See the form as given on p. 255 of the text.)

Sects. 14, 15. Action of the Senate: the chief conspirators are given into custody and a thanksgiving is voted.

132 31 (Sect. 14.) L. Flaccus: see note on p. 128, l. 7 (sect. 5.)

133 1 conlegae, C. Antonius: see Introd. to Cat. i., p. 99 of text.

133 3 rei publicae consiliis, the public counsels, i.e. his own (officially) as consul.

133 4 cum se abdicasset, after abdicating. Lentulus could not properly be called to account during his magistracy; but he might be forced to resign, and could then be proceeded against.

133 6 erant: notice that this and similar clauses in this section, being explanations by Cicero and not parts of the decree, take the indicative.

133 7 L. Cassium, etc.: these last mentioned had not yet been arrested, but Ceparius was caught in his flight and brought back.

133 9 pastores: Apulia was, as now, used chiefly for pasturage. In the summer, when these broad plains were dried up, the flocks were driven to the mountain pastures of Samnium and Lucania. These pastoral regions have always been the home of a lawless and restless population, prone to brigandage.

133 11 colonis, etc.: cf. sect. 20, above (pp. 121, 122).

133 19 (Sect. 15.) supplicatio, a day of prayer, proclaimed by the Senate, either in thanksgiving (gratulatio) as in the present case, or in entreatying favor of the gods.

133 20 eorum, i.e. the gods.

133 21 togato, as a civilian: cf. Cat. ii., sect. 28 (p. 125, l. 17), note and Fig. 33.
Third Oration against Catiline. 387

133 23 liberassent: in the decree, liberavit.
133 24 hoc interest, there is this difference.—bene gesta, as well as conservata, agrees with re publica (abl. abs.).
133 26 faciendum . . . fuit: observe that this form has not here its usual cont. to fact implication.
133 29 jus, rights.—tamen: he was allowed to resign instead of being put to death without resigning (as in the case below).
133 30 quae . . . fuerat, what had not been a scruple to Marius = a scruple which had not prevented M. from (quo minus, etc.).
133 31 quo minus occideret, to prevent his killing, following religio (§ 319, c; G. 549; H. 499, 3, N.3).—C. Glaucion: see note, Cat. i., p. 101, l. 1.—nominatim, i.e. Marius acted merely under the general authority conferred on him by the Senate in the formula, Videant consules, etc. (see note on Cat. i., sect. 2, p. 100, l. 12).

Sects. 16, 17. The conspiracy is now crushed. Character of Catiline.

134. 5 (Sect. 16.) pellebam, conative imperf.; cf. sect. 3 (p. 127, l. 16), and note.
134 8 pertimescendam: observe the intensive force of per.
134 9 ille erat, etc.: with this character of Catiline cf. notes on Cat. i. 26 (p. 109, l. 23) and ii. 9 (p. 117, l. 4).
134 10 continebatur: for tense, see § 276, ε, N.; G. 569; H. 519, i.
134 12 consilium, ability to plan.
134 13 mandarat: for mood and tense, see §§ 322, 309, ε; G. 567; H. 472, 2.
134 22 (Sect. 17.) depulissem, pushed aside: the image is of averting a crushing weight (molem), just ready to fall.
134 23 non ille, etc., i.e. as Cethegus did.—Saturnalia, i.e. so distant a date.—constituisset: the prot. (cont. to fact) is implied in ille (§ 310, a; G. 593, 3; H. 507, N.7).
134 24 rei publicae, dat. after denuntiavisset.
134 25 testes, in appos. with both signum and litterae.
134 26 quae, referring to Cicero’s success in securing (lit. capturing) the evidence of guilt.
135. 3 hostis (pred. appos.), as an enemy.

Sects. 18–22. Thanks due to the gods. Signs and omens. Jupiter watches over the city.

135 7 (Sect. 18.) cum (correl. with tum vero, l. 9), i.e. we cannot merely guess it (for the reason in the quod clause following), but still more we can almost see it with our own eyes.
Notes.

135 a quod . . . potuisse (parenthetical), because, etc. — consili (pred. gen. limiting gubernatio), to belong to human wisdom.

135 11 possemus: for tense, see § 287, a; G. 511, R.8; H. 495, i.

135 12 faces, etc.: these omens are such as the Romans observed and noted carefully. Livy’s history is full of them.

135 16 praetermittendum, inadvertently; relinquendum, intentionally.

135 18 (Sect. 19.) Cotta et Torquato, consuls B.C. 65, the year in which Catiline first intended to carry out his conspiracy.

135 21 aera: the laws were engraved on bronze tables.

135 22 ille . . .

Romulus: there is a bronze statue of the wolf suckling the infants in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, which bears marks either of lightning seaming one of its hind legs, or of some defect in the casting (Fig. 36). This is probably identical with that here mentioned.

135 25 haruspices: see note on sect. 9 (p. 130, l. 14), above.

135 29 flexissent: in dir. disc. flexerint, following appropinquare, which points to the future (§ 307, d; G. 595; H. 508, 4).

135 29 (Sect. 20.) illorum, i.e. the haruspices.

135 30 Iudi: festivals in which races and theatrical performances were celebrated in honor of the gods; such festivals were especially appointed to appease the deities in times of danger and distress; cf. Verres, i, sect. 31.

136. 1 idem (plur.), they also.

136 3 contra atque, opposite to what (§ 156, a; G. 643; H. 459, 2).

136 5 solis . . . conspicercet: the Forum and the Senate house (curia) were east of the south end of the Capitoline Hill, on which stood the Capitolium, or temple of Jupiter Capitolinus (see Plan of Forum).

136 7 illustrarentur: the word is chosen with reference to the omen of Jupiter looking toward the rising sun.
Third Oration against Catiline.

136 a conlocandum locaverunt: locare with the gerundive is the regular expression for giving out a contract (§ 294, d; G. 430; H. 544, N. 9).

136 9 illi, i.e. of year before last.
136 10 consulibus and nobis, abl. abs. expressing the date.
136 13 (Sect. 21.) praeceps, headstrong; mente captus, insane. — haec omnia, i.e. the universe.

136 15 ita is explained by caedes ... comparari, below.
136 16 responsum: the regular expression for any prophetic answer, as of an oracle or seer. — rei publicae (dat.), against the state.

136 17 et ea, and that too (cf. kal vaira).
136 18 ea, referring to caedes, etc., above.
136 20 illud, referring forward to the result clause ut ... statueretur (ll. 21–23).

136 22 in aedem Concordiae: one of the principal temples at the northern end of the Forum (see Plan), where the Senate had held its session on this day. It was built by the consul L. Opimius, B.C. 121, after his bloody victory over C. Gracchus.

136 26 (Sect. 22.) quo, wherefore (see § 250, N.).

136 28 vestris, etc.: observe the contrast between vestris and deorum, which is emphasized by their respective positions.

136 31 non ferendus, intolerable for arrogance. — ille, etc.: anaphora (see § 386; G. cf. 682; H. 636, iii, 3).

137. 2 illa, etc.: omit the words in brackets as being a manifest gloss.

137 6 consilium, etc.: cf. the proverb, quem deus perdere volit, prius dementat.

137 7 ut introduces the result clause ut ... neglegerent, with which id is in apposition, the whole forming the subject of esse factum. — gens refers here to the Gauls as a whole, not to the Allobroges in particular.

137 10 patricias: the old patricians, though having no special political privileges, still retained considerable prestige as an hereditary aristocracy. Cf. note on Verres, i., sect. 1 (p. 28, l. 2). Of the conspirators, Catiline, Lentulus, and Cethegus were patricians.

137 19 qui ... superare potuerint: cf. note on p. 131, l. 8; qui, as subj. of the charact. clause, may be translated by when they.
III. Peroratio (§§ 23–29).

Sects. 23–25. Citizens exhorted to thanksgiving.

137 14 (Sect. 23.) pulvinaria, shrines: properly cuscions, upon which the statues of the gods were laid, when a feast was spread before them. This was called lectisternium, and was usually connected with the supplicatio (see note, sect. 15). Only certain gods, chiefly Grecian, had pulvinaria, and the rite was established by direction of the Sibyline books (see note, sect. 9).
— celebratote: the future imperative is used on account of its reference to a set time in the future (§ 269, d; G. 268, 2; H. 487, 11). The figure in the text (from an ancient altar relief) represents a procession such as was usual on occasions of this kind. Fig. 37 (from an ancient lamp) shows the images at such a feast.

137 20 duce, i.e. in actual command; imperatore, i.e. holding the sovereign power, whether actually commanding that particular operation or not.

137 22 (Sect. 24.) dissensiones: for case, see § 219, b; G. 376, r. 3; H. 407, n. 1

137 23 P. Sulpicius [Rufum], a young man of remarkable eloquence, a leader in the reforming party among the aristocracy. He was tribune b.c. 88, and his quarrel with C. Cæsar was the first act of the Civil War. By his proposition, the command in the Mithridatic War was transferred from Sulla to Marius; and when Sulla refused to obey, and marched upon the city, Sulpicius was one of the first victims.

137 27 conlegam: Lucius Cornelius Cinna, the Marian partisan (see note, sect. 9). He and Cn. Octavius, a partisan of Sulla, were consuls b.c. 87, after the departure of Sulla for the East, and in their dissensions the Civil War broke out afresh. The victory of Cinna later recalled Marius from exile.

137 29 lumina: among these were Octavius; C. Cæsar (see above), and his brother Lucius; Q. Catulus, father of the opponent of the Manilian Law (see below); M. Antonius, the great orator; and the pontifex maximus, Q. Scaevola.

137 30 ultus est: to preserve the emphasis, render, the cruelty, etc., was avenged by Sulla.
137 32 dissensit, there was a quarrel between, etc.—M. Lepidus, father of the triumvir, was consul b.c. 78 (after Sulla’s death), with Q. Catulus, son of the one murdered by Cinna. The scheme of Lepidus to revive the Marian party resulted in a short civil war, in which he was defeated by his colleague and killed.

138. 2 ipsius: he was the victim of his own violence, and therefore less regretted.

Sect. 26-29. Cicero asks for no reward except the memory of this day. He relies on the devotion of the citizens and has no fears for the future. The assembly dismissed.

138 3 (Sect. 25.) tamen, i.e. though these disturbances cost a great many lives, yet they were not so revolutionary as this conspiracy, which has been put down without bloodshed.

138 4 commutandam rem publicam, a change of government.
138 19 quae bellum, a war such as.
138 13 quo in bello: § 200, a; G. 615.
138 14 omnes, etc., i.e. everybody except the desperate.—salva urbe, abl. abs.

138 17 tantum, only so many.
138 18 restitisset (resisto), should survive.
139. 8 (Sect. 26.) mutum: such as a statue, for example.
139 19 eandem diem, etc., the same period of time — eternal as I hope — is prolonged, both for the safety of the city, etc.

139 15 duos civis, i.e. Pompey and himself.
139 90 (Sect. 27.) quae, as (§ 201, g).
139 22 isti (contrasted with mihi), refers to illorum (l. 20).
139 24 mentes, counsels.
139 27 nihil noceri potest, no harm can be done.
139 30 dignitas, etc., i.e. the majesty of the Roman state will be an invisible safeguard for me, cf. “the divinity” that “doth hedge a king” (Hamlet, iv. 5. 123).

139 31 conscientiae, etc., i.e. my enemies, conscious of their guilty sympathy with this conspiracy, will, in their attempts to injure me, inevitably commit some act which will show them to be traitors to the state.

140. 2 (Sect. 28.) ultras, i.e. without waiting to be attacked.
140 3 domesticorum hostium, oxymoron (§ 386; G. 694; H. 637, xi, 6); cf. the same figure in Cat. i., sect. 21 (p. 108, l. 4): cum tacent, clamant.
140 4 convertit, pres. for fut., as often, especially in protasis.
140 6 obtulerint, subjunc. of integral part.
Notes.

140 8 in honore vestro: honor is used here, as usual, to denote external honors (offices) conferred by the people. Holding the consulship, he had nothing higher to look forward to.

140 13 (Sect. 29.) conservanda re publica, abl. of means.

140 14 in re publica, in public life.

140 15 virtute non casu, etc., i.e. he will show this by such conduct as shall be consistent with this glorious achievement.

141. 1 Jovem: the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus is shown in the background of the illustration opposite p. 136; the figure in the text at p. 140 is a restoration of this temple.

FOURTH ORATION AGAINST CATILINE.

ARGUMENT.

Chap. 1. Exordium. Solicitude of the Senate for Cicero. The question of the traitors’ doom must, however, be settled without regard to such considerations.—Propositio. 2, 3. The Senators need not fear for Cicero. Let them take counsel for the welfare of the state. Enormous guilt of the conspirators. Judgment already rendered by the action of the Senate. The sole question is: What shall be the penalty?—4. Silanus proposes death; Cæsar, perpetual imprisonment.—5. Cæsar’s proposition discussed.—Contentio. 6. Death none too severe a penalty: severity to the conspirators is mercy to the city. Opinion of L. Cæsar.—7. Severe measures will be supported by the people.—8. The humblest citizens are staunch.—9. The Senators urged to act fearlessly: the consul will not fail them.—Peroratio. 10. Cicero is undismayed: his fame is secure, whatever happens to him. He has undertaken a perpetual war with the bad elements in the state, but the result is certain.—11. Then let the Senate dare to act rigorously.

As this is the first deliberative oration, delivered in the Senate, contained in this collection, it will be well for the student to consult the account of a senatorial debate given in the Introduction, p. lvii.

In the present case—in which the question was what sentence should be passed upon the captured conspirators—the consul elect, D. Junius Silanus, had advised that they be put to death; C. Julius Cæsar (as praetor elect), on the contrary, that they be merely kept in custody. At the
end of the discussion, Cicero, as presiding consul, gave his views as expressed in the present oration. (For the speeches of Caesar and Cato, see Sallust, Catiline, chs. 51, 52.)

I. EXORDIUM (§§ 1, 2).

Secta. 1, 2. Solicitude of the Senate for Cicero. But the question of the traitors' doom must be settled without regard to such considerations.

Page 141. Line 13. (Sect. 1.) si haec, etc., i.e. if the consulship has been given me on these terms.

141 14 ut . . . perferrem, subst. clause of purpose in apposition with condicio.

142 2 (Sect. 2.) ego sum ille consul, I am a consul (i.e. that kind of consul).

142 2 aequitas: in the Forum was the tribunal of the prætor who administered justice between citizens.

142 4 campus: see note on Cat. 1, sect. 11 (p. 104, l. 7).—auspiciiis: the taking of the auspices always preceded the election.

The Roman commonwealth was regarded as depending directly upon the will of the gods. Their will was thought to be expressed in signs sent by them (auspicia). These could be observed only under the supervision of the board of Augurs, a body whose duty it was to know the rules of interpretation as a special science called jus augurium. Most public acts of any kind had to be performed auspicate, especially the holding of all public assemblies in which business was transacted. Thus the Campus was "consecrated by auspices" every time that the comitia centuriata were held.

142 5 auxilium: the Roman Senate, having the management of foreign affairs, was at this time a great court of appeal for subject or friendly nations.

142 7 sedes honoris, i.e. the sella curulis or seat used by the curule magistrates: viz. interrex, dictator, magister equitum, consul, prætor, censor, and curule ædile. It was like a modern camp-stool without back or sides, with crossed legs of ivory, so that it could be folded up and carried with the magistrate wherever he went. See Fig. 38 (from a Roman coin).
Notes.

142 8 fuit: we should expect the subj. of characteristic, but the indic. is used (as often) to emphasize the fact.
142 11 ut ... eriperem (l. 15, below), subst. clause of result, in appos. with exitum (l. 10).
142 14 foedissima, horrible, with the added idea of polluting things sacred.
142 17 fatale: see Cat. iii., sect. 9.
142 18 laeter (§268; G. 466: H. 484, v): apodosis, see §306, a; G. 595; H. 508, 4.

II. Propositio (§§3–10).

Sects. 3–6. The Senators need not fear for Cicero: they should take counsel for the welfare of the state. Enormous guilt of the conspirators, judgment has been already rendered by the action of the Senate. The sole question is: What shall be the punishment?
142 24 (Sect. 3.) pro eo ... ac mereor, in proportion as I deserve.
142 25 relatuors gratiam, will reward ("return favor": cf. habere, agere).
142 27 immatura: because an ex-consul had reached the highest point of Roman ambition.
142 28 misera: the philosophy of the ancients professed to make them despise death (see Plato, Apologia, and Cicero, Tusc. Quaest. i. — ille ferreus qui, so iron-hearted as (hence movear, subj.). — fratris: his brother Quintus, younger than he, and at this time prætor elect. He served with credit in Cæsar's Gallic campaigns.
142 31 neque ... non, nor can it be but that, etc.; the two negatives make an affirmative, but with a kind of emphasis which the simple affirmative statement could not give.
142 32 uxor, etc.: his wife Terentia; his daughter Tullia (daughters took the gentile name of the father (see §80, c; G. p. 493; H. 649, 4), married to C. Calpurnius Piso; his son Marcus, now two years old.
143 3 gener: Piso was not yet a member of the Senate, and was probably standing in the lobby. — moveor (emphat., as shown by its position), I am affected.
143 4 uti sint, [to wish] that, etc. (the verb being implied in moveor); pereamus is in the same construction as sint.
143 5 una ... peste, i.e. by a destruction which is at the same time that of the whole state.
143 9 (Sect. 4.) non Ti. Gracchus, etc.: to preserve the emphasis, render it is not Ti. Gracchus who, etc. For the historical allusions, cf. Cat. i., sects. 3, 4, and notes.
Fourth Oration against Catiline.

143  10 agrarios: see note on p. 147, l. 29.
143  11 Memmiurn: C. Memmius, one of the most upright men of his time; he was a candidate for the consulship against Glaucia, was murdered by instigation of Glaucia and Saturninus (B.C. 100).
143  13 tenetur, are in custody; to preserve the emphasis we may change the voice,—we have in our hands.—vestram omnium: § 184, d; G. 321, r.3
143  18 ut...nemo, instead of the usual ne quis or ne quisquam (§ 319, d, r., cf. § 105, d, n.; G. 543, 4, cf. 317, 1; H. 497, ii, cf. 457) because of the following ne...quidem.
143  29 (Sect. 5) judicis: their verdict on the conspirators' guilt consisted in the acts recounted in the following clauses.
143  32 gratias egistis: cf. relatores, sect. 3 (p. 142, l. 25).
143  25 abdicare, etc.: see Cat. iii., sect. 14 (p. 133, l. 4), and note.
144  1 (Sect. 6.) sed, i.e. though you have in fact decided.—tamquam integrum, as if an open question (i.e. as if you had not already expressed your judgment).
144  2 judicetis refers to their judgment as a court with respect to the facts; censeatis, to their view as a public council respecting the punishment.
144  3 illa...consulis, etc., I will say in advance what belongs to [me as] the consul: i.e. declare the need of instant action; what action, it is for the Senate to determine. For constr. see § 214, c; G. 366; H. 401.
144  4 nova...misceri, that a revolution subversive of the government was on foot; nova (subj. of misceri) means innovations or unconstitutional measures; misceri refers to the disorder which these would produce.
144  5 concitari mala, that evil designs were set in motion.—videbam: for tense, see § 277, b; G. 234; H. 469, 2.
144 11 opinione: § 247, b; G. 398, n.1; H. 417, 1, n.6
144 13 provincias, especially Spain, with which Cn. Piso had had relations. It had not yet become fully reconciled since the overthrow of Sertorius, only eight years before.—sustentando, forbearance; prolataando, procrastination.
144 14 ratione, abl. of manner.
144 15 placet, sc. vindicare.

Sects. 7–10. Silanus proposes death; Cæsar perpetual imprisonment. Cæsar's proposition discussed.
144 17 (Sect. 7.) haec (with a gesture), all this, i.e. city, citizens, and government.
144 19 amplectitur, adopts.
144 90 pro, in accordance with.
Notes.

144 21 versatur in, exhibits.
144 27 mortem, etc. : a doctrine of the Epicureans, to which sect Cæsar and many other eminent Romans belonged.
144 31 et ea : cf. note on Cat. iii., sect. 21 (p. 136, l. 17).
144 32 municipiis dispersit, sc. eos in custodiam.
145 1 iniquitatem, since it might expose them to danger, and it would be unjust to choose among so many; difficultatem, since they might decline the service.
145 3 (Sect. 8.) statueritis, subj. of integral part.
145 4 dignitatis: § 214, d; G. 366, R.1; H. 401, N.2—adungit, he (Cæsar) adds to his proposal.
145 5 ruperit: § 341, c; G. 366; H. 401.
145 7 sanctis, ordains (under penalties).
145 8 per senatum, by an executive decree; per populum, by a law.
145 11 uno, sc. dolore.
145 12 itaque, etc.: an artful way of making the punishment of death seem less cruel; since death is a relief, these myths, says Cicero, have been invented to give it terror.
145 15 eis remotis, equiv. to a fut. protasis (§ 310, a; G. 593, 2; H. 549, 2).
145 17 (Sect. 9.) mea: § 222, a; G. 381; H, 408, i, 2.
145 19 popularis, not popular, but devoted to the people, democratic: Cæsar was now the recognized leader of this party.
145 20 auctore (abl. abs.), proposer; cognitore, sponsor (a legal term).
145 24 majorum: none of Cæsar's ancestors were men of any distinction, although some distant relatives were prominent in public affairs in the time of Sulla; see note, Cat. iii., sect. 24 (p. 137, l. 22). He belonged, however, to one of the oldest patrician families.
145 25 obsidem, i.e. he is pledged at all events to defend the state as against the conspirators.
145 27 interesse: for tense, see § 287, d.—levitatem, want of principle, i.e. of the steady purpose, or stability of character, implied in gravitas.
145 28 saluti, i.e. not voluntati: their interests, not their capricious wishes.
145 29 (Sect. 10.) non neminem: it is said that the person referred to was Q. Metellus Nepos, brother of Celer (see Cat. i., sect. 19) a partisan of Pompey and an enemy of Cicero.
145 31 dedit, decrevit, adfectit, i.e. gave his vote for these acts. With this, of course, his present action is inconsistent.
146 1 qui has for antecedent the subject of judicarit.
146 3 *re, the matter* (in general); *causa, the issue* to be decided. — *C. Caesar*: the full name gives emphasis, contrasting him with the *non nemo* (p. 145, l. 29). Cæsar votes for a judgment against the conspirators which seems contrary to the Sempronian Law, but *he*, a true friend of the people (*vere popularis*), recognizes that this law applies to Roman citizens only, and that it therefore cannot protect these traitors.

146 4 *Semproniam*: see note on "Crucifixion," etc., p. 61, l. 10.

146 6 *latorem*, i.e. C. Gracchus.

146 7 *jussu populi*: not strictly true, for C. Gracchus was put to death, not *by order of the people*, but by virtue of the dictatorial authority conferred upon the consuls by the Senate. — *rei publicae*, dative. — *dependisse*: punishment with the Romans was regarded as a penalty *paid* by the offender to the injured party (hence *dare, solvere, pendere* of the guilty; *capere, petere, repetere, postulare*, etc., of the person wronged).

146 8 *Lentulum*: by discussing this conspirator as an example of the would-be *popularis*, Cicero skillfully throws discredit on the *non nemo* (p. 145, l. 29) and others like him. — *largitorem*, etc., i.e. *however lavish*, — a symptom of courting the popular favor.

146 13 *se jactare*, i.e. as a pretended friend of liberty, like the *non nemo* above.

146 15 *omnis cruciatūs*, accusative plural.

III. *Contentio* (§§ 11–19).

Sects. 11–14. Death is none too severe a penalty: rigor in punishing the conspirators is mercy to the city. Opinion of L. Cæsar.

146 17 (*Sect. 11.*) *quam ob rem*, etc.: because Cæsar’s view has in Cæsar a popular sponsor, while the view of Silanus is in fact the more merciful one. — *statueritis, dederitis*: § 307, c, and N.; G. 595, N.²; H. 473, 2.

146 18 *contio*: see Introd. to Manilian Law in notes. The action of the consul would have to be justified before the people, who might regard it as a tyrannical measure. In this justification Cicero would have Cæsar to assist him.

146 20 *obtinebo eam, make it appear that it* (this view), etc.

146 23 *ita*: an asseveration like our "so help me God." The point lies in the idea of "so and not otherwise" implied in *ita*.

146 24 *ut*: an asseveration like our "so help me God." The point lies in the idea of "so and not otherwise" implied in *ita*.

146 29 *animo, in my mind’s eye* (prop., abl. of means). — *patria, native city*. 
Notes.

146 30 (Sect. 12.) *cum vero*: vero introduces (as often) the most striking point. The other conspirators are bad enough, *but when*, etc.

147. 4 *Vestalium*: see note, Cat. iii., sect. 9 (p. 130, l. 19).

147 7 *si quis*: for form, see § 104, a, N.; G. 106, R.; H. 454, 1.

147 9 *sumperit*: see note on *dependisse*, sect. 10 (p. 146, l. 7); for tense, see note on *statueritis*, sect. 11 (p. 146, l. 17).

147 18 *ut . . . conlocarent*, purp. clause in appos. with *id* (l. 16).

147 22 (Sect. 13.) *nisi vero*, etc.: *reductio ad absurdum*, as usual with this phrase (§ 315, b, N.; G. 591, r. 6). — *L. Caesar*: L. Caesar (consul b.c. 64), was a distant relative of the Dictator, son of Lucius Caesar (consul b.c. 90, the year of the Social War), the author of the law giving citizenship to the Italian allies (see note, Arch., sect. 7). The sister of Lucius Caesar (the younger) was married to Lentulus, and his mother Fulvia was daughter of M. Fulvius Flaccus, the leading adherent of C. Gracchus. When Gracchus and Flaccus found themselves (b.c. 121) drawn into a collision with the Senate, they sent the young son of Flaccus with a proposition of compromise. The Senate, however, refused to listen to any terms, threw the messenger into prison,—where he was afterwards strangled,—and moved upon the insurgents with all the power of the state. In the contest that followed, both leaders and several thousands of their partisans lost their lives. It was to these events that L. Caesar had appealed, in justifying his vote in condemnation of his brother-in-law Lentulus.

147 26 *ejus* refers to *avum*. — *legatum*: of course the informal messenger of insurgents could have no claim to the title *ambassador*, or to the privileges which attached to the title in ancient as well as modern times.

147 27 *quorum* limits *factum*: understand with *simile* some word describing the present conspiracy (what act of theirs was like this?).

147 29 *largitionis . . . versata est*: the plans of C. Gracchus embraced not only *a lex frumentaria*, allowing every citizen to buy a certain amount of corn from the state at less than half its market rate, and *a lex agraria*, providing for the distribution of public land among the poorer citizens; but also the establishment of several colonies, both in Italy and the provinces, the object of which was at once to provide poor citizens with land, and to relieve the city, by emigration of a part of its proletariat. Though these grants were perhaps just, yet their proposal was regarded by the nobility as a political bid for popular favor, and hence gave rise to violent party jealousy (partium contentio).

147 31 *avus* (see note, Cat. iii., sect. 10): he was an active supporter of the Senate on this occasion; *ille* (l. 32) refers to the same person.

148. 4 *urblem inflammmandam*: according to Sallust's Catilina, ch. 43, this work was assigned to Gabinius and Statilius.
Sects. 14–19. Severe measures will be supported by the people. The humblest citizens are staunch. The Senators are urged to act fearlessly: the consul will not fail them.

148 13 eorum, on the part of those, etc. — vereri ... ut: § 331, f; G. 550, 2; H. 498, iii, N.¹

148 16 mea, etc.: observe the antithesis between mea summa cura and majore populi ... voluntate.

148 28 (Sect. 15.) ad, for.

148 29 consentiunt, unite.

149. 1 ita ... ut, only to, etc. (lit. with this limitation that): see § 319, b; G. 552, r.³ — summam ordinis consilique, superiority in rank and precedence in counsel.

149 3 hujus ordinis (i.e. the Senate) limits dissensione in the sense of cum hoc, etc. For the long contest here alluded to, see Introd., p. lxv.

149 5 quam si, etc., and if we keep this union, etc.

149 6 confirmo, I assure, in a different sense from confirmatum: Latin style does not (as ours does) object to such repetitions with a variation in meaning.

149 9 tribunos aerarios, deans of the tribes. The Roman people were divided into thirty-five tribes, local and territorial, like wards. These tribes were made the basis of the comitia centuriata, as well as the comitia tributa. They served also as general administrative and financial divisions. From the latter character the name tribuni aerarii was given to their presiding officers.

149 10 scribas: the scribed quaecstori (treasury clerks) formed an important and powerful corporation. As they were a permanent body, while the quæstors (treasurers) were elected annually, they had the real responsibility in the management of the treasury.

149 11 sortis: the quæstors entered upon office on the Nones of December (Dec. 5); all other patrician magistrates on the first of January. The scribae had therefore come together in order to be present while the quæstors drew lots for their provinces.

149 12 (Sect. 16.) ingenuorum, free-born. Freedmen, libertini, were always regarded as inferior in rank, if not in civil and political rights. Even these, however, are shown in the next chapter to be interested in the safety of the republic.

149 18 sua virtute: manumission was very commonly bestowed as the reward of some peculiar merit in the slave.

149 30 hic nati, i.e. citizens, as contrasted with the manumitted slaves (who were for the most part of foreign birth).
Notes.

149 25 qui modo . . . sit: § 320, d. — condicione: § 251, N.; G. 400; H. 419, 2.4

149 28 voluntatis, partit. gen. with quantum, as if tantum voluntatis quantum, etc.).

149 30 (Sect. 17.) circum tabernas, i.e. among the artisans. The Roman shops were like little stalls along the street, open in front, with a

Fig. 39.

"long room," or perhaps two, at the back. See Fig. 39 (Pompeian shop, restored); Fig. 40 shows the arrangement of such shops along the streets.

150. 3 cubile ac lectulum: both words mean nearly the same thing and imply a very humble way of living.

150 4 otiosum, peaceable; so oti (l. 6).

150 8 quorum relates to eorum, three lines above.

150 9 incensis, sc. tabernis. — futurum fuit=fuisset (§ 308, d; G. 597, r.3; H. 511, 2), with prot. implied in incensis.
150 11 (Sect. 18.) populi Romani, as contrasted with the Senate: cf. the formula Senatus Populusque Romanus.

151 2 impiae, impious (in its strict sense of want of filial duty).

151 4 arcem et Capitolium: the Capitoline was a saddle-shaped hill, having the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus (Capitolium) on the southwestern point and the old citadel (arx), on the northeastern (see Cat. iii., sect. 20). Since Jupiter Capitolinus was the protecting divinity of Rome, his temple was the most sacred spot in the whole empire.

151 5 aras Penatium: the Penates were gods of the household and the larder (penus), worshipped by every paterfamilias in his own atrium. The state, being developed from the family, had likewise its Penates, which were fabled to have been brought by Æneas from Troy and established at Lavinium, whence they were transferred to Alba Longa, and afterwards to Rome. Their temple was on the Velia, the low hill connecting the Palatine and Esquiline. — ignem Vestae: the temple of Vesta was on the Sacra Via, towards the Palatine,—a small round building containing the symbolic household fire of the Roman state. See note on the Vestals, Cat. iii., sect. 9 (p. 130, l. 19), above.

151 9 focus: the focus, the symbol of household life, was a brazier for burning charcoal. It originally stood at the rear end of the atrium, or great hall, of the house. Later it was moved, for all practical purposes, to the kitchen, but a representative focus remained in the atrium and continued to be the symbol of household life. Fig. 41 shows a great bronze focus from the baths of Pompeii. The domestic focus was, of course, much smaller, but was similar in shape.

151 11 (Sect. 19.) quae facultas: § 201, d; G. 616, 2.
Notes.

151 13 in civili causa, on a political question.
151 14 quantis . . . delerit: this clause will be best turned into English by translating the participles, fundatum, etc., as verbs, and delerit as

a relative clause,—with how great toil this empire was established, which one night, etc. In Latin the question is contained in the interrogative modifiers of imperium and not in the main clause.

IV. Peroratio (§§ 20–24).

Sects. 20–24. Cicero is undismayed: his fame is secure. He has undertaken a perpetual war with the bad elements in the state; but the result is certain. Then let the Senate dare to act rigorously.

151 29 (Sect. 20.) me . . . factorum: for cases, see § 221, b; G. 377; H. 409, iii.

152. 1 gesta, abl. abs. with re publica.

152 3 (Sect. 21.) Scipio: the elder Africanus, who brought the Second Punic War to a triumphant close by the battle of Zama, B.C. 202. By “carrying the war into Africa,” he forced Hannibal to retire from Italy.

152 5 alter Africanus: the younger, surnamed Æmilianus. He was son of L. Æmilius Paulus (mentioned below), and adopted by the son of the elder Africanus. He captured Carthage, B.C. 146, and Numantia, in Spain, B.C. 133.

152 7 Paulus: father of the younger Africanus, and, like his son, the most eminent and upright man of his generation. He brought the Third Macedonian War to a close by the battle of Pydna, B.C. 168, and led King Perseus captive in his triumphal procession.—currum [triumpha-
Fourth Oration against Catiline.

...: the captives did not go with or behind the triumphal chariot, but preceded it in the procession.

152 9 bis liberavit: by the victories over the German invaders,—over the Teutones at Aquae Sextiae (B.C. 102), and the Cimbri at Campi Raudii (B.C. 101).

152 10 Pompeius: it should be remembered that Pompey was now in the East, in the midst of his career of conquest, and that his return was looked for with expectancy by all parties. Cicero took every means to win the confidence of the great general, and gain him over to his views in public affairs; but to no purpose. After some wavering, Pompey associated himself with Cæsar, thus giving the Senate a blow from which it never recovered, and preparing the way for his own downfall.

152 13 aliquid loci: § 216, a, 3; G. 369; H. 397, 3.

152 16 (Sect. 22.) quamquam, and yet.—uno loco, in one respect.

152 18 oppressi serviunt, are crushed and enslaved (§ 292, r.).

153. 1 (Sect. 23.) pro imperio, in place of: all these honors, which Cicero might have gained by a foreign command, he has renounced in order to stay at home and protect the city.

153 4 clientelis hospitiaisque: the relation of client to patr... that of a subordinate to a superior, carrying with it services on the one side and protection on the other; the hostiles were, on the other hand, equals, and their connection was one of mutual aid and friendship. Foreign states and citizens were eager to form such ties with influential Romans, and they were equally advantageous to the Roman. Of course a provincial governor had peculiar opportunities for this.

153 5 urbanis opibus, the means afforded by a city life. Such ties would be more easily formed by a sojourn in a province, but they could also be formed by a statesman who remained at home; for the value of such a relation to the provincial consisted in the opportunities for protection and assistance which the statesman possessed in the city itself.

153 6 pro meis studiis, in return for my efforts.

153 10 quae dum, and as long as this.—mentibus: § 254, a; H. 425, 13.

153 15 suo solius: § 197, e; G. 321, r.²; H. 398, 3.

153 20 (Sect. 24.) eum...qui, a consul who, etc. (§ 102, d).

153 22 per se ipsum praestare, make good [so far as he may] on his own part.
ORATION FOR ARCHIAS.

ARGUMENT.

CHAP. 1. Exordium. Cicero's obligations to Archias. — 2. He justifies the unusual tone of his argument. — Narratio. 3. Early career of Archias: he is enrolled as a citizen of Heraclia. — Confirmatio. 4. His technical claim: his registry, acts of citizenship, domicile. — 5. Argument from the public records. — 6. The case is now closed. Further argument is unnecessary. Literature an indispensable relaxation, and also a source of moral strength. — 7. All famous men have been devoted to letters. — 8, 9. Great artists are of themselves worthy of admiration. The poet is especially sacred: he is the herald of fame. — 10. Greek is a surer passport to fame than Latin. Men inferior to Archias have been honored with citizenship. — 11, 12. Fame is the strongest motive to acts of public virtue. Literature is the most enduring of monuments. — Peroratio. 12 (sect. 31). Appeal to the court to protect Archias the poet in his rights.

I. EXORDIUM (§§ 1–3).

Sects. 1–3. Cicero's obligations to Archias make it a duty to undertake his defence. The unusual tone of the argument justified.

Page 154. Line 1. (Sect. 1.) judices, i.e. the members of a special court (quaestio) established by the Lex Papia (see Introd. to the oration, p. 154) to inquire into cases arising under that law.

154 3 versatum: cf. the date of the defence of Roscius and the opening passage of that oration. — hujusce rei, i.e. dicendi.

155. 1 ratio, knowledge, i.e. theoretic acquaintance, contrasted with exercitatio, practice.

155 3 A. Licinius: following the custom of naturalized foreigners, as well as freedmen, Archias had taken the gentile name of his noble friends and patrons, the Luculli. Cicero's motive in always speaking of him by his Roman name is obvious.

155 6 inde usque, from as far back as that, I say.

155 7 principem, master.

155 8 rationem, course. For the connection of the meanings of this word see Vocab.

155 10 a quo relates to huic, which is dat. after ferre; quo relates to id: surely, to the man himself from whom I have received that whereby, etc.

155 11 ceteris, all the rest [of my fellow-citizens], i.e. other than Archias. — alios, some of them.
Oration for Archias.

155 12 opem corresponds to opitulari; salutem, to salvare.
155 14 (Sect. 2.) neque, and not.
155 15 dicendi ratio aut disciplina, art or science of oratory.—ne nos quidem, etc., i.e. not even I, though by profession an orator, have devoted myself to oratory alone.
155 20 (Sect. 3.) quaestione legitima: see note on judices, p. 154, l. 1.
155 22 severissimos, i.e. before men of the old Roman stamp, who might not be favorably impressed by such praise of literature.
155 24 forensi sermone is not used here in its special meaning, "the language of the courts," but in its wider sense, the language of the Forum, i.e. the ordinary tone of practical affairs (the Forum being the centre of Roman business and politics).
155 27 ut ... patiamini, a purp. clause in appos. with veniam (l. 25).
155 28 hoc concursu, loc. abl. expressing the circumstances; so also hac vestra humanitate, with men of your cultivation.
155 29 hoc praetore: Q. Cicero was himself a poet and man of critical taste.
155 30 paulo ... liberius, with somewhat unusual freedom (§ 93, a; G. 297; H. 444, i).
155 31 otium ac studium, a quiet life of study (almost hendiadys); so judiciis periculisque, below.

II. Narratio (§§ 4–6).

Sects. 4–6. Earlier career of Archias. His celebrity in Asia and elsewhere. His removal to Rome and his distinguished patrons there. He becomes a citizen of Heraclea.
156. 3 (Sect. 4.) cum, causal, but best translated when.
156 4 esse: for tense, see § 337, b, i; G. 597, R.4; H. 527, iii.
156 5 asciscendumuisse: in the direct, asciscendus erat (§ 308, d; G. 597, R.3 a; H. 511, 2); cf. note on Pompey's Mil. Command, sect. 49 (p. 88, l. 32), erat deligendus.
156 9 urbca: § 184, c; G. 411, R.4; H. 363, 42.
156 10 contigit: sc. el, i.e. Archais.—post, afterwards.
156 15 (Sect. 5.) tunc, at that time. This was the long period of comparative quiet between the Gracchan disturbances (B.C. 133–121) and the tribunate of Drusus (B.C. 91), which was followed by the Social War and the civil wars of Marius and Sulla.
156 16 Latio: not the geographical Latium merely, but all towns
which at that time possessed Latin citizenship; that is, the Latin colonies, such as Venusia, the birthplace of the poet Horace.

156 21 de ingeniis, i.e. could form some opinion about the talents of literary men.

156 23 absentibus, people at a distance.—Mario et Catulo (coss. B.C. 102); of these, Marius was renowned for his exploits, while Catulus was a good officer, and also a man of culture.

156 25 nactus est, etc., he happened to find holding the consulship.—eos quorum alter, men of such a kind that one of them, etc. This would not only furnish him with themes for his poetry but insure appreciation of his genius.

156 27 Luculli: Lucius, the one who fought against Mithridates, and his brother Marcus: both of them belonged to the highest ranks of the aristocracy, and were men of distinguished taste and culture.

156 29 ingeni, pred. gen. after an understood erat: this was [a proof] not only of his genius, etc.

156 30 ut... esset, result clause in app. with hoc (l. 29).

157 1 (Sect. 6.) jucundus, etc.: ever since the introduction of Greek culture at Rome, it had been customary for cultivated Romans of high rank to entertain Greek men of letters in their houses, partly as tutors and partly as companions. Such associates frequently accompanied their patrons on their journeys and even on their campaigns.—Metello Numidico: the most distinguished member of this family. He was predecessor of Marius in the war against Jugurtha, and from this service in Numidia received his agnomen.

157 2 Aemilio, i.e. M. Aemilius Scaurus (cos. B.C. 115), for many years princeps senatus.

157 3 Catulo: see note, sect. 5.—L. Crasso: the most distinguished orator of his time, a man of genius and culture (see Introd., ch. ii.): he died B.C. 91.

157 4 Drusum (M. Livius), tribune B.C. 91, a distinguished orator and statesman, who lost his life in a vain attempt to reconcile the aristocratic and democratic factions in the republic.—Octavios: see Cat. iii., sect. 24.—Catonem: probably the father of the famous Cato of Utica is meant.

157 5 Hortensiorum: the most eminent of these was Q. Hortensius, the rival of Cicero and his opponent in the case of Verres.

157 8 si qui forte, those (if there were any) who, etc.

157 11 Heracliam: an important Greek city, on the southern coast of Lucania. In the war with Pyrrhus it had fought on the side of the Romans, and, B.C. 278, it entered into an alliance of the closest and most favorable character (aequissimo jure ac foedere).
Oration for Archias.

III. Confirmatio (§§ 7–30).

Sects. 7–11. Archias received Roman citizenship under the Lex Plautia-Papiria, complying with all the provisions of that law. The evidence of this cannot be shaken; the testimony of the census is unnecessary. No further argument is needed: the case is closed.

157 15 (SECT. 7.) Silvani lege, etc., i.e. the Lex Plautia-Papiria, of the tribunes M. Plautius Silvanus and C. Papirius Carbo (not to be confounded with his infamous cousin Cneius, the Marian leader after the death of Cinna), extended the Roman citizenship to all Italian communities which had not yet received it. These towns now exchanged their independence for Roman citizenship, and became incorporated with the republic; though many of them, as Heraclia, hesitated about making the change, and did it with great reluctance. They lost all rights of independent government (such as that of coining money, the jus exsilii, etc.). Latin became the official language; justice was administered by Roman law; and in most cases their government was organized on the model of Rome, having duumviri for consuls, and a curia for the Senate. The passage here given from the Plautian-Papirian Law contains its application to citizens of foreign birth, like Archias. — si qui, etc.: the law is quoted in indir. disc., but the main clause is omitted, being implied in data est (see § 341, c; G. 663, 2, 6).

157 18 essent professi, should have declared their intention.

157 19 Q. Metellum [Pium], praetor, b.c. 89: the most eminent living member of this family, and one of the leaders of the aristocracy.

157 22 (SECT. 8.) Gratt, the complainant (see Introd., p. 154 of text).

158 1 religione, conscientiousness.

158 6 desideras, call for (lit. miss, feel the want of). — Italico bello ($ 259, a; G. 394, r.; H. 429), i.e. the Social War.

158 11 municipi: since the bestowal of the Roman citizenship, the Italian civitates had become Roman municipia (see Introd., p. liii).

158 18 idem, you yourself (lit. the same man).

158 15 (SECT. 9.) In sect. 8 Cicero shows that Archias was a citizen of Heraclia and so came under the first requirement of the law; in sect. 9 he claims that his client had also complied with the other two requirements (domicilium and professio). — civitatem datam, i.e. by the law before cited.

158 17 professione, list of declarations.

158 18 conlegio: the prætors, when regarded as a whole, could be spoken of as a "board."
Notes.

158 19 cum, while. — Appi, i.e. Appius Claudius, husband of Cæcilia (the friend of Roscius: see Rosc. Am., sect. 50) and father of the infamous Clodium.

158 20 Gabini: see Introd. to Pompey's Military Command.

158 21 damnationem: he was condemned, b.c. 54, for extortion on complaint of the Achæans.

158 22 L. Lentulum: nothing further is known of him; he probably presided over a court (judices) to determine cases involving citizenship under the new law.

158 29 (Sect. 10.) multis and praeditis are dat. after impertiebant; arte, abl. after praeditis.

158 30 Graecia, i.e. Magna Graecia, the Greek cities of Italy.

158 31 credo (ironical); I suppose. — Locrensia: Locri Epizephyrii, a Greek city near Rhegium.

158 32 quod relates to id, which is governed by largiri understood.

159 1 ingeni limits gloria, which depends on praedito.

159 2 civitatem datam, i.e. by the Lex Plautia-Papiria.

159 3 legem Papiam: see Introd. to the Oration, p. 154 of text.

159 4 illis, sc. tabulis, i.e. of Tarentum, Rhegium, and Naples.

159 6 (Sect. 11.) census: the lists of citizens made out by the censors for purposes of taxation. These were, of course, excellent evidence on a question of citizenship; but they were not needed in this case. — requiris: cf. desideras in the same sense in sect. 8 (p. 158, l. 6).

159 7 est obscurum (ironical); it is not generally known. — proximis, abl. of time: translate by under. The censors referred to were L. Gellius and Cn. Lentulus (b.c. 70). — clarissimo: observe the art with which Cicero here again calls attention to the connection of Archias with the distinguished Romans any one of whom could at any moment have procured him the citizenship if he had not already possessed it.

159 8 apud exercitum, i.e. in the war against Mithridates (see Oration for the Manilian Law). — superioribus, sc. censoribus. New censors were regularly appointed every five years: those here referred to were Q. Marcus Philippus and M. Perperna (b.c. 86). In the present instance the succession had been interfered with by Sulla but restored in b.c. 70.

159 9 in Asia: this was in the First Mithridatic War, in which Lucullus served as quæstor to Sulla. — primis, i.e. the first after the passage of the Lex Plautia-Papiria: these were L. Julius Cæsar and P. Crassus (b.c. 89).

159 14 esse versatum (sc. eum), had availed himself of: this clause is the obj. of criminarius. — testamentum, etc., acts which no foreigner could do.
159 16 in beneficiis, etc.: his name was reported for a reward from the state (i.e. on the ground of some special merit): this, of course, implied citizenship.

159 18 suo, etc., i.e. Archias and his friends knew that he was a citizen and had acted as such, whatever might be said on the other side.

At this point Cicero practically rests his case. The remainder of his speech is devoted to the praise of poetry and literature. This eulogy is, however, skilfully connected with the argument. Literature is useful in the state, he contends, and poets are particularly in favor with great men. Hence Archias could not have failed to receive the citizenship as a gift from some of his illustrious Roman friends if he had not held it already. Since he is a citizen, so eminent and useful a man should be protected in his rights.

Sects. 12–16. Literature is an indispensable relaxation: and also a source of moral strength. Hence all famous men have been devoted to letters. The dignity and delight of liberal study.

159 20 (Sect. 12.) ubi (=locum ubi) ... reficiatur, rel. clause of purpose.

159 22 suppeter e has for subject the suppressed antecedent of quod. — posse (with a fut. force), should be able.

159 24 contentionem, strain.

159 25 ego (emphat.), etc., for my part I admit, etc. We should remember that the more old-fashioned of Cicero's contemporaries were still inclined to regard literary and artistic pursuits as frivolous in comparison with the more "truly Roman" professions of war and politics (cf. Aeneid, vi. 847 ff.). Hence it was important for Cicero to show that literature was of practical value to the man of affairs.

159 26 his studia, the study of letters in general, including all varieties of literature, poetry as well as prose.

159 30 nullius tempore, etc., the necessities or interests of no one (i.e. as a client).

160. 1 (Sect. 13.) ceteris depends on conceditur (l. 4).

160 3 ad ipsam requiem, even to repose.

160 4 temporum limits quantum (l. 3), which has tantum (l. 6) for antecedent. — allii : notice how this differs in meaning from ceteris (l. 1), — the first mentioned pursuits (attending to business, celebrating festivals, etc.) are common to everybody, the last (being dissipations) belong only to "some people." — tempestivis conviviis, early dinners, i.e. beginning by daylight, or in business hours, — a mark of luxury and idleness: we should refer to "late dinners."

160 8 oratio et facultas, hendiadys. — quantacumque, etc., i.e. such as I have (a modest disclaimer).
160 9 periculis: Cicero prided himself on defending cases rather than acting for the prosecution (cf. amicorum temporibus, etc., Pompey's Mil. Command, sect. 1).

160 10 quae, i.e. the mere ability to speak. — illa (obj. of hauriam), i.e. the moral character resulting from the praecpta mentioned below.

160 12 (Sect. 14.) multorum, i.e. great minds whose thoughts have found expression in literature. — multis litteris, wide reading.

160 13 nihil esse, etc.: these doctrines had been the commonplaces of philosophy and letters for hundreds of years before Cicero wrote, and to the cultivated Roman they took the place which with us belongs to the ethical teachings of sacred literature.

160 16 parvi, of slight account (§ 252, a; G. 379, 380, 1; H. 404).

160 19 exemplorum, i.e. examples of heroism and virtue recorded in literature. The moral education of the ancients consisted largely in the study of the lives of eminent men of past ages.

160 21 accederet, were thrown upon them.

160 27 (Sect. 15.) Observe the attitude of the Romans toward literature, which they valued as a source of ethical and political cultivation, and not, like the Greeks, for its own sake or as a means of affording aesthetic pleasure.

161. 9 (Sect. 16.) ex hoc, etc.: Cicero enumerates the most distinguished patrons of the newly introduced Greek culture. Cato is separated from the rest because he was in theory opposed to this tendency on account of its imagined ill effects: hence the rather apologetic tone in which Cicero speaks of him.

161 10 Africannum: Scipio the younger (Æmilianus). — Lælium: the younger Lælius (surnamed Sapientes), whose friendship with Scipio Æmilianus forms the groundwork of Cicero's famous treatise De Amicitia.

161 12 Catonem: M. Porcius Cato, called the Censor, was one of the leading men of Rome in the first half of the second century B.C.: a shrewd, hard-headed Roman of the old school, full of prejudices, and priding himself on his blunt manners. He was a distinguished antiquarian, and wrote books on antiquities and agriculture.

161 13 senem: he gives the name to Cicero's dialogue on Old Age (Cato Major).

161 15-22 quod si, etc.: even if literature, Cicero argues, had no great practical or ethical value (as it has), it would still be worthy of respect as a
means of mental refreshment and diversion. The passage is a very famous tribute to liberal studies.

161 18 ceterae, sc. animi adversiones (from l. 17).
161 21 adversis [rebus], dat. with praebent.

Sects. 17–24. Great artists are themselves worthy of admiration. The poet is especially sacred: he is the herald of fame. Alexander at the tomb of Achilles.

161 25 (Sect. 17.) debere mus: § 308, c, N.1; G. 597, R.3, b; H. cf. 511, 1, N.3.
161 26 videremus: subj. because an integral part of the cont. to fact apodosis.

161 27 Rosci: Q. Roscius, the most eminent actor of his time, defended by Cicero in a speech which is still extant.

161 30 corporis: observe the emphatic position as opposed to animorum (l. 31). In the ancient drama the action was much more important as compared with the delivery and facial expression than is the case on the modern stage.

162. 2 (Sect. 18.) novo genere: such praise of letters was, of course, an innovation on the formal proceedings of a Roman court.—quotiens, etc.: given as a remarkable instance of poetical improvisation illustrating the celeritas mentioned in l. 31, above.

162 5 revocatum [hunc], subj. of dicere. The encore was a common Roman practice, as with us.

162 10 sic, this (referring to the indir. disc. that follows).

162 14 Q. Ennius: the father of Latin poetry. He was born at Rudiae in Magna Græcia (B.C. 239), but wrote in Latin. His principal work was the Annales, an epic poem upon Roman history, lost except for a few fragments.

162 19 (Sect. 19.) bestiae, etc.; alluding to the myths of Orpheus and Arion (see Ovid, Met. x. 3, Fasti, ii. 83–118; Virg. Ecl. viii. 56).

162 21 Homerum, etc.: the names of the cities which thus claimed Homer are given in the following hexameter verse:

Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodos, Argos, Athenae.

162 27 olim, almost equiv. to an adj. (cf. § 188, c; G. 439, N.4; H. 359, N.4).

162 29 Cimbricas res: the war with the Cimbri and Teutones, who invaded Italy and were at length defeated by Marius (the Teutones, B.C. 102; the Cimbri, 101).

162 30 durior: Marius was a rude and illiterate soldier. The illustration (p. 163) shows what seems to be the most trustworthy portrait of Marius
(from the impression of a coin, now lost); various busts have been identified with him, but without any probable evidence.

163. 3 (Sect. 20.) Themistocles: the great Athenian statesman and general, who won the battle of Salamis, in the second Persian invasion (B.C. 480), and afterwards, by his skilful policy, raised Athens to its greatest height of power.

163 8 (Sect. 21.) For the statements in this section, see Oration for Manilian Law.

163 14 natura et regione, hendiadys.
163 17 ejusdem, i.e. Lucullus.
163 19 nostra, as ours (predicate), agreeing with pugna. Cicero means that these exploits, since they have been immortalized by Archias, will always remain the glory of the Roman people.

164. 3 quae, these things (just mentioned); quorum limits ingenii, and refers to eis.

164 4 (Sect. 22.) Africano superiori: the conqueror of Hannibal.
164 5 in sepulcre Scipionum: this tomb on the Appian Way has

been discovered, and in it a bust of peperino (not marble), which has by some been supposed to be that here referred to. It now stands upon the sarcophagus of Scipio in the Vatican museum (Fig. 42).
164 8 hujus: M. Porcius Cato, later called Uticensis, from his killing himself at Utica after Caesar's victory. Cato the Censor was his great-grandfather.

164 10 Maximi, etc.: Q. Fabius Maximus, "the shield of Rome," in the Second Punic War; M. Marcellus, "the sword of Rome" (see note on p. 48, l. 5); Q. Fulvius Flaccus, a distinguished officer in the same war.

164 11 illum, i.e. Ennius.

164 13 Heracliensem: Heraclia (see note, sect. 6, p. 157, l. 11), as being an important city, is here contrasted with the insignificant Rudiae. — civitatis: § 232, a; G. 354; H. 388, 1.

164 18 (Sect. 23.) Graeca leguntur, Greek is read. Greek was, in the ancient world, almost the universal language of polite society; cf. the use of French in modern times.

164 21 quo (whither) relates to eodem (thither); cupere governs the clause quo... penetrare.

165 1 populis, dat. after ampla, a noble thing for them.

165 2 eis, i.e. the individuals by whom these exploits are performed as contrasted with their peoples as a whole.

165 10 (Sect. 24.) Magnus, i.e. Pompey.

Secta. 25-30. Many would have been glad to give Archias the citizenship if he had not already possessed it. All men thirst for glory, which he can confer. Literature is the most enduring of monuments.

165 17 (Sect. 25.) esset: § 308, a; G. 597, r.1; H. 510, n.2 — civitate donaretur: § 225, d; G. 348; H. 384, ii, 2.

165 18 donaret, sc. civitate.

165 19 repudiasset: the protasis is implied in petentem. — quem, subj. of jubere, below.

165 20 de populo, of the people, i.e. of low birth. — quod... fecisset, which he had made as an epigram (poetical address) to him (for gender, see § 195, d; G. cf. 211, r.8; H. 445, 4).

165 21 tantummodo... longiusculus, merely with the alternate verses a little longer, i.e. it was written in some metre in which (as in elegiac verse) long and short lines alternated; tantummodo implies that this was its only merit.

165 22 eis rebus: i.e. confiscated goods. Apparently a commander could take out from the booty anything he desired to bestow upon a
soldier as a reward; and here the confiscated goods are treated in the same manner.

165 30 (Sect. 26.) pingue atque peregrinum, cognate accusative ($240, a ; G. 333, 2, N.6 ; H. 371, ii).

166. 2 prae nobis ferendum, a thing to be proud of.
166 3 optimus quisque: § 93, c ; G. 318, 2 ; H. 458, 1.
166 5 in eo ipso, in the very act.
166 6 praedicari, impersonal.
166 7 (Sect. 27.) Brutus: D. Junius Brutus (cos. B.C. 138) conquered the Lusitanians (of Portugal).

166 8 Acci: L. Accius (less properly Attius), a tragic poet (born B.C. 170); distinguished for vigor and sublimity; he lived long enough for Cicero in his youth to converse with him.

166 10 Fulvius: M. Fulvius Nobilior (cos. B.C. 189) subdued Ætolia. He was distinguished as a friend of Greek literature, and built, from the spoils of war, a temple to Hercules and the Muses.

166 12 prope armati, having scarce laid aside their arms.
166 14 togati: see note, Cat. ii., sect. 28, p. 125, l. 17.
166 18 (Sect. 28.) quas res, i.e. the suppression of Catiline's conspiracy.

166 23 adornavi, I supplied him with materials (i.e. facts).
166 25 quid est quod, etc.: § 317, 2 ; G. 631, 2 ; H. 497, 1.
166 30 (Sect. 29.) nec tantis, etc.: here the apod. begins.

167. 5 (Sect. 30.) parvi animi ($215 ; G. 365 ; H. 396, vi), mean-spirited.

167 9 imagines, busts. Whoever held any curule office (dictator, consul, interrex, prætor, curule ædile) thereby secured to his posterity the jus imaginum, i.e. the right to place in their halls and carry in funeral processions a wax mask of him as well as of any other deceased members of the family of curule rank. Since this right was a distinguishing mark of the Roman nobility, it was naturally highly prized.

IV. Peroratio (§ 31).

Sect. 31. Archias the poet should be protected in the rights of citizenship, which are legally his.

167 20 (Sect. 31.) pudore eo, of such high character (i.e. sense of honor and self-respect, as contrasted with the unprincipled Greek hang- ers-on with whom Roman society was infested).

167 22 vetustate, i.e. long-continued friendship (see sect. 5). — id existimari depends on convenit, it is fitting.
Defence of Milo.

167 94 videatis, subj. of integral part.
167 95 municipi, i.e. Heracia.
167 96 comprobetur, subjunct. of characteristic.
167 98 ut, with accipiatis, p. 168, l. 2.
168 1 ex eo numero, i.e. of poets.
168 9 ab eo qui, etc.: Q. Cicero (see Introd., p. 154 of text).

DEFENCE OF MILO.

ARGUMENT.

Chap. 1, 2. Exordium. The court is surrounded by armed men. But the jurors need not fear: public sympathy is with Milo: the jurors are free to maintain justice. Unfortunate position of the defendant. Clodius can be proved to have been the aggressor in the affray: Milo acted in self-defence. — Confutatio. I. 3, 4. Homicide is not always a crime; it is especially justifiable in self-defence. — II. 5, 6 (sect. 14). The decree of the Senate touches only the riot: it does not determine the guilty party. — III. 6 (sect. 15), 7, 8. Pompey's action in carrying a law for the establishment of this investigation was not prejudicial to Milo. He left the question of Milo's guilt to the court. — Narratio. 9–11. The question is, Which lay in wait for the other? History of the controversy. Why Clodius desired Milo's death, and how he planned to meet him; the encounter on the Appian Way. — Confirmatio. I. 12, 13. Which was to be the gainer by the other's death? Strong motive in the case of Clodius; no motive in Milo's case. — 14. Habitual violence of Clodius: opposite character of Milo. — 15, 16. Milo had before spared Clodius when he had good opportunities to kill him: would he have plotted his death on so unfavorable an occasion? — 17–19. How Clodius knew of Milo's journey, and informed himself of his setting out: pretext of the death of Cyrus. Milo knew nothing of Clodius' movements. — 20, 21. Comparison of the conditions: Milo was on strange ground, and unprepared. Clodius was fully prepared. — 22. Why Milo manumitted his slaves: it was a generous and right act, and not for the sake of suppressing testimony. The evidence of Clodius' slaves goes for nothing. — 23–26. Milo's after acts: the false charges against him, especially of plotting against Pompey: the supposed hostility of Pompey explained away. — II. 27–30. Yet if Milo had killed Clodius purposely, all would have approved. The crimes of Clodius: would any have him restored to life?
If Milo had slain him, he might have claimed glory for the deed. — 31–33. It was the act of the gods, who first made Clodius mad, that he might rush on his destruction. — Peroratio. 34. Milo deserves the compassion of the judges: he bids farewell to the ungrateful city. — 35. Calmly resigned, he appeals to the judgment of posterity. — 36, 37. Milo’s cause is Cicero’s own. Cicero appeals to the judges in his own name. The exile of Milo will be a calamity to the defenders of Rome. — 38. Happy the country that receives him! Closing appeal to the court.

I. EXORDIUM (§§ 1–6).

Sects. 1–4. The court is surrounded by armed men, but the jurors need not fear: the guards are not hostile to Milo and all good men are on his side: the jurors are free to maintain justice.

Page 171. Line 4. (Sect. 1.) perturbetur de, is alarmed for.

171 5 novi judici, i.e. the special tribunal established by vote of the people to try all cases arising out of the brawl between Milo and Clodius. On this occasion the court was surrounded, not by the usual throng of spectators, but by an armed guard (see Introd., p. 170 of text), — hence nova forma.

171 7 requirunt, miss, seek in vain.

171 9 (Sect. 2.) pro templis: see plan of Forum. The guards held the entrances to these temples as important strategic points for defence against the mob. — non . . . non adderunt aliud, do not fail to bring something (of terror or constraint).

171 11 ut . . . possimus, so that we cannot even be relieved of fear (non timere) without some fear. — foro, judicio: such a display of arms in places especially devoted to occupations of peace must necessarily cause some uneasiness.

171 14 si . . . putarem: Cicero artfully assumes, throughout the oration, that the authorities (including Pompey) are on the side of Milo.

171 16 me recreat: to preserve the emphatic position we may change the voice, — I am reassured; so reficit, I am revived.

171 17 justitiae suae: § 214, d; G. 366; H. 401; so sapientiae in l. 19.

171 18 putaret, would not have thought (§ 311, a; G. 238; H. 485 and n.1). — tradidisset, subjunct. of integral part.

171 21 (Sect. 3.) illa arma, etc.: on the first day of the trial, when M. Marcellus began to cross-examine one of the witnesses against Milo, he was so terrified by the rush of the mob, that he took refuge on the praetor’s bench. Pompey, alarmed by the same disturbance, came down next
day with an armed guard, and the trial was allowed to proceed without interruption.

171 22 quieto, etc., i.e. not only to be undisturbed but to be greatly encouraged.

171 25 quae quidem est civium, so far at least as it consists of citizens (covertly suggesting that the supporters of Clodius were not citizens, but gladiators and the like).

171 26 neque...non, etc.: notice the double negative, — there is no one...who does not, etc.

171 30 decertari (impersonal), that the conflict is. Here Cicero suggests what one of the chief points of his defence is to be,—that Milo had always acted in defence of the state.

172. 1 eorum, namely, of those: § 214, e; G. 368, r.; H. cf. 397, i.

172 3 hesterna contione, yesterday's harangue. The day before, after the court adjourned, one T. Munatius Plancus (see sect. 12) had harangued the crowd, urging them to be on hand next day, and not suffer Milo to escape. On this day, the last of the trial, shops were closed throughout the city; Pompey posted guards in the Forum and all its approaches; he himself sat, as on the day before, in front of the Treasury, girt with a select body of troops. When Cicero began to speak, "he was received by an outcry of the party of Clodius, who could not be restrained even by fear of the surrounding soldiery."

172 4 judicaretis: § 268; G. 259; H. 486, ii.

172 6 retineatis: the penalty for the offence with which Milo was charged was banishment, by which he would lose his rights as citizen.

172 11 (sect. 4.) locus, opportunity. — amplissimorum ordinum: the court was made up of Senators, equites, and tribuni aerarii.

172 13 delectis: the whole body of jurors (360) was selected; though the particular jury (of 51) was drawn by lot.

172 14 re et sententiis, by act and verdict.

Sects. 5, 6. Unfortunate position of the defendant, whose efforts in behalf of the state have brought him before the courts. Cicero declines to urge Milo's public services as a defence: he will rest the whole case on his ability to show that Clodius was the aggressor in the affray.

172 20 (sect. 5.) nobis duobus, than we two, i.e. the orator and his client. Cicero constantly associates himself with Milo in this fashion, thus not merely following the custom of advocates, but also representing Milo as engaged in the same kind of opposition to the dangerous elements in the state as that which had made his own consulship illustrious.

172 23 cruelissimorum: exile was the worst that Milo had to fear.
Here Cicero alludes to his own experience of it, which had resulted from his patriotic efforts against the Catilinarian conspirators.

172 24 ceteras, etc.: it was to be expected that a politician should undergo abuse and even illegal violence in the stormy public life of the time, but such dangers were not to be anticipated in an impartial court.

172 27 ex cunctis ordinibus: see note on ordinum, sect. 4 (p. 172, l. 11).

172 29 salutem, i.e. not his personal safety in the modern sense, but his political rights (see note on l. 23, above).

172 30 talis viros: it was admitted, says Asconius, that no body of jurors had ever been more illustrious or just than those who composed this court.

173. 1 (Sect. 6.) quamquam, and yet (corrective). — tribunatu: in the year 57 B.C. Milo, as tribune, had materially assisted in procuring the recall of Cicero from banishment. It was partly gratitude for this service that led Cicero to undertake Milo's defence.

173 3 abutemur, take unfair advantage of. Cicero declines to use Milo's services to the state as an argument in his favor, and boldly declares that he will put the case on the bare facts, contending that Milo acted in self-defence. But in the very act of declining to dwell on these services he subtly emphasizes them.

II. CONFUTATIO (§§ 7–22).

The Confutatio (or answer to objections) in this case precedes the Confirmatio (or affirmative argument). Certain notions, Cicero says, must be got out of the way, as being prejudicial to his client, before the main question is taken up. These are: (i.) that a self-confessed homicide is guilty of crime (answered by showing that it is sometimes lawful to kill a man, especially in self-defence: sects. 7–11); (ii.) that the Senate prejudged Milo guilty when it voted that the affray was unlawful violence (contra rem publicam factam) (answered by showing that it was the fact of the disorder, and not the guilt or innocence of either party to it, that the Senate passed upon: sects. 12–14); (iii.) that Pompey similarly prejudged Milo's guilt by providing for the present special investigation (answered in a similar way: sects. 15–22). Having cleared the ground by disposing of these three matters, Cicero proceeds to the real question at issue: Which of the two, Milo or Clodius, lay in wait to kill the other?

173 7 fuerit, subjunc. of integral part.

I. Sects. 7–11. Homicide is not always unjustifiable. It is allowed in a case of self-defence, like the present.
Defence of Milo.

173 13 (Sect. 7.) ad eam orationem, to that line of argument.
173 14 videntur, etc.; § 330, b, 1; G. 528, r. 2; H. 534, i, n. 1.
173 20 primum, i.e. the first capital trial that occurred in Rome.
173 21 M. Horatii: the famous story of the three Horatii and the
three Curiatii. When Horatius was condemned to death for the murder
of his sister, he was acquitted on appeal to the people; and this incident
passed as the origin of provocatio, or appeal to the people from the decision
of a magistrate.— nondum libera, i.e. under the kings: it was in the reign
of Tullus Hostilius, b.c. 668.
173 22 comitiis, i.e. by the vote of the Roman people assembled to
decide the appeal.
173 26 (Sect. 8.) P. Africanum, i.e. Æmilianus: he was cousin (by
adoption) and brother-in-law of Gracchus, and friendly to the spirit of his
reforms, although not sympathizing with his violent course.
173 27 C. Carbōne: C. Carbo was an unscrupulous politician who
supported Ti. Gracchus, but afterwards was a bitter antagonist of C.
Gracchus.
173 30 Ahala, etc.: these are cases which would have to be called in-
famous murders unless the principle that homicide is sometimes justifiable
were admitted. The instances referred to were stock examples in Roman
oratory (see Cat. i., sects. 3, 4), though in fact Ahala and the others were
all driven into exile by a reaction of popular feeling.
173 31 senatus: because the execution of the Catilinarian conspirators
was by vote of the Senate.
174 2 fictis fabulis, properly, mythical dramas: the reference is to
the Eumenides of Æschylus, which treats of the expiation of the guilt of
Orestes, son of Agamemnon, at the court of Areopagus in Athens. When
six judges had pronounced for condemnation and six for acquittal, Pallas
gave her casting-vote for mercy. — doctissimi, i.e. the greatest poets.
174 6 (Sect. 9.) duodecim tabulae: the "Twelve Tables" were the
code which formed the basis of Roman law, drawn up b.c. 451 by an
elected board of ten commissioners (decemviri). This codification of the
laws continued in force, and was the starting-point of the legal education
of every Roman, and of all later development of Roman law. — quoquo
modo, under any circumstances.
174 8 quoquo modo, in whatever way. — quis (indefinite), one; the
preceding quis is interrogative.
174 13 vi vis . . . defenditur, violence offered is repelled by force.
— pudicitiam . . . eriperet, tried to rob of his honor.
174 14 tribunus: C. Lusius, son of Marius’ sister. This was a stock
instance among rhetoricians, in arguing the just limits of self-defence.
174 17 scelere solutum, acquitted of guilt.
174 18 (Sect. 10.) vero, introducing, as usual, a strong case.
174 19 comitatus, body-guards, which would seem to have been a common thing among these gentlemen of Rome, as among the partisan chief-tains of the Middle Ages.
174 20 volunt, mean.
174 23 adripuimus, caught; hausimus, imbibed; expressimus, wrought out; imbuti, steeped.
175 1 ut ... esset, purp. clause after lex (a word of decreeing).
175 2 incidisset: in the words of the lex,—inciderit.
175 3 (Sect. 11.) silent: notice the emphatic position.
175 4 velit, subjunctive because of sit.—ante ... quam: § 262; G. 574, R.1; H. p. 293, footnote1.
175 5 etsi, i.e. there is no need for me to appeal to the law of nature to establish the right to kill in self-defence, for this right is established by the judicial interpretation of a particular statute (of Sulla). This statute (de sicariis) dealt with murder in general and went so far as to provide a penalty for the carrying of a weapon with intent to kill. The courts had ruled, says Cicero, that, under this law, a man who carried a weapon for self-defence was not carrying it hominis occidendi causâ in the meaning of the statute.
175 10 judicaretur: the subject is antecedent of qui.
175 11 hoc maneat in causa, let this point stand as the law of the case.

II. Sects. 12-14. The decree of the Senate touches only the fact of the riot: it does not determine the guilty party. The question of Milo's guilt or innocence is left to the court without prejudgment.
175 14 (Sect. 12.) sequitur illud, the next point is this (§ 344, d, 1).
175 16 contra rem publicam factum: a technical phrase, amounting to "unlawful (unconstitutional) violence"; cf. our "a breach of the peace."
—illam, i.e. caedem.
175 17 sententiis, i.e. its expressed vote; studiis, i.e. the interest it displayed in Milo's behalf.
175 19 nec tacitis, loudly; nec occultis, in plain terms.
176. 1 declarant: to preserve the emphasis we may change the voice,—it is shown by, etc.—hujus ambusti tribuni: the body of Clodius, left in the highway, had been picked up and sent to Rome, where its wounds were exposed to public gaze, till, in the fury of the time, it was dragged to the Senate-house. Here a funeral-pile was made of desks, benches, and other furniture, and in the conflagration the Senate-house itself, with several other buildings, was destroyed. The tribune T.
Defence of Milo.

Munatius Plancus, who incited the mob to burn the body, is called ambustus, fire-scorched, because his influence suffered in the reaction of public feeling which followed the unintended conflagration; hence, too, his harangues (contiones) are referred to as still-born (intermortuae).

176 a potentiam, unlawful domination.
176 b officiosos, serviceable, in the way of forensic advocacy.
176 c sane, if you like; or for aught I care.
176 d vero, in reference to the statement at the beginning of sect. 12. — hanc quaestionem, this special court.

176 e cujus: observe that the relative precedes the antecedent (ejus), as often in Latin. There is no antecedent noun ("man," "person") expressed. — de illo incesto stupro, that incestuous outrage: this refers to a frightful scandal when the mysteries of the Bona Dea (a rite held solely by women) were profaned by Clodius' introducing himself in female attire. The mysteries were being held at the official residence of Cæsar, then pontifex maximus, and the latter's wife Pompeia was thought to have connived at the intrusion. Cæsar affected to believe no harm, but presently divorced Pompeia, with the famous remark that "Cæsar's wife must be above suspicion." Being brought to trial, Clodius tried to prove an alibi, but this attempt was frustrated, in part by the testimony of Cicero. A corrupt jury acquitted Clodius, but he never forgave Cicero for appearing as a witness against him.

176 f erepta: a special investigation had been ordered on account of the religious importance of the case; hence the decision was taken away from the Senate.

176 g cur igitur, etc.: Cicero puts himself for the moment in the place of the other side and himself asks the question which an objector might put. He answers this question in quia nulla, etc. (l. 19). — incendium curiae: see note on sect. 12 (p. 176, l. 1) above.

176 h Lepidi: after the death of Clodius, M. Æmilius Lepidus (afterwards triumvir with Octavianus and Antony) had been appointed interrex, a formality necessary to give regularity to the forms of election when there were no consuls (see Introd. to this Oration, p. 170 of text). In the disorders that followed his house was stormed and plundered by the mob.

176 i non contra, [which is] not, etc.
176 j (Sect. 14.) illa defensio, such a defence, i.e. the defence by violence (cf. vi vis defenditur, sect. 9).
176 k e re publica, in the interest of the commonwealth.
177. I decrevi, notavi, I voted, I marked, i.e. as deserving punishment, leaving the person of the criminal to the decision of the court
(sect. 31). These words refer to Cicero's acts and votes in the Senate when Pompey's law was under discussion (see note on l. 8).

177 3 crimen: the charge against any particular person; rem, the act itself.

177 5 tribunum: Plancus. — licuisset: the action was stayed by the tribune's intercessio.

177 6 decrenebat, it was on the point of deciding (§ 277, c; G. 233; H. 469, iii).

177 7 extra ordinem, out of turn: i.e. that they should have precedence of the regular docket, but that no new provisions should be made for an investigation.

177 8 divisa sententia est, the question was divided. When Pompey's proposed law de vi, establishing a special tribunal (hanc quaestionem, sect. 13) for the investigation of the disturbances referred to, was discussed in the Senate, a resolution opposed to it was offered. This consisted of two clauses: (1) that the disturbances were contra rem publicam, and (2) that cases arising out of them should be brought in the regular courts, but should be advanced on the docket (veteribus legibus, extra ordinem). The tribune Q. Fufius Calenus (whom Cicero refuses to name, — nescio quo) demanded that the question be divided. The first clause was then passed, whereupon the tribune Plancus interposed his veto (empta intercessionem, l. 10) and prevented the second from being voted upon. Thus it was made to appear that the Senate approved the new tribunal, and Pompey's law was immediately passed by the public assembly, while the more cautious action of the Senate (reliqua auctoritas) was blocked by the intercessio of Plancus.

III. Sects. 15-22. Pompey's action in carrying a law to establish this special investigation was not a prejudgment of Milo's case. No such tribunal was established when Africanus was murdered. There was no special sanctity in Clodius, nor is his death a public calamity. Pompey has left the question of Milo's guilt or innocence to the court.

177 11 (Sect. 15.) at enim, introducing another supposed objection of Cicero's opponents. — rogatione, i.e. when he brought his law de vi (just referred to) before the people for enactment (the proceedings in the Senate having been merely deliberative). — re, the facts of the affray; causa, the case of the accused.

177 12 quae... facta esset: § 341, d; G. 628; H. 528, i.

177 14 nempe, etc., simply that an investigation should be made.

177 16 juris defensionem, a defence on a point of law (as to justification of the homicide).
177 19 hanc salutarem litteram, *this saving letter* (hanc, because in favor of his client), i.e. a chance to acquit. Each juror inscribed on his ballot *A* (*absolvoo*) for acquittal, or *C* or *K* (*condemno*) for conviction. Fig. 44 shows (on the reverse) a voting uru and a ballot marked *A* and *C*.

177 25 (Sect. 16.) Publione, etc., i.e. whether his act (*quod = what*) was something he owed to Clodius, or a concession to the exigencies of the time, which demanded the investigation.

177 27 domi, etc.: the following are examples of assassination in which no extraordinary tribunal (commissioned for investigation) was established. They are cited in support of Cicero’s contention that in establishing such a tribunal in the present case Pompey was not prejudging the innocence of Clodius and consequent guilt of Milo, but merely yielding to the necessities of the public situation.

177 29 Catonis: M. Porcius Cato (the Younger): see note on Archias, sect. 22 (p. 164, l. 8).

177 30 Drusus: M. Livius Drusus (son of Marcus) was murdered by some unknown person on returning home from an exciting political debate (b.c. 91).

178. 3 Africano, i.e. Æmilianus. He was actively opposed to the plans of C. Gracchus for the division of the Latian lands; and, while the controversy was at its hottest, was found dead in his bed, with marks (it was thought) of strangulation. His wife, sister of the tribune, and Gracchus himself lay under some suspicion of the crime, which was probably the act of Carbo (see note to sect. 8, p. 173, l. 27).

178 4 quem immortalem, etc.: Scipio was murdered at the age of fifty-six.

178 9 (Sect. 17.) interxit: § 266, c; G. 264; H. 484, iii. — sum-morum, insimorum, simply high and low.

178 10 quidem, *yet*.

178 13 monumentis, *memorial*, i.e. the road itself. The Appian Way was constructed b.c. 312, by the censor Ap Claudius Cæcus, an ancestor of Clodius. This circumstance is skilfully used to tell against Clodius, rather than in his favor.

178 18 (Sect. 18.) M. Papirium: this was one of Clodius’ earliest exploits. Papirius, a friend of Pompey, was killed in a brawl about a son of Tigranes, held as hostage at Rome, whom Clodius was trying to rescue and send back for a great ransom to Asia, having by a trick got him out
of the hands of his custodian. — non fuit, etc.: an illustration of the idea expressed in impune, l. 16, above.

178 21 quae, i.e. the Appian Way.

178 25 templo Castoris, where the Senate was then holding session. The circumstance took place in the year of Clodius’ tribunate (B.C. 58), while Pompey was in the Senate. “He instantly went home and stayed there.” For Roman figures of Castor and Pollux, see Fig. 45 (from a coin).

178 29 (Sect. 19.) num quae, was there any, etc.

178 31 haec, i.e. res, vir, tempus.

178 32 summa (pred to omnia), in the highest degree.

179. 5 proinde quasi, just as if, etc. (§ 312; G. 602, H. 513, ii, N. 1.) That is, the overt act must be judged by its obvious intent.

180. 2 (Sect. 20.) luget, etc.: the whole description is, with intentional irony, in lively contrast with the real facts.

180 5 (Sect. 21.) non fuit, etc., that was not the reason, contradicting the ironical statements just made: the real reason is given in the clause introduced by sed.

180 6 cur . . . censeret: § 334, b; G. 467; H. cf. 523, ii, i, N.—ferendum, should be (proposed to the people to be) voted.

180 10 reconciliatae: Pompey had lately renewed friendly relations with Clodius.

180 13 delegit: the choice of the judices was left to Pompey.

180 15 neque . . . hoc cogitavit, he had no such idea.

180 17 non, etc., for my influence is not limited to my personal friendships.

180 22 non potuit . . . non, could not but.

180 23 (Sect. 22.) quod, in that (§ 333, a; G. 525, 2; H. 516, 2, N.)—Domiti: L. Domitius Ahenobarbus (consul, B.C. 54), afterwards a leader against Caesar in the Civil War, an arrogant and uncompromising upholder of the aristocracy. (Fig. 46, from a coin.) The emperor Nero was his descendant.

180 25 consolare: sc. praecesse.

180 29 documenta maxima: in his praetorship (B.C. 58) Domitius had roughly cut his way through a crowd of the followers of Clodius, killing many of them.
III. NARRATIO (§§ 23–31).

Secta. 23–31. The sole question to be decided is: Which was the aggressor,—Milo or Clodius? Account of the affray: The death of Milo was necessary to Clodius: Clodius had threatened Milo: he lay in wait for him and attacked him, but was killed himself. From this plain statement of facts it may be judged who was the intending assassin.

180 32 (Sect. 23.) si neque, etc.: a recapitulation of the whole of the
Confutatio (sects. 7–22).

181  a vellemus: § 311, b; G. 258; H. 486, i

181 6 uter utri, which against the other (lit. which against which).

181 10 (Sect. 24.) All that precedes is intended merely to brush aside
prejudices and gain for the case a hearing on its merits: at this point the
real defence begins with a statement of facts in which every incident is
made to tell heavily against Clodius.—in praetura: at the time of his
death Clodius was candidate for this office (see Introd. to the Oration).

181 12 non multos mensis: really less than six. At whatever time
the magistrates were elected, they could hold office only for the year for
which they were chosen. In this case, since the election was delayed till
long after the beginning of the year, the term of office was very consider-
ably shortened.

181 13 honoris gradum: the ambition of a Roman was to complete
the series of curule offices (cursus honorum) as speedily as possible.

181 15 annum suum, the regular year in which he could legally be a
candidate.

181 17 religione aliqua, from some religious scruple, as it is generally
(ut fit).

181 21 (Sect. 25.) consulate Milone, equiv. to a fut. protasis (§ 310, a;
G. 600, 1; H. 507, N. 7). Milo was a candidate for the consulship.

181 22 fieri, was likely to be elected (i.e. as things were going at the
time of speaking, hence the pres.).

181 25 convocabat, not officially, but in the course of his canvass.

181 26 Collinam novam, a new Colline tribe. Of the thirty-five tribes,
the four city tribes ranked lowest, because the freedmen and poor citizens
were placed in them; and of these the Collina was least reputable of all.
It was through the collegia compitalicia, or local clubs, that Clodius worked
upon the city tribes; and, by the exaggerated expression that he registered
an entirely new Collina, it appears to be meant that the new and perhaps
fraudulent names that he got upon the list outnumbered the genuine voters.
Notes.

181 27 ille, Clodius; hic, Milo (as generally in this speech).

181 31 suffragiis: there had already been several attempts to elect magistrates, which had failed through the obstructive tricks familiar to Roman politicians. Hence the preference of the citizens was already well known by their votes.

182 1 (Sect. 26.) silvas publicas: probably some depredations of Clodius in Etruria, where he had extensive estates.

182 11 (Sect. 27.) sollemne, annual, or occurring at regular seasons (see derivation in Vocab.). The adjectives indicate that Milo’s journey was undertaken regularly, legally, and of necessity, and hence that the idea that he went out to kill Clodius is absurd.

182 12 Lanuvium: this was an old town of Latium, about twenty miles southeast of Rome. It contained a temple of Juno Sospita, a local divinity, so famous that, when Lanuvium became a municipium of Rome, this sanctuary was, by special arrangement, received into the Roman religious system. The flamen, or special priest, of Juno Sospita had to be inaugurated by the chief magistrate (dictator) of the municipium. Milo, of Lanuvian origin, a municeps of the town, now held the latter office.

182 13 dictator: this word, evidently an old name for the highest magistrate of a community, was in Rome applied to an extraordinary magistrate, but in other Italian towns retained its earlier signification (as here).

182 16 ita, under such circumstances: an indication that Clodius sacrificed something of importance (namely his presence at an assembly of the people) in order to lay this ambuscade for Milo. Milo, on the other hand (autem), was going about his regular business, as narrated in what follows.

182 20 (Sect. 28.) quoad, etc., the Senate adjourned on this day about the fourth hour (between ten and eleven a.m.).

182 21 calceos: the Senator wore a special kind of shoe adorned with a crescent-shaped ornament (lunula); his tunic was also distinguished by the broad purple stripe in front (latus clavus). When travelling, a Roman put off his toga and badges of office, and put on a heavy travelling cloak (paenula) and other easy garments.

182 22 id temporis: § 240, b; G. 336, n.2; H. 378, 2.

182 24 ob viam fit: this was just beyond Bovillæ (Albano), a village about nine miles from Rome.

182 25 raeda (rhēda), a four-wheeled family carriage.

182 26 Graecis comitibus, singers, dancers, etc. (see sect. 55).

182 27 hic insidiator, i.e. Milo (of course ironical).

182 28 apparaasset, i.e. as the accusers say (see § 341, d; G. 628; H. 528, 1).
Defence of Milo.

182 29 paenulatus: the paenula went on over the head, like a Mexican poncho, and so confined the arms (Fig. 47). It was the usual travelling cloak of a Roman.

182 30 comitatu: this troop of singing boys and maidens was, no doubt, to take part in the village procession next day at Lanuvium.

182 31 (Sect. 29.) hora undecima: this would be about half-past four P.M. In reality, as we learn from other sources, it was nearly two hours earlier; and Milo had stopped at an inn in Bovillae, in order (as was charged) to make sure of not missing his enemy.

183. 1 adversi . . . occidunt, they attack and kill.

183 8 pugnari, impers.

183 9 succurrere: § 331, ε, 2; G. 549, N.¹; H. 505, ii, 2.

183 10 fecerunt . . . quod quisque . . . voluisset: this sentence is greatly admired as a delicate way of glossing over awkward facts.

183 11 derivandi, i.e. from Milo, the master, to the irresponsible slaves.

183 14 voluisset: for constr. see § 310, a; G. 600, 1; H. 507, N.²

183 17 (Sect. 30.) consecuta sit, i.e. by the death of Clodius.

183 19 prostat, hortatory subjunctive.

183 20 potuerit: for tense, see § 287, ε; G. 513; H. 495, vi.—quin servaret, without saving; cf. quin judicetis, without judging (l. 26, below).

183 22 ratio doctis, etc.: observe the exquisite skill with which Cicero here enunciates and applies the universal law of self-defence.

183 28 (Sect. 31.) Observe that this section (sect. 31) which ends the Narratio (or statement of facts) is similar to sect. 23, which introduces the Narratio: both contain a summing-up of the results arrived at in the Consutatio (sects. 7-22) and both end with a statement of the main question: “Which lay in wait for the other?” Much of the effort of persuasive argument depends on such repetitions, at the proper moment, of points already made.

183 28 optabilius fuit: § 311, ε; G. 254, r.¹; H. 511, N.³

183 29 semel, once only.

183 32 illud, referring forward to occisusne, etc. (as often).
184. 1 id, i.e. the fact that there was a plot laid by somebody. Throughout the argument Cicero insists that neither the Senate nor Pompey intended to prejudge the guilt of Milo.

184 3 de hoc, i.e. the question ab utro factae sint.—latum est, etc., i.e. this was the intent of Pompey’s law de vi.

184 7 hic, i.e. my client; illi, i.e. Clodius.—ut ne sit, subj. of purpose (i.e. the purpose of the investigation).

**IV. CONFIRMATIO (§§ 32–91).**

The Confirmatio in this oration consists of two parts. In the first (sects. 32–71), Cicero handles the question of self-defence directly, maintaining that all the circumstances point to Clodius as the aggressor in the fray. In the second (sects. 72–91), he argues that, even if Milo had not had this justification, his killing Clodius would not have been a crime, but a patriotic act.

Sects. 32–35. Clodius had a strong motive to kill Milo: Milo had no motive to kill Clodius.

184 9 (SECT. 32.) probari, etc.: the evidence on this point would, of course, be purely circumstantial and inferential, and to Cicero’s wonderful skill in dealing with such evidence is due much of the interest of what follows.

184 10 in illa, in the case of the, etc.

184 13 illud Cassianum, that noted saying of Cassius. L. Cassius Longinus Ravilla (cos. B.C. 127) was one of the most upright men of his time, distinguished as a quaesitor (presiding officer) of special trials. (Fig. 48, from a coin commemorating one of his reforms, represents a citizen voting on a law; see also Fig. 44, p. 423, above.) — cui bono, for whose advantage (§ 233, a; G. 356, r.1; H. 390,1); not “for what advantage,” as it is often wrongly given in English. The question of “motive” in cases of murder was as much insisted on in ancient trials as it is to-day (cf. Rosc. Am., note on sect. 23, p. 10, l. 16). — personis, parties: the persona is properly the mask, which indicates by its features the “character” in a play.

184 15 atqui, etc. now, by the killing of Milo, etc. — adsequebatur, was going to gain (§ 277, c; G. 233; H. 469, 1).

184 16 non eo consule, without having one as consul.

184 18 quibus . . . conuentibus: these competitors of Milo were P. Plautius Hypsæus and Q. Metellus Scipio, — the latter an adopted son of
Defence of Milo. 429

Metellus Pius. He took a leading part on Pompey's side in the Civil War, and was defeated by Caesar at Thapsus, B.C. 46.

184 19 speraret, integral part of the purp. clause ut... esset: so also cuperent, vellent, possent, below.—cogitatis: artfully suggesting that the mad conduct of Clodius was not mere hot-headedness but was deliberately planned to further his ambitious designs.

184 20 illi, i.e. the consuls.
184 21 tantum beneficium: they would owe their election to him.
184 28 (Sect. 33.) ille, i.e. Clodius.
184 28 fuerit impositurus, ind. quest. for -turus fuit = imposuisset (§ 308, d, and N.; G. 597, R. 8 a; H. 511, 2, N.).
184 29 Clodi: Sex. Clodius, client and confidential agent of the demagogue Clodius.—librarium, i.e. the "budget" of laws which Clodius had on hand to propose. Cicero humorously speaks as if these filled a whole librarium or book-cabinet.
184 30 eripuisse e domo, i.e. from P. Clodius' house, in the riots that followed his death.
184 31 Palladium: the image of Pallas, kept in the citadel of Troy, and taken thence by a nocturnal enterprise of Ulysses and Diomed. The sanctity and adventures of this portfolio suggest the comparison.

185 2 si nactus esses, if you could find him.
185 3 per: the words of adjuration are either intentionally omitted or lost.—hujus legis: a proposed law of Clodius, by which the freedmen were to be distributed among all the thirty-five tribes (see note, sect. 25, p. 181, l. 26). Sex. Clodius, the son of a freedman, is shrewdly hinted at as author of the law.

185 5 de nostrum omnium: such a rhetorical break is called apostio-

pesis. Cicero would have said something like proscriptione or caede, but he affects to be alarmed at the threatening look with which Sex. Clodius hears his allusion (aspexit me illis oculis).

185 9 lumen curiae, a pun: Cicero calls Sex. Clodius a light of the senate-house, meaning (1) sarcastically, that he was a distinguished Senator, and (2) that he was the incendiary who by burning Clodius' body had set the curia on fire (see note on sect. 12, p. 176, l. 1).

185 11 poenitus [= punitus] es (often deponent in Cicero): nothing was more horrible to the ancients than the loss of due funeral rites. The burning of Clodius' body by the mob deprived him of all the honors to which he was entitled.

185 12 erat: § 311, c; G. 254, R. 1; H. 511, N. 8

185 14 imaginibus: a Claudius should have a long line of most distin-
guished images.—infelicissimis, ill-omened, as obtained by riotous violence.
Notes.

185 19 (Sect. 34.) audistis, etc.: the words in italics are supplied by conjecture.

185 22 non dicam, parenthetical.—obstabet, the supposed remark of an opponent.

185 23 repugnante eo, in spite of his opposition.—fiebat (sc. consul), was coming to be (see note on fieri, sect. 25, p. 181, l. 22).

185 24 nec me, etc., i.e. the positive support of Cicero was not more useful to Milo's canvass than the antagonism of so bad a man as Clodius.

185 25 apud vos, i.e. you and such men as you in your capacity as electors.

186 1 quis dubitaret? who could [then] hesitate (§ 268; G. 259; H. 486, ii)?

186 3 Cludio remoto, i.e. so long as Clodius was alive many would vote for Milo as being his declared enemy, but now that Clodius is out of the way, Milo must rely only on the ordinary means (usitatis jam rebus) of securing suffrages.

186 7 ne... metueritis: § 319, a, n.; G. 553, 1.

186 13 (Sect. 35.) at, etc., but (some one will say).

186 14 haec, these considerations.

186 18 civile, political (such as a good citizen must feel).—ille erat ut odisset, in his case there was a motive for hating (a purp. clause after erat = causa erat).

186 21 reus Milonis fuit, i.e. liable to an accusation on the part of Milo.—lege Plotia (or Plautia): the Roman statute against assault.

Sects. 36-38. The habitual violence of Clodius, as contrasted with the law-abiding character of Milo, shows which of the two must have been the aggressor in this instance. Milo never used force except to ward off the violence of Clodius.

186 27 (Sect. 36.) nihil, etc.: of course ironical.

186 28 quid? ego, etc.: Cicero gives his own experience as an example of Clodius' violent way of acting.

186 31 diem, etc.: example of legal proceedings which Cicero says, ironically, he avoided by fleeing from the city: the first phrase (diem dixerat) refers to a notice of an accusation before the public assembly; the second (multam inrogarat), to a bill for a fine; the third (actionem persuellionis), to an action on a capital charge before the comitia centuriata.

187. 2 servorum, etc.: the facts, as opposed to the ironical statement that precedes. Cicero had really to fear, not judicial proceedings instituted by Clodius, but mob violence instigated by him.

187 4 (Sect. 37.) vidi enim, I saw with my own eyes. Cicero here
artfully recounts other violent acts of Clodius, in the form of reasons which moved him, — thus killing two birds with one stone.

187 5 Hortensium: Cicero's early rival, and opponent in the case of Verres. He was now one of Milo's counsel.

187 7 Vibiennus: probably a lapse of Cicero's memory. He was killed in the riots after the death of Clodius.

187 10 haec, huc, haec: notice the emphatic repetition (anaphora).

187 12 Papiri: see note on sect. 18 (p. 178, l. 18).

187 14 ad regiam: the old palace of Numa, on the Sacra Via, at the point where it reached the Forum. It adjoined the temple of Vesta, and was occupied by the pontifex maximus (at this time Cæsar). When Augustus was made pontifex maximus he gave the Regia to the Vestal Virgins. The occasion here referred to was probably an election riot in the preceding year.

187 15 (Sect. 38.) quid, etc., what like deed of Milo's?

187 16 detrahi non posset, on account of the disturbances and lawlessness of the time.

187 19 potuitne = nonne potuit (§ 210, d; G. 454, r.2). — deos penatifs: see note, Cat. iv., sect. 18 (p. 151, l. 15). — illo oppugnante: this was an attack not by a mob, but by an armed band, made upon Milo's house, November 12, B.C. 57, the year of Cicero's return.

187 22 Fabricio: Q. Fabricius, tribune B.C. 57; he was the originator and defender of the bill for Cicero's return from exile; an attack was made upon him by the partisans of Clodius, and he barely escaped with his life.

187 24 Caecili, prætor, B.C. 57. He was attacked while presiding over the games of Apollo, in July.

187 25 lata lex, i.e. the law proposed for his recall.

187 26 facti, i.e. the killing of Clodius.

Sects. 39-43. Milo had not killed Clodius when he might have done it with impunity and even with credit to himself. Would he have plotted his death at so unfavorable a moment?

188 2 (Sect. 39.) consensus, universal feeling.

188 3 praetores: all except Appius Claudius, brother of Clodius; tribuni: all except two, Numerius Rufus and Sex. Atilius Serranus.

188 4 auctor, the responsible originator; dux, champion, who led it to a successful issue.

188 7 decretum: this word is sometimes used for the proclamation of a magistrate, which was properly edictum. The decretum was the ordinance of a collegium or council, especially of the Senate, but also of any municipal body. The decree here referred to was passed by the municipal Senate (curia) of Capua, upon Pompey's proposition.
Notes.

188 11 qui... ejus, of any one who, equivalent to a conditional construction (see § 316; G. 593, i; H. 507, iii, 2). For the imperfect cogitaretur (impera.), see § 308, a; G. 597, r.1; H. 510, n.2. (In present time it would be, Si quis interemerit, cognitetur. In past time, when it becomes contrary to fact, the same relation between the tenses is retained.)

188 13 (Sect. 40.) bis: once for the attack on his house (sect. 38, above); the other occasion is unknown.

188 14 et reo: Clodius, as ædile (B.c. 56), had laid a charge against Milo (dixit diem Miloni) for employing gladiators to bring about by intimidation the law for Cicero's recall.

188 18 gravissimam... partem, a most important part in political affairs.

188 21 fuit: see note on erat, sect. 33 (p. 185, l. 12, above).

188 22 in scalarum tenebris, the stairway of a bookseller's shop, as Cicero says elsewhere (Phil. ii. 9). The affair took place B.c. 53, when Antony, at this time a friend of Cicero, was candidate for the questorship.

188 23 nulla sua invidia, with no odium to himself (§ 217, a; G. 304, n.2; H. 396, iii, n.2).

188 26 (Sect. 41.) destringendos (§ 294, d; G. 430; H. 544, 2, n.2): a fragment of a lost oration says that the two consuls were knocked down by stones.

188 28 Ilbēret, might please.

188 30 jure, etc.: observe the antithesis carried out in all the modifiers (jure, injuria; loco, iniquo loco; etc.) — loco, with the advantage of ground (see note, Cat. ii., sect. 1, p. 114, l. 5).

189. 1 (Sect. 42.) contentio, struggle for.

189 3 ambitio, the canvass ("going about" for votes).

189 5 obscure qualifies cogitari, but is displaced to oppose palam.

189 6 fabulam fictam, a got-up story (an election lie).

189 7 molle, sensitive; tenerum, delicate; fragile, unstable; flexibile, changeable.

189 13 (Sect. 43.) augusta... auspicia, rhetorical for comitia centuriata quae auspicate fiant (see Introduction, p. 80). All the higher magistrates had to be elected at these comitia.

189 14 veniebat: § 277, c; G. 233; H. 469, 1. — idem, on the other hand (lit. the same [supposition]).

Sects. 44–52. Clodius had threatened to kill Milo, and the affray happened in accordance with his threats. He knew of the journey of Milo: Milo, on the other hand, knew nothing of the movements of Clodius. Summary review of the conduct of both before the affray (Sects. 51, 52).
Defence of Milo.

189 24 (Sect. 44.) Petili, Cato: Petilius and Cato are addressed personally, as prominent men sitting as judices. Such appeals would not now be tolerated, but were consistent with ancient procedure.

189 26 Favonio: Favonius (see sect. 26) was a friend and great admirer of Cato, with whom he had previously taken part in some proceedings against Clodius. He was afterwards one of the conspirators against Caesar.

189 30 (Sect. 45.) sefellit, i.e. the day which he had mentioned in making this threat did not fail to bring about the (attempted) accomplishment of it.

190 1 quo die? Cicero is again enlarging (cf. sect. 27) on the fact that Clodius had every reason to remain at Rome on the day of the murder but that Milo's leaving the city was natural and necessary. The significance of all this to the question uter utri insidias fecerit (sect. 23) is obvious.

190 2 mercenario tribuno: speeches were made this day by C. Sallustius (the historian) and Q. Pompeius Rufus. Probably the latter is here meant.

190 4 approperaret, had been making haste (§ 308, a; G. 597, r.1; n. 510, n.3).

190 6 facultas: omit, as being a gloss.

190 7 quid? i.e. what are we to infer?

190 9 (Sect. 46.) qui . . . potuerit, how could he have known?

190 10 ut . . . rogasset: § 313, a; G. 608; H. 515, iii.

190 15 quaesierit sane (§ 266, c; G. 264; H. 484, iii), suppose (if you will) that he did ask. — quid . . . largiar, how much I grant, i.e. how liberal I am in making concessions to the other side.

190 16 Q. Arrius: one of the witnesses. — corruperit, same constr. a: quaesierit.

190 19 eadem hora: in the famous trial of the violation of the mysteries (sect. 13) Clodius had tried to prove an alibi, by showing, from Causinius' testimony, that he had spent that night at his house at Interamna (Terni, on the river Nar in Umbria, ninety miles away); but was confuted by the evidence of Cicero, who testified that he had seen Clodius in Rome the same day. This act of Cicero's Clodius never forgot or forgave.

190 21 mansurum fuisse (§ 337, b, 2; G. 597, r.4; H. 527, iii): the protasis is suppressed but may be supplied from the sed clause following.

190 25 (Sect. 47.) liberatur, is proved (lit. is cleared).

190 26 prefectus esse, depending on liberatur (§ 330, b; G. 528, r; H. 534, i, n.1). — quippe, of course.
Notes.

190 27 obvius futurus, expecting to meet.
190 29 rogatione, i.e. Pompey’s law to establish this court of inquiry.
190 30 majoris, more important: this charge was afterwards brought up against Cicero by Mark Antony.
190 31 abjecti homines: C. Sallustius and Q. Pompeius (note on sect. 45, p. 190, l. 2).

191 4 (Sect. 48.) occurrit, meets me.
191 5 si quidem, yes, if.
191 6 video (emphat.), I see clearly.
191 8 quid nuntiaret? § 268; G. 259; H. 486, ii.
191 10 obsegnavi, endorsed. The names of witnesses were written on the back of wills, etc., after they were closed and sealed.

191 12 quem pridie, etc., i.e. Clodius, when he left Rome, knew that Cyrus was dying, and so the news of his actual death need not have changed his plans. Hence Cicero infers that this messenger was sent to give Clodius information of Milo’s movements and not (as pretended) of the death of Cyrus. Observe the skill with which every circumstance is made to tell in favor of Cicero’s contention that Clodius lay in wait for Milo.

191 14 (Sect. 49.) age, well then; sit, etc., suppose it were so (that the messenger informed him about Cyrus).
191 16 properato: § 243, c, N.; G. 406; H. 414, iv, N.3
191 21 insidiatur, ironical, as before.
191 22 (Sect. 50.) credidiisset: the protasis is implied in neganti (§ 310, a; G. 600, 1; H. 507, n.7).
191 24 sustinuiisset, would have borne the brunt of.
191 25 latronum: highway robbery, with violence, was pretty common in the near neighborhood of Rome.
191 27 multi, etc.: here it is hinted that the crimes of Clodius (who had estates in Etruria) had made him many enemies (see note sect. 26), on some of whom the suspicion might have fallen.

191 28 timentes: his spoliations were so notorious that many who had not yet suffered might be supposed to have killed him through fear of his future depredations. Observe that Cicero keeps before the minds of the jury the view that the killing of Clodius was a great public service.

191 30 (Sect. 51.) quod ut (see note on rogasset, p. 190, l. 10), now though (cf. quod si).

192 3 constare . . . omnia, etc.: in this and the following section Cicero sums up the arguments given in detail in sects. 32–51. The review is intended to show that, up to the moment of the affray, all the circumstances point to Clodius and not to Milo as the insidiator.
Defence of Milo.

192 9 (Sect. 52.) nihil umquam, etc.: on the contrary, Cicero says elsewhere (Att. iv. 3), speaking of the disorder that followed his return from exile, "If he [Clodius] comes in his way, I foresee that he will be killed by Milo. He does not hesitate to do it; he openly professes it (prae se fert)."

192 13 causam finxiisse, invented an excuse.

Sects. 53-56. The place where the affray occurred was one that would have been selected by Clodius. Milo was unprepared for an affray (his wife was with him, etc.): Clodius was fully prepared.

192 19 (Sect. 53.) etiam, any longer.

192 21 substructiones (see sect. 85), buildings, but with the idea of walls, grading, and the like, made necessary by the great size of the buildings fashionable among the Roman nobles. — versabantur, used to be employed.

192 22 adversari, i.e. Clodius.

192 25 ab eo, i.e. Clodius.

192 26 (Sect. 54.) quid minus, sc. quam Milo.

193 2 illum, the other.

193 3 tarde, etc.: cf. sect. 49. — qui (adv.) convenit, what fitness in that?

193 7 hic, i.e. Milo. — veniret: § 328; G. 572; H. 519, ii, 2.

193 11 (Sect. 55.) Graeculi, dimin. of contempt: "Greeklings." — in castra Etrusca, i.e. to Catiline's camp, for which, says Asconius, he had once really set out.

193 19 nugarum nihil, no nonsense, such as buffoons, minstrels, and the like.

193 15 nisi ut, etc., except such persons as you might call a picked band, etc. (lit. except in such a way as, etc.). — virum a viro lectum: in allusion to a custom in the Roman army of selecting men for dangerous service one at a time, each new man being designated by the last.

193 19 mulier, said scornfully of Clodius, as being a coward.

193 22 (Sect. 56.) odio: § 233, a; G. 356; H. 390, i.

193 24 propositam, put up for sale; addicem, knocked down (terms of the auction room).

193 26 Martem communem, the favor of Mars: a proverbial phrase implying that the favors of Mars are impartially bestowed, now on the one side now on the other (cf. our "the fortune of war" ).

193 28 pransi: the prandium was the noon-day meal, generally simple, of fruit and bread, but made by high-livers a luxurious meal.

193 29 interclusum, i.e. Clodius had passed Milo himself, who was thus shut off from his own followers.
Sects. 57–60. Milo’s manumission of his slaves was to reward them and not for the sake of suppressing testimony. The evidence of Clodius’ slaves is worthless.

194. 1 (Sect. 57.) manu misit: here Cicero pauses to reply to an argument on the other side. Only slaves could be forced to give testimony by torture (Rosc. Am., sect. 33). As Milo had freed his, it was maintained by the prosecution that he wished to destroy evidence. Manumission under such circumstances was forbidden by later law.

194 7 indagamus hic, i.e. the legal aspect of the case is to be considered at this point.

194 10 nescis, you know not how (§ 271; G. 423; H. 533).
194 16 (Sect. 58.) propter quos vivit, i.e. to whom he owes his life.
194 17 id, i.e. the service of saving his life.—quod, the fact that (§ 333; G. 525, 1; H. 540, iv).
194 25 (Sect. 59.) quaestiones, examination (by torture) of Clodius’ slaves.—urgent, i.e. is a difficult point for the defence to meet.

194 26 in atrio Libertatis: it was in this hall (probably near the present column of Trajan) that questions touching the liberation of slaves were considered, and that torture was inflicted,—not in mockery of the name, but to excite in the slave some hope of freedom.

194 27 Appius: an elder brother of Clodius.
194 29 de servis: the passage in brackets seems necessary to the sense. The exception de incestu is mentioned to bring the jest upon Clodius.

194 30 proxime, very near: i.e. by having his murder treated as sacrilege (i.e. an offence against the gods), in respect to the question of slaves. The whole passage is an argument a fortiori. If the Romans excluded enforced testimony of a master’s slaves even when the truth could be arrived at thereby, how much more should this be excluded here, where the temptation to lie was so great that no trustworthy evidence could be expected from them.—deos accessit is punningly used in two senses,—first, of his near approach to being a god (by having an offence against him treated as sacrilege), second, of his unlawful intrusion on the mysteries of the Bona Dea.

194 31 ad ipsos, i.e. in the mysteries of Bona Dea (p. 176, l. 14, note).
195. 3 non quin, not but (§ 321, r.; G. 541, n. 2; H. 516, 2).
195 7 (Sect. 60.) cave . . . mentiaria: § 269, a, 3; G. 271, 2; H. 489, 2.—sis: see Vocab.

195 11 arcas, cells, lit. chests (of timber), which in more ancient times were apparently used for this purpose.

195 14 integrius, sounder, i.e. less biased (of course ironical).
Defence of Milo.

Sects. 61–63. Milo’s conduct after the affray shows his innocence. He returned to Rome and made no attempt to conceal himself, scorning the evil rumors that were rife. No guilty man would have acted in this way.

195 18 Romam revertisse: it was at first thought that Milo had gone into voluntary exile after the murder. In fact, however, he had returned to Rome on the night when the curia was burned, and the reaction caused by the fire and the riots encouraged him to appear in public and renew his canvass for the consulship. Cicero skillfully represents this conduct as due to the courage of innocence.

195 29 (Sect. 61.) populo, senatui, i.e. by appearing in his place among them.

195 23 praevidito, i.e. the special power with which Pompey was clothed as sole consul, which is further dwelt on in the following (see sect. 65).

195 28 magna metuenti, etc.: Pompey was on friendly terms with Clodius and might well fear that the violent act of Milo threatened his own position in the state and even his life (see note on sect. 66, p. 197, l. 26).

196. 6 (Sect. 62.) imperitorum, strangers to his character (though well intentioned).

196 7 (Sect. 63.) illud, the fact (in appos. with the clause ut ... trucidaret.

196 8 fecisset: for fecit of the dir. disc.; so voluisset in l. 11, below.

196 9 tanti, predicate gen. of indefinite value.

196 12 fortium virum, brave man that he was. — quin ... caderet, auferret, relinqueret: § 332, g, n.2; G. 555, r.8; H. 505, i.

196 16 portenta, monsters (his accomplices). — loquebantur, talked about, comparing Milo with Catiline, and saying he would do likewise.

196 17 miseris ... civis, exclamatory accusative.

Sects. 64–71. False rumors about Milo. Pompey’s fear of him groundless. The time will come when Pompey will know that Milo is his friend. But, in fact, Pompey is not ill disposed to Milo and does not think him guilty: had he thought so, he would have put him to death and not have allowed him this trial. [End of the first part of the Confirmatio.]

In sects. 64, 65, Cicero makes a skilful transition from Milo’s conduct after the affray to Pompey’s feelings with regard to him. It was all-important for him to show that the acquittal of Milo would not be unfavorably received by Pompey, and hence he does his best to prove that Milo was never Pompey’s enemy and that the latter had no wish to secure his conviction.
Notes.

196 20 (Sect. 64.) illa, these surmises.
196 24 perculissent: the protasis is implied in quemvis... conscientia (i.e. anybody who had such a consciousness). — conscientia, abl. of means with perculissent.
196 25 ut (exclamatory), how.
196 26 maximo animo, of the greatest hardihood.
196 27 potuisset: the prot. is implied in the context.
196 29 indicabatur (§ 330 A, b; G. 528, 1; H. 534, 1, n.1): use the impers. form in translation,—it was shown that, etc.
196 30 vicum, narrow street (properly a district or quarter). — dicebant, they would say (indicating repeated charges). — Miloni, dat. of agent: § 258, g; G. 389; H. 425, 1.
197 2 clivo Capitolino, the street which ran from the upper end of the Forum to the Capitolium.
197 4 delata: deferre ad senatum is to lay information before the Senate; referre, to bring a piece of business before it for action.
197 5 (Sect. 65.) laudabam, imperf. because it indicates Cicero's state of mind at the time.
197 6 sed dicam, etc.: the whole context implies that in this matter Pompey went too far, and for this Cicero excuses him in what follows.
197 8 fuit audientius, he had to listen to (not cont. to fact).
197 9 popa, an inferior priest who slew the sacrifices — hardly more than a butcher: such a person usually (as here) kept a popina, or restaurant and grog-shop: hence, apud se ebrion. — Circo Maximo: the district near the Circus Maximus, the building for the great games, between the Palatine and Aventine hills.
197 19 in hortos (§ 259, g; H. 380, i): wealthy Romans had large grounds (horti) attached to their city-houses. Pompey was at this time staying at home to avoid Milo, as was alleged.
197 16 credi popae: § 230; G. 346, r.1; H. 384, ii, 5.
197 22 (Sect. 66.) tam celebri loco, in so thronged a locality. Cæsar, as Pontifex Maximus, inhabited the Regia (see note on sect. 37, p. 187, l. 14) on the Sacra Via, in the busiest part of Rome.
197 23 audiebatur, the story was told.
197 26 senator, etc.: "Pompey was afraid of Milo, or pretended to be; and he stayed mostly, not at home, but in his gardens — even the upper ones, where a great guard of soldiers camped around. Pompey, besides, had once adjourned the Senate suddenly, saying that he feared Milo's coming. Then at the next session, P. Cornificius had said that Milo had a sword under his tunic, fastened to his thigh, and demanded that he should bare his thigh, which Milo did at once, lifting his tunic. Then
Defence of Milo.

Cicero called out, that all the other charges against Milo were just like that." (Asconius.)

197 31 (Sect. 67.) *cum . . . timemus . . . perhorrescimus*: § 326, a; G. 582; H. 517, 2. — *tamen*, i.e. notwithstanding the alleged grounds for fearing Milo have been proved false. — *si metuitur*: the protasis is *timemus, perhorrescimus*. — *etiam nunc*, opposed to the instances of such fear of Milo mentioned in the preceding chapter.

197 32 Clodianum crimen, the charge of murdering Clodius. — *timemus*, *we—*Cicero and his client: they have to fear, he says, — in case Milo is still regarded by Pompey with apprehension, — not the charge of murdering Clodius (for Milo is sure of an acquittal if the case is decided on its merits) but Pompey's suspicions of Milo's hostility to him (for these may well prove prejudicial to Milo's case). These suspicions Cicero answers by a *reductio ad absurdum*, — if all these military preparations have been made for fear of Milo, what a great man Milo must be! But everybody knows that they were not made for this reason: hence Pompey has no reason to fear Milo.

198. 1 exaudire: Pompey was sitting not in the court, but at the Treasury, a considerable distance off.

198 2 *si . . . times, putas*, etc.: the apod. is *magna in hoc*, etc., l. 9, below.

198 19 (Sect. 68.) *sed quis, but [this cannot be, for] who, etc.*

198 14 *si locus*, etc., i.e. if Milo had had a chance, he would have proved his devotion to Pompey.

198 18 *illa taeterrima peste*, i.e. Clodius.

198 19 *tribunatum*: Milo was tribune B.C. 57, and he was active in securing the recall of Cicero from exile.

198 23 *quae si non*, etc., *if he could not prove this.*

198 25 *armis . . . conquietura*, *were never likely to rest from arms.*

198 26 *ne, assuredly.*

198 27 *ita natus, born for that very thing* (i.e. to sacrifice everything for his country).

198 28 *te antestaretur, would call you to witness* (that he yields to the occasion and is really guiltless of any hostilities).

198 30 (Sect. 69.) *infidelitates*, [acts of] *ill-faith*. This and the following plural abstracts are, as often, best translated by the singular in English (§ 75, c; G. 204, r.6; H. 130, 2).

199. 2 *motu aliquo*, i.e. there will perhaps be some disturbance of the general welfare of the state (*communium temporum*). Cicero's apprehensions were more than fulfilled in the great Civil War between Cæsar and Pompey.
Notes.

199 4 experti: an allusion to Cicero's own misfortunes and exile.

199 6 (Sect. 70.) quamquam, corrective, implying that the preceding supposition is unfounded, for Pompey is not really an enemy to Milo; if he had been, he would have executed him summarily and not have allowed him a trial. His action, Cicero argues, virtually acquits the defendant.

199 7 juris publici, etc., law, customs, politics.

199 9 ne quid, etc.: see note, Cat. i., sect. 2 (p. 100, l. 12).

199 11 hunc repeats Pompeium with emphasis after the long parenthesis; eius qui, of one who (on that supposition), i.e. Milo.—dilectu: Pompey held the consulship in B.C. 55, but after its expiration did not go into his province of Spain, but despatched thither his army under the command of legati, while he himself remained in Italy with proconsular power. Immediately after the death of Clodius, the Senate gave the interrex (see note, p. 176, l. 18), the tribunes, and the proconsul (Pompey) the extraordinary power ne quid, etc., and authorized Pompey to hold a levy of troops.

199 12 exspectaturum fuisse, would have, etc. (§ 337, b, 2; G. 659; H. 527, iii). The whole passage is a cont. to fact. apod. in indir. disc.; the protasis (implied in the context) is the false supposition that Pompey thought Milo dangerous to the state and to himself.

199 14 ista, i.e., the imputations referred to in sects. 65, 66.—qui, i.e. Pompey.—legem, the law for the present investigation.

199 15 oportet, ought, as I think; liceret, may well (legally), as all allow.

199 16 (Sect. 71.) in illo loco: see note on exaudiri, sect. 67, p. 198, l. 1.

199 20 animadvertere in, proceed against, i.e. punish. The whole turning of Pompey's unfriendly action so as to make it appear in Milo's favor is a stroke of art. — posset, subj. of integral part; the imperf. (contrary to the sequence of tenses) stands for poterat and implies that the action did not take place (see § 311, c; G. 254, R. 8; H. 476, iv).

199 21 hesternam illam contionem: cf. sect. 3 (p. 172, l. 3).—esse, in same constr. as inferre (l. 18).

Sects. 72–75. [Second part of Confirmatio begins.] The killing of Clodius a service to the state: his crimes enumerated.

The second part of the Confirmatio comprises sects. 72–75. The real case, Cicero says, is now complete, for he has shown that Milo killed Clodius in self-defence. But, even if Milo had not had this justification, his act would deserve reward rather than punishment, for the killing of Clodius was a service to the state. If Milo were guilty, he would boast of
his guilt. It is impossible, however, to claim this merit for Milo, for the death of Clodius was the work of the gods, who, to save the republic, prompted him to attack Milo. — This part of the _Confutatio_ is managed with great skill. In effect, it is an appeal to the judges to recognize the relief which the state feels in the death of Clodius and not to punish Milo for what is really a meritorious deed. In form, however, it is an additional argument in support of the main contention, — that Milo acted in self-defence; for it is incredible, Cicero urges, that, if he had really planned to kill Clodius, he should not now admit it and secure the gratitude of the whole country. By giving the argument this form, Cicero makes two inconsistent theories of the defence tell in favor of his client.

199 27 (Sect. 72.) _palam clamare_: this was the line of defence taken by Cato and other friends of Milo; in opposition to whom Cicero preferred to disprove the charge (diluere crimen).

199 28 _Sp. Maelium_: see note on Cat. i., sect. 3 (p. 100, l. 19).
199 30 _Ti. Gracchum_: see note on Cat. i., sect. 3 (p. 100, l. 15).
199 31 _conlegae_: Octavius, who resisted Gracchus in his attempts at reform and whom, therefore, Gracchus caused to be deposed by the people.

200 1 _sed eum_, etc., not a mere demagogue, as the men just mentioned were (in Cicero’s opinion), but a vile and sacrilegious criminal. — _auderet, he would dare_, etc., i.e. if he were guilty and were taking that line of defence.

200 5 (Sect. 73.) _saepe censuit_: see sect. 13.
200 6 _quaestionibus habitis_: this relates to the _consilium_ of relatives, held by Lucullus as _paterfamilias_, or head of the family, in regard to his wife Clodia.

200 7 _civem quem . . . judicarant_, i.e. Cicero himself.
200 10 _regna dedit_: the Galatian Brogitarus, son-in-law of King Deiotarus, was complimented with the title of king by a law of Clodius. — _ademit_: another law of Clodius ordered the deposition of King Ptolemy of Cyprus.

200 11 _partitus est_, referring to his corrupt bargains for the assignment of provinces.

200 12 _civem_: this is usually referred to Pompey. But, though Pompey was attacked by Clodius (see sect. 18), there was no bloodshed: further, _singulari virtute et gloria_ is a mild expression for Cicero to use of Pompey on this occasion; and, though it is rather exaggerated for the tribune Fabricius (see sect. 38), yet the circumstances precisely correspond.

200 14 _aedem Nympharum_, containing the censorial registers. It seems to have been burnt in the disorders preceding Cicero’s exile.

200 17 (Sect. 74.) _non calumnia litium_, etc.: referring to fraudulent
and malicious proceedings under cover of law, which were too mild and dilatory a method of plunder for Clodius. A powerful noble, with his slaves and clients, had almost an army at his disposal, so that the disorders of the time actually amounted to private warfare, like that of the feudal nobles. The following incidents illustrate this further.—sacramen
tis: a form of procedure in which a penalty or forfeit (sacramentum) was deposited by each party, to abide the result of the suit.

200 20 Etruscos: see note sect. 26 (p. 182, l. 1).
200 24 Janiculo et Alpibus: these boundaries would include all Italy north of the Tiber.

200 26 splendido: the regular complimentary epithet of an eques.
201 1 (Sect. 75) mortuum, a corpse.
201 2 qua invidia, etc., by the odium of which (the presence of the dead body) a flame [of calumny] would be kindled. Odium is often spoken of as a flame (cf. "inflamed with hate"). — huic tali vireo, even a man like him.

201 5 vestibulum, courtyard, or open space in front of the house.—soror, probably his second sister, wife of Q. Metellus Celer, who lived next her brother on the Palatine.

Sects. 76–82. No safety for Rome while Clodius lived: his plans against the state cut short by his death. If Milo were guilty, he would boast of his guilt: for tyrannicide is a virtue.

201 8 (Sect. 76) quidem, emphasizing haec: cf. quae vero, l. 12. — tolerabilia, inevitable, and therefore bearable.

201 9 videbantur, were beginning to seem.—aequabiliter, without distinction.

201 11 nescio quo modo: § 334, e; G. 467, N.; H. 529, 58.
201 12 vero, opposed to quidem.
201 13 potiissetis, i.e. if they had been realized.
201 14 imperium: all this mischief he had perpetrated in virtue of holding the offices of tribune and ædile. What would he have done if he had got the imperium by obtaining the praetorship, for which he was candidate at the time?

201 15 tetrarchas, a title of certain petty kings, especially in Galatia.
201 20 tenentur, are proved.

201 23 (Sect. 77) T. Annii: the name in this form is more dignified than the cognomen Milo alone (which Cicero has hitherto used). He adopts it here in accordance with the more formal tone which he gives to his speech at this point.
Defence of Milo.

201 27 per me unum: ut is displaced by the emphasis thrown upon me.—jus, aequitas, leges: as prætor Clodius would have had judicial as well as military power.

201 28 esset timendum (ironical), apodosis of si... clamaret (l. 22).

202 2 gaudia, such as that for the victory over Hannibal or for the defeat of the Cimbri and Teutones.

202 3 victoriae, such as those of Pompey in the East and Caesar in Gaul.

202 7 (Sect. 78.) in eis singulis [bonis], in the case of each one.

202 11 judicis: Pompey, in this year of his sole consulship, carried several laws intended to secure the better administration of justice.

202 14 ea, subject of potuissent.

202 15 quod, interrogative with jus.

202 16 odio inimicitiarum, the bitterness of private resentment.

202 17 libentius quam verius (§ 192; G. 299; H. 444, 2, N.1), with more alacrity than truth.

202 18 debeat, sc. odium as subject.

202 20 aequaliter versaretur—found its equal.

202 22 (Sect. 79.) quin, nay, adds strength to the imperative.

"Come now, attend while I present the case in this light."—nempe haec, this, as you know.

202 23 fingite, etc.: in this lively passage Cicero makes his hearers understand how much they really approve of Milo’s act by asking them how a proposition to call Clodius back to life would be received.

202 24 sic intuentur, view as plainly.

202 25 cernimus, discern (distinguish by eyesight); videmus, see (the general word).

202 26 hujus condicionis meae, these terms that I offer: the supposed terms are expressed in si possim, etc.

202 27 ita si, on condition that.—quid volutu extimusistis? why that look of terror?

202 28 vivus, if alive.

202 29 percussit, has stricken you with fear.

203 2 vellet, had wished: for tense, see § 308, a; G. 597, r.1; H. 510, N.2

203 4 si putetis, nolite, fut. condition, referring to the time of rendering the verdict; si posset, lata esset, cont. to fact as referring to circumstances already out of their control. Notice the different nature of the two conditions as indicated by their form.

203 5 hujus, referring to the subject of the last sentence, Clodius (as the person last mentioned); the subj. of esset is of course Milo.
203 8 (Sect. 80.) viris, especially Harmodius and Aristogeiton, who killed Pisistratus.

203 11 cantus, instrumental music; carmina, songs.

203 18 (Sect. 81.) si non negat: this is a protasis ($\S\ 306; \ G.\ 595; H.\ 508$), whose apodosis is the whole clause dubitaret . . . petenda. This apodosis is itself a conditional sentence consisting of a cont. to fact apod. (dubitaret) with a prot. "if he had done it" implied. The argument is as follows: Milo does not deny killing Clodius in self-defence, which is only an excuse for the homicide; if, therefore, he had killed him deliberately, would he not gladly admit it, since he might justly expect such a service to the state as the removal of this desperado to meet with gratitude from all? Hence Milo's denial is worthy of credence, since it would be for his interest to admit the charge.

203 20 nisi vero ($\S\ 315, \ b, \ N.; \ G.\ 591, \ R.$) introduces the ironical supposition that Milo thinks it more pleasing to the citizens for him to have defended himself in killing Clodius than to have defended them. Only on this absurd hypothesis, Cicero reasons, could Milo refuse to admit the charge brought against him if he were guilty.

203 22 grati, grateful.

203 23 probaretur, approve itself.

203 24 qui, how.—poterat: $\S\ 311, \ c; \ G.\ 597, \ R.$; H. 511, N.$

203 25 minus . . . grata, not so agreeable.—cecidisset, had turned out to be.

203 27 propter quem, through whose means.

203 28 laetarentur, subjunc. as being an "integral part" of the whole supposition.

203 31 (Sect. 82.) tribuenda . . . esset, would be due.

204 2 arbitrare: for tense, see note on vellet, sect. 79 (p. 203, l. 2).

204 8 (Sect. 83.) uteretur, i.e. si fecisset.

Sects. 83-91. But Milo cannot have the glory of planning this act. The death of Clodius was the work of the gods. To punish his crimes and save the state they urged him on to attack Milo, and Milo killed him in self-defence.

Since Cicero's main contention is that Milo acted in self-defence, it is necessary for him to revert to this line of argument before he closes the Conflutatio. This he does in the way shown in the analysis above.

204 14 vestra, i.e. of the optimates.—i.e immortales, i.e. the death of Clodius was a special interposition of providence. For a similar expression of the belief that Rome was specially protected by the gods, see Cat. iii., sect. 21.
Defence of Milo.

204 16 divinum belongs with vim as well as with numen (§ 187, a; G. 290; H. 439, 1).
204 19 maximum, greater than all.
204 20 sanctissime coluerunt, piously practised.
204 21 (Sect. 84.) illa via, such a power.
204 22 hac imbecillitate nostra, this frail nature of ours.
204 23 et non inest, co-ordinate with neque inest (above): in English we should more naturally use a subord. clause, while it does not exist.
204 24 naturae . . . motu, movement of the universe (as appearing in the heavenly bodies, etc., just spoken of).
204 26 haec ipsa, these very words of mine.
204 28 possimus: for mood and tense, see § 312; G. 602; H. 513, ii, and N.1
204 30 mentem injecit: "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," — a very old idea.
204 32 habiturus esset (§ 308, c, N.1; G. 597, R.8, b; H. cf. 511, 2), would be sure to have.

205. 1 (Sect. 85) mediocris, ordinary.
205 2 religiones, sanctuaries.
205 3 commosse (commovisse) se, bestirred themselves.
205 4 retinuisse, reasserted.

205 5 Albani: Clodius' Alban villa (see sects. 46, 51) must have been in the territory of Alba Longa, the ancient capital of Latium, whose temples were spared and their worship adopted by Rome (as that of the Lanuvian Juno had been, see note, sect. 27), when the city was destroyed. From what follows it would appear that some of these sanctuaries had been demolished by Clodius in his building schemes (see sect. 53). — tumuli, mounds, used for altars.

205 10 viguerunt, revived. Observe the alliteration.
205 11 Latiaris: the temple of Jupiter on the Alban Mount was the religious centre of the Latin confederacy.

205 12 lacus: there are several little lakes about the Alban Mount, chief of which are those at Alba and Aricia, in the craters of extinct volcanoes. — nemora: nemus is originally an open grove where cattle can graze; it is applied, as well as lucus, to a consecrated grove. Of these the most famous in Italy was the sanctuary of Diana on the Lacus Nemorensis (L. Nemi) near Aricia.

205 17 (Sect. 86) Bonae Deae: an Italian goddess who probably represented the fruitful power of the earth, so that her mysteries, celebrated on December 3 and 4, corresponded to those of Demeter (Mother Earth) at Eleusis. It was her mysteries that Clodius had profaned (see note on sect. 13, p. 176, l. 14).
\[205\] taeterrimam, i.e. as having been slain while engaged in a criminal attempt.
\[205\] judicio: cf. sect. 13 (p. 176, l. 15).
\[205\] nec vero non, nor can it be but that.
\[205\] imaginibus (cf. formas, l. 28), waxen masks of ancestors, worn by persons in the funeral procession, to represent the departed worthies (see note on the \textit{jus imaginum}, Introduction, p.1, N.1); cantu, music; ludis, games; exsequiis, procession; funere, burial rites.
\[205\] celebritate, throng (see sect. 33, and notes).
\[205\] mortem ejus lacerari, that his dead body should be mangled. — in quo, that in which, i.e. the Forum.
\[205\] (Sect. 87.) quae . . . pateretur: § 320, e; G. 633; H. 517.
\[206\] 3 consensu, modifying gesta: the acts referred to are those of Cicero’s consulship, which Clodius had practically annulled (resciderat) by procuring his banishment.
\[206\] domum . . . incenderat: this was in B.C. 57.
\[206\] capere, contain.
\[206\] incidebantur: he felt so sure of his power, that he was having the laws engraved (on bronze tablets, according to the custom) even before their passage.
\[206\] nos . . . addicere: which should bind us over to our own slaves (i.e. freedmen). The suffrage of the freedmen was a standing subject of controversy in Roman politics. They voted in the four city tribes (see note on sect. 25, p. 181, l. 26), but many efforts were made to get them into the rustic tribes; and Clodius had promised, as praetor, to bring forward a law with this object.
\[206\] Cicero emphasizes the providential interposition of the gods by dwelling on the desperate nature of the situation.
\[206\] illum ipsum: i.e. Pompey, who returned to Rome from the East just before the Clodian disturbances began. — reditu, referring to his reconciliation with Pompey.
\[206\] hic, at this point (in the development of Clodius’ plans). — supra: see sect. 84 (p. 204, l. 30), and note.
\[206\] aliter, i.e. if he had not laid this plot (fatal to himself) against Milo: virtually the protasis of all the cont. to fact apodesis in this and the following section.
\[206\] potuit, cont. to fact apod.; cf. esset ulta (l. 21).
\[206\] circumscriptisset, i.e. kept him within the legitimate bounds of his office (as praetor): of course ironical.
\[206\] id facere, i.e. when the Senate used to exercise that power. — in privato, i.e. when he held no magistracy.
Defence of Milo.

206 26 (Sect. 89.) suos, i.e. just the ones whom he wanted.
206 28 virtutem consularem, the courage of a consul (i.e. Cicero).
206 29 libertos suos: if he freed the slaves of others, they would be his freedmen, and bound to him as clients (see note, Rosc. Am., p. 6, l. 10).
206 30 nisi . . . impulissent, a formal repetition of the protasis implied in aliter (l. 19, above).

207. 6 (Sect. 90.) templum, etc., the sanctuary of public purity, grandeur, wisdom, and counsel.—templum . . . inflammani, ind. disc. after the idea of seeing continued from vidimus.

207 7 aram sociorum, as being the place to which they looked for protection.
207 8 portum, haven of refuge.
207 9 funestari, defiled by the presence of a corpse.
207 11 ab uno, i.e. Sex. Clodius.
207 12 ustum, i.e. in the humble capacity of a mere cremator. A bitter jest on the consequences of Sex. Clodius' act in burning the body.
207 14 (Sect. 91.) via Appia, where the homicide was committed (cf. sect. 17, p. 178, l. 13).

207 15 ab eo, from (i.e. against) him.
207 18 furias, virtually = madness, though with a vague allusion to Furies who drove a guilty man on to further crimes.

207 20 falcibus, hooks (like firemen's hooks) to tear up the steps, and turn the building into a fortress.—ad Castoris: see note, sect. 18 (p. 178, l. 25).

207 21 disturbari, broken up (not merely "disturbed").
207 22 silentio, i.e. the contio was orderly and well disposed until the attack of the Clodians.—M. Cælius: a young man who was esteemed by Cicero as of great promise, and defended by him in a cause of some scandal, but who afterwards turned out to be a wild and desperate demagogue. In the year B.C. 44, after Cæsar's victory at Pharsalia, both Cælius and Milo, in concert with each other, headed revolts against Cæsar, and lost their lives ignominiously in Southern Italy.

V. Peroratio (§§ 92–104).

Sects. 92–98. Milo deserves the compassion of the judges. He bids the ungrateful city an affectionate farewell. Calmly resigned, he appeals to the judgment of posterity.

208. 2 (Sect. 92.) orationem, manner of speech.
208 3 hoc, on this account (§ 250, N.; G. 403; H. 423).
Notes.

208 5 infini ... fortuna, in regard to the lot and fortunes of men of the lowest class (i.e. the gladiators).
208 6 ut liceat depends on obsecurantis (acc. pl.).
208 8 cupimus: in gladiatorial contests, if one combatant had the other at his mercy, he waited the will of the people, who expressed their wishes by turning their thumbs up or down. If most thumbs were turned up, he was put to death.
208 12 (Sect. 93.) exanimant, etc., these words of Milo dishearten and depress me.
208 14 valeant, valeant: translate (to preserve the lit. meaning of the word, which is here played upon) good-bye to my fellow-citizens, may heaven bless them!
208 17 licet, sc. perfrui.
208 18 propter me, through my efforts.
208 23 re publica oppressa, when the government was crushed.
208 24 acceperam, had found.
208 26 Clodianis armis (abl. of cause), i.e. on account of the violence of Clodius.
208 27 putarem, should I have thought? (§ 268 and r.; G. 466; H. 484, v).
208 31 tui: Cicero was of an equestrian family and throughout his career favored the interests of the equites and was supported by them in turn (cf. Manil. sect. 4).
209. 4 (Sect. 95.) quo videtis, sc. eum esse.
209 5 ingratis civibus, that it is for ungrateful fellow-citizens that he has, etc.: the Latin, from its freedom in the use of emphatic position, is able to say this in a single clause.
209 8 se fecisse ut, etc., that he has succeeded in, etc.
209 9 tribus patrimoniis: Milo was by birth a member of the Papian gens, but was adopted by his maternal grandfather, C. Annius. This accounts for two patrimonies; the third, Asconius thinks, was probably his mother's. The orator here makes a civic virtue out of Milo's lavish bribery.
209 10 ne ... non conciliariit (§ 331, f; G. 550, 2; H. 498, iii, n.9), that he has not won over.
209 15 ablaturum, shall bear away (i.e. the memory of them).
209 16 (Sect. 96.) vocem praeconis, etc.: i.e. the election was practically decided, when the comitia were broken up by a mob. The election could not therefore be formally and legally complete, and no announcement could be made by the herald, but the will of the people had been already expressed.
Defence of Milo.

209 18 si haec, etc., if this case shall go against him.
209 19 facinorius suspicium, etc., the suspicion of a great crime, not the indictment for this act. That is, as the last chapters have shown, it was, in Cicero's view, not Clodius' death, but suspicion of designs against Pompey and the state, that decided the case against Milo.
209 22 recte facto: § 207, c; G. 437, r.
209 25 (Sect. 97.) qui beneficio, etc., who have surpassed their fellow-citizens in good services, i.e. have done more for their fellow-citizens than the latter have repaid by gratitude.
209 27 si ... ratio, if regard were to be had (cont. to fact, implying that it is not a question of rewards at all): to this prot. we should expect an apod. of corresponding form; but this (which would be "we should say," or the like) is supplanted by a simple acc. and inf. of indir. disc. (ampullissimum esse, etc.) expressing that which we "should say."
209 29 consolaretur: this and the following imperfects are due to the change in sequence effected by esset habenda above. This change of tense, however, is only formal, and the imperfect may be translated by the present.

210. 3 (Sect. 98.) faces, etc.: for the figure, cf. Cat. i., sect. 29.
210 5 Etruriae festos dies: holidays appointed by the people of Etruria, whom Clodius had cheated and robbed, at the good news of his death.— et actos et institutos, agreeing with festos dies: the celebrations that have already taken place, and the anniversaries that have been established.
210 7 qua ... ea, wherever ... there (abl. of way by which).
210 9 non laboro, I have no concern.
210 10 versatur, abides.

Sects. 99–103. Milo's cause is Cicero's own: Cicero appeals to the judges in his own name. The exile of Milo will be a calamity to the defenders of Rome.
210 12 (Sect. 99.) his, i.e. those present at the trial.
210 13 cum ... es: cf. cum timemus, sect. 67 (p. 197, l. 31).
210 17 ut ... possim: § 332, f; G. 557, r.; H. 501, iii.
210 22 quanti, pred. gen. of indefinite value.— quae oblivio, forgetfulness of this.
210 27 (Sect. 100.) pietatis, gratitude.
210 28 inimicitias, etc. "Such," says Asconius, "were the constancy and good faith of Cicero, that neither the popular enmity, nor the suspicions of Pompey, nor the fear of coming danger if he should be put on trial before the people, nor the arms openly taken up against Milo, could deter him from his defence, when he might have shunned all danger and
popular wrath, and even won back the good will of Pompey, by relaxing a little the zeal of his advocacy."

211. 10 (Sect. 101.) hic ea mente, etc., i.e. this self-renunciation is in accordance with Milo's character, but (it is implied) the jurors ought not to be so affected by it as to refuse to acquit him.

211 13 excipiat, after dignior qui (§ 320, f; G. 631, 1; H. 503, iii).

211 20 (Sect. 102.) hunc, i.e. the Roman citizens present.

211 29 temporum illorum, i.e. the time of Cicero's distress and banishment.

211 24 mene non potuisse, sc. respondobo.

211 28 gentibus: a line must have dropped out, part of which belongs with gentibus. The meaning of the rest of the section is therefore not clear.

211 29 (Sect. 103.) illa indicia, i.e. those of Catiline's conspiracy.

212. 2 fuerit, subj. of integral part.

212 3 possum, virtually future, and so used as apodosis to a future protasis.

212 6 dixerim: § 311, a; G. 257; H. 485.

212 8 dictator: in times of great public emergency, the Senate could call upon the consuls to create a Dictator, who should possess the undivided power of the old kings, but only for the period of six months. The laws of appeal, and other safeguards of individual liberty, had at first no force against this magistrate. In later times dictators were no longer appointed, but the consuls were invested with dictatorial power by the formula, videant ne, etc. (Cat. i., sect. 2). Sulla, and afterwards Caesar revived the name and authority of this magistracy; but, by holding it for life (perpetuo), completely changed its character, making it equivalent to absolute sovereignty.—The Magister Equitum, appointed by the Dictator, stood next in command to him.

212 9 viderem: § 332, b; G. 298 and n. 2; H. 502, 2.

Secta. 104, 105. Happy the country that receives Milo! Closing appeal to the court.

212 15 (Sect. 104.) in Italia: since the Social War, the towns of Italy, having received Roman citizenship, had lost the jus exsilii, i.e. had ceased to be foreign territory to which exiles from Rome could retire.

212 21 (Sect. 105.) lacrimis defendi: this was a peculiarly Roman custom. Many a desperate case was gained in the Roman courts by putting on mourning, and bringing out the wife and children of the accused, in deep mourning and bathed in tears.

Not long after this trial, which ended in Milo's conviction, he was tried again in his absence for bribery (ambitus) and illegal combinations
Oration for Marcellus.

(De sodaliciis), and on a second charge of assault (De vi), and was condemned on each count. Cicero sent him a copy of his labored defence, and received a reply drily thanking him for his effort, but expressing satisfaction that the speech was not delivered; "For then," said he, "I should not now be eating the excellent mullets of Marseilles."

In the Civil War, Milo perished in South Italy, while leading the remnant of his troop of gladiators in resistance to Cæsar,—"hit with a stone from the wall" in an assault on the town of Cosa, in Lucania (see Cæsar, Bellum Civile, iii. 22).

ORATION FOR MARCELLUS.

ARGUMENT.

CHAP. I. Cicero's long silence broken. Cæsar's pardon of Marcellus the earnest of a restored republic. — 2. This is the greatest of Cæsar's deeds. — 3. Conquest is a natural and frequent thing: self-conquest is a divine attribute. Other praises are drowned by the noise of war: this wins love and gratitude. — 4. This glory none can claim to share. Victory itself is conquered when its rights are renounced. — 5, 6. This pardon reaches far beyond Cæsar's other acts. Cicero had feared the violence of his own side if victorious: Cæsar's spirit was the nobler. — 7. Cæsar has nothing to fear from Marcellus: the state itself will defend its savior. — 8. The wounds of the Civil War must be healed: he must live to restore the republic. — 9. This glory must ever remain: unless the state is restored, his other glories will have no abiding-place. — 10. The Civil War is finished. — 11. Cicero is the mouthpiece of all in rendering thanks to Cæsar.

This oration for Marcellus is not argumentative, but eulogistic, belonging to the genus demonstrativum (see general Introd., p. xii). It is therefore not divided into narratio, confirmatio, etc., like most of the other orations in this volume.

Sects. 1, 3. Cicero's long silence broken. Cæsar's pardon of Marcellus is the earnest of a restored republic.

Page 214. Line 1. (Sect. 1.) diuturni silenti: it was now more than six years since the defence of Milo, which was followed almost immediately by Cicero's absence as proconsul in Cilicia, whence he returned only on the eve of the Pharsalian campaign. — eram . . . usus, had kept.

214 3 verecundia, modesty, i.e. distrust of himself under the circumstances.
Notes.

214 4 vellem: not subj. of indir. question, but informal indir. disc. (§ 341, c; G.662).

214 5 tantam mansuetudinem, etc.: no doubt these words express the genuine and grateful surprise felt at Cæsar's clemency, so different from the conduct of former conquerors in civil wars (as Sulla, for example).

214 6 rerum omnium, in every respect.

214 13 (Sect. 2.) in eadem causa: Cicero also had been on Pompey's side.

214 15 versari me: this phrase belongs as well with persuadere as with fas esse, but its construction is determined by the latter.

214 21 (Sect. 3.) in multis, in me ipso, in the case of many, and in my own.

214 22 paulo ante, just now.—in omnibus, i.e. by pardoning Marcellus, whom he thought a most violent opponent, Cæsar had shown that his clemency would extend to all, however much they had opposed him.

214 26 suspicionibus: Cæsar is said to have suspected Marcellus of plotting his assassination (cf. sect. 21).

214 26 ille, i.e. Marcellus too.

Sects. 4–12. This pardon is the greatest of Cæsar's deeds. His other exploits were glorious victories: this is the conquest of himself. He shares this conquest with no one.

215 16 (Sect. 5.) usurpare, dwell on.

215 28 et certe, etc., and it is certainly true that, etc.

215 30 (Sect. 6.) Fortuna: see Manil. Law, sect. 47.

215 32 (Sect. 7.) hujus gloriae, i.e. the glory of granting this pardon.

216 3 centurio, the infantry officer (see note, Manil., sect. 37).

216 4 praefectus, the commander of the auxiliary cavalry. So cohors and turma correspond to each other, as the infantry and cavalry divisions.

216 9 (Sect. 8.) immanitate barbaras, i.e. barbarous and fierce: his first conquests had subdued the Gauls, Germans, and Britons.

216 10 locis infinitas: Cæsar moved from Gaul, B.C. 49, into Italy, and the same year to Spain. In 48 he crossed over to Greece, and thence to Egypt; in 47 he carried on war in Asia Minor, and in 46 gained the crowning victory of Thapsus in Africa.

216 13 animum vincere, to rule his spirit; cf. Proverbs xvi. 32: "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city."

216 14 victoriam temperare, to control the passions of victory (cf. sect. 9, p. 216, l. 27).

216 15 nobilitate...praestantem: this description is inserted to
enhance the credit of Cæsar’s act, inasmuch as the greater the adversary, the more dangerous his restoration would seem.

216 17 *haec qui facit*, a slight break in the construction (*anacolouthon*): the proper predicate of the preceding infns. would be connected with them by *est*; the proper object of *facit* would be a result clause with *ut*. The effect of the Latin can be exactly reproduced in translation.

216 19 (Sect. 9.) *illae quidem*: the pronoun (as often in concessive sentences) is inserted only to carry *quidem*, adding *nothing* to the sense (§ 195, 3).

216 20 *nescio quo modo*: here (as often) with a slight tone of regret; cf. our colloquial “somehow or other.”

216 23 *tubarum, of trumpets*: the *tuba* was a long, straight horn, used in infantry; the *titus* a carved one, used in cavalry. The silver trumpets of the Temple at Jerusalem, represented in Fig. 49 as they appear on the Arch of Titus as carried in his triumph, show the form of the *tuba*.

216 31 (Sect. 10.) *ut ... velis*: for this rare constr. see § 332, f; G. cf. 553, 4; H. cf. 501, i, 2.

217. 2 *studias prosequemur*: the figure is that of a distinguished Roman escorted by a throng with enthusiastic acclamations (*studii*).

217 4 *hujus curiae*: the old Curia Hostilia, on the north side of the *Comitium*, was destroyed by fire in the riots after the death of Clodius, b.c. 52 (see Milo, sect. 33); but was rebuilt by Faustus Sulla, son of the dictator.

217 6 C. Marcelli: cos. b.c. 50, cousin of M. Marcellus.
Notes.

217 10 suam: § 196, g; G. 309, 2; H. 449, 2.
217 18 (Sect. 11.) tropaeis et monumentis: the tropaea were memorialsof victory, consisting of armor of the conquered, arranged in humanform, and either erected by itself (see Fig. 50, from a coin) or attached tosome monument—as a column or arch. As to monuments, Cæsardid not live to carry out his plans fully; he built, however, a new enclosurefor assemblies, the Saepta Julia, and laid out a new forum for courts ofjustice, the Forum Julium, north of the old Forum.—adlatura sit, thoughin form introduced by ut, is not the
real result of tanta est, which should be some verb in sect. 12; this,however, by a change in the construction, is suppressed, and the sentencebegins again with a future (florescet).
217 22 (Sect. 12.) operibus, dat. (§ 229; G. 345; H. 385, 2).
217 23 victores, i.e. Cinna, Marius, and Sulla.
217 25 perinde . . . atque, just as.
217 28 omnes, all of us (as is shown by sumus).
217 29 occidissemus, had fallen: a rhetorical exaggeration for "hadforfeited our lives."

Sects. 13–20. This pardon reaches far beyond Cæsar’s other acts.Pace has always been his aim. His clemency in the hour of triumph contrasted with the fury of the Pompeians. Let him continue hisnoble moderation.
218 2 (Sect. 13.) illa, i.e. Pompey’s.
218 7 sibi: see note on Cat. ii., sect. 17 (p. 120, l. 17).
218 8 reddidit, restored, by inspiring them with confidence that novengeance would follow, so that they have returned to their homes.
218 9 hostis, acc. plur.
218 15 (Sect. 14.) flagitantium: before the outbreak of the Civil War, Cæsarsent C. Curio (son of C. Curio, Verr. i., sect. 18) to Rome withoffers of compromise, which were spurred by the Senate.
218 18 hominem (emphat.), the man (Pompey), not his measures.—consilio, reasons.
218 19 grati animi: at the time of Cicero’s recall, Pompey interestedhimself to go in person to several of the Italian towns to encourage thegeneral feeling in his favor; and so atoned in part for the tardiness of hissupport, and his earlier hesitating, cold, and ungracious course.
Oration for Marcellus.

218 23 (Sect. 15.) integre, before anything had been done (i.e. before peace was broken).

218 24 cum capitis mei periculo: it is said that after Pompey's defeat, the command was urged upon Cicero by Cato; and on his refusal to conduct the war, Sextus Pompey would have stabbed him unless Cato had interfered.

218 27 statim censuerit: Cicero was welcomed and kindly treated by Cæsar on his return to Italy, B.C. 47. The war was not finished till the next year, hence incertus exitus, etc.

218 29 victor, when victorious (opposed to incertus, etc.).

219. 4 (Sect. 16.) certorum hominum: such senatorial leaders as Metellus, Scipio, and Dolabella. Cicero says, in a letter to M. Marius (Fam. vii. 3), "Excepting the chief and a few besides, the others—the leaders I mean—were so grasping in the campaign and so cruel in their talk, that I shuddered at the thought of victory. There was nothing good except the cause." And to Atticus (ix. 7), "It is their plan to stifle (suffocare) the city and Italy by famine, then ravage the fields, set fire, and not spare the money of the rich." Pompey, he says, would often say, Sulla potuit: ego non potero? (ib. ix. 10).

219 11 (Sect. 17.) ut...debeat, clause of result.

219 12 excitaret: more exactly excitatus fuerit (cf. § 308, d, n.; G. 597, r.4, a; H. 496, n.3).

219 16 (Sect. 18.) otiosis, the neutral.

219 22 contulisse ad, made all hope, etc., depend on, etc.

219 26 (Sect. 19.) est, comes.

219 31 quae, things which. The Stoics held that virtue was the summum bonum, and Cicero here alludes to that doctrine.

220. 3 commodata, loaned.

220 4 (Sect. 20.) praesertim belongs with lapsis.

220 5 opinione, notion.

220 6 specie, etc., i.e. with the idea of following the apparently established government (that of the Senate, which was on Pompey's side).

220 7 si...timuerunt: cf. § 333, r.; the protasis is logically the subject of est.

220 8 senserunt, found by experience.

Sects. 21–22. Cæsar has nothing to fear from Marcellus. All good citizens desire the safety of Cæsar, for the restoration of the state depends on him.

220 9 (Sect. 21.) querelam, etc., that the partisans of Pompey wished to kill him.
220 16 de tuis, i.e. his immediate companions; qui una, those on the same side.
220 17 qui fuerunt, sc. inimici.
220 28 (Sect. 22.) nihil . . . cogitans, inconsiderate
220 30 quidem, for my part.
220 31 dumtaxat, merely (i.e. even the ordinary chances of life, to say nothing of violence and plots).

Sects. 23–29. The wounds of war must be healed. Caesar has a great task yet to perform. His work is not done till the state is restored: only then will his fame be secure.

221. 8 (Sect. 23.) constituenda judicia, etc.: the short period of Caesar's dictatorship was distinguished by a number of salutary enactments, almost equivalent to a complete revision of the constitution.
221 9 propaganda suboles: the waste of population by incessant wars had already begun to alarm the best minds of Rome. It was, in fact, the chief direct cause of the ruin of the Empire.
221 10 diffuxerunt, have run wild (like vines).
221 13 (Sect. 24.) fuisset, subjunc. of integral part.
221 15 faceret, in the same constr. as perderet. — prohibuisset, cont. to fact apod.; the prot. is implied in togatus.
221 16 sananda, to be healed (referring to the result); mederi, to remedy (referring to treatment).
221 22 doctorum hominum, philosophers.
221 23 tum, referring (as often) to the protasis which follows (§ 304, b; G. 590, n.1).
221 29 hic, in these circumstances.
222. 1 (Sect. 26.) immo vero, on the contrary.
222 5 futurus fuit, was to be.
222 8 si quidem, since in fact (§ 306, a, n.; G. 595, r.6; H. 507, 3, n.2).
222 11 (Sect. 27.) hic . . . actus, as in a play; hence elaborandum, a word used of literary composition.
222 15 dicito, fut. as referring to the time designated by tum (§ 269, d, 1; G. 268, 2; H. 487, 2).
222 16 diu: § 29, c; G. 20, iii.
222 19 angustiis, narrow bounds.
222 24 (Sect. 28.) [ut] inservias: § 331, f; r.; G. 553, r.1; H. 502, 1.
222 25 quae quidem, i.e. aeternitas. — quae miretur, purp. clause; the subject is vita.
222 27 certe, doubtless. — imperia, etc., obj. of audientes and legentes.
Oration for Marcellus.

222 munera, gifts to the people, such as monuments and spectacular performances.

223. 2 (Sect. 29.) sedem, abiding-place; domicilium, home.
223 6 requirent, will miss.
223 7 illud, i.e. the war; hoc, i.e. the public safety.
223 8 servi eis judicibus, pay regard to those judges.

Sects. 30–34. The Civil War is finished. Boundless gratitude is due to Cæsar, not only for restoring Marcellus to his country but for all which that act implies.

223 13 (Sect. 30.) non pertinebit, will have no concern for. Such was the doctrine of the Epicureans, who believed in annihilation after death.

223 17 obscuritas, uncertainty, i.e. as to which side a good citizen ought to take.

223 20 deceret, was becoming, i.e. to their position and circumstances. A Senator, for example, however well affected to Cæsar, might have felt it his duty to side with his class (who were in general partisans of Pompey). Such conflicts of mind of course constantly arise in civil wars. — liceret, was legal. Both Cæsar and Pompey claimed to be acting under the laws.

223 20 (Sect. 31.) perfuncta est, has done with.
223 22 inflammaret, etc.: cf. sect. 16 and note (p. 219, l. 4).
223 24 ab, etc.: the first ab means by; the second, from.
224 1 (Sect. 32.) sanatatis, a sound mind (ordinary intelligence).
224 4 haec (with a gesture), this glorious city.
224 9 oppositus, interposition (literally plur.: § 75, c; G. 204, N. 8).
224 10 (Sect. 33.) unde, with which (in Latin the beginning is regarded as the source from which).

224 11 agimus, express; habemus, feel.
224 19 (Sect. 34.) mea, on my part.
224 22 cum id ... praestiterim, while I have fulfilled it.
224 25 me ... conservato, while I have been preserved.
224 27 quod ... non arbitrabar, which I thought no longer possible.
Notes.

ORATION FOR LIGARIUS.

ARGUMENT.

Chap. 1. Exordium (sect. 1—sect. 2, l. 18). A strange charge is this against Ligarius,—that he was in Africa,—and he confesses it.—Narratio (sect. 2, ll. 19–26, sect. 3). Ligarius went to Africa in time of peace and remained there under Varus: this is all.—Confirmatio. 2, 3. No ground for accusation: he went to Africa before war broke out, and his remaining there was a plain necessity. Cicero himself is more guilty than he, and Tubero, the accuser, actually fought on the side of Pompey: yet both have been pardoned.—4. But now Tubero seeks the life of Ligarius. 5. Perhaps Tubero's intention is not bloodthirsty; but his action is inhuman.—6. Cæsar has never regarded the Pompeians as criminals.—7, 8. In connection with Africa, Tubero is less excusable than Ligarius; for Tubero went to Africa in Pompey's behalf.—9. Tubero's fidelity to Pompey is praiseworthy in Cæsar's eyes.—10, 11. He has been pardoned by Cæsar: why should not Ligarius be forgiven? Many friends desire his pardon.—12 (sects. 34–36). His brothers have always been friendly to Cæsar.—Peroratio. 12 (sects. 37, 38). Let Cæsar show his customary clemency.

I. EXORDIUM (§§ 1–2, l. 18).

Sect. 1—sect. 2, l. 18. A strange charge is this,—that Ligarius was in Africa; and this charge is confessed: Ligarius must then depend on Cæsar's mercy only.

The first section is elaborately ironical: to have been in Africa was, of course, no crime, nor was the fact that Ligarius had been there unknown. The whole not merely leads up to Cicero's main contention (that the siding of Ligarius with the Pompeians was due to circumstances and not to hatred of Cæsar), but introduces his clever sarcasm on Tubero, himself an ex-Pompeian (sect. 2).

Page 226. Line 2. (Sect. 1.) propinquus, kinsman. It is not known what was the relationship of Tubero to Cicero.—Tubero: Q. Ælius Tubero, the prosecutor, was the son of L. Ælius Tubero, the Pompeian commander, and was lying sick on board his father's ship at the time when Ligarius prevented the landing in Africa (see Introd., p. 225 of text). Cicero, throughout this speech, conveys the impression that personal resentment was at the bottom of Q. Tubero's action in opposing the pardon of Ligarius.
Oration for Ligarius.

226 3 Pansa (C. Vibius; cos. B.C. 43; see Phil. xiv.): at this time a leading supporter of Cæsar. He was one of the petitioners in behalf of Ligarius.

226 5 quo me vertam, which way to turn.

226 10 necessarius: Cicero’s necessitudo to Pansa appears to have consisted in their working together in behalf of Ligarius. — ut . . . esset (obj. of fecerit), that it is no longer a new case.

226 18 (SECT. 2.) in ea parte, i.e. the side of Pompey, on which the younger Tubero (the accuser) had been, though he had since become reconciled to Cæsar.

II. NARRATIO (§ 2, ll. 19–26, § 3).

Sects. 2 (ll. 19–26), 3. Ligarius went to Africa in time of peace; he remained there peaceably under Varus: these are all the facts in the case.

226 20 Considio: C. Considius Longus, a proprætor of Africa in B.C. 50, the year before the Civil War.

226 21 sociis: see note on Verres, sect. 13 (p. 32, l. 29).

226 22 satis facere, etc.: if a governor left his province before the expiration of his term, he could appoint any officer he chose, to govern pro praetore in his place, and such a substitute exercised the imperium of his superior. It was usual, although not obligatory, to appoint the highest subordinate officer, the questor. Hence this apologetic expression of the orator: Ligarius, he says, was so highly esteemed both by the Roman residents and by the native provincials that Considius could do no less than appoint him.

226 27 (SECT. 3.) qui erant in Africa, i.e. the Roman citizens there.

226 28 cupiditate inconsiderata, headlong partisanship.

226 29 salutis and studi limit ducem. — studi, partisan zeal.

226 30 ducem, i.e. they wished to organize, at first to secure their own safety, and afterwards to aid the Pompeian party, and hence they desired a military leader. — cum: § 325, b; G. 581; H. 521, i.

227. i implicari, i.e. refused to commit himself to any such action.

227 2 praetor, i.e. as propraetor. — obtinuerat, had held, in some former year. Of course, therefore, he had no legitimate authority in Africa at the present time, for the imperium had to be conferred by a special and very definite act: hence the expression si illud, etc. (l. 4).
III. Confirmatio (§§ 4–36).

Sects. 4–5. No ground for accusation in the facts: Ligarius went to Africa before the war: his remaining there was a plain necessity. No enmity against Caesar on his part.

227 7 (Sect. 4.) qui cuperet, being one who wished.

227 12 in provincia pacatissima: Africa was one of the earliest and most thoroughly conquered of the provinces. — ita se gessit, etc.: in contrast to others who welcomed a state of war to escape or hide the consequences of their acts of violence or oppression.

227 13 pacem esse, subj. of expediret. — prefectio, his going there.

227 19 (Sect. 5.) quod, that during which (a forced use of the acc. of duration of time).

227 21 Utica: a Phœnician city in Africa, older than Carthage, under whose supremacy it was always restless. For this reason it helped Rome against Carthage, and was rewarded with the gift of territory. After Africa was made a Roman province, Utica was its capital.

Sects. 6–8. Cicero himself is more guilty than Ligarius; yet Caesar has shown him nothing but favor.

228. 4 (Sect. 6.) occurrat, indir. question depending on reformidat.

228 14 (Sect. 7.) imperator: after the news of Pompey’s death (B.C. 48) Caesar was made dictator rei publicae constituendae, at the same time receiving certain other special grants of power, and retaining the imperium, which he had now held uninterruptedly for twelve years. Hence the exaggerated expression imperator unus; for in the original sense of this title (see note, on p. 252, l. 6) it could be borne by as many officers as was necessary. It was not until the spring of B.C. 45, some months after the delivery of this oration, that Imperator became the title of a new magistrate, in whom the imperium was vested for his life, to be transmitted to his descendants. This was the commencement of the Empire, though the office was suspended from the death of Caesar till it was revived by Augustus. From this time the old use of this title was rare.

228 15 alterum, second. Cicero was imperator by virtue of his provincial government in Cilicia.

228 17 fascis laureatos: the fasces were wreathed with laurel when the commander, after a victory, was greeted as imperator. Cicero had aspired to the honor of a triumph for successes over some mountaineers in Cilicia, and therefore had not laid down his imperium at the time here referred to.

228 18 reddere, restore. This infin. represents a conative present, having a future force: hence dedisset, for fut. perf. of dir. disc.

228 90 (Sect. 8.) ut, how.
Sects. 9–16. Who, pray, is it that accuses Ligarius? It is Tubero, who actually took arms against Cæsar. Tubero has been pardoned: yet now he seeks the life of Ligarius. Perhaps his intention is not bloodthirsty; but his action is inhuman in trying to dissuade Cæsar from his habitual course of mercy.

228 27 (Sect. 9.) fuisse, subj. of esse.
228 28 nempe, etc., why? one who, etc.
228 31 in acie Pharsalica: the decisive victory of Cæsar over Pompey, at Pharsalus, in Thessaly, was gained Aug. 9, B.C. 48.
228 32 petebat, aimed at.—qui sensus, what were the sentiments, etc.? A rhetorical way of asking him with which party he fought.
229 2 optabas, pray for (stronger than cupiebas).
229 5 hic, i.e. Cæsar.
229 13 (Sect. 10.) ut tu vis, as you will have it.
229 15 (Sect. 11.) dicam = dicturus sum.
229 25 (Sect. 12.) eum dictatorem, i.e. Sulla, who, as dictator, had had full judicial powers.
229 37 praemiss... invitabat: see note, Rosc. Am., sect. 6 (p. 4, l. 6).
229 28 aliquot annis post, some years later. Sulla had provided by law for the impunity of those who executed his proscriptions; but Cæsar, as judex quaestionis de sicariis, B.C. 64, took pains to secure the trial and conviction of more than one of these bloodhounds.
230 3 generis ac familiae, subjective gen.; virtutis, objective gen.
230 24 (Sect. 15.) per te, i.e. as contrasted with the bloodthirstiness of some of his followers.
230 26 essent: the prot. is si... esset, above.
230 27 referantur: the seq. of tenses is violated to avoid ambiguity (see § 287, 4, N. ; G. 509, 1, N. ; H. 491); so nolint in l. 29.
231 5 (Sect. 16.) alicujus, for any one.
231 7 diceres: the prot. is implied in tunc (i.e. "if you were guarding Cæsar against being deceived"); see § 310, a; G. 594, 3; H. 507, N. 7

Sects. 17–19. Cæsar has never regarded his opponents in the Civil War as criminals.
231 12 (Sect. 17.) aditus, approach (i.e. to Cæsar in this case).
231 13 velle, etc., indir. disc. depending on the general idea of saying contained in the preceding sentence.
231 14 de nullo allo, etc.: i.e. first, why he selected Ligarius out of all Pompey's followers; second, how one who had committed precisely the same fault could have the audacity to bring the charge, and third, what new crime he had to accuse him of. The third point is expressed in
the form of an indir. question; the other two are given as causes of the surprise.

231. 18 qui durius (sc. appellant), those who speak more harshly.
231. 26 (Sect. 18.) fuerint: § 266, c; G. 264; H. 484, iii.
231. 30 contumeliam: Cicero describes as contumelia the efforts of Pompey and the Senate to check the growing power of Cæsar.
231. 32 pacem esse cupiebas: it seems certain that Cæsar had, in his desire for peace, carried his offers of compromise as far as it was possible for him to do safely in his position.

232. 1 ut tibi ... conveniret (in appos. with id), that you should come to an understanding.

232 5 (Sect. 19.) esses, i.e. in the case supposed.
232 6 secessionem: Pompey and most of the Senate had retired at Cæsar's approach to the city, and escaped to Greece.
232. 8 utrisque cupientibus, where both wished.
232. 11 eorum qui sequebantur: almost the entire body of the Roman nobility followed Pompey.

Sects. 20–25. Tubero's conduct in the Civil War was less excusable than that of Ligarius: for Tubero went to Africa in Pompey's behalf, and, being refused a landing, actually went to Pompey's headquarters.

232 17 (Sect. 20.) nostram, i.e. mine and my client's.
232 19 poteramusne, sc. non venire.
232. 26 (Sect. 21.) Tuberonis sors: in the assignment of the provinces.

232. 28 excusare, to excuse himself.

232. 30 contubernales, in Cicero's brief campaign in the Social War.

233. 1 quidam, some friend: it is uncertain who.

233. 4 (Sect. 22.) amplissimi viri, i.e. Pompey.

233. 6 occupatam, i.e. by Attius Varus on behalf of Pompey.

233. 8 voluisse, voluisse, maluisse, all have the clause Africam ... obtainere depending on them, but it is expressed only with the second.

233. 9 natam ad bellum: a map of the Mediterranean will show the formidable position of the province of Africa as against Italy.

233. 11 aliquem, some one else (subj. of maluisse).

233. 13 (Sect. 23.) querella, i.e. 'recepti ... sumus,' quoted directly.

233. 15 essetis, sc. recepti. — tradituri fuistis, were you going to surrender? Essentially equiv. to tradidissetis (see § 308, d; G. 597, R.8 a; H. 511, 2).

233. 19 sors: cf. Verr. i, sect. 21, and note (p. 36, l. 5).

233. 20 cujus ... interruit, for whose interest it was.
Oration for Ligarius.

233 21 non... esset probata, as being an act of treachery which Caesar was too noble to approve.
233 25 (Sect. 24.) veniebatis, conative imperfect.
233 26 maxime infestam: King Juba of Numidia was a zealous adherent of Pompey, and Africa was the seat of the last struggle of the Senate against Caesar.
233 27 huic causae, i.e. Caesar’s.
233 28 aliena voluntas, estranged feeling.—conventus: an association of the citizens of a province, possessing certain corporate powers.
234 1 (Sect. 25.) nempe, naturally enough.
234 2 in societatem, to take a share in.
234 4 venissetis, you should have come (not apod. but hortatory); venistiis (emphatic), you did come.
234 8 per me, for all me.
234 10 qui (causal) privaverit, in that he deprived you.

Sects. 26-31. Tubero’s fidelity to Pompey is praiseworthy in Caesar’s eyes. He has been received into favor. Why should not Ligarius also be pardoned?

234 13 (Sect. 26.) quamvis... probarem, however much I might approve: probarem is used instead of probem on account of the tense of commemorarem (cont. to fact). That probarem itself is not cont. to fact is shown by ut probo.
234 17 quotus... quisque, how many (see Vocab.).
234 18 partibus, party.
234 19 crudelitate: because the younger Tubero was sick at the time and needed to be put on shore.
234 20 ad eos ipsos, construed with partibus (§ 182, a; G. 211, R.1; H. 636, iv, 4).
234 23 (Sect. 27.) ut... fuissent: § 266, c; G. 608; H. 515, iii.
234 24 nequaquam fuerunt: Varus was of an insignificant family, while the Tuberos were members of the nobility.
234 25 justo, regular (duly conferred).
234 27 ad Caesarem, sc. venit.
234 28 causam, side.
234 32 (Sect. 28.) ejus, i.e. Pompey’s.
235 2 bellis: there is a gap here, which must have contained a thought like,—”Was there in your minds a zealous desire of victory?”
235 5 cum videres, second person of indef. subj. in a general condition (§ 309, a; G. 597, R.6; H. 5086).
235 7 esset, subjunc. of charact.; but for that it would be indic. (erat), by § 308, β; G. 599, R.8; H. 511, N.8
235 8 vicissæs, integral part (for fut. perf. viceria).
235 13 (Sect. 29.) in illa causa, i.e. in upholding the side of Pompey.
235 17 ad unam summam, to one main point.
235 19 equidem emphasizes multas.
235 20 (Sect. 30.) tecum, in company with you. Cæsar was hardly less distinguished as an orator than as a general and statesman.—dum ... tenuit: for tense, see § 276, e, and N.; G. 569, N.1; H. 467, 4, N.—ratio ... honorum tuorum, the course of ambition; lit. the consideration of your (series of) offices. The regular course of a Roman's ambition led him through the cursus honorum, i.e. from the quaestership to the consulship. One of the chief means of advancing his political interests in this career was to act as advocate (patronus) in the Forum.—in foro: the Forum was the seat of the administration of justice.
235 22 posthac, sc. fecerit.
235 24 dic and quaere in effect form a protasis of which taceo is the apodosis,—if you say, etc., I am silent (§ 310, b; G. 593, 4; H. 507, 1).
235 25 quibus in praesidiis, in which army.—ne haec quidem, i.e. the following.
235 26 valerent, might prevail (if I used them).
235 27 bello oppressus, overtaken by the war.
235 28 in eo ipso, i.e. in his conduct in the war to which he was forced.
235 30 temere, thoughtlessly.
235 31 ignoscatur, impersonal.—impetravit, sc. veniam.
235 32 adroganter, sc. oro.—idem ... qui, as you have, etc. (lit. the same one who have).

236. 1 (Sect. 31.) mihi, etc., i.e. I have been not only spared myself but am allowed to appear for another.

236 3 studiis, zealous efforts. The thought is that Cæsar is accustomed to decide such cases not with reference to any pleading or any wish to gratify his own friends, but rather with reference to the character of the petitioners and their relation to the defendant.

236 6 causas, the cause.

236 7 voltus: the tears and lamentations by which it was customary to seek acquittal (see peroration of Defence of Milo).—quam tuus necessarius, how closely connected with you.

236 8 quam illius, opposed to tuus.

236 10 fruuntur, concedas: the indic. refers to individual cases; the subjunct. characterizes Cæsar himself, but the difference is slight.

236 13 justissimum, best founded.

Sects. 32–36. Many friends desire the pardon of Ligarius. His brothers, who plead for him, have always been friendly to Cæsar.
Oration for Ligarius.

236 15 (Sect. 32.) tu: not expressed for emphasis but merely to carry the concessive quidem.

236 17 Sabinos: Ligarius was of Sabine origin, and many of his Sabine friends were present on this occasion.

236 18 florem, etc.: the Sabine territory among the mountains was still the home of a hardy and virtuous population.

236 19 nosti: during the First Civil War, Cæsar had found shelter from Sulla among these kindly mountaineers.

236 21 squalorem: it was the custom of the Romans to express their sympathy for one in danger by going into mourning, that is, by wearing ragged and mean apparel. When Cicero was threatened with exile, some 20,000 of his friends are said to have appeared in this guise.

236 25 (Sect. 33.) quodvis, any whatever (emphatic).

236 28 vox, the expression which follows.

236 29 vicit, i.e. it was this sentiment of Cæsar, as opposed to the bloodthirstiness of the Pompeians, that won him the victory in the Civil War. — nos, i.e. the party of Pompey.

236 30 nisi qui, except those who.

237. 4 veste mutata, in mourning (see note on p. 236, l. 21, above).

237 5 tecum fuerunt, on your side, i.e. as holding aloof from the other side. Being neutrals, they had been threatened by the Pompeians.

237 6 non nulli, some of us.

237 7 tuis suis, to your friends their friends.

237 19 (Sect. 34.) fuerit futurus: see note sect. 23 (p. 233, l. 15).

237 13 conspirantem, harmonious (breathing together); confiatam, identical (fused together).

237 15 quidvis . . . quam ut, that anything would have happened before these brothers, etc.

237 16 ut . . . sequerentur, subst. clause of result (§ 332, b; G. 557, n. 2; H. 502, 2).

237 17 tempestate, by stress of weather.

237 19 tamen, in spite of that.

237 19 (Sect. 35.) ierit, etc. (concessive subj.), suppose he did go.

237 21 hi . . . tui, these entreat you and they are yours. — equidem sets off the implied subj. ego against tu, below. — cum interessem, having been concerned in.

237 22 quaeator urbanus, city treasurer (see Introduction, p. lix), in which capacity he appears to have done a service to Cæsar, who was then in Gaul.

237 28 (Sect. 36.) nihil egit aliud, had no other aim.

237 29 haec, the present condition of things, i.e. T. Ligarius could not
have any interested motive in doing this favor, since he could not foresee how powerful Cæsar was to become.—eum: § 196, a, 2, N.; G. 521, N.⁸; H. 449, 18.
237 31 officio, service (to you).
237 32 tot talibus, many and excellent as they are.
238 2 condonaveris: condonare is to grant something for the sake of some one else.

IV. PERORATIO (§§ 37–38).

Sects. 37–38. Closing appeal to Cæsar to show his customary clemency.
238 3 (Sect. 37.) de homine nobilissimo, i.e. Marcellus.
238 4 in curia, before the Senate (see Introd. to Or. for Marcellus).
—foro: Ligarius had been accused; hence the form of trial in the Forum.
238 10 populare, popular, but in a strictly political sense.
238 14 (Sect. 38.) ut poesis: a subst. clause of result (see note on p. 237, 1. 16), because an effect is implied in habet.
238 16 postulet, § 311, a, N.⁸; G. 459, R.; H. 485.
238 18 tantum, so much only (as often).

With the praise of Cæsar in the Orations for Marcellus and Ligarius compare the celebrated portrait of him in Cicero’s Second Philippic, published shortly after Cæsar’s death. This is interesting as the only extant testimony, publicly spoken at the time, of one who was at once contemporary, rival, and peer:

THE FOURTEENTH PHILIPPIC.

ARGUMENT.

CHAP. 1, 2. To return to the garb of peace while Brutus is not safe would be a mockery. His rescue has been the object from the beginning. — 3–5. Antony and his troops should be held as public enemies: their cruelties at Parma, etc.: the city itself has been allotted among them. Cicero would extend the time of rejoicing, and salute the commanders as imperatores, to which their deeds entitle them. — 6, 7. Absurd charge against Cicero, of aiming at power. The career of honors is open, and the people rate men according to their deserts. — 8. His former counsel, that Antony be declared a public enemy. This is implied in the proposed supplicatio. — 9, 10. Exploits and eulogy of Pansa, Hirtius, and Octavianus. — 11, 12. A supplicatio of fifty days is recommended for the three commanders. Eulogy of the soldiers, the living and the dead. Special tribute to the Martian Legion. — 13. Let us console the relatives of the slain, and pay the promised reward to the families of the dead. — 14. Resolution of thanks and honor.

The Fourteenth Philippic consists of two parts, one argumentative and the other eulogistic. There is no lack of connection, however, for the argument is necessary as a basis for the eulogy. The substance of the speech may be stated in one sentence: "Antony is an enemy to the state (hostis), — hence the victory of the consuls should receive the honors regularly awarded only to successes in foreign wars." The opening passage (sects. 1–5) is, in form, an objection to the proposed vote to lay aside the military garb; but it is in effect an exordium, since it serves to introduce Cicero’s first proposition, — that Antony is a public enemy. This proposition is established in sects. 6–25, and the rest of the oration is a tribute of honor to the generals and their soldiers. The sententia with which the address concludes (sects. 36–38) sums up all that Cicero has said, and takes the place of the usual peroration.

Sects. 13–20 form a digression in which Cicero defends himself from certain attacks on the purity of his intentions. But this digression is closely connected on the one hand with the rejoicings over the victory and on the other with the necessity of declaring Antony a hostis.

Sects. 1–5. If D. Brutus were safe, we might well lay aside the military garb. But until his safety is assured, such rejoicing would be a mockery. The war is not ended until he is relieved from siege.
Notes.

Page 242. Line 1. (Sect. 1.) si, with cognovissem (l. 5), prot. cont. to fact, with censerem (l. 7) as its apod. — ut, correl. with sic (l. 3). — ex litteris, i.e. despatches from the seat of war.

hostium, i.e. Antony's forces.

id quod, namely D. Brutum egressum . . . esse (l. 4).

Brutum: D. Brutus, one of Cæsar's murderers, had been assigned by him to the government of Cisalpine Gaul, and took possession of the province after Cæsar's death. In the summer, Antony procured the passage of a law transferring this province to himself. Brutus, supported by the Senate, refused to give it up, and upon this issue hostilities broke out. Brutus was at this time besieged in Mutina (Modena), and the consuls, Hirtius and Pansa, had moved to raise the siege.

ad saga, etc., as we should say figuratively "to arms." The sagum (Fig. 51) was a simple woollen cloak, fastened over one shoulder with a clasp or buckle (fibula), while the toga had no fastening, but was wound in elaborate folds about the body. It was put on instead of the toga (the garment of peace: see note on p. 125, l. 17) in the city when there was war near home, as a sign that the citizens were called to arms.— issimus, subjunct. of subord. clause in indir. disc. — reedium, etc.: to return to the ordinary garb of peace, the toga, would, under the circumstances, be a sign of rejoicing.

ea res, i.e. the liberation of D. Brutus from siege.

pugnae: the victory of Hirtius and Pansa at Bononia (see Introd., p. 241 of text).

ista sententia, that proposition (one proposed by the Senator P. Servilius, and opposed by Cicero in this oration).

id agamus ut, etc., let us do so with the intention to retain it.

hoc, referring to discedere (l. 18). The point is that it would not be pleasing to the gods for the citizens to assume the garb of rejoicing merely for a day, and then, since their main prayer had not been granted, to return ad saga.

rederimus, sc. ad vestitum.

ne . . . prodatur, i.e. if they change their attire for this one day, it will appear that it was not on account of Brutus that the change was made, for he is not yet safe.

tollite hanc, set aside this motive (a kind of protasis: § 310, b; G. 593, 4; H. 487, 3).
243 3 *conservate, etc., maintain your dignity* (by sustaining Brutus).
243 7 (Sect. 4.) *legati*: this was in January. At the head of the embassy was the distinguished jurist, Ser. Sulpicius Galba, who died on the journey.
243 8 *hosti, i.e. Antony.* — *denuntiarent, order* (with threats).
243 10 *Hirtius,* the consul (see Introd., p. 241 of text). — *imbecillitatem, infirm condition.* Cicero had said of him before: "How feeble and worn he was! But the infirmity of his body did not check the vigor of his soul."
243 12 *Caesar,* i.e. Octavianus.
243 13 *liberasset:* Octavianus had taken an active part in the autumn in thwarting Antony's plans.
243 15 *dolorem aliquem domesticum, some private grief,* i.e. for the death of Julius Caesar, his adoptive father. It should be remembered that D. Brutus was one of the assassins of Caesar.
243 15 (Sect. 5.) *quid ... egit, what object had Pansa?* He had set out for Mutina some weeks after his colleague Hirtius.
243 17 *faciendis, procuring* (i.e. as presiding officer of the Senate).
243 21 *necessitati victus,* implying that the war brought distress in the provision market.
243 22 *quod, i.e. the liberation of Brutus from siege.*
243 24 *et connects rei and evento.*
243 25 *praeripuisse, seized prematurely,* if the news proved true; *contempsisse, scorned,* if it proved false.

Secta. 6–12. Antony should be declared a public enemy. His war against the state. His brother's cruelties at Parma. Honors should be voted to the generals who have defeated the enemies of the nation.
243 27 (Sect. 6.) *significatio vestra, the indication you have given* (i.e. by signs of approval.)
243 29 *propraetore:* Octavianus, upon whom the Senate had specially conferred this rank early in January. He was left in sole command after the death of Hirtius and Pansa. — *si ... ante, as soon as.*
243 30 *pertinent: § 341, d; G. 508, 3; H. 528, 1.*
243 31 *exercituumque:* this term is added, because the legions contained only Romans, while the consular armies had also auxiliaries.
243 32 *duobus, sc. proelius.* The battle was begun by Pansa, who was routed and mortally wounded — although the fatal character of his wound was not yet known at Rome; then the fortune of the day was retrieved by reinforcements led by Hirtius. Octavianus took no part in this engagement, but repulsed an attack upon the camp.
244. 1 hostium, civium: Cicero’s great point in the Philippics is to make out that Antony — like Catiline — is no citizen, but a public enemy. In the argument that follows, he shows that the proposition of a supplicatio (see note, Cat. iii., sect. 15, p. 133, l. 19), which had never been decreed except for a victory over foreign enemies, endorses this view by treating Antony as a hostis. — hostium, summa pietas; nefarium scelus, civium: observe the chiastic order.

244 6 (Sect. 7.) hostem: the proposition seems to have studiously omitted calling Antony’s troops enemies: this Cicero objects to. — vero, forsooth, marks the irony.

244 8 civium: if not hostes they were, of course, cives, whom it would be impious to kill. — improbis (sc. civibus), criminals. — inquit, the mover of the proposition which Cicero is combating is supposed to retort that, though citizens, these are criminals, and that Cicero’s sarcasm therefore misses fire.

244 9 clarissimus vir: P. Servilius Vatia, the proposer of the supplicatio, Caesar’s colleague in his second consulship, B.C. 48. — quae, etc., i.e. these words are appropriate not to soldiers in arms against the state but to civil offenders.

244 15 (Sect. 8.) bellum, etc.: this is Cicero’s statement of the real facts as opposed to his ironical suggestion in the preceding sentence. — infert: used of offensive war. — quattuor consulibus, i.e. besides the consuls, the two consuls elect, Plancus and D. Brutus. — unus, i.e. Antony.

244 18 suis cladibus, the evils he himself threatens.

244 19 Dolabella facinus: Dolabella, Antony’s colleague in the consulship, when on his way to the province of Syria, in February, 43, assaulted Smyrna by treachery, captured the propraetor of Asia, C. Trebonius (one of the conspirators against Caesar), and put him to death with indignities and torture.

244 22 hoc templo, i.e. that of Jupiter Capitolinus, where the Senate was now met (cf. Cat. i., sect. 1, and note).

244 23 Parmesium: Parma had been captured by L. Antonius, and treated in the manner here described.

245. 1 L. Antonius, the youngest brother of Mark Antony (cos. b.c. 41).

245 9 (Sect. 9.) oblita from oblin. — at least among their enemies the Romans.

245 10 crudelitatem: the cruelty of the Carthaginians was proverbial — at least among their enemies the Romans.

245 12 capta, surrepta: observe the antithesis. Violence which was excusable in the case of a city taken by storm, was, Cicero implies, disgraceful in the case of one taken by treachery.
The Fourteenth Philippic.

245 16 (Sect. 10.) hujus urbis: sc. cum esse: urbis limits quid in
the same sense in which coloniarum limits hostis.—explendas, replen-
ishing.

245 17 latrocini, gang of robbers.

245 18 Saxa, L. Decidius: a Celtiberian by birth, originally a land-
surveyor, a creature of Cæsar’s and now of Antony’s. The reference here
is to a law of Antony, passed in the June preceding, for the establish-
ment of colonies of veterans. In peritus . . . decempeda Cicero alludes to
Saxa’s humble origin and also implies that, in laying out confiscated terri-
tory, he habitually appropriated more than the forfeited area.

245 20 rumoribus, i.e. of the success of Antony’s arms.

245 22 larem: the lar familiaris was the protector of the family, and
especially of the hearth.

245 24 a quibus, from whom (not by whom).

245 29 (Sect. 11.) decreverit, has moved.

245 30 omnino numerum, the total number.

246 4 cui, interrogative.

246 5 ut non, etc., without his being called.

246 9 (Sect. 12.) an si quis, etc.: equiv. to or, when, if any one had,
etc., the Senate would have called him imperator, shall we take away, etc.? The Latin expresses the thought by two co-ordinate interrogative sentences,
—appellaret senatus (with its protasis si quis occidisset) and adimemus
(with its modifiers). In English it is more natural to make the first of
these sentences subordinate. Cf. a similar construction in Manil. Law, sect. 58.

246 11 quae increbuit: in the later days of the republic, the title of
imperator and the honor of a triumph were granted on much slighter
grounds than in earlier times.—appellaret, would have styled (imperf.
because of repeated action).

246 13 isti hostes domestici, i.e. the partisans of Antony remaining
in Rome.

246 18 ovantem: evidently some informal demonstration of joy on
the part of the citizens is referred to, in which Cicero, as a well-known
champion of the Senate, was escorted to the Capitol to give thanks to the
gods. Strictly the ovatio was an inferior triumph, sometimes granted by
the Senate in cases when the proportions or circumstances of the victory,
or the rank of the commander, did not warrant the supreme honor of a
triump (see note, Manil. Law, sect. 8, p. 70, l. 17). The general did not
wear the purple embroidered robe, or the laurel crown, but the ordinary
toga praetexta, and a wreath of myrtle. Moreover, he walked, or (in later
times) rode on horseback, instead of riding in a chariot.
Sects. 13-21. Digression: Cicero defends himself against false charges and gives a history of the rumors circulated to his discredit. His tribute to his generous rivals of former days. The people know the purity of his sentiments. He has always opposed Antony.

246 22 (Sect. 13.) meritis, masculine gender.
246 26 tu igitur, sc. gloriariis. — dixerit, potential subjunctive.
246 29 gratiam non referri, that a favor should not be returned.
246 30 impietatis: the stories told charged Cicero with intended treason (see l. 10), which would be impietas against his patria.

246 39 (Sect. 14.) Parilibus: the Parilia or Palilia (April 21) was one of the most ancient Roman festivals, in honor of Pales, a goddess of flocks. This day was regarded as the anniversary of the founding of the city. — qui dies, etc., which occur this very day.

247 1 cum fascibus descensurum, i.e. was coming down to the Forum with the insignia of usurped power, as if to assume the throne. — hoc esse conlatum, that this [intention] was attributed.

247 3 ne quid: § 319, a, n.; G. 553.
247 4 ut: if this word is retained, the expression is subj. of exclam. ($ 332, c; G. 558; H. 486, ii, n.); if omitted, a rhetor. question ($ 268; G. 259; H. 486, ii).

247 5 existerem, etc., should turn out of a sudden another Catiline: imperf., as referring back to the time when his enemies said "descendet." — quibus auspiciis, the whole Roman polity was based on the assumed approval of the gods, secured, in every case, by auspices (auspicia) taken by the proper authority. Only magistrates had the right to take the auspices (see note Cat. iv., sect. 2, p. 142, l. 4). The augur was not in any sense a magistrate, though he had the power of interpreting the auspices. Hence Cicero, though an augur, would be unable to take the first step to any usurpation of power. A technical obstacle like this would not stand long in the way of a modern usurper; but the stress here laid upon it illustrates the degree to which the peculiar formalism of the Roman religion had become worked into the Roman mind, and, further, the power that lay in this formalism to protect the institutions of the state.

247 6 augur, I, an augur (emphatic): i.e. an augur would know his science too well for such an attempt. This was the latest of Cicero's official honors, received ten years before, and he fully appreciated the dignity of the priestly craft.

247 7 cui traderem: as the usurped authority would be illegal in its inception, so it could not be legally transferred to any successor. — quemquamne fuisset: § 274; G. 534; H. 539, iii.

247 10 (Sect. 15.) fama, i.e. of Antony's success at Mutina.
The Fourteenth Philippic.

247 12 illam curiam, i.e. the Pompeian: this was to the north of the Capitoline, and was the scene of Cæsar's death (hence the term infelizc). Fig. 52 shows the famous coin struck in commemoration of the murder of Cæsar. — furiis suis, their own madmen. The MSS. have viribus or juris: Klotz's conjecture partibus is adopted by Halm.

247 15 ad me, as being now the leading man in the state.

247 19 quasi, i.e. on the pretence that.

247 20 tyrannum: to the Romans rex and its Greek synonym tyrannus (τραπατός) meant a usurper or unconstitutional monarch, against whom violence would be a virtue. A dictator, though his power was practically absolute, was not a tyrannus, since his office was held in accordance with the ancient laws of the commonwealth.

247 21 quae is obj. and res is subj. of patefactit.

247 25 (SECT. 16.) jam inde, ever since.

247 27 contionem: see introd. to notes on Manil. Law.

247 30 declaravit, not by a formal vote, of course, but by spontaneous cries.

247 32 optatissimi nunti, etc., i.e. of Pansa's victory at Bononia.

248 3 auxerit, added to my dignity.

248 5 (SECT. 17.) male mecum ageretur (a common Latin idiom), I should fare hard. — parum . . . purgatus, i.e. if I needed any defence against so monstrous a charge.

248 7 jejunio animo et angusto, i.e. mean and small-souled.

248 8 id . . . fecissetem (§ 341, d; G. 628; H. 528, 1): translate, to do as I had always done, [namely to] think, etc.

248 9 campus, etc.: observe this ancient use of a figure still familiar to us.

248 10 Crassus: the great orator, who died B.C. 91 (Introd., p. xxxvii).

248 11 utinam, etc.: Cicero, by this wish, expresses his own sentiments of generous rivalry towards some of his great contemporaries, now dead, and in the same breath characterizes their feeling towards him as in like manner generous and noble. He is thinking of such great citizens as Lucullus, Hortensius, and Catulus.

248 12 cum . . . cederem, when I myself was ready to yield to them.

248 13 principem, the first man in the state. When a Roman had held the consulship, there was no higher political office in his reach, but, as a member of the Senate, he retained a dignified and authoritative posi-
tion in the public counsels. The emulation here referred to by Cicero (contentione principatus, l. 19) was for the first place among such men (hence consularium in l. 14). — hoc vero tempore, i.e. now, in the dearth of strong leading men, like those just referred to.

248 15 quo ... dolore, interrogative.
248 17 sententiam moderari, govern their views.
248 21 cursus, speed.
248 22 tu, though emphatic, does not here refer to a particular person: it merely addresses the whole opposing party as if it were a single individual. — optime sentiam: cf. male sentire (l. 15).
248 23 ad me ... fieri, etc.: best rendered by changing the construction, — all good citizens gathering about me. This refers to such occasions as that of the gratulatio above (p. 246, l. 18).
248 24 nollem, I should regret that (i.e. I should be sorry if that were so): cf. § 267, c; G. 261, R.
248 27 optatius, i.e. than such a course of conduct on the part of the other side.

248 29 (Sect. 19.) haec, i.e. that I am the true champion of the people, and not those demagogues who are jealous of me. — In this section Cicero makes an easy transition back to the subject which he was discussing when he began to digress (at sect. 13), — the necessity of declaring Antony a public enemy and of honoring the generals for defeating him.

249. 1 maxime, sc. de nobis.
249 5 xiii. Kalendas Januarias (Dec. 20), the day when the third and fourth Philippics were spoken, — one in the Senate and one in the Forum, — declaring Antony a public enemy.
249 6 ex Kalendis Januariis, when, in the fifth Philippic, he urged that no negotiations should be had with Antony. The campaign against Antony may be said to have begun Dec. 20 (see preceding note); but no active measures were taken until the new consuls entered upon their office on the first of January.
249 10 meis sententiis, i.e. it was in consequence of Cicero's expressed opinion in the Senate that negotiations with Antony were broken off. It was on the question of sending an embassy (see note, sect. 4, p. 243, l. 7) to him that Cicero delivered the fifth Philippic. The embassy was sent on Jan. 1, but came to nothing, and the Senate then declared war.
249 11 illum, sc. esse.
249 12 ut ego, just as I [thought].
249 13 hunc, etc., [but] to this mere name, etc.
249 14 (Sect. 21.) P. Ventidium: an officer of Antony's army. He
afterwards gained some important successes over the Parthians, B.C. 38.—
† volusenum: the manuscripts here are hopelessly corrupt.

249 18 discussionem, "division" (as in the English house of Commons); see general Introd., p. lvi. — voluissent: the presiding consuls could put a question to vote in the Senate or not at their discretion, since they alone were regarded as having the initiative in deliberations (see general Introd., *ibid*.).

249 19 licuit, i.e. by the consuls (see last note).
249 21 verbi trading: spurious, and to be disregarded in translation.

Sects. 22-25. It is no longer possible to refuse to declare Antony an enemy: this is implied in the honors proposed for the generals.

249 23 (SECT. 22.) sustulerunt, i.e. refused to put that question.
249 27 imprudens, without knowing it.
249 30 (SECT. 23.) This and the following section give examples to prove Cicero’s assertion that a supplicatio had never been decreed for victory in a civil war, that is, for victory over persons who were not hostes.

249 33 bellum Octavianum: see Cat. iii., sect. 24 (p. 137, l. 26) and note.

250. 3 Servili: see note on p. 244, l. 9.
250 4 conlega, i.e. Julius Caesar.
250 6 de Alexandria: for a victory over the Egyptians; de Pharnace, son of Mithridates, King of Pontus (both victories, B.C. 47).
250 12 (SECT. 24.) ob conservationem: see Cat. iii., sect. 15.
250 15 Gabinium: he had claimed a supplicatio, which the Senate steadfastly refused, for some successes against Arab marauders in Syria.

250 18 re, in effect; verbo, in so many words.
250 22 (SECT. 25.) honoris amplissimi, i.e. the consulship.
250 23 alterum, i.e. consul; alterum, i.e. imperator.
250 28 a membris, etc.: Antony would not only cut their throats, but treat their bodies with indignity,—as was, in fact, afterwards done in the case of Cicero.


250 30 (SECT. 26.) With this section the formal eulogy begins. Sect. 25 is a transition from the argumentative part of the oration to the laudatory portion.

250 31 legione Martia: this was one of two legions that had gone over from Antony to the Senate the November previous. The other was the quarta, mentioned below (p. 251, l. 11).

251. 9 alterum, referring to the second alternative (victoria se, etc.), according to the favorite Latin chiastic order.
251 14 (Sect. 27.) beneficia, i.e. grants of money and assignments of land to Julius Caesar's veterans. — servassent, had saved, i.e. had not, like some others, wasted their property and become reprobates (cf. Cat. ii., sect. 20).

251 15 viginti cohortibus, i.e. two legions.

251 18 tribus: in point of fact, Antony had only two legions engaged; but full particulars had not yet reached Rome, and Cicero appears to have thought that a third legion, the Alauda, which he had with him, took part in the fight.

251 19 huic, etc., dep. on imminetis (l. 21).

252 2 (Sect. 28.) aetas: Octavianus was now twenty years old, an age at which no person could regularly hold the imperium.

252 6 ejus nominis, that title (imperator). This, though connected with the imperium, was not conferred with that power, but followed some important success in the field, being given by acclamation of the soldiers.

252 9 castra, i.e. the camp of Hirtius.

Secta. 29–35. Devotion of the soldiers. Special tribute to the Martian Legion.

252 13 (Sect. 29.) decerno, I propose: note that this word often does not mean decree, but is used of a single Senator,—vote or propose.—quinquaginta, an unprecedented number. A ten days' supplicatio had been decreed for Pompey's victories in Africa, and fifteen for Caesar's defeat of the Belgians.

252 16 est, it is due to.—fidei . . . declarare: § 214, d; G. 366, R.²; H. 403.

252 18 bello confecto (§ 255, d; G. 410; H. 431, 1): notice the reference to fut. time.

252 21 conjungi, sc. cum honore imperatorum.

252 22 (Sect. 30.) omnibus, i.e. to all, both living and dead. To the living the full reward is due only on the completion of the war; to the dead, however, it can be paid at once by being given to their heirs (see the end of the decree, sect. 36).

252 24 victoribus, i.e. at the end of the campaign.

252 25 quam . . . securi sunt, i.e. relying on which (the pledge of the Senate) they followed the cause.

252 26 consili sui, their course (i.e. their espousal of the cause of good order).

252 27 quibus, i.e. the living, whose silent presence is a reminder.

252 29 senatus sapientis: the Senate, as composed of the wisest citizens, would best appreciate the importance of encouraging patriotism.

253. 2 (Sect. 31.) occurrunt, suggest themselves.
253 6 placet . . . mihi, my proposition is (an almost technical use of the phrase: see Vocab.).
253 10 Albam, sc. Fucensem: a town among the mountains, in the territory of the Marsi, which the Martian Legion took and held after revolting from Antony.
253 12 desiderat, has lost.
253 13 in ipsa victoria, at the moment of victory.
253 15 (Sect. 32.) vos: here he addresses the Martian Legion.
253 16 idem deus: Mars was not only the special patron god of Rome, but, being the father of Romulus, was regarded as the ancestor of the Roman race (hence urbs, geniisse).
254 18 (Sect. 34.) publice, i.e. by way of public eulogy.
254 24 bustis, burial-mounds. The bustum was properly the heap of ashes left after the body had been consumed with the rogus (Fig. 53); but

the term was also applied to the mound erected on the spot where the body was burned. For an elaborate bustum see the round tomb of Cæcilia Metella in the view of the Appian Way (text, p. 169).

Sects. 36-38. Formal resolution of thanks and honor.
255 6 (Sect. 36.) sententia, i.e. a formal proposition for a decree (analogous to "a motion reduced to writing" in a modern deliberative assembly). In the Roman Senate questions were proposed only by a magistrate; and this was done not in the form of a set motion, as with us, but the whole question was presented (de re referre) for discussion. The result of the deliberation might be several formal propositions for a decree, all, any,
or none of which might be formally put to vote by the presiding officer. If one of these was carried, it would stand as the senatus consultum. (Cf. Introduction, p. lvi, above). — complectar, i.e. my views on the whole question.

255 8 What follows is a somewhat rare example of a regular resolution of the Senate. The stately and formal character of the language is noteworthy. — cum, whereas.

255 15 occidione occiderit: notice the set phrase, not used in ordinary language. Translate, cut to pieces with great slaughter.

255 20 (Sect. 37.) senatum ... judicare, indir. disc. depending on censeo (l. 7); in the decree it would be senatus ... judicat.

255 25 uti ... constitut: in the decree this would depend on some word of commanding (like decernit) in the heading; hence it stands unchanged in Cicero's indirect statement.

255 26 alter ambove: the imperium of the two consuls was absolutely equal, and the power of neither was impaired by the special assignment of any duty to the other. Any such special assignment of functions was only made by mutual consent, and either had a legal right to interfere in the other's province. Of course, however, any such interference was regarded as unwarranted, and, in practice, the two colleagues either took turns in the administration, or agreed upon a division of functions between them.

255 28 pulvinaria: see note on Cat. iii., sect. 23 (p. 137, l. 14). A Supplicatio was one of the few religious rites of the Romans in which the whole people took part. The proper temples were opened and the gods symbolically served with a feast (Fig. 37). The citizens repaired to these temples and paid their individual devotions to the gods in peculiar forms of humiliation not ordinarily observed in the public sacrifices.

255 29 (Sect. 38.) senatum ... soluturum: here the statement returns to the form of the indir. disc., — in the decree, senatus ... solvet.

255 33 cum ... caederent, concessive.

256. 5 locandum ... curent: see note on Cat. iii., sect. 20 (p. 136, l. 8).

256 12 si vivi vicissent, if they had survived their victory.
VOCABULARY.

A., Aulus (wh. see).
    a. d., ante diem (wh. see).
    ä, see ab.
    ab (ā, abs), [reduced case of unc. stem, akin to Gr. ἀπό, Eng. off, of], adv. (only in comp.), and prep. with abl., away from, from (cf. ex, out of, and de, down from, off from). — Of place, with idea of motion, from: reddiens a cena. — With expressions of measure, off, away, at a distance of: procul a nobis; a senatorio gradu longe abesse. — Of time, from, since: a kal. Jan. — Fig., from (with more or less idea of motion): ab hoste defendere; ab auro manus cohibere; urbs ab armis conquiescere; ab eo metuere (as in Eng.); secernere te a bonis; a republica deficiere. — When the idea is slightly different in Eng.: vacuus ab (destitute of); quaero a vobis (I ask you); a scelere abhorriere (be inconsistent with); postulare ab (ask of); a vobis contendere (urge upon); ab isto poenae repetere (see poena). — Esp. with passives and words of similar import, by (cf. accidere a Caesare, at the hands of, showing the origin of this meaning). — Esp. also (prob. as the place whence the impression comes), on the side of, on, at, on the part of: a tergo interclusus (in the rear). — In comp., away, off, apart. — Also with negative force, not, un.

aballēnō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [abalierno], 1. v. a., (put away to another), alienate.

abdīcō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [abdīcō], 1. v. a., (assign away). — With reflex., abdicate: se praetūrā (resign the pratorship).

abdō, -didi, -ditus, -dere, [ab-do (puē)], 3. v. a., put away, remove, hide. — With reflex., conceal one's self, hide, bury one's self (se littūris); sol (hide its face at sunset). — With in and acc. or abl., hide in, withdraw to (take refuge among), withdraw and hide away. — abdītus, -a, -um, p.p., hidden, remote, secluded.

abdūcō, -duxi, -ductus, -ducere, [ab-duco], 3. v. a., lead away, draw away, take away, lead off, carry away (of persons or things which move of themselves).

abeō, -iī, -ātūrus, ire, [abeo], irr. v. n., go away, go off, retire, go (out of sight or away): abiit (he is gone, without regard to cause or manner). — Fig., pass, go by: abiit ille annus (passed away).

aberrō, -āvī, -ātūrus, -āre, [aberrō], 1. v. n., (wander away or off), go astray, wander away. — Fig., go astray, deviate from: studia aberrantia a communi utilitate (at variance with, not in harmony with).

abhorreō, -ui, no p.p., ēre, [abhorreo], 2. v. n., shrink from. — Less exactly and fig., be at variance with,
be inconsistent with, be averse from, be indisposed to: a tuo scleret; a meis moribus; a musarum honore; anima a causa (be estranged from).

abiciē, -iēci, -iectus, -icere, [abjacio], 3. v. a., throw away, throw down, throw away (from one’s own) self.
— Lit., cadaver in publicum (cast forth). — Esp. at one’s feet as a suppliant, prostrate, throw one’s self.
— Fig., cast aside: humanitatem.
— abjectus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., downcast, overwhelmed, abject, broken, worthless, fallen.

ablēs, -ietis (-jetis), [?], F., fir or spruce (tree or wood), (prob. including all short-leaved conifere).

abjectus, see abiciē.

abjectio, see better spelling abiciō.

abjudicē, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [abjudico], 1. v. a., adjudge away, take away (by legal decision).

abjungō, -junxi, -junctus, -junge, [ab-jungō], 3. v. a., disjoin, detach.

abnūs, -nuī, -nūtus, -nītūrus, -nuer, [ab-nuo], 3. v. a. and n., (refuse by a nod). — Less exactly, refuse, decline.

abripīō, -ripui, -reptus, -ripere, [ab-rapio], 3. v. a., carry off (with violence), drag away, drag off.

abrogō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ab-rogō, in its political sense], 1. v. a., pass a vote to annul, or take away: collegae magistratum (deprive of).

abruptō, -rūpī, -ruptus, -rumpere, [ab-rumpo], 3. v. a., break off.
— With reflex., break away, withdraw (with violence).

abs, see ab.

abscidō, -cidi, -cisus, -cidere, [abs-caedo], 3. v. a., cut off, lop off, tear off, tear away.

abscendō, -didi, -ditus, -dere, [abs-condo], 3. v. a., hide away.
— abscenditus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., hidden, obscure, far to seek.

absēns, see absum.

absimilis, -e, [ab-similis], adj., unlike.

absistō, -stiti, no p.p., -sistere, [ab-sisto], 3. v. n., stand away, withdraw. — Fig., leave off, keep aloof.

absolutō, -onis, [ab-solutio, cf. absolvo], F., (a setting free), an acquittal. — Also, a completion.

absolvō, -vi, -utos, -vere, [absolvo], 3. v. a., (loosen), acquit. — Also, complete, perfect.

abstergeō, -tersi, -tersus, -tergere, [abs-tergeo], 2. v. a., wipe off, wipe away: fletum.

abstinentia, -ae, [abstinent + ia], F., self-restraint (abstaining from gratifying one’s passions): insoncetia et abstinentia.

abstineō, -tinui, -tensus, -tinere, [abs-teneo], 2. v. a. and n., hold off: manus animosque (keep, withhold).

abstrahō, -traxi, -tractus, -trahere, [abs-traho], 3. v. a., drag off, drag away. — Fig., draw away.

absūm, -fūi (-āvī), -futūrus, -esse, [ab-sum], irr. v. n., be away, be absent, be off (at a distance). — Fig.: tantum abeas a perfectione: flagitium a corpore (not be found on); haec a meo sensu (be unperceived by). — Esp. impersonally, be so far from, etc.: tantum abeas ut videas (so far am I from seeming). — absēns, -ntis, p. as adj., in one’s absence.

abundantia, -ae, [abundant + ia], F., abundance.

abundō, -āvi, -ātūrus, -āre, [abundō-], 1. v. n., overflow. — Fig., abound. — Transf. (of the place, etc., containing the thing), be strong in, be rich in, abound in.
Vocabulary.

абутор, -усус, -ути, [абутор], 3. v. dep., misuse, abuse, take advantage of (by misuse).

ae, shorter form for atque (wh. see).

accēdō, -cēssī, -cēssūrus, -cēdere, [ad-cendo], 3. v. n., move towards, draw near, approach, come up, come near, come (to), advance to, advance.

— Fig., come to: huic causae (take up); litterarum lumen (shine upon).

— Esp., be added, where often an explanatory word is necessary in Eng.: illud nobis (we shall have also this advantage); so with quod (there is also the fact that, there is also the reason that, or simply, moreover, then again).

accelerō (ad-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-celerō], 1. v. a. and n., hasten (towards something).

accēssus, -ūs, [ad-cessus, cf. accedo], m., an approach.

accelidō, -cidi, no p.p., -cidere, [ad-cado], 3. v. n., fall upon, fall: tela gravis (strike). — Fig., happen, occur, present itself, turn out, arise. — Often euphemistically for death, defeat, etc.: si quid ipsi (of conviction).

accelidō, -cidi, -cisus, -cidere, [ad-cado], 3. v. a., cut into, partly cut.

accelipō, -cēpi, -ceptus, -cipere, [ad-capio], 3. v. a., take, receive: bellum (take up). — Less exactly, receive, suffer, meet with, experience: injurias; dolorem. — Fig., accept, learn, hear, get, take.

Acclus (Attius), -i, [?], m., a Roman family name. — Esp., L. Accius, a tragic poet, born B.C. 170.

accommodō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ac-commodō, or ad-commodo-], 1. v. a., fit on, fit, put on, adjust. — Fig., adapt, suit, conform, accommodate (testis ad crimen). — accommodate, -a, -um, p.p., fitted, adapted, well-suited.

accubō, -āre, [ad-cubo], 1. v. n., lie at, lie near. — Esp., recline (at table).

accurātē [old abl. of accuratus], adv., with care, carefully.

accusātōs, -onis, [accusa- + tio], F., an accusation, a prosecution, an arraignment (speech of prosecutor).

accūsātor, -tōris, [accusa- + tor], m., a prosecutor, an accuser, a conductor of a prosecution.

accūsusō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad- + causo (cf. causor)], i. v. a., accuse, blame, find fault with. — Esp., conduct a prosecution against, prosecute, accuse, arraign, be prosecutor.

acerbē [old abl. of acerbus], adv., bitterly. — Fig. (of the mind), with bitterness, severely: ferre (suffer severely from, etc.).

acerbītās, -tāsis, [acerbē + tās], F., bitterness. — Fig., harshness, severity, bitter feeling. — Concrete in plur. (with change of point of view in Eng.), sufferings.

acerbus, -a, -um, [acer (treated as stem) + bus (cf. superbus)], adj., bitter (to the taste). — Fig. (to the mind), bitter, hard to bear, cruel, harsh: res; supplicium. — Transf. to the feeling subject, bitter, violent: adversarius; animus; imploratio.

äcerrimē (äcerrumē), superl. of äcriter.
Vocabulary.

acervus, -i, [acer (as stem) + vus (cf. torvus)], m., (pointed?), a heap, a pile.

Achāicus, -a, -um, [Gr. 'Ǎxai̇kos], adj., of Achaia, Achaean, — Grecian.

Achāius (Achājus), -a, -um, [Gr. 'Ǎxai̇dor], adj. Achaean. — Fem. as subst., Achaia, a province of Greece. — Later, Greece, as a Roman province.

Achillēs, -is, (-ei, -ei, -i), [Gr. 'Ǎxii̇ni], m., Achilles, the hero of the Trojan war.

Achradina; -ae, [Gr. 'Ǎxraidina], f., a part of the city of Syracuse.

acliēs, -ei, [√ac + ias (cf. series)], f., point, sharp edge, edge, sharpness of the edge, keen glance, glare: auctoritatis (edge, fig.). — Esp., line, battle line, array, army (as in battle array, cf. agmen), rank (of an army in several ranks): in acie caderes (in battle array); Pharsalica (battle).

Acliius, -i, [unc. stem + ius, prop. adj.], m., a Roman gentle name. — Esp. M'. Acilius Glabrio, who, as tribune of the people, carried a severe law against official extortion. — Hence, as adj., Acilian (lex).

acquélescō, -ēvi, no p.p., -ēscere, [ad-quiesco], 3. v. n., acquiesce. — acquirō, see adquirō.

acriter, [acro + ter (prob. neut. of -terus reduced)], adv., sharply. — Fig., actively, sharply, violently, with spirit.

acroāma, -atis, [Gr. ákroāma], N., an entertainment (musical or dramatical).

actīō, -ōnis, [as if √ag + tio, prob. √acti + o], f., a doing (including all the performances expressed by ago). — Esp., political action, official conduct: Lentuli consulis. — Also, a civil action, a prosecution: perduellionis. — Also, a pleading (of a case), a hearing (changing the point of view).

àctor, -tōris, [√ag + tor], m., a doer (cf. actio). — Esp., a pleader (of a case, on the side of the plaintiff), a prosecutor, an advocate (of the plaintiff), an attorney: àctor hic defensorque causae meae.

àctum, -i, [n. p.p. of ago], N., a proceeding (official), an act.

àctus, -tūs, [√ag + tus], m., a driving, a doing. — Esp., an act (of a play).

acuō, -ui, -ūtus, -ure, [acu- (stem of acus)], 3. v. a., sharpen. — Fig., irritate, excite, spur on. — acūtus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., sharpened, sharp, acute.

acus, -ūs, [√ac + us], f., a needle.

ad [?], adv. (only in comp.), and prep. with acc. With idea of motion, to, towards, against. — Where the idea of motion is more or less obliterated, to, towards, for, at, on, against, in, in regard to. — Of time, till, at, or on: ad vesperam; quam ad diem (up to, as a limit). — Esp., of place, at (not exactly in not on), around, near: ad Achillis tumulum (by); ad rhedom (around); ad curiam; quam ad summam (at the summit of which, city); ad inferos (in the city below); ad urbem (near the city, of a commander with the imperium, who could not enter the walls); ad populum (before the people, of official action); ad senatorem illum (at the house of, etc.). — Also fig., to, towards, for: fatale ad pereiciem (fated for); ad qustem; ad judicandum severus (in); momentum ad suspicionem (cause for, etc.); ad laudem contendere (strive
Vocabulary.

for).—Esp. with gerund to denote purpose or tendency, to: addax ad conandum (in).—Also, in respect to, in accordance with, at: praeclarus ad aspectum (in appearance); ad severitatem lenius (in respect to); ad libidinem (at); ad nutum.—In comp. as adv., to, in, by, towards.

a. d., see ante.

adaequō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-aequo]. 1. v. a., make equal to: sum virtute fortunam (match).—More commonly neuter, become equal to, equal.

adamō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-amō], 1. v. a., fall in love with, take a fancy to, covet.

adaugeō, -auxi, -auctus, -augēre, [ad-augēo]. 2. v. a., add to, increase.

ade-, see acc.

addicō, -dixi, -dixus, -dicere, [addico]. 3. v. a., adjudge, assign (by legal decision).—addictus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj. and subst., assigned (to one in satisfaction of a debt), bound, given over to, devoted.

addictō, -ōnis, [addictio, cf. addicicō], f., an adjudging, an assignment (by legal decision).

addō, -didi, -ditus, -dere, [ad-do, put and give]. 3. v. a., give to.—Also, put to, add.

adducō, -duxi, -ducus, -ducere, [ad-duco]. 3. v. a., lead to, draw to, bring in (of persons), bring, draw in (towards one), drive, force: in eas oras exercitum; in judicium; in invidiam (bring, expose); in oblivionem (consign); in spem (raise); pretio adducta civitas; amore ad ducti (fascinated).—Fig., induce, persuade, drive, lead.

1. adeō, -iī (-īvi), -itūrus, -īre, [ad-eō], irr. v. a. and n., go to, visit, get at, come to, come up, go to (a place), get in (to a place), advance (somewhere), attack, approach (speak with): with or without ad (visit).—Fig., encounter, incur, go into, take: periculum; ad rem publicam (take part in); hereditas (take).

2. adeo [ad-eō], adv., to that point.—Less exactly, to that degree, so much, so; usque adeo (to that degree).—Weakened, in fact, at all, exactly. —Esp. atque adeo, and in fact, and even, or rather.

adeps, -ipis, [-?], comm., fat.—Plur., corpulence (of men).

adfabrē [aff-], [old abl. of adfaber], adv., skilfully.

adfectō [aff-], -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-facto, cf. adficicō], 1. v. a., (make for, cf. proficiscor), aim at, pursue: iter (run a course).

adferō [aff-], -tuli, -latus, -ferre, [ad-fero], irr. v. a., bring to, bring.—Fig., cause, produce, bring forth, bring forward, allege, report, announce, bring about: moram; facultatis tantum (produce); lucem (cause to shine, bring); vim (apply, use); salutem; rei publicae motum; medicinam (apply); vim (offer); manus (lay upon).

adficicō [aff-], -feci, -fectus, -ficere, [ad-facio]. 3. v. a., do to, affect: quonam modo vos (treat).—With acc. and abl., affect with, inflict upon, produce in, cause to, visit with, fill with: praemiis (confer upon, honor with); populum laetitia (fill with).—In passive, suffer, receive, be in (a condition), be afflicted by, suffer from: calamitate; honore (receive); dolore (suffer); beneficiis (receive); turpitudine (incur); supplicio (be visited with); aetate adfectus.
Vocabulary.

(vorm); vitius affectus (possessed by).

adfigō, -fixi, -fixus, -figere, [adfigo], 3. v. a., fasten to, crucify.

adflingō, -flinxi, -fluctus, -flingere, [adflingo], 3. v. a., make up in addition, invent more, counterfeit besides.

adfinis, -e, [ad-finis], adj., bordering on.— Fig., akin to (by marriage).— Also, implicated in (anything): culpae.— As subst., kinsman (by marriage).

adfirmō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [adfirmo], 1. v. a., confirm, strengthen, corroborate.— Hence, declare, assert.

addictō (affic.), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-ficto, cf. adfigō], 1. v. a., dash against, dash upon, dash to the ground.— Hence, overthrow, overwhelm, wreck.— Fig., afflict (with disease), prostrate.

adfligō (affig.), -fixi, -fluctus, -figere, [adfigo], 3. v. a., dash upon.— Hence, overthrow, wreck, overturn: equestrem ordinem (ruin); consolare nomen; causam susceptible; Catilinam.— adfluctus, -a, -um as adj., cast down, broken, disheartened, laid prostrate, ruined (fortuna), overwhelmed.

adfluō (afflu.), -fluxi, no p.p., -fluere, [ad-fluo], 3. v. n., flow to.— Hence, with change of relation, flow (with anything), abound in.— adfluēns, p. as adj., abounding in, full of, replete with: urbs studiis, unguentis (Gabinius).

adgregō (agg.), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-tgrego], 1. v. a., unite together, assemble, gather together.

adhaerēscō, -ere, [ad-haeresco, cf. adhaereo], 3. v. n., adhere to, cling to.

adhībeō, -ui,-itus, -ēre, [adhabeo], 2. v. a., have in.— Hence, call in, admit, bring with (one).— Fig., employ, use: vim (offer, use, employ); studium atque aures (afford, lend, furnish); orationem.

adīhuc [ad-huc], adv., hihierto (of place).— Of time, up to this time, till now, to this day, thus far, hitherto, so far.

adimō,-ēmi,-emptus, -imere, [ademo, take], 3. v. a., take away (the action regarded as done to somebody), take from, deprive of, rob of, remove from (a person).

adipiscor, -eptus, -ipisci, [adapiscor], 3. v. dep., obtain, secure, attain: gloriām (win, gain).

aditus, -ūs, [ad-itus, cf. adeo (1)], m., approach, arrival, coming, coming forward, access.—Concretely, an avenue (of approach), access (excuse for approaching), means of approach, means of access, way of approach (in military sense), entrance: laudis (road to glory); facile aditus ad eum privatorum (access); omnium aditus tenebat.

adjūmentum, -i, [ad-tjumentum, cf. adjuvo], n., aid, assistance: adjumento esse (be of assistance).— Concretely, an aid, a means (of assistance).

adjungō, -junxi, -junctus, -jungere, [ad-jungo], 3. v. a., join to, unite to, attach, unite with, add: divinitus adjuncta fortuna (with the addition of fortune from above).

adjūtor, -tōris, [ad-tjutor, cf. adjuvo], m., helper, assistant, abettor.

adjūtrix, -icus, [ad-tjutrix, cf. adjuvo], f., a helper (female, or conceived as such in gender), an assistant, an abettor, accomplice.

adjuvō, -jūvi, -jūtus, -juvāre, [ad-
Vocabulary.

juvo], i. v. a., assist, help, help on, aid, be of advantage, be an assistance to, give assistance: causam (support).

adlēgō (all-), -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [ad-lego], i. v. a., commission (for some purpose), despatch, send (as agents).

adlēcīō (all-), ĭēxī, -lectus, -licere, [ad-lacio], 3. v. a., entice, allure, draw, persuade: ad misericordiam.

adlīnō (all-), ĭēvī, -litus, -linere, [ad-lino], 3. v. a., besmear, smear on.

adluō (all-), -ūi, no p.p., -luere, [ad-luo], 3. v. a., wash (as of the sea, etc.).

administer, -trī, [ad-minister], m., a servant, an assistant, an agent, a tool (of persons): scelerum. 

administra, -ae, [ad-ministra], f., a servant (female), an assistant, a handmaid: virtutis. 

administrō, āvī, ātus, āre, [ad-mistrō-], i. v. a. and n., serve. — Also, manage, administer, carry on, conduct: bellum, rem publicam.

admīrābils, -e, [ad-mirābilis, cf. admiror], adj., admirable, marvellous, astonishing.

admīrātīō, -ōnis, [ad-miratio, cf. admiror], f., admiration, wonder, surprise, astonishment: ipsius adventus admiratioque (his arrival and the marvel at the man himself).

admīror, -ātus, ārī, [ad-miror], i. v. dep., be surprised, wonder at, admire. — admirandus, -a, -um, as adj., surprising. — admirātus, -a, -um, p.p. in pres. sense, being surprised.

admittō, -mīsī, -missus, -mittere, [ad-mitto], 3. v. a., let go to, admit, let go: in Tusculanum; ad consilium admittitur casus.— Fig., allow (cf. com- and permitto): in se facinus (commit a crime); dedecus (permit to be incurred). — Also, without in se, commit.

admodum [ad modum], adv., to a degree. — Hence, very, very much, greatly, exceedingly, so (very) much.

admonēt, -ūi, -itus, -ēre, [ad-moneo], 2. v. a., warn, urge, remind.

admonitus, -tūs, [ad-monitus, cf. admoneo], m., a reminder, a warning, a suggestion.

admoveō, -mōvī, -mōtus, -moveō, [ad-moveo], 2. v. a., move to, approach.— Less exactly, apply: ignes ceœroque cruciatus.

admurmurātīō, -ōnis, [ad-murmuratio], f., a murmur (at something), murmurs of intelligence (or approval or displeasure).

adnumerō (ann-), -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [ad-numero], i. v. a., count out to.

adnuō (ann-), -nui, no perf. p., -nuere, [ad-nuo], 3. v. n., nod to, nod assent. — Less exactly, assent.

adolēscēns, see adulescens.

adolēscēntia, see adulescentia.

adolēscō, olēvī, olētus, -olescere, [ad-olesco], 3. v. n., grow up (to maturity), mature. — adultus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., grown up, mature. — Fig., full grown, full developed.— See also adulescens.

adorior, -ortus, -orīrī, [ad-iorior], 4. v. dep., (rise up against), attack, assail.

adornō, āvī, -ātus, -āre, [adorno], i. v. a., adorn, furnish, provide, fit out: maria classibus; hunc ad pericientium (furnish with material, etc.).

adparātus (app-), -tūs, [ad-pa-
Vocabulary.

ratus, cf. adparo], m., preparation.
— Concretely, preparations, equipment, furnishings.

adparērō (app-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-paro], 2. v. n., appear (see pareo).

adparō (app-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-paro], i. v. a., (get for some purpose?), prepare, arrange, make preparations for (with a conception of the object from Eng.): bellum; iter. — adparātus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., prepared (with effort), splendid, magnificent, elaborate.

adpelō (app-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [adpelē- (ad-pellō, akin to pellō)], i. v. a., accost, address, call to, appeal to, call upon: te nunc appelio. — Also, call, name: quae appellatur Insula; sanctos poētas.

adpendō (app-), -pendi, -pensus, -pendere, [ad-pendo], 3. v. a., weigh out to.

adpetō (app-), -āvi, -ātus, -ere, [adpetō], 3. v. a. and n., seek to gain, desire, aim at: plus ornatus; regnum; inimicitias (voluntarily incur); vita fero appetita (attempted). — adpetēnus, -entis, p. as adj., desirous, eager for, covetous: gloriae.

adpōnō (app-), -posui, -positus, -pōnere, [ad-pono], 3. v. a., place near, put to, set. — apposītus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., suited, fitted.

adportō (app-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-porto], i. v. a., bring in, bring (to some place).

adprobō (app-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-probo], 1. v. a., approve of, agree with (an opinion or action).

adprommittō (app-), -misi, -missus, -mittere, [ad-promitto], 3. v. a. and n., promise in addition, promise as surety.

adpropērō (app-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-propēro], i. v. a. and n., hasten towards, hasten in, hurry up, hasten (to something).

adpropinquō (app-), -āvi, no p.p., -āre, [ad-propinquo], i. v. n., approach, come nearer, come near, be at hand.

adquirō (aeq-), -quisivi, -quisitus, -quirere, [ad-quaero], 3. v. a. and n., (get in addition), acquire, gain: adquirere ad fīdem (gain in credit).

adriplō (arr-), -ripui, -reptus, -ripere, [ad-rapio], 3. v. a., snatch up, seize, catch.

adroganter (arr-), [adrogant- (stem of p. of adrogō) + ter], adv., with presumption, presumingly, with insolence.

adrogō (arr-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-rogo], i. v. a., (ask in addition), claim, demand. — adrogāns, -antis, p. as adj., arrogant, presuming.

adscendō (asc-), -scendi, -scensus, -scendere, [ad-scendo], 3. v. a. and n., climb up, climb, ascend, mount, rise: ad caelum.

adscensus (asc-), -ūs, [ad-ascensus, cf. ascendo], m., a climbing up, an ascent, a going up. — Concretely, a way up, a means of ascent.

adsciscō (asc-), -scivi, -scitus, -sciscere, [ad-scisco], 3. v. a., attack (by formal decree), adopt. — Less exactly, attack to (one's self), unite with (one's self).

adscribō (asc-), -scripsi, -scripsus, -scribere, [ad-scribo], 3. v. a., write down (somewhere) enroll, assign (by enrolment): civitātibus (enroll as citizens of).

adsēnsitō (ass-), -onis, [ad-sensaio, cf. adsentior], v., assent. — Concretely, an expression of assent.

adsentiō, -sēnsi, -sensus, -sentire, also deponent. — adsentior (ass-)
present, be at hand, be there (here), appear, attend (at a place) : propter (be near by) ; animis (be attentive). — Esp., be by to assist, assist, defend.
— Also, be close by, impend.
ad tendō, see attendō.
ad tineō, see attineō.
ad tīngō, see attingō.
ad tribuō, see attribuō.
ad ul escēns, -entis, [p. of adolescere], adj., young. — As noun, a youth, young man. — With proper names, the younger ( Jr., to distinguish one from his father).
ad ul escentia, -ae, [adolescent- + ius], f., youth.
ad ul escentulus, -i, [adolescent- (as if adolescent- ) + ius], m., (often as adj.), a mere boy, very young.
ad ul ter, eri, [ad-]ilter, cf. ultor, ultra, one who roams abroad ?], m., an adulterer, a paramour.
ad ul terium, -i, [adulter + ius], n., adultery.
ad ven a, -ae, [ad-vena (√ ven + a)], m., a chance comer (as opposed to a native), a stranger, a visitor.
ad ven ī, -ēnī, ventūrūs, venīre, [ad-venio], 4. v. n., come to, come, arrive: Verri advenienti (on his arrival).
ad vent icius, -a, -um, [adventi cō (adventu- or ō + ius) + ius], adj., coming by chance (cf. advena), foreign, external, additional (to one's own resources).
ad ven tus, -ōs, [ad-ventus (cf. advento and eventus)], m., a coming, an arrival, an advent.
adversārius, -a, -um, [adversō- (reduced) + arius, cf. onerārius], adj., (turned towards), opposed. — As noun, an opponent, an adversary.
adversīō, -onis, [ad-+versīō, cf. adverto], F., a turning: animi (occupation, employment).—See animadversio.

adversus, prep., see adverto.
adverto, -verti, -versus, -vertere, [ad-verto], 3. v. a., turn towards: animum (turn the attention, notice, see animadverto), turn against, turn (to anything).—adversus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., in front, opposed, opposite, in opposition, adverse: proelium (unsuccessful): res adversae (adversity, want of success).—adversus, -a, -um, p.p. as subst., in front, opposed, in opposition, adverse:

advesperascit, -ere, [ad-vesperascit], 3. v. imper., grow dark, approach evening.
ad vocō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [advocō], i. v. a., call (to one), summon.—ad vocātus, -i, p.p. as subst., a witness (called in to some transaction as witness and adviser), a supporter, a counsel (assisting one in a suit but not a pleader, cf. patronus).

advolō, -āvi, -āturus, -āre, [advolo], i. v. n., fly to, fly at. —Also, fig., fly, rush.
aedēs, -is, [√IDH (cf. aestas) + es (cf. honos) and -is (cf. orbis)], F., (a fireplace?), a temple (a regular edifice, cf. templum, a consecrated spot, and fanum, a shrine, generally ancient).—Also (only in plur.), a house, a dwelling.
aedificātīō, -onis, [aedificā+tio], F., building: portus in aedificatio: aspectuque urbis inclusi (the site).
aedificium, -i, [tædific- (cf. artifex)+ium], N., a building.
aedificō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [tædific- (cf. artifex)], i. v. a., build (of houses), erect, construct.—Less exactly, of ships.
aedillus, -is, [ædi- (as stem of aedes) + lia], M., belonging to a temple?, an adile, an officer at Rome. There were two classes of these officers,—the Curule, who had charge of the public games and were important civil magistrates, and the Plebeian, who had the duties of police commissioners.
aedilitās, -tātis, [aedile + tas], F., adileship (the office of aedile).
Aegaeus, -a, -um, [Aēgæos], adj., Αἰγαῖος (of the Αἰγαῖan Sea): mare (the Αἰγαῖan).
aeger, -grae, -grum, [unc. root (?√r, shake) + rus], adj., sick, disabled.—Also, fig., suffering, afflicted, enfeebled.
aegerrimē, superl. of aegre.
aegrē [abl. of aeger], adv., feebly. —Hence, with difficulty, hardly, scarcely, unwillingly (suffer from doing something).
Aegyptus, -i, [Αἰγύπτοι], F., Egypt.
Aelius, -i, [ʔ], M., a Roman gentile name (strictly an adj.).—Esp., Q. Aelius, cons. B.C. 148. —Plur., the Aelii (members of the gens).
Aelius, -a, -um, [properly same word as last], adj., Aelian (belonging to the Aelian gens).—Esp., Aelian (belonging to Q. Aelius): lex (a law regulating the auspices of the comitia).
Aemilius, -i, [ʔ, aemulō-(reduced) + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. —Esp., Marcus Aemilius Scaurus, cons. B.C. 115.
aemulus, -a, -um, [ʔ, cf. sequus?], adj., envious, rivalling, emulous.—Masc. and fem. as subst., a rival.
aequābiliter, [aequābili + ter], adv., uniformly, without distinction.
aequālis, -e, [aequō + alis], adj., equal, uniform.
aequālitàs, -tāsis, f., equality.
aequālīter [aequāli + ter (cf. acriptor)], adv., equally, uniformly, equally, on an equality.
aequē, [old abl. of aequus], adv., equally, evenly, in the same way, as much, just (as).
aequitās, -tātis, [aequō + tas], F., evenness. — Hence (cf. aequus), fairness, justice. — Esp., aequitas animi (evenness of mind, contentment, resignation, equanimity).
aequus, -e, -um, [?], perh. akin to unus (toenos)], adj., even, level, equal. — Hence, fair, just, equitable, right: civitas aequissimo jure (on a perfect equality as to rights). — Esp., aequus animus (equanimity, contentment, resignation); aequo animo (with composure, with verb, be resigned to, be satisfied to, be content to); aequus animus est (I am content, resigned); aequo animo paratoque (with resignation and composure); aequo animo esse (be undisturbed).
aerārius, -a, -um, [aer- (as stem of aës) + arius (cf. onerarius)], adj., (having to do with copper). — tribunl (see that word). — N. as subst., the treasury (cf. aës).
aerumna, -ae, [?], F., hardship, trouble, toil, suffering.
aerumnōsus, -a, -um, [aerumna + osus], adj., toilsome, painful, full of suffering, wretched.
aës, aeris, [perh. akin to Eng. iron], N., copper (for the arts, or as money). — Hence, money. — Esp., alienum (debt, another man’s money). — Also, bronze (of which copper is a chief ingredient), a tablet (of bronze, used for perpetuating official documents).

Aesculāpius, -i, [Ἀσκληπιός], M., the god of medicine among the ancients.
aestās, -tātis, [stem akin to aedes + tas, or perh. aestā- (cf. juventa) + tīs (cf. virtus)], F., (heat), summer (the season for military operations).
aestinō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [aestimō- (aestumus, tu in tueor? + mus, cf. aestimum)], I. v. a., value, estimate, assess (of damages, by a process regular in Roman law).
aestus, -tūs, [root of aedes + tās], M., heat (plur. in same sense): aestu fabrique (by the burning heat of fever). — Hence, boiling, tide.
aetās, -tātis, [aëvō- (stem of aëvum) + tas], F., age (of old or young), youth, old age, life: aetatis adfectus (pressed with years); aetas atque robur (youth and strength); aetatem degere (pass one’s life); nervos aetatis (sinews of youth); ab ineunte aetate (from early manhood); aetatis tempus (time of life). — Also, age (time, generation).
aetātula, -ae, [aetat + ula (as if aetato + la)], F., youthful age, early years (as a period of life).
aeternitās, -tātis, [aeternō + tas], F., eternity, never-ending time, everlasting ages.
aeternus, -a, -um, [aëvo- (stem of aëvum) + termus (cf. hesternus)], adj., eternal, lasting, never-ending, everlasting.

Aetōlla, -ae, [Aetolā + ia, F. of -ius], F., a region of Greece north of the Gulf of Corinth, conquered by M. Fulvius Nobilior in B.C. 189.
Vocabulary.

Aetolus, -a, -um, [Ἀετωλός], adj., Aetolian (of Aetolia). — Plur., the Aetolians (the people of the country).
aff', see adf'.

Africanus, -a, -um, [Africa + nus], adj., of Africa, African: bellum (of various wars, especially one fought by Pompey against Domitius, a partisan of Marius, in B.C. 81). — Esp., as surname of various Scipios, Africanus. — So, 1. C. Scipio Africanus the elder, proconsul B.C. 210, the conqueror of Hannibal; and 2. his adopted grandson (son of Semilius Paulius) cons. B.C. 147, the destroyer of Carthage and Numantia.

Africanus, -a, -um, [Afrō (stem of Afer) + nus], adj., of Africa. — Africa, f. as subst., the country of Africa. — Esp. in a limited sense, the Roman province of that name, including the territory of Carthage and the regions to the west.
ěusisse, ėusus, see absum.

Agathocles, -is, [Ἀγαθοκλῆς], M., a tyrant of Syracuse (born B.C. 361) who long waged an active warfare against Carthage.

age, see ago.

ager, Agri, [AGR (drive?) + rus, cf. Gr. ἄγρος, acre, M.], land (cultivated), fields, country (opposed to city), territory (country), cultivated lands, fields (as opposed to woods): fusier agros (of rude men); ubertas agrorum (of the land, of the soil). — Esp., of the possession of a particular city, land, territory, country. A state in ancient times consisted of a fortified city or town (urba, oppidum), the dwelling-place or refuge of all the citizens, and the lands cultivated by them around. Farms in the modern fashion were not common. — Cf. per agros atque oppida civium Romanorum; ager Tauromenitanus; ager Picinus et Gallicus.

agitō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [agitō- (as if stem of p.p. of ago)], 1. v.a., drive, chase. — Hence, rouse, stir up, excite, vex, trouble. — Fig., turn over (in mind), propose, discuss, purpose.

āgnōscō, -nōvi, -nitus, -nōscere, [ad(g)nosco], 3. v.a., recognize (in some relation to one's self, cf. cognosco), recognize as one's own, claim, acknowledge.

agō, ēgi, ēactus, agere, [AGR], 3. v.a. and n., drive (apparently from behind, cf. duco, lead). — With a wide range of meaning, do (esp. of official business, cf. conduct and carry on), act, treat, discuss, plead, manage, conduct, carry on, take part (in any business), deal with, take up, handle, take action. — In many phrases: cum aliquo bene [male] agere (treat one well or ill); secum praecclare agi (that he is lucky); mecum male agitur (I fare hardly); agam cum populo (lay before the people, of magistrates, who had this right); agam in magistratu (take up, deal with); non agam obscure (I will not treat the matter, etc.); sic tecum agam (address, deal with, plead with); ita quidam agebat (represent, urge, argue); agere causam (plead); ad agendum (to plead the case); res agetur (be treated); locus amplissimus ad agendum (for public business); aliquid agere (aim at something, work for something); id actum est (this is what was accomplished, this was the end and aim); quid agis? (what are you doing? what are you about? what are you aiming at?); quid gladius agebat? (what was it doing?); nihil agere (accomplish
nothing, also, be idle, do nothing purposely; magnae res aguntur (great interests are at stake); quid agitur (what is the question?); rea agitur (the question is, also, the case is tried, the cause is heard); de quo nunc agimus (is now in question); si moribus ageret (if he should make it a question of morals); actum est (it is all over with us); de vectigalibus agitur (the revenues are at stake); quid potest agi severius? (how can the case be conducted, etc.); quae tum agerentur (which were then under discussion, going on); negotium meum ago (attend to my own interests); festos dies (celebrate); triumphum (enjoy, celebrate); fundamenta (lay); gratias (render, pay, express, cf. habeo and refero); in crucem (drag, nail); age, age vero (come, come now, see, well).

agrārii, -orum, [agrō-], m. plur., agrarian partisans.

agrestis, -ē, [unc. stem (from agrō-)] + tis (cf. caelestis), adj., of the fields, rustic. — Plur., rustics, farmers. — Hence, barbarous, rude, clownish, boorish.

agrica, -ae, [agrō + cola, cf. incola], m., a farmer.

agriculētā (often as separate words), -ae, [agrō-cultura or agri cultura], F., land tillage, farming.

Ahala, -ae, [?] M., a Roman family name. — Esp. C. Servilius Ahala, who, in B.C. 439, killed Sp. Mælius on account of his popularity and his good will to the lower classes, shown by gifts of grain.

Ahāx, -ācis, [Ahās], M., Ahāx, the name of two heroes of the Trojan war. — Esp., the more famous one, son of Oileus, who contended with Ulysses for the arms of Achilles, and was the subject of many literary and artistic works. — Hence, of a statue of him, as we say "Powers' Eve."

ājō, [?], 3. def. v. n., say, assert: siunt (they say, they tell us).

alacer, -cris, -cre, [?], adj., active, eager, energetic, spirited.

Alba, -ae, [F. of albus, the white town], F., the name of several cities in Italy. — Esp.: 1. Alba Fucensis, a city of the Marsi; 2. Alba Longa, the supposed mother city of Rome.

Albanus, -a, -um, [Alba + nus], adj., of Alba, Alban. — Neut. sing., Albanum, -i, an estate near Alba (in which region many Romans had country-seats), an Alban villa.

alea, -ae, [?], F., a die (for playing). — Also, dice (as a game).

aleātor, -ōris, [alea + tor, cf. viator], M., a dice, a gamester.

Alexander, -dri, ['Alektōnos], M., a common Greek name. — Esp., Alexander the Great, son of Philip of Macedon.

Alexandria (-ēa), -ae, ['Alektōnisia], F., the name of several towns named for Alexander the Great. — Esp., the famous city built by Alexander on the coast of Egypt.

allēnigena, -ae, [alienō-tgena (gen + a, cf. incola)], M., a foreigner, foreign-born.

allēnō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [alienō-], i. v. a., make another’s. — Also, make strange, strange, alienate.

allēnus, -a, -um, [unc. stem akin to allus (prob. imitated from verbs of second conjugation)] + nus (cf. egenus), adj., another’s, of others, others, other people’s: pecuniae; misericordia; in alieno (on another’s land). — Hence, strange, foreign, estranged, unfavorable (cf. suus), foreign to the purpose: tem-
Vocabulary.

pus; ejectus ad alieinos (strangers); iter (out of one’s way). — Superl., as noun, a perfect stranger.

Alliandum [unc. form, cf. quando and aliquis], adv., at some time.
— Emphatically, at last (at some time, though not before).

Alliquanto, see Alliquantus.

Alliquantis, -a, -um, [ali- (reduced stem of allus) -quantus (cf. alliquis)], adj., considerable. — Neut., as noun, a good deal, a considerable part. — Alliquanto (as abl. of measure), by considerable, considerably.

Alliquis (-quä), -qua, -quid (quod), [ali- (reduced stem of allus) -quis], pron. (more forcible than quis; not definite, like quidam; not universal, like quisquam), some, some or other, any. — Emphatic, some (considerable), any (important). — As noun, some one, any one, something, anything. — Also, rarely, almost if not quite equal to quis alius (cf. derivation), some other; abire in alliquas terras, I. Cat. 8, 20.

Alliquo [old dat. of alliquis], adv., somewhere, somewhere (in sense of whither).

Alliquot [ali- (reduced stem of allus) -quot], pron. indecl., several, some (more than one, but not conceived as many), several persons.

Alliquotiens [ali- (reduced stem of allus) -quotiens], adv., several times, a number of times.

Alliter [ali- (reduced stem of allus) + ter (cf. acriter)], adv., otherwise, differently: longe alliter est (the case is far otherwise).

Allunde [ali-unde (cf. alliquis)], adv., from another quarter, from elsewhere, from some other quarter.

Allus, -a, -ud, [unc. root (cf. else) + ius (YA)], adj. pron., another (any one, not all), other, different, else, another (of the second of three or more). — Repeated (either in separate clauses or in same), one... another, one another, one one (thing) ... another another, some... others: alius alia causa illata (alluding different reasons); alius ex alio (from different, etc., one from one, another from another); alius atque (see atque).

Allatus, see adfero.

Allégō, see adlego.

Allíció, see adlicita.

Allinō, see adlinno.

Allobroges, -ogis, [Celtic], M., one of the Allobroges. — Plur., the Allobroges (the tribe of Gauls living in Dauphiny or Savoy, about the upper waters of the Rhone, subdued in B.C. 121 by Fabius Maximus).

Alluō, see adluo.

Alū, alui, alut, alere, [AAL, cf. adolescens], 3. v. a., cause to grow, feed, nurse, support (supply with food), foster, raise (of animals). — Fig., foster, foment, feed, increase: haec et studia adolescensiam (are the food of).

Alpēs, -ium, [AALP (Celtic form of Alph, cf. albus) + iis], F. pl., the Alps, more or less loosely used of the whole mass of mountains between Italy (Cisalpine Gaul), Gaul, and Germany.

Alsiēnsis, -e, [Alsio + ensis], adj., of Alsium. — As subst., a villa near Alsium (a town on the coast of Etruria).

Altāria, -ium, (? altō + aris], N. pl., the temporary structure on the altar for burning the victim (?). — Less exactly, an altar.

Altē [old abl. of Allus], adv., high,
Vocabulary.

deeply, deep: altius aspicere (look higher, look farther).

alter, -era, -erum, [√ALT- (in altus) + ter (for -terus, comparative suffix)], pron. adj., the other (of two), one (of two): alter ambove (one or both).—In plur., the other party.—Repeated (cf. allus), one the other, one another (of two), one...the other.—In plur., one party...the other. — Also, the second, another (the second of three): centesima et altera (hundred and second).—Also (esp. with negatives), another (beside one’s self, where all are conceived as two parties, one’s self and all the rest).

alternus, -a, -um, [alter- (as stem) + nus], adj., alternate, reciprocal, mutual, alternating: versus (every second).

alterutere [alter-uter, cf. alli quis], -tra, -trum, -trius, pron. adj., one of the two, one or the other.

altus, -a, -um, [p.p. of alo as adj.], high.—From another point of view, deep.—Neut. as noun, the sea, the deep: in alto (in deep water, on the sea).

alumnus, -i, [alō- (stem of alō) + nus (cf. Gr. -μενός?), the fostered], M., a foster child, a nursing.

alveolus, -i, [alveō + lus], M., a little basin.—Esp., a dice box, the dice box (as a symbol of gaming).

amans, see amo.

amb- [akin to ambo, ambi], prep. only in comp. about.

ambitiō, -onis, [amb-titio, cf. ambitio], s., (a going round).—Esp., to canvass for office, a canvassing. — Hence, ambition.

ambitus, -tūs, [amb-itus, cf. ambitio], M., (a going round).—Esp., to canvass (cf. ambitio), but only of illegal means of canvassing, bribery (at elections), unlawful canvassing: de ambitu (on a charge of this crime).

ambō, -ae, -o, (-ōrum), [akin to amb-], num. adj., both (together, cf. uterque, both separately).

ambūro, -ūssī, -ūstus, -ūrere [amburo], 3. v. a., burn around, scorch, half burn.

āmēns, -entis, [ab-mēns], adj., (having the mind away), mad, crazy, insane: audacissimus atque amantisimus (of the greatest recklessness and madness).

āmentia, -ae, [ament + ia], F., madness, frenzy, (mad) folly, insanity.

Ameria, -ae, [?], F., an old city of Umbria, about fifty miles up the Tiber from Rome (now Amelia, but only a ruin).

Amerinus, -a, -um, [Ameria (reduced) + nus], adj., of Ameria.—Plur. m., the people of Ameria.

amicītō, -ici (-i), -ictus, -icīre, [amb-icatio], 4. v. a., throw round (of clothing), wrap about.—Also, with object of the person, wrap, throw around, clothe (with outside garments): velis amici non togis (clad, wrapped).

amicītia, -ae, [amicō + tia], F., friendship, friendly relations, alliance (opposed to hospitium, wh. see), personal friendship.

amicus, -a, -um, [unc. stem from √AM (in amo) +eus (cf. pudicus, posticus)], adj., friendly, well-disposed.—As noun, m., a friend, an ally.

āmissus, p.p. of amitto.

Amisus, -i, [?], F., an important commercial city of Pontus, on the Sinus Amisenus, a bay of the Euxine.
Vocabulary.

amitē, -misi, -missus, -mittere, [ab-mitto], 3. v. a., let go (away), let slip, let pass.—Hence, lose (esp. of military losses): classes amissae et perditae (lost, by negligence, and ruined, by misdoing).

amō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ʔ], i. v. a. and n., love; amans (fond).

amoentīsus, -ātis, [amoendō + tas], f., beauty (as of scenery and the like), beautiful scenery, loveliness (only of things pleasant to the eye).

amor, -ōris, [√AM (in amo) + or (for -os)], m., love, affection.—Also, toward things, fondness for, delight in.

ampō [old abl. of amplus], adv., widely, largely.—ampus, compar., farther, more, longer: quid vis amplus (in such cases it may be regarded either as adj. or adv., see amplus).

amplector, -plexus, -pecti, [ampl-pecto], 3. v. dep., (twine around).—Hence, embrace, hold in one’s arms.—Fig., include, contain.—Also, favor, court the favor of.


amplicō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [amplico-], 1. v. a., increase, enlarge, extend, heighten, magnify.

amplitūdō, -inis, [amplo+tudo], f., size, extent, greatness.—Esp., of station or fame, greatness, dignity, position, prominence.

amplos, -a, -um, [ʔ, perh. amb + stem akin to plus, plenus], adj. Of size and extent, lit. and fig., large, wide, great, grand: curia.—Esp., prominent, of consequence, splendid, noble, distinguished, glorious: praemia (lavish, valuable); fortuna; patru amplissimi (most distin-
guished); homo (great); amplum et praeclarum (a great and glorious thing); munus (noble); locus ad agendum (honorable); fructus (splendid, valuable); magnum aut amplum cogitare (have a great or noble thought); beneficiam amplissimam (highest); verba amplissima (strongest terms); laus amplior (higher).

—amplius, neut. comp. as noun or adverb (see ample)(cf. plus), more, a greater number, further, besides.

an [ʔ], conj. introducing the second member of a double question, or; or rather: ab uno an ab eis qui, etc., Gabinio an Pompeio (or).—Often with the first member only implied, or, (is it not so?) or, (as an impossible alternative) or: utrum...an (whether...or).—Esp., haud scio an, necio an, I know not but, I am inclined to think, it may be, probably, perhaps, very likely.

—an vero, see vero.

anceps, -cipitis, [amb-caput], adj., (having a head on both sides), double-headed.—Less exactly, two-fold, double: contentio (i.e., with two foes).—Hence, doubtful: fortune (as looking both ways, and hence undecided).

ancilla, -ae, [anqulō-(anqo+lus) + la], f., a maid-servant, a hand-maid.

angiportus, -ūs (and -i), [tangō-(√ANG + us) + portus], m., a lane, a narrow alley.

angō, anxi, no p.p., angere,[√ANG, cf. anxius, angustus], 3. v. a., throttle.—Fig., distress, make anxious: vehementer angobar (I was much distressed); tot curis vigilissique angi (distress one’s self).

anguis, -is, [√ANG (cf. ango) + is], m. and f., a serpent.
Vocabulary.

angulus, -i, [tangō (cf. angit-portus) + lus], M., a corner, an angle.

angustiae, -arum, [angustō + ia], F. plur., narrow, straits: Ponti (i.e., the Dardanelles). — Fig., straits (cf. slang expression "in a tight place"), narrow bounds.

angustus, -a, -um, [angor (for angos) + tus], adj., narrow, confined: angustiora castra (less extensive); montes (confining, by which one is hemmed in). — Fig., animus (narrow, small).

anhēlos, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [amb- -halo], i. v. a. and n., pant, breathe heavily, breathe (with force).

animā, -ae, [ani- (treated as root, fr. AN, blow) + ma (F. of mus), cf. animus], F., breath. — Hence, soul, life: liberorum anima (the lives). — Plur., the soul (of man, abstractly).

animadversīō, -onis, [animō- (?) adversio (cf. animadverto)], v., a noticing, attention (to a thing). — Hence, punishment.

animadverto, -vertī, -versus, verbere (also animum adverto uncontracted), [animum adverto], 3. v. a., turn the mind to, attend to: in aliquem (punish, cf. the domestic "attend to"). — Less exactly, observe, notice, learn.

animōsus, -a, -um, [animō + osus], adj., spirited, courageous.

animus, -i, [ani- (stem as root, fr. AN, blow) + mus (cf. Gr. ἁνεμός, wind)], M., breath, life, soul (vital). — Usually (the above meanings being appropriated to anima, wh. see), soul (as thinking, feeling), heart, mind, feelings, feeling, intellect (but cf. mens), spirit, passion, desire: concitatio animorum (feelings); animi ad causam excitati; animum vincere (passions); animorum motus (the activity of the intellect); magnus animus (a great soul, a man of great soul); animo meliore (better disposed); quo animum intendit (at what he is aiming); animis providere (anticipate, provide in thought); cerno animo (in my mind's eye); bono animo (with good intent); virtutes animi (moral virtues). — Also (in a good sense, often in plur.), spirit, constancy, courage, resolution: opes animique (resources and spirit). — Also: animus magnus (courage, magnanimity, lofty spirit); animi magnitudo (lofty spirit). — Esp. (as directly opposed to mens, wh. see), the moral powers, will, desires, affections, etc., the heart, the feelings, the disposition: animus et mens (heart and mind); ex animis mei sensu (the feelings of my heart). — For animus aequus, see aequus; for animum advertere, see animadverto.

annālis, -e, [annō + alis], adj., yearly. — As noun (sc. lībrī), annals (books of history arranged in years), history.

Annulus, -i, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. T. Annius Milo, a supporter of Cicero, defended by him in the oration pro Milone; 2. Q. Annius Chilo, a fellow-conspirator with Catiline.

anniversārius, -a, -um, [anniversō + arius], adj., yearly, returning every year.

annōna, -ae, [stem akin to annus + na, cf. colonus, Pomona], F., grain crop (of the year). — Hence, grain market, price of grain: vītās annonae (cheapness of grain);
annyamon levare (relieve the market, lower the price of grain).

annus, -i, [?], m., a year (as a point of time, or as the course of the year, or as a period).

äsna, -ae, [?], f., a handle.—
Also, fig., sermones ansas dabant (handles, to get hold of).

ante [old antid, abl. of tant-(cf. post and postis)], adv., before (of place and time), in front, in advance, beforehand, first (before something else): ante quam (earlier than, before, until, etc.); paulo ante (a little while ago); multis ante annis (many years ago); jam ante (already before, already).—
Prep., before (of place or time), in advance of, in front of.—In dates: ante diem (a. d.) (on such a day before); ante diem xii kal. Nov. (Oct. 21st).—In comp., before (of place, time, and succession).

anteā [ante ea (prob. abl. or instr., cf. eā, quā)], adv. (of time), before, previously, once, formerly, hitherto, once.

antecedē, -ere, no perf., no p.p., [ante-cello], 3. v. n., surpass, excel.

anteferō, -tuli, -lātus, -ferre, [ante-fero], irr. v. a., place in advance, prefer.—Pass., be preferred, be the first, have the superiority.

antelūcānus, -a, -um, [ante-luc + anus], adj., before the light: cenae (late, prolonged till dawn).

antepōnō, -posui, -positus, -pōnere, [ante-pono], 3. v. a., place in advance (cf. anteferō), think of more importance, prefer, place before, value more highly.

antequam, see ante.

antestor, -ātus, -āri, [amb(?)-tester], 1. v. dep., call to witness, appeal to.

antevertō, -verti, -versus, -ver-tere, [ante-vero], 3. v. a., turn in front (cf. antepono), prefer.—
Also, anticipate, get in advance of.

Antiochia (-ea), -ae, [Antiochia],
F. The name of several ancient cities of the East.—Esp., a city of Syria founded by the son of Antiochus.

Antiochus, -i, [Antiochos], M.
The name of several Eastern potentates.—Esp., Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, who had a long contest with the Romans and their allies for supremacy in the East, but was conquered in B.C. 190 by the Scipios.

antiquitās, -ātis, [antiquō+tas],
F., antiquity, ancient times.

antiquus, -a, -um, [antiqui- (cf. ante) + cus (cf. posticus)], adj., old (existing from early times, not so much in reference to present age as to former origin, cf. vetus), ancient.—
Less exactly, former: status (of a state that had existed only three years before, but was of great antiquity previous to that); illa antiqua (those ancient examples); antiqui (the ancients).—Hence, of the old stamp, old-fashioned: homines (of men still living).

Antōnius, -i, [?], m., a Roman family name.—Esp.: 1. Marcus (Mark Antony), the famous triumvir; also, 2. his brother, Lucius, cons. B.C. 41.

ānulus (annus), -i, [anō + lus], M., a ring.

Ap., Appius (wh. see).

Āpenninus, -i, [Celtic], M., the Apennines, the great range of mountains which forms the backbone of Italy.

aperīō, -perui, -pertus, -perire,
Vocabulary.

[ab-parlo (get off), cf. operlo, cover], 4. v. a., uncover, open.—Fig., disclose, open, lay bare, lay open.—apertus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., open, exposed, uncovered, unobstructed, unprotected, without concealment.

apertē [old abl. of apertus], adv., openly, unreservedly, without concealment, plainly, clearly.

Apinius, -i, [?], m., a Roman gentile name.—Esp., P. Apinius, a young man robbed by Clodius.

Apollo, -inis, [?], m., the son of Jupiter and Latona, and twin brother of Diana, god of the sun, of divination, of poetry and music, and president of the Muses. He was also god of archery, of pestilence, and, on the other hand, of healing. He is identified by Cesar with some Celtic divinity.

apparātus, see adparatus.

appāreō, see adpareo.

apparō, see adparo.

appellō, see adpello.

appendō, see adpendo.

appetē, see adpeto.

Apptus, -a, -um, [Apptus decl. as adj.], adj., Appian, of Apptus.—Esp., referring to Apptus Claudius Cacus: via (the road from Rome to Capua made by him); Appia (without via in same sense).

Apptus, -i, [?], prop. adj., m., a Roman first name.—Esp.: 1. Apptus Claudius, cons. b.c. 54; 2. Apptus Claudius, nephew of P. Clodius, and one of Milo's accusers; 3. A brother of Clodius.

applicō, see adplica.

appōnō, see adpono.

apportō, see adporto.

approbō, see adprobo.

apprōmittō, see adpromitto.

approperō, see adpropero.

appropinquō, see adpropinquō.

aptus, -a, -um, [√AP (in apiscor) + tus], adj., (fitted to), suited, adapted, fit, apt.

apud [akin to ab and Gr. ἀπό], prep., at, among, with, before, on one's part, in relation to (a person), in one's house (company, possession, among): apud Tenedum; adversarios (i.e., in their ranks); inlustre apud omnes nomen (with, among); apud vos in honore (with, among); populum Romanum et externas nationes; apud Laecam (at the house of).

Apulēus, -i, [Apulō + eius?], m., a Roman gentile name.—Esp., P. Apuleius, a tribune of the people who supported the cause of the senate against Antony.

Apūlla, -ae, [Apulō + īa, F. of adj.], F., that part of Italy east of Campania and Samnium and north of Lucania, famous chiefly for its pastures.

aqua, -ae, [?], F., water, a water-course: aqua atque igni interdicere (a form of banishment among the Romans).

aquālia, -ae, [F. of aquilus, dark gray, perch. remotely akin to aqua], F., an eagle.—Esp., the standard of the Roman legion, consisting of an eagle on a staff.

āra, -ae, [?], F., an altar.

arātor, -tōris, [ārā + tor], m., a ploughman.—Also, a landholder (a person who cultivated the public lands, paying tithes for the privilege).

arbiter, -tri, [ad-þiter (√βί, in bīto, + trus, cf. -trum)], m., a witness.—Less exactly, a referee, an arbiter.
Vocabulary.

arbitrātus, -īus, [arbitrātus], m., a decision: arbitratu ejus (at his bidding).

arbitrium, -i, [arbitrō + ium (cf. judicium)], n., judgment, will, bidding, pleasure (what one sees fit to do or have done).

arbitror, -ātus, -āri, [arbitrō-], i. v. dep., judge, think, suppose (judge).

arbōr, -oris, [ʔ], f., a tree.

arceō, -ae, [arcē- (in arceō) + a], F., a chest, a box, a cell.

arcus, -ūs, [ʔ], m., a bow.

arceō, arcuī, arctus, arecēre,[tarcō- (stem akin to arceō)], 2. v. a., confine. — Hence, by a change of the point of view, keep off, prevent, drive away: a templis homines (defend from).

arcessō, -sivī, -sitūs, -serē, [akin to accedo, but the exact relation uncertain], 3. v. a., summon, invite, send for (persons), call in.

Archilās, -ae, [Ἀρχιλάς], m., a poet of Greek extraction, whose claim to citizenship Cicero defended in a famous oration.

Archimēdēs, -is, [Ἀρχιμήδης], m., the famous mathematician of Syracuse, by whose assistance that city was long defended against the Romans.

architectus, -ī, [prob. corruption of οἰκοτρόφος], m., an architect, a builder.

ardeō, arsi, arsus, ardēre, [prob. ardō-, cf. ardifer], 2. v. n., be hot, be in a blaze, be on fire. — Fig., be excited, be in a blaze, be on fire (of the eyes). — ardēns, -ntis, p., red hot, blazing, flashing.

ardor, -ōris, [√ARD (in ardeo) + or], m., a blaze, heat, fire: caeli (a blazing sky). — Fig., fire, fury:

animorum et armorum (fire of passion and fury of arms); animi (excitement).

argentārīus, -a, -um, [argentō + arius], adj. Fem., (sc. res), money business, banking business. — Masc., a banker, a money-changer.

argentæus, -a, -um, [argentō + eus], adj. of silver, silver (as adj.).

argentum, -i, [akin to arguo, the shining metal], n., silver (the metal). — Also, of things made of the metal, silverware, silver.

argōmentor, -ātus, -āri, [argumentō-], i. v. dep., argue, reason.

argumentum, -i, [argu- (as if stem of arguo) + mentum], n., an argument, a proof (drawn from reasoning, as opposed to witnesses), an inference, a subject (in art).

arguō, argui, argūtus, arguerē, [prob. *argu- (stem akin to Argus and argumentum) + io (?)], 3. v. a., make clear, prove. — Esp., accuse (prove guilty), charge.

Aricia, -ae, [ʔ], f., a town of Latium on the Appian Way, at the foot of the Alban Mount (now Riccia). Near by was a famous temple of Diana.

āridus, -a, -um, [tārō- (cf. areō) + dus], adj., dry. — Less exactly, meagre: victus.

Ariobarzānēs, -is, [Persian], m., a name of several Persian monarchs. — Esp., a king of Cappadocia, established on his throne by the Romans, several times driven out by Mithridates and Tigranes, and finally restored by Pompey, B.C. 65.

Aristaeus, -i, [Ἀρίσταιος], m., an old divinity of Greece, patron of pasturage, bee-keeping, and oil-culture; cf. Virg. Georg. iv. 315 et seq.

arma, -ōrum, [√AR (fi, cf. ar-]
mus, the shoulder-joint) + mus], n., plur., tools, (esp.) arms, equipment. — Fig., arms (as symbol of war), war, conflicts, forces: isdem in armis fui (on the same side, in a civil war); tua quid arma voluerunt (your armed campaign).

armātus, -a, -um, p.p. of arma.

Armenius, -a, -um, [Āuεvίa treated as adj.], adj., of Armenia (the whole country south of Pontus and Colchis, west of the Araxes and the Caspian mts., east of Cappadocia, north of the Niphates mts.). — Also, used of Lesser Armenia, the part west of the Euphrates. — Masc. plur., the inhabitants of the country.

armē, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [armē- (stem of arma)], i. v. a., equip, arm. — Pass., in middle sense, arm (one’s self). — armātus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., armed, in arms, equipped.

arrīptō, see adriptō.

Arrius, -i, [ʔ], m., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., Q. Arrius, a friend of Cicero.

arrogant, see adrogent.

arrogō, see adrogō.

ars, artis, [√AR + tis (reduced)], F., skill, art. — Also, a quality (especially a good one). — Plur., the arts, the useful arts, branches of learning, branches of (learning, implied).

artifex, -icis, [arti-ffex (fac as stem)], M. and F., an artist.

artifex, -i, [arti-f (stem of artifex) + ium], N., workmanship, skill (of an artist), a skilful contrivance, an artifice, a trick. — Also, a trade (opposed to ars, a higher art).

Concretely, a work of art: opera atque artifícia.

arx, arcis, [√ARC (in arceo, arca) + is (reduced)], F., a stronghold, a fortress, a citadel.

ascendō, see ascendo.

ascensus, see adscensus.

ascribō, see adscribo.

Asia, -ae, ['Aσία], F., the country now called Asia Minor. — Esp., the Roman province of Asia, embracing Phrygia, Caria, Mysia, and Lydia.

Asiāticus, -a, -um, [Asia + ticus], adj., of Asia, Asiatic: pecu-niae (in Asia, invested there).

aspectus, see adspectus.

asperē [old abl. of asper], adv., roughly.

aspernō, -ātus, -ārī, [faspernō- (stem akin to ab-spernō)], i. v. dep., spurn.

aspicīō, see adspicio.

asportō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [as-porto], i. v. a., carry off, carry away.

assidue, see adsidue.

assiduitās, see assiduitas.

assiduus, see adsiduus.

assefaciō, see adsusefacio.

astūtus, -a, -um, [astu + tus, cf. barbatus], adj., cunning, crafty, astute.

at [prob. form of ad], conj., but, at least. — See also enim and vero.

Athēnae, -ārum, ['Aθηναί], F. pl., Athens.

Athēnlēnsis, -e, [Athena + en-sis], adj., of Athens, Athenians. — Plur., the Athenians.

Atillius, -i, [ʔ], m., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. M. Attilius, a Roman who, as judex, was found guilty of receiving bribes; 2. Attilius Gavianus, a tribune of the people at the time of Cicero's recall.

atque (āque), [ad-que], conj., and (generally introducing some more important idea), and even, and especially, and further, and moreover, and now. — Also, as, than: par quæta.
Vocabulary.

(atque same as); simul atque (as soon as); similis atque (just like);
alter ac (otherwise than, different from what, etc.); contra atque (different from, etc.); atque adeo (and even, and in fact, or rather);
pro eo ac (according as); perinde ac (just as).

atqui [at-qui (old abl. or instr.]), conj., (but somehow?), but yet, but, still, now.

atrium, -i, [?, atro + ium], N., the atrium (the hall of a Roman house). — Also, a hall (of a temple, prob. made in the fashion of a house).

atrocitas, -tatis, [atroci- (as if stem of atrox) + tas], F., cruelty: animi (savage disposition). — Also, of things, atrocity, enormity.

atrociter [atroi + ter], adv., savagely, cruelly: a liquid atrociter fieri (some atrocious cruelty); nimis atrociter munitus (too violently);
atrociter ferre (pass a cruel law).

atrox, -ocis, [stem akin to ater + cus (cf. colonus, aegrotus, and verax)], adj., savage, cruel. — Also, of things, atrocious, cruel, inhuman, monstrous.

attendō (ad-t-), -tendi, -tensus, -tendere, [ad-tendo], 3. v. a. and n., (stretch towards). — Esp., with animum, turn the attention to, attend to, attend. — Also, without animum, attend, notice: equid attendis (are you paying any attention)? me tam diligenter (listen to); parum attenditis (you are too careless). — attentus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., attentive.

attenuō (ad-t-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ad-tenno], 1. v. a., thin out. — Fig., lessen, diminish, reduce.

attineō (ad-t-), -tinui, -tensus, -tinère, [ad-teneo], 2. v. a. and n., hold out towards. — Esp., reach, touch.

have to do with, make a difference, be of importance.

attingō (ad-t-), -tigi, -tactus, -tingere, [ad-tango], 3. v. a. and n., touch, reach, set foot on, have to do with, come in contact with: auctoritatem (aspire to); Cimbricas res (touch upon in literary composition).

Attius, -i, [Attō + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., P. Attius Varus, praetor in Africa in the war between Caesar and Pompey.

attribuō (ad-t-), -bui, -būtus, -bure, [ad-tribuo], 3. v. a., assign, appropriate.

attulli, see adfero.
auctō, -onis, [aug (as root) + tio], F., an increase. — Hence, (a raising of bids), an auction.
auctōnārius, -a, -um, [auction + arius], adj., of an auction, by auction: tabulae novae (liquidation by forced sale).
auctor, -ōris, [√aug (in augeo) + tor], M., a voucher (for any act or statement), an authority, an adviser: sceleris (leader); auctor esse (approve, advise); auctore populo (with the approval of, supported by); pacis (counsellors).
auctoritatibus, -tātis, [auctor- (as if i-stem) + tas], F., influence, prestige, authority (not political nor military, cf. imperium and potestas, but proceeding from official character).

— Concretely, an expression of opinion (as an authority): cum publicis auctoritatis (with official expressions of opinion, on the authority of the state or city); summa cum auctoritate (with the greatest effect); circumstante et summae auctoritatis (the strongest influences); auctoritates contrarias (weighty opinions, etc.); auctoritas et gratia.
Vocabulary.

augustus, -a, -um, [?, perh. *aug-or- (√aug + or) + tus, but the meaning is somewhat inconsistent with this etym.], adj., consecrated (either by augury or perhaps with the same sense that lies in auctor, auctoritas), venerable, august.

Aulus, -i, [?], m., a Roman praenomen.

Aurelius, -i, [for Ausellus, akin to aurum, Aurora, and uro], m., a Roman gentile name.

Aurelius, -a, -um, [same word as preceding, declined as adj.], adj., of Aurelius, Aurelian: Forum Aurelianum (a market town on the Aurelian Way in Etruria, about 50 miles from Rome); via (the old Aurelian Way, the great military road leading from Rome along the coast of Etruria); tribunal (a raised judgment-seat near the east end of the Forum).

aureus, -a, -um, [auro + eus], adj., of gold, golden, gold: nomen (gilded, the name Chrysogonus, gold-born).

auris, -is, [akin to ear, stem *auri- (cf. audio)], F., an ear: adhibere (listening ears, attention).

aurum, -i, [akin to uro], m., gold.

auspicium, -i, [auspic-i-um], n., an augury (an observation of the omen), auspices (in the plural).

aut [?, but cf. autem], conj., or (regularly exclusive, cf. vel). — Repeated, either . . . or.

autem [?, akin to aut], conj., but (the weakest degree of opposition, cf. sed), on the other hand, however, then again, now (explanatory), again, whereas (in slight opposition to something preceding), and even (where not only has been implied before).

auxillum, -i, [auxili- (akin to
Vocabulary.

augeo, cf. fusilis) + im], N., assistance, aid, remedy, relief, help: ferre (to aid, to render assistance); adventicia auxilia (reinforcements, etc.); omnium auxilia (the aid of all); summum omnium gentium (source of help); auxilia sociorum (auxiliaries, reinforcements, as opposed to the regular troops of the Romans).

avāritta, -ae, [avarō + tia], F., greed, avarice, love of money, greed of gain.

avārūs, -a, -um, [tavā- (stem akin to aveo) + rus (cf. gnarus)], adj., greedy of gain, miserly, avaricious: homo avariissimus (a man of the greatest greed, of the greatest avarice).

aveō, -ere, no perf., no p.p., [prob. tavō- (vāv + us)], 2. v. a., desire, be eager.

āversus, -a, -um, see averto.

āvertō, -verti, -versus, -vertere, [ab-verto], 3. v. a., turn aside, divert, turn away, avert: mentem alicujus (deter).—āversus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., averse to, indisposed to.

avidē [old abl. of avidus], adv., greedily, eagerly, with eagerness, with avidity.

avidus, -a, -um, [tavō- (cf. aveo and avarus) + dus], adj., eager, desirous.

avitus, -a, -um, [avō- (as if avi-) + tus], adj., of one's grandfather, of one's ancestors, ancestral.

āvocō, āvi, ātus, -āre, [ab-voco], 1. v. a., call away, call off.

avunculus, -i, [avō- (as if avon-, or perh. through it as intermediate stem) + culus], M., an uncle (on the mother's side, cf. patruua).

avus, -i, [perh. akin to aveo], M., a grandfather.

B.

bacchor, -ātus, -āri, [Bacchā-], 1. v. dep., join in a bacchanal orgy.

—Less exactly, rave, run riot, revel.

Ballāricus (Bale̱-), -a, -um, [Baleari +eus], adj., of the Balearic isles.—Esp., Ballaricus, as a Roman surname applied to Cecilius Metellus, who conquered these islands (cf. Africanus).

balneum, -i, (plur., -ae or -a), [corruption of Balaneōr], N. and F., a bath.—Plur., public baths.

barbaria, -ae, [barbarō + ia], F., savageness.—Also, a barbarous nation (cf. heathendom).

barbarus, -a, -um, [prob. from the inarticulate sound of foreign speech], adj., strange, foreign, outlandish.—Also, savage, uncivilized, rude, barbarous, cruel.—Plur., barbarians, barbarous people.

barbātus, -a, -um, [barba + tus, as if p.p. of denom. verb ṭbarbo, cf. bearded], adj., bearded.—Esp. (of the old Romans), bearded ancients, unshaven old worthies.

bāsilis, -is, (-eis), [Bāsus], F., a pedestal.

beātus, -a, -um, [p.p. of beo], adj., blessed, happy, fortunate.—Esp. (in wealth), rich, well-to-do.

bellīcōsus, -a, -um, [bellīcō + osus], adj., warlike.

bellicus, -a, -um, [bellō + cus], adj., of war, in war.

bellō, āvi, -ātus, -āre, [bellō-], 1. v. n., fight, make war: bellandi virtus (excellence in war).

bellum, -i, [old duellum, from duo, a strife between two], N., war (as declared and regular; cf. iatricinium), a war: bellum inferre (make war, offensive); parare bellum (make warlike preparations).
Vocabulary.

bēlua, -ae, [?], F, a wild beast.
—Fig., a brute, a monster, a wild beast.

bene [abl. of bonus], adv., well:
bene gerere rem (be successful in, etc., see gero); ad res bene gerer-
das (for success in great exploits);
bene sanum (thoroughly sound);
bene sperare (have good hope).

beneficium, -i, [beneficio- (reduced) + ium (but perh. bene-fi- cium, cf. officium)], N, well-doing, a service, a favor, often rendered by Eng. plur., services, favors shown, services rendered: meo beneficio (thanks to me); in beneficiis (among the beneficiaries).—Esp., of the favors of the people as shown by election to office: vestrum jus benefici-
ciumque (your rights and favors conferred); hoc beneficium populi Romani (this favor shown me by the Roman people).

beneficus, -a, -um, [bene + ficus (\sqrt{FAC} + us)], adj., beneficent.

benevolentia, -ae, [benevolent + ia], F, good-will, kindness.

benevolus, -a, -um, [bene-\sqrt{volum} + us)], adj., well-wishing, kindly.

benignitas, -tatis, [benignō + tas], F, kindness, favor.

bestia, -ae, [?], F, a brute (as opposed to man, cf. belua, a mon-
ster or ferocious beast), a beast.

bibḗ, bibi, bibitus, bibere, [?], \sqrt{PA} (re duplicated), 3. v. a. and n., drink.

bis [for dīvīs, unc. case-form of duo (cf. clīs, ulia)], adv., twice.

bishop, -ae, [Bīdūlia], F, part of Asia Minor on the Propontis.

blandus, -a, -um, [?], adj., coax-
ing, persuasive, fascinating.

bonitā́s, -tatis, [\textit{bonō} + tas], F, goodness, kindness: praediorum (fertility).

bonus, -a, -um, [?], adj., good:
bona ratio cum perdita (sound rea-
son with desperate counsels); bono animo esse (to be well disposed);
optimum est (it is best); optimum judicium facere (express so high an opinion); Bona Dea (a goddess of Rome worshipped by women in secret); Optimus Maximus, official title of Jupiter.—Neut. as subst.,
good, advantage: tantum boni, (such an advantage).—Plur., goods, property, estate.—Masc. plur., good men (esp. of the better class of citizens), honest men, good citizens.

Bosporalus, -a, -um, [Bosporō + anus], adj., of Bosphorus.—Plur., the people of Bosphorus.

brevis, -e, [for \textit{bregus}, \sqrt{BRAGH} + us], adj., short (of space or time), brief.

brevitā́s, -tatis, [\textit{brevi} + tan], F, shortness.

breviter [\textit{brevi} + ter], adv., briefly.

Brocchus, -i [?], m., Rom. name.
—Titus Brocchus, an uncle of Ligarius.

Brundusinus, -a, -um, [Brundu-
sio + inus], adj., of Brundusium.—
Plur., the people of Brundusium.

Brundusium (Brundisius), -i, [?], N., a port of Apulia (Brindisi).

Brutus, -i, [brutus, heavy], m.,
a family name at Rome. — Esp.: 1. Decimus Junius, Brutus Albinus, a
Vocabulary.

legatus of Cæsar. He distinguished himself in command of Cæsar's fleet off the coast of Gaul, and afterwards in the civil war on the side of Cæsar. But he joined the conspiracy against Cæsar with Marcus Brutus, and was one of Cæsar's assassins. He was afterwards killed in Gaul by order of Antony. 2. Decimus Junius Brutus, cons. b.c. 138, conqueror of Lusitania.

búcula, -ae, [bovi + cula], F., a keifer.

bullæ, -ae, [?], F., a bubble.—Also, a knob, a boss.

bustum, -i, [?, perh. n. p.p. of buro (cf. comburo)], N., a tomb.

C.

C, numeral for 100.

C., abbreviation for Gajus, usually called in English Caius.

cadáver, -eris, [?, unc. form akin to cadó], N., a corpse, a body (dead).

cadó, cecidi, cásürus, cadere, [√CAD], 3. v. n., fall, be killed.—Fig., happen, turn out, come to be.—Also, fail, cease, come to nought.

Caecilia, -ae, [F. of following word], F., the name of several women of the gens Caecilia (see following word).—Esp.: 1. Cecilia Metella, a daughter of Q. Caecilius Metellus Balarius, and wife of Appius Claudius Pulcher.

Caecilius, -i, [?, caeculi + ius], M., a Roman gentile name.—Esp.: 1. L. Caecilius Rufus, prætor b.c. 57, who was instrumental in procuring the return of Cicero.

cæcus, -a, -um, [?], adj., blind (also fig.).—Also, dark.—Esp., Cæcus as a Roman name, see Claudius.

cædēs, -is, [t-caed (as root of caedo) + is], F., murder, massacre, slaughter, assassination, butchery, a deadly affray: maximam facere (commit wholesale murder).

cædō, cecidi, caesus, caedere, [prob. causative of cado, cf. fall, fall], 3. v. a., strike, strike down, beat (as with rods), beat (as of an army), fell (of trees), cut down, slay.

Caelius, -i, [?], M., a Roman gentile name.—Esp.: 1. M. Calius, a tribune of the people b.c. 52, and a protégé of Cicero, who exerted himself in behalf of Milo; 2. Q. Cælius Latinensis, a tribune of the people; 3. T. Calius, a gentleman of Terracina, mysteriously assassinated.

caelum, -i, [?], N., the sky, the atmosphere, the air, the heavens, heaven (as the abode of the gods): in caelum tollere (extol to the skies).

caementum, -i, [caed- (as root of caedo) + mentum], N., loose stones, rubble.

caenum, -i, [?], N., mud.—Applied to persons, man of filth.

caerimônia, -ae, [?], F., a ceremony, a rite.

Caesar, -aris, [?], M., a family name in the gens Julia.—Esp.: 1. C. Julius Cæsar, the conqueror of Gaul; 2. L. Julius Cæsar, a kinsman of the former, acting as his legatus in Gaul; 3. C. Cæsar, a name given to Octavius (Augustus) as adopted son of No. 1.

Caesônius, -i, [?, cf. Caesar], M., a gentile name.—Esp., M. Casônius, a colleague of Cicero in the ædileship, and one of the judges in the case of Verres.

Câjêta, -ae, [?], F., a port on the coast of Italy (now Gàeta).

Cajus, see Gajus.
Vocabulary.

Cal., see Calendae.

calamistrātuṣ, -a, -um, [calamistrō- (as if verb stem in -ā, cf. barbatus) + tus], adj., with curled hair, crimped.

calamitās, -tātis, [ʔ], F., disaster (orig. to crops?), defeat, misfortune (also euphemistically for death), ruin.

calamitōsus, -a, -um, [calamitā- (ʔ?) + osus], adj., unfortunate: res calamitosa est (a matter of misfortune).

calceus, -ī, [calc + eus], M., a shoe.

Calendae, see Kalendae.

Callidius, -i, [ʔ, calidō + ins], M., a Roman gentile name.—Esp., Q. Calidius, a Roman ex-prætor, condemned for extortion.

callidus, -a, -um, [callō- (cf. callum) + dus], adj., (rough?), shrewd, cunning; skilful.

calor, -ōris, [kal-(as root of caleo) + or], M., heat.

calumnia, -ae, [ʔ, tcalumnō- (cf. alumnus) + ia], F., trickery (orig. in an accusation), falsity.

calx, -cis, [ʔ, cf. calcarius], F., (M.?), a stone.—Esp., lime.

campus, -ī, [ʔ], M., a plain.—Esp., the Campus Martius (the meeting-place of the Roman comitia, just outside the city proper, in the region now occupied by modern Rome).—Fig., a field (of activity).

candidātus, -a, -um, [candidō- (as if verb stem in -ā) + tus (cf. barbatus)], adj., clad in white.—Hence, a candidate (because these appeared in newly-whitened togas).

canis, canis, [ʔ], M. and F., a dog, a hound.

canō, cecīni, canus, canere, [√can], 3. v. a. and n., sing, sound (with voice or instrument).—Hence (because oracles and prophecies were in verse), prophesy, foretell, predict, give warning beforehand.

cantō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [cantō-], 1. v. a. and n., sing, play (on an instrument).

cantus, -tus, [√can + tus], M., a song, a tune, singing, playing, music.

capessō, -sīvi, -sitūs, -serē, [akin to capio with unc. form], 3. v. a., seize, take hold of: rem publicam (engage in politics).

capillus, -i, [adj. form akin to caput], M., the hair (collective).

capiō, cēpi, captus, capere, [√cap], 3. v. a., take, capture, take possession of, get, acquire, seize: arma (take up); urbes, legatos (take captive); consilium (adopt); magistratum (enter upon); vim (take up, adopt); fructus (reap); somnum (take, enjoy); mens aliquid (conceive); carcer aliquos (hold, contain); amentiam civitas (endure); vos oblivio (possess); captus equester ordo (taken captive); mente captus (stricken in mind, insane).

Capitalis, -e, [capit + alis], adj., (relating to the head), chief, principal: hostis (deadly, cf. “arch enemy”).

Capitō, -ōnis, [capit + o], M., a Roman name (cf. Naso, Cicero).—Esp., T. Roscius Capito, an enemy of Sex. Roscius.

Capitolinus, -a, -um, [Capitolīō + inus], adj., of the Capitol: clivus (the hill of the Capitol, the road leading up from the Forum to the top of the Capitoline Hill); cohortes (the guards of the Capitol).

Capitōlium, -i, [capit- (with unc. terminations and connection)],
Vocabulary.

N., the Capitoline Hill. — Also, the Capitol, the temple of Jupiter on this hill.

Cappadocia, -ae, [Kappadokia], F., one of the districts of Asia Minor, south of Pontus, west of the Euphrates, north of the Taurus range, and east of Phrygia.

Capua, -ae, [?], F., the chief city of Campania, famed for its wealth and luxury.

caput, capitis, [?], N., the head. — Hence, life, existence (as a citizen), civil rights: judicium de capitae (capital trial). — Also, chief point, source, fountain-head, highest point, climax: caput urbis (centre, the senate-house).

Carbō, -onis, [?], M., (coal). — Also, as a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. C. Papirius Carbo, cons. B.C. 82, the last leader of the Marian faction; 2. C. Papirius Carbo, tribune of the people B.C. 89, one of the proposers of the Lex Plautia Papiria in regard to Roman citizenship; 3. C. Papirius Carbo, tribune, B.C. 128, father of 2. and uncle of 1., a demagogue attached to the party of the Gracchi, but afterwards opposed to them.

career, -eris, [prob. borr. fr. Gr. καρπός], M., a prison, a gaol.

careō, -i, -itūris, -ēre, [?], 2.v.n., be without, go without, be deprived of, lose, deprive one’s self of: aegrius (suffer from the want of); foro (stay away from).

cāritās, -tātis, [carō + tās], F., dearness, preciousness, high price. — Also, with change of point of view, affection, fondness.

carmen, -inis [? akin to cano], N., a song, a verse (of poetry), poetry.

cārus, -a, -um, [?], adj., dear, precious, valuable.

Cassius, -a, -um, [†Cassiol (reduced) + ānus (cf. Romanus)], adj., of Cassius: illud Cassiunum (that saying of Cassius).

Cassius, -i, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. L. Cassius Longinus Ravilla, consul B.C. 127 (see Cassius); 2. L. Cassius Longinus, one of the jurors in the case of Verres; 3. C. Cassius Longinus, another of the same family, who voted in favor of the Manilian law; 4. L. Cassius, one of the associates of Catiline.

castē [old abl. of castus], adv., with purity, purely, virtuously.

Castor, -oris, [Kastor], M., the brother of Pollux, son of Jupiter and Leda, worshipped by the Greeks and Romans, with his brother, as a divinity. Their temple was in the forum: ad Castoris (to the temple of Castor).

castrēnās, -e, [castrō + ensa], adj., of the camp: latrocinium (armed, open, as by a pitched camp instead of hidden crime).

castrum, -i, [√SKAD? (cover) + trum], N., a fortress. — Plur., a camp (fortified, as was the manner of the Romans): armis et castris dissimulabam (we were at variance in arms and in pitched battle).

cāsus, -ūs, [√CAD + tus], M., (what befalls), an accident, a chance (good or bad), a mischance, a misfortune: caesus temporum (the exigencies of the times); casus humani (vicissitudes); casu (by chance, by accident, accidentally, as it happened).

Catilina, -ae, [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., L. Sergius Catilina, who was charged by Cicero with
Vocabulary.

an attempt to burn the city and over-
throw the government (see Orations
against Catiline).

Catilinaris, -a, -um, [Catilina +
arius], adj., of Catiline.

Catô, -ônis, [prob. catô- (stem
of catus, cf. Catulus) + o], m., a
Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. M.
Porcius Cato, called the Censor (also
Septius, Major, and Orator), of
plebeian origin and a “novus homo,”
but a violent supporter of the old
Roman aristocracy. He began his
military service as early as 217 B.C.,
and only ended his political career at
his death in B.C. 149, having been one
of the most prominent men in the
state during the whole of that interval.
2. M. Porcius Cato, grandson of the
preceding, a friend of Sulla, and
father of Cato Uticensis. 3. M. Por-
cius Cato Uticensis, son of the pre-
ceding, and nephew of M. Livius
Drusus, famous for the constancy
(perhaps obstinacy) of his character
and for his death at Utica, which he
sought with his own hands rather
than submit to Caesar. He was
one of the judices in the case of
Milo.

Catus, -i, [catô + Ius, little
hound (?), cf. Cato], m., a Roman
family name. — Esp.: 1. Q. Luatius
Catus, consul B.C. 78, one of the
best and most eminent men of the
aristocracy in the times following
the retirement of Sulla. He was
one of the opposers of the Manilian
law. 2. Q. Luatius Catus, father
of the preceding, consul B.C. 102
with Marius.

causa, -ae, [prob. akin to caveo],
f., a case (at law), a cause. — Hence,
a side (in a dispute), a party, a case,
a situation, a claim, a reason, a mo-
tive, a purpose. — Esp., abl. causa,
following a noun, for the sake of, for:
sua causa (for his sake); monu-
menti causa (for a monument).

Causinius, -i, [?], m., a Roman
name. — Esp., C. Causinius Schola,
a man of Interamna, a witness in
the case of Milo.

cautê [old abl. of caustus], adv.,
cautiously, with caution, carefully.

cautô, -ônis [cavi- (as if stem
of caveo) + tio], f., taking care,
cautions, a security (a means of tak-
ing care).

cautôr, -ôris, [cavi + tor], m.,
one who takes care, one who guards
against, a security (a person acting
as such).

caveô, cavi, cautus, cavère, [?],
2. v. a. and n., take security (perh.
orig. a legal word), be on one’s
guard, guard against, take care, be-
ware, look out for (something so as to
prevent it). — Esp., cave with subj.
in prohibitions with or without ne,
do not, take care not to, see that you
do not. — caustus, -a, -um, p.p. as
adj., cautious, on one’s guard.

cédô, cèssi, cèssurus, cèdere, [?],
3. v. n., make way (giving place). —
Esp., give way, retreat, retire: pos-
sessione (yield the possession).

Fig., yield, give way, retire, allow,
permit: temporibus rei publicae.

celeber, -bris, -bre, [?], adj.,
crowded, frequent, much frequented:
locus (public); urbs (populous);
gratulatio (very general).—Hence,
famous.

celebritâs, -tâs, [celebri+tâs],
f., numbers, frequency, a crowd,
populousness, publicity.—Hence (cf.
celeber), celebrity: famae (widely-
extended fame); supremi diei (pub-
lic ceremonies, etc.).
celebrō, āvi, ātus, āre, [celebr-], i. v. a., crowd, throng, frequent. — Hence, celebrate, talk of, spread abroad, noise abroad, extol, praise: festos dies; adventus; gloriām.

celer, -eris, -ere, [√CEL (in cello) + ria], adj., swift, quick, speedy, fast.
celeritās, -ātis, [tceleri + tas], n., swiftness, activity, speed, promptness: quae celeritas redditus (how speedy a return).

celeriter [celeri + ter], adv., quickly, speedily, rapidly, in haste, very soon, soon.
cēlō, āvi, ātus, āre, [?, akin to clam and calligo], i. v. a., conceal, hide. — Pass., pass unnoticed.
cēna (coe-), -ae, [?], F., a dinner (the principal meal of the day, eaten at various times in the afternoon).
cēnō, āvi, ātus, āre, [cena-], i. v. n., dine. — cēnātus, -a, -um, p.p. in active sense, having dined, after dinner.
cēnēsē, cēnsū, cēnsus, cēnsēre, [?], 2. v. a., (perh. fine), review (of the censor), assess, enrol (as a citizen), reckon, estimate. — Less exactly, give one's opinion, advise, decree (of the Senate), determine, think: censendi causa (for the census, to be reviewed by the censor).

cēnsor, -ōris, [cen- or cent- (as root of censeo) + tor], M., the censor (the officer at Rome who enrolled and taxed the citizens): proximis censoribus (at the last census).

cēnus, -ūs, [akin to cēnēsē], M., a numbering, a census, an enrolment (of citizens by the censor).
centēsimus, -a, -um, [centō + esimus], adj., the hundredth.

centum, [?], indecl. num. adj., one hundred.

centūria, -ae, [centō- (or centu) + unc. term.], F., a century. — Esp., a century (a division of the Roman people in their elective capacity as originally organized in an army, in which a century was half of a maniple).

centuriātus, -ātus, [centuriā + tās], M., office of centurion, a centurionship.

centuriō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [centuria-], i. v. a., divide into centuries. — centuriātus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., divided into centuries. — Esp., of the people: comitia centuriata (the chief election of the Roman people), see comitia.

centuriō, -ōnis, [centuria- (or kindred stem) + o], M., a centurion (a commander of one-half a maniple, answering nearly to a modern sergeant).

Cēpārius (Cae-), -i, [cepa + arius, onion-seller], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., M. Ceparius, one of the Catilinarian conspirators.

Cerēs, -eris, [?, unc. root + es, the beneficent?], F., the goddess of grain among the Romans.

cernō, crevi, cētus, cernere, [√CER], 3. v. a., separate. — Hence, distinguish, see, behold, descry, perceive, discern. — See also certus.

certāmen, -inis, [tcertā- (in certo) + men], N., a struggle, a contest, rivalry.

certātim [certā + tim (as if acc. of tertātis, cf. partim)], adv., (in a rivalry), eagerly.

certē [old abl. of certus], adv., certainly, surely, no doubt, at least (surely what is mentioned, if nothing more).
Vocabulary.

certō [abl. of certus], adv., with certainty: certo scio (I am perfectly sure, I am convinced, I am certain, I am well aware).

certō, -āvi, -āvus, -āre, [certō], i. v. n. (and a.), contend, struggle, vie (with one in doing anything).

certus, -a, -um, p.p. of cerno as adj., determined, fixed, certain (of the thing as well as the person), sure, established, tried, trustworthy, trusty, certain (in its indefinite use as a pronoun), some, a particular, a special, a certain: ratio (sound); mihi certum est (I am determined).

cervix, -icis, [prob. akin to cerebrum, cornu, cervus], f., the back of the neck, the neck, the shoulders (the back just below the neck, esp. in plur): molem a cervicibus depellere (throw off a weight from the shoulders); cervices dare (offer one’s throat to be cut, properly, lean forward to have one’s head struck off, esp. in fig. sense); furores a cervicibus repellere (repel a mad attack from one’s throat).

(cēterus), -ra, -rum, [tēce (in ecce, hic) + terus (cf. alter)], adj., the other, the rest of (cf. alius, other, not including all). — Plur., the rest, the remaining, the others, every one else, everything else, others (meaning all others): ad ceteras res (in every other respect); ceteris (the rest) opitulāri et alios (others, not all) servare; cetera tua (your other deeds).

Cethēgus, -i, [?], m., a Roman family name. — Esp., C. Cethegus, one of the Catilinarian conspirators.

Chiliōs, -onis, [?], m., a Roman family name. — Esp., Q. Annius Chilio, one of the Catilinarian conspirators.

Chius, -a, -um, [Xios], adj., of Chios (an island in the Aegean). — Plur., the Chians (the people of the isle).

Chrysogonus, -i, [Χρυσογονος], m., (gold-born), a favorite of Sulla, who enriched himself from the property of the proscribed.

cibus, -i, [?], m., food.

Cicerō, -onis, [ciœr + o, orig. a nickname, possibly from excrescences on the nose], m., a name of a Roman family from Arpinum. — Esp.: 1. Marcus Tullius, the great orator; 2. Quintus (Tullius), his brother.

Cilices, -cum, [Κιλικες], m. plur., the people of Cilicia.

Cilicia, -ae, [Κιλικία], f., the country of Asia Minor south of the Taurus, a favorite place of refuge for pirates.

Cimber, -bri, [?], m., used in the plural of the Cimbri, a German tribe of Jutland, conquered at Vercellae by Marius and Catulus. — Also used as a Roman name, esp. Gabinius Cimber, one of the conspirators with Catiline.

Cimbricus, -a, -um, [Cimbrō + eus], adj., of the Cimbri: res (the story of the Cimbri, the history of their invasion and defeat).

... cingō, cinxii, cinctus, cingere, [?], 3. v. a., surround, encircle.

... cinis, clineris, [?], m. and f., ashes.

Cinna, -ae, [?], m., a Roman family name. — Esp., L. Cornelius Cinna, a colleague of Marius, and one of his adherents in the civil war with Sulla.

Cinnānus, -a, -um, [Cinna + anus], adj., of Cinna: dies (the day when Cinna slaughtered the adherents of the consul Octavius and re-established the party of Marius).
Vocabulary.

circum [acc. of circus, cf. cteres], adv. and prep., around, about: tribus (around, among).

circumcludō, -cluis, -cliusus, -cludere, [circum-claudo], 3. v. a., enclose around, encircle, place a band around, shut in, hem in.

circumdo, -dedi, -datus, -dare, [circum-2 do], 1. v. a., put around: ignes (set around); custodias (set). — By a confusion of ideas, surround, encircle.

circumfundō, -fudi, -fusus, -funde, [circum-fundo], 3. v. a., pour around. — Pass. (as reflexive), pour in, rush around, rush in on all sides. — Also (cf. circumdo), surround: copias circumfusus.

circumscribō, -scripsi, -scriptus, -scribere, [circum-scribo], 3. v. a., write around, draw around. — Hence, hold in check, limit, confine, cheat, defraud.

circumscriptor, -tōris, [circum-scriptor], m., a cheat.

circumsedēō, -sēdi, -sessus, - sede, [circum-sedo], 2. v. a., sit around, surround. — Hence, blockade, besiege.

circumspiciō, -spēxi, -spectus, -spicere, [circum-specto], 3. v. a., look about for. — Fig., think over; consider, cast about for, survey.

circumstētis, -stēti, no p.p., -stāre, [circum-sto], 1. v. a., surround.

circuit, -i, [prob. for †circuit (unc. root + rus) cf. κύκλος], m., (round?); a circus (a building orig. oval, for races, etc.): Flamininus (the Flaminian circus, one of the most famous of these buildings, situated by the Campus Martius, near the Capitoline and the river; used for meetings of the people); maximus (the Circus Maximus, the largest and most important of these buildings, between the Palatine and the river).

cisium, -i, [?], prob. a foreign word], n., a chaise (a light two-wheeled vehicle, something like a chaise without a top).

Cispius, -i, [?], m., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., M. Cispius, a tribune of the people at the time of Cicero's return from exile.


cito, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [citō-], 1. v. a., urge on, hurry, set in motion. — Also, summon, cite.

citōri [dat. of citer (ci + ter)], adv., (to this side): ultra citroque (this way and that, back and forth).

civisīlis, -e, [civi + lis], adj., of a citizen (or citizens), civil, internat (in reference to the state), intestine: bellum (civil); causa (political); odium (partisan, political); jus (civil, as opposed to natural).

civis, -is, [√civ (in quīae) + vis (weakening of -urus)], c., a citizen, a fellow-citizen.

civitās, -ātis, [civi + tas], f., the state of being a citizen, citizenship. — Esp., Roman citizenship, the Roman franchise. — Less exactly, a body of fellow-citizens, the citizens (as a body), one's fellow-citizens, a state (composed of citizens), a city (abstractly, cf. urbs, a city, locally), a nation, a tribe (politically): nomen civitatis (the name of citizen); fortunam hujus civitatis (of citizenship in this city).

clādēs, -is, [?], perh. akin to κλαω], f., a damage, a disaster, loss, destruction, ruin. — Esp., in war, defeat, disaster.
clam [case of stem skin to calligo, etc.], adv. and prep., secretly.

clāmitō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [freq. of clamo, perh. ªclamita- (cf. nauta)],
1. v. a., keep crying out, vociferate, cry out.

clāmō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [stem akin to kalēō, perh. ªclama- (cf. sama-)],
1. v. a. and n., cry out, exclaim.

clāmor, -ōris, [clam (as if root of clamo) + or], m., a shouting, a shout, a cry, an outcry, clamor, shouts (as if plur.).

clārus, -a, -um, [CLA (in clamo) + rus], adj., loud, distinct, bright, clear. — Fig., famous, distinguished, eminent, glorious.

clāssis, -is, [CLA (in clamo) + tis], F., (a summoning). — Less exactly, the army (called out, cf. legio, a levy). — Esp., an army (called out for duty at sea), a fleet (the most common later meaning), naval forces.

Claudius, -i, [claudō+ius (prop. adj.)], m., a Roman gentle name.

claudō, clausi, clausus, claudere, [of unc. form, akin to clavis], 3. v. a., close, shut, fasten, shut up (of a prisoner), confine.

clāvus, -i, [prob. KLU (in clauḍo, increased) + us], m., a nail. — Also (cf. clava), a tiller, a rudder, the helm.

clēmens, -entis, [perh. CLA (in clarus) + mens (cf. vehemens)], adj., (bright), gentle (of weather).
— Fig., gentle, kind, merciful, humane, gracious, kindly, clement.

clēmenter [clement+t-er], adv., mercifully, graciously.

clēmentia, -ae, [clement + ia], F., kindness, gentleness, humanity, clemency.

clēns, -entis, [pres. p. of cluo], c., (a hearer), a dependent, a vassal, a retainer. (It was the custom at Rome for persons of humble origin to attach themselves to some prominent Roman in a kind of vassalage.)

clientēla, -ae, [client + ēla (imitating suadaela, etc.)], F., vassalage (as condition of a cliens). — Also, a relation of clientage, a connection with a client: pro clientelis (in place of clients).

clivus, -i, [CLI (in clinus) + vus], m., a slope, a declivity, an activity: Capitolinus (the road to the Capitol, the street in Rome which ascended from the Forum to the Capitol).

cloaca, -ae, [akin to cluo, cleanse], F., a sewer.

Clōdiānus, -a, -um, [Clodiō + anus], adj., of Clodius: crimen (made by him); leges (passed by him).

Clōdius, -i, [the popular form of Claudius], m., a Roman gentle name, belonging to the plebeian branch of the gens Claudia. — Esp., 1. P. Clodius, a most bitter enemy of Cicero. He was killed in a fray by T. Annius Milo. 2. C. Clodius, another of the same family.

Cn., abbreviation for Gnaeus (cf. C. and Caius).

Gnaeus, see Gnaeus.

Cnidius (Gn-), -a, -um, [Kvliōs], adj., of Cnidus. — Masc. plur., the people of Cnidus.

Cnidus (Gn-), -i, [Kvliōs], F., a city of Caria, famous for a statue of Venus.

cōactus, -a, -um, see cogo.

coaedificō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [com-
Vocabulary.

sedíncio], i. v. a., build together, join (in building), build and join.

coargüó, -ui, -útus, -ure, [con-arguo], 3. v. a., prove, prove guilty, accuse.

coemó, -cì, -emptus, -emere, [con-emó], 3. v. a., buy up.

coeó, -ivi, no p.p., -ire, [con-eo], irr. v. n., come together, unite, form (by uniting).

coepl, -isse, [con-tapi (perf. of tapis, cf. apiscor)], def. v. a., (have taken hold of), began, undertook, started: perge quo coeplisti (have started). — coeptus, -a, -um, p.p., used in same sense as active with passive intransitives.

coeereó, -ercui, -ercitus, -ercère, [con-arceo], 2. v. a., confine, keep in check, put down, crush, coerce, repress.

coetus, -tús, [con-itus], m., a meeting, an assembly (not regularly convened, cf. contio), an assemblage, a concourse.

cogitáte [old abl. of cogitatus], adv., thoughtfully, purposely, designately.

cogitátio, -onis, [cogitá + tio], F., thought, a design, a plan, an expectation, imagination, an idea.

cogitó, -áui, -átus, -áre, [con-agito (in sense of revolve, discuss)], i. v. a., consider, think over, think of. — Esp. (as to some plan of action), think about, discuss (what to do), have an idea of, intend, consider (that something may happen), expect (contemplate the possibility): cogitare ne (see that not, think how not, plan to prevent); nihil cogitare (have no thought, think of nothing); nihil cognitasse (never had a thought); hoc cognitum (has this idea); magnum aut amplum cognitare (have any great or noble idea); nihil cognitas (meditate nothing); cogitare de (think of, meditate, plan); ut exsilium cognites (dream of any exile); nihil esse a me nisi opitume cogitatum (that I had had none but the best designs); cogitati fuores (meditated, intended); cogitatum facinus (premeditated).

cognitíó, -onis, [con-(g)natio], F., connection by birth, kinship, kindred, relationship: non gratia non cognitum (not by influence of personal friends or powerful relations).

cognitíó, -onis, [con-(g)noito, cf. cognosco], F., learning, study, becoming acquainted with, examination, acquaintance.

cognitor, -tór, -rias, [con-t(g)notor, cf. cognosco], m., (one who investigates?), an attorney. — Less exactly, a defender, a supporter, an advocate. — Also, one who is acquainted with (a person), a voucher, sponsor.

cognómen, -minis, [con-(g)no- men],  n., a name. — Esp., the personal or family last name, a sobriquet, a nickname.

cognoscé, -gnóvi, -gnitus, -gnoscere, [con(g)nosco], 3. v. a., learn, find out, find, become aware, become acquainted with, recognize, hear (a thing read). — Esp., investigate, inquire into, learn about, study, consider. — In perfect tenses (cf. nosco), know, be aware, be acquainted with: cognitum est (was known); causa cognita (upon a full investigation, after trial); spectatus et cognitus (tried and proved); cognoscendo consuetudo (of investigation).

cogó, coégi, coáctus, cogère, [con-agó], 3. v. a., bring together, collect, assemble, get together. — Esp., of
money, collect, exact. — Hence, force, compel, oblige: senatum (assemble, of the consul, who could enforce attendance).

cohaerereō, -haesi, -haesūris, -haerēre, [con-haereo], 2. v. n., cling together, cohere, be closely connected.

cöhbeō, -hibui, -hibitus, -hibēre, [con-habeo], 2. v. a., hold together, hold in check, restrain, keep (from anything), control.

cohors, -hortis, [con-hortis (reduced), akin to hortus], F., an enclosure. — Hence, a body of troops, a cohort (the tenth part of a legion, corresponding as a unit of formation to the company of modern tactics and containing from 300 to 600 men). — Loosely, soldiers, infantry, armed men. — Also, any body of infantry or persons conceived as such, a troop, a company, a band: praetorium (a body-guard, attending the commander, originally praetor).

cohortatioō, -onis, [con-hortatio (cf. cohortor)], F., an exhortation, an encouraging, encouragement. — Esp. (to soldiers), an address (almost invariably a preliminary to an engagement).

cohortor, -ātus, -āri, [con-hor-oor], 1. v. dep., encourage, rally, exhort, address (esp. of a commander).

collaudō, see conlaudo.

collectō, see conlectō.

collēga, see conlega.

collēgium, see conlegium.

collīgo, see conlīgo.

collīnus, -a, -um, [colli + nus], adj., of the hill. — Esp., of the tribe of that name, the Collina (a name of great antiquity and unc. meaning).

collōcō, see conlocō.

colloquor, see conloquor.

colluvīō, see conluvīō.

colō, colui, cultus, colere, [√col, cf. inquinlus], 3. v. a., till, cultivate: agrum; studia. — Also, worship, reverence, court, show respect to, observe: delubra (worship at).

colōnia, -ae, [colonō + ia], F., (state of a colonist). — Concretely, a colony (both of the establishment and the persons sent). The Roman colonists were and continued to be Roman citizens, and served as armed occupants of the soil where they were sent in the interests of the mother country (cf. municipium, a conquered city, partially incorporated into the Roman state).

colōnus, -i, [verb stem akin to colo + nus, cf. patronus, aegrotus], M., a farmer. — Esp., a colonist (a Roman citizen to whom lands were granted away from the city), a citizen of a colony.

Colophon, -ōnis, [Κολοφόν], M., a town of Lydia, one of the seven that claimed Homer as their citizen.

Colophōnīus, -a, -um, [Colophon + ius], adj., of Colophon. — Plur., the people of Colophon.

color, -ōris, [prob. akin to callīgo, as opposed to white], M., color, complexion.

columnen, -inis, [stem akin to columna, incolumis (?), cello (?), cf. excelsus] + men (cf. erimen)], N., a pillar, a prop, a stay: republīcae (as in English).

columna, -ae, [stem akin to column + mna (cf. alumnus)], F., a column, a pillar. — Esp., the Columna (moena), a pillar in the Forum on which notices of insolvency were posted.

coma, -ae, [κῑς], F., hair (on the head), locks (hair arranged or ornamented).
**Vocabulary.**

*combūrē, -ūssī, -ūstus, -ūrere, [con-buro(?), relation to uro very uncertain, cf. bustum], 3. v. a., burn up, consume.*

*comes, -itis, [con-†mitis (√MA (in meo) + tis, cf. semita)], c., a companion (esp. an inferior as attendant or follower), a follower, an adherent, an associate, an attendant.*

*cōmissātiō, -onis, [comissā + tio], F., a revel (in the streets after a debauch).*

*comitātus, -tus, [comitā + tus], M., an accompanying, a company, a train, a following, followers, an escort.*

*comitium, -i, [?, perh. comit- (see comes) + ium, the assemblage of followers (cf. servitium)], N., a part of the Forum at Rome.—Plur., the assembly (of the people for voting), an election.*

*comitor, -ātus, -āri, [comit-], 1. v. dep., accompany.—comitātus, -a, -um, p.p. in pres. sense, accompanying; pass. sense, accompanied.*

*commētūsus, -tūs, [con-meatus, cf. commoeo], M., a going to and fro, an expedition (back and forth), a trip.—Hence, communications (of an army), communication (generally).—So also, supplies (of an army), provisions.*

*commemorābills, -e, [conmemorabils (cf. commemoror)], adj., noteworthy, notable, praiseworthy, remarkable.*

*commemorrātiō, -onis, [conmemoratio (cf. commemoror)], F., a calling to mind, mention, commemoration (calling to mind with respect), a reminder, remembrance (putting in Eng. the result for the process).*

*commemorē, -āvi, -ātus, -āre,*

*commemorō, [con-memorō], 1. v. a., remind one of.—Hence, speak of, mention, state (in a narrative): judicia commemoranda (noteworthy).*

*commendātiō, -onis, [con-†mandatio (cf. commendo)], F., a recommendation.*

*commendō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [commendo], 1. v. a., intrust, recommend, surrender, commend (for help or protection).*

*commeō, -āvi, -āurus, -āre, [commoeo], 1. v. n., go back and forth.—With ad, visit, resort to.*

*commercium, -i, [teomerce + ium (cf. commecer)], N., commercial intercourse, trade, commerce, dealings (in the way of trade).*

*commisceō, -scui, -xtus (-stus), -scere, [con-misceo], 2. v. a., mingle, mix.*

*committā, -misi, -missus, -mittere, [con-mitto], 3. v. a., (let go) together or altogether.—Hence, join, unite, attach: proelium (engage, begin the engagement).—Also, entrust, trust: tabulas committere (put into the hands of, etc.); nihil his committere (place no confidence in, etc.).—Also, admit, allow (to happen), commit (suffer to be done, cf. admitto), perpetrate, do: committere ut posset (leave it possible); nihil committere (do nothing wrong).*

*commodō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [conmodō-], 1. v. a., adapt.—Also (cf. commodus), loan, lend.*

*commodum, see commodus.*

*commodus, -a, -um, [con-modus, see A. & G., 168'd], adj., (having the same measure with), fitting, suitable, convenient, advantageous. commodissimum est (it is the best thing, most advantageous).—Neut.*
as subst., convenience, comfort, advantage, interest: commodo nostro (at our convenience); commodum quibus utimur (blessings).

commoneō, -monui, -monitus, -monère, [con-moneo], 2. v. a., remind.

commoror, -ātus, -āri, [con-mo-ror], 1. v. dep., delay, stay, wait.

commoveō, -mōvi, -mōtus, -movere, [con-moveo], 2. v. a., move, stir, agitate. — With reflex., or in pass., be moved, move (intrans.), stir. — Fig., disturb, agitate, affect, alarm, influence (with idea of violent feeling), move, trouble.

commūniō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [concommuneō (communi + cus)], 1. v. a. (make common), share, communicate, consult (with a person about a thing, and so make it common), add (a thing to another), put in along with (something else): causam (confound with that of another); ratio cum illo communicatur (shared by him).

commūniō, -ōnis, [communi-o (cf. legio)], F., participation (in common), sharing: sanguinis (the ties of blood).

commūnis, -e, [con + munis (cf. munia, duties)], adj., (having shares together), common, general, in common: ex commune consensus (by general agreement); consilium (general plan, concerted action); jura (universal, natural); quidam commune (universal). — Neut. as subst., a community, an association: a Cretensium communio (from the Cretans in common).

communiter [communi + ter], adv., in common, in general.

commūtābilis, -e, [commutā + bilis], adj., changeable.

commūtātiō, -ōnis, [con-muta-tio (cf. commuto)], F., change.

commūtō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [commuto], 1. v. a., change, exchange.

comparātiō, -ōnis, [con-paratio (cf. comparo)], F., a comparison, a preparation.

comparō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [comparo], 1. v. a., get ready, prepare, win, secure, procure, gain, get together, prepare for (with a different view of the object in English), arrange, establish, ordain (of institutions): insidias (lay); uxor se (get ready). — Also (cf. confero), compare (possibly a different word).

compellō, -puli, -pulsus, -pellere, [con-pello], 3. v. a., drive together (or altogether), drive in, force, drive.

comperendinō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [concomperendinō-], 1. v. a. and n., adjourn (of a court). — Also, of one of the parties, close the case (so as to be ready for adjournment).

comperīō, -peri, -pertus, -perire, [con-pario], 4. v. a., (get together), find out (by inquiry), discover.

competitor, -tōris, [con-petitor], M., a competitor, a rival.

complector, -plexus, -plecti, [conplector], 3. v. dep., embrace, include, enclose. — Less exactly, love, cherish: sententia (express concisely).

compleō, -plēvi, -plētus, -plēre, [con-pleo], 2. v. a., fill up, fill. — With a different conception of the action from Eng., cover, man (of walls).

complexus, -ūs, [con-plexus (cf. complector)], M., an embrace.

complūrēs, -plūra (-ia), [conplus], adj. plur., very many, a great many, a great number of.

compōnō, -posui, -positus, -pōnere, [con-pono], 3. v. a., put to-
Vocabulary.

together.—Also, settle, make a settlement.—compositus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., settled, composed, arranged.

comportō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [com-portō], i. v. a., bring together.

compos-, otis, [con-potis], adj., in possession of: hujus urbis (a citizen).

comprehendō, -hendi, -hensus, -hendere, [con-prehendo], 3. v. a., seise, catch, take into custody, arrest, capture, grasp (one by the hand or clothing).— Fig., take, catch (of fire), firmly grasp (of facts).

comprimō, -pressi, -pressus, -primere, [con-premō], 3. v. a., press closely, crush, repress, foil, put down.

comprobō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [com-probo], 1. v. a., approve, sanction, prove.

cōnātus, -tūs, [conā- (stem of conor) + tus], m., an attempt, an effort, an undertaking.

concédō, -cessi, -cessus, -cessere, [con-cedo], 3. v. a. and n., retire, go out of the way.—Also, give up (a thing to one), allow, grant, assign (leave, where the rest is taken away), permit, yield the palm (to a superior), yield, admit, concede.

concelebrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [con-celebro], 1. v. a., celebrate, attend in thongs.

concertātīō, -onis, [con-certā + tio], f., rivalry, contention.

concertō, āvi, ātūrus, -āre, [concerto], i. v. n., contend.

concīdō, -cidi, -cāsūrus, -cīdere, [con-caedo], 3. v. n., fall down, fall. — Fig., fail, be impaired, collapse.

concīdō, -cidi, -cisus, -cīdere, [con-caedo], 3. v. a., cut to pieces, cut down (kill), cut up, mangle.

concōlātricula, -ae, [concolātric + ula], f., a little conciliator (female or conceived as such), an insinuating charmer, a flattering commendation.

concīliō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [concīliō- (stem of conciliō)], i. v. a., bring together (cf. concilium).—Ilence, win over (originally by persuasion in council?), secure (even by force), win, gain: feras inter se se (attach to each other).

concīlium, -i, [con-ctīlium (vīcal + ium, cf. Calendar)], n., a meeting.—Esp., an assembly (of war or state), a council, a conference, a united body (of merchants, farmers, or the like), the people (assembled in the comitia tributa).—Cf. consūlum, which is often equivalent, but refers rather to the action or function than the body.

concipīō, -cipi, -ceptus, -cipere, [con-capio], 3. v. a., take up, take on, take in, get (maculam), incur (infamiam).—Of the mind, conceive, plan, devise.

concītātō, -onis, [con-citatio (cf. concito)], f., excitement.

concītō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [concītō], i. v. a., arouse, stir up, call out (and so set in motion), excite, agitate: mala (set in motion).

concīlāve, -is, [con-clavis], n., a chamber (originally locked).

concūlō, -clūsī, -clūsus, -clūdere, [con-claudo], 3. v. a., shut up, enclose.—Also, conclude, finish.

concōrdia, -ae, [concōrd + ia], f., harmony, concord, unanimity.—Esp., Concord (worshipped as a goddess by the Romans, like many other qualities, and having a famous temple on the slope of the Capitoline looking towards the Forum).

concors, -ordis, [con-cor], adj., harmonious: frater (mutually affectionate).
Vocabulary.

concupiscēō, -ivī (-ii), -itus, -iscere, [con-teupiscō], 3. v. a., covet, desire earnestly, long for.

concurrō, -curri (-cucurrī), -curris, -currere, [con-curro], 3. v. n., run together, rush up, rush in, rush (advance), flock to, hasten in: concurrēsum est (there was a rush).

concursēō, -āvi, -ātūrus, -āre, [concurro], 1. v. n., rush to and fro, run about.

concursus, -sūs, [con-cursus (cf. concurrō)], m., a rushing to and fro, a dashing together (collision). — Esp., a charge, onset, a crowd running, a crowd, a crowding together, a concourse, an assembling (in a tumultuous manner), an assembly.

condemnō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [condamno], 1. v. a., condemn, find guilty. — Less exactly, condemn (not in a court).

condiciō, -ōnis, [condicio (cf. condico)], f., terms, condition, terms of agreement, terms (of fighting), state (of slavery), lot, situation, a bargain, position.

condictō, see condicio.

condidō, -didī, -ditus, -dere, [con-do], 3. v. a., put together, found, build. — Also, lay up, preserve (cf. condlo).

condōnatiō, -ōnis, [condonatio (cf. condono)], f., a giving up, a donation.

condōnō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [condono], 1. v. a., give up, pardon for the sake of.

condūcēō, -dūxi, -ductus, -ducere, [con-duco], 3. v. a., bring together, bring up (soldiers). — Also, hire.

confectūrō, -ōnis, [confactio (cf. conficio)], f., a finishing.

confecerō, -fesri, -fertus, -fercere, [con-farcio], 4. v. a., crowd together.

confertus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj. (both of the thing crowded and the place), close, crowded, dense, closely crowded, in close order, in a solid body: confertus cibo (cramped with food).

cōnferō, -tuli, -lātus, -ferre, [confero], irr. v. a., bring together, get together, bring in, gather, collect. — With or without culpam, lay the blame on, charge, ascribe. — With reflexive, betake one’s self, remove, take refuge, devote. — So with other words, remove, establish. — Also, postpone, delay, devote, confer, contribute, set, appoint, compare. — Esp.: signa (join battle in a regular engagement); pestem (bring upon, visit upon); spem (set upon something); orationem (direct towards).

confertus, -a, -um, p.p. of conferō.

confessōriō, -ōnis, [confessio (cf. confiteor)], f., a confession.

cōnfestim [acc. of cōnfestis (cf. festino)], adv., in haste, immediately, at once.

conficiō, -feci, -fectus, -ficere, [con-facio], 3. v. a., (do up), accomplish, complete, finish up, carry out, finish, perform. — Also, make up, get together, write up (of a document), work up (of skins tanned).

— Also (cf. Eng. “done up”), finish up, exhaust, wear out, kill.

conficiō, -ōnis, [confactio (cf. confingo)], f., a making up, an invention.

confidō, -fisum sum, -fidere, [confido], 3. v. n., be confident, trust, trust to; have confidence in, rely on, feel assured. — confisus, -a, -um, p.p. in active sense, trusting in.

confingō, -finxi, -fictus, -fingere, [confingo], 3. v. a., make up, manufacture, invent, imagine.
Vocabulary.

cōnfirmō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [con-
firmo], 1. v. a., strengthen.—Fig.,
strengthen, establish, encourage, con-
firm, re-establish, reassure.—Hence
(of things and statements), confirm,
declare, assert, assure (one of a
thing), prove, support (a statement):
Galliam praesidiiis; causam au-
toritatisibus; audacia; conjuncti-
onem; imbecillitate (give strength
to).

cōnfiteor, -fessus, -fītēri, [con-
fateor], 2. v. dep., confess, acknowl-
edge, admit, make confession.

cōnfāgrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [con-
flagro], 1. v. n., be on fire, burn, be
burned.—Fig.: invidia (be consumed
by a fire of indignation).

cōnfīgō, -fīxi, -fīctus, -fīgere,
[con-fīgo], 3. v. a. and n., dash
against, contend, fight.

cōnfiō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [con-
fio], 1. v. a., blow up (of a fire).—Fig.,
excite, kindle.—Also, fuse, melt.—
Hence (fig.), get together, gather,
fuse: injuria novo sclere con-
flata (got up, devised).

cōnfiō, -fluxi, no p.p., -ere, [con-
fluo], 3. v. n., flow together.—Less
exactly (of persons), flock together:
portus (unite their waters).

cōnformātiō, -ōnis, [con-forma-
tio (cf. conformo)], F. (concretely),
form, formation, structure, form-
ing, training.

cōnformō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [con-
formo], 1. v. a., form, mould, train.

cōnfringō, -frēgi, -fractus, -frin-
gere [con-frango], 3. v. a., break
up, shatter.

cōnfugiō, -fugi, no p.p., - fugere,
[con-fugio], 3. v. n., flee, take refuge.

congerō, -gesi, -gestus, -gerere,
[con-gero], 3. v. a., bring together,
heap together, mass together, heap upon.

congregō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [con-
tgrego (cf. aggrego)], 1. v. a.,
bring together, gather together, col-
lect.—With reflex. or in pass., as-
semble, gather.

congruō, -ūi, no p.p., -vere, [?],
congruō (con-grus, cf. flock together,
herd together, dog one’s footsteps, crane
the neck)], 3. v. n., flock together (cf.
example below).—Hence, harmo-
nise, agree: multae causae conve-
nisse unum in locum atque inter
se congruere (combine).

cōniciō (-iecto), -iēci, -iectus,
-icere [con-icatio], 3. v. a., throw
together, hurl, cast, discharge, aim:
se conciercere (rush); sortem (cast,
draw).—Less exactly, esp. in a military
sense), throw (into prison), put, place,
station (cf. military throw troops into,
etc.), force.—Fig., put together (of
ideas), conjecture, guess: in noctem
se coniciere (rush out into the dark-
ness, rush out at night).

cōniveō (conn-), -nīvi (-nīxi),
nivere, no p.p., [con-niveo], 2. v. n.,
wink, (also fig. as in Eng.) shut the
eyes, connive.

conjectūra, -ae, [con-lactura,
cf. coniecto], F., a guess (“putting
two and two together”), a conjecture,
an inference.

coniciō, see coniceto.

conjunctūra, -ōnis, [con-junctio
(cf. conjungo)], F., a uniting, a
union, a connection.

conjunctūra, -ōnis, [con-junctio
(cf. conjungo)], F., a uniting, a
union, a connection.

conjunctūra, -ōnis, [con-junctio
(cf. conjungo)], 3. v. a., unite,
connect, fasten together.—In pass.,
or with reflexive, unite (neuter), con-
nect one's self, join. — conjunctus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., united, closely connected, in conjunction with: cum his (ludis) plebeios esse conjunctos (follow immediately); quod (bellum) reges (unite to wage).

conjunctus, jugis, [con-tjux (√jug) as stem, with intrusive n from jugo], c., a spouse. — Esp., F., a wife.

conjuratio, -onis, [con-juratio, (cf. conjuro)], F., a conspiracy, a confederacy.

conjuratus, see conjuro.

conjurō, -āvi, -ātus, āre, [conjuro], i. v. n., swear together, take an oath (together), swear mutual oaths. — Hence, conspire. — conjuration, p.p. as subst., a conspirator.

conlatus (coll.), -a, -um, p.p. of confero.

conlaudō (coll.), -āvi, -ātus, āre, [con-laudo], i. v. a., praise (in set terms).

conlectio, -onis, [conlectio], F., a collecting, a gathering.

conlegō (coll.), -ae, [con-lega (√leg + a)], m., a colleague (one of two or more persons holding an office with equal powers).

conlegium (coll.), -i, [con-legium (?), or conlega + ium], n., a body of colleagues, a body (composed of such persons). — Also, a corporation, an organized body, a club, a guild.

conligō (coll.), -ēgi, -ēctus, -ligere, [con-lego], 3. v. a., gather, collect, acquire (by accumulation).

— With reflexive, collect one's self, recover, gather: naufragi conlecti (picked up).

conlocō (coll.), -āvi, -ātus, āre [con-loco], i. v. a., place, set, station (of troops, etc.), set up, lay: insidiae.

— Esp. (with or without nuptum), give in marriage, marry (of a father or guardian). — Fig., settle, place (spem), invest (pecunias), locate (sedem).

conloquor (coll.), -locūtus, -loquit, [con-loquor], 3. v. dep., confer, hold an interview (or parley), parley, converse.

conluviō, -ōnis, [con-luviō (akin to luo)], F., wash, dregs.

conniveō, see conniveo.

cōnorn, -ātus, -āri, [?, con-stem akin to onus], i. v. dep., attempt, try, endeavor: conatum (an attempt).

conqueror, -questus, -queri, [conqueror], 3. v. dep., complain, make complaint.

conquiescō, -quiēvi, -quiētūrus, -quiēscere, [con-quiēscō], 3. v. n., rest, repose, find rest, be quiet, be idle.

conquiescitor, -tōris, [con-quaesitor], m., an investigator, a searcher, a detective.

Cōnsānus, (Comps), -a, -um, [Consa + anus], adj., of Consa (a city of the Hirpini). — Plur., the people of Consa.

consceleratus, -a, -um, [consceleratus], adj., accused, criminal.

conscientia, -ae, [con-scientia, cf. conscientia], F., consciousness, privity, conscience, consciousness of guilt.

conscius, -a, -um, [con-scios, √sci (in scio) + us], adj., knowing (with one's self or another), conscious, privy, a witness, a confidant.

conscribō, -scripsi, -scriptus, -scribere, [con-scribo], 3. v. a., write down. — Esp., enrol, conscribe, levy.

— Esp.: Patres conscripti (senators, the senate).

consecrō, -āvi, -ātus, āre, [con-sacro], i. v. a., hallow, consecrate.

— consecrātus, -a, -um, p.p. as
Vocabulary.

adj., consecrated, sacred, hallowed: Aristaeus in templo (worshipped); viri ad immortalitatis et religionem et memoriam consecrantur (are held in reverence).

cōnsīdō, -sēdī, -sēsūrus, -sīdere, [con-sid], 3. v. n., sit down (in a place). — Less exactly, take a position, halt, encamp, settle.

cōnsilium, -i, [con-śsilium (cf. consul, akin to salio, in some earlier unc. meaning)], N., deliberation.
— Esp., wise counsel, advice, wisdom, prudence, discretion. — Hence, a plan, a counsel, design, purpose, course (as design carried out), measure, conduct, a policy, a stratagem.
— Esp., a deliberative body (more abstract and with more reference to the act or function of deliberating than concilium, which see), a council, a body of counsellors, a bench (of judges), a panel (of a jury), a court (consisting of a body of judges): casus ad consilium admittitur (chance is not admitted to council); privato consilio non publico (as a private not a public measure, by private and not by official action); partim consiliiis partim studiis (partly with policy, partly with political feeling); publico consilio factum (as a state measure); uno consilio (with one continuous purpose or policy); consilium publicum (council of state, of the senate); ad consilium publicum rem deferre (the established council of state); non deest rei publicae consilium (a plan of action settled by the council of state); erat ei consilium ad facinus apsum (power of planning); consilio malitiae occurrere (with wise measures); aliquid commune consilium (any consulting body).

cōnsīstō, -stītī, no p.p., -sistere, [con-sisto], 3. v. n., take a stand, take a position, stand, keep one’s position, form (of troops). — In perf. tenses, have a position, stand.
Vocabulary.

Hence, stand still, stop, halt, make a stand, hold one's ground, run aground (of ships), remain, stay. — With in, occupy, rest on. — Fig., depend on, rest on.

consobrinus, -i, [con-sobrinus], m., first cousin (on the mother's side). — Less exactly, (any) cousin german.

consolati, -onis, [con-solatio] (cf. consolor), f., consolation, solace. — Also, as in Eng., a means of consolation.

consolor, -átus, -āri, [con-solor], i. v. dep., console. — consoláto, -a, -um, p.p. as pres., consoling.

consors, -sortis, [con-sors], adj., associating, sharing, a sharer.

conspectus, -tús, [con-spectus, cf. conspicuo], m., sight, a view.

conspectó, -spēxi, -spectus, -spicere, [con-ťspecio], 3. v. a., look upon, see.

conspirati, -onis, [con-spiratio] (cf. conspiro), f., a conspiracy, a combination (not in a bad sense).

conspirō, -āvi, -átus, -āre, [conspiro], i. v. n., sound together. — Fig., harmonize. — Also, conspire, league together: consensus conspirans (a blended harmony).

cōstāns, -ntis, p. of consto, which see.

cōstanter [constant + ter], adv., consistently, uniformly, steadily, with constancy, firmly.

cōstantia, -ae, [constant + ia], f., firmness, constancy, undaunted courage, strength of character.

cōstitūo, -stitui, -stitūtus, -stituere, [con-statūo], 3. v. a. and n., erect, set up, raise, put together, make up. — Hence, establish, station, arrange, form, draw up. — Fig., determine, appoint, agree upon, determine upon, ordain, fix, decide upon, establish a principle that, etc.: Jupiter constitutus (consecrated); colonias (plant); rationem salutis (base, found); spera (repose); suspiciem (make out); supplicium (decide upon, inflict); imperatorem (create, appoint); exercitum (set on foot); consulares ad caedem (destine, mark out).

cōstō, -stiti, -stitūrus, -stāre, [con-sto], 1. v. n., stand together. — Fig., agree, be consistent (esp. of accounts). — Hence, be established, appear, be agreed upon, be evident. — Also (from accounts), cast. — Also, depend upon, consist, be composed. — cōstāna, -ntis, p. as adj., consistent, steady, firm, steadfast.

cōstringō, -stinxī, -strictus, -stringere, [con-stringo], 3. v. a., bind fast, hold fast bound, bind hand and foot, hold in check, restrain. — In many fig. uses, the figure is retained in Latin where it can hardly be kept in English.

cōnuēscō, -suēvi, -suētus, -suēscere, [con-suēscō], 3. v. n., become accustomed. — In perf. tenses, be accustomed, be wont. — cōnuēstūs, -a, -um, p.p., accustomed, wont, used.

cōnuēstūdō, -inis, [con-śtutudo (prob. śuetu + do, as in gravedo), cf. consuecuo], f., habit, custom, habits (collectively), manners, customs, precedent, ordinary method, habitual intercourse, intercourse: victus (customary mode of living); incommorandum (the habit of enduring, etc.).

cōnsul, -ulis, [con-sul (cf. praesul, exsul), root of salio in some earlier unc. meaning], m., a consul (the title of the chief magistrate of Rome, cf. consilium). — With proper names in abl., the usual way of indi-
Vocabulary.

cating dates: M. Messala et M. Pison consulibus (in the consulship of, etc.); se consulse (in his consulship, as a date or occasion); pro consulse (see proconsul).

consulâris, -e, [consul + aris], adj., of a consul, of the consules, consular. — Esp. with homo, etc., or as subst., an ex-consul.

consulâtus, -tus, [tconsulâ- (cf. exsulo) + tus], M., consulship (cf. consule), the office of consul.

consuulû, -sulû, -sulûs, -sulere, [prob. consul, though poss. a kindred or independent verb], 3. v. a. and n., deliberate, consult, take counsel, decide. — With acc., consult, take one's advice, ask the advice of. — With dat., take counsel for, consult the interests of, consult for the welfare of, look out for, do a service to. — See also consulto and other participial forms.

consultû [prob. like abl. absolute p.p. used impersonally, cf. auspiciato], adv., with deliberation, purposely, designedly.

consultum, -i, [N. p.p. of consulo], N., a decision, an order, a decree. — Esp., senatus consultum (an order of the senate).

consûumû, -sûmûs, -sûmptûs, -sûmere, [con-sumo], 3. v. a., (take out of the general store). — Hence, waste, consume, destroy, spend, exhaust, use up.

contaminû, -âvi, -âtus, -âre, [contamin- (stem of con-tâmen, i.e. tag + men)], 1. v. a., bring into contact, unite. — Esp. with notion of contagion (cf. contagio), contaminate. — Hence, defile, dishonor, disgrace.

contego, -têxi, -tectus, -tegere, [con-tego], 3. v. a., cover up, cover, bury.

contemnû, -tempsî, -temptûs, -temnere, [con-temno], 3. v. a., despise, disregard, hold in contempt. — contemptus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., despicable, contemptible.

contendû, -tendi, -tensus, -tendere, [con-tendo], 3. v. n., strain, struggle, strive, try, endeavor, exert one's self, attempt, be zealous. — Esp., with verbs of motion, press on, hasten. — Also, fight, contend, wage war. — With ad and in like constructions, press towards, hasten, march, start to go (in haste). — With ab, urge upon one, persuade, induce. — Also, compare, contrast. — Absolutely, maintain (that, etc.), contend (in same sense).

contentiû, -ônis, [con-ôntio, cf. contendû], F., a strain, struggle, efforts. — Esp., contest, fighting. — Also, comparison (cf. contendo).

contentus, -a, -um, p.p. of contendô and continuo.

conticessû, -ticui, no p.p., -ticescere [con-ôtacceco], 3. v. n., become silent, cease to speak, be hushed.

continûns, -entis, pres. p. of continuo, which see.

continenter [continent + ter], adv., continually, without stopping, continuously.

continentia, -ae, [continent + ian], F., self-restraint.

contineô, -tinui, -tensus, -tinere, [con-teneo], 2. v. a., hold together, connect, contain, hold in. — Hence, in many fig. meanings, restrain, hold in check, keep (within bounds), hem in, retain (in something). — Pass. or with reflex., keep within, remain, be included in, be bounded, consist in (be contained in), depend upon.

continuus, -entis, p. as adj., (holding together), continual, contiguous,
Vocabulary.

continuous.—As subst., the continuous land, the continent.—Also, restraining one's self, continent.—

contentus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., contented, content, satisfied.

contingō, -tigē, -tactus, -tingere, [con-tango], 3. v. a. and n., touch, reach, join.—With dat. (expressed or implied), happen, have the good fortune (of the person).—Rarely in a general sense, occur, be the case.

continuō [abl. of continuus], adv., immediately, straightforwardly, forthwith.

continuus, -a, -um, [con-tenuus (\sqrt{ten} in teneo + uus)], adj., continuous, successive, in succession.

contīnō, -onis, [prob. for conveniōn], F., an assembly.—Esp., the assembly of the people convened by a magistrate for discussing any public matter, but not for voting (cf. comitia), or a like assembly of soldiers before their commander.—Less exactly, a harangue (on such an occasion), an address: comes ad contioem (an associate to address the people); in contione (in harangues).

contōnātor, -tōris, [contōnā + tor], M., a haranguer, a demagogue.

contōnōr, -ātus, -āri, [contion-], 1. v. dep., harangue, address (an assembly or an army).

contrā [unc. case-form (instr.?) of conterus (con + terus), cf. superus, supra], adv. and prep., opposite, contrary to, against, in opposition, on the other hand, on the other side, to the contrary: contra atque (different from what, etc., contrary to what, etc.).

contractō, -onis, [con-tractio (cf. con-traho)], F., a drawing to-
(you be on good terms with, etc.); in aliquem suspicio (can fall).

conventiculum, -i, [conventō + culum], N., a little group.

conventus, -tūs, [con-ventus (cf. convenio and adventus)], M., an assembly, a meeting. — Esp., an assise (the regular assembly of Roman citizens in a provincial town on stated occasions, at which justice was dispensed), an association of merchants (in a province, who were united into a sort of guild).

conversus, -a, -um, p.p. of convertō.

convertō, -verti, -versus, -vertere, [con-vertō], 3. v. a., turn about, turn. — Fig., divert, change, convert, appropriate: se convertere (turn).

convicium (convitium), -i, [contract (con-vox) + ium], N., a wrangling, wrangling.

concūrō, -vīri, -victus, -vincere, [con-vinco], 3. v. a., prove, make good (a charge, etc.): avaritia convicta (found guilty of avarice, changing the point of view for the Eng. idiom). — Also (as in Eng.), of the person, convict, prove guilty.

convivium, -i, [conviva + ium (cf. collegium)], N., a living together, a banquet, a carnival.

convocō, -vī, -vātus, -āre, [convoco], i. v. a., call together, summon, call (a council or the like).

copia, -ae, [opopi- (con-ops) + ia, cf. inopia, inops], F., abundance, plenty, supply (both great and small), quantity, number. — Esp., luxury (abundance of everything). — plur. (esp. of forces), forces, resources, supplies, armed forces, capital: dicendi (fluency); in dicendo (fullness of matter).

cōpiōsē [old abl.], adv., fully.

cōplōsus, -a, -um, [copia (reduced) + osus], adj., well supplied, wealthy, full of resources, well to do.

cōram [unc. case, formed from con and os], adv. and prep., face to face, personally, present, in person.

Corduba, -ae, [?], F., a city in Spain (Cordova).

Cōrdīlius, -ī, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., L. Cordīlius, a friend of Ligarius.

Corīnthius, -a, -um, [Kōρīνθios], adj., of Corinth, Corinthian. — Masc. plur., the Corinthians.

Corīinus, -ī, [Kōρīnθos], F., Corīnth (the famous city on the isthmus between Greece and the Peloponnesus, destroyed by Mummius, B.C. 146).

Corēnlius, -ī, [?], M., a famous Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. Corēnlius Cinna (see Cinna); 2. L. Corēnlius Sulla (see Sulla); 3. L. Corēnlius Lentulus (see Lentulus).

Corēnlius, -a, -um, [same word as preceding], adj., of Corēnlius. — Esp., Cornelian (of the laws passed by Sulla).

Corīnfiēlus, -ī, [tōrniifo + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., Q. Corīnfiēlus, one of the judges in the case against Verres.

Corīnius, -ī, [coru + tae (cf. barbatus)], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., M. Corīnius, prōtōr in B.C. 43.

corōna, -ae, [?], F., a garland. — Fig., a circle (line, of soldiers), a circle of spectators.

corpus, -oris, [unc. root + us], N., the body, the person, the frame: petitionis corpus effugere (by dodging, a gladiator’s term).

corrēgō (corrī-), -rēxi, -rectus, -rigere, [corrēgō], 3.v.a., (straight-
Vocabulary.

en), correct, reform, amend: to corrigas (amend, as if intrans.).

corrupiō, -ripui, -reptus, -ripere, [con-rapio], 3. v. a., seize, seize upon, plunder.

corrūborō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [contra-boro (robur)], 1. v. a., strengthen, confirm.

corrumpō, -rūpi, -ruptus, -rumper, [con-rumpo], 3. v. a., spoil, ruin, tamper with (of documents or of a court), bribe (of a court, etc.).

—corr uptus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., corrupt, profligate.

corrūō, -rui, no p.p., -ruere, [con-ruo], 3. v. a. and n., fall in ruins, fall. — Also, overthrow.

corrupūtōla, -ae, [prob. corruptō + ela (cf. querela)], F., means of seduction, an enticement, an allurement.

corruptor, -tōris, [con-ruptor (cf. corrumpo)], m., a corruptor, a seducer.

cotidiānus (quot-), -a, -um, [cotidie + anus], adj., daily.

cotidiē (quot-), [quot-die, loc. of dies], adv., daily, every day.

Cotta, -ae, [?], m., a Roman family name. — Esp. L. Aurelius Cotta, consul B.C. 65, and later “Princeps Senatus.”

Cottius, -i, [?], m., the name of two Romans from Tauromenium, who were witnesses against Verres.

Cous, -a, -um, [Kōs], adj., of Cos (the island in the Ægean). — Plur. m., the Coans.

crās, [?], adv., to-morrow.

Crassus, -i, [crassus, falc], m., a Roman family name. — Esp. : 1. Marcus (Licinius) Crassus, consul with Pompey B.C. 55; one (with Caesar and Pompey) of the combination called the Triumvirate. 2. L. Li-
cinius Crassus, the great orator, censor B.C. 103. 3. P. Licinius Crassus, censor B.C. 89.

crātēra, -ae, [prob. from acc. of kparh], F., a vase (for mixing wine, corresponding to “punch-bowl”), a jar.

crēber, -bra, -brum, [crē- (in creo) + ber (cf. saluber)], adj., thick, close, numerous, frequent: sermo (general).

crēbrō [prob. abl. of creber], adv., frequently, constantly, in rapid succession, at short intervals.

crēdibilis, -e, [credi- (as stem of credo) + bilis], adj., to be believed, credible: non credibilis (impossible to believe).

credō, credidi, creditus, crēdere, [cred (faith, of unc. formation) + do (place)], 3. v. a. and n., trust, entrust, believe, suppose, believe in. — Esp. parenthetically, credo (I suppose, ironical): mihi credo (take my word for it, take my advice).

cremō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [?], i. v. a., burn, consume (esp. of the dead, perh. orig. only of flesh, cf. cremor).

crēō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [unc. form., akin to cresco], 1. v. a., (cause to grow), create, generate. — Esp., elect, choose.

Creperējus, -i, [?], m., a Roman gentile name. — Esp. M. Creperius, a Roman knight, a judex in the case of Verres.

crēpītus, -tūs, [crepi- (as stem of crepo) + tus], m., a noise, a rattling, a sound.

Crēs, Crētis, [Gr. Kṛṣ], M., a Cretan.

crēsēo, crēvi, crētus, crēscere, [stem crē (also in creo) with -scō], 3. v. n., grow, increase, swell (of a river), be swelled, increase in influence (of a man), be increased.
Cretensis, -e, [Creta + ensis], adj., of Crete, Cretan. — Masc. plur., the Cretans.

crimen, -minis, [crī- (stem akin to cerno) + men], N., (a decision).
— Less exactly, a charge, a fault, a crime.

criminor, -ātus, -āri, [crimin-], 1. v. dep., accuse, bring an accusation, charge, find fault with.

criminōsē [old abl. of criminosus], adv., in the spirit of an accuser.

criminōsus, -a, -um, [crimin + osus], adj., criminal, ground for an accusation.

crucis, -tūs, [cruciā- (stem of crucio) + tus], M., crucifying.
— Hence, torture. — With a change of relation, suffering (of the person tortured).

crucīō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [cruc- (as if cruciō-)], i. v. a., crucify, torture.

crūdēlitis, -e, [terūdē- (in crūdescō, akin to crūdus) + lis, cf. Aprilis, edūlis, animālis], adj., (bloody?), cruel (also of things suffered, as in Eng.).

Crueldĭtās, -tātis, [crudelit+s+tas], F., cruelty.

Crueldĭter, [crudelit+ter], adv., cruelly, with cruelty, harshly.

Cruentō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [cruen-tō-], i. v. a., stain with blood.

Cruentus, -a, -um, [crū- (in crūor, crudus) + entus (cf. tāntus)], adj., bloody, blood-stained.

Cruor, -ōris, [crū- (in crudus) + or], M., blood (out of the body), gore.

Crux, crucis, [?], F., a cross (the usual instrument for the punishment of slaves), death on the cross.

cubile, -is, [cubī- (stem akin to cumbo) + lis (cf. crudelitis)], N. of adj., a couch, a resting-place, a bed, a lair.

cubō, -ui, -itum, -āre, [√cub], i. v. n., lie down, lie, lie asleep: cubītum ire (go to bed).

cūlēus (cull-), -i, [kōlēos], M., a sack.

culpa, -ae, [?], F., a fault, blame, guilt.

cultūra, -ae, [cultu + ra (F. of -rus, cf. figura)], F., cultivation, cultivation: agri cultura or agricultura (the cultivation of the soil).

cum [?], another form of con-.

Prep., with, along with, in company with, armed with.

cum (quam), [case-form (prob. acc.) of quāl], conj., when, while, whenever. — Often rendered by a different construction in Eng.: cum mulier esset (being a woman).

Of logical relations (usually with subj.), when, while, since, inasmuch as, though, although.—cum ... tum while ... so also, not only ... but especially, while ... besides, not only ... but also, not only ... but as well, while ... as well, while ... so (in particular), both ... and, as well ... as; cum primum (as soon as, the first time).

Cumulātēs [old abl. of cumulatus], adv., in full measure, fully.

Cumulō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [cumul-ō-], i. v. a., heap up, fill full, add to: alio sceleore hoc scelus (add to this, etc., another, etc.); ea quae prominimus studiose cumulata reddemus (in the fullest measure).

Cumulus, -i, [cumō- (akin to küma) + lis], M., (the swelling heap), a heap. — Hence, the last stroke, the last touch (added to something already complete), an extra weight, an increase.

cūinctus, -a, -um, [for conflunctus?], adj., all (together, in a mass):
Italia (the whole of, etc.); urbs (the entire).

cupidē [old abl. of cupidus], adv., eagerly, zealously, earnestly.

cupiditās, -ātis, [cupidō + tās], F., desire, eagerness, greed, cupidity, greed of gain, selfish desire.

cupidō, -inis, [unc. form akin to cuplo], F., desire.— Masc. (personified), Cupid (the god of desire).

cupidus, -a, -um, [noun stem akin to cuplo + dus], adj., eager, desirous, longing (for), fond of, ambitious (for), with a passion (for), oversealous, greedy.

cupīō, -i, -itus, -perē, [partly root verb, partly from ūcūpi- (cf. cupidus)], 3. (and 4) v. a. and n., be eager (for), be anxious, desire (stronger than volo).— With dat., wish well to, be zealous for: quid cupiebas, quid optabas (desire, as a passive longing, wish for, as an active prayer or wish).

cur (kuːr), [perh. for qua re], adv., why (rel. and interr.).

cūra, -ae, [for tacūra, akin to caveo], F., care, anxiety, attention.

cūria, -ae, [prob. akin to Quīrīs], F., the meeting-place of the old aristocracy of Rome.— Hence, a senate-house.— Esp., the curia Hostilia on the Forum.

Cūriō, -onis, [curia + o (priest of a curia)], M., a Roman family name.— Esp., C. Scribonius Curio, a friend of Cicero and a supporter of the Manilian law.

cūrīōsus, -a, -um, [cūria (cf. incuria) + osus], adj., curious, prying.

cūrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [cura], 1. v. a. and n., take care, treat (medically).— With gerundive, cause (to be done), have (done): curare ut (see that, take care that).

curriculum, -i, [from unc. stem akin to curro and currus, cf. vehiculum], n., a course, a running.

currō, cucurri, cursūrus, currere, [? for CURSO], 3. v. n., run.

currus, -ūs, [CUR (?) + tus, cf. curro], M., a chariot.— Esp., a triumphal chariot.


cursus, -sūs, [CUR (?) + tus, cf. curro], M., a running, running, speed, a run (in concrete sense), a course (space or direction run), a voyage, a career: celeritas et cursus (activity, as a quality, speedy passage, as the result accomplished); cursus sceleris (fig. as in English); quemcunque fortuna dederit (whatever wanderings); oratio-nis (flow).

curūlls, -e, [prob. currus + lis], adj., (of a chariot?).— Esp., sella curulis (the ivory chair of magistrates at Rome).

custōdia, -ae, [custod + ia], F., custody, guard (state of being guarded).— Plur. (concretely), guards, keepers.

custōdiā, -īvi, (-iī)-ītus, -īre, [custod- (as if custodi-)], 4. v. a. and abs. (as if n.), guard, do guard duty.

custōs, -tōdis, [unc. stem + dis (cf. merces, palus)], c., a guard, a watchman, a keeper, a guardian.

Cyrus, -i, [Kōgos], M., a common name among the Greeks.— Esp., an architect or builder employed by Clodius.

Cyzicēnos, -a, -um, [Kūlzēnos], adj., of Cyzicum (a city of Mysia, on the Propontis).— Plur., the people of the city.
### Vocabulary

#### D.

**d.,** see a. d.

**D** [half of Φ, CL = M], 500.

**D.,** abbrev. for Decimus.

**damnatiō, -onis, [damnatio],** 
*F., a finding guilty, a conviction.*

**damnō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [damnō-],**  
1. v. a., (fine), find guilty, condemn, convict.

**dē** [unc. case-form of pron. stem 
*DA* (in idem, dum)], prep with 
*abl.,* (down, only in comp. as adv.), 
*down from, off from, from, away from.*  
— Hence, qua de causa (*for which reason*); 
de a liquio mereor (*deserve well or ill of, properly win from*); 
de consilio (*by, cf. ex*); 
*multa de nocte (*late at night*).  
— Esp. in partitive sense, *out of, of: pauci de nostris.* — Also (cf. Eng. *of*), *about, of* (*about*), in regard to, 
*concerning, for:* de regno desesperare; nihil de bello timere (*have no fear of war*); 
*contendere, dimicare (*about, for*); 
*triumphare (*triumph over, triumph for a victory over*); 
quid de tu futurum est (*what will become of you*); 
de majestate (*for*); de improviso (*of a sudden*); 
de industria (*on purpose*).  
— In comp., down, off, away, 
*through* (and be done with).

**dea, -ae, [F. of deus],** *F., a goddess.*  
— Esp., *Bona dea* (see bona).

**dēbeō, -bui, -bitus, -bere, [de-habeo],** 2. v. a., *have off one's possessions*; 
*owe, be bound, ought, cannot help, should, be under obligation.*  
— Pass., *be due, be owing: non debēo (*have no right*); omnia debere (*be bound to do everything*).  
— debitus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., *due, deserved.*

**debilis, -e, [de-habília],** adj., *weak, feeble, helpless, enfeebled.*

**debilitā, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-bili-] (through intermediate stem),**  
1. v. a., *crumble, weaken, enfeeble, break down (in health, etc.)* — Fig., overcome, paralyze.

**dēcēdō, -cessi, -cessūrus, -cessere, [de-cedo],** 3. v. n., *make way off, cf. cedo, retire, withdraw, withdraw from, shun.*  
— Esp. (from life), *die: de officio (*sacrifice, abandon*); 
de jure (*yield, give up*).

**decem [?],** indecl. adj., *ten.*

**December, -bris, -bre, [decem + unc. term, cf. saluber],** adj., *tenth?*  
— Esp., of December.

**decempedia, -ae, [decem-peda (*F. of pedus*)],** *F., a ten-foot pole, a measure (of ten feet)*.

**dēcernūs, -crēvi, -cētus, -cernere, [de-cerno],** 3. v. a. and n., *decide off, so as to clear away, decide, determine, decree, order (as a result of determination), vote (of a consulting body, or of a single member of it).*

**dēcerpō, -cēpsi, -cēptus, -cēpere, [de-carpo],** 3. v. a., *pluck off.*  
— Fig., *detract, take away.*

**dēcertō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-certo],** 1. v. a. and n., *content (so as to close the contest), decide the issue, try the issue (of war), carry on war, fight (a general engagement): de fortunis decerti (*one's fortunes are at stake*).**

**dēcessus, -sūs, [de-tessus, cf. decesso and incessus],** *M., withdrawal, departure.*

**decet, -uit, no p.p., -ēre, [?], cf. decessus, 2. v. imper., it is fitting, it is becoming, it becomes.**

**decimus (decu-), -a, -um, [stem of decem + mus],** adj., *the tenth.*  
— Esp., Decimus, as a Roman prenomen.  
— Fem., *decumae (sc. pars),
a tithe (of the produce of land let by the state on shares).

dēclārō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [declare], i. v. a., (clear off), make plain, declare, show.

dēclinātiō, -ōnis, [declinā+tio], F., a leaning, a side movement.

dēclinō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [declino], i. v. a. and n., move aside, avoid (as if by a deviation of the body), elude, finch.

dēcoctor, -ōris, [de-coctor (cf. decoquo)], M., (one who boils down), a spendthrift.

decorō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [decor-], i. v. a., adorn, embellish. — Fig., honor, praise.

decrētum, -i, [prop. N. of decretus], N., a decree, a decision, resolution.

decuma, see decimus.

decuria, -ae, [decem + unc. term. (cf. centuria)], F., a decury (a division of ten men of the original Roman heads of families, also more generally of cavalry and other bodies).

decurtō, -ōnis, [decuria+o], M., a president of a decury, a decurion. — Also, a member of the senate in a provincial town, a provincial senator.

decurtō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [decuria-], i. v. a., divide into decuries.

decus, -oris, [dec- (as root of decet) + us], N., an ornament, an embellishment. — Fig., an honor.

dēdecus, -oris, [de-decus], N., a disgrace, dishonor, a stain.

dēdelō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [dedico], i. v. a., dedicate, devote.

dēdītīō, -ōnis, [de-datio, cf. dedo], F., surrender: spes ditionis (hope that one's surrender would be received).

dēdō, -didi, -ditus, -dere, [de-do], 3. v. a., give over, surrender, give up. — In pass. or with reflex, surrender one's self, submit: aures (listen to).

dēducō, -dūxi, -ductus, -ducere, [de-duco], 3. v. a., lead down or off, lead away, withdraw, draw off (praesidia), take away (of men), bring away, lead (from one place to another), bring (into a situation). — Fig., induce, bring, lead. — Esp. of ships, launch (draw down); of women, marry (used of the man); of things, bring, draw, turn. So, raise (a man to fortune): rem hue (bring); de fide (seduce); de sententia (dissuade); de lenitate (drive); coloniam (plant); servos ex Appennino (bring down).

dēfatigātiō, see defetigatio.

dēfatigō, see defettigo.

dēfendō, -fendi, -fensus, -fender, [de-fendo], 3. v. a., ward off, defend one's self against. — Also, with changed relation, defend, protect, maintain (a cause), fight for.

dēfensātō, -ōnis, [de-†fensio, cf. defendo], F., a defense.

dēfensor, -ōris, [de-†fensor, cf. defendo], M., a defender: necis (a preventer).

dēferō, -tuli, -tātus, -ferre, [defero], irr. v. a., carry down, carry away, bring, land (of ships). — Pass., be borne down or on, drift (of ships), turn aside: delati in scrobubes (falling). — Fig., confer upon, put in one's hands, report, lay before, devote: nomen alicjuus (acuse one); studium (tender).

dēfessus, -a, -um, p.p. of defetiscor.

dēfetigātiō (dēfat-), -ōnis, [defatigatio], F., exhaustion.
défettigátus, -a, -um, p.p. of défetigō.

défettigō (défat-), -ávi, -átus, -áre, [défatigō], i. v. a., wear out, exhaust, worry, tire out.

défetiscor, -fessus, -fisci, [défetiscor], 3. v. dep., crack open. —
— Fig., become exhausted. — défessus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., exhausted, worn out, wearied: accusatīō (grown stale).

déficiē, -fici, -fectus, -ficere, [défaciō], 3. v. a. and n., fail, fall away, revolt, fall off, abandon (with ab).

défigō, -figi, -fixus, -figere, [défigo], 3. v. a., fix (in or down), plant, set, fasten, drive down: in oculis flagitias (set before); curas (devote).

définīō, -īvi, -ītus, -īre, [définiō], 4. v. a., set limits to, fix, appoint, limit, bring to a close, mark out.

déflagrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [déflagro], i. v. n., burn up, be consumed: imperium de⟩flatram (burned to the ground).

défluō, -fluī, -fluxūrus, -fluere, [défluō], 3. v. n., flow down, flow apart, divide (of a river), fall away.

défore, see desum.

déformō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [déformō], i. v. a., deform, disfigure.

défungor, -fungi, -fungere, [défungor], 3. v. dep., perform, finish, be done with, get rid of.

dégiō, -dēgi, no p.p., dégere, [dégo], 3. v. a., pass, spend.

délciō (déjiciō), -jēci, -jectus, -iceré, [déjacio], 3. v. a., throw down, keep off, ward off, deprive, keep out (one from a thing), repel, eject, oust.

deln (de-in, cf. deinde), adv., then, next.

déinde [de-inde], adv., from thence, then, after that, then again.

déjiciō, see décto.

délābor, -lapsus, -lābi, [dé-labor], 3. v. dep., slip down, slip away: de caelo (fall, descend, come down).

délēctātīō, -onis, [délectā + tio], F., delight, pleasure, enjoyment.

délēctō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [délecto, cf. delicio and allcto],
1. v. a. and n., (allure), delight, please, give pleasure to. — Pass., take delight, delight (in a thing): Graecos délectat (the Greeks take pleasure).

délēctus (dil-), -ūs, [délectus (cf. deligo)], m., a choosing, an enrolment, a levy, a conscription.

délēnio, -īvi, -ītus, -īre, [délenio], 4. v. a., soothe, soften, pacify.

déleō, -ēvi, -ētus, -ēre, [déleō (akin to lino)], 2. v. a., (smear out), blot out, wipe out (of a disgrace). —
— Fig., annihilate, destroy.

déliberātīō, -onis, [délibēra + tio], F., a deliberation, a discussion, a decision (through deliberation).

déliberātor, -tōris, [délibēra + tor], m., a deliberator. — Used sarcastically of one who reserves his decision in order to be bribed.

déliberō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [délibero], i. v. a. and n., (disentangle ?), decide. — Also, discuss, deliberate, weigh.

délleátus, -a, -um, [?], perh. p.p. of délleo, wean, (or abandon), cf. dellicus, delliculus, adj., ("cossetted"?), pampered, luxurious.

déllicā, -ārum, [delicē- (cf. deleculus) + ās], F., plur., (cosseting?), delights, allurements, luxurious pleasures.

déllectum, -i, [N. p.p. of delinquo], N., (something left undone), a failure, a fault, a wrong-doing, an offence.
Vocabulary.

dēllgō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-ligo],
1. v. a., bind down, fasten, bind, tie up (to a stake).

dēllgō, -ēgī, -lectus, -iligere, [de-leko],
3. v. a., select, pick out, choose.

dēlinquō, -liqui, -lictus, -linquere, 
[de-linquo], 3. v. n., fail (in one's duty), do wrong: quid deliqui (what wrong have I done, cognate acc.).

Dēlos, -i, [Δῆλος], F., an island in the Aegean.

Delphicus, -a, -um, [Δελφικός],
adj., of Delphi (the seat of the most famous worship of Apollo), Delphic:
mena (a table made in the form of a tripod).

dēlubrum, -i,[de-lubrum (vLu + brum)], N., an expiatory shrine, a shrine (cf. aedes, a temple generally; templum, a place consecrated by augury; fanum, an oracular (?) shrine).

dēlūdō, -ūsī, -ūsus, -ūdere, [de-ludo], 3. v. a. and n., deceive, prevaricate.

dēmēns, -entis, [de-mens (cf. amens)], adj., mad, crazy, insane: seelere demens (maddened, etc.).

dēmenter [dement + ter], adv., madly, crazily, senselessly.

dēmentia, -ae, [dementia + ia], F., madness, idiocy, utter folly.

dēmergō, -mersī, -mersus, -mergere, [de-mergo], 3. v. a., sink, drown, submerge, plunge.

dēmigrō, -āvi, -āturus, -āre, [de-migro], 1. v. n., move away (change residence), move one's effects, move over.

dēminuō, -uit, -ūtus, -uere, [de-minuo], 3. v. a. and n., diminish, curtail, lessen, detract from: ne quid de summa republica deminueretur (that the supreme power in the state should suffer no diminution).

dēminuētūs, -ōnis, [de-+minuētio, 
cf. deminuo], F., a diminution, a loss, a sacrifice (of lives, etc.).

dēmittō, -misi, -missus, -mittere, 
[de-mitto], 3. v. a., let go down (cf. mitto), let down, stick down.—In pass. or with reflex., let one's self down, descend, set one's self down.
—Fig., despond (se animo), be discouraged.—dēmissus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., low-hanging (bowed, of the head), downcast (of a person).

dēmōnstrātīō, -ōnis, [demonstrā + tio], F., a pointing out, a showing, a manner of showing.

dēmōnstrō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [demonstrō], 1. v. a., point out, show, state, indicate, mention.

dēmoveō, -mōvī, -mōtus, -movēre, 
[de-moveō], 2. v. a., remove, dislodge: de sententia (shake one in, etc.).

dēmum [acc. of dēmus (superl. of de), nethermost, last], adv., at last, at length (not before).—Hence, only (not till a certain point is reached, not until).

dēnegō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [dene
go], 1. v. a. and n., deny, refuse, say not.

dēnī, -ae, -a, [for decnf, decem reduced + nus], adj. plur., ten each, ten (on each side), ten (in sets of ten).

dēnique [dēnēq (de + nus, cf. demum) que], adv., at last.—Of order, finally.—Of preference, at any rate (if no better, etc.): tum denique (not till then, then and then only); hora decima denique (not until, etc.).

dēnotō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [de-noto],
1. v. a., mark out, mark, appoint.

dēnuntiō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [de
tantio], 1. v. a., announce (with
Vocabulary.

notion of threat), declare, warn, order, command, give to understand, threaten one with.

dépeculatór, -tórīs, [dépeculatór, cf. dépeculátor], m., an embezzler, a plunderer.

dépeculor, -átus, -ári, [dépeculor], 1. v. dep., embezzle, plunder, pillage, rifle.

dépello, -puli, -pulsus, -pellere, [dé-pello], 3. v. a., drive off, drive out, drive (away), dislodge, avert, repel, remove, ward off, save one’s self from: molem (throw off); aliquem de spe (force); simulacra (throw down).

dépendō, -pendi, -pênsus, -penderere, [dé-pendo], 3. v. a. and n., weigh out. — Hence, pay.

dépingō, -pini, -pictus, -pingere, [dé-pingo], 3. v. a., paint (so as to make something), depict, represent.

déplŏrō, -avī, -átus, -āre, [déplorō], 1. v. a., lament, bewail the loss of, mourn for.

dépŏnō, -posui, -positus, -pŏnere, [dé-pono], 3. v. a., lay down, lay aside, deposit. — Fig., lose, abandon (hope), blot out (memory), resign.

dépopulātīō, -ōnis, [dé-populatio, cf. de populus], f., a ravaging, a plundering.

dépopulus, -átus, -āri, [dé-populus], 1. v. dep., ravage, lay waste, plunder.

déportō, -avī, -átus, -āre, [dé-porto], i.v.a., carry off, carry away, remove, bring off, bring home.

déposco, -poscī, no p.p., posce, [dé posco], 3. v. a., demand, call for, claim, ask for.

dépravō, -avī, -átus, -āre, [dé-pravo], 1. v. a., disturb. — Fig., corrupt, lead astray, pervert, tamper with.

déprecātor, -tórīs, [dé-precator, cf. déprecor], m., a mediator (to beg off something for somebody).

déprecor, -átus, -ári, [dé-precor], 1. v. dep., pray to avert something, pray (with accessory notion of relief), beg, beg off, pray for pardon, pray to be spared, resort to prayers, save one’s self from by prayers, remove by prayers: quo deprecan te (by whose mediation); ad deprecandum valebat (had the force of entreaties).

déprehendō, -hendi, -hēnsus, -hendere, [déprehendo], 3. v. a., capture, catch, seize, take possession of. — As in Eng., catch, (come upon), surprise, find, detect, discover: factum (find, in the sense of catch one at something). — Fig., grasp, comprehend, understand.

déprimō, -pressi, -pressus, -primere, [dé-premo], 3. v. a., press down, sink.

déprōmō, -prōmpsi, -prōmpetus, -prōmere, [dé-prōmo], 3. v. a., draw out, appropriate.

dēpūgnō, -avī, -átus, -āre, [dē-pugno], i.v.n., fight out (decisively), resist with arms (so as to decide the issue).

dērelinquō, -liqui, -lictus, -linquere, [dē-relinquō], 3. v. a., leave behind, abandon.

dērivō, -avī, -átus, -āre, [perh. immediately fr. de-rivus, prob. through adj.-stem], 1. v. a., draw off (water), divert: crimen (shift upon another).

dērogō, -avī, -átus, -āre, [dē-rogo, in its political sense], 1. v. a., take away, withdraw.

dēscendō, -scendi, -scensūrus, -scendere, [dē-scando], 3.v.n., climb down, descend. — Fig., resort to, have
Vocabulary.

recourse to, adopt: ad accusandum (resort to a prosecution). — Esp., come down to the Forum (from the hills on which the Romans lived, cf. "go down town.").

describō, -scripsi, -scriptus, -scribere, [de-scribo], 3. v. a., write down, set down (in writing), mark out, map out, describe, draw up (jus), reduce to a system.

deserō, -serui, -serutus, -serere, [de-sero], 3. v. a., disunite. — Esp., abandon, forsake, desert, give up, leave in the lurch. — désertus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., deserted, solitary: vadimonia (forfei).

désiderium, -i, [?, perh. †désiderō + ium (cf. desidero)], N., longing for, desire (of something lost), grief for loss (of anything).

désiderō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [?, perh. désiderō, cf. considero], 1. v. a., feel the want of, desire, miss, need, regret the loss of, lose (of soldiers).

— Pass., be missing (be lost): désiderat neminem (has not lost a man).

désidia, -ae, [desid- (stem of deses, de-SED) + ia], F., idleness, sloth.

dēsignō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-signo], 1. v. a., mark out, indicate, mean, designate. — désignātus, p.p. as adj., elected, elect (of officers not yet in office).

dēsiliō, -siliui, -sulta, -silibre, [des-salio], 4. v. n., leap down, leap (down), jump overboard: de rheda (jump out, spring out).

dēsinō, -sīvi (-siui), -situs, -sinere, [de-sino], 3. v. a. and n., leave off, desist, cease.

dēstitō, -stiti, -stiturus, -sister, [de-sisto], 3. v. n., stand off, cease, stop, desist from, abandon.

dēspērātiō, -onis, [de-spēratio, cf. despero], F., despair, desperation.

dēspērō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [despero], 1. v. a. and n., cease to hope, despair, despair of. — déspērātus, -a, -um, as passive, despaired of. — Also as adj., (hopeless, perh. orig. despaired of), hence desperate. — déspērandus, -a, -um, fut. p.p., to be despaired of.

dēspiciō, -spēxi, -spectus, -spicere, [de-specio], 3. v. a. and n., look down, look down upon, look away. — Fig. (cf. Eng. equivalent), look down upon, despire, express one's contempt for.

dēsplicor, -ātus, -āri, [despicō-], 1. v. dep., despise. — désplicātus, -a, -um, p.p. as pass., despised, despicable.

dēstringō, -strinxii, -strictus, -stringere, [de-stringo], 3. v. a., strip off. — Also (cf. despollo), strip, draw (of swords, stripping them of their scabbards).

dēsum, -fui, -futūrus, -esse, [des-sum], irr. v. n., (be away), be wanting, be lacking, fail. — Esp., fail to do one's duty by, etc. — Often, lack (changing relation of subj. and following dat.), be without, not have.

dēterreo, -terui, -teritus, -terēre, [de-terreo], 2. v. a., frighten off, deter, prevent (esp. by threats, but also generally).

dēteotor, -ātus, -āri, [de-testor], 1. v. a., (call the gods to witness to prevent something), entreat (from a thing), remove by protest (call the gods to witness to avoid).

dētractō (-trectō), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-tracto], 1. v. a., (hold off from one's self), avoid, shun.

dētrahō, -trāxi, -tractus, -trahere, [de-traho], 3. v. a., drag off, tear
off, snatch (away). — With less violence, take away, take off, withdraw (with no violence at all).

dēsectō, see detracto.

dētrimentum, -i, [de-trimentum (tri- in tero + mentum), cf. dētereo], n., (a rubbing off), loss, harm, injury. — Esp., defeat, disaster.

dēus, -i, [akin to divus, Jovis, dies], m., a god. — Also, in accordance with ancient ideas, of a statue, in adjurations: di boni (good heavens); per deos immortales (for heaven's sake, heaven help us).

dēvehō, -vēxi, -vectus, -vehere, [de-vehō], 3. v. a., carry away, bring (away, e.g. on horseback), bring down (esp. by vessel).

dēvertō, -vertī, -versus, -vertere, [de-vertō], 3. v. a. and n., turn away, turn aside, turn off (the road to stop by the way), stop (turning aside from the way).

dēvincīō, -vinxi, -vincit, -vincere, [de-vincio], 4. v. a., bind down, bind, attach, firmly attach.

dēvincēō, -vici, -victus, -vincere, [de-vineo], 3. v. a., conquer (so as to prostrate, subdue (entirely)).

dēvītō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-vīto], i. v. a., avoid, shun, escape.

dēvocō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-vocō], i. v. a., call down (or away).

— Esp., fig., invite, bring.

dēvorō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [de-voro], i. v. a., swallow up, devour, gulp down: verbum (eagerly devour).

dēvoveō, -vōvi, -vōitus, -vovēre, [de-voveo], 2. v. a., vow (away). — Less exactly, devote, consecrate.

dexter, -tera (-tra), -terum (-trum) [unc. stem (perh. akin to dligitus?) + terus], adj., right (on the right hand). — dextra, f., (sc. manus), the right hand (esp. used as a pledge of faith, as with us).

Diāna, -ae, [prob. F. of Janus (cf. Διόνυς)], F., a divinity of the Romans entirely identified with the Greek Artemis, the goddess of the chase and patroness of celibacy.

dicō, dixi, dictus, dicere, [DIC, in dicō and -dicus], 3. v. a. and n., (point out, cf. Gr. διδόω), say, tell, speak, name, speak of, mention.

— Esp., with authority, name, appoint, fix: jus (administer, cf. dicō); sententiam (give, express).

— Special uses: dicunt (they say); causam dicere (plead one's cause, hence be tried, be brought to trial); facultas dicendi (power of oratory); dīxi (I have done); incredibile dictu (incredible); quid dicam? (what shall I call it? why should I speak? what shall I say?); ad dīcendum (for addressing the people); diem dicere (bring a charge, before the people).

dictator, -tōris, [dicta- + tor], m., a dictator (a Roman magistrate appointed in times of danger by the highest existing officer, and possessing absolute power). — Also, a similar officer in a municipal town.

dictātūra, -ae, [dicta + tura (i.e. dictatu + ra, cf. figura)], F., the office of dictator, a dictatorship.

dictūō, -onis, [die (as root of dicō) + tio], F., a speaking, a pleading (cf. dicō): causae (pleading one's cause, trial); juris (administration).

dictūtūō, -āvi, no p.p., -āre, [akin to dico, form unc., perh. dictūtā (dictō + ta)], i. v. a., repeat, keep saying.

dictum, -i, [N. p.p. of dicō as
Vocabulary.

subst.], N., a saying, an expression, words.

diēs, -ei, [prob. for dives, √DYU + as], M. (rarely F. in some uses), a day (in all Eng. senses). — Also, time: in diēs (from day to day, with idea of increase or diminution); illis iipsis diebus (at that very time); noctes diesque (night and day); diem dicere (see dico).

differō, distuli, dilātus, differre, [dis-fere], irr. v. a. and n., bear apart, spread. — Also, postpone, defer, put off, differ.

difficilis, -e, [dis-facilis], adj., not easy, difficult.

difficultās -ātis, [difficiili-(weakened) + ās], F., difficulty, trouble, difficult circumstances.

diisus sum, -sidere, [dis-fido], 3. v. n., distrust, not have confidence (in).

difluō, -fuxi, no p.p., -fluere, [dis-fuo], 3. v. n., flow apart, become loose, become lax, run wild.

digitus, -i, [?], M., a finger.

dignītas, -ātis, [dignō + ās], F., worthiness, worth, dignity, prestige, position (superior), claims (founded on worth), advancement (as the consequence of worthiness), self-respect, the dignity of one’s position.

dignus, -a, -um, [?], perh. root of diesel + nus], adj., worthy, deserving.

dijudicō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [dis-judico], 1. v. a. and n., decide (between two).

dijunctīō, -ōnis, [dis-junctio (cf. djungo)], F., a separation.

dijungō (dijās-), -junxi, -junctus, -jungere, [dis-jungo], 3. v. a., disjoin, separate, divide.

dilābor, -lapsus, -lābi,[dis-labor], 3. v. dep., glide apart, slip away, fall away.

dilacerō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [dilacero], 1. v. a., tear asunder, tear in pieces.

dilaniō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [dis-lanio], 1. v. a., tear in pieces.

dilātīō, -ōnis, [dis-latio], F., a postponement, an adjournment.

ditectus (dēl-), -tūs, [dis-tiectus, cf. dillgo], M., a choosing, a levy, a conscription.

dillgēns, -entis, p. of dillgo, as adj., diligent, painstaking, careful.

diligenter [diligent + ter], adv., carefully, with care, with exactness, exactly, with pains, scrupulously.

diligentia, -ae, [diligent + ia], F., care, pains, painstaking, diligence: remittere (cease to take pains, take less care).

dillgō, -lēxī, -lēctus, -ligere, [dis-lego], 3. v. a., (choose out), love, be fond of. — See also dillegens.


dilucēnum, -i, [di-∫lucēnum (lude + lus)], N., daybreak, dawn.

diluō, -luī, -lūtus, -luere, [dis-luo], 3. v. a. and n., dissolve away, dissolve. — Fig., refuse (tech. term).

dimicātiō, -ōnis, [dimicē + iō], F., fighting, a contest, a struggle.

dimicō, -āvi, -āturus, -āre, [dis-mico], 1. v. n., (brandish swords to decide a contest?), fight (a decisive battle), risk an engagement, contend.

diminūō, see deminuo.

dimittō, -misi, -missus, -mittere, [dis-mitto], 3. v. a., let go away, let slip, let pass, let go, give up, relinquish, abandon: oppugnationem (raise); victoriam (let go, on purpose). — Also, send in different directions, send about, despatch, detail, disband, dismiss, adjourn, discharge.
Vocabulary.

direptīs, -īnis, [dis-†raptio, cf. dirippo], F., plundering, plunder.
direptor, -tōris, [dis-raptor, cf. dirippo], M., a robber, a plunderer.
diriplō, -ripui, -reptus, -ripere, [dis-rapio], 3. v. a., seize (in different directions), plunder, pilage.
dis-, di- (dir-), [akin to duo?], insep. prep. (adv.), in comp., assume, in different directions. Cf. discedo, discerno, dirimo, diffundo.

Dis, Ditis, [akin to dives, as the earth is the source of riches], M., Pluto (the god of the underworld, and so of death).
discēdō, -cessi, -cessūrus, -cēdere, [dis-cedo], 3. v. n., withdraw, depart, retire, leave (with abl), go away.
discēptāto, -ōnis, [discēpta + tio], F., a contest, a contention, a discussion.
discēptātor, -ōris, [discēpta- (stem of discēpto) + tor], M., a judge, an arbiter.
discēptō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [dis-capto], 1. v. a., discuss, consider and decide, decide.
discernō, -cēvi, -cētus, -cernere, [dis-cerno], 3. v. a., separate, distinguish.
discissōs, -sūs, [dis-cessus, cf. discedo], M., a departure, a withdrawal.
discidium, -i, [dis-†scidium (≠ SCID + inum)], N., a separation, a dissection.
disciplīna, -ae, [discipulus- (reduced) + ina, cf. rapina], F., (pilage?), discipline, instruction, training, a system (of doctrine, etc.), a course of instruction, education, a school (fig. as in Eng.): pueritiae disciplinarum (the studies of childhood); navalis (skill, as the result of discipline); majorum (strict conduct).
discipulus, -i, [akin to disco], M., a pupil.
discīlūdō, -clūsi, -clūsus, -clūdere, [dis-clau-do], 3. v. a., shut apart, keep apart, separate, divide.
discē, -didici, discūtūrus, discere, [for †dicoo (DIC+soo)], 3. v. a. and n., learn.
discolor, -ōris, [dis-color], adj., particolored, different-colored.
discordia, -ae, [discord + ia, cf. concors], F., dissension, discord, disagreement.
discrimen, -inis, [dis-crimen, cf. discerno], N., a separation, a decision. Hence, a moment of decision, a crisis, critical condition, danger, peril, a critical moment, a turning-point of one’s fortunes.
disjunxī, -junctus, -jungere, [dis-jungo], 3. v. a., disunite, separate: disjunctissimus (very far distant, very widely separated).
dispergo, -persi, -persus, -spergere, [dis-spargo], 3. v. a., scatter, disperse, separate.
dispersa [old abl. of dispersus], adv., in different places, separately.
dispersītō, -īvi, -ītus, -īre, also dispersior, as dep., [dis-partio], 4. v. a. and dep., divide, distribute.
displaceo, -ui, -itus, -āre, [dis-placeo], 2. v. n., displease, be unsatisfactory, be disliked by.
disputā, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [dis-pusto], 1. v. n. and a., discuss (cf. puto), argue.
Vocabulary.

disséminō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [dis-
semino], 1. v. a., scatter, sow widely,
spread, disseminate.

dissēnsiō, -onis, [dis- sensio (cf.
dissentio)], F., difference of opin-
ion, disagreement, disension.

dissentīō, -sensi, -sensūrus, -sen-
tire, [dis-sentio], 4. v. n., differ in
opinion, dissent, differ, be at vari-
ance.

dissaldeō, -sēdī, no p.p., -sidēre,
[dis-sedeō], 2. v. n., sit apart. —
Hence, disagree, have a disension.

dissimilātus, -e, [dis-similis], adj.,
unlike, different, various.

dissimilitūdō, -inis, [dissimili-
tudo], V., unlikeness, unlike nature,
different nature.

dissimulō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [dis-
simulō], 1. v. a. and n., (pretend
something is not), conceal (what is),
dissimulate, conceal the fact that, pre-
tend not to.

dissipō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [dis-
твор, throw], 1. v. a., scatter, dis-
pers, strewn, spread abroad: dissipate,
scattering people (the scattered
people).

dissolutīō, -onis, [dis-solutio, cf.
dissolvō], V., a dissolving, abolition.

dissolvō, -solvi, -solūtus, -solvere,
[dis-solvo], 3. v. a., unloose, relax,
separate. — dissolutus, -a, -um, p.p.
as adj., lax, unrestrained, arbitrary
(as unrestrained by considerations of
policy or mercy).

distineō, -tīni, -tentus, -tinēre,
[dis-teneo], 2. v. a., keep apart, hold
asunder, keep from uniting, cut off
(in military sense), isolate, distract.

distrāhō, -trāxi, -trāctus, -tra-
here [dis-trahō], 3. v. a., drag asun-
der, tear asunder, separate. — Hence,
distract, divide: distractae senten-
tiae (widely divergent).

distribuō, -bui, -būtus, -buere,
[dis-tribuo], 3. v. a., assign (to sev-
eral), distribute, diviae.

distrigō, -strinxi, -strictus, stringe-
er, [dis-stringo], 3. v. a., stretch
apart, distract, engage, occupy.

disturbō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [dis-
turbo], 1. v. a., drive away in con-
fusion: contionem (break up).

ditassimus, -a, -um, superl. of
dives.

diā, [prob. acc. of stem akin to
dīa, adv., for a time, a long time,
for some time, long: tam diu (so
long); quam diu (how long, as
long); diūtius (any longer).

diūrus, -a, -um, [þdius- (akin to
diu and diēs) + nus], adj., of the
day, daily (as opposed to nightly):
fur (by night).

diūs [akin to divus], M., only in
nom. in phrase me dius fīdīus
(Heaven help me, as sure as I
live, good heavens!).

diūturnitās, -tātis, [diūturno +
itas], V., length of time, long continu-
ce, length (in time).

diūturnus, -a, -um, [diū+turus,
cf. hesternus], adj., long continued,
long (in time); minus diūturna vita
(shorter).

divellō, -vellī, -vulus, -vellere,
[dis-vello], 3. v. a., tear apart, rend
asunder, tear (from).

diversus, -a, -um, p.p. of di-
verterto.

divertō, -vertī, -versus, -verttere,
[dis-verto], 3. v. a. and n., turn
aside (or apart), separate. — diver-
sus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., sepa-
rate, distant, diverse, different, va-
rious.

dives, -itis, [?], adj., rich.

dividō, -visi, -visus, -videre, [dis-
vido, √VIDH(?), cf. viduus], 3. v. a.
divide, separate, distribute. — divi-
sus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., divided.

divinitus, [divinō + tus, cf. eae-
ltus], adv., from heaven, divinely, 
providentally, by the gods.

divinō, āvi, ātus, āre, [divinō-], 
1. v. a., prophecy, conjecture, foresee, 
imagine (as likely to happen).

divinus, -a, -um, [divō- (as if 
divi) + nus], adj., of the gods, di-
vine, providential, superhuman, 
more than human, transcendent, god-
like: res divinae (religious institu-
tions).

divisor, -sōris, [dis-visor, cf. 
divido], m., a distributor, a dis-
tributing agent, an agent (for bri-
bbery).

divitiae, ārum, [divit + ia], F. 
plur., wealth, riches.

1. dōō, dēdī, datus, dare, [√DA, cf. 
dōōōō], I. v. a., give, bestow, grant, 

furnish, vouchsafe, present, offer: 
excussionem (afford); cognitio-
rem (furnish, bring forward) lite-
ras (write). — See also opera.

2. do [√DHA, place, cf. τιόμ], 
confounded with 1. do, but appear-
ing in comp., place, put.

doceō, docui, doctus, docère, [unc. 
formation akin to dico and disco], 
2. v. a., teach, show, inform, repre-
sent, state. — doctus, -a, -um, p.p. 
as adj., learned, educated, cultivated, 
skilful.

docilītās, -tātis, [docili + tās], F., 
teachableness, aptness, capability (of 
learning).

doctrina, -ae, [doctor + ina (cf. 
medicina)], F., teaching, systematic 
instruction, education, training, 
study (changing the point of view), 
learning.

documentum, -i, [docu- (?) (as 
stem of doceo) + mentum], N., a 
means of teaching, a proof, a warn-
ing, an example.

Dolabella, -ae, [dolabra + la, 
"little hatchet"], M. (orig. F.), a 
Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. Cn. 
Dolabella, in command of Cilicia in 
B.C. 80, under whom Verres was 
"legatus"; 2. P. Cornelius Dolab-
ella, Cicero's son-in-law, who was 
Antony's colleague in the consul-
ship, B.C. 44.

doleō, dolui, dolitūrus, dolère, 
[perh. dolō- (stem of dolus)], 2 v.n., 
feel pain, suffer. — Esp. mentally, be 
pained, grieved.

dolor, -ōris, [dol- (as root of 
doleo) + or], M., pain (physical or 
mental), suffering, distress, indigna-
tion, chagrin, vexation, sense of in-
jury: magno dolore ferre (be very 
indignant, feel much chagrin); mag-
no esse dolori (to be a great annoy-
ance or sorrow); dolor et crepitus 
plagarum (cries of pain, etc.).

domicilicus, -a, -um, [domō- (as 
if domes-, cf. modestus) + ticus], 
adj., (of the house), of one's home, 
one's own, at home. — Hence, dome-
tic, internal, intestine, within the 
state or city, private: dolor (per-
sonal); usus (at one's house).

domicilium, -i, [perh. domō + 
tcilium (fr. root of colo)], N., an 
abode, a house, a dwelling-place, a 
house (as a permanent home), a resi-
dence (in a legal sense): imperi-
(seat).

domina, -ae, [F. of dominus], 
F., a mistress.

dominatio, -onis, [dominā + tio], 
F., mastery, control, tyranny, power, 
(illegal or abnormal).

dominor, -ātus, -āri, [dominō-], 
1. v. dep., be master, rule, lord it 
over, tyrannize, dominate.
Vocabulary.

**dominus**, -i, [†domō- (ruling, cf. Gr. -tēs) + nus], m., a master, an owner: esse (have control).

**Domitianus**, -i, [domitē- (reduced) + ins], m., a Roman gentle name. — Esp., Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul in B.C. 54.

domitor, -tōris, [domi- (as stem of domo) + tor], m., a tamer, a queller.

domō, -ui, -itus, -āre, [†domō- (cf. dominus)], i.v.a., tame, quell, subdue, master.

domus, -i (-ius), [√DOM (build?) + us (-os and -us)], F., a house, a home, a house (a family): domi (at home); domum (home, to one’s home); domo (from home); domo exire (go away, emigrate).

dōnātō, -onis, [domā + tio], F., a gift, a donation, a giving away.

dōnō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [donō-], i.v.a., present, give (as a gift). — Also, honor with a gift, present (one with a thing); civitate aliquem donare (honor one with, etc., give one the rights of citizenship).

dōnum, -i, [√DA + nus], N., a gift.

dormiō, -ivi (-ii), -itum (supine), [prob. from noun stem], 4. v. n. sleep.

**Drusus**, -i, [?], m., a Roman family name. — Esp., M. Livius Drusus, tribune B.C. 91, who attempted some reform in favor of the Italians. He was assassinated by his opponents.

dubitātiō, -onis, [dubitā- (stem of dubito) + tio], F., doubt, hesitation, question.

dubitō, -āvi, -āturus, -āre, [†dubitō- (partic. of lost verb dubō?, cf. dubius)], i.v.n., doubt, have doubt, be in doubt, feel doubtful. — Also (ab-
Vocabulary.

duodecimus, -a, -um, [duo-decimus], adj., twelfth.
duplicō, -āvi, -āitus, āre, [duplio-], i. v. a., double, increase twofold.
dārē [old abl. of durus], adv., hardly, harshly.
dūrus, -a, -um, [?], adj., hard. — Fig., hard, severe, difficult, harsh, rough.
duumvirātus, -ās, [duumvir-ātus, cf. senatus], m., the office of duumvir (a magistrate of provincial towns corresponding to the consuls).

dux, ducis, [√duc as stem], m. and n., a leader, a guide, a commander: Pompeio duce (under the command of, etc.); ducibus dis (under the guidance of, etc.).

ē, see ex.

ēā [instr. or abl. of ēs], adv., this way, that way, thus, there.
ēbrīōsus, -a, -um, [ēbrīō-ōsus], adj., given to drinking, a toper.
ēbrīus, -a, -um, [?], adj., drunk.
ēbur, -orīs, [prob. Phænician?], n., ivory.

eece, [en-çe, cf. hic], interj., lo, behold.

eefr-, see eff.

eequās (-quī), -qua, -quīd (-quid), [en-quis], interrog. pron. is (does, etc.) any one? any (in an interrog. sentence). — Esp., equīdī, n. acc. as adv., at all.

eeculeus (equus-), -i, [equus-ō-leus], m., a little horse. — Esp., as an instrument of torture, the horse.

eēdicō, -dīxi, -dictus, -dicere, [ē-dico], 3. v. a., issue an edict, proclaim, order.

ēdictum, -ī, [n. p.p. of edico], n., an edict, an order, a proclamation.

ēdictum praetoris (an order of court, an execution).

ēdō, -didi, -ditus, -dere, [ex-do], 3. v. a., put forth, give forth, publish. — Also, raise up. — ēditus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., elevated, raised, high, lofty.

ēdoceō, -docui, -docēs, -docere, [ex-doceo], 2. v. a., show forth, explain, inform.

ēducātiō, -onis, [educā-tiō], f., rearing, training, education.

ēducō, -āvi, -āitus, āre [tēduco- (cf. redux)], 1. v. a., rear, train, bring up.

ēducō, -dūxi, -ductus, -dūcere, [ex-duco], 3. v. a., lead out, lead forth, draw (a sword), bring out, march out (an army), take out.

effēminō (ecf.), -āvi, -āitus, -āre, [ex-ffeminō, or perhaps êsffeminō- (or -i), in either case from femina], 1. v. a., make into a woman. — Less exactly, (make like a woman), enervate, weaken. — effēminātus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., effeminate, unmanly.

efferrō (ecf.), extuli, ēlātus, efferre, [ex-fero], irr. v. a., carry out, bring out, carry away. — Less exactly and figur., spread abroad, make known, publish abroad, puff up, elate (cf. Eng. “carried away”). — Also (cf. edo), raise up, extol, praise.

efficēō (ecf.), -feci, -fectus, -ficere, [ex-facio], 3. v. a., make out, make, enable, accomplish, cause, produce, cause to be, make into, make out, bring about. — Esp. with ut or ne, bring it about that, cause (to be, or not to be), make (or thing to be, etc.).

effigēs (ecf.), -ēs, [ex-ffigēs (√fig+iēs)], f., an image, a statue, a portrait, a representation, a counterfeit presentment.
Vocabulary.

**efingō** (eft.), -fini, -fectus, -fingere, [ex-fingo], 3. v. a., ripe up, mould, form.

**effigitō** (efc.), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-flagito], 1. v. a., demand earnestly, clamor for, importunadamente demand.

**effō** (efc.), -flāvi, -flatus, -flāre, [ex-flō], 1. v. a. and n., blow out, breathe forth: animam efflanus (drawing the last breath, breathing one’s last).

**effrenātō** [old abl. of effrenatus], adv., without restraint.

**effrenātilō** (efc.), -ōnis, [effrenā + tīō], F., unbridled impulse.

**effrenō** (efc.), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [effrenō-], 1. v. a., unbridle, let loose.

- Esp., effrenātus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., unbridled, unrestrained.

**effugīō** (efc.) -fūi, -fugītūrus, -fugere, [ex-fugio], 3. v. a. and n., escape, flee (absolutely), fly from, get rid of, avoid.

**effugium** (efc.), -i, [ex-†fugium, cf. effugio and refugium], N., a way of escape, an escape.

**effundō** (efc.), -fūi, -fusus, -fundere [ex-fundo], 3. v. a., pour out, shed: spiritum (breathe out).

**effusē** (efc.) [old abl. of effussus], adv., profusely.

**egēns**, pres. p. of egeo.

**egoē, egi** (egē), no p.p., egēre, [tegō-(cf. indulgus)], 2. v. n., want, need, lack, be in want: egēns, -entis, pres. p. as adj., needy, destitute, beggarly.

**egeastās, -tās**, [unc. stem (perh. agent-) + tās], F., poverty, destitution, want, need.

**egoē, mei** (cf. Eng. I’), pron., I (me, etc.). — egomet, see -met. — Plur., nos, we, us, etc. — Often of one person, I.

**ēgredīor, -gressus, -grēdi, [ex-gradior]**, 3. v. dep., march out, go out, move beyond.

**ēgregīā** [old abl. of egregius], adv., remarkably, finely, extremely well.

**ēgregius** -a, -um, [†eurege- (cf. exlex) + ius], adj., out of the common, remarkable, superior, excellent, uncommon, special, noble, very fine.

**ēictō, -ēcī, -jectus, -icere, [ex-jacio]**, 3. v. a., cast out, drive out, expel, cast up (cf. edo). — With reflex., rush out, rush, hasten away.

- Fig., disperse, out, turn out. — Ējectus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., cast up on shore, cast away, shipwrecked.

**ējectus, -a, -um, p.p. of elcio.**

**ēiciō, see elcio.**

**ēiusmodi** (often written separately) [eius modi], as adj. phrase, of this kind, of such a kind, such, of a kind, of such a nature, in such a state.

**ēlabōr, -lapsus, -lābi, [ex-labor], 3. v. dep., slip out, escape, slip.**

**ēlabōrē, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-laboro], 1. v. a. and n., accomplish by toil, work out, effect, strive diligently, spend one’s efforts. — Ēlabōrētās, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., wrought out, highly wrought.**

**ēlegāna, -antis, [pres. p. of ōlego (cf. relego)], adj., fastidious, choice, dainty, nice. — Transf., fine, choice, elegant.**

**ēlephantus, -i, [Gr. acc. ἐλέφαντα, declined], M., an elephant.**

**ēlciō, -licui, -licitus, -licere, [ex-lacio]**, 3. v. a., entice out, draw out. — Ēligō, -lēgī, -lēctus, -ligere, [ex-lego], 3. v. a., pick out, select, choose.

- Ēlēctus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., picked (troops).
Vocabulary.

Eloquentia, -ae, [eloquent-i-ia], f., eloquence.

Eludō, -üssi, -üssus, -üssere, [ex-ludo], 3. v. a. and n., play out, end (one's play).—Also "play off," parry (a thrust), avoid, elude. — Fig., mock, bood, fool, deceive, make sport of, baffle. — Absolutely, play one's game freely (dodging all opposition).

Elūo, -lui, -lūus, -lure, [ex-luo], 3.v.a., wash away, wash out, wash off.

Emânō, -āvi, -āturus, -āre, [ex-mano], 1. v. n., flow out. — Fig., spread abroad, leak out, get abroad.

Ementor, -itus, -iri, [ex-mentor], 4. v. dep., get up a falsehood, forge a lie.

Emergō, -mersi, -mersus, -mergere, [ex-mergo], 3. v. a. and n., rise (from under water). — Fig. (of analogous situations), rise, come out of, emerge, get one's head above water.

Emersus, -a, -um, p.p. in act. sense, emerging, having emerged.

Emigrō, -āvi, -āturus, -āre, [ex-migrō], 1. v. n., remove (permanently), emigrate. — With domo (in same sense).

Emineō, -nui, no p.p., -nere, [ex-mineō], 2. v. n., stand out, project. — Fig., radiate (from), appear (in):

Ex ore crudelitas (cf. the vulgar "stick out").

Emittō, -misi, -missus, -mittere, [ex-mitto], 3. v. a., let go, drop, send out, throw, hurl, discharge. — Pass., or with reflex., rush out: ex urbe vel ejecimus (expel, as by force); val emisimus (send out, as by a mere order).

Emō, ēmi, emptus, emere, [ēmō], orig., take], 3. v. a., (take, only in compounds). — Esp., buy (cf. Eng. sell, orig. give), purchase: interocasio empta (bribed).

Emolumentum, -i, [ex-molimentum, cf. emoll[r]], N., gain, advantage.

Emorior, -mori, (-morīri), -mortus, [ex-morior], 3. (cf. inf.) v. dep., die off, die.

Emptēō, -ēnis, [ēm + tēo]. f., a buying, a purchase.

Emptor, -ēris, [ēm + tor], M., a buyer.

Emnārō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-narrō], 1. v. a., tell, relate, recount.

Enim [prob. e (in en, ecce) + nam], adv., really. — Esp., as explanatory, for, but, now: neque enim (for of course... not); at enim (but you say, of an objection); et enim (for... you see, for naturally, for you know).

Enitor, -inis (-nīxus), -nītī, [ex-nitor], 3. v. dep., struggle out (or up), struggle, strive, exert one's self.

Ennius, -i, [?], M., a Roman gentle name. — Only of Q. Ennius, the father of Roman poetry, born B.C. 240.

Enumerō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-numero], 1. v. a., count up.

Enō, ivi (ii), itum, ire, [ē/t, cf. Gr. elū, for AYAM], irr. v. n., go, pass, march: ad saga ire (put on the garb of war, cf. "go into mourning").

Enō [old dat. of is], adv., thither, there (in sense of thither). — Often translated by more def. expressions in Eng., to the place (where, etc.), on them (it, him, etc.).

Enō (abl.), see is.

Eodem [old dat. of idem, cf. eo, thither], adv., to the same place, in the same place (cf. eo), there also: eodem convenire (to the same place); eodem penetrare (there also).

Ephebōs, -a, -um, [Eφίος], adj., of Ephesos (a famous city of
Vocabulary.

Asia Minor, famous for its temple of Artemis (Diana). — Masc. plur., the Ephesians.

epigrama, -atis, [ἐπιγράμμα], N., an epigram.

epistula (epistola), -ae, [ἐπιστολή], F., a letter.

epulor, -ātus, -āri, [epulō-], i. v. dep., feast, banquet, revel.

epulum, -ī (-ae, -ārum), [?], N. and F., a feast, a banquet.

eques, -iuis, [equō + tis (reduced)], M., a horseman, a rider.

— Plur., cavalry. — Esp. (as orig. serving on horseback), a knight (one of the moneyed class at Rome, next in rank to the senate).

equester, -tris, -tre, [equitā+tris], adj., of knight, of cavalry, equestrian.

equidem [e in en, ecce] -quidem, adv. (particle of asseveration), surely, at least, to be sure.

— Often untranslatable in Eng. except by emphasis, change of order of words, or some similar device. — Usually only with the first person, I for my part, I certainly: dixi equidem modo (why? I said just now); landabam equidem (I praised to be sure).

equitātus, -īūs, [equitā+tus], M., cavalry, horse (troops serving on horseback).

equitās, -āsī, -ātum, -āre, [equit-], i. v. n., ride, serve in the cavalry.

equus, -i, [航空 + vus, swift], M., a horse.

ergā [prob. instr. of same stem as ergo], prep., towards (of feeling and conduct), in behalf of: benevolentia erga aliquem.

ergō (-ō rarely) [unc. form, perh. dat., cf. erga], adv. with gen., for the sake of. — Alone, therefore, then.

ērigō, -ērī, -rectus, -rigere, [ex-
rego], 3. v. a., set up straight (cf. regō), raise up. — Fig., rouse up, restore. — With reflex., get up. — ēreōtus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., high, high and straight, roused.

ērīplō, -ripui, -reptūs, -riperc, [ex-
rapiō], 3. v. a., snatch away, tear, wrest (a thing from), deprive (one of a thing, changing the relation in Eng.), relieve, rescue, save, extort, rob, take from: ereptam vitam negligetis (the taking of life); pudicitiam (violate); se eripere ne, etc. (save one’s self from, etc.).

ergātum, -i, [n. p.p. of erro], N., an error, a mistake.

errō, -āvi, -āurus, -āre, [?], i. v. n., wander, go astray, err, be mistaken, make a mistake.

error, ēōris, [terr- (as if root of erro) + or], M., an error, a mistake.

Erucidus, -i, [eruca (?) + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Only of the prosecutor against Sex. Roscius.

ēructō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ē-ructō], i. v. a., belch forth (lit. and fig.).

ērudīō, -ivi (-ii), -itus, -ire, [ex-

ērumpō, -rūpi, -ruptus, -rumpere, [ex-rumpo], 3. v. a. and n., burst out, sally out, make a sally, break forth (with violence), break out (of unexpected events).

escendō, -scendi, -scensus, -scendere, [ex-scando], 3. v. n. (and a.), climb up, ascend, go up.

et [akin to Gr. ἔτι], conj., and, even, also: et... et (both... and).

etentim, see enim.

etiam [et jam], conj., even now, still, even yet, even, also: quin etiam
Vocabulary.

(nay, even); etiam atque etiam (again and again); etiam si (even if, although).

etiam si, see etiam.

Etruria, -ae, [†Etrus + ia (cf. Etruscus)], f., the country of central Italy north of the Tiber and west of the Apennines.

Etruscus, -a, -um, [†Etrus+cus (cf. Etruria)], adj., of Etruria, Etruscan, Etrurian. — Masc. plur., Etruscans.

etai [et si], conj., even if, although, though.

ëvadō, -vāsi, -vāsūrus, -vādere, [ex-vado], 3. v. n., escape, get away.

ëvellō, -vellī (-vulsi), -vulsum, -vel- lere, [ex-vello], 3. v. a., tear out.

ëventus, -tūs, [cf. eventio], M., an event, an accident.

ëversor, -sōris, [ex-versor, cf. evertō], M., an overturner.

ëvertō, -verti, -versus, -vertère, [ex-vertō], 3. v. n., overturn, overthrow, utterly destroy, cut down.

ëvocātor, -tōris, [ex-vocātor, cf. evoco], M., one who calls forth, a raller (servorum).

ëvocō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-voco], 1. v. a., call out, call forth, summon, challenge, carry away, invite. — ëvocātus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj. and subst., veteran (of soldiers who have served their time and are only called out in emergencies), veterans (almost equal volunteers).

ëvolō, -āvi, -ātūrus, -āre, [ex-volo], i. v. n., fly out, rush out.

ëvomō, -ui, -itus, -ere, [ex-vomo], 3. v. a., vomit out, vent, throw off, throw out.

ex (ë) [ê], adv. (in comp.) and prep., out of (cf. ab, away from), out. — Less exactly, from (lit. and fig.), of (made of): ex alaeri erat humilis (from being, etc.). — Hence, after. — Also, on account of, by means of; in pursuance of, in accordance with, according to. — Also, above (raised from). — Also (cf. ab), in, on: una ex parte (on one side); e re publica (for the advantage of the state); ex caede vivunt (on, upon); ex aliqua parte (in some measure).

exaggerō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-aggero], i. v. a., heap up, enlarge.

exāminō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-amin- (stem of examen, tongue of the balance)], i. v. a., weigh.

exanimō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, i.v.a., deprive of breath (life), kill. — Less exactly, half kill, prostrate (with grief, etc.). — examinātus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., out of breath, exhausted, half dead (with fright, etc.), over- whimsed.

exardēscō, -arsi, no p.p. -ardēscere, [ex-ardesco], 3. v. n., blaze up. — Fig., become enraged, become excited, burst forth.

exaudiō, -ivi, -itus, -īre, [ex-audio], 4. v. a., hear (from a distance), overhear.

excēdō, -cessi, -cessūrus, -cessere, [ex-cedo], 3. v. n., go out, leave (with abl.), withdraw, retire, depart: ex pueria (outgrow one’s boyhood).

excellēns, see excello.

excellō, (-cellui), -celsum, -cellere, [ex-cello], 3. v.a. and n., raise. — Also, rise, be superior, excel. — excellēns, -entis, pres. p. as adj., superior, prominent, remarkable. — excelsus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., high, elevated, lofty, commanding: in excelso (in a lofty position, high up).

excidō, -cidi, no p.p., -cidere, [ex- cado], 3. v. n., fall out, fall.

excidē, -cidi, -cisus, -cidere, [ex-
Vocabulary.

caeō, caedo, 3. v. a., cut out, cut off, break down, raze.

excipiō, -cēpi, -ceptus, -ciperc, [ex-capio], 3. v. a., take off, take up, pick up, receive, catch, take in. — Hence, follow, come after, come next. — Also, take out, reserve, except.

excitō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-cito, cf. excito], 1. v. a., call out, rouse, stimulate, induce. — Also, call up (esp. from the dead), raise, stir up, kindle, set in motion.

exclāmō, -āvis, -ātus, -āre, [ex-clamo], 1. v. a. and n., cry out.

exclūō, -clūi, -clūsus, -clūdere, [ex-claudo], 3. v. a., shut out, cut off (from doing a thing), prevent.

excogitō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-cogito], 1. v. a., think out, devise, invent.

excollō, -coliui, -cultus, -colere, [ex-colo], 3. v. a., cultivate (to some effect), train.

excruclō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-cruicio], 1. v. a., torture, torment.

exculblae, -ārum, [†excubō+ia], F. plur., a watch, sentinels, watchmen, pickets.

excursīō, -ōnis, [ex-cursio, cf. excurre], F., a salary, a raid, an incursion.

excusīō, -ōnis, [ex-čausatio, cf. excusū], F., an excuse.

excusū, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-čausū], 1. v. a. and n., give as an excuse, make an excuse, excuse one's self. — Also (with change of relation), excuse, exculpate.

exemplum, -ī, [ex-templum, ëm (in emo) + lus (cf. querulus), with parasitic p], N., (something taken out), a sample, a copy, a specimen, a precedent, an example, an illustration: crūdelissimis exemplis (in the most cruel manner).

exeo, ėvi (-ī), -itum, -īre, [ex-eō], irr. v. n., go forth, go out, emigrate, march out, remove, depart, come out, get abroad, be drawn (of lots).

exerceō, -ercui, -ercitus, -ercere, [ex-arceo], 2. v. a., train, practise, exercise, harass, fatigue: vectigalia (collect); judicium (preside over).

exercitātūs, -ōnis, [exercitā (stem of exercitō + ĭō)], F., practise, exercise, training: virtutis (opportunity for the practice of, etc.).


exercitus, -īūs, [as if ex-ťarcitus, cf. exercēo], M., (a training). — Concretely, (a body trained or in training), an army (large or small, acting independently), a force.

exhauriō, -hauis, -haustus, -haure, [ex-haurio], 4. v. a., drain off. — Less exactly, carry off, get rid of: exhibēō, -hibui, -hibitus, -hibère, [ex-habeō], 2. v. a., hold out, show, exhibit.

exigō, -ēgi, -actus, -igere, [ex-agō], 3. v.a., (lead out), pass, spend, finish, complete. — Also, collect, exact.

— Esp., exacta vigilia, etc. (at the end of).

exiguus, -a, -um, [ex-tagüus (🌱AG + iuus), cf. exigo], adj., (exact ?), narrow, scanty, small, meagre.

eximīë [old abl. of eximius], adv., especially, peculiarly, particularly.

eximius, -a, -um, [ex-tēmius (🌱EM + iuus), cf. eximo], adj., (taken out), exceptional, remarkable, very high, very great, most admirable, very valuable.
Vocabulary.

eximós, -ampler, -emptus, -imere, [ex-
empo], 3. v. a., take out (off), take off.
existimátio, -onis, [ex-estimá-
tio, cf. existimo], F, estimate, opin-
ion, public opinion, less exactly, ex-
pectation. — From the other side, re-
putation, repute.
existimátor, -tis, [ex-estimá-
tor, cf. existimo], M, an appraiser,
judge: injustus existimátor re-
rum (unjust in his opinion of affairs).
existimó, -ávi, -átus, -áre, [ex-
estimó], 1. v. a. and n., estimate,
believe, think, suppose, imagine, re-
gard, esteem, deem, judge: male,
think ill of, have a poor opinion of.
exitiósus, -a, -um, [exitio + osus],
adj., destructive, ruinous, pernicious.
exitium, -i, [exitu + ium, perh.
ex + titium (cf. officium)], N, ex-
tinction, destruction, ruin, mischief.
exitus, -tús, [ex-itus, cf. exeo],
M, (a going out), a passage (out,
concretely). — Hence, an end, the
last part: quem habere exitum
(what is the result of, etc.). — Fig.,
a result, a turn (of fortune), an
issue, an event.
exolétus, -a, -um, [p.p. of exo-
lesto, as adj.], adult. — As subst., a
creature of lust.
exoptó, -ávi, -átus, -áre, [ex-
opto], 1. v. a., desire earnestly, long
for.
exoríor, -ortus, -oríri, [ex-órió],
3. (and 4.) v. dep., rise up.
exornó, -ávi, -átus, -áre, [ex-orno],
1. v. a., array, adorn, fit out, embe-
lish.
exúró, -ávi, -átus, -áre, [ex-oro],
1. v. a. and n., entreat (and prevail).
exorsus, -sus, [ex-torsus, cf.
exordíor], M, a beginning.
expecí and compounds of ex
with e-, see ex-.

expédité, -i, -itus, -íre, [prob.
texpedi- (stem of adj. from ex-pec-)
4. v. a. and n., disentangle, disem-
cumber, set free (cf. impédio). —
Less exactly and fig., set in order,
get ready, arrange, station (of
troops): salutem (secure). — Also,
be of advantage. — expéditus, -a,
-um, p.p. as adj., uncumbered, easy
(iter), not difficult, quick, active.
exépló, -puli, -pulsus, -pellere,
[ex-pello], 3. v. a., drive out, ban-
ish, expel.
expélior, -pertus, -periri, [ex-
perio], pass. of pario, cf. opé-
lorio], 4. v. dep., (get for one's self?),
experience, try, fend (by experience).
expéri, -pertis, [ex-pars], adj.,
without a share, without, destitute:
sensus (out of sympathy with).
expetó, -i, -itus, -ére, [ex-
peto], 3. v. a., seek for, desire, ear-
nestly ask for, try to secure: poenas
(infect).
expílió, -ávi, -átus, -áre, [ex-pílo],
1. v. a., rob. — Also, plunder, steal.
explié, -ávi, -átus, -áre, [ex-píao],
1.v. a., purify, expiate. — Transferred
to the signs of divine wrath, expiate.
expleó, -péli, -plétus, -père, [ex-
pleo], 2. v. a., fill out, fill up, make
up, satisfy, satiate, fill the measure
of.
explícó, -i, -itus (-átus),
-áre, [ex-plico], 1. v. a., unfold, set
forth. — Also (unfold something out
of entanglement), disentangle, set
free. — So esp. in argument.
explóró, -ávi, -átus, -áre, [ex-
ploro, prob. search by calling or
crying], 1. v. a., investigate, explore,
search, examine, reconnoitre. — ex-
plórátus, -a, -um, p.p., assured.
certain.
exponó, -posui, -positus, -pónere,
Vocabulary.

[ex-pono], 3. v. a., place out, set out: exercitum (disembark, also draw up, array). — Fig., set forth (in speech), expose.

exportō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [exporto], 1. v. a., carry out, carry away, export.

exposcō, -poscī, no p.p., -poscere, [ex-posco], 3. v. a., demand (with eagerness).

exprimō, -pressī, -pressus, -primere, [ex-premo], 3. v. a., press out, force out, elicit, get out (of anything).

— Hence, represent: vestigia expressa (well marked).

exprōmō, -prōmpsī, -prōptus, -prōmere, [ex-premo], 3. v. a., deal out, bring out, display.

expúgnātō, -ōnis, [ex-pugnā- tio, cf. expugno], f., a storming (of a city), taking (of a city by storm).

expugnō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [expugno], 1. v. a., take (by storm), capture (by storming a city, also fig.).

exquirō, -sīvi, -sītus, -sīre, [exquaerō], 3. v. a., search out.

exsanguis, -e, [ex-sanguis], adj., (with the blood out), bloodless, nerveless, feeble, lifeless.

exscindō, -scidi, -scissus, -scindere, [ex-scindo], 3. v. a., cut down, tear down, break down, destroy, overthrow.

exascrātiō, -ōnis, [ex-sacratio], f., a curse, an oath (ratified by an imprecation), an imprecation.

exsequiae, -ārum, [exsequō + ia, cf. pedisequus], f. plur., (a following out). — Esp. to the grave, a funeral, funeral rites.

exsilīō, -silui, no p.p., -silire, [exsalio], 4. v. n., spring up, jump up.

exsilium (exil-), -ē, [exsil + ium], n., exile.

exsitō, -stiti, -stitūrus (?), -stite, [ex-sītō], 3. v. n., stand out, rise up, come out, ensue, break out, grow out, arise, come forward, show itself, be shown, appear, be performed (perpetrated, committed), turn out, be the result, be, exist.

exsolvō, -solvi, -solitus, -solvere, [ex-solvo], 3. v. a., unloose, acquit.

exspectātiō (exp-), -ōnis, [exspectatio, cf. expecto], f., a waiting for, expectation, anticipation.

exspectō (exp-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ex-specto], 1. v. a. and n., look out for, wait for, wait, wait to see (at, whether, etc.), expect, anticipate, be in expectation.

exspollō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [exspollo], 1. v. a., strip off. — Also, strip of (cf. despello). — Fig., deprive, rob (of abl.).

exstinctor (extinc-), -tōris, [exstinctor, cf. exstinguo], m., a destroyer, a suppresser.

exstinguō (ext-), -stinxī, -stinctus, -stinguere, [ex-stinguo], 3. v. a., (punch out, as a fire in the woods?), extinguish (lit. and fig.), destroy, put an end to, stamp out, blot out.

exstō, -stiti, -stātus (?), -stāre, [ex-stō], 1. v. n., stand out, be preserved.

exstructō, -ōnis, [ex-structio, cf. exstruo], f., a building up, a structure.

exstruō, -struxī, -structus, -struere, [ex-struo], 3. v. a., heap up, build up, pile up, construct, erect.

exsul (exul), -ulis, [ex-√SAL (of salio, cf. praesul) as stem, with some lost connection of meaning, cf. consul], c., an exile.

exsulō (exulō), -āvi, no p.p., -āre, [exsul], 1. v. n., be an exile, be in exile.
Vocabulary.

exsultō (exult-), -āvi, no p.p., -āre, [ex-salto, cf. exsilio], 1. v. n., (dance with joy, as in a war dance trampling on a prostrate foe, cf. Mil. 21), exult, rejoice.

extenuō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [extenuo], 1. v. a., extenuate, dissipate, diminish, belittle.

exter, -tera, -terum, [ex-terus (reduced)], adj., outer, outside, foreign.—extremus, -a, -um, superl., farthest, extreme, last: in extrema oratione (at the end of, etc., and often in this sense); ad extremum (till the last, at last, finally); in extrema India (in farthest India); in extremis atque ultimis gentibus (farthest in distance, and last in reckoning); extremum summumque supplicium (the utmost and most extreme severity of punishment); fuit illud extremum (the last thing to be thought of); comites (farthest behind).

exterminō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [exterminō-], 1. v. a., drive beyond the bounds, banish, get out of the way, expel, drive into exile.

externus, -a, -um, [exter- (as stem of exter) + nus], adj., outside, external, foreign, abroad.

extimēscō, -timui, no p.p., -timēscere, [ex-timesco], 3. v. a., dread, fear: vultu (show terror).

extollō, -tollere, [ex-tollo], 3.v.a., raise up.

extorqueō, -torsi, -tortus, -torquere, [ex-torqueo], 2.v.a., wrench from, wrest from, force from.

extra [abl. or instr. (?) of exter, cf. supra], adv. and prep., outside, out of, outside of.

extrahō, -trāxi, -trāctus, -trahere, [ex-traho], 3. v. a., drag out, draw out, draw (from).
Vocabulary.

some particular act), criminal conduct: aliud (degree of guilt).

facē, feci, factus, facere, [√FAC (DHA + K) + io (YA)], irr. v. a. and n., make, do, act, commit.—Used in a great variety of senses, as in Eng., and in many where we use a more special word: insidiae (lay); consulem (elect); verbum (speak, utter); gratulationem (offer); vota (offer); ludos (celebrate, hold); manu factus (wrought, etc.); ita factus (formed, fashioned, of such a character); sumptum (incur); judicia (hold, as trials or courts, express, give, render, as decisions); auctoritatem (give); fidem (produce, gain); potestatem (give, offer); reliquum facere (leave); proelium (fight); missa facere (let go); comitia (hold); strepitum (raise).—Exp with clause of result, cause (to), do (omitting in Eng. the connective that, and expressing the thing done in the indicative), see to it that, take care that.—So: facit ut videamini (makes you appear); facio ut deferrem (allow myself to, etc.); fac veniat (let, etc.).—So in pass., be done, be caused, happen, result, ensue, occur, turn out, be, become: aliquid atrocitatis fieri (some atrocity be committed); fit obviam (come to meet, meet, happen to); si quid eo factum esse (if anything should happen to, etc.) ut fit (as usually happens); fit dominus (makes himself master).—Often with two accs. (or with adj. corresponding to second acc.), make, render.—factum, -i, N. of p.p., half noun and half participle, and to be translated by either, act, thing done, action, etc.—fiō, fieri, as passive in all senses.

factum, see facio.

facultās -ātis, [facul (for facili, cf. simul) + tas], F. ease, facility.
—So, chance, power, opportunity, privilege: facultas ingenii (intellectual power, form of genius); oratio et facultas (power of oratory); manendi nulla facultas (no possibility).

faenerātor (fēn-), -ōris, [faenerā + tor], M., a usurer.

Faesulae, -ārum, [prob. Etrusc., though the form is Roman], F. plur., an old Etruscan city north of the Arno, colonized by Sulla (Fiesole).

Faesulānus, -a, -um, [Faesula+nus], adj., of Fiesole.

falcarius, -a, -um, [falc+arius], adj., belonging to a scythe or sickle.—Masc., a scythemaker: inter falciarios (in the scythemakers’ quarter, cutlers’ street).

Falcidius, -i, [?, †falcidō-(falc+dus) + ius], M., a Roman gentile name.—Only, C. Falcidius, a tribune of the people.

fallāx, -ācis, [fall- (as if root of fallo) + ax], adj., deceitful, treacherous, fallacious.

fallō, fefelli, falsus, fallere, [? SPHAL, trib sp], 3. v. a. and n., deceive, escape (one’s notice), disappoint. num me fellilit (was I mistaken in, etc., and often in that sense).—falsus, -a, -um, p.p., deceived.—Also (transferred to things), false, unfounded. laus (undeserved).—Abl. as adv., falsely.

falsō see fallo.

falsus, see fallo.

falx, -līcis, [?], F., a scythe, sickle, or billhook (including many instruments with curved blades), a knife (with a curved blade, used by gladiators).
Vocabulary.

fāma, -ae, [√FA (in for) + MA], F., speech, common talk, reputation, fame. — Concretely, a rumor, a story.

famēs, -is, [ʔ], F., hunger, starvation: fame necatus (starved to death).

familia, -ae, (-ās), [famulō- (reduced, cf. famul) + ia], F., a collection of attendants, a household (including children), slaves, a gang of slaves. — Also, a family (in our sense). — mater familias, see mater.

familīāris, -ēs, [prob. familīā + ris, but treated as familīāris (cf. alarīs, animalīs)], adj., of the household, friendly, intimate: rea (estate, property, also, domestic life, household affairs). — Esp. as subst. (though compared), a friend, an intimate friend.

familīāritās, -ātis, [familīari + tās], F., intimacy (with, genitive), a relation of intimacy.

familīāritės, [familīari + ter], adv., familiarly, intimately.

fānum, -i, [ʔ, √FA + nus, perh. orig. consecrated, cf. effātus], N., a shrine (cf. aedēs), a temple (esp. a foreign one, templum being a word of Roman augury).

fās [√FA (in for) + as], indecl. N., right (in conscience, or by divine law), permitted, allowed. — Esp. with negatives expressed or implied.

fascēs, -is, [ʔ, cf. fascia], M., a bundle. — Esp., in plur., the fascēs, the bundle of rods with an axe, carried by the lictor before the higher magistrates.

fāstidīō, -ivi (-ii), -itus, -īre, [†fāstidǐ- (cf. fāstidītās)], 4. v. a. and n., disdain, be disgusted, take offence.

fāstus, -a, -um, [fas + tus], adj., secular (of days when the courts, etc., could rightly be held). — In plur. as subst., the fastī (the list of such days), the calendar. — Also, the list of consuls (originally kept in the calendar).

fātīla, -ēs, [fatō + alis], adj., fated, fatal, designed by fate.

fateor, fassus, fātēri, [prob. fātō-], 2. v. dep., confess, acknowledge, admit.

fātum, -i, [N. of fātus, p.p. of for], N., (what is spoken, cf. fas), destiny, fate, lot, a fatality. — Hence, ruin, death, destruction: fāta Sibyllīna (the Sibylline books).

faucēs, -iūm, [ʔ], F. plur. (also fauce, sing.), the gullet, the throat. — Hence, of animals, the jaws (with a slightly different fig. from the Eng.). — So of any narrow entrance, a pass: faucēs Etnuriae (the gates).

fāutor, -ōris, [fav- (as if root of faveo) + tor], M., a favorer, a partisan, a supporter.

faux, sec fauces.

faveō, favi, fautūrus, favēre, [ʔ], 2. v. n., favor, be well disposed towards.

favōnius, -i, [†favōnō- (cf. colōnus) + ius], M., the west wind. — Also, a Roman gentle name. — Esp., M. Favōnius, a friend of Cato of Utica, and a violent opponent of Clodius. He was afterwards one of the assassins of Cæsar.

fax, facis, [ʔ], F., a torch, a firebrand, fire, a blazing fire (in the sky): omnes faces invidiae subiecere (use every means to kindle the flame of hatred).

febris, -is, [for †fervrīs (poss. †fervis), ferv + ris (or -is)], F., fever.
Vocabulary.

Februārius, -a, -um, [februō + arius], adj., of February.

fēlicītas, -ātis, [fēlici- (as if felici) + tas], F., good fortune, good luck, lucky star. — Plur. in same sense. — Esp., Good Fortune, worshipped as a divinity by the Romans.

fēliciter [fēlici- (as if felici-) + ter], adv., happily, successfully.

fēlix, -īcis, [akin to feō], adj., fruitful, fortunate.

fēmina, -ae, [fe (stem of feō) + mínā], F., a woman, a female.

fēnerātor, see fæn-.

fēra, see fērus.

fērē [?], abl. of stem ūferō (akin to fero, cf. Lucifer)], adv., almost, about. — Also, almost always, generally, usually, for the most part. — With negatives, hardly: nemo fere (hardly anybody).

fēritās, -ātis, [ferō + tas], F., wildness, barbarous condition.

fērō, tūlī, lātus (for tlātus), ferre, [√bhar, bear, and √tol (tla) in tollō], irr. v. a. and n., bear, carry, bring, endure, tolerate, stand, withstand, carry off, take, receive, win. — Often in a loose sense, translated by various special words in Eng., commit, offer, etc. — With reflex. or in pass., rush, pass, proceed, roll (of a river). — With advs. indicating manner of receiving anything, suffer, bear, take it, feel: indignē (feel indignant); moleste (take it hard, be annoyed by, etc.); graviter (be annoyed, be vexed, take it ill). — Esp., of report, say, report. — Also, of laws, propose (to the people), carry, decide, propose a law, pass a law, bring an accusation (before the people): vestra voluntas (decide, turn that way); quaestionem (vote); ita natura rerum (decree). — Also, facinus prae se (boast, vaunt).

fērōcitās, -ātis, [ferō- (as if feroci-) + tas], F., fierceness, savage cruelty.

ferrāmentum, -i, [as if ferrā- (stem of verb from ferrum) + mentum], N., a tool (of iron), a weapon.

ferrēus, -a, -um, [ferrō + eus (-yas)], adj., of iron, iron (made of iron). — Fig., iron-hearted.

ferrum, -i, [?], N., iron, steel, the sword (as a symbol of war).

fērtillus, -e, [prob. ūfertō- (fer + tus, cf. fero) + lēs], adj., fertile, fruitful, productive.

fērus, -a, -um, [√fer (dhvar, rūsh) + us, cf. deer], adj., wild, cruel, ferocious. — Fem. as subst., a wild beast, game.

festinātiō, -onis, [festinā+tiō], F., haste.

fēstus, -a, -um, [unc. root (cf. fērēae) + tus], adj., festive, festival.

fidēlis, -e, [fidē- (stem of fides) + lēs], adj., faithful.

fidēs, -ei, [√fid (bhid, bind) + es], F., a promise, a pledge. — Also, good faith, fidelity, honesty. — Transf., confidence, faith (in), credit; fidēm facere (gain credence, produce confidence). — Esp. of promised protection, protection, dependence, alliance. — Also, credit (in a mercantile sense).

fidius (but only in nom.) [?], fidō + ius], M., (of good faith?). — Only in me diius fidius (sc. adjuvet), on my faith, as sure as I live, by Heaven.

fidō, fīsus sum, fidere, [√fid, increased], 3.v.n., trust, have confidence.

fidūcia, -ae, [fiduō-(fidu+eus) + ia (cf. audacia)], F., confidence, confident reliance. — Also, ground of confidence.
Valerius Flaccus, cons. with Marius B.C. 100, and afterwards killed by Fimbria in the East.

flagittosæ [old abl. of flagitiosus], adv., shamefully, disgracefully (with the added idea of criminality).

flagitiosus, -a, -um, [flagitiō + osus], adj., shamefully criminal, infamous, disgraceful, scandalous.

flagittum, -i, [flagitō + ium, cf. flagitō], n., (a crime of passion?), a disgraceful crime, a burning shame, an enormity.

flagitō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [as if ēvī, p.p. of ēvō, burn? (cf. plēnus, akin to flagrum, i. v. a., ask in heat?), demand earnestly, importune, insist upon, call for: severitatem (cry for); flagitans senatus (importantate); pacem flagitans (being importantate for).

flagrō, -āvi, -ātūrūs, -āre, [flagrō, in an earlier sense of a burn?, i. v. n., burn, blaze, consume, be on fire. — Also fig. as in Eng., be in a blaze of, be consumed in a fire of: invidia; infamia.

flāmen, -inis, [prob. flag (cf. flagro) + men], m., (the kindler of sacrificial fires?), a priest (of a particular divinity).
Vocabulary.

3. v. a., bend, turn. — Fig., change, affect, draw (from a course), change the minds of, etc.

Φέδος, φέβι, φέτος, φέρε, [ʔ], 2. v. a. and n., weep: flēns (in tears).

φέτος, -τος, [φε- (stem of φλος as root) + τος], M., weeping, lamentation, tears.

flexible, -e, [flexō- (as stem of flexus)+bilis], adj., flexible, changeable.

φόρεσθαι, see floreo.

φόρεω, -u, no p.p., -έρε, [φόρν-], 2. v. n., blossom, bloom. — Fig., be prosperous, flourish, be in power: accessus (be brilliant). — φόρεσαι, -entis, p. as adj., flourishing, prosperous, brilliant, highly favored, eminent (for wealth and the like), successful.

φόρέασθαι, φορεί, no p.p., φορέασθαι, [φόρος- (stem of floreo) + scio], 3. v. n., flourish, grow bright.

φός, φόρις, [ʔ], M., a flower. — Fig., the flower (of troops).

fluctuat, -avi, no p.p., -āre, [fluetu-], 1. v. n., float, drift, be tossed on the waves.

fluctus, -tus, [√fluō (in fluo, cf. flux) + tus], M., a wave (also fig.), waves (collectively).


flumen, -inis, [√fluō (in fluo, cf. frumentum) + men], N., a river. — Fig., flow.

fluō, fluī, fluxus (fluxūrus, fluītūrus, fluīturis), fluere, [√fluō (G), cf. fruor], 3. v. n., flow.

focus, -i, [fov (as root of foveō) + cus], M., a brassier (a fixed or movable hearth, with coals for heating or cooking), a hearth. — Fig. (as a symbol of home), hearth, fireside.

foris, fortis, [√fer + tīs (reduced)], M., chance.—Forte, abl. as adv., by chance, perchance, accidentally, as it happened, perhaps.
Vocabulary.

forsitan [for sa it an], it may be a chance whether, adv., perhaps, it may be, possibly.
fortasse [", forte + unc. form, perh. s. (ai vis)], adv., perhaps, possibly, it may be.
forte, see fora.
fortis, -e, [for *fortis, akin to firmus], adj., strong, sturdy, gallant, staunch, brave, dauntless, undaunted, able: vir (a man of courage, a man of constancy, and the like); sententia (firm).
fortiter [forti+ter], adv., bravely, stoutly, undauntedly, with courage, with constancy, with firmness.
fortitudinis, -inis, [forti+tudo], F., strength, courage, bravery, fortitude, steadiness, firmness.
fortunā, -ae, [fortu- (for tu, cf. for) + na, F. of -nus], F., fortune, chance, fate. — Esp., good fortune.
— Plur., fortunes, property, fortune, wealth. — Esp., Fortune (worshipped as a goddess by the Romans).
fortunātus, -a, -um, [p.p. of fortune], adj., fortunate, blessed.
forum, -i, [akin to foras and foro], N., (an open place), a forum, a market-place. — Esp., the Forum (the great market-place of Rome, used also for all public purposes). — Esp., as a symbol of law and justice, the forum. — See also Aurellus.
fragilis, -e, [fragō- (cf. foedere+fragus) + lis], adj., brittle. — Fig., delicate, sensitive, tender.
fragilitās, -ātis, [fragili+tas], F., brittleness, frailty.
fragmentum, -i, [frag (in frango) + mentum], N., a broken piece, a fragment.
frangō, frēgi, fractus, frangere, [frag], 3. v. a., break (as a solid body). — Esp. of ships, wreck.
Fig., break down, crush, break the force of, exhaust.
frāter, -tris, [prob. *frē+ter, cf. pater], M., a brother.
fratrius [old abl. of fraternus], adv., like a brother, fraternally.
frāternus, -a, -um, [frater + nus], adj., of a brother, fraternal.
frātūlō, -onis, [frā+tu], F., cheating.
fraudō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [fraud-], i. v. a., cheat, defraud.
fraus, fraudis, [?, akin to fraudus], F., loss. — Hence, treachery, deceit, wickedness.
fremitus, -tūs, [frenm- (stem of fremo) + tus], M., a murmur, a confused noise, a din.
frēnō (frae-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [frendo-], i. v. a., bridle, curb. — Also fig.
frēnum (frae-), -i, [root or verb stem akin to firmus + num], N., a bridle.
frēquens, -entis, [orig. pres. p. akin to faciō], adj., crowded, numerous, in great numbers; conspectus vester (your crowded assembly); senatus (full). — Also of time, as if adv., frequently.
frequentēr[frequent+ter], adv., in great numbers, populously. — Also, of time, frequently.
frēquentia, -ae, [frequent+ia], F., a throng, a crowd, a multitude, numbers (as great numbers); senatus (a full meeting of, etc).
frēquentō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [frequent-], i. v. a. and n., assemble in great numbers, celebrate, resort to, visit.
frētus, -a, -um, [root akin to firmus + tus], adj., relying on, confident in (on account of).
frētus, -tūs, [?], M., and fretum, -i, [?], N., a strait. — Esp., the Strait
Vocabulary.

(of Messina, between Sicily and the mainland).

**frigus, -oris, [√FRIG (in frigeo, etc.) + us]**, n., cold. — Plur., cold (cold "snaps," frosts).

**frūns, frontis, [ʔ, akin to brow]**, f., brow, face, forehead.

**fructuōsus, -a, -um, [fructu + osus]**, adj., fruitful, fertile.

**fructus, -tūs, [√FRU(ɕ) + tus]**, m., enjoyment, fruition. — Hence, (what one enjoys), fruit (of the earth, or of any kind of labor), produce, crops, income, advantages, emol-ument, reward: fructui esse (to be an advantage, to be beneficial, to be profitable).

**frūgālitās, -tās, [frugali+tās]**, f., economy, frugality.

**frūmentārius, -a, -um, [frūment-ō- (reduced) + arius]**, adj., of grain: res (grain supply, provisions, grain); inopia (scarcity of grain). — See also subsidia.

**frūmentum, -i, [√FRU (ɕ) + mentum]**, n., grain (cf. fructus).

**fruor, fructus (fruitūrus, frui, [√FRU (ɕ), cf. frugea]**, 3. v. dep., enjoy, reap the benefit (fruit) of.

**frūstrā** [abl. or instr. of stem akin to fraus], adv., to no purpose, without effect, vainly.

**frūx, frūgis, [√FRU(ɡ) in fruor, as stem]**, f., fruit (not only in the modern sense, but also all "fruits of the earth"), grain, crops.

**Fūlius, -a, -um, [ʔ]**. adj. — Masc., as a Roman gentile name. — Also, as adj., Fūlian (belonging to one of that gens). — Esp., lex Fūlia (a law in regard to the auspices at elections, giving power to certain magistrates to stop the proceedings).

**fuga, -ae, [√FUG + a]**, f., flight.

**fugī, fugīturus, fugere, [√FUG (in fuga)]**, 3. v. a. and n., fly, fly from. — Fig., shun, avoid. — Also, escape the notice of, escape (in same sense).

**fugitivus, -a, -um, [fugi- (stem of fugio?) + tīvus]**, adj., runaway.

— As subst., a runaway slave.

**fugitō, -āvi, -āturus, -āre, [fugi- (as stem of fugio) + to, but cf. agitō]**, 1. v. a. and n., fly, flee from, avoid.

**fulgeō, fulsi, no p.p., fulgēre, [ʔ]**, 2. v. n., shine (also fig.).

**fulmen, -jnis [fulg- (in fulgeo) + men]**, n., a thunderbolt, a light-ning flash, lightning.

**Fulvius, -i, [fulvō + ius]**, m., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. M. Fulvius Flaccus, a partisan of the Gracchi, slain by Oppius; 2. M. Fulvius Nobilior, cons. B.C. 189, who subdued Ætolia.

**fūmō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [fumō-]**, 1. v. n., smoke (also fig.).

**fūmus, -i, [√FU (DHU) + mus, akin to dus]**, m., smoke.

**fundamentum, -i, [fundā + mentum]**, n., a foundation.

**funditus [fundō+tus, cf. divinitus]**, adv., from the foundation, utterly, completely.

**fundō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [fundō-]**, 1. v. a., found, lay the foundations of.

**fundō, fūdi, fūsus, fundere, [√FUD]**, 3. v. a., pour. — Less exactly, scatter. — Esp. of battle, put to rout, rout.

**fundus, -i, [akin to bottom]**, m., the bottom (of anything). — Also (cf. real-estate), an estate, a farm (including house and land).

**fūnestō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [funes-tō-]**, 1. v. a., pollute (orig. by a death or the like?), desecrate: urbem (as orig. consecrated to the gods).

**fūnestus, -a, -um, [funes (old
stem of funus]+tus], adj., (freight with death?), deadly, fatal. — Also (cf. funesto), polluted (orig. by a death?), ill-omened.

fungor, functus, fungi, [?], 3. v. dep., perform (with abl.).

fūnis, -is, [?], m., a rope.

fānus, -eris, [unc. root (akin to Gr. φῶς) + us], n., (murder?), death, a funeral.

furt, fūris, √Fer?, cf. Gr. φρόν, m. and f., a thief.

Furrianus, -i, [?], m., a Roman gentle name. — Esp., T. Furians, a man robbed by Clodius.

furria, -ae, [fūrō (cf. furo) + ia], f., madness, insanity. — Often in the plur. in same sense. — Esp. personified (representing the madness of a guilty conscience), a Fury (also used of persons), an avenging Fury. — Hence, a madman.

furibundus, -a, -um, [perh. furi- (as stem of furo) + bundus, but after the analogy of fūrō + bō + on + dus], adj., raving, going mad, crazy.

furiosus, -a, -um, [fūrō (perh. furia) + osus], adj., mad, crazy, insane.

Furius, -i, [perh. fūrō (cf. furia) + ius], m., a Roman gentle name. — Esp., P. Furius, one of the conspirators with Catiline.

furō, -u, no p.p., -ere, [?], cf. furor], 3. v. n., rave, be mad, be crazy.

furor, -ōris, [√fur (cf. furo) + or], m., madness, frenzy, fury.

furtim [fur + tim, cf. statim], adv., by stealth, stealthily, secretly.

furtum, -i, [as if p.p. of verb akin to fur, thief (cf. furtim)], n., theft, a thief.

fuscus, -a, -um, [perh. for fūrscus, cf. furvus and brown], adj., dark, tawny.

fustis, -is, [?], m., a club.

G.

Gabinius, -i, [Gabinō (cf. Gable) + ius], m., a Roman gentle name. — Esp.: 1. Aulus Gabinius, consul with Lucius Piso in B.C. 58, the proposer of the two laws giving Pompey command in the East; 2. Cimber Gabinius, one of the conspirators with Catiline.

Gabinius, -a, -um, [preceding word as adj.], adj., of Gabinius (esp. the one first mentioned), Gabinian.

Gājus (Gājus, C.), -i, [?], m., a Roman praenomen.

Galba, -ae, [Celtic, meaning fat], m., a Gallic and Roman family name.

Gallia, -ae, [f. of adj. in -ius, Gallo-ius], f., Gaul, including all the country bounded by the Po, the Alps, the Rhine, the ocean, the Pyrenees, and the Mediterranean, thus occupying all northern Italy, France, and Belgium.

Gallicānus, -a, -um, [Gallicō + anus], adj., Gallic.

Gallicus, -a, -um, [Gallō + cōs], adj., of the Gauls, Gallic: ager Gallicus (the Gallic territory in Cisalpine Gaul, taken from the Gauls by the Romans).

Gallius, -a, -um, [Celtic], adj., of Gaul, Gallic. — As subst., a Gaul, the Gauls. — Also, as a Roman family name (see Sergius).

gānea, -ae, [?], f., a low tavern, a brothel.

gānēō, -ēnis, [prob. ganea + o], m., a proffigate, a spendthrift.

gaudēō, gavisus, gaudère, [tgaavidō (?), cf. audeo], 2. v. n., be delighted, rejoice.

gaudium, -i, [tgaavidō + ium, cf. gandeo], n., joy (expressed), re-
Vocabulary.

joicing, an expression of joy. (Cf. laetitia, inward joy, but see Milo xxviii. 77.)

Gāvīnus, -a, -um, [Gaviō + annus], adj., of Gavius. — Esp., Gavionus as a Roman family name, see Atillus.

gāvisus, see gaudeo.

Gāvius, -i, [?], cf. gaudium], m., a Roman family name. — Esp., P. Gavius, a Roman citizen crucified by Verres.

gāza, -ae, [Pers. through γάζα], F., treasure.

gelidus, -a, -um, [gelu + dus], adj., icy, cold.

gemitus, -tūs, [gemi- (as stem of gemo) + tūs], m., a groan, groaning, an outcry.


gener, -erī, [?], m., a son-in-law.

gēns, gentis, [√gen + tis (reduced)], F., a tribe, a clan, a people, a nation: jus gentium (the law of nations, universal law as opposed to the jus civile of any one nation); ubinam gentium? (where in the world?).

genus, -eris, [√gen + us], n., a generation, a race, a family (stock), a nation, a tribe. — Less exactly, a kind, a sort, a class. — Also, abstractly, kind, character, nature, method, way, manner, sort of things, class of things.

Germani, see Germanus.

Germania, -ae, [F. of adj. in -ius, cf. Gallia], F., Germany, the whole country between the Rhine, the Danube, the Vistula, and the sea.

germānītās, -tātis, [germanō + tas], F., brotherhood.

Germānus, -a, -um, [?], adj., German (of the country of Germany or its people). — Plur., the Germans.

germānīnus, -a, -um, [?], adj., of full blood, own (brother or sister, etc.).

gerō, gessi, gestus, gerere, [√ges, of unc. kin.], 3. v. a., carry (indicating a more lively action than fero), carry on, manage, wage (war), hold (a magistracy), do (any business). — Pass., be done, go on (of operations): rem (operate successfully or otherwise, carry on operations, succeed well or ill); res gestae (exploits, operations, a campaign); se gerere (conduct one’s self, act); rem publicam (manage affairs of state); magistratum (perform the duties of, act as a magistrate or the like); in rebus gerendis (in action, in the management of affairs); in ipsa re gerenda (while engaged in, etc.); in gestis rebus (in exploits actually performed); gesta (acts).

gestīō, -īī (−īi), no p.p., -īre, [†gestīi- (ges + tis), cf. gestus], 4. v. a. and n. (express joy or longing by action), exult, rejoice. — Also, yearn, long.

gignō, genuī, genitus, gignere,

Glāvriō, -onis, [†glabriō + o], m., a Roman family name. — Esp., M. Glabrio, the prætor who presided at the trial of Verres.

Gladiātor, -ōris, [gladiā + tor], m., (a swordsman), a gladiator. — Less exactly, a ruffian, a cut-throat.

Gladiātorīlus, -a, -um, [gladiator + ius], adj., gladiatorial.

Gladius, -ī, [?], m., a sword.

Glæba (glē-), -ae, [?], F., a clod (of earth), a lump.
Vocabulary.

Glaucia, -ae, [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., C. Servilius Glaucia, a demagogue killed by Marius, B.C. 100.

glória, -ae, [?, for *teloivosia, cf. inclutus], F., fame, glory.

glōlor, -atus, -āri, [gloria-], I. v. dep., glory in, boast of.

glōlorōs [old abl. of gloriosus], adv., boastfully, exultingly.

glōlorōsus, -a, -um, [gloria + osus], adj., glorious. — Also, boastful.

Gnaeus, (Cnēus, Cn.), -i, [akin to gnāvus], M., a Roman prænomen.

gnāvus, -a, -um, [√GNA, in nos-co], adj., (wise), active, energetic, diligent.

Gorgōn, -onis, [Γόργω], F., a Gorgon (a fabulous monster, whose sight turned everything to stone).

Gracchus, -i, [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, the great popular reformer, tribune, B.C. 133; 2. C. Sempronius Gracchus, brother of the preceding, tribune, B.C. 121.

grādus, -iīs, [grad + iis], M., a step, a grade (in a series), rank, position.

Graecia, -ae, [Graecō + iā, F. of -iōs], F., Greece.

Graeculus, -i, [Graecō + ius], M., an affected Greek, a petty Greek, a Greekling.

Graecus, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἰταλός], adj., of the Greeks, Greek, Grecian, of Greece. — As subst., a Greek, the Greeks. Cf. Germanus for relation to Graecia.

grāmineus, -a, -um, [gramin + eus], adj., of grass: hastā (a spear of grass, probably bamboo or cane of great size, kept in a temple in the hands of a divinity).

grandis, -e, [?], adj., tall, large (by growth, cf. magnus, generally): pecunia a large sum of, etc.

grātia, -ae, [gratō + iā], F., (gratefulness, in all Eng. senses). — On one side (feeling grateful), gratiūdō, thanks (esp. in plur.). — On the other side (the being agreeable), influence (cf. auctoritas, official prestige), favor, popularity. — Phrases: agere gratias, return thanks, render thanks; habere gratiam (or gratias), feel thankful, feel gratitude, be grateful; referre gratiam, make a grateful return, repay a favor, requite reward; auctoritate et gratia, political and personal influence. — grātīa, abl. following a genitive, for the sake of, to.

grātīosus, -a, -um, [gratia + osus], adj., influential, popular.

Grātius, -i, [grato + ius], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., the accuser against Archias.

grātuītō [abl. of gratuitus], adv., gratuitously, voluntarily.

grātulātōrīnis, [gratulā + iōs], F., a congratulation (of others or one’s self), rejoicing, a vote of thanks.

grātulō, -ātus, -āri, [*gratulō- (gratō + ius)], I. v. dep., congratulate: felicitas (congratulate one’s self for, etc.).

grātus, -a, -um, [p.p. of lost verb], adj., pleasing, grateful, agreeable: gratum facere (do a favor). — Also, pleased, grateful (cf. gratia), appreciative.

gravis, -e, [for *tgarvis, for *tgarus, cf. Gr. βαρός], adj., heavy. — Fig., serious, severe, hard, weighty, of weight, dignified, strong, deep, potent, grave: legatio; infamia; vir; bellum; opinio; offseason; auctor; senatus; consultum; consilium; judicium; morbus.
**Vocabulary.**

**gravitās, -tātis, [gravi + tas], F., weight.—Fig. importance, power, weight, force, force of character, seriousness.**

**graviter [gravi + ter], adv., heavily, with great weight, forcibly, with force.—Fig., severely, seriously: graviter ferre (take to heart, be indignant at, suffer from); desiderata (earnestly); suspectus (grievously).**

**gravō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [gravi-], i. v. a., weigh down, burden.—Pass. as dep., be vexed, be indignant, be reluctant.**

**grex, gregis, [?], M. (and F.), a herd, a flock.—Less exactly, a horde, a crowd, a band, a throng, a train, a troop.**

**gubernāculum (-clum), i, [gubernā + culum], N., the helm, the rudder.—Often in plur., because anciently there were two.**

**gubernātiō, -ōnis, [gubernā + tio], F., steering, navigation.**

**gubernātor, -tōris, [gubernā + tor], M., a pilot, a heimsman.**

**gubernō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [kuv-βepnō], i. v. a. and n., steer, pilot, manage, direct.—Esp., of the “ship of state.”**

**gustō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [†gustō- (stem akin to gustus, Gr. γεῦω, Eng. choose)], i. v. a., taste, eat.**

**gymnasium, -i, [γυμνασιον], N., a gymnasium.**

**H.**

**H., see H. S.**

**habeō, habuī, habitus, habère, [†habō- (cf. habillus)], 2. v. a. and n., have, hold, keep, occupy, possess.—In various uses where we have a somewhat different conception: senatum (hold); comitia (hold); contionem (hold an assembly, make an address); honores (render); conjurationem (form); hominem clausum (keep); dilectum (hold, make); sic habetote (think thus); quid aliquid habet in se (what else is there in, etc.); alienum animum (have); ita se res habet (this is the case); Italian tutam (possess in safety, keep safe).**

—Esp. with p.p. as a sort of continued perfect (whence the perf. of modern languages), have, hold, keep. —Esp., rationem habere, keep an account, take an account of, have regard for, consider, regard, act in view of; satis habere (be satisfied, be content).

**habitō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [habitō-], i. v. a. and n., live, dwell, inhabit, have one’s abode.**

**habitus, -tūs, [habi- (as stem of habeō) + tus], M., (the act of holding), condition, character (way of holding one’s self), nature.**

**haerēs, haesī, haesūrus, haerēre, [? for haegeo], 2. v. n., get caught, stick, cling fast, cling, hang about or upon, be fastened.**

**haesitō, -āvī, -āturus, -āre, [†haesitō- (cf. agitto)], i. v. n., be caught, hesitate.**

**Hannibal, -alis, [Phoenician], M., the great general of the Carthaginians in the Second Punic war.**

**haruspex, -icis, [unc. stem-†spex, cf. auspex], M. and F., a soothsayer, a diviner.**

**hasta, -ae, [? , perh. akin to prehendo], F., a spear, a shaft.—See also grammicus.**

**hau [?], adv., not (modifying a single word, cf. non); hau dubitans (without hesitation).**

**haurī, haurī, haustus, haurīre,
Vocabulary.

[? for hausio], 4. v. a., drain, draw, drink, imbibe.

hebèsēs-ere, [hebē + sco], 3.v.n., grow dull, be blunted.

Héraclia (-clēa), -ae, ['Hrēk-klēa], F., the name of several ancient cities (city of Hercules).—Esp., Heraclea, a Greek city of Lucania.

Heraclēnsis, -e, [Heraclia + ensis], adj., of Heraclea.—Plur., the people of Heraclea.

Herculēs, -is, ['Hrēkλēs], M., the great divinity, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, originally of Phœnician origin, who presided especially over journeys and adventures.—Voc., Heavens!

hēredītās, -tās, [hered- (as if heredi-) + ta], F., inheritance, an inheritance.

Hērenniius, -i, [?], M., a Roman gentile name.—Esp., C. Herennius, a senator convicted of embezzlement.

hērēs, -ēdis, [?], M. and F., an heir, an heiress.

he sternus, -a, -um, [hesi- (heri-) + ternus, cf. diuturnus], adj., of yesterday, yesterday's, yesterday (as if adv.); hesterno die (yesterday).

heus, [?], interj., look you, here! ho!

hibernō, -āvi, -ātūrus, -āre, [hibernō-], i. v. n., pass the winter, winter: quem ad modum milites (conduct themselves in winter quarters).

hibernus, -a, -um, [hiem + ernus, cf. nocturnus], adj., of winter, winter (as adj.).—Neut. pl. (sc. castra), winter quarters, a winter encampment.

hic [hi- (loc. of hi-e) ce], adv., here (cf. hic), in this place, there (of a place just mentioned), on this occasion, now, on this point.

hīc, haec, hōc, hūjus, [hi- (pron. stem) + ce, cf. ecce, cetera], pron., (pointing to something near the speaker in place, time, or interest), this, these, he, they, this man (woman or thing), the present, like this.—Referring to things before mentioned (but with more emphasis than 'is), this, these, etc.—Less commonly, of what follows, the following, as follows, these.—Often with a gesture, this, this here present, the one before me, my client: horum omnium (all these here present); pater hujusce (of the one here, of my client).—Esp., hoc est (that is to say); huic imperio (this of ours); per hsec annos (these last years); his paucis diebus (within a few days).—hōc, neut. abl., used adverbially, in this respect, on this account, by so much: hoc magis (all the more).—Often hic ... ille, the one ... the other, this (near by) ... the other (farther off), this last (nearer on the page) ... the other, the latter ... the former.—hūjus modi, see modus.

hicine [hic (hice) ne], adv., here (in emphatic question).

hiems (-ems), -emis, [akin to χιλιωτ], F., winter.

Hierō, -onis, ['Iēpōw], M., the name of several kings of Syracuse. —Esp., Hiero II., the son of Hierocles, in the third century B.C., just before the Second Punic war.

hinc [hīm (loc. of hic, cf. interim) + ce], adv., from here, hence.

—Also (cf. ab and ex), on this side, here: hinc ... hinc (on this side ... on that).

Hirtius, -i, [hirtōs + ius], M., a Roman gentile name.—Esp., Aulus Hirtius, cons. B.C. 43, in the struggle against Mark Antony.
Vocabulary.

Hispânia, -ae, [Hispano + ia (r. of -ius)], F. (of adj., cf. Gallia), Spain. — Plur., the two provinces.

Hispaniënensis, -e, [Hispania + ensis], adj., of Spain, Spanish.

Hispânius, -a, -um, [?], adj., Spanish.

hodiē [ho (abl. of hi-c, wh. see) die], adv., to-day, now.

hodiernus, -a, -um, [hodie + ernus], adj., of to-day, to-day’s: hodiernus dies (to-day, this day).

Homērus, -i, ["Oµnpos], M., Homer.

homō, -inis, [prob. humō + o], c., a human being (cf. vir, a man, as a male), a man (including women).

—Sometimes, since vir is the complimentary word, implying contempt, etc., fellow, creature, person.

honestās, -tātis, [t̮honos (stem of honor as adj.)], F., honor, respectability, honorable position.

honestē [old abl. of honestus], adv., honorably, decently, with honor, with decency.

honestō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [honestō-], i. v. a., make honorable, honor: se (gain honor); currum (adorn as a captive).

honestus, -a, -um, [honos (orig. stem of honor) + tus], adj., esteemed, honored, respected, worthy, honorable, respectable, creditable. — Very often as an epithet of the middle class, cf. splendidus (used in reference to success and fortune), ornatus, amplius (used of dignitaries).

honor (honōs), -ōris, [M. of adj. (cf. honestas), unc. root + or (orig. -ös, cf. -η)], M., honor, a mark of honor, a source of honor, an honor. — Esp. of honors conferred by the people, a post of honor, an office, a dignity, a high position. — Phrases: in honore, quanto honore esse (be honored); gradus honoris, honorum (advancement); honoris causa (with due respect, an apology for mentioning a person’s name).

honōriscentissimus, superl. of following.

honōrificus, -a, -um, [honor- (as if honor) + ēcus], adj., honorable, in honorable terms.

hōra, -ae, [ǎpa, orig. season?], F., an hour. The Roman hours, being reckoned from sunrise to sunset, were not of equal length at all times of the year, but were always so many twelfths of the solar day.

Hortātiōn, -i, [?], m., a Roman gentle name. — Esp., M. Hortiātiō, the victor in the triple combat with the Curiātiō, who was tried for killing his sister.

horreō, horrui, no p.p., horrēre, [hörro- (hör, orig. hōrs) + us], prob. used orig. of the sensation called “goose pimples,” where the hair seems to stand on end. In Sk. the root is used of intense delight, which is sometimes accompanied by the same sensation], 2. v. n. and a., bristle (see above). — Hence, shudder at, dread.

horribilis, -e, [hörro- (as if stem of horreo, but prob. stem of hörro-), see above] + bilis], adj., to be shuddered at, frightful, dreadful.

horrīdus, -a, -um, [hörro- (wh. horreo) + dus], adj., horrible, dreadful.

hortātiōn, -tūs, [hortā + tus], M., admonition, encouragement, exhortation.

Hortēnsiōn, -i, [prob. hortensi + ius], m., a Roman gentle name. — Esp., Q. Hortēnsiōn Hortatūs, the great orator, contemporary and rival of Cicero.
Vocabulary.

hortor, -tātus, -tāri, [for horitor, freq. of old thorior], i. v. dep., encourage, urge on, urge, address. — Less exactly, of things, urge, move, prompt.

hortus, -i, [?], m., a garden.

hospes, -itis, [prob. ḡhas-patis, orig. host (lord of eating)], m., a host.
— Also, a guest, a stranger, a visitor.
— Hence, a guest friend (in the peculiar relation of hospitium, which was a kind of hereditary friendship between persons of different countries, not personal, but of a family or state), a friend (of the kind above mentioned): familiaris et hospes (a personal and family friend).

hospitium, -i, [hospit + ium], n., the relation of host (or guest).
— Hence (cf. hospes), friendship, a friendly relation, a relation of friendship.

hostilis, -e, [hosti + lia], adj., hostile, of the enemy.

hostis, -is [prob. ḡhas + tis], m. and f., (a stranger, cf. hospes), an enemy (of the state, cf. inimicus), a public enemy. — Coll., the enemy.
— Rarely, an enemy (in a general sense), a bitter enemy.

H S. [prob. for II(s) (duo semis, 2 asses)], a sign for sestertii, sestertium, or sestertia.

hūc, [hō (dat. of hi-c) -ce], adv., hither, here (in sense of hither), to this (place, and the like, cf. eo), to this point.

hūcine [thoce (cf. huc) -ne], adv., hither, etc., as interrogative.

hūjus modi, see modus.

hūmāntās, -tātis, [humanō + tas], f., humanity (as opposed to brutishness), civilization, cultivation, refinement, courtesy, human feeling, culture.

hūmānus, -a, -um, [stem akin to homo and humus (?) + nas], adj., human, of man, civilized, cultivated, refined.

humerus, see uumerus.

humilis, -e, [humō + lia], adj., low, shallow (cf. altus, deep).—Fig., low, humble, poor, humbled, abased, of low origin, obscure, mean.

humilitās, -tās, [humili + tas], f., lowness, shallowness. — Fig., humble position.

humus, -i, [?], cf. χαλατ, f., the ground: humi (on the ground).

I.

Iacchus, -i, [Ἰακχος], m., Bacchus.

Iālysus, -i, [Ἰάλυσος], m., the eponymous divinity of the city of Ialysus in Rhodes.

ibi [old case-form of is (cf. tibi)], adv., there (in place before mentioned or indicated by a relative), thereupon, then.

ibidem [ibi-dem, cf. idem], adv., in the same place, there also.

icē, ici, icus, icere, [?], 3. v. a., strike. — Esp. of treaties (prob. from the killing of a sacrificial victim), strike, make, solemnize.

ictus, -tūs, [√ic + tus], m., a blow, a stroke, a thrust.

idecirco [id (n. acc. of is) + circo (case-form of same stem as circa, circum)], adv., for that reason, therefore, on this account.

idem, eadem, idem, (is-dem, cf. dum), adj. pron., the same. — Often as subst., the samething (things), the same man, the same. — Often represented by an adverb, at the same time, also, as well.

identidem [prob. idem-ttadem
Vocabulary.

(case-form of \(\sqrt{\text{TA}}\), in tam + dem)], adv., repeatedly, again and again.

idēō [id eo, this for this reason], adv., therefore, for this reason.

idōneus, -a, -um, [? akin to idem?], adj., fit, suitable, adapted, deserving.

Idūs, -uum, [?, perh. akin to aestus], f. plur., the 1ides (a day of the lunar month falling at the full moon, conventionally on the 15th of March, May, July, October, and the 13th of the other months, and used by the Romans to reckon dates).

igitur [prob. for agitur, the point aimed at is], conj., therefore, then, now, you see.

ignārus, -a, -um, [in-gnarus], adj., ignorant, not knowing, without knowledge: ignarus rerum (without knowledge of affairs, inexperienced).

ignāvia, -ae, [ignavō + ia], f., shiftlessness, cowardice.

ignāvus, -a, -um, [in-(g)nava], adj., shiftless, cowardly.

ignis, -is, [? same word as Sk. agnis, the god of fire], m., fire, flame.

ignobilis, -e, [in-(g)nobilis], adj., not famous, obscure.

ignōminia, -ae, [tignomin- (in-(g)nomen) + ia], f., want of fame, disgrace.—Almost concretely, a disgraceful defeat, a disgraceful blemish.

ignōrātiō, -onis, [ignorā + tio], f., ignorance.

ignōrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ignarnō], i. v. a., fail to notice, not know, be ignorant of.—Pass., be unobserved, be unknown: non ignorans (not unaware of).

ignōscō, -nōvī, -nōtus, -nōscere, [in- (unc. which meaning) (g)nosc- eo], 3. v. n. and a., pardon.

ignōtus, -a, -um, [in-(g)notus], adj., unknown, strange.

Ilias, -ados, [Ἰλιας], f., the Iliad.

illātus, see inlatus.

ille, -a, -ud, [old ollus, fr. \(\sqrt{\text{AN}}\) + Ius (?)], pron., that (of something remote, cf. hic).—Often as subst. (opposed to some other emphatic word), he, she, it, they : hic . . . ille (this . . . that, the other, the latter . . . the former, he . . . the other).

—Often of what follows (cf. hic), this, these, etc. —Of what is famous or well known, the, the great, the famous, etc.—Phrases: hic ille est (he is the one); ille ferreus (such a, etc.); ille consul (that kind of a consul).—Sometimes untranslatable, appended merely for emphasis, and accompanied by quidem.

illecebra, see inlecebra.

illinc, [illim-ce], adv., thence, from there.—Also (cf. ex and ab), on that side, there, on one side.

illūc [illo-ce], adv., thither, there (in the sense of thither).

illūcescō, see inlucesco.

illustris, see inlustris.

illustro, see inlustro.

Illyricus, -a, -um, [Illyriō + cus], adj., of Illyria, Illyrian: mare (a part of the Adriatic).

imāgō, -inis, [akin to imitor], f., an image, an effigy, a statue, a portrait, a representation, a picture (in the imagination), an ideal picture.—Esp. of the wax masks kept by the Romans of their dead ancestors, and used in funeral processions.

imbēcillitās (imn-), -tātis, (imbecillō + tās), f., weakness, feebleness: animi (feebleness of purpose, pusillanimity).

imbēcillus (imn-), -a, -um, [?, in-bacillum, leaning on a staff?], adj., weak, feeble.
Vocabulary.

Imber, imbris, [?, cf. Gr. ὑδής], m., a rain-storm, a rain.
Imberbis (lnb-), -e, [in-barba], adj., beardless.
Imbibō, -bibi, no p.p., -bibere, [in-bibo], 3. v. a., drink in.—Less exactly, take in, imbibe.
Imbuō (lnb-), -bui, -būtus, -buere, [?, in-buo, cf. bibo], 3. v. a., moisten, stain (also fig.); non institutionem sed imbuti (not having learned, but drunken in).
Imitātiō, -onis, [imitā + tio], f., an imitation.
Imitātor, -toris, [imitā + tor], m., an imitator, a copier.
Imitor, -āius, -āri, [śimitō, p.p. of śimō (cf. ōmagō)], 1. v. dep., imitate, copy.
Immānānō (lnm-), -e, [in-+manus (good?)], adj., ("uncanny"?), monstrous, huge, enormous, wild, savage. —Also, barbarous,inhuman, brutal.
Immānitās, -tāris, [immani + tas], f., barbarity, ferocity, brutality, monstrosity.
Immātūrus, -a, -um, [in-maturus], adj., unripe, immature, premature.
Immēneū (lnm-), -ui, -ūtus, -uere, [in-mineō], 2.v.n., overhang. project.—Fig., threaten, impend.
Imminūō (lnm-), -ui, -ūtus, -uere, [in-minuō], 3. v. a., diminish, impair, infringe, reduce, weaken.
Immittō (lnm-), -misi, -missus, -mittere, [in-mittō], 3. v. a., let in, let down (into), insert, throw (upon), let loose, set on (gladiatores).
Immō (imō) [?, abl. of immus (in+mus, cf. summus, demum)], adv., (in the lowest degree?), nay, nay rather, nay more.—Phrase: immo vero (nay on the contrary, nay rather, nay even).
Immoderātus (lnm-), -a, -um, [in-moderatus], adj., unrestrained, excessive, beyond bounds, violent.
Immōrtālia (lnm-), -e, [in-mortalis], adj., immortal, eternal.—As equivalent to an adv., eternally.
Immōrtālitās (lnm-), -tāris, [immortali + tas], f., immortality.
Imparātus (lnp-), -a, -um, [in-paratus], adj., unprepared, not ready.
Impedimentum (lnp-), -i, [impedī + mentum], n., a hindrance: esse impedimento (be a hindrance, hinder).—Esp. in plur., baggage, a baggage train, a heavy train.
Impedē (lnp-), -ivi, -itus, -ire, [timped-(in-pes, as if impedi-)], 4. v. a., entangle, hamper, interfere with.—Fig., hinder, embarrass, impede, hinder in the exercise of.—Impeditus, -a, -um, p.p., hampered, entangled, occupied, difficult, impas-sable: nullo impediente (with no one to hinder).
Impellē (lnp-), -puli,-pulsus,-pellere, [in-pello], 3. v. a., drive on. —Fig., instigate, urge on, force, drive.
Impendeō (lnp-), -ere, [in-pendeo], 2. v. n., overhang, hang over, threaten, impend.
Imperātor, -tōris, [imperātor], m., a commander (in chief), a general: Jupiter Imperator (Jupiter, the Supreme Ruler); dux et imperator (leader, in actual command, and commander, in chief).
Imperātorius, -a, -um, [imperātor + ius], adj., of a commander, of a general.
Imperitus (lnp-), -a, -um, [imperitus], adj., ignorant, unacquainted with, unversed in, inexperienced.
Imperium, -i, [timperō-(whence impero, cf. opiparus) + ium], n.,
command, supreme authority, control, supremacy, supreme power, power (military), rule, sway (both sing. and plur.), dominion, empire, rule, sway. — Concretely, an order, orders, a command, a position of command: imperium et potestas (military and civil power, power and authority).

Imperāī, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [implerāī (in-tparūs, cf. oplparūs)], 1. v. a. and n., demand (make requisition for, prob. orig. meaning), require (in same sense). — Hence, order (in military sense), rule, command, give orders: me imperante (at my command); Lucullo imperante (under L.’s command).

Impertīō (imp.), -īvi (-ii), -ātus, -āre, [implpartīō, cf. partīō], 4.v.a., impart, share (with one), give, confer, attribute, assign, bestow.

Impetrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [in-patro], 1. v. a., accomplish (anything by a request), succeed in (obtaining), obtain (a request), secure (a thing); impetra (prevail upon, persuade); impetra ut, etc. (obtain a request, be allowed to, etc., succeed in having).

Impetus, tūs, [in-tpetus (√pet + us), cf. impeto], m., a rush, an attack, an onset, a charge, an assault, violence, vehemence, fury: facere (make an inroad, charge, or invasion, invade); is impetus (such fury, etc.); gladiōrum (armed onset).

Impletās, -tātis, [in-pletās], F., impetey.

Implus, -a, -um, [in-piūs], adj., impious (offending divine law).

Impleō, -īvi, -ētus, -ēre, [implesō], 2. v. a., fill.

Implicō, -āvi (-ui), -ātus (-itus), -ēre, [in-pleō], 1. v. a., entangle, interweave, entwine, bind up, closely connect.

Impōrātīō, -ōnis, [implorāō + tīō], F., an entreaty.

Impōrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [imploro], 1. v. a. and n., implore, beseech.

Impōnō, -posuī, -positus, -pōnere, [impōno], 3. v.a., place upon, mount (men on horses), place, impose (fig.), saddle upon, fasten upon.

Importō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [importō], 1. v. a., bring upon, import.

Importūnus, -a, -um, [in-tpor-tūnus (without a harbor? cf. Por-tūnus)], adj., unsuitable, untimely. — Also (cf. incommodus), cruel, unrelenting, unfeeling, reckless, inhuman.

Imprimī, [in primis, and often separate], adv., among the first, especially, particularly (more than anything else).

Impremō, -pressī, -pressus, -primere, [in-premo], 3. v. a., impress.

Improbē, adv., wickealy.

Improbītās, -tātis, [improbō + tas, cf. probitas], F., wickedness, want of integrity, improbity, want of honesty, rascality, want of principle.

Improbō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [improbō], 1. v. a., (hold as bad?, cf. probo), disapprove, blame, censure.

Improbus, -a, -um, [in-probus], adj., inferior. — Hence, bad, unprincipled, wicked, rascally, dishonest. — As subst., a rascal, etc.

Imprōvidus, -a, -um, [in-providus], adj., improvident, imprudent, thoughtless, unthinking.

Imprōvisus, -a, -um, [in-provisus], adj., unforeseen: improviso (de improviso) (on a sudden, unexpectedly, unawares).
imprudēnus, -entis, [in-prudens], adj., not expecting, incautious, unsuspecting, off one's guard, unguarded, not being aware: aliquo imprudente (without one's knowledge).

imprudēntia, -ae, [imprudentia], f., ignorance, want of consideration, want of forethought, thoughtlessness, inattention.

impūbēs, -eris (-is), [in-pubes], adj., beardless, immature, a mere boy.

impūdens, -entis, [in-pudens], adj., shameless, impudent.

impudenter [impudent + ter], adv., shamelessly, with impudence.

impudenta, -ae, [impudentia], f., shamelessness, impudence, want of shame.

impūdicus, -a, -um, [in-pudicus], adj., shameless, indecent, unchaste, immodest.

impūne [N. of impunis (in-poena, weakened and decl. as adj.)], adv., with impunity.

impūnitās, -tās, [impunitas], f., freedom from punishment, impunity.

impūnitus, -a, -um, [in-punitus], adj., unpunished, unchecked (by punishment).

impūrus, -a, -um, [in-purus], adj., impure, rascally, vile, dishonest, unprincipled.

imus, -a, -um, sup. of inferus.

1. in- [cf. Gr. α-, av-, Eng. un-], neg. particle, only in composition.

2. in [?], cf. Gr. àv, Eng. on; cf. also inde], prep. a. With acc. of motion, having its terminus within or on (cf. ad, with terminus at or near), into, upon, within, to, against, among. — Of time, for, to, till. — Fig., without actual motion, but only direction, to, towards, against, upon, over. — Often where Eng. has a different conception, in, on: in locum alicujus (in one's place). — In adverbial expressions where no motion appears, in, according to, with, to: mirum in modum (cf. quem ad modum); in eam sententiam (to this purpose); in speciem (with the appearance); in altitudinem (in height, cf. to the height of). — Esp., in potestatem esse (in the power, etc., a confusion of two constructions).

—b. With abl. of rest (lit. and fig.), in, on, among, within, at: in tanta propinquitate (under circumstances of, in a case of). — Often, in the case of, in the matter of, in respect to: in eo (in his case, in regard to him, on that point, at that). — Esp., in odio esse (be hated, and the like).

— In comp. as adv., in, upon, towards, and the like.

inānis, -e, [?], adj., empty, uncultivated. — Fig., empty, vana, idle.

inauditus, -a, -um, [in-auditus], adj., unheard of.

inaurātus, -a, -um, adj., gilded.

incātus, -a, -um, [in-cautus], adj., incautious, off one's guard, imprudent, thoughtless.

incēdō, -cessi, -cessūrus, -cēdere, [in-cedo], 3. v. n., proceed, walk: quam tacter incedebat (what a villanous spectacle as he walked).

incendium, -i, [in-ćandium, cf. incendo], N., a burning, a fire, a conflagration. — In plur., the burning, etc., of buildings, each one being conceived as a separate burning, as is usual in Latin.

incendō, -cendi, -census, -cendere, [in-céndo, cf. canēdo], 3.v.a., set fire to, burn. — Fig., rouse, excite, fire, inflame.

incēntīō, -onis, [in-ćensio, cf. incendo], f., a burning.
Vocabulary.

incipium, -i, [p.p. of incipio],
N., an undertaking.

incertus, -a, -um, [in-certas],
adj., uncertain, dubious, untrustworthy: itinerar (obscure, blind).

incessus, -ùs, [in-tcessus, cf. incedo], M., a walk, a gait, the bearing (of one in walking).

incustus, -a, -um, [in-castus],
adj., unchaste, impure, incestuous.

incesto, -tus, [in-tcastus, noun akin to castus], M., incest.

inchoo, see inchoo.

incido, -cidi, -casurus, -cidere,
[in-cado], 3. v. n., fall upon, fall (in any direction). — Less exactly and fig., fall in with, fall into, happen upon, meet, occur, happen.

incido, -cidi, -cisus, -cidere, [in-caedo], 3. v. a., cut into, cut, engrave: leges (i.e., engrave for publication).

incipio, -cēpi, -ceptus, -cipere,
[in-capio], 3. v. a. and n., begin, undertake.

incitāmentum, -i, [incitā+mentum], N., an incentive.

incito, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [in-cito],
1. v. a., set in motion (in some particular direction) (lit. and fig.), urge on, drive, impel, excite, incite, rouse.

inclinātio, -onis, [inclinā+atio],
F., a leaning, an inclination, a tendency.

inclinā, āvi, ātus, āre, [inclinā], 1. v. a. and n., lean, turn, bend.

inclūdō, -clūsi, -clūsus, -clūdere,
[in-clando], 3. v. a., shut up, enclose, include.— inclūsus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., secret, hidden.

incoignitus, -a, -um, [in-cognitus], adj., unexamined, unheard, unknown.

incolumis, -e, [?, akin to columna], adj., safe, unhurt, uninjured, unharmed, preserved (in the possession of) one's power: quibus inco- lumibus (with whose preservation); quamdiu incolumis fuit (as long as he was in good fortune).

incummodus, -a, -um, [in-commodus], adj., inconvenient, unfortunate. — Esp., incommode, N. as subst., disadvantage, misfortune (euphemism for defeat, loss, disaster), harm.

incōnsideratus, -a, -um, [in-consideratus], adj., ill-considered, inconsiderate.

incorruptī [old abl. of incorruptus], adv., without bias.

incorruptus, -a, -um, [in-corruptus], adj., unspoiled, unbridled, free from bias.

incrēbrēscō (-bēscō), -bruitus (bui), -brēscere (-bescere) [in-crebresco], 3. v. n., thicken, grow frequent: consuetudo (spread, become common).

incrēbilis, -e, [in-credibilis],
adj., incredible, marvellous, extraordinary.

increpō, -crepu (-āvi), -crepitus,
-crepare, [in-crepo], 1. v. n. (and a.), make a noise, sound, rattle: quios- quid increpuerit (whatever noise is heard).

incultus, -a, -um, [in-cultus],
adj., uncultivated, uncouth.

incumbō, -cubui, no p.p., -cam-
Vocabulary.

bere, [in-cumbo], 3. v. n. (and a.), lie upon. — Hence, bend one's energies.

incūnābula, -ōrum, [in-cunabula], n. plur., swaddling clothes (in which anciently the infant was wound up into a tight little bundle). — Hence, the cradle (as a symbol of infancy).

incurrō, -cucurrī, (-currī), -currere, [in-curro], 3. v. a. and n., run upon, rush at, make an assault: in navem (assail).

indāgō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [tinda-gō], cf. indago (ininis), 1. v. a., track, chase, pursue, trace out, investigate.

indē [tim. loc. of Is, cf. Interim, hinc] -de (form akin to -dem, dum, cf. Indu, old form of in), adv., from there, thence, from the place (which, etc.), from that point.

indemnātus, -a, -um, [in-damnatus], adj., unconquered, indomitable, uncontrolled.

index, -icis, [in-index ( √dic as stem, cf. judex)], m. or f., an infor-mer, an accuser (appearing as witness).

India, -ae, [Ibdia], f., all the country, vaguely conceived, beyond Sogdiana, Bactriana, and Asia, including modern India.

indicō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [indic-], 1. v. a., point out, inform, make known, show, discover (as an in-former), betray, disclose, give infor-mation, inform against.

indicō, -dixī, -dictus, -dicere, [indicō], 3. v. a., order, proclaim, ap-point: bellum (declare).

1. Indictus, -a, -um, p.p. of indicted.
2. Indictus, -a, -um, [r. in-dic-tus], adj., unpleaded, untried, un-

heard: indicta causa (without a trial).

indidem [inde-dem, cf. idem], adv., from the same place: indidem Ameria (there from America).

indignè [old abl. of indignus], adv., unworthy, shamefully (un-worthy of one's self or of the circum-stances): indigne fero (take it as a shame).

indignus, -a, -um, [r. in-dignus], adj., unworthy, shameful, undeserved. — As subst., a shame, an outrage.

indomitus, -a, -um, [in-domitus], adj., unconquered, indomitable, uncontrolled.

inducō, -dūxi, -ductus, -ducere, [in-duco], 3. v. a., draw on, bring in, introduce. — Also, lead on. — Hence, induce, instigate, impel.

industria, -ae, [?], f., diligence, painstaking, industry: de industria (on purpose).

industrius, -a, -um, [?], adj., industrious, diligent, painstaking.

inĕō, -ivi, (-illi), -itus, -ire, [in-eō], irr. v. a., enter upon, go into. — Fig., adopt, make, begin, gain, secure. — Esp.: iniens aetas or adolescetia (early youth); ineunte vere (at the beginning of spring).

inermis, -e (-us, etc.), [in-arma], adj., unarmed, defenceless.

iners, -eris, [in-ars], adj., shiftless, cowardly, sluggish, unmanly.

inertia, -ae, [inert + iā], f., shiftless-ness, cowardice, slothfulness.

inexpiābilis, -e, [in-expiabilis], adj., inexorable. — Also, irreconcil-

infāmia, -ae, [infami + ia], f., dishonor, disgrace.

infāmils, -e, adj., infamous.

infāns, -antis, [in-fans], m. and F., an infant child, a child, an infant.
Vocabulary.

Infelīx, -īcis, [in-felīx], adj., unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy, wretched, boding ill, ill-omened, ill-fated, ill-starred.

Inferō, -tuli, -lātus, -ferre, [infero], irr. v. a., bring in, import, carry in, introduce, put upon: bellum (make, declare, of offensive war); signa (advance). — Fig., cause, inflict, commit, create, cause: spem (inspire); causam (adduce, allege, assign, fasten upon); vim et manus (lay upon); ignās (set); vim (use); signis inferendis (by a hostile attack).

Inferus, -a, -um, [unc. stem (akin to Sk. adhās, down) + rus (cf. superus)], adj., low. — Superl., infinitus (-umus),imus, lowest, the bottom of, at the bottom: infātī (the lowest, the meanest). — Esp.: ab inferis (from the world below); ad (apud) inferos (in the world below).

Infestus, -a, -um, [infestus, fr. fendo], adj., hostile, in hostile array, pernicious. — Also, in danger.

Infīdēlīs, -e, [i. infidelis], adj., unfaithful, wavering in faith, faithless.

Infīdēltās, -tātis, [infidelī+tas], F., unfaithfulness, infidelity, treachery.

Infimus, see inferus.

Infinitus, -a, -um, [in-finitus], adj., unbounded, countless, endless, numberless, infinite, unlimited.

Infirmitās, -tātis, [infirmō+tas], F., feebleness, unsteadiness, inconvenience.

Infirmō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [infirmō-], i. v. a., weaken, invalidate.

Infirmus, -a, -um, [infirmus] adj., weak, feeble, helpless.

Infītiātor, -tōris, [infītīs + tor], M., a denier. — Esp. of debts, a slow debtor.

Infitiō (Infic-), -ātus, -āri, [infittiā-, stem of infinitiae (in + stem akin to fateor)], i. v. dep., deny.

Infiammō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [infiammo], i. v. a., set on fire. — Fig., fire, inflame, incense, kindle, infuriate.

Infīō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [in-fīō], i. v. a., blow upon, blow up. — Fig., inspire, puff up.

Infirma, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [in-forma], i. v. a., form, train.

Infirō, -frēgī, -fracτus, -fringere, [in-frango], 3. v. a., break down, destroy.

Infumus, see inferus.


Ingenerō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ingenero], i. v. a., implant. — ingeneratus, inborn.

Ingēnum, -i, [in-ingenium, cf. genius], n., inborn nature, character, nature. — Hence, mental power, genius, intellect.

Ingēns, -entis, [in-gens, not belonging to the kind(?)], adj., huge, enormous, very large.

Ingenuus, -a, -um, [in-ingenius, cf. genuinus], adj. (born in the state or family, native?), freeborn. — As subst., a free person.

Ingrātus, -a, -um, [in-gratus], adj., ungrateful (in both Eng. senses), unpleasing.

Ingravēscō, -escere, [in-gravēscō], 3. v. n., become heavier, grow serious, grow worse.

Ingredior, -gressus, -gredi, [ingredior], 3. v. dep., march into, enter, march in, go upon, go, enter upon: navem (go on board).
Vocabulary.

ingressus, -ās, [in-gressus, cf. ingredior], m., an entrance.

inhaerere, -haesī, -haesūris, -haerēre, [in-haereō], 2.v.n., fasten itself to, cling to, be fastened upon.

inhībeō, -hibī, -hibitus, -hibēre, [in-habeō], 2.v.a., hold in, restrain.

inhīō, -āvi, no.p.p., -āre, [in-hīō], i. v. n. and a., gope at: oberibus (hold the open mouth to).

inhūmānus, -a, -um, [in-humānus], adj., inhuman, cruel.

inhumātus, -a, -um, [in-humātus], adj., unburied.

inībī [in-ībī], adv., therein.—Less exactly, just there, just on the point of being done.

iniciō (iniciō), -jēci, -jectus, -icere, [in-jacio], 3.v.a., throw into, throw upon.—Less exactly, place in, put on, bring upon.—Fig., inspire, cause.

inimicitia, -ae, [inimicō + tia], f., enmity, hatred, a grudge, a feud, a quarrel, a cause of enmity.

inimicus, -a, -um, [1. in-amicus], adj., unfriendly, hostile.—As subst., an enemy (personal, or not in war, cf. hostis, an enemy of the state, or an enemy at war), a rival, an opponent.

iniquitās, -tās, [iniquō + tas], f., inequality, irregularity, unevenness.—Fig., unfairness, injustice, iniquity: temporum (unfavorable nature).

iniquus, -a, -um, [in-sequus], adj., uneven.—Fig., unjust (of persons and things), unfair, unfavorable, disadvantageous.

initiō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [initiō-], i. v. a., initiate, consecrate.

initium, -i, [in-tiūtium (ītō + ium), cf. ineo], N., a beginning, the first of, a commencement, a preface, a first attempt or event.

injurīus, -a, -um, [in-jurātus], adj., unsworn, not on oath.

injurīa, -ae, [in-jus + iā, cf. injurīus], f., injustice, outrage, wrong, violence (as opposed to right), abuse.

—Abl., injurīā (unjustly, wrongly).

injurīōsus [old abl. of injuriosum], adv., with outrage, abusively.

injustus, -a, -um, [in-justus], adj., unjust.

inlātus, -a, -um, p.p. of infero.

inlecebra (ill.1), -ae, [in-līce- (as if stem of inlicio) + bra, cf. lātebra], f., an enticement, a blandishment, an allurement.

inlūcēsō (ill.), -āxi, no.p.p., -lucescere, [in-luōesco], 3.v.n., shine upon, arise (of the sun, etc.).

illustris (-ili), -ē, [in-lustrō (or kindred stem, cf. lustrō, light, conn. unc. with lustrum)], adj., bright, splendid, brilliant, illustrious, conspicuous.

inlustrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [inlustrō-, bright, see preceding word], i. v. a., illuminate, light up, bring to light.

innaescor, -nātus, -nāscī, [in-nascor], 3.v.dep., grow in, spring up in.—Fig., be inspired, be excited.—Innātus, p.p., natural, innate, inborn: innata libertas (inborn spirit of liberty).

innocens, -entis, [in-nocens (pres. p. of noceō)], adj., harmless, guiltless, blameless, innocent, free from guilt (or corruption), doing no wrong.—As subst., an innocent man, etc., the innocent.

innocentia, -ae, [innocentia], f., blamelessness, innocence, blameless conduct (esp. in office).

innumerābilis, -e, [in-numerābilis], adj., countless, innumerable,
Vocabulary.

Numberless: innumerables pecuniae (countless sums of money).

Inopla, -ae, [in-op-i-a], F., scarcity, death, destitution, want, privation, want of supplies: inopla omnium rerum (every privation, utter destitution).

Inops, -opis, [in-op-s], adj., poor, destitute, in poverty.

Inoratus, -a, -um, [in-or-a-tus], adj., unpleaded: re inorata (without a hearing, changing the point of view).

Inquam (inquitiō), [?], v. def., say, said I: inquam (said I); inquit (he says, said he).

Inquirō, -quisivi, -quisitūs, -quīrere, [in-qua-re-o], 3. v. a. and n., enquire, investigate, make investigations.

Inquisitor, -ōris, [in-qua-ese-tor], cf. inquirō, M., an investigator, a detective.

Inrēpō (irr-), -rēpsi, -reptūrus, -rēpere, [in-re-po], 3. v. n., creep in, find one's way in, get in (surreptitiously).

Inrētūs (irr-), -īvi (-i), -ītus, -īre, [in-re-tili-(in-re-te)], 4. v. a., ensnare, entangle.

Inritō (irr-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [in-rin-tō (of unc. kin.}], 1. v. a., irritate, excite, provoke, arouse: vi (wantonly assault).

Inrogō (irr-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [in-ro-go], 1. v. a., (propose a law against), propose (a law or fine against any one): multam (move, propose, of an accusation before the people for a fine).

Inrumpō (irr-), -rūpi, -ruptus, -rumpere, [in-rumpo], 3. v. a. and n., break in, break down, break in upon, burst in: in nostrum fletum (break in upon and interrupt).

Inruō (irr-), -rūi, no p.p., -ruere,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sedeō], 2. v. n. (and a.), sit upon, cling to, lie, reside, lurk in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insidiae, -ārum, [insula- (cf. præsēs) + ia], F. plur., an ambush, an ambuscade, a stratagem, a trick, a plot, a trap, treachery: per insidiās (with deception, treacherously, cf. per).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insidīātor, -ōris, [insidīā-tor], M., a plotter, a secret assassin, one in ambush, a tier in wait, a treacherous assailant: nullus insidiator viēs (no one in ambush on the way).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insidīor, -ātus, -āri, [insidī-], I. v. dep., lie in wait, make treacherous attacks, plot against, treacherously assail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insidīōsē [old abl. of insidīōsus], adv., treacherously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insidīōsus, -a, -um, [insula + osē], adj., treacherous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insīdō, -ōdis, no p.p., -sidēre, [insīdo], 3. v. n. (and a.), sit upon, seat one’s self, sink in, settle upon, fasten itself upon, become settled in: macula (sink in, become fixed in).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insignis, -e, [insignō, decl. as adj.], adj., marked, memorable, conspicuous, signal. — insignē, N. as subst., signal, sign, decoration (of soldiers), a mark, a symbol, insignia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insimulō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [insimulo], I. v. a., charge, accuse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insolēns, -entis, [in-solēns], adj., unwonted, arrogant, insolent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insolenter [insolent + -ter], adv., in an unusual manner, insolutely, insolentia, -ae, [insolent + ia], F., insolence, arrogance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insolitus, -a, -um, [insolitus], adj., unwonted, unaccustomed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inspectō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [inspectō], I. v. a. and n., look upon, look on: inspectantibus nobis (before our eyes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inspērāns, -antis, [insperans], adj., unexpecting, not hoping, contrary to one’s expectations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inspērātus, -a, -um, [insperatus], adj., unhopèd for, unexpected, unlooked for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instaurō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [instauro, cf. restauro], I. v. a., renew, restore, repeat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instituō, -tūi, -tūtus, -tuere, [instituō], 3. v. a. and n., set up, set in order, array. — Also, provide, procure, get ready, plan. — Also, set about, undertake, instruct, begin to practise, start, set out, begin, adopt (a plan, etc.), resolve, determine, set on foot. — Also, teach, train, habituate, instruct. — Esp., ab instituto cursu (from one’s intended course).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>institutum, -ī, [N. p.p. of instituō], N., a habit, a practice, an institution, a custom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instō, -stītī, -stātūris, -stāre, [instō], I. v. n., be at hand, be close at hand, press on, be pressing. — Fig., threaten, impend, menace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instrumentum, -i, [instru + mentum], N., furniture, equipment, tools and stores (of soldiers), a means, stock (of a shopkeeper), stock in trade, means of subsistence: tribunatus (means of carrying on).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instruō, -strūxi, -structus, -struere, [in-struo], 3. v. a., build, fit up, array, draw up (of troops), furnish, equip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insula, -ae, [akin to in-salio?], F., an island. — Esp., the Island (a part of Syracuse).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insultō, -āvi, -āurus, -āre, [insalto], I. v. n., leap upon, dance upon, trample on, trample under foot, insult, commit outrages, run riot, outrage, insult.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| insum, -fūi, -futūris, -esse, [in-
Vocabulary.

sum], irr. v. n., be in, exist in, be present, be found.
insuō, -sui, -sūtus, -suere, [insuō], 3. v. a., sew up in, sew up.
integer, -gra, -grum, [in-]teger (\text{\textit{GR}}, in tango, + rus]), adj., untouched, unimpaired, unworn, undiminished, uninjured, unbroken, entire, pure, fresh (as subst., fresh troops), inviolate. — Esp., undecided, not entered upon (of business): re integra (new, afresh, before anything is done, before being committed to any course of action); id integrum (an open question). — Also, (untainted,) upright, honest, honorable, unimpeachable.

integō [old abl. of integer], adv., honestly, honorably.

integrītās, -tāis, [integro+tas], f., honesty, integrity, blameless conduct, uprightness.

intellegō (-leggō), -lexi, -lectus, -legere, [inter-lego], 3. v. a. and n., (pick out [distinguish] between), learn, know, notice, observe, find out, discover, see plainly, be aware, observe, understand, be able to see, have intelligence, be a connoisseur.

intendō, -endi, -entus, -tendere, [in-tendo], 3. v. a. and n., stretch, strain, direct, aim (both active and neuter): arcum (aim); actionem (bring); animum (have in mind, direct one's thoughts).

intentō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [intento], 1. v. a., strain, brandish.

inter [in + ter, cf. alter], prep. (adv. in comp.), between, among: inter falcarios (in the street of); constat inter omnes (by all); inter latera (about). — Of time, within, for: inter decem annos (within ten years, for the last ten years). — Often in a reciprocal sense: inter se (among themselves, with, to, from, at, etc., each other); diversi inter se (different); confligunt inter se (against each other).

Interamna, -ae, [inter-amnis (or stem akin)], F., a town in Umbria ninety miles from Rome (Terni).

Interamnās, -ātis, [Interamna+tis], adj., of Interamna.

intercēdō, -cēssi, -cēsūrus, -cēdere, [inter-cedo], 3. v. n., come between, go between, lie between, intervene, exist between, occur between, be, pass (of time). — Esp. of the tribunes, veto, stay proceedings.

intercessō, -onis, [inter-cessio, cf. intercedo], F., a veto (cf. intercedo).

intercessor, -ōris, [inter-cessor], m., (one who comes between), a surety. — Esp., a vetoing tribune (cf. intercedo).

interclūdō, -clūsi, -clūsus, -clūdere, [inter-claudio], 3. v. a., cut off, shut off, block (roads), put a stop to.

interdum [inter dum (orig. acc.)], adv., for a time, sometimes.

interēa [inter ea (prob. abl.)], adv., meanwhile, in the mean time, meantime.

interēō, -ivi (-ii), -itūrus, -ire, [inter-eo (go into pieces?, cf. interficio)], irr. v. n., perish, die, be killed, be destroyed.

interfātiō, -onis, [inter-]fatio (fa + tio), F., an interruption.

interfectus, -ōris, [inter-factor, cf. interficio], m., a slayer, a murderer.

interficē, -ficēi, -fectus, -ficere, [inter-facio], 3. v. a., (cut to pieces, cf. intereo), slay, kill, put to death, destroy.

interficēō (-ficēo), -jēci, -jectus, -icere, [inter-jacio], 3. v. a., throw
Vocabulary.

in (between).—Pass., lie between, intervene: tempore interjecto (after an interval, etc.).

interim [perh. loc. of tinterus (cf. inter, interior), but cf. interea, interiib], adv., meanwhile, in the mean time.

interimō, -emī, -emptus, -imere, [inter-emō], 3. v. a., kill (cf. interficio), slay, destroy, put to death.—Less exactly, overwhelm.

interior, -iūs, [comp. of tinterus (in-terus, cf. alter)], adj., inner, interior, farther in, more inland.—Superl., intimus (-tumus), -a,-um, [in + timus], inmost, most secret.—As subst., an intimate friend.

interitus, -tūs, [inter-itus, cf. intereo], m., death, murder (changing the point of view), destruction, overthrow.

intericiō, see intericio.

intermortuus, -a,-um, [intermortuus], adj., faint, half dead, lifeless, still-born.

internecinus, see internecius.

internecius, -iūs, [inter-nectio, same root as neco], F., extermination, annihilation.

internecius (-inis), -a,-um, [inter-nectius], adj., utterly destructive: bellium (of extermination).—Also, internecius.

interpellō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [interpello, cf. appello, -āre], i. v. a., interrupt, interfere with.

interpōnō, -posuī, -positus, -pōnere, [inter-pono], 3. v. a., place in between (lit. and fig.), interpose, introduce, allege (an excuse to break off something), thrust in, force in, put in: diebus interpositis (after an interval, etc.); se (act as go-between).

interpres, -pretis, [inter-pres our (akin to pretium?)], c., a middleman, a mediator, an interpreter, an agent (for bribery).

interrogō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [interrogō], i. v. a., (ask at intervals), question, interrogate, ask, put questions.

intersum, -sūs, -sūrus, -esse, [inter-sum], irr. v. n., be between, be among, be in, be engaged in, be present: nox interest (there is an interval of a night); rei (be engaged in, take part in).—Exp. in third person, it is of importance, it interests, it concerns: nihil interest (there is no difference, also, it makes no difference, it is of no importance); hoc interest (there is this difference); quid mea interest? (what is for my interest?); quid interest? (what is the difference?).

intervallum, -i, [inter-vallus, distance between stakes in a rampart], N., distance (between two things), distance apart, interval (of space or time), space, time: longo intervallo (after a long interval, after a considerable time).

interventus, -tūs, [inter-tventus, cf. eventus and intervenio], m., a coming (to interrupt some-thing), a coming in, an intervention.

intestinus, -a,-um, [?, perh. interesse, cf. eventus and intervenio], adj., internal, intestine: parnices (i.e., within the vitals of the state).

intimus, see interior.

intolerābils, -e, [in-tolerabilis], adj., intolerable, unendurable, not to be borne.

intolerandus, -a,-um, [in-tolerandus], adj., not to be borne, unendurable.

intrā [instr. (?) of tinterus, cf.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inventor, -tōris, [in-vēntor, cf. invenio], m., a discoverer, an inventor, an originator.</td>
<td>inventōr, [invenīō], m., a discoverer, an inventor, an originator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>investigō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [investigō], i. v. a. and n., trace out, investigate.</td>
<td>investigō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [investigō], i. v. a. and n., trace out, investigate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inveterāscō, -āvi, -rāturus, -rāscere, [inveterāscō], 3. v. n., grow old, become established, become fastened in or on, become rooted, become deeply seated or ingrained.</td>
<td>inveterāscō, -āvi, -rāturus, -rāscere, [inveterāscō], 3. v. n., grow old, become established, become fastened in or on, become rooted, become deeply seated or ingrained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invictus, -ās, -um, [in-victus], adj., unconquered. — Also, unconquerable, invincible.</td>
<td>invictus, -ās, -um, [in-victus], adj., unconquered. — Also, unconquerable, invincible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invīdia, -ae, [invidō + ia], f., envy, odium, jealousy, hatred, unpopularity.</td>
<td>invīdia, -ae, [invidō + ia], f., envy, odium, jealousy, hatred, unpopularity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invīdīōsus, -ās, -um, [invidīōsus], adv., in a manner to excite odium.</td>
<td>invīdīōsus, -ās, -um, [invidīōsus], adv., in a manner to excite odium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invītātus, -ās, -um, [invītātus], adj., unavenged, unpunished.</td>
<td>invītātus, -ās, -um, [invītātus], adj., unavenged, unpunished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inūrīō, -ūsī, -ustus, -ūrere, [inūro], 3. v. a., burn in, brand. — Fig., fix indelibly.</td>
<td>inūrīō, -ūsī, -ustus, -ūrere, [inūro], 3. v. a., burn in, brand. — Fig., fix indelibly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inūsītātus, -ās, -um, [inūsītātus], adj., unwonted, unaccustomed, unusual.</td>
<td>inūsītātus, -ās, -um, [inūsītātus], adj., unwonted, unaccustomed, unusual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inūtīlis, -e, [inūtīlia], adj., of no use, unserviceable. — In a pregnant sense, unfavorable (positively disadvantageous), prejudicial.</td>
<td>inūtīlis, -e, [inūtīlia], adj., of no use, unserviceable. — In a pregnant sense, unfavorable (positively disadvantageous), prejudicial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invādō, -vāsī, -vāsursus, -vādere, [in-vādo], 3. v. n., rush in, attack, assail, make an attack, make a rush, make a charge.</td>
<td>invādō, -vāsī, -vāsursus, -vādere, [in-vādo], 3. v. n., rush in, attack, assail, make an attack, make a rush, make a charge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invehō, -vēxī, -vectus, -vehere, [in-vehō], 3. v. a., carry in, carry against. — Pass. as dep., be borne, ride, sail in, assail (ride against), inveigh.</td>
<td>invehō, -vēxī, -vectus, -vehere, [in-vehō], 3. v. a., carry in, carry against. — Pass. as dep., be borne, ride, sail in, assail (ride against), inveigh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inveniō, -vēnī, -ventus, -venire, [in-veniō], 4. v. a., find (come upon, cf. reperīō, find by search), learn, discover, meet with, invent, chance to have, originate.</td>
<td>inveniō, -vēnī, -ventus, -venire, [in-veniō], 4. v. a., find (come upon, cf. reperīō, find by search), learn, discover, meet with, invent, chance to have, originate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
willing.—Often rendered as adv., against one’s will, unwillingly.

ipse, -a,-um, [is-π'tis (?)], intens. pron., self, very, himself, etc. (as opp. to some one else, cf. sui, reflex. referring to the subject) he, etc. (emph.), he himself, etc.: tu ipse (you yourself); ipsius virtus (his own, etc.); id ipsum (that very thing); ad ipsum fornicem (just at, etc.); illis ipsis diesbus (just at that time); in his ipsis (even in these); Kalendis ipsis (just at, etc.); ante ipsum sacrarium (just exactly before, etc.).

ira, -ae, [ʔ], F., anger, wrath, resentment, rage.

iracundia, -ae, [ιρακοντιώ-αι], F., wrath (as a permanent quality, cf. ira, a temporary feeling), irascibility, anger.

iracundus, -a, -um, [Ιρακοντία+ου], adj., of a violent temper, passionate, irascible, wrathful, resentful, embittered.

irascor, iratus, irasci, [Ιράσκο+ει], 3. v. dep., get angry, be angry.—iratus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., angry, in anger.

irr., see inr.

is, ea, id, [pron. γί], pron., this (less emph. than hic), that (unemph.), these, those, etc., the, a, he, she, it, such, one, the man: id quod (which, omitting the demonstrative); atque is (and that too); in eo (in that matter); ex eo genere qui (of the kind, etc.); vacuus ab eis qui defenderent (of men to, etc.); vos qui . . . ei (you who . . . you); neque enim is es, etc. (such a man, etc.); pro eo ac mereor (in proportion to what, etc.); is constitutus ex marmore (his statue), etc.; id aetatis filii (of that age, etc.). — Abl., N., eō, the (old Eng. instrumental), so much, on that account, therefore: eo magis (all the more); eo atrociore (so much the more cruel). — See also ejusmodi.

iste, -a,-ud, [ιστε (cf. tum, tantus, etc.)], pron., that, these, those, etc.—Esp. associated with the second person, with adversaries and opponents, that (you speak of), he (your client), those men (my opponents), that (of yours), that (by you).

ita [√ι+τα (instr. (?)) of √τα], adv., so, in such a way, under such circumstances, in this way, thus, as follows; often with limiting force, so (only): ut . . . ita, ita . . . ut (in proportion as, as); ita dictat (this).

Italia, -ae, [Ιταλία (reduced) + ια (F. of -ιας)], F., Italy.

Italicus, -a, -um, [Ιταλιό + κυς], adj., Italian: bellum (the Italic or Social war, b.c. 90).

itaque [ita que], adv., and so, accordingly, therefore.

item [√ι+τομ (acc. ?, cf. idem)], adv., in like manner, so also, in the same way, also, likewise.

iter, itineris, [stem fr. √ι (go) + unc. term.], N., a road, a march, a way, a route, a course, a journey.

iterum [√ι+τερος, cf. alter], adv., a second time, again: semel atque iterum, iterum et saepius (again and again).

J.

jaceō, -cui, -citūrus, -cēre, [ιάκω-, cf. jaceum], 2. v. n., lie, lie dead, lie low, lie prostrate, be overthrown, fall to the ground.

jactō, jeci, jactus, jacere, [ʔ, cf. jaceo], 3. v. a., throw, hurl, cast, throw out, bandy about.—Esp. of foundations, lay.

jactō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [jactō-],
Vocabulary.

1. v. a., (freq. of jaclo), toss, toss about, bandy about (of talk); so jac- 
tare (insolently display itself, swagger, show one's arrogance or inso-
ience), show oneself off.

Jactūra, -ae, [jactu + ra (F. of 
rus)], F., a throwing away, a loss, a sacri-
fice (of men in war), expense, largesse, lavish expenditure.

Jactus, -ōs, [√jac + tus], M., a 
throw: fulminum (hurling, flash, 
stroke).

Jam [acc. of pron. √ya], adv., 
now (of progressive time, cf. nunc, 
emphatic and instantaneous), by this 
time, at last, already, at length, still: 
non jam (no longer, not any more, 
etc.); nunquam jam (never more, 
never again); jam nemo (at last no 
one); jam ante, jam antea (already 
before, already, before, also before, 
even before). — Of future time, pres-
ently, by and by. — Phrases, jam 
vero (now furthermore, then again, 
but: or com. partic. of transition); 
jam dudum, jam prīdem (now for 
some time, long ago); nunc jam 
(now at last, now).

Jāniculum, -i, [Janī + culum], 
N., the Janiculine Hill.

Jānuā, -ae, [ʔ, akin to Janus], 
F., a door. — Fīg., gate.

Jānuārius, -a, -um, [ʔ, janua + 
arius], adj., of January.

Jejūnus, -a, -um, [ʔ], adj., fast-
ing. — Fīg., meagre, poor, humble.

Jubōb, jūsīs, jūssus, jūbere, [prob. 
jus-habeō, cf. praebēō], F. v. a., 
order, command, bid.

Jucundītās, -ātīs, [jucundo + 
tas], F., pleasantness, pleasure, 
charm.

Jucundus, -a, -um, [ʔ, perh. for 
juvlicundus, akin to Juvo], adj., 
pleasant, agreeable.

Jūdēx, -icus, [jus-⊥dex (√dic as 
stem)], M. and F., a judge, an ar-
biter. — Esp. in Roman jurispru-
dence, a juryman (half judge and 
half juryman, who decided Roman 
law cases), a judge: judices (gen-
tlemen, i.e., of the jury).

Jūdelāliis, -ē, [judiciō + alia], 
adj., judicial, of courts.

Jūdelum, -ī, [judicī + ium], N., 
a judgment (judicial), a trial, a 
verdict, a prosecution. — As each 
trial made a court, a court, a panel 
of jurors, a bench of judges, the ad-
ministration of justice, the judiciary, 
the judicial power. — Also, an ex-
pression of opinion (generally offi-
cial), an opinion, a judgment, a deci-
sion.

Jūdelō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [judico-], 
I. v. a., formally decide, decide, judge, 
be a juror, adjudge, think, consider, 
hold an opinion: equester ordo 
(hold the judiciary); subtilliter (be 
a connoisseur); de ingeniis (criti-
cine, estimate); magna in hoo vis 
judicatūr (is held to be, etc.).

Jugulo, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [jugulō-], 
I. v. a., cut the throat of, murder, 
assassinate, strangle (figuratively), 
pit to death.

Jugulum, -ū, [jugō + lūm], N., (a 
little yoke, the collar-bones), the 
throat, the neck.

Jūlius, -ī, [ʔ], M., a Roman gen-
tile name. — Esp., L. Julius Caesar, 
censor, b.c. 89.

Jungō, junxi, junctus, jungere, 
[√jung], 3. v. a., join, unite, at-
tach, attach together. — In pass. or 
with reflex., unite with, attach one's 
self.

Jūnītāmus, -ā, -um, [Juniō + 
anus], adj., of Junius: consilium 
(a jury of which one Junius was
presiding prætor, and which had notoriously been bribed).

Jūnius, -a, -um, [?; perh. akin to Juvenias], adj., of June.

Jūpiter (Juppit), Jovis, [Jovis-Pater], m., the god of the visible heavens and the atmosphere, who was regarded as the supreme divinity of the Romans, Jupiter, Jove. — Identified with the Greek Zeús, hence with the adjective Olympius.

Jūrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [jur- (stem of Jus)], 1. v. n., swear, take an oath. — Jūrātus, -a, -um, p.p. in active sense, sworn, on oath.

Jūs, jūris, [for tjavus, √YUL (akin to √YUG + us)], N., justice, right, rights (collectively), rights over anything, claims, law: communia jura (common rights of man); hoc juris constitutum (establish this as law); jure (with right, justly); praeceipuo jure (with special justice); suo jure (with perfect right); optimo jure (with perfect justice).

Jūsjūrandum, jūrisjūrandi, [see the two words], N., an oath.

Jūssī [abl. of tjussus], used as adv., by order: meo jussu (by my orders).

Jūstä [old abl. of justus], adv., justly.

Jūstitia, -ae, [justo-tia], F., justice (just behavior), sense of justice.

Jūtus, -a, -um, [jua + tus], adj., just, lawful, reasonable. — Also, complete, perfect, regular: omnia justa solvere (all due suits).

Juvenis, -ae, [?], adj., young. — As subst., a young man (not over 45), a youth.

Juventūs, -ūtūs, [juven (orig. stem of Juvenis) + tus], F., youth. — Concretely, the youth, young men, the young.

juvō, jūvi, jūtus, juvāre, [?]. 1. v. a., help, aid, assist.

K.

Kal., abbrev. for Kalendae and its cases (wh. see).

Kalendae (Cal-), -ārum, [L. plur., the Calends (the first day of the Roman month, when, as it would seem, the times of the moon were announced to the assembled people): pridie Kalendas Januarias (i.e., Dec. 31st).

Karthāgnśius (Car-), -e, adj., Carthaginian. — Plur. as subst., the Carthaginians.

Karthāgō (Car-), -inis, [Punic, new city], F., Carthage.

L.

L., abbrev. for Lucius.

L (L), [a corrupt form of the Greek letter ψ (prop. χ), originally used for 50, and retained in the later notation], a sign for fifty.

labefaciō, -feci, -factus, -facere, [unc. stem (akin to labor) -facio]. 3. v. a., shake, cause to totter.

labefactū, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [lab- (cf. labefaciō) -facto]. 1. v. a., shake, cause to totter, weaken, undermine, overthrow, shatter, annul, invalidate, disturb.

labēs, -is, [lab (in labōr) + es], F., a fall, ruin, a plague (fig.), a pest. — Also, a disgrace, a shame.

labō, -āvi, no p. p., -āre, [? (akin to labōr)], 1. v. n., totter, waver, give way.

lābor, lāpsus, lābi, [? (akin to labor), 3. v. dep., slide, fall, slip, err, be imprudent.

labor, -ōris, [√rabh + or (for
Vocabulary.

-laetitia, -ae, [laetō + tia], f., joy, gladness (cf. laetus).

laetor, -ātus, -āri, [laetō-], i. v. dep., rejoice (cf. laetus), be glad, take delight: illud laetandum est (this is a cause of rejoicing).

laetus, -a, -um, [unc. root (perh. akin to glad) + tus], adj., joyful (of the inner feeling), rejoicing: me domus laetissima accept (with the greatest joy).

lamentātō, -onis, [lamentā + tio], f., lamentation.

lamentor, -ātus, -āri, [lamento-], i. v. dep., lament, bewail.

lamentum, -i, [?, perh. √LU + mentum, cf. laedo], n., a lamentation.

lāmina, -ae, [?, perh. √LU + mina], f., a scale (of metal), a plate (esp. heated, used for torture).

languidus, -a, -um, [√languō (whence languō) + dus], adj., spiritless, listless, languid, stuftid, sleepy, daz: languidior (less active).

lanista, -ae, [?] m., a trainer (of gladiators).

Lānuvinus, -a, -um, [Lanuvīō + inus], adj., of Lanuvium. — Plur. m., the people of Lanuvium.

Lānuvium, -i, [?], n., a town of Latium, twenty miles from Rome on the Appian Way, famous for its worship of Juno Sospita.

lāpidātīō, -onis, [lāpidā + tio], F., a stoning, throwing stones.

lapis, -idīs, [?], m., a stone.

lāqueus, -i, [√LAC (in laco) + eus (? -AYAS)], m., a slip-noose, a snare. — Fig., the meshes (of the law, etc.).

Lār, Laris, [?], m., a household divinity: Lar familiaris (household gods, as a symbol of home), home, hearth and home.
Vocabulary.

largē [old abl. of largus], adv., copiously, generously, lavishly.
larĝior, -itus, -irī, [larĝō-], 4. v. dep., give lavishly, bestow upon, supply with, lavish upon, grant. — Also, give bribes, give presents.
larġitiō, -ōnis, [larġī- (stem of larģior) + tīo], F., lavish giving, bribery.
larģitor, -tōris, [larģī-tōr], M., a lavish giver, a brieber, a spendthrift.
lātē [old abl. of latus], adv., widely, broadly: longē lateque (far and wide).
lātēbra, -ae, [lātē + bra], F., a hiding-place.
lāteō, latuī, no p.p., latēre, [?], 2. v. n., lie concealed, lurk, be concealed, pass unnoticed, lie hid, work secretly.
Latīāris (-ālis), -e, [Latīō + aris], adj., of Latium: Jupiter Latiaris (the Jupiter worshipped on the Alban mount as the tutelar divinity of the old Latin union).
Latintēnsis, -e, [Latinō (?) + ensis], adj., of Latium, Latin. — Esp. as Roman proper name, Q. Cælius Latiniensis, a tribune of the people.
Latīnus, -a, -um, [Latīō+inus], adj., Latin.
Latium, -i, [prob. latō + ium, N. of -ius, the flat land?], N., the country between the Apennines, the Tiber, and the Tuscan Sea, now the Campagna.
lātō, -ūris, [(t)la + ĭor], M., a bearer, a proposer (of a law, cf. fero).
latrō, -ōnis, [prob. stem borrowed fr. Greek + oî], M., a mercenary (?), a robber, a marauder.
latrōcinium, -i, [λατροκίνο + ium, cf. ratiocinor], N., freebooting, robbery, brigandage, marauding, a band of marauders, a marauding expedition (opposed to bellum, q. v.).
latrōcinor, -ātus, -āri, [†latrocinō, cf. latrocinium], 1. v. dep., be a freebooter, act as a marauder: latrocinans (as a marauder).
lātus, -a, -um, [prob. for †platus, cf. Gr. πλατος], adj., broad, wide, extensive.
latus, lateris, [prob. latō + rus (reduced)] N., the side (of the body). — Also, generally, a side, a flank, an end (of a hill).
lātus, -a, -um, [for tlatus, √TLA (cf. tollo, tollī) + tus], p.p. of fero.
laudātiō, -ōnis, [laudā+tīo], F., a eulogy, a funeral oration.
laudātor, -tōris, [laudā + tōr], M., a eulogizer, an extoller.
laudō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [laud-], 1. v. a., praise, commend, approve, eulogize, applaud.
laureātus, -a, -um, [laurea + tus, cf. robustus], adj., laurelled, crowned with laurel.
laus, laudis, [?], F., praise, credit, renown, reputation, glory, merit (thing deserving praise), excellence: in haec laude industriæ (in gaining this credit by, etc.); fructum istum laudis (the gaining of that credit).
lautumlae (lāto-, lātu-), -ārum, [lāroula], F. plur., a stone-quarry.
lectūlus, -i, [lectō + ius], M., a couch, a sofa, a bed.
lectūs, -i, [?], M., a bed, a couch.
lectūs, -a, -um, p.p. of leco, wh. see.
lēgātiō, -ōnis, [legā + tīo], F., (a sending or commission), an embassy, an embassy (message of ambassadors), the office of legatus: qua in legatione (in which office); jus
legationis (the rights of ambassador).

lēgātus, -i, [prop. p.p. of lēgo], m., an ambassador.— Also, a lieutenant, a legatus. To a Roman commander were assigned (legare) one or more subordinate officers capable of taking command in his absence or engaging in independent operations under his general direction. These were the legati, and with the quaestor composed a kind of staff.

legētō, -ōnis, [√leg + io], f., (a levy); hence, a legion (originally the whole levy, later the unit of army organization, numbering from 3000 to 6000 men, divided into ten cohorts).

lēgītimus, -a, -um, [leg (as if legi) + timus], adj., lawful, legal, of law, according to law, at law.

lēgō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [lega- (cf. collecta)], i. v. a., despatch, commission, commission as legatus, choose as legatus, assign (as legatus).

legō, légō, lectus, legere, [cf. Gr. λέγω], 3. v. a. and n., choose, collect, pick out.— Hence, read, read of.— lectus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., choice, esteemed, superior.

lēniō, -i, -ītus, -īre, [leni-], 4. v. a., soothe, mitigate.

lēnis, -e, [?-], adj., gentle, lenient, mild.

lēnitās, -tātis, [lenī + tas], f., gentleness, lenency.

lēniter [lenī+ter], adv., gently.

lēnō, -onis, [?- lenī + o], m., a pander, a pimp, go-between.

lēnōcēnum, -i, [lenocinō- (cf. lenocinor) + ēnum], n., pandering.

lentē [old abl. of lentus], adv., slowly.

Lentulus, -i, [leutō + lus], m., a Roman family name.— Esp.: 1. Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus, cons. B.C. 72; 2. P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura, cons. B.C. 71, one of the Catilinarian conspirators; 3. L. Lentulus, an unknown prætor; 4. P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, cons. B.C. 57, a supporter of Cicero; 5. The son of No. 4, of the same name.

lentus, -a, -um, [len (cf. lenis) + tus], adj., flexible.— Also, slow.

lepidus, -a, -um, [lepō- (cf. lepor) + dus], m., graceful.— As a Roman family name.— Esp.: 1. M. Aemilius Lepidus, cons. B.C. 66; 2. M. Aemilius Lepidus, cons. B.C. 78, killed in a quarrel with his colleague, Q. Catulus; 3. Son of the preceding, of the same name, the famous triumvir whose house was robbed by the partisans of Clodius.

levis, -e, [for leghvis, √lagh + us (with inserted i, cf. brevis), cf. Gr. ἔλαιος, Eng. light], adj., light, slight, trivial, unimportant, of no weight.— Also (cf. gravis), inconstant, fickle, wanting in character, worthless, unprincipled.

levitās, -tātis, [levi + tas], f., lightness.— Also (cf. levis), inconstancy, fickleness, want of principle, unsteadiness.

leviter [levi + ter], adv., lightly, slightly: ut levissime dicam (to say the least).

levō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [levi- (as if levō-)], i. v. a., lighten.— Hence, free from a burden, relieve, alleviate, lessen: annonam (relieve the market, lessen the price of grain).

lēx, légis, [√leg (in lego)], f., a statute, a law, a condition.

libellus, -i, [librō + lus], m., a little book, a list, a paper.

libēns (lub-), see libet.
Vocabulary.

**Libenter** [libent+ter], adv., willingly, gladly, with pleasure.—With verb, be glad to, etc.: libentissime audire (most like to hear).

1. **liber**, -bera, -berum, [†libō (whence libet) + rus (reduced)], adj., free (of persons and things), unrestricted, undisturbed, unencumbered, independent.
   - **liber**, libri, [?], m., bark (of a tree). — Hence, a book.

2. **liber**, -eri, [same word as 1], liber, connection uncertain, m., an Italian deity of agriculture.—Hence identified with Bacchus.

   - **libera**, -ae, [F. of preceding word], F., an Italian goddess identified with Proserpine (cf. Kopn).

   - **liberalis**, -e, [I. liber + alia], adj., of a freeman, generous, liberal, noble (studia).

   - **liberialtas**, -tālis, [liberali + tas], F., generosity.

   - **liberaliter** [liberali+ter], adv., generously, kindly (respondit).

   - **liberalītō**, -ōnis, [liberā + tio], F., a setting free, a freeing, acquittal.

   - **liberator**, -ōris, [liberā + tor], m., a deliverer, a liberator.

   - **liber** [old abl. of liber], adv., freely, without restraint, with freedom.

   - **liberī**, -rūm, [prob. M. plur. of liber, the free members of the household], m. plur., children.—Sometimes even of one.

   - **liberō**, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [liberō-], i. v. a., free, set free, relieve (from some bond), absolute, acquit: liberatur Milo non profectus esse (is acquitted of having, etc).

   - **libertas**, -ātis, [liberō- (reduced) + tas], F., liberty, freedom, independence.—Hence, Liberty (personified and worshipped as a divinity).

**Libertinus**, -i, [libertō + inus], m., a freedman (as a member of a class, cf. libertus). Also as adj.

   - **libertus**, -i, [liberō- (reduced) + tus], m., a freedman (in reference to his former master, cf. libertinus).

   - **libet** (lub-), -uit (libitum est), -ēre, [?], cf. liber, 2. v. imper., it pleases, one desires, one is pleased to.

   - **libēna**, -entis, p., glad, pleased, gladly, with pleasure, with good will.

   - **libidinōsē** (lub-) [old abl. of libidinosus], adv., arbitrarily, lawlessly, licentiously.

   - **libidinosus** (lub-), -a-, -um, [libidin + osus], adj., arbitrary, lawless, licentious.

   - **libīdō** (lub-), -inis, [akin to liber, cf. cupido], f., lawlessness, licentiousness, caprice, lust, desire, lawless fancy, arbitrary conduct, wantonness.

   - **librārium**, -i, [libro + arium] (N. of librarium), N., a bookcase.

   - **licentia**, -ae, [licent + ia], f., license, lawlessness.

   - **licet**, licuit (licitum est), licēre, [†lico-, cf. dellaus, relicquus], 2. v. imper., it is lawful, it is allowed, one may, one is allowed, one is permitted.—Ilce, although, though.

   - **Liciarius**, -i, [licinō + inus], m., a Roman gentile name.—Esp.: 1. A. Liciarius Archias, the poet defended by Cicero; 2. Liciarius, an obscure restaurant-keeper. Cf. Lucullus.

   - **letcher**, -tōris [?], perh. ✓ lac + tor], m., a hector (the attendant of the higher Roman magistrates).

   - **ligārius**, -i, [?], m., a Roman gentile name.—Esp., Q. Ligarius, an officer in Pompey’s army in Africa, defended by Cicero before Caesar.

   - **lignum**, -i, [?], N., wood, a log.

   - **limen**, -inis, [akin to limus, ob-
Vocabulary.

liquisus], N., (a crosspiece), a threshold, a linie: omnis aditus et limen (all approach and entrance).

lingua, ae, [?], F., a tongue.—Hence, a language.

litter (lunt-), -tris, [?], F. (and m.), a skiff.

linum, -i, [prob. borr. fr. Gr. λίνος], N., flax.—Hence, a thread.

liquefactīō, -feci, -fectus, -facere, [lique- (stem akin to liqueo)-facio], 3. v. a., liquefy, melt.

liquidō [abl. of liquidus], as adv., clearly, plainly, with truth, with a clear conscience.

lis, litis, [for *stella, √stella + tis (reduced)?, cf. locus and Eng. strike], F., a suit at law, a lawsuit.—Also, the amount in dispute, damages.

litera (litt-), -ae, [?], akin to lino], F., a letter (of the alphabet).—Plur. letters, writing, an alphabet, a letter (an epistle), literature, a document.

literātus (litt-), -a, -um, [litera + tus], adj., educated, cultivated.

lītūra, -ae, [litu- (li in lino + tu) + ra], F., an erosion.

locō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [locō-], 1. v. a., place, station.—Hence, let make a contract, contract for.

Locrīnsis, -e, [Locri + ensis], adj., of Locri (a Greek city of Italy near Rhegium).—Plur., the people of Locri.

locuplēs, -plētis, [?], loco-plies (ple + tus, reduced?), adj., (with full coffers?), rich, wealthy, responsible.

locupletō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [locuplēs-], 1. v. a., enrich.

locus, -i, [for *stlocus, √stella + cus], M. (sing.), N. (generally pl.), a place, a spot, a position, a region (esp. in plur.), a point, the ground

(in military language), space, extent (of space), room.—Fig., position, a station, rank, a point, place (light, position, character), an opportunity, a chance, condition, state of things, an occasion, point (in argument).

longē [old abl. of longus], adv., far, too far, absent, far away, distant.

longinquitās, -ātis, [longinquō + tas], F., distance.

longinquus, -a, -um, [case-form of longus (perh. loc.) + cus], adj., long (of time and space), distant, long-continued.

longitsculus, -a, -um, [longior + culus], adj., rather long, a little longer.

longus, -a, -um, [?], adj., long (of space and time), far, distant: longum est commemorare (it is too long to, etc., it would take too long to, etc.); ne longum sit (not to be too long).

loquor, locūtus, loqui, [?], 3. v. dep., speak, talk, converse, express one’s self, say (with neuter pron.): auctoritas loquentium (in words).

lubet, see libet.

lubīdō, see libīdo.

Luceēmus, -i, [?], m., an Italian gentile name.—Esp., Q. Luceius, a banker at Rhegium.

lūceō, lūxi, no p.p., lūcēre, [lum- (stem of lux)], 2. v. n., shine, beam.—Fig., be clear, be obvious, be conspicuous.

luctuōsus, -a, -um, [luctu-+sus], adj., full of grief, sorrowful, distressing.

luctus, -tus, [luc+ tus], M., grief, sorrow, mourning.

Lucullus, -i, [?], m., a Roman family name.—Esp.: L. Licinius Lucullus, the able general of the
third Mithridatic war; 2. M. Licinius Lucullus, brother of the preceding. The whole family was rich and cultivated.

lūcus, -i, [prob. √luc (in lux) + us], m. (an open grove, as opposed to the forest), a grove (commonly sacred).

lūdicātiō, -onis, [lūdicā+tio], f., derision, mockery.

lūdus, -i, [?], m., play, sport. — Also, a school, a training-school. — Plur. games (Roman festivals).

lūgeō, līxi, lūxūrus, lūgēre, [lūgō, cf. lugo and lūnōs], 2. v. a. and n., mourn, bewail, lament.

lūmen, -inis, [√luc + men], n., a light (also fig.): ipsa lumina (the brightest lights).

lunter, see linter.

luō, lui, luitūrus, luere, [√lu, cf. λουω, 3. v. a., loose. — Esp., pay, suffer (a penalty), atone for (a fault).

lupa, -ae, [?], cf. λύκος], f., a she-wolf. — Also, a prostitute.

lupinus, -a, -um, [lupō + inus], adj., of a wolf, of the wolf (the nurse of Romulus and Remus).

lustrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [lustrō-], i. v. a., purify. — Hence, go over (for purification), pass over.

lustrum, -i, [unc. form from lū + trum, cf. monstrum], n., a slough. — Hence, a brothel. — Hence in pl., debauchery.

lutum, -i, [√lu + tum, n. of -tus], n., (“the wash”), mud, mire.

lūx, lūcis, [√luc (in luceo) as stem], f., light, light of the sun, sunlight, open light, daylight: ante lucem (before daybreak).

luxuria, -ae (also -iēs, -iēi), [†luxufrō (luxu + ras) + ia], f., luxury, riotous living, fast lives (cf. juven-tus, the youth).

luxuriēs, -ēi, see luxuria.
Vocabulary.

māgis [√mag (in magnus) + ius (n. comp. suffix)], adv., more, rather, more than usual, better.— See also maxime.

māgister, -trī, [māgis + ter, cf. alter], m., a master, an instructor, a teacher.

māgistra, -ae, [F. of preceding], f., a mistress, a teacher (female, or conceived as such).

māgistrātus, -tūs, [magistrā- (as if stem of magistro) + tus], m., a magistracy (office of a magistrate). — Concretely, a magistrate (cf. “the powers that be”).

māgnificē [old abl. of magnificus], adv., magnificently, handsomely, finely.

māgnificus, -a, -um, [magnō- ficus (√fac + us)], adj., splendid, grand, magnificent.

māgnitūdō, -dinis, [magnō + tudo], f., greatness, great size, size, extent, stature, great extent, enormity, great amount, importance: animi magnitudō (lofty spirit, nobleness of soul).

māgnopere, see opus.

māgnus, -a, -um, [√mag (increase) + nus, cf. magis], adj., great (in any sense, of size, quantity, or degree), large, extensive, important, serious, deep (ignominia), violent (minas), loud (clamor), rich (fructus), powerful (subsidium): magni habere (to value highly, make much account of); magni interest (it is of great importance); magnum et sanctum (a great and sacred thing); magnum ost amplum cogitare (have great and lofty ideas). — See also Magnus. — mājor, comparative, in usual sense. — Also, mājor (with or without natu), elder, older. — In plur. subst., elders, ancestors: pecu-
nia major (a greater amount of money). — maximus, superl., largest, very large, greatest, very great, very loud, most important, etc. — See also Maximus.

Māgnus, -i, [magnus], m., a Roman name.

mājestās, -tās, [majos- (orig. stem of majus) + tas], f., (superiority), majesty, dignity. — Esp. (for majestas deminita), treason.

mājor, see magnus.

male [old abl. of malus], adv., badly, ill, not well, hardly: loquī (abusively); existimāre (ill, evil).

maledictum, -i, [male dictum], n., an insult (in words), abuse.

maleficium, -i, [maleficō + ium], n., harm, mischief, a crime, a misdeed.

maltitia, -ae, [malō + tia], f., wickedness, trickery.

malitiosē [old abl. of malitiosus], adv., by trickery.

malleolus, -i, [malleō + lus], m., (a hammer), a grenade, a fire-dart.

Mallius, -i, [?], m., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., Mallius Glascia, a friend of T. Roscius. — See also Manlius.

mālō, mālui, no p.p., mālle, [mage- (for māgis) volo], irr. v. a. and n., wish more, wish rather, prefer, will, etc., rather, choose rather.

malus, -a, -um, [?], adj., bad (in all senses), ill, wretched. — pējor, comp. — pessimus, superl. — malaum, n. as subst., mischief, evil, harm, misfortune, trouble: malus cīvis (dangerous, pernicious).

Mamertinus, -a, -um, [Mamert + inus, of Mars], adj., Mamertine (belonging to a body of mercenary troops who seized the city of Messina). — Plur., the Mamertines (the
Vocabulary.

Inhabitants of the city captured by these adventurers.

Maniceps, -ipis, [manu-cepse, cf. princeps], M., a purchaser.

Mancus, -a, -um, [?, adj., maimed, crippled.

Mandatum, -i, [N. p.p. of mando], N., a trust (given to one), instructions (given), a message (given).

Mandō, -āvi, ātus, āre, [?, mandō- (manu-do)], I. v. a., put into one's hands, entrust, instruct (give instructions to), commit, consign, confer (honores, imperia), order, command: ea animis (let sink, etc.).

Mānē [abl. of manis (? ma + nis, cf. matuta, maturus)], adv., in the morning, early in the morning.

Manēs, mānsis, mānsūrus, manēre, [unc. stem akin to Gr. μένω], 2. v.n., stay, remain, stay at home, continue, last, persist in, abide by.

Manicātus, -a, -um, [manica + tus], adj., long-sleeved, with sleeves.

Manifēstō [abl. of manifestus], adv., in the act, red-handed, clearly, obviously.

Manifēstus, -a, -um, [manifestus, cf. infestus, caught by laying on the hand?], adj., caught in the act, proved by direct evidence (as opposed to circumstantial evidence), overt, clear, manifest, audacious, rampant: audacia (unblushing, as not attempting concealment).

Mānilius, -i, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., C. Manilius, a tribune of the people, B.C. 66, who proposed the law giving Pompey command in the East.

Mānlius, -i, [mane(?) + ius], M., a Roman prænomen.

Manilānus, -a, -um, [Manilio + anus], adj., of Manilius.

Manlius, -i, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. Q. Manlius, a juror in the case of Verres; 2. C. Manlius (Mallius), one of Catiline's accomplices.


Mānsuetē [old abl. of mansuetus], adv., mildly, kindly.

Mānsuetūdō, -inis, [manu-tuse-tudo], F., mildness, gentleness.

Mānsuetus, -a, -um, [manu-tuse-tus], adj., (wanted to the hand), tame, gentle, kind.

Manubiae, -ārum, [?], akin to manus, F. plur., money derived from booty, booty.

Manūmittō (also separate), -misi, -missus, -mittere, [manu-mitto], 3. v.a., (let go from one's hand), manumit, free.

Manus, -ūs, [?], F., the hand, violence. — Also (cf. manipulus), a company, a band, a troop. — Also, handwriting: in manibus habere (have on hand, have); manu factum (wrought by art). — Cf. also manumittere.

Marcellus, -i, [Marculō- (Marco + ius) + ius], M., (the little hammer?), a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. M. Claudius Marcellus, the conqueror of Syracuse, B.C. 212; 2. M. Claudius Marcellus, an unworthy member of the same great family; 3. M. Claudius Marcellus, cons. B.C. 51, defended by Cicero before Caesar; 4. C. Claudius Marcellus, cons. B.C. 50, cousin of the preceding.

Marcus (Martius?), -i, [? Mart + ius?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., C. Marcus, a Roman knight.

Mārcus, -i, [?, mār (in morior, etc.) = cus, the hammer?, the warrior?], M., a Roman prænomen.
Vocabulary.

mare, -is, [?], N., the sea, a sea; terra marique (on land and sea). 
marítimus (-tumus), -a, -um, [mari + timus, cf. finítimus], adj., of the sea, sea-, maritime, naval, on the sea.

Márius, -i, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., C. Márius, the opponent of Sulla and the champion of the popular against the aristocratic party. He conquered the Cimbri and Teutones (B.C. 101) and freed Rome from the fear of a Northern invasion. In his sixth consulship, B.C. 100, he killed the demagogues Saturninus and Glauce: Mario consule et Catulo (B.C. 102).

mármor, -oris, [?], perh. √MAR reduplicated], N., marble.

mármoreus, -a, -um, [mármor + eus], adj., of marble, marble.

Márs, Martis, [?], perh. √MAR (in morlor) + tis, the slayer, but more probably of wolves than of men in battle], M., Márs, originally probably a god of husbandry defending the sheep, but afterwards identified with the Greek Ἀπός and worshipped as the god of war: Márs communis (the favor of the god of war); Martis vis (the violence of war).

Martius, -a, -um, [Mart + ius], adj., of Márs. — Martía, the title of a legion active in the struggle against Antony.

Massilla, -ae, [?], F., Massilles. 
Massíliensis, -e, [Massilia + ensis], adj., of Massilles. — Plur., the people of Massilles.

máter, -tris, [?], prob. √MA (create) + ter], F., a mother, a matron.
máter famíllás [see the words], F., a matron.

máteria, -ae (-ès, -èi), [?], prob. mater + ia (f. of -ius)], F., wood (cut, for material), timbre (cf. lignum, wood for fuel). — Fig., source, instrument.

máternus, -a, -um, [mater + nus], adj., maternal, of one’s mother.
máterě [old abl. of maturus], adv., early, speedily.

máturitás, -tis, [mátruo + tas], F., maturity, full development.
máturo, -āvī, -āvius, -āre, [maturō-], i. v. a. and n., hasten, make haste, anticipate, forestall.

máturus, -a, -um, [†mátu- (√MA, in mane, + tus) + rus], adj., early.
— Also (by unc. conn. of ideas), riße, mature.

máximě, see magis.

máximus, see magnus.

Máximus, -i, [sup. of magnus, as subst.], M., a Roman family name.

Méděa, -ae, [Méděa], F., the daughter of Aëtes, king of Colchis, who eloped with Jason. She is often represented in works of art.

medeor, no p.p., -éri, [†medō- (whence medicus, remedium), root unc., cf. Gr. μαραθός, but also meditor], 2. v. dep., attend (as a physician), heal. — Fig., remedy, relieve, cure, treat, apply a remedy.

medicinus, -a, -um, [medicō + inus], adj., medical. — Esp., medicina (sc. ars), medicine, the art of healing, a remedy.

medlocriter [mediocrī + ter], adv., moderately, slightly, somewhat.

medlocrīs, -cre, [mediō + cria, cf. ludicer], adj., middling, moderate, ordinary, tolerable, within bounds, small, trifling, slight.

medlocriter [mediocrī + ter], adv., moderately, slightly, somewhat.

meditor, -ātus, -āri, [†meditō- (as if p.p. of medeor)], i. v. dep., (practise?), dwell upon (in thought), think of, meditate. — meditātus, -a, -um, p.p. in pass. sense, practised.
Vocabulary.

medius, -a, -um, [MED (cf. Eng. midst) + ius], adj., the middle of (as noun in Eng.), midst: in medio and in medium (abroad, in public, to public notice, to light, before the world, before you, etc.); ex media morte (from the jaws of death, from instant death); de medio (out of the way).

meherculē (meherclē, meherculēs, also separate) [me hercules (juvet)], adverbial exclam., bless you! bless me! upon my word, good Heavens! as sure as I live, as I live, and the like.

mellor, see bonus.

membrum, -i, [?, prob. formed with suffix -rum (N. of -rus)], N., a limb, a part of the body.

memini, -isse, [perf. of MAN, in mens, etc.], def. verb a., remember, bear in mind, keep in mind.

Memmius, -i, [?], M., a Roman gentle name. — Esp., C. Memmius, a worthy Roman, murdered at the instigation of Saturninus and Claudia.

memor, -oris, [prob. SMAR reduplicated], adj., remembering, mindful.

memoria, -ae, [memor + ia], F., (mindfulness), memory, recollection, remembrance, power of memory: memoria retinere (remember); memoria prodere (hand down the memory, of something); memoriae deponere (cease to remember); memoriae proditum (handed down by tradition); dignum memoria (worthy of remembrance); post hominum memoriam (since the memory of man, within the, etc.); litterarum (testimony); publica (record).

mendācium, -i, [mendacium], N., falsehood, a falsehood.

mendicātōs, -tāta, [mendicō + tās], F., beggary.

mēns, mentis, [MAN + tis (reduced)], F., a thought, the intellect (as opposed to the moral powers, cf. animus), the mind, a state of mind, a change of mind, a purpose: mentes animique (minds and hearts); oculis mentibusaque (eyes and thoughts); venit in mentem (it occurs to one).

mēnsa, -ae, [?], F., a table.

mēnsis, -is, [unc. form fr. MA (cf. Gr. μήν, moon, month)], M., a month.

mentiō, -onis, [as if MAN (in memini) + tio (prob. menti- (stem of mens) + o)], F., mention.

mentior, -itus, -iri, [menti- (stem of mens)], 4. v. dep., lie, speak falsely.

mercātor, -tōris, [mercā + tor], M., a trader (who carries his own wares abroad).

mercēnārius (mercennarius), -a, -um, [stem akin to merces + arius], adj., hired, mercenary, hiring, paid.

mercēs, -ēdis, [mercē (akin to merx) + dus (reduced)], F., hire, pay, wages, reward.

mereor, -itus, -ēri, (also mereo, active), [merē- (akin to Gr. μερέω)], 2. v. dep., win, deserve, gain.

— Also (from earning pay), serve: quid merere ut, etc. (take to, etc.); bene meriti cives (deserving); bene mereri de, etc. (deserve well of, etc., serve well). — meritus, -a, -um, p.p. in pass. sense, deserved.

meretricius, -a, -um, [meretricio + ius], adj., of a harlot, meretricious.

meritō, see meritum.

meritum, -i, [N. of p.p. of merreo], N., desert, service. — meritō (abl. as adv.), deservedly.
merx, mercis, [✓MERC + is, cf. merces], F., merchandise, wares.

Messāla, -ae, [ʔ], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. M. Valerius Messala, cons. B.C. 61, with Marcus Piso; 2. Another of the same name, cons. B.C. 53.

Messāna, -ae, [Messānā], F., a city on the east coast of Sicily, opposite the extremity of Italy (Messina).

-met, [unc. form of pron. ✓MA], intens. pron., self (appended to pronoun for emphasis), often untranslatable.

mētātor, -ōris, [mētā-+tor], M., a measurer, a surveyor.

Metellus, -i, [ʔ], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.; 1. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos, brother of Cæcilia (which see) and father of Celer (3) and Nepos; 2. M. Metellus, praetor, B.C. 69, the brother of Q. Metellus Creticus (3); 3. Q. Metellus Creticus, cons. 69; 4. L. Metellus, propraetor in Sicily, B.C. 70; 5. Q. Metellus Celer, praetor, B.C. 63, consul, B.C. 60, son of (1); 6. Q. Metellus Balaricus, cons. B.C. 123; 7. Q. Metellus Numidicus, cons. B.C. 109, cousin of (6); 8. Q. Metellus Pius, praetor, B.C. 89, son of (7); 9. Q. Metellus Nepos, cons. B.C. 98, son of (6).

mētō, messūi, messus, metere, [ʔ], 3. v. a., cut, reap, gather.

metuō, -ui, -ūtus, -uere, [metu-], 3. v. a. and n., fear: aliquid (have any fear).

metus, -tus, [unc. root (perh. ✓MA, think) + tus], M., fear, anxiety (about). — Often superfluous with other words of fearing: metu territare (terrify). — Esp.: hoc metu (fear of this).

meus, -a, -um, [✓MA (in me) + ius], adj. pron., my, mine, my own:

meo jure (with perfect right).

miles, -itis, [unc. stem akin to mille as root + tis (reduced)], M. and F., a soldier, a common soldier (as opposed to officers), a legionary soldier (heavy infantry, as opposed to other arms of the service). — Collectively, the soldiers, the soldiery.

militāris, -e, [milit+aris], adj., of the soldiers, military: signa (battle-standards); res militaris (military affairs, war, the art of war); usus militaris (experience in war);

virtus (of a soldier, soldierly).

militia, -ae, [milit+ia], F., military service, service (in the army).

mille, ind. milia, -ium, [akin to miles], adj. (rarely subst.) in sing., subst. in plur., a thousand: mille passum (a thousand paces, a mile).

millēs (millēns) [mille+iens], adv., a thousand times.

Millo, -ōnis, [Mīlōw], M., a famous athlete of Crotona. — Also used as a family name by T. Annius, which see.

minae, -ārum, [✓MIN + a], F. plur., (projections?), threats, threatening swords.

Minerva, -ae, [prob. ✓MAN (in mens) + unc. term], F., the goddess of intelligence and skill among the Romans. — Also identified with Pallass Athene, and so more or less associated with war.

minimē [old abl. of minimus], adv., in the smallest degree, least, very little, not at all, by no means: minimē vero (not in the least).

minimus, -a, -um, [lost stem (wh. minuo) + imus (cf. infimus)], adj., superl. of parvus, smallest, least. — Neut. as subst. and adv., the least, very little.

minister, -tri, [minos (minor)
Vocabulary.

+ terr], m., a servant, an assistant, a minister, a tool, an instrument.

minitor, -ātus, -āri, [míníto-, as if p.p. of minor, cf. agito], I. v. dep., threaten, threaten vengeance, threaten danger: quam illi miniantur (with which they threaten him).

minor, -ātus, -āri, [mina (stem of minae)], I. v. dep., threaten, threaten with danger.

minor, -us, [lost stem (cf. minitus) + ior (compar. ending)], adj., smaller, less.—Neut. as subst. and adv., less, not much, not very, not so much, not so: quo minus (the less, that... not); si minus (if not so much, if not).—See also minimus and minime.

Minurna, -ārum, [?, cf. Juturna], F. plur., a city on the borders of Latium and Campania.

Minucius (Minut-) -ī, [perh. akin to minus], M., a Roman gentile name.—One of the gens, of unknown praenomen, is characterized by Cicero as a profligate.

minuō, -uī, -utūs, -ure, [†minu- (cf. minus)], 3. v. a. and n., lessen, weaken, diminish.

minus, see minor.

mirificē [old abl. of mirificus], adv., marvellously, prodigiously.

miror, -ātus, -āri, [mirō-], 1. v. dep., wonder, wonder at, be surprised, admire.—mirātus, -a, -um, p.p. in pres. sense, surprised.—mirandus, -a, -um, marvellous.

mirus, -a, -um, [?, √SMI (cf. smile) + rus], adj., surprising, marvellous, wonderful.—See also nimrum.

miscē, miscīi, mixtus (mistus), miscère, [†miscē- (cf. promiscus, miscellus)], 2. v. a., mix, mingle, compose of (a mixture), get up (a disturbance), plan or make a disturbance, make confusion.—mixtus (mistus), -a, -um, p.p., made up of, a mixture of, heterogeneous.

Misenum, -ī, [Misenōs], N., a town in Campania, on a promontory of the same name (cf. Virg. Æn. vi. 234).

miser, -era, -erum, [√MIS (cf. maereo) + rus], adj., wretched, pitiable, miserable, poor, unfortunate, in misery: ille miser (the wretched man); isti miseri (these poor creatures).

miserābilis, -e, [miserā+bilis], adj., pitiable, wretched, miserable.

miserandus, see miseror.

miserēs, -ei, -itis, -ère, usually miseror, dep., [miser], 2. v. a. and dep., pity, show pity.—Esp., misericordia, etc., impersonal (il pities one, etc.), one pities.

miseria, -ae, [miserō + ia], F., wretchedness, misery.

misericordia, -ae, [misericord + ia], F., mercy, pity, clemency, compassion.

misericors, -cordis, [miserō-cor, declined as adj., cf. concors], adj., merciful, pitying, compassionate.

miseror, -ātus, -āri, [†miserō-], 1. v. dep., bewail, complain of.—miserandus, -a, -um, fut. p. in pass. sense, to be pitied, pitiable.

Mithradātēs (Mīdātēs), -is (also -i), [Mīdātēs], M., a name of several Eastern kings.—Esp., Mithridates VI., called the Great, king of Pontus, the adversary of the Romans in the Mithridatic wars, from B.C. 88 to B.C. 61.

Mithradāticus (-idāticus), -ae, -um, [Greek], adj., of Mithridates, Mithridatic.
mittis, -e, [?], adj., (soft?), mild, gentle, compassionate.

mittō, misi, missus, mittere, [?], 3. v. a., let go (cf. omittero), send, despatch, discharge, shoot.—Also, pass over, omit, say nothing of: haec missa facio (I pass these by).—Esp., manu mittere (emancipate, set free).

moderētē [old abl. of moderatus], adv., with self-control, with moderation.

moderētīō, -ōnis, [moderā+tio], f., control, regulation.—Esp., self-control, moderation, consideration (in refraining from something).

moderor, -ātus, -āri, [†moderus—(see modestus, and cf. genus, genero)], i. v. dep., control, regulate, restrain.—moderatus, -a, -um, p.p. in pass. sense, moderated, self-controlled, well balanced, well governed.

modestia, -ae, [modēstō + ia], f., moderation, self-control, subordination (of soldiers).

modestus, -a, -um, [†modēstus—(cf. moderor) + tus], adj., self-controlled, well balanced, well regulated.

modo [abl. of modus], adv., (with measure?), only, merely, just, even, just now, lately: non...modo (not only, not merely, to say nothing of, I do not say, etc.); qui modo (provided he, etc., if only he, etc.).

modus, -i, [mod as root, cf. moderor] + us], m., measure, quantity, a limit, moderation, bounds.—Hence, manner, fashion, style, kind: hujus modi (of this kind, like us.); ejus modi (of such a kind, such).—So other similar expressions: quo modo (how, as).

moenia, -iun, [√m1 (to distribute?) + nis (cf. communis) (orig. shares of work done by citizens?)], n. plur., fortifications, walls (of a city, cf.

partes): eiusmod moenibus (the walls of the same city).

moerēō, see maeroe.

moeror, see maeror.

moestitia, see maestitia.

moestus, see maestus.

mōles, -is, [?, cf. molestus], f., a mass, weight, a burden, a pile, a structure.—Esp., a dike, a dam.

molestē [old abl. of molestan], adv., heavily, severely: moleste ferre (take hard, be vexed at, be offended, be displeased, be annoyed).

molestia, -ae, [molestō + ia], f., annoyance, trouble.

molestus, -a, -um, [molestan + tus], adj., burdensome, annoying, troublesome, disagreeable, unpleasant.

mollor, -itis, -iri, [moli- (as stem of moles)], 4. v. dep., (lift, struggle with a mass), struggle, pile up, exert one's self, plan, contrive, attempt, strive to accomplish.

mollis, -e, [?], adj., soft, tender.

—Fig., weak, feeble, not hard, not firm, sensitive, delicate, gentle.

mōmentum, -i, [movi- (as stem of moveo) + mentum], n., means of motion, cause of motion.—Fig., weight, importance, influence: habere (be of importance, be effectual, be efficacious).

moneō, -ui, -itus, -ēre, [causative of √man (in meminio) or denominative fr. a kindred stem], 2. v. a., remind, warn, advise, urge.

monitum, -i, [p.p. of moneo], n., a warning, an admonition.

mōnīs, montis, [√man (in mīneo) + tis (reduced)], m., a mountain.

mōnstrum, -i, [mon- (as if root of moneo) + trum. with s of uncertain origin, cf. lustrum], n., (a means of warning), a prodigy, a monster.
Vocabulary.

monumentum (monimen-), -i, [moni- (as if stem of moneo) + mentum], N., a reminder, a memorial, a record.

mora, -ae, [prob. root of memor (smar?) + a], F., (thought?), hesitation, a delay, grounds of delay, reason for delay, a reprieve, a postponement.

mōrātus, -a, -um, [mos + atus, cf. senatus], adj., with institutions (good or bad): bene (well regulated).

morbus, -i, [√MAR (in morior) + bus (cf. turba)], M., sickness, illness.

morior, mortuus (mortīrus), mori (morīrī), [√MAR (cf. mora), but prob. in part denominative], 3. v. dep., die. — mortuus, -a, -um, p.p., dead, in one's grave.

mors, mortis, [√MAR + tis], F., death. — Also, a dead body.

mortālis, -e, [morti- (reduced) + alis], adj., mortal, of mortals.

mortuus, -a, -um, p.p. of morior.

mōs, mōris, [?], M., a custom, customs, a practice, a usage, a way (of acting), an institution, a precedent. — Plur., customs, habits, character (as consisting of habits, cf. ingenium and indoles, of native qualities); imperitus morum (of the ways of men); mos majorum (the custom, institutions, or precedents of our ancestors); O morel! (what a state of things!)

mōtus, -a, -um, p.p. of moveo.

mōtus, -tus, [movi- (as stem of moveo) + tus], M., a movement, a disturbance, an uprising, commotion, activity, change; terrae motus (an earthquake).

moveō, móvi, mó tus, movere, [?], prob. denominative], 2. v. a., set in motion, move, stir, influence, affect, have an effect upon, dislodge (in military language), cause emotion in, shake.

mucrō, -ōnis, [?], M., a point of a sword, a point, a blade, a dagger.

mulcēō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [?], cf. mulceo?], I. v. a., (soften?), roughly handle, maltreat.

mulcta, see multa.

mulctō, see multo.

muliebris, -e, [mulier+bris, cf. salubris], adj., womanly, a woman's, effeminate.

muller, -eris, [?], F., a woman.

— Of an effeminate man, a mere woman.

mullicula, -ae, [mulier+cula], F., a little woman. — Hence with notion of affection, compassion, or contempt, a favorite woman, a mistress, a helpless woman, a poor woman.

multa, -ae, [prob. mule (in mulceo) + ta (F. of -tus)], F., a fine.

multitudō, -dinis, [multō + dōdo], F., a great number, great numbers, number (generally). — Esp., the multitude, the common people, a mob, a crowd: tanta multitudo (so great numbers, this great multitude).

multō, see multus.

multō (mulctō), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [multa-, for mulcto, freq. of mulceo], I. v. a., punish (by fine), deprive (one of a thing as a punishment), punish (generally).

multum, see multus.

multus, -a, -um, [?], perf. root of mille, miles, + tus], adj., much, many, numerous: multo die (late in the day); ad multam noctem (till late at night); multa de noce (early in the morning, long before
Vocabulary.

munitō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [munitō-], 1. v. a., fortify, make (a way), pave (fig.): quam viam munitet (whither he is paving the way).

munitus, -a, -um, [p.p. of munlo], as adj., well fortified, strongly fortified, strong, well defended, well protected.

mūnus, -eris, [mun (as if root of moena) + us, orig. share (cf. moena)], N., a duty, a service, a function, a task, an office. — Also, (a contribution), a tribute, a gift, a present. — Esp., a show (of gladiators, in a manner a gift of the presiding officer).

Mūreṇa, -ae, [murena, lamprey], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., L. Licinius Murena, who acted as proprōtor against Mithridates without success, and was recalled by Sulla.

mūrus, -i, [?] M., a wall (of defence in itself considered, cf. moena, defences, and paries, a house wall).

Mūsa, -ae, [Mōvsa], F., a muse. — Plur., the Muses (as patrons of literature).

mūtātīō, -ōnis, [mutā + tio], F., a change: vestis (putting on mourning).

Mutina, -ae, [?], F., a town in Cisalpine Gaul, famous in the war between Antony and the senatorial party in B.C. 43 (now Modena).

mūtō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [prob. same as moto, for *movitō-], 1.v.a., change, change for the better (remedy), alter: vestem (put on mourning): veste mutata esse (appear in mourning).

mūtus, -a, -um, [?], cf. musso, adj., dumb, mute, voiceless, silent.

myoparō, -ōnis, [muropolitan], M., a cutter (?), a light piratical vessel.
Myron (Μύρων), -nисъ, [Greek], М., a celebrated Attic sculptor of the fifth century B.C.

Mystagōgus, -i, [μυσταγωγός], М., a hierophant, a custodian (one who shows sacred objects in a temple).

Mytilēneus, -a, -um, [Μυθηνε- νας], adj., of Mytilene.

Mytilēnē, -ēs (-ae, -ārum), [Gr.], Μ., a famous city of Lesbos.

N.

nae, see ne.

nam [case-form of √NA, cf. tam, quam], conj., now (introducing explanatory matter), for.

nanciscor, nactus (nactus), -isci, [√NAC, cf. nactus], 3. v. dep., find, get, procure, light upon, get hold of, obtain.

narrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [for gnārrigo, fr. ἄγναργος, -ός, gnārugō, cf. navigo], I. v. a., make known, tell, relate, recount. — Absolutely, tell the story.

nāscor, nātus, nāsci, [√GNA, cf. gigno], 3. v. dep., be born, arise, be produced, spring up, be raised: non scripta sed nata lex (natural, born with us); ei qui nascentur (those who shall come hereafter); Africa nata ad, etc. (made by nature); conjugatio nascens (at its birth). — Participle sometimes spelled gnatus.

Nāsica, -ae, [naso + ica (f. of -icus)], М., a Roman family name.

— Esp., P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica Serapio, cons. B.C. 138, who led the attack by which Tiberius Gracchus was killed.

nātālīs, -ēs, [natum (or natō-) + alis], adj., of one's birth: dies (birthday).

nātūlō, -onis, [√GNA + tīō, perh. through noun-stem, cf. ratio], F., (a birth), a race, a nation, a tribe, a clan.

nātūra, -ae, [natur + ra (f. of -ras)], F., (birth), nature, natural character, character: naturam explere (the demands of nature); habitus naturae (natural endowments); natura rerum (Nature, as ruler of the world, the universe); naturā (by nature, naturally).

nāturālis, -ēs, [natura+līs (perh. -alia)] adj., natural, of nature: jus naturale (natural law, the law of nature, as opposed to civil law).

nātus, -tūs, [√GNA + tus], М., birth: majores natu (elders).

naufragium, -i, [naufragō + ium], N., a shipwreck.

naufragus, -a, -um, [navi-fra- gus (frag + us)], adj, shipwrecked, of broken fortunes, ruined; wrecked and ruined man, castaway.

nauta, -ae, [perh. Gr. ναῦτης], М., a sailor, a boatman.

nauticus, -a, -um, [nauta+icus], adj., of a sailor (or sailors), naval.

nāvālis, -ēs, [navi- (reduced) + alis], adj., of ships, naval, maritime.

nāviculārius, -i, [navicula + arius], М., a shipmaster.

navigātō, -onis, [navigā+tīō], F., a sailing, a voyage, travelling by sea, a trip (by sea): mercatorum (voyages).

navigium, -i, [ταναυγο- (? navis + tāgus) + ium], N., a vessel (generally), "a craft," a boat.

navigō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [παναυ- gō (see navigium)], I. v. n., sail, make voyages, take a voyage, sail the sea.

nāvia, -is, [√(S)NU (increased),
with added i, cf. Gr. νας], F., a ship, a vessel, a boat, a galley.

1. ἁ (nae) [√NA, of unc. relation to the others], adv., surely, I am sure, most assuredly.

2. ἃ [√NA, unc. case-form], conj., lest, that... not, not to (do anything), from (doing anything), so that... not, for fear that, from (doing anything). — After expressions of fear and danger, that, lest. With indep. subj. as a prohibition, do not, let not, etc. — With quidem, not even, not... either, nor... either.

— Esp., videre ne, see to it that not, take care lest, see whether... not. See also nequils.

-ne (enclitic) [prob. same as ἁ, orig. = nonne], conj., not? (as a question, cf. nonne), whether, did (as question in Eng.), do, etc. — See also nece.

Neapolis, -is, [Néπολις], F., a part of the city of Syracuse. — Also, other cities of Italy and Greece.

Neapolitānus, -a, -um, [Neapoli + tanus], adj., of Neapolis (in Campania), Neapolitan. — Masc. plur., the Neapolitans.

nebulō, -onis, [nebula + o], M., (a man of no substance), a worthless fellow, scamp, trickster, knave.

nece, see neque.

necessārius, -a, -um, [tunecessō-reduced + arius], adj., (closely bound?), necessary, pressing, unavoidable, absolutely necessary, needful, indispensable. — Also, as subst., a connection (a person bound by any tie), a close friend, a friend. — Abl. as adv., necessāriō, of necessity, necessarily, unavoidably.

necesse [?, necessō-], indecl. adj., necessary, unavoidable. — With est, it is necessary, it is unavoidable, one must, one cannot but, one must inevitably.

necessitās, -tātis, [tunecessō + tas], F., necessity, constraint, compulsion, exigency.

necessituō, -dinis, [tunecessō + tudo], F., close connection (cf. necessarius), intimacy (close relations), a bond, a relation (which creates a bond of union).

necne [nece, ne], conj., or not (in double questions).

necō, -āvi (-ui), -ātus (-tus), -āre, [nece- (stem of nex)], I. v. a., put to death, kill, murder (in cold blood): fame (starve to death).

nefandus, -a, -um, [ne-fandus], adj., unspeakable, infamous, detestable, abominable.

nēfāriē [old abl. of nefarius], adv., infamously, wickedly, abominably.

nefarius, -a, -um, [nēfas + ius], adj., wicked, infamous, abominable.

nēfas [nēfas], N. indecl., a crime (against divine law), an impiety, a sacrilege.

neglegenter (necle-, negll-) [neglegent + ter], adv., carelessly, negligently.

neglegō (neclegō, negligō), -lēxi, -lectus, -legere, [nec (= ne) -lego], 3. v. a., not regard, disregard, neglect, leave unavenged, leave unpunished, care nothing for, abandon, sacrifice.

negū, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [?, poss. nē-iō], I. v. a. and n., say no, say... not, refuse.

negōtiātor, -tōris, [negōtiā-tor], M., a merchant. — Esp., a money-lender, a capitalist. Cf. mercator, a trader who goes with his wares.

negōtior, -ātus, -āri, [negōtiō-], I. v. dep., do business. — Esp., be a
merchant, be a banker (cf. negotium).

negotium, -i, [neg-otium], N.,
business, occupation, undertaking.—
Less definitely, a matter, a thing,
an affair, a business (as in Eng.),
an enterprise, one's affairs; meum
negotium agere (attend to my own
interests).—Also, difficulty, trouble.

nēmō, tēminis, [ne-homo], c.,
no one, nobody.—Almost as adj., no.
—Esp., non nemo, one and another,
one or two, one or more.

nempe [nam-pe, cf. quippe],
conj., to wit, namely, precisely, why!
now, you see, you know, of course.

nemus, -onis, [NEM + us, cf.
vēuω], N., (pasture?), a grove (prob.
open, affording pasture).—Esp., a
sacred grove.

nepōs, -ōtis, [?], M., a grandson,
—Also, a spendthrift (orig. a spoiled
pet of his grandfather).

Nepōs, -ōtis, [same word as pre-
ceding], M., a Roman family name,
see Metellus.

nēquam [prob ne-quam (how),
cf. nequaquam], indecl. adj., word-
less (opposed to frugil), good for
nothing, shiftless.

nēquando, see ne and quandō.
nēquaquam [nequaquam (cf.
eā, quā)], adv., in no way, by no
means, not at all.

neque (nee) [ne-que], adv., and
not, nor: neque... neque (neither...
... nor).—See also enim.
nē... quidem, see ne.
nēquid[quem] (nēquile), [ne...
... qui(d)quam], adv., to no pur-
pose, in vain, not without reason.
nēquior, nequissimus, comp.
and superl. of nequam.

nēquis (-qui), qua, -quid (-quad),
[nē-quis], indef. pron., that no one,
too, too much, over much: nimis urgeo (too closely).

nimius, -a, -um, [nimi- (?, stem of positive of nimis) + ius], adj., too much, too great, excessive—nimium, n. as adv., too, too much.

Ninnius, -i, [?], m., a Roman gentle name.—Esp., a tribune of the people, who proposed the law for Cicero’s return.

nisî [ne-si], conj., (not . . . if), unless, except: nisi si (except in case, unless).


nîtîdus, -a, -um, [tîtô + dus], adj., shining, glistening, sleek.

nîtor, nîsus (nîxus), nitti, [prob. genu], 3. v. dep., (strain with the knee against something), struggle, strive, exert one’s self, rely upon, depend, rest.

nîx, nivis, [?], F., snow.
	nûbîlis, -e, [as if (g)no (root of nosco) + bilia], adj., famous, noble, well-born (cf. “notable”).

nûbîlitas, -âtis, [nobilis + tas], F., nobility, fame.—Concretely, the nobility, the nobles.

nócêns, see noceo.

nócêo, -ui, nocîturus, nocère, [akin to nex], 2. v. n., do harm to, injure, harm, harass.—nocêns, -entis, pres. p. as adj., hurtful, guilty (of some harm).

nócût [abl. of nocîtus (noc (cf. noceo?) + tus)], as adv., by night, in the night.

nocîrnus, -a, -um, [perh. noctu + urnus, cf. diurnus], adj., of the night, nightly, nocturnal, in the night, by night: nocturno tempore (in the night).

nîlô, nîlui, nîlle, [ne-volo], irr. v. a. and n., not wish, be unwilling, wish not, not like to have, will not (would not, etc).—Esp. with inf. as (polite) imperative, do not, do not think of (doing, etc.).—Also, nôllem (I should hope not, I should be sorry).

nòmen, -eminis, [√(g)no (root of nosco) + men], n., a name (what one is known by), name (fame, prestige).—As a name represents an account, an account (à compte), an item (of an account): meo nomine (on my account); eo nomine (on that account); classium nomine (under pretense, etc.).

nomînātîm, [acc. of real or supposed nominatis (nominâ+tis)], adv., by name (individually), especially.

nûmînë, -āvî, -ātus, -āre, [nomin-], 1. v. a., name, mention, call by name, call: nominari volunt (to have their names mentioned).

nûn [ne-oenum (anum)], adv., no, not: non est dubium (there is no doubt); non mediocrer (in no small degree); non poteram non (I could not but, etc.).

Nûnae, see nûnus.

nûndum, see dum.

nûnne [non no], adv., is not? does not? etc.

nûnnëmë, see nemo.

nûnuhil, see nihil.

nûnnullus, see nullus.

nûnnunquam, see nunquam.

nûnus, -a, -um, [novem + nus], num. adj., the ninth.—Esp., Nûnae, F. plur., the Nones (the ninth day, according to Roman reckoning, before the Ides, falling either on the fifth or seventh, see Idus).

nûs, see ego.

nûscô, nûvi, nûtus, nûscere,
Vocabulary.

[√(G)NO], 3. v. a., learn, become acquainted with.—In perfect tenses, know, be acquainted with: scient ei qui me norunt (they know who are acquainted with me); nec novi neo scio (I don’t know the law before mentioned, nor do I know the fact).—nōtus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., known, familiar, well-known.

cnoest, -tra, -rum, [prob. nos (plur. nom.) + ter], adj. pron., our, ours, of ours, of us.—Often of one person, my, mine, of mine.

nota, -ae, [√GNO + ta (F. of -tus?)], F., a mark, a brand, a stain.

notō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [nota-], 1. v. a., mark, designate, brand, stigmatize.

novem, [-?], indecl. num. adj., nine.

Novembria, -e, [novem + bris, cf. salubris], adj., of November.

novicius, -a, -um, [novō+icius], adj., fresh, raw, untrained.

novus, -a, -um, [-?], cf. Eng. new], adj., new, novel, fresh, unprecedented, strange: res novae (a change of government, resolution).

nox, noctis, [akin to noceo], F., night.

noxia, -ae, [√NOC in noceo] + unc. term., F., crime, guilt.

nūdius [num (?)-dīus (dies)], undeclined, only in nom. with tērtius, nōw the third day, three days ago.

nūdō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [nudō-], 1. v. a., lay bare, strip, expose.—Less exactly, clear; rob, despoil, strip (as in Eng.): nudavit se (stripped off his clothing).

nūdus, -a, -um, [-?], root (akin to naked) + dus], adj., naked, bare, unprotected, exposed.—Hence, stripped, robbed, destitute.

nūgae, -ārum, [-?], F. plur., try-
Vocabulary.

nume [num-ce, cf. hie], adv., now (emphatic, as an instantaneous now, cf. jam, emphatic and continuous): etiam nume (even now, even then, still).—Esp. opposed to a false condition, now, as it is.

nunquam (numquam) [ne-unquam], adv., never.

nuntius, -i, [t-Novent- (p. of t-noveo, be new) + ius], m., (a newcomer), a messenger.—Hence, news, a messenger: nuntium mittere (send word).

nuper [for novi-per, cf. parum-per], adv., lately, recently, not long ago, just now.

nuptiae, -arum, [nupta + ius], F. plur., a wedding, a marriage.

nutos, -iūs, [prob. nui (as stem of nuo) + ius], m., a nod, a sign, ad nutum (at one’s beck, at one’s command); nuto (at the command, by the will).

nympha, -ae, [Gr. νυμφή], F., (a bride).—Also, a nymph (a goddess of nature occupying some special locality, as a tree, or stream, or the like).—These goddesses were worshipped collectively at Rome.

O.

O, interj., Oh! O temporal (what times!).

ob [unc. case-form akin to Gr. τῷ], prep. (adv. in composition), (near), against: ob oculos (before my eyes).—Hence, on account of, for: ob eam rem (for this reason, on this account).—In comp., towards, to, against.

obdūcō, -düxi, -ductus, -dūcere, [ob-duco], 3.v.a., lead towards, lead against, draw over.


obēlītō, see oboedio.

obeō, -ivi (-ii), -itus, -īre, [ob-o], irr. v. a., go to, go about, attend to, go over, visit: faciūs (commit); locum tempusque (be present at).

obferō, see offero.

obfundō, see offundo.

obiciō (objic-), -iēci, -jectus, -icerē, [ob-iacio], 3. v. a., throw against, throw in the way, throw up, set up, expose.—Hence, cast in one’s teeth, reproach one with.

oblectāmentum, -i, [oblectā + mentum], n., diversion, enjoyment, a source of amusement.

oblectō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ob-lecto, cf. lacio], i.v.a., give pleasure to, delight.

oblīgō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ob-ligo], i.v.a., bind up, hamper, bind, mortgage.—oblīgātus, -a, -um, p.p., bound, under obligation.

oblīnō, -līvi, -litus, -linere, [oblino], 3.v.a., smear.—Fig., besmear, bedaub, stain.

oblivītū, -ōnis, [ob-livio, cf. obliviscor], F., forgetfulness, oblivion.

obliviscor, -lītus, -livisci, [ob-lichen, cf. livo], 3.v. dep., (grow dark against?), forget, cease to think of.—oblitus, -a, -um, p.p., forgetting, forgetful, unmindful.

omnium, [omnium, see omnium], prep. (cf. omnium), prep. (adv. in composition), (near), against: ob oculos (before my eyes).—Hence, on account of, for: ob eam rem (for this reason, on this account).—In comp., towards, to, against.

omnuntio, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ob-nuntio], i.v.n., announce (in opposition).—Esp., announce unfavorable omens, stay proceedings by omens, hinder by omens.
Vocabulary.

oboeditō (obōdīō), -ivi (-ī), -itum (N.), -ire, [ob-audio], 4. v. n., give ear to. — Hence, give heed to, obey, be obedient, be submissive.

oborior, -ortus, -oriri, [ob-orior], 4. (3.) v. dep., rise before, rise over.

obruō, -rüi, -ratus, -ruere, [obruo], 3. v. a., bury, overwhelm (with something thrown on), cover. — Also, overthrow, ruin.

obscurē [old abl. of obscurus], adv., obscurely, darkly, covertly.

obscuritās, -ātis, [obscurō-tās], F., darkness, obscurity, uncertainty.

obscurō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [obscūrō-], i.v.a., dim, darken, obscure, hide, con.cal.

obscurus, -a, -um, [ob-scurus, -scus+rus, cf. scutum], adj., dark, dim, secret, covered, disguised, hidden, obscure, unknown: non est obscurum (it is no secret).

obscurō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [manufactured from ob sacrum (near or by some sacred object)], i.v.a., adjure, entreat.

obsecundō, -āvi, no p.p., -āre, [ob-secundo], i. v. n., show obedience, yield to one’s wishes.

observō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [observo], i. v. a., (be on the watch towards?), guard, maintain, keep. — Also, be on the watch for, watch for, watch, lie in wait for.

obses, -idis, [ob-ses, cf. praeaes and obsidio], c., (a person under guard), a hostage. — Less exactly, a pledge, a security.

obsideō, -sēdi, -sessus, -sidēre, [obsideo], 2. v. a., (sit down against), blockade, beset, besiege. — Also, block, hinder, lie in wait for, watch for.

obsidīō, -ōnis, [obsidiiō-? (reduced) + o], F., a siege (cf. obsessio), a blockade. — Also, the art of siege.

obsignō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ob-signo], 1. v. a., seal up, seal. — Hence, sign as a witness, witness.

obsistō, -stīti, no p.p., -sistere, [ob-sistō], 3. v. n., withstand resist, contend against.

obsolēscō, -ēvi, -ētus, -ēscere, [obs-oleSCO], 3. v. n., grow old, become obsolete, get out of date, get stale.

obstipēscō (obstui-), -ui, no p.p., -ēscere, [ob-stipesco], 3. v. n., become stupefied, be thunderstruck, be amazed: sic obstipuerant (they were so thunderstruck).

obstō, -stīti, -stātūrus, -stāre, [obsto], 1. v. n., withstand, stand in one’s way, resist, injure, hurt.

obstrepō, -ui, -itūrus, -ere, [obstrepo], 3. v. n. and a., drown (one noise by another), overwhelm by a din.

obstructīō, -ōnis, [obstructio, cf. obstruo], F., a barricade, an obstruction, a covering.

obstupēfaciō, -feci, -factus, -facere, [ob-stupēfacio], 3. v. a., daze, stupefy. — obstupēfaciōs, -a, -um, p.p., taken aback, dumbfounded.

obstupēscō, see obstipescō.

obsum, -fui, -futūrus, -esse, [obsum], irr. v. n., be in the way, hinder, injure, be disadvantageous.

obtēgō, -tenēxi, -tectus, -tegere, [obtēgo], 3. v. a., cover up, protect.

obtemperō, -āvi, -ātūrus, -āre, [ob-tempero], 1. v. n., (conform to), comply with, submit to, yield to, comply.

obtēstor, -ātus, -āri, [ob-testor], 1. v. dep., implore (calling something to witness), beseech, entreat.

obtineō, -tīni, -tēnus, -tinēre, [ob-teneo], 2. v. a., hold (against something or somebody), retain, maintain, occupy, possess, get (by
Vocabulary.

lot), hold (by lot, as a magistrate). —
Also, maintain, prove, make good.

obtēngō, -tīgī, no p.p., -tingere,
[ob-tango], 3. v. a. and n., touch upon. — Esp., fall to one’s lot, fall
to one, happen (esp. as euphemism
for death or disaster).

obtrectō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [ob-
tracto], 1. v. a. and n., (handle
roughly?), disparage, speak ill of.

obtuli, perf. of offero.

obviām [ob viam], adv., in the
way of, to meet (any one): obviām
fieri (come to meet, fall in one’s way,
meet).

obvisus, -a, -um, [ob-via, declined
as adj.], adj., in the way of: obvisus
esse (meet).

oecāsīō, -ōnis, [ob-tcasio, cf. oe-
cido], F., an opportunity, a chance.

oecāsus, -sūs, [ob-casus, cf. oe-
cido], m., a falling, a fall, a setting
(of the sun).

oeciddēns, see oecido.

oeciddō, -ōnis, [perh. directly
from oecido, after analogy of legio,
etc.], F., slaughter, great slaughter.

oeciddō, -cīdi, -cāsūrus, -cidere,
[ob-caedo], 3. v. n., fall, set, be slain.
—oeciddēns, -entis, p., setting, as
subst., the west.

oeciddō, -cīdi, -cīsus, -cidere, [ob-
caedo], 3. v. a., kill, massacre, slay.

oecūdō, -clūsi, -clūsūrus, -cludere,
[ob-claudo], 3. v. a., shut up, close.

occūltātor, -tōris, [occultā+tōr],
m., a concealer, a harborer.

occultā [old abl. of occultus],
adv., secretly, privately, with secrecy.

occultōrī, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [occul-
tōrī], 1. v. a., conceal, hide.

occultus, -a, -um, [p.p. of occu-
lo], as adj., concealed, secret, hidden.

occupātīō, -ōnis, [occupā+tio],
F., occupation (engagement in busi-
ness), business, affairs (of business),
being engaged.

occupū, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [τοoccup-,
or τoccup- (cf. auscups), ob and
stem akin to caplo], 1. v. a., seize,
take possession of, seize upon, occupy
(only in military sense). — occupū-
tus, -a, -um, p.p., as adj., engaged,
occupied, employed.

occurrō, -curri (-cucurri?), -cur-
sūrus, -currere, [ob-curro], 3. v. n.,
run to meet, meet, come upon, find,
fall in with, go about (a thing), with-
stand, occur (to one’s mind), suggest
itself.

occursātīō, -ōnis, [occursā +
tio], F., a coming to meet, a sally,
an attack, a greeting (running to
meet one with acclamation).

Oceanus, -i, [Gr. Όκεανός], m.,
the ocean (with or without mare).

Ocriculānus, -a, -um, [Ocrīculō +
anus], adj., of Ocriculum (a town
of Umbria on the Tiber).

Octāvlānus, -a, -um, [Octaviō +
anus], adj., of Octavius.

Octavius, -i, [octavō + ius], m.,
a Roman gentile name. — Esp., Cn.
Octavius, cons. b.c. 87 with Cinna,
and killed as a partisan of the no-
bility by the partisans of Marius.
Others of the same family not named
by Cicero were famous.

octāvus, -a, -um, [octo + vus
(cf. Gr. ὀκτών), perh. τoctau+us],
adj., eighth.

octingenti, -ae, -a, [stem akin
to octo + centum], num. adj., eighth
hundred.

octō [?], num. adj., eighth.

octōdecim [octo-decem], num.
adj., eighteen.

octōgintā [octo+?], adj., eightly.

octōni, -ae, -a, [octo+nus], adj.,
eight at a time, eight (at a time).
Vocabulary.

œculus, -i, [†oœo (cf. eye) + lus], M., the eye.

odi, -odisse, [perf. of lost verb (with pres. sense), akin to odium], irr. v. a., hate, detest.

odiōsus, -a, -um, [odiō + osus], adj., hateful, troublesome, relentless.

odium, -i, [√VADH (spurn) + ium], N., hatred, odium, hate, detestation.—Plur., hate (of several cases).
—Of persons, the hatred, the detestation: odio esse (to be hated).

odor, -ōris, [√OD (6ω) + or], M., an odor, fragrance (legum, adding, as it were, to make the fig. tolerable in Eng.).

offendō (obf.), -endi, -ēnsus, -endere, [ob-fendo], 3. v. a. and n., strike against, stumble, stumble upon, light upon, go wrong, commit an offense, take offence, offend, hurt (the feelings), give offence to.—offensus, -a, -um, p.p. offensive.

offensō (obf.), -ōnis, [ob-†fensio, cf. offendō], F., (a striking against), a stumbling, an offense, a giving offence, dislike, a disaster, a defeat.

offerō (obf.), obtuli, oblātus; offerre, [ob-fero], irr. v. a., bring to, offer, furnish, afford, expose: se (present); mortem allicui (cause the death of, etc.).

officē (obf.).-ēci,-fectūs,-ficere, [ob-facio], 3. v. a. work against, obstruct, hinder, stand in the way of.

officēōsus (obf.), -a, -um, [offi-

cidō+osus], adj., dutiful, in discharge of one’s duty, conscientious (in the discharge of one’s duty), serviceable.

officium (obf.), -i, [as if (prob.

really) †officē- (cf. beneficēs) +

ium], N., (a doing for one’s), a service, a duty, kind offices (either sing.

or plur.), dutiful conduct, faithfulness to duty.

offundō (obf.), -uī, -ūsus, -fundere, [ob-fundo], 3. v. a., pour over.
—Also, fill, pervade.

ośćlem, -i, [cf. ollva, θλω], N., oil.

ŏlim [loc. (?) of ollus, old form of ŏlle], adv., (at that time), once, formerly.

Olympius, -a, -um, [Gr. 'Ολύμ-

πιος], adj., of Olympus (the fabled abode of the gods), Olympian.

ōmen, -inis, [?; but cf. old form osmen, and osclines], N., an omen.

omittō, -misi, -missus, -miittere, [ob-mitto], 3. v. a., let go by, pass over, leave unsaid, leave out, omit, say nothing of, abandon, cease.

omnīō[abl. of omnimus(omni

+nus)], adv., altogether, entirely, on the whole, only, utterly, in all, at all, any way, only just, whatever (with negatives).

omnis, -e, [?], adj., all, the whole of (as divisible or divided, cf. totus as indivisible or not divided).—In sing., all, every (without emphasis on the individuals, cf. quisque, each, emphatically).—Esp.: omnibus horas (every hour); omnia (everything).

onus, -cris, [unc. root + us], N., a burden, a load, a freight, a cargo.
—Abstr., weight.

opera, -ae, [oper- (as stem of opus) + a (F. of -us)], F., work, services, help, pains, attention, assistance: operam dare (devote one’s self, exert one’s self, take pains, try, take care).—Esp.: opera sua (by his own efforts); operam consumere (waste one’s labor; waste one’s time); opera pretium est (it is worth while).—Plur., laborers.
Vocabulary.

operaarius, -i, [opera + arius], m. (of adj.), a day laborer.
operti, -perui, -pertus, -perire, [ob-pario, cf. aperio], 4. v. a., cover up, cover.

Optimus, -i, [opinō + ius], m., a Roman gentle name.—Esp., L. Optimus, cons. B.C. 121, the champion of the senate against C. Gracchus, in the fight in which the latter was killed.
opinum, -a, -um, [?], adj., fat, rich, fertile.

opinio, -onis, [opinō- (cf. necopinus) + o], F., a notion, an expectation, an idea, a reputation, an opinion (not well founded, cf. sententia), fancy, a good opinion (of any one): latius opinione (more widely than is thought); mortis (a false idea of one’s death).
opinor, -ātus, -āri, [opinō-, cf. necopinus], 1. v. dep., have an idea (not well founded or not sure), fancy, suppose, think (parenth. in its less def. meaning), imagine. — Cf. the use of such phrases as I fancy, reckon, guess, take it, should say.
opitulor, -ātus, -āri, [opitulō- (opi-tulus, from √TUL, in tall, + us)], 1. v. dep., assist, aid, succor, give help.
oportet, -uit, no p.p., -ère, [noun-stem from ob and stem akin to porto, cf. opportunus], 2. v. imp., be behoves, it ought, one is to, one must.
oppetē, -īv (-ii), -itus, -ere, [oppeto], 3. v. a., encounter, meet.
opplidum, -i, [ob-þędum (a plain?), cf. Gr. ἡθόν], N., (the fortified place which, according to ancient usage, commanded the territories of a little state), a stronghold, a town (usually fortified).
opponē, -posui, -positus, -pōnere, [ob-pono], 3. v. a., set against, oppose (something to something else).
opposītus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., opposed, lying in the way, opposite, adverse.
opportūnitās, -ātis, [opportunō + tas], F., timeliness, fitness (of time or circumstance), good luck (in time or circumstance), convenience, advantage.
opportunus, -a, -um, [ob-portunus, cf. importunus and Portunus], adj., (coming to harbor?), opportunity, advantageous, lucky, timely, valuable (under the circumstances).
opposītus, -tūs, [ob-þpositus, cf. oppono], m., a setting against, an interposition.
opprimō, -pressi, -pressus, -primere, [ob-premo], 3. v. a., (press against), overwhelm, crush, overpower, overtake (surprise), hold in check.
oppugnātīō, -ōnis, [oppugnā + tio], F., a siege (-t of actual operations, cf. obsidio, blockade), besieging, an attack (in a formal manner against a defended position).
oppugnō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [obpugno], 1. v. a., attack (formally, but without blockade), lay siege to, carry on a siege, assail (a defended position). — Fig., attack, assail.
ops, opis, [?], F., help, aid, succor, means, protection. — Plur., resources, power, wealth, means.
optablīs, -ēs, [optā-bilis], adj., desirable, to be wished for.
optimās (optu-), -ātis, [optimō + as (cf. Arpinas)], adj., of the best. — Esp. plur., the optimates (the better classes, or aristocracy, at Rome, including all who held opinions opposed to the common people).
Vocabulary.

optimē, see bene.

optimus, -a, -um, [op (cf. ops?)
+ timus (cf. finitimus)], superl. of
bonus, which see.

optō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [[optō-
(√op + tus, cf. Gr. ὀφναί)], I. v. a.,
choose, desire, wish (urgently), pray
for, hope and pray for, hope for; —
optātus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., wished
for, desired, desirable.

opus, operis, [√op + us], N.,
work, labor (as skilful or accomplishing
its purpose, cf. labor, as tiresome). — In military sense, a work,
works, fortifications. — Also, as in
English, of civil structures, etc., work,
works, a work (as of art), a work
of skill (cf. artificium, a work of
art), workmanship: opere et manu
factus (by handiwork). — In abl.,
quanto (tanto-, magnó, nimio)-
opere. — Often together, quantopere,
etc., how much, so much, much,
greatly, too much, how, so, too.

opus [same word as preceding],
N. indecl., need, necessary: opus
properato (need of haste).

ōra, -ae, [?], F., a shore, a coast.

ōrātōr, -ōnis, [ōrā + tio], F.,
speech, words, talk, address, dis-
course, argument, matter for a dis-
course, power of oratory, a branch
of a discourse.

ōrator, -ōtis, [ōrā + tor], M., a
speaker, an ambassador, an orator.

orbis, -is, [?], M., a circle (a cir-
cular plane): orbis terrarum (the
circle of lands, the whole world).

ordō, orsus, ordīri, [ṭordi- (cf.
ordo)], 4. v. dep., begin, start.

ordō, -inis, [akin to ordor], M.,
a series, a row, a tier, a rank (of
soldiers), a grade (of centurions, as
commanding special “ordines” of
soldiers, also the centurions them-
selves), an arrangement, an order
 Esp., pray, entreat, beg.
ortus, -tūs, [√or (in orior) +
tus], M., a rising: solis (sunrise,
the East).

ōs, ōris, [?], N., the mouth, the
face, the countenance: Ponti (the
mouth, the entrance); in ore om-
nium (in the mouths, on the lips).

os, ossis, [prob. reduced from ὀσ-
tis, cf. Gr. ὀστέον], N., a bone.

ōscītōr, -āvi, no p.p., and óscitor,
-āri, [perh. os cito], I. v. n. and dep.,
yawn.

ostendō, -tendī, -tentus, -tendere,
[obstendo], 3.v.a. (stretch towards),
present, show, point out, make known,
state, declare, indicate, exhibit, display.—Pass., appear, show itself.

ostentō, -āvi, -āus, -āre, [osten-
tō-], i. v. a., display, exhibit: se (make a display).

Östliēnsis, -e, [Östiā + ensis], adj., of Ostia (the port of Rome at the mouth of the Tiber), at Ostia.

Östium, -i, [akin to os], N., the mouth: Oceani (the straits, i.e., of Gibraltar). Also, a door.

ōtolōsus, -a, -um, [ōtiō + osus], adj., at leisure, quiet, peaceful, peaceable, undisturbed, inactive.

ōtium, -i, [?], N., repose, inactivity, quiet (freedom from disturbance), ease, peace.

ovō, no p., -ātōs, -āre, [?], i.v.n., rejoice.—Esp., ovāns, -antis, p., triumphant in an ovation (the lesser triumph, but also used figuratively).

[Possibly the technical meaning is the original one.]

P.

P., abbreviation for Publius.

pacisciō, -ere, and paciscor, pactus, pacisci, [paci- (as stem of pāco) + sco], 3. v. a. and dep., bargain.—Esp., pactus, -a, -um, p.p., agreed upon, settled, arranged.—See also pactum.

pācō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [pac- (in pax)], i. v. a., pacify, subdue.—pācutus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., peaceable, quiet, subject (as reduced to peace), submissive, entirely conquered: civitas male pacata (hardly reduced to submission, still rebellious).

Pacōnius, -i, [?], cf. pāco], M.; a Roman gentile name.—Esp., M. Pacificus, a Roman knight.

pactum, -i, [p.p. of paciscor, pango?], n., (a thing agreed), an agreement, an arrangement.—Hence, a method, a way (of doing anything).—Esp. abl., in . . . way: quo pacto (in what way, how); isto pacto (after that fashion, to that degree); nescio quo pacto (somehow or other, strangely enough); nullo pacto (in no way, under no circumstances).

Paean, -ānis, [Gr. Παιάν], M., the Healer, a name of Apollo, as god of healing.

paene [?], adv., almost, nearly, all but.

paenitet (poenitet), -uit, -ere, [fpotenēt- (perh. p.p. of verb akin to punio)], 2. v. a. (impers.), it repents (one), one repents, one regrets: me paenitebit (I shall regret).

paenula (pēn-), -ae, [?], F., a cloak (probably like a poncho, sometimes also with a hood, at any rate put on over the head and worn in travelling or in rough weather).

paenulātus (pēn-), -a, -um, [paenula+tus, cf. robustus], adj., wrapped in a cloak.

Palacinus? (Palatinus?), -a, -um, [paenula+tus, cf. robustus], adj. only with balneae, a place of uncertain position.

palam [uncase-form, cf. clam], adv., openly, publicly, without concealment.

Palātium (Pāl-), -i, [palatō- (the arched roof of the mouth) + ium], n., (the round hill?), the Palatine (the hill of Rome which was the original site of the city).

Palladium, -i, [Pallādion], N., (the little Pallas), the Palladium (the little image of Pallas Athene, on which depended the safety of Troy, and which was carried off by Ulysses
and Diomedes).—Hence, a palladium (any object of like importance).

d. ae, [borrowed from Gr. παλάμος], F., the palm (of the hand).
—Also, a palm branch, a palm (esp. as symbol of victory), a victory (cf. "laurels" in Eng).

palus, ēdīs, [?], F., a marsh.

Pamphylia, -ae, [Gr. Παμφυλία], F., the country on the south coast of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia, not included in the province of Asia Minor.

Panormus (Panormus), -i, [Πάνωρμος], F., Panormus, the city on the north coast of Sicily, now Palermo, famous for its harbor.

Pānsa, -ae, [?], M., a Roman family name.—Esp., C. Vibius Pansa, one of the partisans of Caesar, who was consul, B.C. 43, and was active in the fight against Mark Antony.

Papirius (old Papistius), -i, [cf. Pāpius], M., a Roman gentile name. —Esp., M. Papirius Maso, killed by Clodius in a fight in the Appian Way.

Pāpius, -a, -um, [Papa (or -ḍ) + īua], adj., (of Papa or Papus).—Masc., as a Roman gentile name. —Also, of Pāpius (esp. of C. Pāpius, tribune, B.C. 65, proposer of a law in regard to Roman citizenship).

pār, paris, [perh. akin to paro, parilo (through the idea of barter or exchange)], adj., equal, alike, like.—Esp., on a par with, equal in power, a match for, adequate to, sufficient for.

Paralus, -i, [Gr. Πάραλος], M., an Athenian hero, after whom one of the sacred galleys was named.

parātē [old abl. of parātus], adv., with preparation.

parātus, see paro.

parēḏ, pepercī (pars), parsūrus (parcitūrus), parere, [akin to parcus (\text{\textbackslash偶尔 + cus}, acquisitive, and so frugal?)], 3. v. n., spare, be considerate for.

parēns, -entis, [\text{\textbackslash偶尔} (in parilo) + ens (cf. Gr. τεμάνω)], c., a parent, a father.

pāreō, pārii, pāritūrus, pāreō, [parō (cf. opēparus)], 2. v. n., yield, consult (utilitāti).

parēs, -etis (-jetis), [akin to reiō (of a house or the like, cf. murus).

Parilla (Palilla), -ium [Pali + ilia], n. plur. (of Palillus), the feast of Pales (a divinity of shepherds). It was held April 21.

Parinus, -a, -um, an uncertain word in Ms. of Verres, v. 57.

partē, peperi, partus (paritūrus), parere, [\text{\textbackslash偶尔} (procure (perh. orig. by barter, cf. parū)], 3. v. a., procure, acquire, secure, win.—Esp., produce, give birth to (of the mother).

Parma, -ae, [?], F., a town of Cisalpine Gaul. It was treacherously taken by Antony, and its people barbarously treated.

Parmēnsis, -e, [Parma + ensis], adj., of Parma.—Plur. as subst., the people of Parma.

parō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [parō, cf. opēparus and parēo], 1. v. a., procure, provide, prepare, get ready, get ready for (bellum, used concretely for the means of war), secure, arrange, engage.—parātus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., ready, prepared, well prepared, skilful, well equipped: animo parato (with resolution).

parricida, -ae, [patri- (as stem of pater) + cida (caed+a, cf. homicida)], M. and F., a parricide.
Vocabulary.

parricide, -i, [parricida + ium], N., parricide. — Less exactly, murder: patriae (as the parent of her citizens).

pars, partis, [√PAR + tis (reduced), akin to portio, and pers. to par (cf. also parlo)], F., (a dividing), a portion, a part, a share, a side, a party (also plur.), a branch, a role (in a play). — Esp. in adverbial phrases, direction, way, degree: in omnes partes (in all directions, in all ways); in utraque parte (on both sides); in bonam partem (in good part); in utramque partem (in both directions, both ways); ad aliquid mei partem (to some part of my existence, to me in some respect). — See also partim.

parsimonia (parcl-), -ae, [parco- (as stem of parcus) or parsó-(stem of parsus) + monia, cf. sanctimonia], F., frugality, parsimony.

particeps, -cipis, [parti-cepis (√CAP as stem, cf. princeps)], adj., participant, taking part. — As subst., a sharer, a participant, a participator, an associate.

partim [old acc. of pars], adv., partly, in part. — Esp., partim... partim, some... others, partly... partly; quas partim... partim (some of which... others).

partiō, -ivi (-ii), -itus, -ire, and partior, -itus, -iri, [parti-], 4. v. a. and dep., divide: partitis temporibus (alternately).

partitiō, -onis, [parti (stem of partior) + tio], F., a division, a partition.

parvis, -ūs, [√PAR (in parlo) + tus], M., a birth, the production of offspring.

parum [akin to parvus, perh. for parvum], adv., not very, not much, not sufficiently, too little, ill:

parvulus, -a, -um, [parvō-lus], adj., small, slight, insignificant, little.

parvus, -a, -um, [perh. for tpa-urus, cf. pauceus, and Gr. ραβδος], adj., small, slight, little, trifling: Romulus parvus (as a child); parvi ducere (of little account); parvi refert (it makes little difference, it matters little); parvi animi esse (mean-spirited, unambitious, unassuming).

pāscō, pāvi, pāstus, pascere, [√PA (? + sō]), 3. v. n. and a., feed, fatten.

passus, -sūs, [√FAD (in pando) + tus], M., (a spreading of the legs), a stride, a step, a pace (esp. as a measure, about five Roman feet): mille passum (a Roman mile, five thousand feet).

pāstitius, -onis, [pas (as if root of pasco) + tio], F., pasturing, feeding, pasturage.

pāstor, -ōris, [pas (as if root of pasco) + tor], M., a shepherd, a herdsman (a slave occupied in pasturing).

patefaciō, -feci, -factus, -facere, [noun-stem akin to pateo + facio], 3. v. a., lay open, open, lay bare, disclose, discover, make known, show clearly.

pateō, -uī, no p.p., -ere, [patō-(noun-stem akin to Gr. ραδιωμα)], 2. v. n., be extended, lie open, spread, extend, be wide, be open, be exposed, be uncovered, be obvious, be patent. — patēns, -entis, p. as adj., open, exposed.

pater, -tris, [√PA (in pasco?) + ter], M., a father. — Plur., ancestors, senators, the senate: patres conscripti (senators, gentlemen of the
Vocabulary.

\textit{senate, conscript fathers?}; \textit{pater}
\textit{familias} (a householder).

\textit{paternus}, -\textit{a}, -\textit{um}, [\textit{pater}+\textit{nus}],
adj., of a father, paternal, of one's
father, of one's fathers.

\textit{patentia}, -\textit{ae}, [\textit{patient} + \textit{i}],
F., patience, endurance, forbearance,
long-suffering.

\textit{Patina}, -\textit{ae}, [\textit{patina}], m., a Roman family name.—Only, \textit{T. Patina},
a friend of Clodius.

\textit{patior}, passus, pati, [?], 3. v. dep.,
suffer, endure, bear, put up with, toler-
erate, allow, permit.—\textit{patiens}, -\textit{entis}, p. as adj., patient, long-suffer-
ning.

\textit{patria}, see \textit{patrius}.

\textit{patriicus}, -\textit{a}, -\textit{um}, [\textit{patriciō} +
\textit{ius}], adj., (of the senate, the original
nobility of Rome as opposed to the
plebs, cf. \textit{pater}), \textit{patrician} (of this
nobility).—Less exactly, noble (of
the later nobility).—Plur., the nobles
(not necessarily the original patrici-
cians).

\textit{patrimōnium}, -\textit{i}, [\textit{patri-} (as if
stem of \textit{pater}) + \textit{monium} (i.e., \textit{mō}
+ on + ium)], n., a paternal estate,
a patrimony, an inheritance, an
ancestral estate.

\textit{patrius}, -\textit{a}, -\textit{um}, [\textit{pater} + \textit{ius}],
adj., of a father, ancestral, of one's
fathers, paternal.—Esp., \textit{patria},
F., one's fatherland, native country,
country, native city.

\textit{patrōnus}, -\textit{i}, [\textit{patrō-} (as if stem
of \textit{patroo}, cf. \textit{colōnus}, \textit{aegrōtus})
+ \textit{nus}], m., a patron, a protector,
an advocate.

\textit{patruus}, -\textit{i}, [\textit{pat(e)r}+\textit{vus}?!], m.,
an uncle (on the father's side, cf.
\textit{avunculus}, on the mother's).

\textit{paucus}, -\textit{a}, -\textit{um}, [\textit{\textless{}pau-}
(cf. \textit{paulus} and \textit{parvus}) + \textit{cus}], adj., al-
most always in plur., few, a few,
some few (but with implied only in
a semi-negative sense): \textit{paucae}
dicere (a few words, briefly).

\textit{paulisper} [\textit{paulis} (abl. plur. of
\textit{paulus}) -\textit{per}], adv., a little while,
for a short time.

\textit{paululum} [acc. of \textit{paululus}],
as adv., a very little.

\textit{paulus}, -\textit{a}, -\textit{um}, [\textit{pau} (cf. \textit{pau-
cus}) + \textit{lus} (= \textit{rus}?!)], adj., little,
slight, small, insignificant.—Esp.,
\textit{paulum}, n., as subst. and adv., a
little, little, slightly.—\textit{paulō}, abl.
as adv., a little, slightly, little: \textit{paulo}
ante (a little while ago, just now).

\textit{Paulus}, -\textit{i}, [\textit{paulus}], m., a Roman
family name.—Esp.: 1. \textit{L. Āemilius}
\textit{Paulus}, who conquered Perses of
Macedonia, B.C. 168; 2. \textit{L. Āemilius}
\textit{Paulus} (of the family of the Lepidi),
prætor, B.C. 53, a partisan of the
nobility.

\textit{pāx}, pācis, [\textit{pāc}, as stem], F.,
(a treaty?); \textit{pace}: \textit{pace alicujs}
(by permission of, etc., if one will
allow, an apology for some expres-
sion or statement): \textit{pace tua}, \textit{patria},
dixerim (pardon me, my country,
if I say it).

\textit{peccātum}, -\textit{i}, [N. of p.p. of \textit{pec-
co}], n., a fault, a wrong, a misdeed,
an offence.

\textit{peccō}, -\textit{āvi}, -\textit{āurus}, -\textit{āre}, [?],
1. v. n., go wrong, commit a fault,
do wrong, err.

\textit{pectō}, pēxi (-ui), pexus (pectitus),
pectere, [\textit{pec} + to, cf. \textit{necto}],
3. v. a., comb.: \textit{pe xo capillo} (with
well-combed locks).

\textit{pectus}, -\textit{oris}, [perh. pect (as root
of \textit{pecto}) + us, from the rounded
shape of the breast, cf. \textit{pectinatus}],
n., the breast.—Fig., the heart, the
mind.

\textit{pecuārius}, -\textit{a}, -\textit{um}, [\textit{pecu-}
+\textit{arius}],
adj., of cattle. — Masc., a grazier. — Fem., pasturage, grazing.

peculīātus, -iūs, [peculā + tus], M., embezzlement.

pecūnia, -ae, [†pecūnō- (pecu + nus, cf. Vacuna) + ia], F., money (originally cattle), wealth, capital, an amount of money, a sum of money: ratio pecuniarum (the matter of finance).

pecūniōsus, -a, -um, [pecūnia + osus], adj., rich.

pecus, -udis, [pecu + dus (reduced)], F., a domestic animal (cf. pecus, -oris, a herd or flock), a brute (as opposed to man), a dumb beast.

pedester, -tris, -tre, [pedít+tris], adj., of infantry, of persons on foot: copiae (foot, infantry).

pedetemptim (-tentim) [pede †temptim (cf. sensim)], adv. (feeling one’s way with the feet), cautiously, gradually.

pējor, see malus.

pējus, see male.

pellō, pepuli, pulsus, pellere, [?], 3. v. a., strike, beat, drive, defeat, repulse, drive out.

Penātēs, -ium, [penā- (cf. penator and penus) + tis (reduced, cf. Arpinas)], M. plur., (presiding over the household supplies?), the household gods (usually with Dī), the Penates (the tutelary divinities of the household and of the city as a household). — Esp. as a symbol for the home.

pendēō, pendēni, no p.p., pendere, [†pendō- (cf. altitpendus)], 2. v. n., hang, depend.

pendō, pependi, pēnusus, pendere, [?], 3. v. a., hang, weigh, weigh out, decide. — Hence (since money was earlier weighed, not counted), pay, pay out. — Esp. with words of punish-ishment, pay (a penalty), suffer (punishment, cf. dare and capere).

penes [prob. acc. of stem in-us akin to penitus], prep., in the power of, in the control of.

penetrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [†penet-rō-, from pene- (in penitus, etc.) + terus (cf. inter, intrō)], i. v. a. and n., (go in deeper), enter, penetrate, force one’s way in.

penitus [stem akin to penes, penus, etc., + tus, cf. divinitus], adv., far within, deeply, entirely, utterly, deep within.

pēnsitō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [†pensitō- (as if p.p. of penso, cf. decttito)], i. v. a., weigh. — Hence, pay (cf. pendo).

1. per [unc. case-form of stem akin to Gr. ἔρχο], adv. (in composition) and prep., through. — Fig., through, by means of (cf. ab, by, directly), by the agency of: per me, etc. (by myself, without other aid); per se (of itself). — Often accompanied by the idea of hindrance: per anni tempus potuit (the time of the year would allow); per vos licere (you do not prevent, you allow, so far as you are concerned, etc.); per aetatem non audere (on account of). — Of time, through, for: per triennium. — In adjurations, by, for, the sake of.

2. per [perh. a different case of same stem as 1. per], adv. in comp., very, exceedingly.

peradulēscēns, -entis, [?, 2. per-adulescens], adj., very young.

peragō, -ēgi, -actus, -agere, [i. per-aggo], 3. v. a., conduct through, finish, accomplish, carry through.

peragro, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [i. per-agro], 1. v. a. and n., traverse, travel over, go over, travel. — Fig., spread.
Vocabulary.

perangustus, -a, -um, [2. perangustus], adj., very narrow.
perbrevis, -e, [2. per-brevis], adj., very short, very brief.
percallēscō, -ui, no p.p., -escere, [2. per-callescō], 3. v. n., become thoroughly hardened.
percellō, -culli, -culus, -cellere, [per-cello (cf. celer)], 3. v. a., knock over, strike down, overturn, dash to the ground.
percipiō, -cēpi, -ceptus, -cipere, [1. per-capio], 3. v. a., take in (completely), learn, acquire, hear. — Esp. of harvests, gather. — Hence, fig., reap, win, gain (but in Latin the figure is retained).
percutitus, -a, -um, [p.p. of percepteō], as adj., excited, incensed.
percommitō [2. per-commode], adv., very conveniently, very opportune.
percrebrēscō (-bēscō), -brui (-bui), no p.p., -brēscere (-bescere), [2. per-crebresco], 3. v. n., become very frequent, become very common, spread very widely.
percutiō, -cussi, -cussus, -cutere, [1. per-quatio], 3. v. a. and n., hit, strike, run through, stab, strike a blow. — Fig., strike with fear.
perdē, perdidī, perdītus, perdere, [1. per-do], 3. v. a., destroy (cf. interficlo), ruin, lose. — perdītus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., ruined, desperate, abandoned, lost, overwhelmed.
perducō, -duxi, -ductus, -ducere, [1. per-duco], 3. v. a., lead through, lead along, bring over, carry along, introduce.
perduellō, -ōnis, [perduelli-ô], f., treason (technical, and not strictly conforming to either our high or petit treason).
peregrinor, -ātus, -āri, [peregrin-]

nō]- I. v. dep., travel abroad (also fig., studia); also, be abroad (out of sight or hearing).
peregrinus, -a, -um, [peregro + inus], adj., foreign, outlandish.
perennis, -e [1. per-annus (weakened)], adj., (lasting for the year?), perennial, unfaailing, eternal.
pereō, -iū (-ivi), -itūrus, -ire, [1. pere-]
o, irr. v. n., perish, be killed, die, be lost.
peregrīnus, -a, -um, [2. peregrīnus], adj., very small, very short.
perfacilis, -e, [2. per-facilis], adj., very easy. — Neut. as adv., very easily.
perfectē, -ōnis, [1. per-factio, cf. perficio], f., the accomplishment, the completion.
perferō, -tuli, -lātus, -ferre, [1. perfero], irr. v. a., carry through (or over), bring over, bring, bear, carry. — Also, bear through (to the end), endure, suffer, submit to.
perficīō, -fēci, -fectus, -ficere, [1. per-facio], 3. v. a., accomplish, effect, complete, finish, make (complete). — With ut (utl), bring it about, succeed in (doing or having done or getting done), accomplish, make (some one do something or the like).
perfidia, -ae, [perfidō + ia], f., perfidy, treachery, faithlessness.
perfringō, -fregi, -fractus, -fringere, [1. per-frango], 3. v. a., break through, break down, break the barriers of.
perfruor, -fractus (-fruitus), -frui, [1. per-fruor], 3. v. dep., enjoy to the full, enjoy without alloy, continue to enjoy, enjoy.
perfugiō, -fugi, no p.p., -fugere, [1. per-fugio], 3. v. n., run away,
Vocabulary.

see (to a place), escape to, take refuge in (ad portum).

perjugium, -i, [1. per- + fugium, cf. refugium], N., a place of refuge, refuge.

perfunctor, -functus, -fungi, [1. per-functor], 3. v. dep., fulfill, perform (to the end). — Hence, have done with, finish (and get rid of).

pergō, perrei, perrectus (?), perger, [1. per-rego], 3. v. n., (keep one's direction?), keep on, continue to advance, advance, go on, proceed.

perhorresco, -horru, no p.p., horrēscere, [1. per-horresco], 3. v. n. and a., shudder all over, shudder at.

periclitator, -atūs, -āri, [perturbitātō (as if p.p. of periculor)]. 1. v. dep., try, make a trial, be exposed, be put in peril, imperil.

periculum, see periculum.

periculōsus [old abl. of periculōsus], adv., with peril.

periculōsus, -a, -um, [periculō + osus], adj., dangerous, perilous, hazardous, full of danger.

periculum (-clum), -i, [perturbitā (cf. experlor) + culum], N., a trial. — Hence, peril, danger, risk. — Esp. of the defendant in a prosecution, jeopardy, prosecution (in reference to the accused), defence, trial (in court), accusation.

permīsī, -īmi, -emptus, -imere, [1. per-emo (take)], 3. v. a., destroy, put an end to.

perinde, [1. per-indē], adv., (straight through?), just, exactly.

periniquus, -a, -um, [2. periniquus], adj., very unfair, very unjust.

peritus, -a, -um, [teri- (cf. experlor) + tus], p.p. as adj., (tried), experienced, skilled, skilful, of great experience.

perjūrium, -i, [prob. combining form]. 1. per-jus, adj., from per (perh. a diff. case from i and 2) jus, + ium (cf. injurium). But possibly these are all abnormal formations], N., perjury, false swearing.

permagnus, -a, -um, [2. permagnus], adj., very great, very large.

permaneō, -māni, -mānsūrus, -manere, [1. per-maneō], 2. v. n., remain (to the end), continue, hold out, persist, stay.

permittō, -misi, -missus, -mittere, [1. per-mitto], 3. v. a., (give over), grant, allow, give up, entrust, hand over, put into the hands of.

permodeatus, -a, -um, [2. permodeatus], adj., excessively modest.

permovēō, -mōvi, -mōitus, -movere, [1. per-moveō], 2. v. a., move (thoroughly), influence, affect. — permōtus, -a, -um, p.p., much affected, influenced, overcome.

permultus, -a, -um, [2. permultus], adj., very much, very many, a great many; permultum valere (be very strong).

permūtātītō, -onis, [permutā + tio], F., a change: rerum (revolution, upheaval).

pernicēs, -ēi, [?, akin to nēx], F., destruction, ruin, injury, harm, mischief; a plague (used of Verres).

pernicīōsus, -a, -um, [pernicie + osus], adj., destructive, ruinous, mischievous.

pernībilis, -e, [2. per-nobilia], adj., very noble, most noble, very famous.

pernocēs, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [1. pernocētō], 1. v. n. (and a.), pass the night.

perūrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [1. perūro]; 1. v. a. and n., finish arguing, conclude (a case).
Vocabulary.

perparvus, -a, -um, [2. perparvus], adj., very small, very little.

perpaucus, -a, -um, [2. perpaucus], adj. — Plur., very few, but very few, only a very few.

perpetior, -pessus, -peti, [1. perpetio], 3. v. dep., suffer, endure.

perpetuus, -a, -um, [1. perpetuus (√pet + vus)], adj., (keeping on through), continuing, continual, continued, continuous, without interruption, lasting, permanent, everlasting: in perpetuum (for ever).

perpolitus, -a, -um, [p.p. of perpollo], as adj., refined, highly cultivated.

perárró [2. per-raro], adv., very rarely, almost never.

Persa(Persés), -ae, [Gr. Πέρσης], m., a Persian. — Plur., the Persians.

persaepe [2. persaepe], adv., very often, many times.

persapienter [2. persapienter], adv., very wisely, with great wisdom.

perscribō, -scripsi, -scriptus, -scribere, [1. per-scribo], 3. v. a., write out.

persequor, -secútus, -sequi, [1. per-sequor], 3. v. dep., follow up, pursue. — Hence, avenge, punish. — Also, follow out (a series of points), take up (in detail).

Persée(Persa), -ae, [Gr. Πέρσας], m., (cf. Persa, the same word), king of Macedonia, son of Philip V. He was conquered in the third Macedonian war by Æmilius Paulus.

perseverantia, -ae, [perseverant + ia], F., persistence, perseverance.

persolvō, -solvi, -solútus, -solvere, [per-solver], 3. v. a., pay in full, pay: poenas (pay, suffer).

persōna, -ae, [1. per-tsona, cf. dissonus], F., a mask. — Hence, a part, a role, a character, a personage, a party (in a suit).

perspicīō, -spēxi, -spectus, -spect, -specere, [1. per-spectio], 3. v. a., see through, see, inspect, examine. — Also, see thoroughly. — Fig., see clearly, see, understand, learn, observe, find, discover.

perspicuus [old abl. of perspicuus], adv., clearly, plainly.

perspicuus, -a, -um, [1. perspicuus (√spec + vus, cf. conspicuus)], adj., obvious, plain, clear.

persuādeō, -suāsi, -suāsus, -suādere, [1. persuadeo], 2. v. n. (and a.), persuade, induce.

pertenuis, -e, [2. pertenuis], adj., very thin, very slight.

perterreō, -terrui, -teritus, -terrerere, [1. per-terreo], 2. v. a., terrify, alarm.

pertimēscō, -timui, no p.p., -timēscere, [1. per-timē + sco], 3. v. a. and n., fear much, fear greatly, dread, be alarmed.

pertinācia, -ae, [pertinac + ia], F., obstinacy (in a bad sense, cf. constantia, firmness).

pertinax, -ācis, [1. pertenax, cf. pertineo], adj., pertinacious, obstinate.

pertineō, -tinei, no p.p., -tinerere, [1. perteneo], 3. v. n., (hold a course towards), tend, extend. — Fig., have to do with, concern, tend: ad quem malefacium (belongs, whose is, etc.); ad te non pertinere (to have no concern for you).

perturbō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [1. perturbo], 1. v. a., disturb, throw into confusion, confuse, throw into disorder, alarm, terrify, agitate, make anxious: turbata tempora (times of disorder).

pervādō, -vāsi, -vāsus, -vādere,
Vocabulary.

Hence, ask, request, look for, get.—Esp. of office, be a candidate for. petulantia, -ae, [petulant+ia], F., wantonness, impudence.

Pharmacés, -is, [Gr. Φαρμάκης], M., a son of Mithridates, king of Pontus, conquered by Caesar, B.C. 47.

Pharsalia, -ae, [Pharsaló+ia], F., the region about Pharsalus in Thessaly, where the decisive battle between Caesar and Pompey was fought, B.C. 48.

Pharsallicus, -a, -um, [Pharsaló + cus], adj., of Pharsalia.

Philippus, -i, [Gr. Φίλιππος], M., a common Greek and Roman proper name. —Esp.: 1. Philip V., king of Macedonia, defeated at Cynoscephalae, B.C. 197; 2. L. Philippus, cons. B.C. 91.

philosophus, -i, [φιλόσοφος], M., a philosopher.

Pícēnum, -a, -um, [†pice- (as a kindred stem to pleus) + nus], adj., (of the woodpecker?). —Also, of Picenum (a region in eastern Italy, north of Rome). —Picenum, N., the region itself. 

pictor, -tōris, [†pīg + tor], M., a painter.

pictūra, -ae, [†pictu (†pīg + tus) + ra, cf. figura], F., painting, a painting.

piē [old abl. of plus], adv., dutifully, religiously, with dutiful affection.

piētās, -tās, [piōt+ās], F., filial affection, affection (for the gods or one’s country, etc.), patriotism, religion (as a sentiment), piety, dutiful affection.

pignorē, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [pigner-], i. v. a., pledge. —Pass. as dep., take as a pledge, claim as one’s own.

pignus, -oris (-eris), [†pign- (as
stem of pango or ἀπαγεῖν) + us, cf. facinus, N., a pledge, a security.
— Fig., a hostage (reipublicae).
plāna, -ae, [ʔ, but cf. pello], F., a ball, ball (as a game).
plērumque, see plerūsque.
plerusque, -aque, -unque, [√ple in (pleo) + rus + que (cf. -pletus, plenus)], adj., only in plur., most of, very many. — Acc. sing. as adv., collectively, generally, usually, for the most part, very often.
Plītius, -ī, [plautō + Iua], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., L. Plautius, a Roman teacher of rhetoric.
Plōtius, -a, -um, [same word as preceding], adj., of Plotius, Plotian: lex (a law of M. Plotius or Plautius Silvanus in relation to assault and battery or breach of the peace).
plúrimus, see multus.
plús, see multus.
poeña, -ae, [perh. ðpóvi- (ðfð) + na (cf. punio)], F, a penalty.—
Hence, a punishment (see persolvo,
repeto, constituo).
poeño, see punio.
poe nitet, see paen itet.
poe nitor, see punitor.
Poenus, -a, -um, [borrowed from a stem akin to Gr. Φωκύς], adj.,
Carthaginian.— Plur. as noun.
poe éta, -ae, [Gr. ποιήτης], M, a poet.
pollió, -ivi (=-ii), -itus, -ire, [?],
4. v. a., smooth, polish (also fig.).—
Also, adorn, beautify.
pollécor, -licitus, -licēri, [þpor-
(= Gr. πόλης, cf. portendo) -liceor],
2. v. dep., offer, promise (voluntarily, cf.
promitto, by request, etc.), make an offer, propose.
polluo, -ui, -ütus, -uere, [þpor-
luo], 3. v. a., (stain as by water?),
pollute, defile, desecrate, violate.
pompa, -ae, [Gr. πομπή], F, a
procession (esp. of a funeral).
Pompejus, -i, [þpompe- (dia-
l ectic form of quinque) + ius], M, a
Roman gentle or family name.—
Esp., Cneius Pompeius, the great
rival of Cesar.
Pompejus, -a, -um, [same word as
preceding], as adj., of Pompey:
via Pompeia (a street at Syracuse).
Pomptinus (Pont-), -i, [cf.
Pompejus], M, a Roman family
name.— Esp., C. Pomptinus, prætor,
b.c. 63.
pontus, -eris,[Ffend(in pendo)
+ us], N, weight.
póñô, posûi, positus, pónerc,
[prob. ðpórsino (cf. pollécor)],
3. v. a., lay down, place, put, set,
class, set before, station, lay.— Fig.,
place, lay, make depend on, base,
rest, found.— positus, -a, -um, p.p.,
situated, lying, depending on, de-
pendent upon.
póns, pontis, [?], M, a bridge.
pontífex, -ícis, [in form ponti-
(stem of pons) ðfex (ðfæc as
stem); connection uncertain, but per-
haps from railings in temples, etc.],
M, a pontífex (a kind of high priest,
of which several formed a board,
having in charge most religious mat-
ters) : maximus (the chief of these).
Pontus, -i, [Gr. ðnovós], M, the
ancient name of the Black Sea.—
Less exactly, of the region around.
— Esp., Pontus, the kingdom of
Mithridates, on the south-eastern
shore of the sea.
popâ, -ae [?], M, an inferior
priest.
Popilius, -i, [?], cf. popa], M, a
Roman gentle name.— Esp., C.
Popilius, a senator, convicted of re-
ceiving money illegally.
popina, -ae, [popa + ina, (F. of
-inus), butcher’s shop?], F, a tavern
(of a low order), a cookshop, a
brothel.
populâris, -e, [populus + aris],
adj., of the (a) people, of the popu-
lace, popular.— Esp., popular (favor-
ing the people), democratic.
populor, -átus, -âri, [populô-],
skin, shell, bark a tree), ravage, de-
vastate.— populátus, -a, -um, p.p.
as pass., ravaged, devastated.
populus, -i, [fôl? (in pleo)
re duplicated + us], M, (the full
number, the mass), a people (in its
collective capacity), the people (the
state), a nation, a tribe (as opposed
to individuals) : populus Romanus
(the official designation of the Ro-
man state). — Esp., the people (as distinguished from the higher classes, no longer opposed to plebs), the citizens (including all).

Porcius, -i, [†Porçō- (porcus) + ius], m., a Roman gentle name. — Esp.: 1. M. Porcius Cato, the Censor, ædile, B.C. 199; 2. M. Porcius Laca, tribune, B.C. 199.

Porcius, -a, -um, [same word as preceding], adj., of Porcius (one of the two above mentioned), Porcian: lex (a law by one of the above, securing the freedom of Roman citizens from stripes and death except by judgment of their peers).

Portigō, -ēxi, -rectus, -rigere, [†por- (cf. pollicior-) -rego], 3.v.a., stretch forth, hold out to one, put in one’s hand.

Porrō [±, akin to †por (cf. porrigo)], adv., furthermore, further, moreover, then again.

Porta, -ae, [√por (cf. Gr. πόρος) + ta], f., (way of traffic?), a gate.

Portentum, -i, [p.p. of portendo], n., a portent. — Hence, a monster, a prodigy (of crime or the like).

Porticus, -ūs, [porta + cūs, the declens. prob. a blunder, cf. senātus, etc.], f., a colonnade, a portico, an arcade.

Porta, -āvi, -āsus, -āre, [porta-?], 1. v. a., carry (perh. orig. by way of traffic), bring.

Portus, -tūs, [√por (cf. porta) + tus], m., (a place of access), a harbor, a haven, a port: ex portu (from customs).

Poscō, poposcī, no p.p., poscere, [perh. akin to prex], 3. v. a., demand (with some idea of claim, stronger than peto, weaker than flagito), require, claim, call for, ask for.

Possessio, -onis, [†porsessio] (cf. obsessio), f., possession, occupation. — Concretely (as in Eng.), possessions, lands (possessed), estates: de possessione detrahare (lands in possession); libertātis (enjoyment).

Possideō, -sēdi, - sessus, -sidère, [†porsedeo], 2. v. a., (settle farther on?), occupy, possess, hold possession of, enjoy.

Possum, potui, posse, [pote (for potis) -sum], irr. v. n., be able, can (etc.), be strong, have power, have weight, can do, etc.: plurimum potest (is very strong, is very able, has the greatest advantage); si fieri potest (if it is possible); neque potest is, etc. (it is impossible that he, changing construction to keep emphasis).

Post [±, prob. abl. of stem akin to postis (cf. ante, anteus, rows, and antae, pilasters)], adv. and prep., behind, after, later than, afterwards, later, since: post diem tertium (three days after); post māmoriam hominum (since); post conditam Messanam (since the building of, etc.). — Post quam, see postquam.

Postea [post ea (prob. abl. or instr.)], adv., afterwards, later, hereafter, by and by. — Postea quam, see posteaquam.

Posteaquam (often separate) [postea quam], conjunctive adv., (later than), after (only with clause).

Positerītās, -tātis, [posterī+ tas], f., aftertimes, future ages: in positeritatem (for the future, in the future, hereafter).

Posterus, -a, -um, [post- (or stem akin) + rus (orig. compar., cf. supcrus)], adj., the next, later: posterī (posterity); postero die (the next
Vocabulary.

day); in posterum (for the future).
— postrēmus, -a, -um, superl., last, the lowest. — postrēmō, abl., lastly, finally.

posthīce [post hāc (prob. abl. or instr.)], adv., hereafter.

postquam [post quam], conjunctive adv., (later than), after.
postrēmō, see posterus.

postrēmus, see posterus.

postrīlē [†posteri (loc. of posterus) -diē], adv., the next day.

postulātiō, -onis, [postulā+tiō], F., a demand, a request.

postulātī -āvī, -āvus, -āre, [?] 1. v. a., claim (with idea of right, less urgent than posco), ask, request, require, call for, demand, expect: postulante nescio quo (at somebody or other’s request); nullo postulante (without any one’s asking it).

potēns, -entis, [p. of possum as adj.], adj., powerful, influential, of influence: potentiores (men of influence).

potentia, -ae, [potent + īa], F., power (political influence), authority (not official or legal), domination, domineering.

potestās, -ātīs, [potent + tās], F., power (official, cf. potentia, and civil, not military, cf. imperium), office, authority, power (generally), control, ability, opportunity, chance, permission (from a different point of view), privilege: imperium et potestas (military and civil power, power and authority); praedonum (the power, the hands).

potior, potitus, potiri, [poti-, cf. potis], 4. v. dep., become master of; possess one’s self of, get the control of: rerum (gain supreme control).

potior, -ius, -īri, [compar. of potius], adj., preferable. — potius, acc. as adv., rather. — potissimum, acc. of superl. as adv., rather than any one (anything) else, particularly, especially, most of all, by preference (over all others), better than any other, best.


praē [unc. case-form of same stem as pro], adv. (in composition) and prep., before, in comparison with. — Esp. with words implying hindrance, for, on account of (some obstacle). — In composition, before others, very, before, at the head of.

praebēō, praebui, praebītus, praebère, [praeb-habeo], 2. v. a., (hold before one), offer, present, furnish, afford: crudelitati sanguis prae- bitus (sacrificed). — With reflex., show, display, act (in any manner).

praee eps, -cipitis, [praee-caput], adj., head-first, headlong, in haste, hasty, inconsiderate, driven head- long.

praeciptum, -i, [p.p. of prae- cipio], N., an instruction, an order, a precept, instruction (in plur.).

praecipiō, -cepī, -ceps, -cipēre, [praec-capio], 3. v. a. and n., take beforehand, anticipate. — Also, order, give instructions, give directions.

praecipuē [old abl. of praecipi- us], adv., especially.

praecipuus, -a, -um, [praec- capuus (√cap + vus)], adj., (taking the first place), special, particularly great: hae praecipuum (this special advantage).

praeclārē [old abl. of praeca- larius], adv., nobly, gloriously, finely, in a fine condition, handsomely, very well.
praecūlārus, -a, -um, [praec-clarus], adj., very noble, glorious, very famous, excellent, magnificent, pre-eminent, very fine, very beautiful, very striking, splendid: omnia praecūlāra sentire (have all the noblest sentiments, etc.).

praeculūdō, -clūsi, -clūsus, -clūdere, [praec-claudo], 3. v. a., (close some one or something in front), shut off, barricade, cut off.

praecūñis, [-?], m., a herald.

praecomnīus, -a, -um, [praecomnitus], adj., of a herald.—Neut. as subst., heralding.

praecurrō,-cucurri (-curri), -curris, -currere, [praec-curro], 3.v.v. and a., run on before, hasten on before, hasten in advance, hurry on before, outrun, outstrip.

praeda, -ae, [prob. praec-thida (root of -hendo+a)], f., booty, prey, plunder.

praedātor, -tōris, [praedā-tor], m., a plunderer, a robber.

praedicātiō, -ōnis, [praedicatio + tio], f., a proclaiming, an assertion, a statement, commendation, celebrity (talk of people about one).

praedicō, -dixi, -dictus, -dicere, [praedicō], 3. v. a., foretell, prophesy, tell beforehand, state first.

praedicō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [praedic-, or similar stem from praed with vel, before the world or one's self, cf. praeconomic, before the event)], 1. v. a. and n., make known (before one), proclaim, describe, boast, vaunt one's self, celebrate, report, say, tell us, state, declare: praedicari de se volunt (to be talked about).


praedium, -i, [praed- (praes) + ium], n., an estate (orig. as a security).

praedō, -ōnis, [praeda + o], m., a robber, a freebooter, a pirate (cf. pirata).

praeeō, -ivi (-ii), no p.p., -ire, [praee-o], irr. v. n. and a., go before, precede.—Esp. of formulas, dictate.—Hence, prescribe, dictate (generally).

praefectūra, -ae, [praefec- (as stem of praeficio) + tura, cf. pictura], f., the office of prefectus (see next word), a prefecture(?).—Also, the city governed by a prefect, a prefecture (as opposed to municipium and colonia, wh. see).

praefectus, -i, [p.p. of praeficio, as subst.], m., a captain (of auxiliary troops).—Also, a governor (sent from Rome to govern a city of the allies).

praefereō, -tuli, -latus, -ferre, [praefero], irr. v. a., place before, hand to, place in one's hands, esteem above, prefer to (with dat. or quan).

praeficiō, -feci, -fectus, -ficere, [praefacio], 3. v. a., put before, place in command of, set over.

praefinīō, -ivi (-ii), -itus, -ire, [praefinio], 4. v. a., (set a limit before), limit, fix (as a limit).

praemittō, -missi, -missus, -mittere, [praemitto], 3. v. a., send forward, send on.

praemium, -i, [?, perf. praefemium (vel, in emo, + ium)], (taken before the general distribution or disposal of booty?), n., a reward, a prize.

praemoneō, -uī, -itus, -ēre, [praemoneo], 2. v. a., warn beforehand, forewarn.

Praeneste, -is, [-?], N. and F., a city of Latium about twenty miles
from Rome, strongly fortified, now Palestina.

praeparō, -avi, -ātus, -āre, [praeparō], i. v. a., prepare beforehand, provide for, provide, prepare.

praepōnō, -posui, -positus, -pōnere, [praepono], 3. v. a., put in command, put in charge, place over: praepositus est (presides over).

praeripīō, -ripui, -reptus, -ripere, [praerapio], 3. v. a., snatch away, seize in advance, forestall.

praerogātivus, -a, -um, [praerogā + ivus], adj., (asked first), voting first.—Fem. as subst., the first century (in voting).—Hence, a decisive vote (given first and so an omen of the result), an indication, an earnest.

praescribō, -scripsi, -scriptus, -scribere, [praesco-bro], 3. v. a., (write down beforehand), prescribe, order, direct, ordain: hoc belius natura (impress upon).

praesēns, -entis, p. of praesum.

praesentia, -ae, [praesent-ia], p., presence, the present moment: in praesentia (for the moment, at the moment).

praesentīō, -sēnsi, -sēnsus, -sentire, [praesentio], 4. v. a., see beforehand, find out in time, find out (beforehand), look forward to.

praesertim [as if acc. of praesertis (\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree}sēr, in sero, + tis})], adv., (at the head of the row?), especially, particularly.

praesideō, -sēdi, no p.p., -sidēre, [praesedeo], 2. v. n. (and a.), (sit in front of), preside over, guard.

praesidium, -i, [praesidium (\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree}sed + ium})], cf. obsidium], n., (a sitting down before), a guard, a garrison, a force (detached for occupation or guard), an armed force, a defence.—Fig., protection, assistance, support, a defence, a safeguard, a bulwark, a stronghold, a reliance.

praestābilis, -e, [praestā + bilis], adj., excellent, desirable.

praestāns, see præsto.

praesto [], perh. “praesto,” I am here (as if quoted), adv., on hand, ready, waiting for: praesto esse (be waiting for, meet).

praestō, -stīti, -stātus, (-stitus), -stāre, [praesto], i. v. a. and n., stand before, be at the head, excel, be superior: praestat (it is better).—Also, causatively, (bring before), furnish, display, give assurance of, vouch for, maintain, assure, make good.—Esp. with pred. acc., guarantee, insure, maintain.—praestāns, -antis, p. as adj., excellent, superior, surpassing.

praestōlor, -ātus, -āri, [?], but cf. stolidus and stolo], 1. v. dep., wait for, attend upon.

praesum, -fui, -esse, [praesum], irr. v. n., be in front, be at the head of, be in command, preside over, command (an army, etc.).—praesēns, -entis, p., present, immediate, in person, here present, present in person, with immediate action, acting directly, direct (of the interposition of the gods): animus (ready, or together, presence of mind).

praeter [compar. of praet (cf. inter)], adv. and prep., along by, past, beyond.—Fig., except, beside, contrary to, more than, beyond.

praetereā [praet-er-a (abl.?)], adv., furthermore, besides, and besides, and also: nemo praeterea (no one else); neque praeterea quicquam (and nothing else).

praetereō, -ēri, -itus, -ire, [praeter-eo], irr. v. a. and n., go by, pass by,
Vocabulary.

pass over, overlook. — praeteritus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., past. — Esp. N. plur., praeterita, the past (cf. "by-gones").

praetermittō, -misi, -missus, -mittere, [praeter-mitto], 3. v. a., let go by, let slip, omit, neglect, pass over.

praeterquam [praeter-quam], conjunctive adv., except, further than.

praetervectō, -onis, [praetervec-tio], F., a sailing by, a course (where one sails by).

praetextātus, -a, -um, [praetex-ta + tus], adj., clad in the praetexta, in one's childhood.

praetextus, -a, -um, [p.p. of praetexō], p.p., bordered: in praetexta (the bordered toga worn by children and magistrates, a symbol for childhood).

praetor, -ōris, [praetor + ior (?)], M., (a leader), a commander. — Esp., a prator, one of a class of magistrates at Rome. In early times two had judicial powers, and the others regular commands abroad. Later, all, during their year of office, had judicial powers, but, like the consuls (who were originally called pretors), they had a year abroad as propretors: urbanus (the judge of the court for cases between citizens).

praetōrīus, -a, -um, [praetor + ius], adj., of a prator (in all its senses): praetoria cohors (the body guard, of the commander, see prae-tor); comitia (for the election of pretors); homo (an ex-prator). — praetōrium, N., the general's tent, headquarters, the prator's house.

praetūra, -ae, [praetūrā (?)] (itu + ra, cf. pictura), F., (a going before), the office of prator, the praetorship.

prandeō, prandi, prānsus, pran-
N., a beginning: principlo (in the first place).

prior, -us, [stem akin to pro- + ior], compar., former, before: nox (last night, night before last). — Neut.

prītus as adv., before, earlier, first.

— Esp. with quam, before, first... before, sooner... than. — Superlat., primus, -a, -um, [praee (?) + mus (cf. summus)], first, of the first class, superior: decem prīmi (the ten select men, a board of ten magistrates in many ancient cities); in primis (see imprīmis). — Acc. N. (as adv.), prīnum, in the first place (opp. to tum, deinde), first, the first time: cum prīnum (when first, as soon as); ut prīnum (as soon as). — Abl. N., prīmo (as adv.), at first (opp. to postea, etc.).

prītīitus, -a, -um, [prītīitus, cf. dītīitus], adj., former (previously existing), old, of old, olden, time-honored.

prītus, see prior.

prītusquam, see prior.

prīvātus, p.p. of prīvo, which see.

prīvō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [prīvō-], i. v. a., (set apart?), deprive. — Esp., prīvātus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., (set apart from the general community), private, separate, individual, domestic (as opposed to public).

— Masc. as subst., a private citizen, a private individual, an individual, a private person.

prō [for prōd, abl. of stem akin to prae, prior, etc.], adv. (in comp.) and prep., in front of, before (in place, time, or circumstance). — Hence, in place of, for, on behalf of, in return for, in view of, on account of, in proportion to, in accordance with, according to. — Esp. with names of officers, as, acting as, ex. — Often rendered by transference, proconsul, proprōtor. — In comp. as adv., before, forth, away, for, down (as falling forward).

proavus, -i, [pro-avus], m., a great-grandfather.

probē [old abl. of probus], adv., honestly, virtuously, with integrity, well, very well.

probītās, -ātis, [probō + tas], F., honesty, integrity.

probō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [probō-], i. v. a., make good, find good, approve, prove, show, make clear, be satisfied with, make acceptable, (pass., be acceptable). — Esp., probātus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., approved, acceptable, esteemed.

probus, -a, -um, [pro + bus, cf. morbus], adj., superior (perh. mercantile word), excellent, good, honest.

procella, -ae, [pro- + cella, akin to cello], F., a tearing, rushing storm, a tempest, a storm, a hurricane.

procēssīō, -onis, [procēssio, cf. procedo], F., an advance.

procērāstīnō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [procērāstīno- (as if, perh. really, procristino-)], i. v. a., put off till to-morrow, postpone, procrastinate.

procēreō, -āvī, -ātus, -āre, [procēreō], i. v. a., generate, produce, give birth to: procreatus (born).

procul [?, tprocē- (pro+cus, cf. reciprocus) + lus (reduced, cf. simul)], adv., at a distance (not necessarily great), away, far away.

procūrātīō, -inis, [procūrā + tio], F., a caring for, management, superintendence.

procūrātor, -ōris, [procūrā + tor], m., a manager, a steward.

prōdeō, -ivi (-ii), -ītūrus, -īre,
Vocabulary.

[prod-oe], irr. v. n., go forth, appear abroad, appear (in the streets).

prōdigium, -i, [†prodigō (prodicus?) + ium], N., an omen, a portent. — Hence, a prodigy, a monster.

prōdīgus, -a, -um, [prod-+agus (v. Ag + us, cf. agilis and Gr. λοξαγός)], adj., wasteful (cf. prodigo), prodigal, a spendthrift.

prōdītor, -ōris, [pro-dator (cf. prodo)], M., a betrayer, a traitor.

prōdō, -didi, -ditus, -dere, [prodo], 3. v. a., give or put forth, give away, betray. — Also, publish, appoint, hand down, transmit.

prōducēr, -duxī, -ductus, -dugere, [pro-duco], 3. v. a., lead forth, bring out, produce, bring forward, introduce.

proellum, -i, [?], N., a battle, a fight.

profānus, -a, -um, [pro-fanum, decl. as adj.], adj., (outside the temple), not sacred, secular, common.

profectīō, -ōnis, [pro-factio, cf. proficiscor], F., a departure, a starting, a setting out.

profectō [pro-facto], adv., (for a fact), certainly, surely, doubtless, undoubtedly, no doubt, I am sure.

profērō, -tuli, -ātus, -ferre, [profere], irr. v. a., bring forth, carry forward, bring out, publish, bring forward, introduce, produce, adduce.

professīō, -ōnis, [pro-fassio, cf. profiteor], F., a declaration.

proficiō, -feci, -fectum (N.), -ficere, [pro-facio], 3. v. n., go forward, gain, make progress.

proficiscor, -fectus, -ficisci, [pro-faciscor (facio)], 3. v. dep., set out, start, depart, proceed, begin, arise: ratio profecta (proceeding).

profiteor, -fessus, -fiteri, [profateor], 2. v. dep., profess, declare, offer, proffer, promise, make a declaration.

prōfligō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [profugo], 1. v. a., dash down, overwhelm, lay prostrate, prostrate. — Esp., prōfligātus, -a, -um, abandoned, corrupt, unprincipled, profligate.

prōfugiō, -fugi, -fugiturus, -fugere, [pro-fugio], 3. v. n., flee away, escape, flee, take to flight.

prōfundō, -fūdī, -fūsus, -fundere, [pro-fundo], 3. v. a., pour forth, pour out, shed, waste.

prōfundus, -a, -um, [pro-fundus], adj., deep. — Neut. as subst., an abyss.

prōgregdior, -gressus, -gredi, [prôgradior], 3. v. dep., advance, proceed, go: nihil prograditur (takes no step): quo tandem progressurus (how far he would go); quem in locum progressurus (how far you have gone, how much you are implicated).

prohibē, -uī, -itus, -ere, [pro-habeo], 2. v. a., hold off, hinder, forbid, prevent, shut out, cut off. — With a change of relation, keep (from some calamity, etc.), protect, guard.

prōlicīō(jicīō), -jēci, -jectus, -icere, [pro-jacio], 3. v. a., cast forth, throw away, expose: foras (throw out, get rid of); insula projecta est (projects, runs out).

proinde [pro-indé], adv., (and so on?), just the same, just. — Also, therefore, hence: proinde quasi (just as if forsooth, ironical).

prōlātō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [pro-lātō], 1. v. a. and n., extend, put off, shillyshally, procrastinate.

promissum, -i, [p.p. of promit- to], N., a promise.

prōmptus, -a, -um, [p.p. of promo], as adj., (taken out of the gen-
Vocabulary.

eral store), on hand, ready, active.

prömulgō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [prob. prömulgō- (pro-mulagus, akin to muligo, multo)], i. v. a. and n., (post a fine?), give notice of (as a law), publish. — Absolutely, give notice of a bill.

prōnuntiō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [prōnuntio], i. v. a., proclaim, publish, declare, speak out.

prōpagō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [propagō- (stem of propagus), or kindred stem], i. v. a., (peg down, of plants, propagate by layers), propagate, extend, prolong, preserve: subolem (rear).

prope [pro-ṭpe (cf. quippe)], adv. and prep., near, nearly, almost.
— Comp. prōpius, superl. proxi-mē, as prep.: proxime deos (very near the gods).

propermōdum [prope modum], adv., often separate, nearly, very nearly, pretty nearly: prope modum errāre (come near making a mistake).

properō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [pro-perō-], i. v. a. and n., hasten: pro-pe-rāto opus est (there is need of haste).

propinquus, -a, -um, [case of prope+cu̇s (cf. longinquus)], adj., near. — Esp., nearly related, related.
— As subst., a relative, a kinsman.

proplor, -us, [comp. of stem of prope], adj., nearer, closer. — Superl., proximus, -a, -um, [procēs+timus, cf. reciprocus], nearest, very near, last, next, following. — As subst., a relative. — In plur., those nearest one, one’s kindred.

prōpōnō, -posui, -positus, -pōnere, [pro-pono], 3. v. a., place before, set before, set forth, set up, propose, pur-

pose, imagine, conceive, set before as a model, offer, offer for sale, threaten, determine upon, present, bring forward: mihi erat propositum (my purpose was).

prōpraetor, -tōris, [prō-praetor (corrupted from pro praetore and declined)], m., a praetor (one holding over in a province after the year of his praetorship).

prōprīē [old abl. of prōprīus], adv., properly, peculiarly, strictly, solely.

prōprīus, -a, -um, [?, perh. akin to prope], adj., one’s own, peculiar, characteristic, indefeasible, permanent, appropriate, proper. — Often rendered by an adv., peculiarly: prōprīus est (peculiarly belongs); nōs- ter prōprīus (peculiarly ours); populi Romani (the peculiar characteristic of, etc.).

propter [prope-ter, cf. alter], adv. and prep., near, near at hand.
— Hence, on account of, on behalf of, for the sake of, by means of, through (the agency of).

propterea, adv., on this account.

prōpūdium, -i, [pro-ṭpūdium (t pudō-, cf. pudet, + ium), cf. re-pūdium], n., shameful conduct, a disgrace. — Also, of persons, a disgrace (one who causes shame).

prōpūgnāculum, -i, [propugnā + culum], n., a defence, a bulwark, outworks.

prōpūgnātor, -tōris, [prō-pūgnā-tor], m., a champion.

prōpulsīō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [propulso, cf. propello], 1. v. a., repel, ward off, avert: vim a vita (defend one’s life against, etc.).

prōripīō, -ripui, -reptus, -ripere, [pro-ripio], 3. v. a., snatch away, drag forth, drag off.
Vocabulary.

prōscribō, -scripi, -scriptus, -scribere, [pro-scribo], 3. v. a., advertise, publish (in writing). — Esp., proscribe (in a list of persons forfeiting their estates), outlaw.

prōscriptīō, -ōnis, [pro-scriptio, cf. pro-scribo], F., an advertising, a sale (on execution). — Hence, a proscription, outlawry, forfeiture of goods.

prōsequor, -secūtus, -sequi, [pro-sequor], 3. v. dep., follow forth, accompany out, escort, honor, pay respect.

prosperē [old abl. of prosperus], adv., successfully, prosperously, with success.

prōspētīō, -spēxi, -spectus, -specere, [pro-specio], 3. v. a. and n., look forward, see afar, look out for, provide for.

prōsternō, -strāvi, -strātus, -sternere, [pro-sterno], 3. v. a., lay low, overwhelm, destroy, overthrow, lay prostrate, prostrate.

prōsum, prófui, prófutūrus, pródesse, [pro-sum], irr. v. a., be of advantage, profit, do good, avail, benefit.

prōtrahō, -trāxi, -tractūs, -trahere, [pro-traho], 3. v. a., drag forth, drag out.

prōvidentia, -ae, [prudent + ia], F., foresight. — Hence, forethought, precautions.

prōvideō, -vidi, -visus, -videre, [pro-video], 2. v. a. and n., provide for, foresee, see beforehand, take care, make provision, provide, arrange beforehand, use precaution, take pains (to accomplish something), guard against, provide for the future.

prōvincla, -ae, [priprovincē (provincus, vino- as root of vínco + us) + ia], F., (office of one extending the frontier by conquest in the field), office (of a commander or governor), a province (in general), a function. — Transferred, a province (governed by a Roman magistrate).

prōvincīalis, -ē, [provincia + lis], adj., of a province, in the provinces, in a province, provincial.

prōvocō, -avi, -ātus, -āre, [pro-voco], 1. v. a. and n., call forth, rouse, provoke.

proximē, see prope.

proximus, see propior.

prūdēns, -entis, [providens], adj., far-seeing, wise, prudent: parum prudens (too indiscreet, too careless); prudens atque aciens (knowingly and with one's eyes open, an old formula).

prūdentia, -ae, [prudent + ia], F., foresight, discretion, wisdom, prudence.

pruīna, -ae, [?], F., hoarfrost, frost.

Prytanēum, (-ium), -i, [Pyrta-neon], N., a city-hall (a public building in a Greek city, where the magistrates (pyrtaños) met and lived at the public expense, and where public guests were entertained).

pābēs (pāber), -bris, [?], adj., adult. — As subst., adults (collectively), grown men, young men of age, able-bodied men.

publicānus, -a, -um, [publicō + anus], adj., connected with the revenue (publicum). — Esp. as subst., m., a farmer of the revenue.

publicātīō, -ōnis, [publicā+tio], F., a confiscation (taking private property into the publicum).

publicē [old abl. of publicus], adv., publicly, in the name of the state, as a state, on behalf of the
Vocabulary.

state, officially: tumultus (of the people, general).

Publicius, -i, [publicio+ius], M., a Roman gentle name. — Esp., an obscure Roman in the Catilinarian conspiracy.

publico, -avi, -atus, -are, [publico-], I. v. a., (make belong to the public), confiscate.

publicus, -a, -um, [popul+eus], adj., of the people (as a state), of the state, public, official (as opposed to individual). — In many phrases, esp. res publica, the commonwealth, the public business, politics, control of the state, form of government, the affairs of state, the interests of the state; consilium, a state measure, the council of state, the official council; publico consilio, officially, as a state measure; consensus, the general agreement, the united voice of the people; litterae, official communications, despatches; tabulae, public or official records. — publicum, N., the public revenue. — Also, the streets, public appearance (going abroad, as opposed to seclusion), the sight of the people.

Publius, -i, [prob. popul+ius, cf. publicus], M., a Roman proper name.

pudet, puduit (puditum est), pudere, [?], cf. propidium], 2. v. impers. (it shames), one is (etc.) ashamed (translating the accusative as subject).

pudicitia, -ae, [pudic+ia], F., chastity, modesty (as a quality, cf. pudor, modesty in general or as a feeling).

pudor, -ōris, [f.pu(d in pudet) or], M., shame, a sense of shame, sense of honor, modesty, self-respect.

puer, -i, [?], M., a boy. — Plur., boys, children (of either sex): ex pueria (from childhood). — Also, a slave.

puerilis, -e, [pueril- (reduced) + ilis], adj., of a child: aestas (of childhood).

pueritia, -ae, [pueril + tia], F., boyhood, childhood.

pugna, -ae, [f.pug (in pungo) + na], F., a fight (less formal than proellum).

pugnō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [pugna-], I. v. n., fight, engage. — Fig., fight, contend. — Often impers. in pass., pugnātum est, etc., an engagement took place, they fought, the fighting continued, the battle was fought: hostes pugnantes (while fighting, in battle); pugnari videre (to see a fight going on).

pulcher, -chra, -chrum, [?], adj., beautiful, handsome, fine, attractive. — Less exactly, glorious, noble.

pulchriō [old abl. of pulcher], adv., beautifully, honorably, successfully.

pulchritūdō, -inis, [pulchro + tudo], F., beauty; haec pulchritudo (all this beauty).

pulsus, p.p. of pello.

pulvinar, -āris, [pulvinō+aria], N., a couch of the gods (where the images of the gods were feasted on solemn occasions).

punctum, -i, [p.p. of pungo], N., a prick, a point. — Hence, an instant (temporius).

pungō, pupugi, punctus, pungere, [f.pug, cf. pungnus], 2. v. a. punch, stab, pierce, prick.

Punicus, -a, -um, [Poen+cus], adj., Carthaginian, Punic: bellum (of the wars with Carthage).

pūniō (poenio), ivi (-ii), -itus, -ire, [poen- or kindred -i stem, cf. im-
Vocabulary.

punis], 4. v. a., punish. — Also passive as deponent in same sense.

pūnitor (poen-), -tōris, [puni- + tor], m., a punisher, an avenger.

purgoū, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [tpurīgō- (purō + tagus, cf. prodigus)], 1. v. a., clean, cleanse, clear. — Fig., excuse, exonerate, free from suspicion, exculpate, absolve.

purpura, -ae, [Gr. πορφυρα], F., purple (the dye, really a dark red).
— Also, purple cloth, purple garments, purple (in the same sense).

purpurātus, -a, -um, [purpura + tus], adj., clad in purple. — Masc. as subst., a courtier, a prime minister.

pūrus, -a, -um, [ῥυ (clean) + rus, cf. plerus], adj., clean, pure, unsullied, unsullied. — Also fig.: mens (honest, pure, selfless).

putoō, -āvi,-ātus, -āre, [putō (stem of putus, clean)], 1. v. a., clean up, clear up. — Esp.: rationes (clear up accounts). — Hence, reckon, think, suppose, imagine.

Pyrrhus, -i, [Gr. Πύρρος], m., a common Greek name. — Esp., the king of Epirus, who invaded Italy in B.C. 280.

Q.

Q., abbrev. for Quintus.

quaū [abl. or instr. (?) of qui], rel. adv., by which (way), where.

quadrāgintā [quadra (akin to quattuor) + ginta (?), indecl. num. adj., forty.

quadrīduum, -i,[quadra- + duum (akin to dies)], n., four days’ time.

quadringenti, -ae,-a, [unc. form (akin to quattuor) + genti (for centi)], num. adj., four hundred.

quadringentīëns (-lēs) [cf. tōtiens], num. adv., four hundred times. — Hence (sc. centena millia), forty million.

quaerō, quaesivi, quaesitus, quaerere, [?], with r for original s], 3. v. a. and n., search for, seek for, look for, inquire about, inquire, ask, try to get, get, find, desire, investigate, conduct investigations, preside over trials, hold an investigation, be president of a court: ex eis quaeritur (they are examined); quid quaeris amplius? (what more do you want?)

invidia quaeritur (one tries to excite odium); in quaerendo (in or on investigation).

quaesitor, -tōris, [quaeśi- (as stem of quaero, in 4th conj.) + tor], m., an investigator. — Esp., a president (of a court, who conducted the trial).

quaesoō (orig. form of quaero, petrifled in a particular sense), only pres. stem, 3. v. a. and n., beg, pray: quaes (I beg you, pray tell me).

quaestīō, -onis, [quaes (as root of quaero) + tīo], F., an investigation, an examination (of a case, or of witnesses, especially by torture), a trial, a court, a question (on trial).

quaestor, -tōris, [quaeś- (as root of quaero) + tor], m., (investigator, or acquirer, perh. both), a quaestor, a class of officers at Rome or on the staff of a commander, who had charge of money affairs and public records. They also had charge of some investigations, and perhaps originally collected fines and the like: pro quaestore (acting quaestor).

quaestorius, -a, -um, [quaestor
Vocabulary.

 quamquam (quamquam) [quam quam, cf. quisquis], rel. adv., (however), although, though. — Often corrective, though, yet (where Eng. takes a diff. view), yet after all.

 quamvis [quam vis], adv., as you please, however, no matter how.
 — Also, however much, although.

 quando [quam + unc. case-form akin to de], adv. a. Indef., at any time: si quando (if ever, whenever).

 quando quidem (often separate) [quando quidem], phrase as adv., (when at least?), since.

 quantō, see quantus.

 quantopere, see opus.

 quantus, -a, -um, [prob. for kā- (root of qua- + vant + us], adj. a. Interrog., how great? how much? what? — b. Relative, as great, as much, as (corr. to tantus), as great ... as (with tantus omitted), such ... as, however great, however much.

 quantum, N. acc. as adv., how much (see above), as. — quantō, N. abl., as, as much ... as.

 quantuseumque, quanta-, quantum, [quantus-siemque], rel. adj., however great.

 quapropter [qua (abl. or instr. of qui) -propter], adv., on which account, wherefore, therefore.

 quārē [qua-re], adv., rel. and interrog., by which thing, wherefore, therefore, on account of which (circumstance, etc.), why. — The relative and interrogative senses are not always distinguishable.

 quartus, -a, -um, [quattuor- (reduced) + tus], adj., fourth: quartus decimus (fourteenth).

 quasi [quam (or quā)-si], conj., as if: quasi vero (as if forsooth, ironical). — Also, about, say, a kind of, as it were, like.

 quassō, -āvi, -ātēs, -āre, [quassā-], I. v. a., shake violently, shatter.

 quātenus [qua tenus], adv., how far, how long.
Vocabulary.

quattuor [?, reduced pl.], indecl. num. adj., four.

-quē (always appended to the word or to some part of the phrase which it connects) [unc. case-form of qui], conj., and. — Sometimes connecting the particular to the general, and in general, and other.

quem ad modum, phrase as adv., how, just as, as.

quēō, -ivi (-ii), -itus, -ires, [?], 4. irr. v. n., be able, can.

querēla, -ae, [unc. stem (akin to queror) + la, cf. candela], F., a complaint, a cause of complaint.

querimōnia, -ae, [qüerō- (cf. querulus) + monia (cf. parcimōnia)], F., a complaining, a complaint.

queror, questus, querē, [?, with r for original s], 3. v. dep., complain, make a complaint, complain of, find fault, find fault with, bewail.

qui, quae, quod, cūjus, [prob. quō + i (demonstrative)], rel. pron., who, which, that. — Often where a demonstrative is used in Eng., this, that. — Often implying an antecedent, he who, etc., whoever, whatever, one who, a thing which. — Often expressing some relation otherwise denoted in English, in that, as, to, see grammar. — quō, abl. of degree of difference, the (more, less, etc.). — See also quis, quod, a. quo, b. quo, c. quo.

qui [old abl. or instr. of quis], adv., how?

quila [?, case-form of qui, perh. neuter plural of 1-stem], conj., because, inasmuch as.

quicumque (quicunque), quae, quod-, [qui-cunque (cf. quisque)], indef. rel., whoever, whichever, whatever, every possible, all who, etc.

quidam, quae-, quod- (quid-), [quidam (case of -da, cf. nam, tam)], indef. pron., a (possibly known, but not identified), one, some, a certain, certain, a kind of (referred to as belonging to the class but not exactly the thing spoken of): divino quodam spiritu (a kind of divine, etc.); alia quaedam (a somewhat different). — Often as subst., a man, something, a thing, etc.

quidem [unc. case-form of qui + dem (from -da, cf. tandem, idem)], conj., giving emphasis to a word or strength to an assertion, but with no regular English equivalent, certainly, most certainly, and certainly, at least, at any rate, assuredly, I'm sure, let me say, I may say, by the way, you know. — Often only concessive, followed by an adversative, to be sure, doubtless, no doubt. — Often emphasizing a single word: mea quidem sententia (in my opinion); mihi quidem ipai (for my own part); quae quidem (and these things); nam e lege quidem (for by law). — Esp.: si quidem (if really, since); ne . . . quidem (not even, not . . . either).

quīēs, -ēs, [quīē (stem of quīesco, etc.)] + ēs (reduced)], F., rest, sleep, repose.

quīēscō, -ēvi, -ētus, -ēscere, [quīē- (cf. old abl. quē) + scō, cf. quēles], 3. v. n., go to rest, rest, sleep, be quiet, do nothing, keep quiet: quiescens (while at rest, asleep). — quīētus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., quiet, at rest, at peace, undisturbed, in quiet, inactive, untroubled, calm.

quilibet, quae-, quod-, [quilibet], indef. pron., who you please, any one whatever, what you please, etc.: alius quilibet (any other you please, any one whatever).
Vocabulary.

quin [qui (abl. or instr. of qui) + ne], conj., interrog., how not? nay, why! and relative, by which not: quin etiam (nay even, in fact). — After negative verbs of hindrance and doubt, so but what, but what, but that, that, from (doing a thing), to (do a thing): non dubito quin (I doubt not that, also rarely, do not hesitate to); nemo est quin (there is no one but, etc.); non fuit recusandum quin, etc. (it was not to be avoided that); ne se quidem servare potuit quin (without, etc.); non quin (not that ... not, not but what); quin sic attendite (come, etc.).

quinas, see quisnam.

quindecim [quinque-decem], indecl. num. adj., fifteen.

quingenti, -ae, -a, [quinque-centum], num. adj., five hundred.

quinquaginta [quinque + unc. stem], indecl., fifty.

quinque[?], indecl. num. adj., five.

quin tus, -a, -um, [quinque+tus], adj., fifth, V. — Esp. as a Roman pronom (orig. the fifth-born?), Q.

Quintus, -i, see quintus.

quippe [quid (?) + pe, cf. nempe], adv., (prob. what in truth!), truly, of course, no doubt. — Often ironical, forsooth.

Quiris, -itis, [?], perh. Curi + tis, but in the orig. meaning of the name of the town, cf. curia], M., a Roman citizen. — Plur., fellow-citizens (addressed by a Roman).

quis (qui), quaev, quid (quod), cius, [stem qui-and quô]. a. Interrog. pron., who, which, what. — As adj. (qui and quod), what sort of, what: qui esset ignorabas (what he was, etc.). — Esp. neuter nom. and acc., what, why: quid est quod (why is it that, what is there as to which).

quid, quid quod, quid vero (what! tell me, moreover, and again, then again); quid tibi obsto (wherein); quid oppugnas (why); quid si (what if, how if). — b. Indef., one, any one, any thing, some, some one.

—See nequis, numquias, ecquas.

quisnam (qui-), quae-, quid- (quod-), [quis-nam], interrog. pron., who, pray? who? (with emphasis), what in the world? what?

quisplam, quae-, quid- (quod-), cius-, [quis-plam (pe-jam, cf. quippe, nempe)], indef. pron., any, any one, any thing, some one (perhaps).

quisquam, quae-, quid- (quic-), cius-, [quis-quam], indef. pron. used substantively (cf. ullus), only with negatives and words implying a negative, making a universal negative, any one, any thing, any man: taetrior quam quisquam, etc. (than, etc., implying a negative idea); quam diu quisquam (as long as any one, i.e., until nobody); neque servus quisquam neque liber (no one, either slave or freeman); neque vir bonus quisquam (no honest man).

quisque, quaev, quid- (quod-), cius-, [quis-que], indef. pron. (distributive universal), each, each one, each man, every, all (individually). — Esp. with superlatives, implying that things are taken in the order of their quality: nobilissimus quisque (all the noblest, one after the other in the order of their nobility); primo quoque tempore (the very first opportunity). — With two superlatives, often with ut and ita, a proportion is indicated, in proportion as . . . so, the more . . . the more, most . . . the most, the most . . . most. — Esp. with unus, each one, each.
Vocabulary.

quilsquils, quaequeae, quidquid (quicquid), cūscūcūs, [quils, doubled], indef. rel. pron., whoever, whatever, every one who, all who: quoquo modo (however, in any case).

quivis, quae-, quid- (quod-), cūjus-, [qui-vis], indef. pron., who you please, any one, any whatever (affirmative), any (whatever), any possible, any man (no matter who).

a. quō, abl. of degree of difference, see qui.

b. quō [abl. of cause, etc.], as conj., by which, on which account, wherefore. — Esp. with negatives, not that, not as if. — Also, in order that (esp. with comparatives), that.

—Esp., quōminus, that not, so that not.

c. quō [old dat. of quīl], adv.

a. Interrog., whither? how far? quo usque (how long? how far? to what extent?). — b. Relative, whither, where (in sense of whither), into which, as far as (i.e., to what end): quo intendit (what he is aiming at); habere quo (have a place to go to, or the like). — See also quoad.

quoad [quo ad], conj., (up to which point), as far as, until, as long as: quod longissime (just as far as).

quācumque (-cumque) [quo-cumque], adv., whithersoever, wherever, whichever way.

quod [N. of quīl], conj., (as to which), because, inasmuch as, in that, as for the fact that, the fact that, that, as for (with clause expressing the action): quod si (now if, but if); quod sciam (so far as I know).

quom, see cum.

quōminus. see b. quo.

quōmodō, see quis and modus.

quondam [quam (cum) -dam (vDA, cf. tam)], adv., once, formerly.

quoniam [quam (cum) -jam], conj., (when now), inasmuch as, since, as.

quoque [?], conj., following the word it affects, (by all means?), also, too, as well, even. Cf. etiam (usually preceding).

quot [quō + ti (unc. form from vTA, cf. tam?)], pron. indicl.

a. Interrog., how many? — b. Relative, as many, as many as (with implied antecedent).

quotannis, often separate, [quot-annis], adv., (as many years as there are), every year, yearly.

quotidīănus (cotid-), -a, -um, [quotidie (reduced) + anus], adj., daily.

quotidēs (cotid-), [quot dies (in.unc. form)], adv., daily.

quotiens (quotiēs) [quot+iens, cf. quinquēs], adv. a. Interrog., how often? how many times? — b. Relative, as often, as often as (with implied antecedent).

quotiēscunque (quotiēscumque) [quotiēs-cumque], adv., however often, just as often as, every time that.

quotus, -a, -um, [quo- (stem of qui) + tus, cf. quintus], adj., which in number (cf. fifth). — Esp., quotus quisque, how many (every “how manieth”), what proportion of (men).

quoque, see c. quo and usque.

quōvis [c. quo vis], adv., whither you please, anywhere (cf. quīvīs).

quium, late spelling for cum, which see.
R.

rādix, -icis, [?], F., a root.—
Plur., the roots (of a tree), the foot (of a mountain).—Fig., stock, stem.

Raæcius, -i, [?], M., a Roman gentile name.—Only L. Raæcius, a knight in business at Palermo.

raeda, -arius, see rhe-.

rapina, -ae, [trapi- (stem akin to rapio) + na (F. of -nus)], F., plunder, robbery, rapine.


rapōtō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [rapōt-], 1. v. a., drag away, drag as a captive, abuse, maltreat.

rārō [abl. of rarus], adv., rarely.

ratīō, -onis, [ratī- (ra, in reor, + ī) + o], F., a reckoning, an account.—A mercantile word shading off in many directions like Eng. business and affair.—Esp. with habeo or duco (cf. account), take account of, have regard to, take into consideration. — Less exactly, a calculation, a plan, a design, a plan of action, a method, an arrangement, a way, a course, a means, business, business relations, a consideration (a thing to be considered), manner.

qua ratione (on what principle, in what way, how); salutis (plan, hope); criminum (nature); omniratione (in every way, by every means); eadem ratione (of the same tenor); fori et judici (the business, what is to be done there); ratio pecuniarum (money affairs, state of the finances); vitae rationes (plans, plan); studiorum (course); ratio honorum (the course of ambition); commodae ac rationes (plans of life, interests); in dissimili ratione (in different directions). — More remotely, science, art, a system, reason, a course of reasoning, sound reason, a view, theoretical knowledge: bona ratio (sound principles); facti et consilli (rationale, principles).

ratīocinōr, -ātus, -āri, [ratīocinō (ration + cinus, cf. sermocinōr)], 1. v. dep., reckon, reason, calculate.

re-, red-, [abl. of unc. stem, perh. akin to -rus], insp. prep., back, again, away, out, un.—Esp. implying a giving or taking something which is due, or which creates an obligation by the taking, see rectipo.

rea, -ae, [F. of reus], F., a defendant (female, or conceived as such).

Reātinus, -a, -um, [Reatius], adj., of Reate (a town of the Sabines about forty miles north-east of Rome).

recēdō, -cessi, -cessurus, -cēdere, [re-cedeō], 3. v. n., make way back, retire, withdraw: rescessum est (rescessimus) ab armis (the war ceased, we laid down our arms).

recēns, -entis, [prob. p. of lost verb treceo (formed from recē-, cf. recelpero)], adj., (?), just coming back?), new, fresh, late, still fresh, still recent.

recēnsiō, -onis, [re-censio, cf. recenseō], F., the census (as taken and recorded).

receptor, -tōris, [re-captor, cf. rectipo], M., a receiver.—Fig., a haunt.

recepτrix, -icis, [F. of preceding], F., a receiver (female).

recēssus, -sūs, [re-cessus (cf. rectido)], M., a retreat, a recess (a place that withdraws).
recidō, -cidi, -cāsūrus, -cidere, [re-cado], 3. v. n., fall again, fall back, fall upon, fall away, fall, be reduced.

reciperō, see recupero.

reciptō, -cēpi, -ceptus, -cipere, [re-capio], 3. v. a., take back, get back, recover, take in, receive, admit, take upon (one’s self), take up, undertake, promise.—With reflexive, retreat, fly, return, retire, get off, withdraw, resort.

rectō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-cito], 1. v. a., read (aloud).

rectāmitō, no perf., no p.p., -āre, [re-clamito], 1.v.n., cry out against.

rectāmō, -āvi, -ātus (impers.), -āre, [re-clamo], 1. v. n. (and a.), cry out against (a thing).

rectōgnōscō, -nōvi, -nitus, -noscere, [re-cognōscō], 3. v. a., review, go over again, recognize.

rectolō, -colui, -cultus, -colere, [re-colo], 3. v. a., cultivate again.
—Less exactly, renew, review.

reconciliatō, -ōnis, [reconciliā + tio], F., reconciliation, renewal (concordiae).

reconciliō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-concilio], 1. v. a., reconcile, regain, win anew, restore (gratiam).

recondō, -didi, -ditus, -dere, [re-condo], 3. v. a., put away again, put away, sheathe (a sword).—reconditus, -ā, -um, p.p., concealed, laid away, hidden, secret.

reconditō, -ōnis, [reconditā + tio], F., a recalling to mind, a recollection.

recondor, -ātus, -āri, [recondor (cf. concors)], but perhaps made immediately from re and cor on analogy of concors], 1. v. dep., recall to mind (cor), recollect, remember (of a single act of memory, cf. memini, which is more permanent), recall.

recorēō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-creō], 1. v. a., re-create.—Hence, revive, restore, refresh, recover (esp. with reflex. or in passive).

rectō [-old abl. of rectus], adv., rightly, properly, truly, with justice: rectē factum (a right action, a good deed, a noble action).

rectus, see rego.

recupero ( -cliperō), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [recipero, from recō (cf. recens, reciprocus) + parus (cf. opiparus)], 1. v. a., get back, recover, regain.

recurrō, -curri, no p.p., -currere, [re-curro], 3. v. n., run back.—Fig., return, revert.

recusātō, -ōnis, [recessā + tio], F., a refusal.

recusō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-tcesso (cf. excuso)], 1. v. a. and n., (give an excuse for drawing back), refuse, reject, repudiate, object, object to: de transferendis judiciis (object to, etc.); quin (refuse to); quominus (refuse to); periculum (refuse to incur); non fuit recessandum (it was to be expected, it was not to be avoided).

redāctus, -a, -um, [p.p. of redigō], as adj., brought back, reduced.

redarguō, -ui, -utus, -ure, [redarguō], 3. v. a. and n., disprove.

reddō, -didi, -ditus, -dere, [red-(red-)do], 3. v. a., give back, restore, repay, pay (something due, cf. re), render, return: bene reddita vita (a life nobly lost).—Hence (as taking a thing and restoring in another condition), render, make, cause to be.

redemptō, -ōnis, [redemptō, cf. redimo], F., a buying up, a purchase, a bargain for, a contract for.

redemptus, -a, -um, p.p. of redimo.
Vocabulary.

redeō, -i (ivi), -itūrus, -ire, [red- (red-) eo], irr. v. n., go back, return, come back, be returned, be entered (in a record), be restored.

redimīō, -ivi (ii), -itus, -ire, [? prob. denom.], 4. v. a., bind up, wreath.

redimō, -ēmi, -emptus, -imere, [re- (red-) emo], 3. v. a., buy back, redeem, purchase, buy. Esp., contract for, bid for (on contract), farm, lease.

reeditus, -tus, [re- (red-) titus], m., a return.

redoleō, -olui, no p.p., -olēre, [red-oleo], 2. v. a. and n., smell, smell of, be exhaled (of the odor itself).

redūco, -dūxi, -ductus, -ducere, [re-duco], 3. v. a., lead back, bring back, draw back, escort back.

redundō, -āvi, -atūs, -āre, [redando], 1. v. n., flow back, overflow. — Also, overflow with, flow (with), reek (with blood): acervis et sanguine (be filled with). — Fig., spring up, flow, cover (as with a flood).

reduvia, -ae, [red + unc. stem, cf. exuviae], f., a hang-nail.

reduc, -ucis, [re-dux], adj., leading back. — Also passive, returning, restored (to one's city, etc.).

refelli, -felli, no p.p., -fellere, [re-fallo], 3. v. a., refuse.

referēō, -ferī, -fertus, -fercere, [re-facio], 4. v. a., stuff up, stuff, cram full, cram, crowd full, crowd.

referō, -tuli, -lātus, -ferre, [refero], irr. v. a., bring back, return, bring (where something belongs), report, record (as an account), set down (in a record or to an account). — Esp.: ad senatum (or absolutely), lay before (the senate for action), consult (the senate), propose; de re publica (consult the senate in regard to, etc.); gratiam (make a return, repay, show one's gratitude).

refert, -tuli, no p.p., -ferre, [res or ō(#) fert], irr. v. impers. (cf. re and natura fert), it is one's interest, it is important, it makes a difference, it is of account.

reificō, -ficī, -fectus, -ficere, [re-facio], irr. v. a., repair, refresh, recruit, relieve, revive.

reformidō, no perf., no p.p., -āre, [re-formido], 1. v. a. and n., dread, shrink from: non reformido (be free from alarm).

refrigerō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-frigero], 1. v. a., chill, cool down.

reffugiō, -fugi, -fugītūrūs, -fugere, [re-fugio], 3. v. n. and a., run away, escape, avoid. — Fig., recoil, shrink from.

reffūtō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-śūto, cf. confuto], 1. v. a., check, repel. — Hence, refuse, disprove.

rēgālis, -e, [rēg + alis], adj., of or like a king: nomen (of king).

rēgla, see regius.

rēgliō [old abl. of regius], adv., royally, in a regal manner, tyrannically (like a rex).

reglō, -onis, [√reg + io, but cf. ratio], f., direction. — Hence, a direction, a line, position, place, a part (of the country, etc.), a boundary, a region, a country, a district (esp. in plur.): regio atque ora maritima (maritime region and coast). — In plur., bounds, boundaries, limits, regions, a country, a quarter.

Rēgium, -inī, see Rhē-.

rēgius, -a, -um, [rēg + ius], adj., of a king, regal, royal, of the king. — Esp., Rēgla (sc. domus), a palace, the palace (the Regia, the ancient
house of Numa, on the Forum, kept for religious purposes).

rēgnō, -āvi, -ātūrus, -āre, [regnō-], i. v. n., rule, be in power, be a king, hold a regal power.

rēgnum, -i, [√regn + num (N. of -nus)], N., a kingdom, royal power, regal power, a throne, tyranny. — Plur., the royal power (of several cases), thrones.

regō, rēxi, rectus, regere, [same root as rex], 3. v. a., direct, manage, rule, have control of, control. — Esp., rectus, -a, -um, p.p., (directed), straight, right, just: rectā (straight-way), directly.

regredior, -gressus, -gredi, [regradior], 3. v. dep., go back, return.

relictō (relictō), -jēci, -jectus, -icere, [re-jacio], 3. v. a., throw back, hurl back, drive back, throw off, throw away, drive off, repel, spurn. — Fig., repel, reject, put away: judices (challenge).

rejectō, -onis, [re-jactio, cf. relictō], F., a throwing away. — Esp., a challenge (of jurymen), empaneling.

relaxō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [relaxo], i. v. a., relax.

relēgō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-lēgo], i. v. a., remove, separate, banish, exile.

relevō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-levo], i. v. a., raise up again, lift up. — Fig., relieve.

reliquīō, -ōnis, [? re-legio (cf. relego)], F., (the original meaning uncertain, see Cic. N. D., 2, 28), a religious scruple, a religious observance, the service of the gods, a superstition, a superstitious terror, religion, sacredness, sanctity (changing the point of view), religious reverence, religious duty. — Esp., regard for an oath, conscientiousness, the sanctity of an oath. — Plur., sacred objects, sanctuaries, affairs of religion, religion (abstractly).

reliquōs, -ā, -um, [perh. reliquio- (more prob. †reliquīo-) + osus], adj., religious (with much religio in its several senses), conscientious (with regard for an oath). — Also (in the other sense of religio), sacred, holy, revered, held in religious reverence, venerated, venerable.

relinquō, -liqui, -lictus, -linquere, [re-linquo], 3. v. a., leave behind, leave, abandon, leave out, omit, leave alone, leave undone, leave unavenged, disregard.

reliquus, -ā, -um, [re-līquus (√liq + us)], adj., left, remaining, the rest of, the rest, the other, other (meaning all other), the others, all other, future (of time, remaining), subsequent, after, intervening (before some other time): res (which remain for the future, future); reliquus est (is left, remains, etc.); reliqua (the future); nihil reliquī (nothing left); nihil (reliquum) reliqui fecere (leave nothing).

remaneō, -mānī, -mānūrus, -mānēre, [re-maneo], 2. v. n., remain behind, remain, stay, reside, be, continue, last.

remānsīō, -ōnis, [re-mansio, cf. remaneo], F., a remaining.

rēmex, -igis, [remō- with unc. term. (perh. †agus)], M., an oarsman, a rower.

reminiscor, -minisci, [re-†miniscor (√man, in memini, +iso)], 3. v. dep., remember, bear in mind.

remissō, -ōnis, [re-missio, cf.
remitto], r, a sending back, a relaxation, a diminution, a remission.

remittō, -misi, -missus, -mittere, [re-mitto], 3. v. a., let go back, send back, throw back. — Fig., relax, remit, give up. — remissus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., slack, lax, remiss.

remoror, -ātus, -āri, [re-moror], i. v. dep., stay behind, delay (act. and intr.), retard: aliquem poena (keep one waiting, give one a respite).

removeō, -mōvi, -mōtus, -movere, [re-moveo], 2. v. a., move back, move away, send away, remove, draw away, get out of the way, separate, leave out of the question: poenam (set aside, take off, remove); remoto Catilina (with C. out of the way); remotus (remote, far removed, apart).

rēmus, -i, [?], m., an oar.

renovō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-novo], 1. v. a., renew.

renuntiō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-nuntio], 1. v. a., bring back word, bring news, report, proclaim. — Also, renounce, abandon.

repeleō, -puli, -pulsus, -pellere, [re-pello], 3. v. a., drive back, repel, repulse, ward off, avert: te a consulata (foil your attempt to gain, etc.); furores a cervicibus (defend one's throat from, etc., rescue one's life from, etc.).

repente [abl. of repens?], adv., (creeping on so as to appear suddenly?), suddenly.

repentinō, see repentinus.

repentinus, -a, -um, [repentinus], adj., sudden, hasty, unexpected: speculator (transient, nonrevenient); pecuniae (suddenly acquired). — repentinō, abl. as adv., suddenly.

repeśtō, repeśteri, repeśtus, repeśte, [re-pestō], 4. v. a., find out, discover, find (by inquiry, cf. invenio, accidentally, and competro, in reference to the complete result), learn.

repetō, -petivi, -petitus, -petere, [re-peto], 3. v. a., try to get back, demand back, ask for, try again, look back (at something past), claim (as one's due): poenam, poenas (demand a penalty, inflict punishment, wreak vengeance). — Esp. of money got by extortion, demand (restitution). — Hence, repetundae (with or without pecuniæ), the suit for extortion (a process used against any official for property unlawfully acquired in his office), extortion (where the suit is implied in other words).

repleō, -plēvi, -plētus, -plēre, [re-pleo], 2. v. a., fill up, supply. — repletus, -a, -um, p.p., full, crowded.

reportō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-porto], 1. v. a., carry back, bring back.

reposē, -posere, [re-posco], 3. v. a., demand back, demand (something due).

reprehendo, -hendi, -hēnsus, -hendere, [re-prehendo], 3. v. a. and n., drag back, seize hold of, find fault with, blame, censure, find fault, object.

reprehēnātō, -ōnis, [re-prehensio, cf. reprehendo], f., a finding fault, censure, criticism.

repressor, -ōris, [re-pressor, cf. reprimō], m., a repressor.

reprimō, -pressi, -pressus, -primere, [re-premo], 3. v. a., check, thwarte, foil: reprimi sed non comprimi (put back but not put down).

repudiō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-pudiō], 1. v. a., (spurn with a
stroke, cf. tripudium), spurn, refuse, reject.
repignō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [repugno], I. v. n., resist.—Fig., be in opposition.
reputō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-puto], I. v. a., reckon up, think over.
requīēs, -ētis (-ēi), [re-quiēs], F., rest, repose.
requīēscō, -āvi, -ātus, -escere, [re-quiēscō], 3. v. n., rest, repose.
requirō, -quisivi, -quisitus, -quirere, [re-quairo], 3. v. a. and n., search out, enquire for.—Hence, ask, ask for, request, require, demand, need, miss, be in want of.
reō, rei, [akin to reor], F., property (?), business, an affair, a matter, a thing (in the most general sense).—Hence determined by the context, a fact, an occurrence, an event, a case, an action, an act, a measure, an object (aimed at), one’s interest, an art, a science, a point, a lawsuit, a case (at law).—Esp. where no word corresponding to the English idea exists in Latin: res quae exportantur (exports).—Often where a pronoun is avoided: qua in re (in what, in which); eam in rem (for that); ei quoque rei (for this also).
Esp. of public matters, with publica (also without), see publicus: res maximae (power, glory, career); novae res (revolution, a change of government); summa potestas omnium rerum (of the whole state).—Also, rem, res gerere (perform exploits, carry on war, act, operate, conduct affairs); res populi Romanī (deeds, exploits, history, career); res gestae (exploits, acts); ipsa res (the case itself, the circumstances of the case, the facts); re vera (in fact); re (by actions, as opposed to words, in fact); in suam rem convertit (to his own use); haec acta res est (this was the object aimed at, this is what was accomplished); res omnis tecum erit (all my business will be, etc., I shall have only to deal with you, etc.); in rebus judicandis (in trials); ob rem judicandam (for deciding a case); res magnae aguntur (great interests, etc.); multarum rerum societas (many associations); res militaris (the art of war, war); privatarum rerum decus (private conduct); ita se res habit (the case is such, it is so).
rescindō, -scidi, -scissus, -scindere, [re-scindo], 3. v. a., cut away, tear down, break down, destroy.—Hence, rescind, annul.
ressecō, -ui, -tus, -āre, [re-seco], I. v. a., cut off, cut away.
reservō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-servo], I. v. a., keep back, reserve, hold in reserve, keep.
resideō, -sēdi, no p.p., -siderē, [re-sedeō], 2. v. n., sit back, sit down, remain behind, remain, rest, stop.
resignō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-signō], I. v. a., unseal, annul, destroy.
resplendiō, -spēxi, -spectus, -spicerē, [re-spectō], 3. v. a. and n., look back, look back at, look behind one, see behind one, review.
respirō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-spiro], I. v. a. and n., breathe out, exhale, breathe again, breathe, draw one’s breath.
respondeo, -spondi, -spōnsūrus, -spondēre, [re-spondeo], 2. v. n.,
Vocabulary.

reply, answer, make an answering argument or reply; esp. of an oracle or seer.—Fig., correspond, match.

respōnsum, -i, [N. p.p. of respondēo], N., a reply, a response.—Plur., a reply (of several parts), advice.

rēpublica, see res and publicus.

respuđ, -spuī, no p.p., -spuere, [re-spuoj], 3. v. a., spit out.—Fig., spurn, reject.

restinguō, -stinxī, -stinctus, -stinguere, [re-stinguo], 3. v. a., extinguish.—Less exactly, destroy, annihilate.

restituō, -stitui, -stitūs, -stituere, [re-statuo], 3. v. a., set up again, replace, restore, make anew, re-establish, revive, recall (one from exile).

restitūtōr, -tōris, [restitu- (as stem of restituuo) + tor], m., a restorer.

restitō, -stīti (in common with resistō), no p.p., -stāre, [re-stō], i.v.n., remain, be left.

retardō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-tardo], 1. v. a. and n., retard, check, delay, keep back: non sopita sed retardata consuetudo (not put to sleep but dosing, or not lost but relaxed, abandoning the figure of dullness, cf. tardus).

reticientia, -ae, [reticent + ia], v., silence.

reticeō, -ui, no p.p., -ere, [re-taceo], 2. v. n. and a., keep silence, be silent, say nothing.

retineō, -tinui, -tensus, -tinēre, [re-teneo], 2. v. a., hold back, restrain (quin, from doing something), detain, retain, preserve, keep, maintain (by not losing): jura (observe, maintain); id memoria (keep, bear in mind).

retorqueō, -torsi, -tortus, -torquēre, [re-torqueo], 2. v. a., twist back, hurl back, roll back, turn back.

retractātīō, -ōnis, [retractā + tio], f., a drawing back: sine ulla retractatione (without any shrinking or hesitation).

retrahō, -trāxi, -tractus, -trahere, [re-traho], 3. v. a., drag back, bring back (a person), draw away.

retundō, -tudi, -tūsus, -tundere, [re-tundo], 3. v. a., beat back, blunt, turn the edge of.

reus, -i, [rē (as stem of res) + ius], m., (with a case in court), a party (to a case).—Esp., a defendant, an accused person, the accused.—Often to be rendered by a phrase, under accusation: reum facere (bring to trial).

revellō, -vellī, -vulsus, -vellere, [re-vello], 3. v. a., tear away, pull away, pull off.

revertō, -vertī, -versus, -vertere, [re-verteo], 3. v. n., act. in perf. tenses, return (turn about and go back, cf. redeo, get back, come back).—Pass. as deponent in pres. tenses, return, go back, revert.

revincō, -vici, -victus, -vincere, [re-vinco], 3. v. a. and n., subdue.—Fig., refute, confute, put in the wrong.

reviviscō (escō), -vixī, no p.p., -viviscere, [re-vivisco], 3. v. n., come to life again, revive.

revocō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [re-voco], 1. v. a., call back (either from or to something), call away, call off, recall, draw back, withdraw, try to withdraw, restore (call back to).

rēx, rēgis, [rēx as stem], m., a king (esp. in a bad sense, as a tyrant).

rhēda (raeda, rēda), -ae, [perh.
Celtic or Oscan form akin to *rota*, F., a wagon (with four wheels).

rhē dú̱tus (rēd-, raēd-), -i, [rhēda + arius], M., driver of rhēda.

Rhegini (Rēg-), -ūnum, [Rhegium+īnus], M., plu., people of Rhegium.

Rhegium (Rēg-), -ī, [Gr. *Phō̄̄yō̄̄r*], N., a city of Bruttium (Reggio).

Rhēnus, -ī, [?] M., the Rhine.

Rhodius, -ā, -ānum, [Rhodō+īnus], adj., of Rhodes. — Plur., the Rhodi-ans, the people of Rhodes.

Rhodō̄s, -ī, [Gr. *Rhō̄dō̄s*], F., Rhodes, an island off the coast of Asia Minor, famous for its commerce and navigation.

ridiculus, -ā, -ānum, [†ridē- (wh. rideo) + culus, cf. molliculus], adj., laughable, ridiculous, absurd.

ripa, -ae, [?], F., a bank.

rivus, -ī, [akin to Gr. ἱεῖω], M., a brook, a stream (not so large as flumen).

rōbūr, -ōris, [?], N., oak, tough wood. — Fig., strength (as resisting, cf. vīs), vigor, endurance, vitality. — Esp., the flower, the strength.

rōbus-tus, -ā, -ānum, [robos- (orig. stem of rōbūr) + tās], adj., endowed with strength, vigorous, strong.

rogātō̄s, -ōnis, [rogā + tō], F., an asking, a request. — Esp., (an asking of the people in assembly), a bill, a law (as proposed but not yet enacted).

rogātus, -ātus [rogā+tās], M., a request.

rogō̄, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [?], I. v. a. and n., ask, request, ask for. — Esp., ask of the people, propose (a law, etc.), pass (a bill, as the result of the asking).

Rōma, -ae, [?, perh. akin to Gr. ἱεῖω, the river city], F., Rome.

Rōmānus, -ā, -ānum, [Roma+nās], adj., Roman. — As subst., a Roman: ludi Romani (also magni, a great festival of the Romans, beginning Sept. 4, and lasting some fifteen days).

Rōmillus (also Rōmulēus), -ā, -ānum, [Rōmulō+iānus], adj., of Rōmul-īlus, Rōmilian. — Esp., Rōmilla, F., as the name of one of the tribes of Rome, Rōmilian (sc. tribe).

Rōmulus, -ī, [prob. manufactured from Roma], M., the eponymous hero, the founder of Rome. — Also of a statue of him as an infant.

Rosclus, -ī, [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1. Sex. Roscius of Americia, killed in the Sullan proscription; 2. Another of the same name, the person defended against the charge of this murder in one of Cicero’s orations; 3. Q. Roscius Gal-lus, a famous actor and friend of Cicero, also defended by him in an extant oration; 4. T. Roscius Capito, a kinsman of Sex. Roscius; 5. T. Roscius Magnus, another kinsman of the same.

rostrum, -ī, [√rod- (in rodo) + trum], N., a beak. — Esp. of a ship, the beak, the ram (used as in modern naval fighting). — Esp., rostrā, plur. the rostra or rostrum, a stage in the Forum from which the people were addressed, ornamented with the beaks of ships.

Rudiae, -ārum, [?], F. plur., a town of Calabria, where the poet Ennius was born.

Rudinus, -ā, -ānum, [Rudia+iānus], adj., of Rudiae.

rudis, -ē, [?], adj., rude, rough. — Fig., uneducated, unpolished, igno-rant.

Rūfō̄s, -ōnis, [†Rūfō̄s + o], M., a slave’s name.
Vocabulary.

Rufus, -i, [prob. dialectic form of rubus, red], M., a Roman surname.

ruina, -ae, [prob. ṭruō (رفض, in ruo) + na (F. of -na), cf. rues, rudus], E., a falling, an undermining. — Fig., a downfall, a crash, a ruin.

rumor, -ōris, [rum (cf. rumito, as if root) + or], M., a rumor, a story (confused report), report, reputation (talk about one).

rumpō, rupi, ruptus, rumpere, [ruptus (in rupe?)], 3. v. a., break (as a door, cf. frango, as a stick), burst.

ruō, rui, rutus (ruiturus), ruere, [ruptus (cf. ruina)], 3. v. a. and n., cause to fall, fall, go to ruin, be ruined, go to destruction. — Also (cf. fall upon), rush headlong, rush.

Rūrusus [for reversus, petrified as adv., cf. versus], adv., back again, back, again, on the other hand.

rūs, rūris, [?], N., the country: rurī (in the country).

rūticor, -ātus, -āri, [rusticō-], i. v. dep., go to the country.

rūsticus, -a, -um, [rus + ticus], adj., rural, rustic, country. — Masc. as subst., a countryman, a rustic.

tum], N., a deposit (to secure an oath, orig. in a bargain), an oath. — Hence, a suit at law (of a peculiar form in use at Rome).

sacrarium, -i, [N. of sacrarīus (sacrō + arius)], N., a shrine.

sacrificium, -i, [sacrificō- (sacrō + faciō, cf. beneficus) + ium], N., a sacrifice.

sacrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [sacrō-], i. v. a., consecrate: leges sacrae (inviolable).

sacrōsanctus, -a, -um, (sometimes separate), [sacrō sanctus], adj., hallowed by religious rites, sacred, inviolable.

saeculum (sēculum, saeclum), -i, [prob. secō- (or other stem akin to secus, sex) + ium (cf. Lucr. 4, 1223, no doubt /sa in sero)], N., a generation (orig. a family of offspring), an age. — Esp. of future ages.

saepe [N. of *saeplis (perh. same as saepes)], adv., often: minime saepes (most rarely). — saeplus, compar., many times, repeatedly, again and again, so many times: semel et saepius (once and again); iterum et saepius (many many times).

saepō (sēp-), -si (-ii), -tus, -īre, [saepi- (cf. saepes, saepe)], 4. v. a., hedge in, enclose, surround, protect.

saepium (sēp-), -i, [N. p.p. of saepio], N., an enclosure, a railing (esp. of the voting places at Rome).

sagātus, -a, -um, [sagō + atus], adj., clad in the sagum, in the garb of war, in arms.

sagāx, -ācis, [sag (root of sagio) + ax], adj., keen-scented, acute.

saginō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [saginā-], i. v. a., fatten, feed. — Pass., gorge one’s self, fatten (one’s self).
sagum, -i, [prob. borrowed], n., a military cloak (of coarse wool); ad saga ire (put on the garb of war, as was done at Rome in times of public danger); sumere saga (same meaning).

Salamini, -orum, [Salamini + itus], m. plur., the people of Salamis (the island off Attica, famous for the battle with the Persians, B.C. 480).

saltem, [?], adv., at least, at any rate.

saltō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [as if saltō after analogy of raptō, etc.], i. v. n., dance, leap.

saltus, -tūs, [?], perf. √sal (in salio + tus), m., a wooded height, a glade, a pass (in the mountains), a pasture.

salēs, -ūtis, [salvō (?) + tis (cf. virtus, Carmentis)], f., health, well-being, welfare, safety, preservation, relief, deliverance, life (as saved or lost), escape (safety in danger), acquittal (on a trial, the regular word), restoration (to citizenship): ratio salutis (means of safety, chances of acquittal).—As a divinity, Health (implying also deliverance), who had a temple at Rome.

salūtāris, -e, [salutāris], adj., healthful, wholesome, beneficial, salutary, saving: civis (valuable, as aiding the welfare of the state); salutaribus rebus tuis (prospereous, not only for himself, but for the state).

salūtō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [salut-], i. v. a., salutē (wishing salus to one, cf. salve).—Esp., visit, call upon, a regular morning custom among the Romans.

salvus, -a, -um, [√sār (sal) + rus, cf. sānos], adj., safe, whole, sound, saved, unharmed, uninjured. — In many phrases: nisi te salvo, etc. (unless all is well with you); salus esse (survive, avoid ruin, flourish); salva urbe (so long as the city stands, in the city still standing); salva republica (without detriment to); salvo praestare (guarantee the safety of).

Samos (-us), -i, [Gr. zēmos], f., a famous city on an island of the same name off the coast of Ionia.

sanctō, sanxi, sanctus (-itus), sanctire, [√sac (in saecer)], 4. v. a., bind (in some religious manner), make sacred, solemnly establish (by law), ordain.—sanctus, -a, -um, p.p. as adj., holy, sacred, solemn, inviolable, pure, venerable, inviolate, revered, conscientious.

sanctē [old abl. of sanctus], adv., piously, conscientiously.

sanctitās, -ātis, [sanctō + tas], f., a solemnity, sanctity, inviolability. Also, piety, purity, conscientiousness.

sanctus, see sancto.

sānē [old abl. of sanus], adv., soundly, discreetly. — Usually, as weakened particle, no doubt, without question, certainly. — Oftener giving a light tone to the idea, by all means, at any rate, I'm sure, enough, if you like: sane ne haec quidem mihi res placat (very much), sane benevo loco animo (I'm sure); Siculi sāne liberi (pretty independent); dicatur sane (if he likes); sāne varius (money enough); pereant sāne (for all me); fines exigui sāne (none too wide); quaesierit sāne (if you like); augeamus sāne(by all means).

sanguis (-en), -inis, [?], m., blood (as the vital fluid, generally in the body, cf. cruris), the life-blood (also as just shed). — So also, blood shed, blood, murder.

sānitus, -ātis, [sanō + tas], f.,
soundness, sound mind, ordinary discretion.

sāndō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [sanō-],
1. v. a., make sound, make good, repair, cure, heal.

sānus, -a, -um, [ʌs/ˈʌ/ (akin to salvus) + nus], adj., sound (in body or mind), sane, discreet: bene sanus (really wise).

sapiēns, -entis, [p. of sapio], as adj., wise, discreet, of discretion.—
Esp. as subst., a philosopher.

sapienter [sapiēnt + ter], adv., wisely, with wisdom.

sapientia, -ae, [sapiēnt+ia], F., wisdom.

sapiō, -ii (-ivi), no p.p., -ere,
[?, ʌs/ˈʌ/ (akin to Gr. σωφός)],
3. v. a. and n., taste (actively or passively).— Hence, be wise, have intelligence.

Σαπφό, -ūs, [Gr. Σαφό], F., the famous poetess of Mytilene in Lesbos. — Of a famous statue of her at Syracuse, stolen by Verres.

Σάρδινια, -ae, [?, F., the island still called by that name in the Tuscan Sea.

satelles, -itīs, [?], M. or F., an attendant, a tool, a minister, a minion.

satietās, -tātis, [tatiō- (cf. satiō) + tās (cf. pietas)], F., satiety, appetite (as satisfied).

satiō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [tatiō- (akin to satiō), cf. satietas], 1.v.a., satiate, satisfy, saty, glut, feast.

satis [?], adv., enough, sufficiently, adequately. — Often with partitive, equivalent to a noun or adj., enough, sufficient: satis latē (pretty widely);
satis habere (consider sufficient, be satisfied); satis facere, see below.

satisfaciō, -fēcī, -factūrūs, -facer, [satis facio], irr. v. n., do enough for, satisfy.

satius [prob. compar. of satis], adj. and adv., better, preferable.

Sārturālia, -ium and -iōrum, [Saturnō + alis], N. plur., the Saturnalia, the great feast of Saturn in December, beginning the 17th, during which the freedom of the golden age was imitated by all classes.

Sārtuninus, -i, [prob. Saturnīō + inus], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., L. Appuleius Saturninus, killed as a demagogue by Marius, B.C. 100.

Satyrus, -i, [Gr. Σάτυρος], M., a satyr, a half-human deity of the forests, personating the vital force of nature, a frequent subject for works of art.

saactus, -a, -um, [?], adj., wounded.

Saxa, -ae, [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., L. Decidius Saxa, a friend of Antony.

saxum, -i, [?], N., a rock.

scæna (scē-), -ae, [Gr. σκήνη], F., (a bower), a stage (from the arched proscenium and background).

scænicus (scē-), -a, -um, [scæna + cus], adj., of the stage, scenic.

Scaevola, -ae, [scaevō + la, sc. manus], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., P. Mucius Scaevola, cons. B.C. 133.

scālæ, -ārum, [ʌs/ˈʌ/ (in scando) + la], F. plur., a flight of stairs, stairs, steps.

Scantia, -ae, [?], F., a Roman woman of the gens of that name, in some way wronged by Clodius.

Scaurus, -i, [scaurus, “club-foot”], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., M. Aemilius Scaurus, cons. 116, long famous as princeps senatus, cons. a second time, and censor. He was father-in-law of M. Glabrio.
sceleariē [old abl. of sceleari-
tus], adv., criminally, wickedly, im-
piously.
sceleariūs, -a, -um, [as if (perh.
really) p.p. of scelero (stain with
crime?)], adj., villainous, accursed.
— As subst., a scoundrel, a vil-
lain.

scelestus, -a, -um, [scelus+tus],
adj., (of acts), criminal, impious,
wicked (cf. scelearitus, of persons).
sceleus, -eris, [?, cf. Gr. σκέλος,
perh. orig. "crookedness," cf. pravus
and wrong], N., crime, villany, wick-
edness, a heinous crime: tantum
scelus (such monstrous wickedness).
scēna, see scaenēa.

scēnicus, see scenaicus.

Schola, -ae, [schola], M., a Ro-
man name, see Caesinlus.

scientia, -ae, [scientia+ia], F.,
knowledge, acquaintance with (thing
in the genitive, or clause).
sceilect [prob. sci (imperative)
λιει], adv., you may know, of course,
that is to say, in fact. — Often ironi-
cal, forsooth.

sciō, sciēvi, scītus, scīre, [?], 4.v.a.,
(separate?), distinguish, know (a
fact, cf. nosco), be aware: certo
sciō (I am very sure); scitote (you
must know, be assured, you may be
sure). — sciēns, -entis, p. as adj.,
having knowledge, well-informed, ex-
perienced, skilful: prudens et sci-
ens (with full knowledge, and with
one's eyes open); nec imperante
nec sciente nec praesente domino
(without the order or knowledge or
presence of, etc.).

Sciplō, -ōnis, [sciplo, staff], M.,
a Roman family name. — Esp.: 1.
See Africanus; 2. See Nasica;
3. P. (Cornelius) Scipio (Nasica),
an influential, but not famous, mem-
ber of the family, active on the side
of Sex. Roscius.

sciscitor, -ātus, -āri, [as if sci-
cito, p.p. of scissco], I. v. dep.,
learn, ask, examine, make enquiries.

scortum, -i, [?], N., a hide. —
Also, a harlot, a debauchee.

scriba, -ae, [scriba + a], M., a
clerk.

scribō, scripsi, scriptus, scribere,
[?], 3.v.a. and n., write, give an ac-
count (in writing), inscribe, set down,
draw up (of a law), write about, com-
pose, record, appoint (in a written
instrument), make (in writing).

scripētor, -ōris, [scriba + tor],
M., a writer, an author.

scriptūra, -ae, [scriba + tura,
but cf. pictura], F., a writing. —
Also (from the registering of the
number of cattle pastured on the
public lands), the public pastures, the
pasture tax.

scrūto, -ātus, -āri, [scruta, rub-
bish], I. v. dep., rummage, search,
pry into.

scūtum, -i, [?], N., a shield, of
the Roman legion, made of wood,
convex, oblong (2½ by 4 ft.), cov-
ered with leather.

Scyllaeus, -a, -um, [Gr. Σκύλ-
λαῖος], adj., of Scylla (the famous
rock in the Strait of Messina on the
Italian side, corresponding to Char-
ybdis on the side of Sicily, danger-
ous to mariners), Scyllian.

sē- (sed-) [same word as sed(?)],
insep. prep., apart, aside, away, etc.

sēcēdō, -cessi, -cessum (impers.),
-cedere, [se-cedo], 3. v. n., with-
draw, retire, go away.

sēcernō, -cēvi, -cēdus, -cernere,
[se-cerno], 3. v. a., separate. — Less
exactly, distinguish. — Also, set aside,
reject.
Vocabulary.

sēcēssiō, -ōnis, [se-cessio, cf. secedo], F., a withdrawal, a secession (a withdrawal for political reasons).
sēclus, see secus.
secō, secui, sectus, secāre, [prob. causative of √sec], I. v. a., cut, reap. — There is possibly another meaning, follow.
sector, -ōris, [√sec (follow or cut?), possibly two words] + tor, M., a cutter. — Also, a purchaser of confiscated estates (of or booty taken in war): de manibus sectorum (of the confiscation, harpies); sectores ac sicarii (sharpened and cut-throats).
sector, -ātus, -āri, [prob. secta- (√sequ + ta, cf. moneta)], I. v. dep., pursue, chase after, be in one's train.
secundum, see secundus.
secundus, -a, -um, [part. in -dus, of sequor], adj., following. — Hence, second. — Also (as not opposing), favorable, successful: res secundae (prosperity). — Neut. acc. as prep., along, in the direction of, in accordance with, after.
secūrīs, -is, [√sec + unc. term., F., an axe. — Esp., the axe of the lictor (as a symbol of the power of life and death): duodecim secures (i.e., two pretors).
secus [√sequ (in sequor) + unc. term.], adv., (inferior), otherwise, less. — Compare, sēclus (sētius), less: nihilo secius (none the less, nevertheless).
sed [abl. of unc. stem, cf. re], conj., (apart) (cf. sedōtio and securus), but (stronger than autem or at).
sedeō, sēdi, sessum (sup.), sedeō, [sedēō (√sed + us, cf. domiseda and sedo)], 2. v. n., sit, sit still, remain seated, sit (here, there, etc.), sit by: ad portas imperator (be in arms, be).
sēdēs, -is, [√sed + es (m. and f. term. corresponding to N. -us)], F., a seat. — Hence, an abode (both in sing. and plur.), an abiding-place, a place of abode, a home, a seat (fig.).
sēditiō, -ōnis, [sed-titio (√t + tio)], F., a secession, a mutiny, an uprising, a civil disturbance, an insurrection, a riot.
sēditiōsūs [old abl. of seditiōsus], adv., reasonably, with seditious purpose, to excite a riot.
sēditiōsus, -a, -um, [sedition + osus (poss. as if têseditio + osus, cf. initium)], adj., seditious, factious.
sēdō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [causative of √sed, or perhaps denominative of sedō, cf. domiseda], I. v. a., settle, quiet, allay, appease, repress, check, stop.
sēdulītās, -tātis, [-tātis, [sedulō + tas], F., assiduity, diligent attention, zeal, earnest endeavor, painstaking.
seges, -etis, [unc. stem (cf. seco?) + tis], F., a crop of grain (growing), a field (of grain): seges ac materiam glandes (the fertile source and raw material).
sēgnis, -e, [?], adj., slow, inactive. — Sēgnor (less active).
sēgniter [sēgni + ter], adv., slowly, sluggishly: nihilo sequi (no less energetically).
segregō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [segreg- (se-grex, apart from the herd)], I. v. a., separate, exclude.
sejungō, -juni, -junctus, -junge- [se-jungo], 3. v. a., disjoint, separate.
sella, -ae, [√sed + la, cf. Gr. έσσόμαι], F., a seat, a bench, a stool, a work-bench (probably only a stool).
curulis (the curule chair, a camp-stool with ivory legs, used by magistrates).

semel [prob. N. of adj., akin to similia], adv., once, once only: semel et saepius (more than once, again and again); quot semel (when once, as soon as).

sēmen, -inis, [√SE (in sēro) + men], N., seed. — Also, figuratively.

sēminārium, -i, [semin+arius], N. (of adj.), a nursery. — Also figuratively.

sēmiūstulātus (semūs-), -a, -um, [p.p. of semiustulo], as adj., half-burned.

semper [*semō (?) (in semel) -per (cf. parumper)], adv., through all time, all the time, always, every time.

semipiternus, -a, -um, [semper (weakened, for a stem) + ternus, cf. hesternus], adj., eternal, forever.

Semprōnīus, -a, -um, [?], adj., of the gens Sempronia (itself the fem. of the adj.). — Esp. of C. Semprōnīus Gracchus (see Gracchus): lex Sempronia (Sempronian law, of Gracchus, securing the rights of Roman citizens).

senātor, -tōris, [*senā- (as if verb-stem akin to senex, perh. really so, cf. senatus) + tor], M., (an elder). — Hence, a senator (esp. of Rome), a member of the Senate.

senātōrius, -a, -i, [senator + ius], adj., of the senators, of the Senate, of a senator, senatorial.

senātus, -ūs, [*senā- (as if, perh. really, verb-stem akin to senex)], M., a senate (council of old men). — Esp., the Senate (of Rome, the great body of nobles acting as an administrative council). (The word expresses the body as an order in the state, or as a council, and also a meeting of the body.)

senātūs consultum, see the separate parts of the phrase.

senectūs, -tūs, [senec (as stem of senex) + tus, cf. virtus], F., age (advanced), old age, riper years (not necessarily age in Eng. sense).

senex [seni (stem of oblique cases) + cus (reduced)], senis (?], cf. seneschal], adj. (only M.), old. — Esp. as subst., an old man (above forty-five), the elder (of two of the same name), senior.

senilis, -e, [seni- (see senex) + lis (or -ilia)], adj., of an old man: corpus (aged).

senium, -i, [seni- (see senex) + ium], N., age (as a decline), senility. — Less exactly, weakness, sadness, torpor.

sēnsim [as if acc. of *sensis, verbal of sentio, cf. partim], adv., perceptibly. — Hence (cf. subito and repente, its opposites), gradually, by degrees.

sēnsus, -ūs, [sent- (as root of sentio) + tus], M., feeling (as belonging to humanity, etc.), sensation, a feeling, feelings (in both sing. and plur.), the senses (in both sing. and plur.), consciousness, the power of sense, a sentiment (a way of feeling).

— Hence, a sense, a meaning.

sententia, -ae, [*sentent- (p. of simpler pres. of sentio) + ia], F., (feeling, thinking). — Hence, a way of thinking, an opinion, a view, a determination, a sentiment, a feeling, a purpose, a design. — Esp., officially, a judgment, an opinion, a sentence, a vote, a decision, an expression of opinion, a ballot (a written expression of opinion). — Esp.: verba atque sententiae (words and
ideas or expressions); divisa est sententia (the vote was divided); in eandem sententiam (to the same purpose); de sententia amicorum (by the advice, etc.); in eadem sententia (of the same mind). — sententiae, plur., a verdict, votes of a jury.

sentina, -ae, [?] F., bilge water.
— Fig., the dregs, a cesspool.

sentio, sensi, sensus, sentire, [?], 4. v. a., perceive (by the senses), feel, know, see, think (of an opinion made up), learn about, learn, find (by experience). — Hence, hold an opinion, take sides, side, hold a view (of some kind): cf. sententia. — Also absolutely, possess sensation, feel.

separo, -avi, -atus, -are, [se-(sed)-paro], I. v. a., (get apart?), separate. — Esp. p.p., separatus, -a, -um, as adj., separate.

seppello, -ivi (-ii), sepultus, -ire, [?], 4. v. a., bury. — Less exactly and fig., put to rest, destroy, end, ruin, bury in ruins.

sepe, see aeques.

sepi, see aepio.

Sepulsa, -ae, [?], F., a place in Capua where ointments (i.e., perfumes) were sold.

septem [?; cf. seven], indecl. num. adj., seven.

Septimius, -i, [septimō + ius]. M., a Roman gentile name, cf. Octavius. — Esp., P. Septimius, an obscure senator, condemned for extortion.

septimus, -a, -um, [septem + mus, cf. primus], adj., the seventh.

septum, see aseptum.

sepulcrum (sepulchrum), -i, [sepul (as if root of seppello, or a kindred stem) + crum (cf. latacrum)], n., a tomb, a grave, a burial place.

sepulta, -ae, [sepultus (sepol, in seppello, prob. compound, + tus) + ras (F. of -rus)], F., burial, burying, burial rites, funeral rites (even in cremation).

sequester, -tris, [akin to seequor, prob. -sequit- (cf. comes, eques) + tris (cf. equester)], M., (a depository in a suit at law of the property in dispute). — Less exactly, a depository (of money for bribery).

sequor, secutus, sequi, [√sequi], 3. v. dep., follow, accompany. — Fig., follow the dictates of, obey, be guided by, follow, adopt (an opinion), side with, aim at.

Sergius, -i, [perh. Sabine], M., a Roman gentile name, see Catilina.

— Also, T. Sergius Gallus (perh. Sextius or Septius), an unknown person who had an estate at Bovillae.

sermō, -onis, [√ser (in sero, twine) + mo (prob. -mō-o)], M., (series?). — Hence, conversation (continuous series of speech), talk, intercourse, conversation with, common talk, speech. — Also, language.

sērō [abl. of serus], adv., too late.

— Comp., sērius, too late.

serpē, serpsi, no p.p., serpere, [√serp, cf. ēterpo], 3. v. n., creep. — Fig., wind its way, spread.

Sertorilānus, -a, -um, [Sertorius + anus]; adj., of Sertorius, esp. the one mentioned below.

Sertorius, -i, [soror(? ) + ius], M., (garland-maker?), a Roman gentile name. — Esp., Q. Sertorius, a partisan of Marius, who held a command in Spain against the party of Sulla from B.C. 80 to B.C. 72.

sērum, -i, [p.p. of sero, twine], N., a garland, a wreath.

sērus, -a, -um, [perh. skin to sero], adj., late, long delayed.
servillia, -e, [servi (as if stem of servus or akin, cf. servio) + lis], adj., of slaves, of a slave, servile: in servilem modum (like slave); belloc (the servile war, the revolt of the slaves under Spartacus in B.C. 73).


servtō, -ii (-ivi), -itūrus, -ire, [servi- (as if stem of servus or akin, cf. servilis)], 4. v. n., be a slave (to someone or something), be in subjection. — Less exactly, devote one's self to, cater to, be influenced by, consult for, be subservient to, do a service to.

servitium, -i, [servō + tium (cf. amicitia)], N., (slavery). — Hence (cf. Juventus), a body of slaves, slaves (esp. in plural).

servtūs, -tūtis, [as if tσervitu (servō + tus) + tis, cf. Juventus, sementis, perh. immediately servō + tus, -tutis], F., slavery, servitude.

Servius, -i, [servō + ius], M., a Roman prænomen.

servō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [servō-], I. v. a., watch, guard, keep, preserve, maintain. — Esp. in language of augury, watch (for omens): de caelo (see an omen, a process used to stop proceedings by one colleague against another).

servolus (-ulus), -i, [servō + lus], M., a little slave, a slave (with a suggestion of disparagement).

servus, -i, [unc. root (vser, bind?) + vus], M., a slave.

sēnē, see sul.

sestertius, -i, [semis - tertius (two whole ones and) the third a half?], M. of adj. (with nummus), two and a half asses, a sesterce (a sum of money, about five cents).

Sextius (Sext-), -i, M., a Roman gentle name. — Esp., P. Sextius, a Roman defended by Cicero in an oration still extant.

sētius, see secus.

seu, see sēve.

severē [old abl. of severus], adv., with strictness, with severity, harshly.

severītās, -ītis, [severō + tis], F., strictness, harshness, severity.

severus, -a, -um, [?], adj., stern, strict, severe, harsh.

Sex., abbreviation for Sextus.

sexāgintā [sex + unc. term., cf. Gr. ἕξακοινα], indecl. num. adj., sixty.

sextilis, -e, [sextō + iis], adj., (of the sixth). — Hence, of August.

Sextius, see Sextius.

sextus, -a, -um, [sex + tus], adj., sixth.

Sextus, -i, M., preceding as proper name (orig. the sixth-born).

si [locative, prob. akin to sē], conj., (in this way, in this case, so, cf. sic), if, in case, on condition that, supposing. — Esp., to see if, whether. — See also si quals.

Sibyllinus, -a, -um, [Sibylla + inus], adj., of the Sibyl, Sibyline : fata (the Sibyline books, a collection of prophecies held in great veneration at Rome).

sic [si-ce, cf. hēc], adv., so, in this manner, in such a manner, in this way, thus: sic... ut (so... that, so well... that); sic accipimus (this). — sicuti, sicut, as conj., just as, just as if, as.

sica, -ae, [prob. akin to seco], F., a dagger.
Vocabulary.

sicarius, -i, [sic-a+arius], m., an assassin, a cut-throat, a hired ruffian (one who commits murder for money).

Sicilia, -ae, [Gr. Σικέλια], f., Sicily.

Sicilianis, -e, [Sicilia + ensis], adj., of Sicily, Sicilian. — As subst., a Sicilian.

Siculus, -a, -um, [Gr. Σικελός], adj., Sicilian, of Sicily. — Plur. as subst., the Sicilians.

sicut (sicuti), see sic.

Sigēum, -i, [Gr. Σηγεύον], n., a promontory near Troy, where was the supposed tomb of Achilles.

signifer, -feri, [signo-fer (\+fer + us)], m., a standard-bearer.

significātiō, -ōnis, [significā + tio], f., a making of signs, a signal, a sign, an intimation, a warning, an indication, signal.

significō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [†significō (signō-ficus)], i. v. n. and a., make signs, indicate, make known, spread news, give an intimation, give information, intimate, hint at, give an indication, show signs of.

signum, -i, [unc. root + num (N. of -nus)], N., (orig. a cut tally-mark, a device), a sign, a mark, a signal. — Esp., a standard (for military purposes, carried by each body of men, consisting of some device in metal on a pole). — So often, signa militaria (to distinguish this meaning). — In phrases: conclāsis signis (in a regular battle); signis inferendis (in battle array, with an armed force); see military expressions in Vocab. to Cæsar. — Also, a statue, a seal, a constellation.

Siliōn (-īō), -ōnis, [?], m., a famous Greek sculptor of the time of Alexander the Great.


silentium, -i, [silent + ium], n., silence, quiet. — silentiō, abl., in silence, silently.

silēō, -ui, no p.p., -ēre, [?], 2. v. n. and a., be silent, say nothing, be silent about, pass over in silence.

silva, -ae, [?], f., a forest, woods, forests. — Plur. in same sense.

Silvānus, -i, [silva + nus], m., (of the woods). — A Roman family name. — Esp., M. Plautius Silvanus, tribune, B.C. 89, author of the Plautian Papirian law, see Plotius.

silvester (-tris), -tris, -trec, [silva- (as if silvens, cf. palustris) + tris], adj., woody, wooded.

similis, -e, [†simō (cf. simplex, semper, simili) + lis], adj., like, similar, almost equal.

similiter [simili + ter], adv., in like manner, likewise, in like degree, in the same way.

similitudō, -inis, [simili+tudo], f., likeness, resemblance (to, genitive).

simplex, -ics, [sim- (in simillis, etc.), -plex (\+PLIC, as stem)], adj., simple, without complication.

simpliciter [simplici- (as stem of simplex) + ter], adv., simply, with simplicity.

simul [N. of simillis, cf. facul], adv., at the same time, as soon as: simul atque (as soon as).

simulācrum, -i, [simulā+crum], N., an image, a statue, a representation, a likeness.

simulātiō, -ōnis, [simulā+tio], f., a pretense, a show.

simulō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [simili- (as if, perf. orig., †simulō)], i. v. a., pretend, make a show of (something).
Vocabulary.

simultanēs, -ētis, [simili- (cf. simul) + tas], F., (likeness?, equality?), rivalry. — Hence, a grudge, a quarrel, an enmity.

sin [si-ne], conj., (if not), but if.

sinčerus, -a, -um, [?], adj., pure, unmixed, unadulterated, uncontaminated.

sine [?], prep., without, free from.

singulāris, -e, [singulō + aris], adj., solitary, single. — Hence, unique, peculiar, special, extraordinary, unparalleled, unequalled, marvellous.

singuli, -ae, -a, [sim- (in similis) + unc. term.], adj., one at a time, single, each, one by one, several (severally), every, individually, separately.

sǐnō, sivi, situs, sinere, [√si (of unc. meaning)], 3. v. a., (lay down, cf. pono), leave. — Hence, permit, allow, suffer. — In orig. meaning, situs, lying: quantum est situm in nobis (so far as in me lies).

Sinōpē, -ēs, [Gr. Σινώπη], F., a city in Paphlagonia.

sīnus, -ūs, [?], M., a fold. — Hence, a bay, an inlet. — Esp., a fold (of the toga across the bosom), the bosom.

si quando, if ever, whenever. — Cf. si and quando.

si quidem, if at least, in so far as, since. — Cf. si and quidem.

si quis, see si and quis.

sis [si via], phrase, if you please, will you: cave sis (look out now).

slētō, stiti, status, sistere, [√sta, reduplicated], 3. v. a. and n., place, set, stand, stop. — status, -a, -um, p.p., set, appointed.

sitās, -is, [?], F., thirst.

situs, -tūs, [√si (in sino) + tus], M., (a laying, a leaving), situation, position.

sive. seu, [si-ve], conj., if either, or if: sive ... sive (either ... or, whether ... or).

Smyrnæus, -a, -um, [Gr. Σμυρναῖος], adj., of Smyrna (a city of Ionia in Asia Minor). — Plur., the people of Smyrna.

sobrius, -a, -um, [?], cf. ebrius], adj., sober.

socer, -erī, [?], M., a father-in-law.

socia, -ae, [F. of socius], F., a sharer, an associate.

sociétas, -tātis, [sociō + tas], F., a sharing, an alliance, an association, a partnership. — Esp., a joint-stock company (for great enterprises, as in modern times), a company: multarum rerum societās (many associations); in societatem venire, se offerre (to share, etc.).

socius, -i, [√sequī + ius], M., a companion, an ally, a sharer, an associate, a partner.

sodālis, -is, [?], M. and F., a companion, a comrade, a crony, a boon companion.

sōl, sōlis, [?], M., the sun. — See also oriens, occidens, and ortus.

sōlācium, see solatium.

sōlātium (sōlāc-), -i, [solatō + ium], N., a consolation, a solace.

sōlennis, see sollemnis.

soleā, solitus sum, solère, [?], 2. v. n., be wont, be accustomed, do commonly (with Eng. verb, as in context), be in the habit, etc., use (to, etc.): sic fieri solet (is commonly the case); sicut poētae solent (as is the habit of poets).

sōlitudō, -inis, [solō + tudo], F., loneliness. — Hence, a wilderness, a desert, solitude, seclusion, a lonely place.

sōlemnis (sōlen-, sōllen-), -e, [sollus- (every) annus], adj., annual, yearly, stated, established. —
Hence, (established by religious sanction), solemn, religious, sacred.

solicitātōs, -ōnis, [solicitās + tio], F., (actively), a tampering with.
— Also, (passively), anxiety.

solicitō, -āvit, -ātus, -āre, [solicitō], i. v. a. and n., stir up, rouse, instigate, make overtures to, tamper with, approach (with money, etc.), offer bribes to. — Also, disturb, make anxious, trouble.

solicitādo, -inīs, [as if, perh. really, t*solicitātā* (stem akin to solicitāsus) + do], F., anxiety, solicitude.

söllecitus, -ā-, -um, [t*sollē-citus, wholly roused], adj., agitated, anxious, uneasy, troubled.

sōlum, see solus.

solum, -i, [...], N., the soil, the foundation.

sōlus, -a, -um, [...], adj., alone, only, the only. — sōlum, N. as adv., alone, only.

solutōs, -ōnis, [solvi- (as stem of solvo) + tio, cf. solutus], F., a setting free. — Esp. (cf. solvo), a payment, payment.

solutūs, -a, -um, p.p. of solvo.

solvē, solvi, solitus, solvere, [prob. se-luo], 3. v. a., unbind, lose.
— Fig., set free, exempt, acquit, absolve. — Also, pay (release an obligation), perform (a due). — Esp., solutūs, -a, -um, p.p., set free, unrestrained, unembarrassed, remiss.

somnus, -i, [somp- (as if root of sopio, etc., with intrusive n, as in pingo) + nus], M., sleep, slumber.

sonō, -uí, -ātūrus, -āre, [partly sonō, partly root verb], i. v. n. and a., sound. — With cognate acc., sound with, have a sound (of a certain character), sound: pingue quiddam (sound somewhat coarse).

sonus, -i, [somp- + us], M., a sound.

sōpiō, -ivi (-ivī), -itus, -ire, [causative of sōp (cf. somnus), or denominate of kindred stem], 4. v. a., put to sleep: sopita consuetudo (put to sleep, asleep).

dordēs, -is, [-sord- (cf. swarm) + es], F., dirt, filth. — Fig., meanness, dirty tricks, mean dishonesty. — Also, wretchedness (of apparel in mourning), dust and ashes (?).

sordidātus, -a, -um, [sordidō + atus, cf. candidatus, perh. real p.p.], adj., filthy. — Esp. of clothes, (in mourning and otherwise), clad in mourning (cf. in sackcloth and ashes”).

soror, -ōris, [...], cf. sister], F., a sister: soror ex metre (a half-sister).

sors, sortis, [perh. √ser (in sero) + tis, but the orig. sense is unc.], F., a lot (for divination), a designation by lot, a choice by lot, a drawing (of a jury), an allotment.

sortior, -itus, -iri, [sorti-], 4. v. dep., cast lots, draw lots, draw a jury (by lot). — Hence, obtain by lot.

sortitōs, -ōnis, [sorti + tio], F., a drawing by lot, an allotment, a division by lot, a drawing (of a jury by lot).

sortitus, -tus, [sorti + tus], M., an allotment, an assignment (by lot).

Sp., abbreviation for Spurius

spargō, sparsi, sparsus, spargere, [sparc], 3. v. a., scatter, fling about. — Fig., spread, extend.

Spartacus, -i, [...], M., a famous gladiator, who roused a servile war in Italy, B.C. 73.

spatium, -i, [...], N., space, extent, a space, a distance. — Transf., time, space of time, lapse of time, a period.

speciēs, -īā, [spec- + ies (akin
Vocabulary.

to -la], F., (a sight, prob. both act. and pass.) — Passively, a sight, a show, an appearance, a spectacle, (a splendid action).

spectaculum, -i, [specta + culum], N., a sight, a show, a spectacle.

spectō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [spectō-], I. v. a. and n., look at, regard, gaze upon, have regard to, look towards, aim at, be aimed at, tend. — spectātus, p.p. as adj., tried, proved, esteemed, estimable.

specula, -ae, [specta-(√spect-), cf. conspicor] -la], F., a watch-tower, a lookout: in speculis (on the lookout).

speculātor, -tōris, [speculā + tor], M., a spy, a scout.

specular, -ātus, -āri, [speculō-], I. v. dep., spy, reconnoitre, watch: speculandi causa (as a spy).

spērō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [spes- (prob. orig. stem of spes) with r for s], I. v. a. and n., hope, hope for, expect, have hope for: bene sperare (have good hope).

spēs, -ei, [-?], F., hope, expectation, hopes.

spiritus, -tūs, [spiri- (as stem of spiro) + tūs], M., breath, the air we breathe. — Also, spirit, inspiration. — Hence in plur., pride, arrogance.

spirō, -āvi, -āurus, -āre, [-?], I.v.n. and a., breathe, blow: spirante republica (still breathing); spirans (alive).

splendidus, -a, -um, [prob. √splendō + dus, cf. splendo, splendico], adj., bright, shining, brilliant: causa splendidior fiet (gain in lustre). — Esp. as epithet of the middle class, distinguished (by wealth and character, cf. amplius), conspicuous, prominent.

splendor, -ōris, [splend (as if root of splendo) + or (for -os)], M., brilliancy, lustre. — Hence, prominence, brilliant position, brilliant character.

spoliatūs, -ōnis, [spoliā + tio], F., a despoiling, a robbery, spoliation, unlawful deprivation.

spolīō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [spoliō-], I. v. a. and n., despoil, strip. — Fig., rob, deprive, deplete, plunder. — Absolutely, despoil one's enemy, take the spoil.

spolium, -i, [unc., cf. Gr. σκόλος], N., (hide?). — Hence, spoil (of a slain enemy, also fig.).

spondeō, sponpoendi, spōnsus, spondīre, [prob. formed from borrowed Gr. σφωνή, leaguer], 2. v. a. and n., promise (solemnly), pledge one's self.

spongia, -ae, [Gr. σφογγία], F., a sponge (used, as now, for cleaning).

spontis (gen.), sponte (abl.), [prob. akin to spondeo], F., only with pers. pron. or (poetic) genitive, of one's own accord, voluntarily.

spurcō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [spuro-], I. v. a., defile.

Spurius, -i, [spurius, bastard], M., a Roman praenomen.

squālēō, -ui, no p.p., -ēre, [squale- (cf. squales, squalidus)], 2.v.n., be filthy. — Esp. of mourning (cf. sordidus), be in mourning, be in sorrow (in the garb of sorrow).

squālor, -ōris, [squa- (as root of squaleo) + or (for -os)], M., squator. — Esp. for mourning, mourning, wretched apparel.

stabiliō, -i (ii), -ītus, -āre, [stabil-], 4. v. a., make firm, establish, secure, firmly establish.

stabillus, -e, [√STA + billis, perh. through intermediate stem], adj., standing firmly, stable, enduring.
Fig., constant, consistent, unwavering.

stabilitās, -ātis, [stabilis + tās], adv., steadiness, firmness, firm foundations.

Statilius, -ī, [akin to stō], M., a Roman gentile name.—Esp., L. Statilius, one of the Catilinarian conspirators.

statim [acc. of āstatīs (sta + tīs)], adv., (as one stands, on the spot), at once, forthwith, immediately.

Stator, -ōris, [√sta + tor], M., the Slayer, a name of Jove as slayer of flight; also, the Stay, Supporter.

status, -ae, [status + a (or -va)], M., a statue (usually of men, cf. sīgnum, effigies of gods as well).

stātuō, -ui, -ūtus, -ure, [stātus-], 3. v. a., set up.—Hence, establish, resolve upon, determine, decide, consider, make up one’s mind, take measures, set up as, regard as: modum (set a limit); aliquid severe (take any severe measures); in aliquem (deal with one).

status, -tūs, [√sta + tus], M., (a standing or setting up), a position, a condition, a state.

status, -a, -um, see sīsto.

sternō, strāvi, strātus, sternere, [√ster, cf. strages], 3. v. a., scatter, strew.—Hence, lay low, prostrate: status (prostrate, lying low, grovelling).

stimulus, -i, [tēstigmō- (√stig + mus) + lus], M., a goad, a spur.

Fig., a stimulus, a spur, an incentive.

stipendīarius, -a, -um, [stipendiō + arius], adj., tributary, under tribute, subject to tribute (paying a fixed sum, cf. vectigalēs).

stipendium, -i, [stipē- and stem akin to pendo (perh. āpendus, cf. pendulus) + ium], N., a tribute.—Also, pay (for military service), service, a campaign (as served and paid for).

stipō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [tēstipō- (cf. obstipus), akin to stipēs], I. v. a., crowd.—Hence, surround with a crowd, surround.

stīrps, stirpis, [?], M. and F., a stock.—Fig., a race, a stock, the root (malorum).

stō, steti, statūris, stāre, [√sta-], I. v. n., (active meanings usually referred to sīsto, the reduplicated form), stand, stand up: stans (standing, not overthrown).

strepitūs, -tūs, [strepī- (as stem of strepo) + tus], M., a noise, a rattling, a murmur (of approval or otherwise), a din.

studeō, studui, no p.p., studēre, [tēstudō- (or āstudē-), cf. studium], 2. v. n., be eager for or to, be devoted to, pay attention to, attend to, desire, be bent on (doing something), aim at, be anxious (to, etc.).

studīsē [old abl. of studiosus], adv., eagerly, with care, with pains.

studiosus, -a, -um, [studiō + osus], adj., zealous, fond of, devoted.

studium, -i, [prob. āstudō + ium, cf. studeō], N., eagerness, zeal, interest, desire, devotion, fondness (for a thing), enthusiasm.—Hence, a pursuit (to which one is devoted), a profession, an occupation, a taste (for anything), a study.—Esp., a party, partisan zeal, party feeling, partisan favor: in eo studio partium (in favor of that party); consilia studia (measures and party spirit); studiis prosequiur (acclamations).

stultō [stultus] adv., foolishly.
Vocabulary.

stultitia, -ae, [stultō + tia], F., folly, stupidity.

stultus, -a, -um [stul (in stol· dus) + tus], adj., (stupified?), foolish, stupid, silly. — Often rendered by a noun, a fool, utter folly, etc.

stuprum, -i, [perh. akin to stupeo], N., rape, lewdness, debauchery.

suādeo, suāsi, suāsus, suādere, [causative of √svad, cf. suavis, but perh. partly denom., cf. suadus], 2. v. n. and a., (make agreeable to?), advise, persuade (without effect, cf. persuadeo), convince. — Esp. of laws, favor, support.

suavis, -e, √svad + us, cf. levis], adj., sweet, agreeable, pleasant.

sub (in comp. subs), [uncase, prob. abl. (cf. subs) akin to super], adv. (in comp.) and prep. a. With abl. (of rest in a place), under. — Also, just by. — b. With acc. (of motion towards a place), under, close to. — Of time, just at, just before. — c. In comp., under, up (from under), away (from beneath), secretly (underhand), in succession, a little, slightly.

subactus, -a, -um, p.p. of subigo.

sub-, see succ.

subē, -ii, -itus, -ire, [sub-eo], irr.v.a., go under, undergo, encounter.

subr, see suff.

subhorridus, -a, -um, [sub-horridus], adj., rather rough.

subiciō (subj.), -jēci, -jectus, -icere, [sub-jacio], 3. v. a., throw under, place below, place under, subject, expose to. — Esp. of fire, set, use to light. — Also, palm off upon, forge (of wills). — Also, throw up, hand up.

subligō, -ēgi, -actus, -igere, [sub-ago], 3. v. a., bring under, subject, subdue, crush.

subitō, see subitus.

subitus, -a, -um, [p.p. of subeo], adj., (coming up secretly from under), sudden, suddenly (as if adv. taken with the verb), quick, hasty. — subiō, abl. as adv., suddenly, of a sudden, all at once.

subjector, -ōris, [as if sub-jector, cf. sublecto], m., a forger.

subjiciō, see subicio.

sublātus, -a, -um, [sub-(t)latus]. p.p. of tollo.

sublevō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [sublevo], 1. v. a., lighten up, lighten, relieve, raise, raise up, assist, render assistance.

subolēs (sob-), -is, [sub-oles (√ol+es, cf. olesco)], F., offspring.

subp., see supp.

subsellium, -i, [sub-•sellium (sella + ium)], N., a bench, a seat (esp. in the senate house or court).

subsidium, -i, [sub-•sidium (•sed + ium)], N., (a sitting in reserve), a reserve, a reinforcement, help, relief, support, assistance, means, resources, a source of supplies (of any kind): patriae (stay).

subsidō, -sēdi, -sessurus, -sidere, [sub-sido], 3. v. n., sit down, remain behind, stop, stay.

subsorior, -itus, -iri, [sub-sorior], 4. v. dep., draw in place of some one, have a substitute (drawn by lot).

substructiō, -onis, [sub-structio, cf. struendo], F., a foundation, a substruction.

subsūm, -fui, -futūrus, -esse, [subs∑m], irr. v. n., be under, be underneath, be near, be close by (a certain distance off), be near at hand, approach.

subterfugīō, -fugi, no p.p., -fugere, [subter-fugio], 3. v. n. and a.,
escape (from under something that impends).

subtilis, -e, [akin to sub and tela], adj., fine, subtle.

subtiliter [subtili + ter], adv., finely, acutely: judicare (be a shrewd judge).

suburbânus, -a, -um, [sub-urbe + anus], adj., suburban. — Esp. n. as subst., a suburban estate, a villa.

suceēdēs, -ēsī, -ēsūrus, -ēde-re, [sub-cedo], 3. v. n., come up, advance, come in place of, succeed to, take the place of, come next. — Also, be successful, prosper.

succeēnseō, see succenseo.

succeurrō, -curri, -curris, -currire, [sub-curro], 3. v. n., rush to support, rush to one's rescue, relieve, succor.

sufferō, sustuli, sublātus (referred to tollō), sufferre, [sub-fero], irr. v. a., bear, suffer.

suffrāgātiō, -onis, [suffragā + tio], F., a support (for an office). — Less exactly, a recommendation, a supporter.

suffrāgātor, -ātor, [suffragā + tor], M., a supporter (for an office).

suffrāgium, -i, [sub-fragium, i.e. prob. suffragō + ium (cf. suffragor and suffringo)], N., (a pastoral bone, cf. suffrago; or a potsherd, cf. Gr. ἄριστος; either used as a ballot), a ballot, vote.

sui (prop. gen. N. of suus), sbībī, sē, [√sva], pron. reflexive, himself, etc. — Often to be translated by the personal, he, she, it, etc., also each other. — Esp.: inter se (from, with, by, etc., each other); per se (of himself, etc., without outside influence or excitement); ipsae per se (in and of himself).

Sulla, -ae, [?], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., Lucius Cornelius Sulla, the great partisan of the nobility, and opponent of Marius, called the Dictator Sulla.

Sulpicius, -i, [?], M., a Roman gentile name. — Esp.: 1. P. Sulpicius Galba, prob. ædile, B.C. 69, one of the jury against Verres; 2. C. Sulpicius Galba, prætor, B.C. 63; 3. P. Sulpicius Rufus, tribune, B.C. 88, a partisan of Marius.

sum, fui, futūrus, esse, [√as, cf. am, is], irr. v. n., be (exist). — Also, with weakened force, be (as a mere copula). — With many renderings according to the context: est de proscriptione (relates to); est in lege (is prescribed); est alicui (one has); quid alicui cum aliquo est? (what has one to do with? etc.); quid de alicui futurum est? (what will become of?); qui nunc sunt (now living); quae est civium (consists of); est alicujus (it is one's part, it is one's place, it belongs to one, and the like); meliore esse sensu (to have, etc.); esse veste mutata (to put on mourning); esse cum telo (to go armed); fuerat ille annus (had passed); esto (be it so, well); fore uti (that the result will be).

summā, -ae, [F. of summus as noun], F., (the top), the highest place, the sum, the total, the main part; belli (the general management, the chief control); ad unam summam referri (be set down to one account).

summus, see superus.

sūmō, sūmpsi, sūmptus, -sūmere, [sub-emo (take)], 3. v. a., take away, take, get, assume: supplícium (inflict, cf. capere); laborem (spend); arma (take up); mihi (take upon); exempla (draw); sus-
Vocabulary.

ecepto bello (when the war was begun); saga (put on); nullis armis sumptis (when there was no war).

sumptuōsē [old abl. of sumptuosus], adv., expensively, extravagantly: sumptuosus (with too much magnificence).

sumptuosus, -a, -um, [sumptu- osus], adj., expensive, costly.

sumptus, -tús, [sub-temptus, cf. sumo], m., (a taking out of the stock on hand), expense: sumptibus (extravagant expenditure, extravagance).

superbē [old abl. of superbus], adv., haughtily, arrogantly, with arrogance, with insolence.

superbus, -a, -um, [super-bus, cf. morbus], adj., arrogant, haughty, proud, insolent.

superctillum, -ī, [super-ctillum, (eyclid')], n., eyebrow, brow (as expressing emotions).

superior, see superus.

superō, -āvi, -ātus, āre, [superō-],
1. v. a. and n., overtop. — Hence, get the upper hand of, overcome, conquer, defeat, be superior to, prevail, overmatch, survive (vita), surpass.

supersum, -fui, -futūrus, -esse, [super-sum], irr. v. n., be over and above, remain, survive: satiatiati (remain in excess of).

superus, -a, -um, [†super- (stem akin to sub, perh. same) + rus (cf. Inferus)], adj., higher, being above.
— Compar., superior, higher, upper, preceding (of time), past, before, superior, earlier, former, elder: superiora illa (those former acts); superior esse (have the advantage).
— Superl., suprēmus [supra-(?) + imus(?)], highest, last: dies (last, of a funeral). — Also, summus [sup
+ mus], highest, the highest part of, the top of. — Fig., greatest, most important, very great, most perfect, perfect, supreme, most violent, preeminent, in the highest degree, most severe, of the utmost importance:

summa omnia (all the highest qualities); summa hieme (the depth of winter); tempus (most critical); vir (very superior); quattuor aut summum quinque (at the most); summa respublica (the highest interests of the state, the general welfare of the state).

suppeditō, -āvi, -ātus, āre, [?, cf. supplēto], 1. v. n. and a., suffice.
— Also, supply.

suppetō, -petivi, -petitūrus, -petere, [sub-peto], 3. v. n., (? but cf. sufficio and subvenio), be on hand, be supplied, be to be found: supplētīnobis (we have a store).

supplex, -icis, [sub-plex (PLIC as stem, cf. duplex)], m. and f., a supplicant.

supplicātiō, -onis, [supplīca + tio], f., a supplication. — Esp. a thanksgiving (prayer to the gods upon any signal success, decreed by the senate).

supplicium, -i, [supplīc- (stem of supplex) + ium], n., (a kneeling).
— Hence, a supplication. — Also, a punishment (usually of death).

supplīcō, -āvi, -ātus, āre, [supplīc-], 1. v. a. and n., supplicate, entreat, pray for mercy.

suppōnō, -posui, -positus, -pōnere, [sub-pono], 3. v. a., put under, fraudulently introduce, introduce under cover of something.

suprā [instr.(?) of superus], adv. and prep., above, before.

suprēmus, see superus.

surgō, surrēxi, surrectus, surgere,
Vocabulary.

[sub-rego], 3. v. a. and n., raise. —
Also, rise.

surrípiō (sub-r.), -ripui, -reptus, -ripere, [sub-ripiō], 3. v. a. (and n.), snatch privately, steal, take by treachery.

suscēnseō (suce-), -censui, -censor, -cēn-sūrus, -cēnsēre, [subs-(sub-)censeō], 2. v. n., be incensed, be slightly angry, be offended.

susceptō, -cēpi, -ceptus, -cipere, [subs-capio], 3. v. a., take up, take upon one's self (voluntarily, cf. recepto, as a duty), engage in, adopt, take in hand, undertake. — Also, undergo, suffer, experience (of feelings), bring upon one's self.

suspectō, -spēxi, spectus, spicere, [sub-specio], 3. v. a. and n., look up, look up at, look askance at. — Hence, suspect: suspectus (an object of suspicion).

suspicō (-spitēd), -ōnis, [sub-ōspecio, cf. suspicio, -ere], F., suspicion.

suspicōsē (suspit-), [old abl. of suspiciosus], adv., in a way to excite suspicion.

suspicōsus (suspit-), -a, -um, [prob. suspetio- (sub-specium, cf. expectium)] + osus], adj., suspicious.

suspicor, -ātus, -āri, [suspicio- (cf. auspex)], 1. v. dep., suspect, have a suspicion.

sustentō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [subs-tento (cf. sustineo)], 1. v. a. and n., maintain, sustain, hold out, endure, support: sustentando (by patience).

sustineō, -tinui, -tentus, -tīnere, [subs-tineo], 2. v. a. and n., hold up, withstand, endure, hold out, sustain, support, hear, stop.

susus, -a, -um, [√sva (in se) + ius], poss. pron. (referring back to subject), his, hers, its, theirs, etc. —
Sometimes emphatic, his own, etc. —
Often without subst., sui, m. plur., his (their) men, countrymen, friends, etc.; sua, n. plur., his (their) possessions, property, etc.: omnia sua (all he had).

symphōniacus, -a, -um, [Gr. συμφωνιακός], adj., musical: pueri (musicians).

Syrācusae, -ārum, [Gr. Συράκουσαι], F. plur., Syracuse, the famous city in Sicily.

Syrācūsānus, -a, -um, [Syracusa + anus], adj., of Syracuse, Syracuse. — Plur. m., the people of Syracuse, the Syracusans.

Syria, -ae, [Gr. Συρία], F., the country lying at the eastern end of the Mediterranean.

T.

T., abbrev. for Titus.

tabella, -ae, [tabula + la], F., (a little board), a tablet, a ballot. —
In plur., tablets (as two were used together), a document, a letter, a writing.

taberna, -ae, [?, cf. tabella], F., a hut (of boards), a booth, a shop.


tabula, -ae, [tabō- (√ta + bus)], F., a board. —
Hence, a record (written on a board covered with wax), a list, a document. — Also, a panel (on which pictures were painted), a picture, a painting: novae tabulae (a reduction of debts, a settlement of debts by legislation); duodecim tabulae (the laws of the Twelve Tables, the earliest collection of Roman laws).
Vocabulary.

tabularius, -a, -um, [tabula + arius (-rian?)]], adj., (of records, etc., see tabula). — Esp., N., a record office, a registry, archives.

taceō, taci, tacitum, tacère,[tacē- (*tac- + us)], 2. v. a. and n., be silent, be silent about, keep secret, keep silence, conceal, say nothing (about). — tacitus, p.p. as adj., silent, silently, in silence. — illis tacentibus (with their connivance).

tacite [old abl. of tacitus], adv., silently, in silence.

taciturnītās, -tātis, [taciturnī + tas], F., silence.

taciturnus, -a, -um, [tacitō + urnus, cf. diurnus], adj., silent (as a personal quality), taciturn.

taedet, -uit (pertaeusum est), -ure, [†taedē- (cf. taedium, taedulum)], 2. v. imp., it disgusts: aliquem (one is disgusted).

taeter (tēter), -tra, -trum, [akin to taedet?], adj., disgusting, horrible, loathsome, foul, abominable, shameful.

taliāris, -ē, [taliō + aris], adj., of the ankles. — Esp. with tunica, reaching to the heels (a sign of dandyism, cf. the modern “box-coat.”)

talīlis, -e, [†ta + aliās], adj. pron., such, so great.

tam [unc. case †ta (cf. quam, nam)], adv., so (as indicated in the context), so much. — Often equal to this, that, etc.

tamen [unc. case-form of †ta (locat.?, cf. Sk. tasmin?)], adv., (introducing a thought opposed to some preceding concession expressed or implied), yet, nevertheless, still, however, for all that, notwithstanding, after all, at least.

tametsā [tam? (but cf. tamen-etsā) -etsā], adv., (still although, anticipating the thought to which tam

properly belongs), although, though, after all.

tamquam, see tanquam.

tandem [tam-dem, cf. idem], adv., (just so, even so?), at last, finally. — In questions, to add emphasis, pray, tell me, or translated only by emphasis: quo tandem? (where in the world?).

tangō, tetigi, tactus, tangere, [†ta-], 3. v. a., touch, border on, be close to, reach, find. — Esp. of lightning. — tactus (de caelo), struck (by lightning).

tanquam (tanquam) [tamquam], adv., as much as, as, just as, like, just like. — Also, just as if, as if.

tantō, see tantus.

tantopere, see opus.

tantulus, -a, -um, [tantō + lus], adj., so small, so little, so trifling: tantulo (at so small a price).

tantum, see tantus.

tantummodo [tantum modo], adv., (so much only), only, merely, only just.

tantus, -a, -um, [prob. †ta + vant + us], adj., so much, so great, so important, so large, this great, that great, great, like this, like that, such (of magnitude): tanti est (is of so much importance, is of so much weight, it is worth the price, it is worth while); tanta gratulatio (so warm); tantum civium (so many citizens); in tantum aequi alienum (so deeply in debt); prae tantis rebus (for such important, etc.). — Also, so much (and no more), only so much.

tantum, N. as adv., only, merely.

tantō, abl., so much.

tardē [old abl. of tardus], adv., slowly, tardily, with delay, late.

tardītās, -tātis, [tardō + tas], F., slowness, delay.
Vocabulary.

179

tardō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [tardō-],
i. v. a., retard, check, hinder, delay.
tardus, -a, -um, [?], adj., slow.

Tarentinī, -ōrum, [Tarento + inus], m. plur., the people of Tarentum (an old Greek city on the Gulf of Tarentum), the Tarentines.

Tarraciniēnsis, -e, [Tarracina + ensis], adj., of Tarracina (a city of the Volsci on the borders of Latium). — As subst., a man of Tarracina.

Tauromenitānus, -a, -um, [Tauromeniō + tanus (i.e., Gr. Tavopouviro- + anus)], adj., of Tauromenium (a city on the eastern coast of Sicily, now Taormina).

taurus, -i, [perh. √STAV- + rus, akin to steer], m., a bull.
tectum, -i, [p.p. of tego], n., a roof, a house, a dwelling.
tēgō, tēxi, tectus, tegere, [√TEG],
3. v. a., cover, thatch, hide, protect:
noctē tectus (under cover of night).
tēlum, -i, [?], n., a weapon (of offense), a missile, a javelin. — Also, a weapon (generally), a deadly weapon: cum telo (armed).

Temenitēs, -is, [Greek], m., an epithet of Apollo at Syracuse.
temerārius, -a, -um, [tāmerō + arius], adj., reckless, rash, hasty.
temere [old abl. of temerōs], adv., blindly, without reason, without cause. — Hence, recklessly, hastily.

temeritās, -tātis, [tāmerō- (perhaps akin to temulentus) + tas],
v., blindness, thoughtlessness, recklessness, heedlessness, hasty temper.
temperantia, -ae, [temperant- + ia], v., self-control, prudence.
temperō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [temper- (stem of tempus)], i. v. a., (divide), mix properly. — Hence,

tempōstās, -tātis, [tempes- (stem of tempus) + tas], F., a season, weather. — Esp., bad weather, a storm, a tempest. — Also fig., a storm, a blast.
tempestivus, -a, -um, [tempestō- (cf. intempestus) + ivus], adj., early, timely, seasonable, suitable: convivium (a daylight banquet).
templum, -i, [akin to tempus, prob. temō- (√TEM + us) + lūm, cf. Gr. ῥήμεριν], N., (in augury), a consecrated spot, a temple.
temptō (tentō), -āvi, -ātus, -āre,
[tentō-], p.p. of tentō, i. v. a., handle. — Hence, try, make attempts upon, attack, assail, sound (try a man’s sentiments), attempt.
tempus, -oris, [√TEM (cut, with root determinative or accidental p) + us], N., (a cutting). — Esp., a division of time, a time, the times, time (in general), a season, an occasion, an exigency, an emergency, a crisis, circumstances, a necessity (of the time), needs, the times, the circumstances of the time: omni tempore (at all times); ante tempus (before the time, prematurely); meum tempus (my appointed time); summo tempore reipublicae (the most important crisis); procella temporis (the storm of the times); O temporali (what a time!); ex tempore (on the spur of the moment); cederem temporis (to the exigencies of the time); motus communium temporum (the general disturbance of the times); uno tempore (at one and the same time, at once).
temulentus, -a, -um, [tēmō- (?), cf. abstemius] + lentus], adj., drunken, in a tipsy state.
Vocabulary.

tendō, tetendē, tēnus (tentus), tendere, [√ten + do (of unc. origin)], 3. v. a., stretch, stretch out.
tenebrae, -ārum, [?, perh. akin to temere], F. plur., darkness, obscurity.

Tenedos (-us), -i, [Gr. Tēnedos], F., an island in the Αegean, near Troy.
teneō, tenui, tinnitus, tenēre.
[†teneō- (√ten + us)], 2. v. a., hold, hold fast, hold on to, retain, keep, possess, occupy, hold bound, bind: circuitus milia (occupy, extend).—Also, restrain, detain, understand, get at: legibus (bind).—Pass., be caught, be in custody, be detected, be possessed (by a feeling).
tener, -era, -orum, [√ten+rus], adj., (stretched, thin), delicate, tender, young, sensitive.
tentō, see temptō.
tenius, -e, [√ten + us, with accidental i, cf. gravis], adj., thin, delicate, feeble, meagre, poor, slight, humble (in position), insignificant.
tenuiter [tenui + ter], adv., thinly, slightly.
ter [prob. mutilated case of tres], adv., three times.
tergiversātiō, -ōnis, [tergiversā + tio], F., shuffling, a subterfuge, a false pretence.
tergum, -i, [?], N., the back: a tergo (in the rear, behind one).
termīnō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [terminō-], 1. v. a., bound, limit, end, finish, set (limits).
termīnus, -i, [√ ter (?), cf. trans] + minus (cf. Gr. -μενος), M., a boundary, a limit.
terra, -ae, [√ters (?)+ a, cf. torreo], F., (the dry land), the earth, the land. Also, a land, a region. — Also, the ground. — Plur.,

the world: orbis terrarum (the whole world); terra marique (on land and sea).
terreō, terrui, territus, terrēre, [†terreō- (?)], 2.v. a., frighten, alarm, terrify.
terrestris, -e, [terra- (as if terret-), cf. equestris] + tris], adj., of the land, earthly (as opposed to heavenly).
terribilis, -e, [terri- (as if stem of terreo) + bilis], adj., dreadful, terrible.
terror, -ōris, [terr (as if root of terreo) + or], M., fright, alarm, terror, dread, panic.
tertius, -a, -um, [prob. tri-tius], adj., third (in order).
testamentum, -i, [testā + tentum], N., a will.
testimōnium, -i, [testi + mēnium], N., proof, evidence, testimony, a testimonial.
testis, -is, [?], c., a witness.
testor, -ātus, -āri, [testi-], 1. v. dep., call to witness, appeal to, assert (solemnly). — testātus, p.p. in pass. sense, proved, substantiated.
tetrarchēs, -ae, [Gr. τετραρχης], M., a tetrarch, a prince.
Teutonus, -um, (Teutoni, -ōrum), [Teutonic]. M. plur., a great German people in Jutland who overran Gaul in B.C. 113 along with the Cimbri. They were defeated by Marius in B.C. 102 at Aquae Sextiae (Aix).
theātrum, -i, [Gr. θεάτρον], N., a theatre.

Themistoclēs, -i (-is), [Greek], M., a famous Athenian commander in the time of the Persian war, the founder of the Athenian naval power.
Theophrātus, -is, [Greek], M., a Greek historian of Mytilene, who wrote the exploits of Pompey.
Vocabulary.

Thespiæae, -ārum, [Gr. Θησείων], f. plur., a city of Boeotia.

Thespienses, -e, [Thespie + en-sis], adj., of Thespiea. — Plur., the people of Thespiea.

Thraex (Thrēx, Thrāx), -cis, [Gr. Θραξ], adj., Thracian. — As subst., a Thracian.

Tl., abbrev. for Tiberius.

Tiberinus, -a, -um, [Tiberi + inus], adj., of the Tiber.

Tiberis, -is, [?], m., the Tiber.

Tigranēs, -is, [Persian, through Greek], m., king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithridates.

timēō, -ūi, no p.p., -ēre, [timēō- (cf. timidus)], 2. v. a. and n., be afraid, fear, be alarmed. — With dat., be anxious for, be anxious about: nihil (have nothing to fear, be in no danger); non timere (be free from fear, be without fear).

timidō [old abl. of timidus], adv., with timidity: non timide (fearlessly).

timidītās, -tāsis, [timidō + tas], f., timidity, faint-heartedness. — Plur. same (of several cases).

timidus, -a, -um, [timēō- (cf. timeō)], adj., cowardly, timid.

timor, -ōris, [tim- (as root of timeō) + or], m., alarm, fear, apprehension.

tirō, -onis, [?], m., a raw recruit, a beginner, a tiro.

Titus, -i, [?], m., a Roman prenomen.

toga, -ae, [\(\sqrt{}\)TEG + a], f., a toga (the voluminous wrap worn by the Romans in their civil life): ad togas redire (resume the toga, as in peace); virilis (the virile toga, the garb of manhood); prætexta (the toga prætexta, the garb of childhood, the robe of office, see prætextus). — Hence, civil life (as opposed to war).

togātus, -a, -um, [toga + tus], adj., clad in the toga (as an emblem of citizenship or of peace). — Hence, unarmed, in the garb of peace, in peace: mihi togo contigit (a civil magistrate); togati (peaceable citizens).

tolerābilis, -e, [tolerā + bilis], adj., endurable, tolerable.

tolerō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [toler- (\[\sqrt{}\]TOL + us)], i. v. a. and n., (raise up), bear, endure, hold out. — tolerandus, -a, -um, as adj., endurable, tolerable.

tolū, sustuli, substūtus, tollere, [\(\sqrt{}\)TOL (with YA)], 3. v. a., raise, carry, elevate, exiō: in crucem (hang, nail). — Hence, carry off, remove, take away, destroy, put an end to, abolish, banish, get out of the way, put to death.

Tongillus, -i, [?], m., a Roman gentile name. — Only an obscure friend of Catiline.

torrentum, -i, [\(\sqrt{}\)TORQU+men-tum], N., (means of twisting), torture, the rack. — Also, an engine (for throwing missiles by twisted ropes).

— Hence, a shot from an engine, a missile.

Torquātus, -i, [torquē + atas], M., (wearing a collar), a Roman family name. — Esp., L. Manlius Torquatus, cons. B.C. 70.

tortor, -ōris, [\(\sqrt{}\)TORC (in tor-queo) + tor], m., a torturer.

tot [\(\sqrt{}\)TA (in tam, etc.) + ti], indecl. adj., so many.

totēns (totēna) [tot + iens], adv., so many times, so often.

totus, -a, -um, [\(\sqrt{}\)TA + tus], adj., the whole, the whole of, all (as entire), entire. — Often translated
by an adverb, entirely, throughout, wholly.

tractō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [tractō],
1. v. a., handle, treat, conduct, manage: in periculis tractatus (engaged in, exercised in, drawn into).

trāōdo, -didi, -ditus, -dere, [trans-ndo], 3. v. a., hand over, give up, give over, deliver up, surrender. — Also, pass along, hand down, teach, communicate.

trādūcō, see transduco.

trāductīō (trans-), -onis, [transductio, cf. transduco], F., a trans-fer.

tragōedia, -ae, [Gr. τραγoεία], F., tragedy. — Fig. (in plur.), a commotion, a "to-do.

trahō, trāxi, tractus, trahere, [√trah (for †tragh)], 3. v. a., drag, drag along, drag in, draw. — Fig., captivate, drag out, protract.

tranqillusītās, -ītis, [tranquilloc + tas], F., stillness, calm, fair weather, a quiet state, a peaceable condition, tranquillity, peace.

tranquilloc, -a, -um, [prob. akin to trans and connected with navigation], adj., calm, quiet, peaceable, undisturbed.

trāns [?], akin to terminus, te-rebra], adv. (in comp.) and prep., across, over. — Hence on the other side of: ripam (on the bank opposite).

— In comp., over, across, through.

Trānsalpinus, -a, -um, [trans-Alpes + inus], adj., Transalpine (beyond the Alps from Rome).

trānscendō, -scendi, -scēnsīurus, -sendere [trans-scando], 3. v. a., climb across, cross (mountains).

trānscūcō (trāducō), -dūxi, -duc-tus, -dūcere, [trans-duco], 3. v. a., lead over (with two accusatives), lead across, bring over, lead through, transport, draw over, win over, transfer.

trānseō, -iō, -itus, -ire, [trans-oe],
irr. v. a. and n., go across, cross, pass over, go over, pass through, pass, migrate, pass by.

trānserō, -tuli, -lātus, -ferre, [trans-ero], irr. v. a., carry over, transfer, change the place of, take (and put somewhere else): sese in proximum annum (transfer his canvass, etc.).

trānsigō, -ēgi, -ēctus, -igere, [trans-agō], 3. v. a., carry through, accomplish, manage, do, finish, carry out.

trānsmarinus, -a, -um, [trans-marē + inus], adj., across the sea, foreign.

trānsmittō, -misi, -missus, -mittere, [trans-mitto], 3. v. a., send over, send across. — Fig., transfer, devote, give over, hand over, entrust.

trānsversus (-vorsus), -a, -um,
[p.p. of transverto], as adj., across, athwart, transverse, cross.

Tremellius, -i, [?], m., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., Cn. Tremel-lius, one of the jury against Verres.


trēs, tria, [stem tri-], plur. num. adj., three.

tribūnal, -ālis, [tribunō + alis], n., (place of a tribune, in some early sense of the word), a tribunal (a raised platform where magistrates sat or generals addressed their troops).

tribūnātus, -tūs, [tribunō+atus, cf. consulatus], m., a tribuneship, the office of tribune.

tribūnecius (-ītus), -a, -um, [tribunō + cius (-tius)], adj., of a
Vocabulary.

tribune, of the tribunes (esp. of the people), tribunial.

tribānus, -i, [tribu-nus], m., (a chief of a tribe). — With or without plebis, a tribune (one of several magistrates elected in the assembly of the plebs voting by tribes, to watch over the interests of the commons). — With militum or militaris, a tribune of the soldiers, a military tribune (one of six officers of each legion who had charge of the internal administration of the legion, and were also employed in various staff duties by the commander). — With aerarius, a dean of a tribe (?), one of certain officers of the treasury, orig. no doubt presiding officers of the tribes at Rome), a treasury warden (?), a tribunus ararius.

tribuō, -ui, -ütus, -ure, [tribu-], 3. v. a., (distribute by tribes), distribute. — Hence, grant, render, pay, assign, attribute, pay a tribute (of respect, etc.), confer, give, bestow.

tribus, -ūs, [tri (cf. tres) + unc. term. (perh. akin to ful?)] , F., (a third part?), a tribe (a division, originally local, of the Roman people), a ward (?).

tribūtum, -i, [N. p.p. of tribuo], N., a tribute (a stated sum, cf. vectigal).

tricēns (-ēs) [triginta-iens], num. adj., thirty times: H. S. triciens (sc. centena milla, three million sesterces).

triduum, -i, [tri + stem akin to dies, cf. biduum], N., three days’ time, three days.

triennium, -i, [trienni (triannus) + ium], N., three years’ time, three years.

tripudīō. -āvi, no p.p., -āre, [tri-...
Vocabulary.

2. v. dep., watch, guard, protect, defend. — Also, preserve, maintain, keep, care for.

Tullius, -i, [Tullō + ius], m., a Roman gentile name. — Esp., M. Tullius Cicero, see Cicero.

Tullus, -i, [?], m., a Roman family name. — Esp., L. Volcaeitus Tullus, cons. B.C. 66.

tum [prob. acc. of /TA/], adv., then (at a time indicated by the context), at that time, in that case: cum ... tum, see cum; tum vero (then, with emphasis, of the decisive point of a narrative or of an important condition); tum maxime (just then, but especially); tum ... cum (at a time when, when): quid tum? (what then?).

tumultus, -tūs, [tumulō- (perh. reduced) + tus], m., (a swelling, an uprising?), an uproar, confusion, a commotion. — Esp., an uprising, a commotion (of a revolt, or a war not regularly declared): servilis (the servile war, see servillis).

tumulus, -i, [†tumō- (wh. tumeō) + ius], m., (a swelling?), a hill, a mound. — Hence, a tomb.

tune [tum-oe, cf. hlc], adj., just then, then, by and by (with cum), in that case.

Tunica, -ae, [?], f., a tunic (the Roman undergarment, like a loose shirt, but usually of wool).

turba, -ae, [√TUR (cf. turma and Gr. θόρυβος) + ba (cf. morbus and Gr. τρόπη)], f., a throng (as in confused motion, cf. turbo, -inis), a crowd, a mob, a riot.

turbulentus, -a, -um, [turba (as if turbō, perh. really) + lentus], adj., disorderly, disorganized, bisterous, stormy.

turma, -ae, [√TUR (cf. turba, turbo) + ma], f., (a throng?), a squadron (of horse, consisting of thirty men), a troop of cavalry.

turpis, -e, [?], adj., ugly (in appearance). — Hence, unbecoming, disgraceful, base, scandalous, vile.

turpiter [turpi + ter], adv., dishonorably, with dishonor.

turpitudō, -inis, [turpi + tudo], F., baseness, base conduct, turpitude. — Hence, disgrace, dishonor, infamy.

Tusculānus, -a, -um, [Tusculō + anus], adj., of Tusculum (a town of Latium). — Esp., N., a villa at Tusculum, a Tusculum villa.

tūte, see tu.

tūtō, see tutus.

tūtor, -ātus, -āri, [tutō-], i. v. dep., guard, defend, protect.

tūtus, -a, -um, [p.p. of tueor], as adj., protected, safe, secure, well fortified: victis nihil tumus (no safety for the conquered). — tūtō, abl. as adv., in safety, safely.

tuus, -a, -um, [√TVA + ius], adj. pron., your, yours, of yours: omnes tui (all your friends).

Tyche, -ae, [Gr. Τυχή], f., a part of the city of Syracuse, so called from a temple of Fortune in the neighborhood.

tyrannus, -i, [Gr. τοπαρνος], m., a tyrant (a usurping king), a tyrant (generally, in the modern sense).

U.

über, -eris, [perh. orig. subst., cf. Gr. ὀφθαλμ and vetus], adj., fertile, rich, productive.

über, -eris, [?], cf. Gr. ὀφθαλμ], N., a pap, a dug, a breast.

überrūs, -tās, [über + tas], F., fertility, productiveness.

ubl [supposed to be quo + bl,
Vocabulary.

驾驶员 [ubi-nam], interrog. adv., where in the world? where? (emphatic).

ubique [ubi-que, cf. quisque], adv., everywhere.

ulciscor, ulcus, ulcisci, [?], 3. v. dep., punish (an injury, or the doer), avenge (an injury or the person wronged).

ullus, -a, -um; gen. -lus, [unōlus], adj., a single (with negatives), any. — As subst. (less common), anybody.

ulterior, -us, [comp. of tulerō, cf. ultra], adj., farther. — Superl., ultimus, -a, -um, [ul (cf. uls) + timus (cf. intimus)], farthest, most remote, last.

ultor, -tōris, [√ulc (in ulciscor) + tor], m., an avenger.

ultrā [unc. case, perh. instr. of tulerō], adv. and prep., beyond.

ultrō [dat. of tuler(us)], adv., to the farther side, beyond: ultricoque (this way and that, back and forth). — Esp. beyond what is expected or required, voluntarily, without provocation: bellum inferre (make an offensive war, make war without provocation).

Umbrius, -i, [?, akin to Umbria], m., a Roman family name. — Only P. Umbrianus, a freedman in the Catilinarian conspiracy.

umerus (humerus), -i, [?, cf. Gr. ἄμος], m., the shoulder.

unquam, see unquam.

ūnā [instr. (or abl.?) of unus], adv., together, along, along with one, with (any one), also.

unde [supposed to be for tounde (cum, cf. unquam, + de, cf. inde)], rel. and interrog. adv., whence, from which, where: unde dare (through whom, as a banker from whom money is drawn):

undecimus, -a, -um, [unus-decimus], adj., eleventh.

undēquinquāgēsimus, -a, -um, [undequinquaginta + esimus], num. adj., the forty-ninth.

undique [unde-que, cf. quisque], adv., from every side, from all quarters. — Also (cf. ab), on every side.

unguentum, -i, [akin to ungo, exact form unc.], n., an ointment, a perfume (as the perfumes were used in oils instead of spirits).

ūnicē [old abl. of unicus], adv., especially.

unicus, -a, -um, [unō-cus], adj., sole, only, unique.

universalis, -a, -um, [unō-versus], adj., all together, all (in a mass), entire, in a body, in general, united, taken together.

unquam (umquam), [supposed to be for cum-quam (cf. quiloquam)], adv., (with negatives, cf. quando, aliquando), ever: neque ... unquam (and never).

ūnus, -a, -um; gen. -lus, [?, old oenus], adj., one, a single, the same, one only, only, alone: unus quisque (each one).

urbānus, -a, -um, [urbi- (reduced) + anus], adj., of a city. — Esp., of the city (Rome), in the city: praetor (the officer who had jurisdiction of suits between citizens); praetura (city pratorship, the office of this magistrate); praedo juris urbani (the plunderer of the rights of citizens, of malfeasance in the above office); quaestor (city, as
Vocabulary.

opposed to those who were on the staff of some commander); opes (domestic, in the city, as opposed to provinces); lites (quarrels between citizens, settled in courts of law).

urbs, urbis, [?], f., a city. — Esp., the city (Rome): ad urbem (near the city).


úsitor, -átus, -ári, [†usitō- (as if p.p. of †uso), freq. of utor, cf. dicttio], 1. v. dep., practise. — úsítatus, -a, -um, p.p. in passive sense, used, practised, customary, much practised, usual.

usquam [unc. case of quō- (cf. usque)-quam], adv., anywhere (with negatives).

usque [unc. case of quō (cf. ubi and usquam) -que (cf. quisque)], adv., (everywhere), all the way, even to, all the time, till, even till, even to that degree, to that degree: usque ad eum finem (even up to, etc.): quo usque? (to what point? how far?): usque eo (to that degree, so).

útor, -tōris, [√us (of uro) + tor], m., (a burner). — Esp., an attendant at a funeral pile.

úsūra, -ae, [usu + ra, cf. pictura], f., use, enjoyment. — Esp., use (of money). — Hence, interest, interest on a debt.

úsūrpātiō, -onis, [úsurpā-tio], f., a taking by use, a using: civitatis (claim).

úsūrps, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [†usurps (usu-trapus, √RAP + us, cf. bustrapus)], i.v.a., (appropriate), make use of, employ, use, practise, speak of, talk of.

úsus, -ús, [√ut (in utor) + tus], M., use, experience, exercise, practice, intimacy. — Hence, advantage, service. — Esp.: usus est, it is necessary, there is need.

ut (uti) [supposed to be for quoti (quo + ti?)], adv. and conj. a. Interrog., how? videre ut (see how). — b. Rel., as, so as, when, whenever, inasmuch as: ut primum (when first, as soon as). — Esp. with subj. (expressing purpose or result), that, in order that, to, so that, so as to, as to. — Often with object clause, compressed in Eng. into some other form of speech. — Esp.: id facere ut, do this (to wit, without "that"), see to it that, take care that; faciam hoc ut utar (I will do this, use, etc.); committere ut mutetur (allow to be); ut non trahant (so but what they, etc., without dragging); vereri ut (fear that not). — Also, though, although.

uter, -tra, -trum; gen. -trīs [quó (cf. ubi) + terus (reduced), cf. alter], adj. a. Interrog., which (of two): uter utri (which to the other).

— b. Relative, whichever (of two), the one who (of two). — Neut., utrum, adv., (which of the two), whether.

uterque, utra-, utrum-, utrius-, [uter-que, cf. quisque], adj., both, each (of two). — Plur., of sets: utraque castra (both camps); utrique (both classes, both parties).

utervis, utra-, utrum-, [uter vis], adj., which you please (of two), either of the two, either.

uti, see ut.

Utica, -ae, [?], f., a town in Africa near Carthage, capital of the Roman province.

ūtilis, -e, [†uti- (stem akin to utor) + lis], adj., useful, of use,
advantageous, of _advantage_: utile est (it is a benefit).

utilitās, -ātis, [utili + tas], F., advantage, profit, expediency, advantages (things valuable, both in sing. and plur.).

utinam [uti-nam, cf. quisnam], adv., (how, pray?), would that, Oh that, I wish.

ūtor, ēsus, ēū, [?], old oetor, (akin to _aveo_?), 3. v. dep., avail one's self of, use, exercise, practise, enjoy, adopt, employ; have (in sense of enjoy), possess, show (qualities which one exercises), occupy (a town), navigate (a sea), be intimate with: testibus (present); proeliis (fight); studiis (purse); quae usus est plurimum (whose especial friendship he had enjoyed).—Esp. with two nouns, or a noun and adj., employ as, find in one, find one.

utrum, see ute r.

uxor, -ōris, [?], F., a wife.

_valgina_, -ae, [?], F., a sheath, a scabbard.

vagor, -ātus, -āri, [vagō-], 1. v. dep., roam about, wander: nomen (spread abroad).

vagus, -a, -um, [√vag(?) + us], adj., roving, fickle.

valde [old abl. of validus], adv., strongly, thoroughly, much.

valēō, valui, valitūrus, valēre, [?], prob. denominative, cf. validus], 2. v. n., be strong, have weight, have influence, be powerful, assail.—Often with N. pron. or adj. as cogn. acc.: plurimum valet (be very strong, have great weight, have great influence); valere ad (be strong enough to, have power to, amount to); mihi valet ad gloriam (count to me for, etc.); ad laudem doctrina valuit (be sufficient for); poēta natura valet (has his power from nature); auspicia (be in force, have effect).—Esp. (in imp. or subj.) as a parting wish, farewell, prosper.—valēns, p. as adj., strong, vigorous, stout.

Valerius, -î, [akin to _valeo_], M., a Roman gentile name.—Esp.: 1. L. Valerius Flaccus, cons. B.C. 100; 2. Another of the same name, interrex, B.C. 82, by whom the law was brought forward, which made Sulla perpetual dictator.

Valerius, -a, -um, [same word as preceding], adj., of Valerius (esp. No. 2), Valerian.

valētūdō, -inis, [valetu- (vale-tus) + do], F., health (good or bad).—Esp., ill health.

vallō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [vallō-], 1. v. a., intrench, fortify.

valva, -ae, [?], F., a fold of a door.—Usually plur., folding-doors, doors.
Vocabulary.

vānus, -a, -um, [✈vac (in vaco) + nus], adj., empty. — Hence, unfounded, false.

variētās, -ātis, [variō+taš], F., diversity, variety, variation.

variō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [variō-], i. v. a. and n., vary, change. — variātus, -a, -um, p.p., varied, varying, diverse.

varius, -a, -um, [prob. akin to vārus], adj., various, diverse.

Vārus, -i, [varus, knock-kneed], m., a Roman family name. — Esp., P. Attius Varus, proconsul in Africa, B.C. 50 (?).

vās, vāsis, plur. -a, -ōrum, [?], n., a vessel. — Hence, a utensil (of any kind, for household or camp use).

vās, vādis, [✈vadh, cf. wedding], m., (a pledge), security (a person going bail), a voucher, bail.

vastātiō, -ōnis, [vastā+tiō], F., devastation (the act), laying waste.

vastitās, -tātis, [vastō + tas], F., desolation (the state), devastation.

vastō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [vastō-], i. v. a., lay waste, devastate, ravage.

vastus, -a, -um, [?], adj., waste, desolate, vacant.

vātēs, -is, [?], m. or f., a soothsayer, a seer.

vātiēlās, -ātus, -āri, [vaticinō-(vati + cinus, cf. ratiōclōr)], i. v. dep., prophesy. — Hence, rave (from the wildness of prophecy).

-ve [?, cf. Sk. va], conj. enclitic, or (less exclusive than aut).

vectigal, -ālis, [N. of vectigallis], n., a tax (in kind, or depending on products, cf. tributum), a revenue.

vectigālēs, -e, [✈vectīgō-(vectī + igus, cf. castigo) + alis], adj., (of a toll-gatherer, vectīgus, perh. orig. of tolls for transportation), of the revenue. — Esp., paying taxes, a tax-payer, tributary.

vector, -ōris, [✈vagh+tor], m., a carrier. — Also (cf. vehōr), a passenger.

vehemēns, -entis, [?, prob. akin to vehō], adj., violent, impetuous, forcible, active.

vehementer [vehement + ter], adv., violently, severely, strongly, hotly, exceedingly, very much, urgently, earnestly.

vehiculum, -i, [perh. vehi (as stem of vehō) + culum, but as if †vehicō + lūm], n., a vehicle, a carriage.

vehō, vēxi, vectus, vehere, [✈vagh], 3, v. a., carry. — Pass., ride.

vel [prob. imperative of volo], conj., or (less exclusive than aut): vel ... vel (either ... or). — Also, even (if you like?), often emphasizing superlatives (the very).

vēlōx, -ōcis, [stem akin to volo (cf. colonus) + cus (reduced?)], adj., swift.

vēlum, -i, [?, cf. vexillum], n., a curtain, a veil. — Also, a sail.

velut (velutī) [vel-utī], adv., (even as), just as: velut si (just as if).

vēna, -ae, [?], f., a vein, an artery (also fig.).

vendītō, -onis, [venum-datio, cf. vendo], F., a sale.

vendītō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [vendītō-], i. v. a., try to sell, offer for sale, offer to sell, recommend.

vendō, -didi, -ditus, -dere, [venum do], 3. v. a., put to sale, sell.

venēficus, -a, -um, [✈vene-(stem akin to venenum) -icus], adj., poisonous. — Masc. as subst., a poisoner.
Vocabulary.

venēnum, -i, [†venē- (of unc. origin) + num (cf. egenus)], N., a drug.—Esp., a poison.

vēnēo, -ivi (-ii), -itūrus, -ire, [venum eo], 4. v. n., go to sale (cf. pereo), be sold.

veneror, -āris, -āris, [vener- (stem of Venus)], 1. v. dep., (sometimes venero, act.), (seek favor?), worship, reverence, supplicate.

venia, -ae, [?], F., indulgence, favor, pardon, a privilege (as acc. or asked).

ventī, vēnī, ventūrus, venire, [for venio, √gam], 4. v. n., come, go, fall (into the hands of); in dis- crimine venire (incur the danger); tibi legis in mentem veniat (call to mind, remember).

Ventidius, -i, [?], M., a Roman gentile name.—Esp., P. Ventidius Bassus, an officer and partisan of Antony.

ventus, -i, [?], M., the wind.

Venus, -eris, [√van(?)+us, cf. venustas, veneror], F., (perh. orig. N.), grace(?).—Esp., personified, Venus, as goddess of love, identified with the Greek Aphrodite.

venustas, -tātis, [venus + tas], F., grace.

vēr, veris, [prob. √vas, for †vas- sar, cf. Gr. ἐπα, N., the spring.

†verber, -eris, [?], N. (usually plur.), stripes, blows, lashes, flogging.

verberō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [verber-], 1. v. a., whip, scourge, beat, flog.

verbum, -i, [?], cf. morbus, N., a word, an expression.—Esp.: verbum, verba facere (say much or little, say anything, speak); his verbis (in these words, in this form); verbis amplissimis (the strongest terms); verbo (in words, in form); verbi causa (for example).

vērē [old abl. of verus], adv., with truth (cf. vero, in truth, etc.), truly, rightly, justly, honestly, really, with justice.

verēcundia, -ae, [verecundō + ia], F., modesty.

verecor, -ītus, -ītis, [prob. †verē-(akin to wary)], 2. v. dep., fear, be afraid, respect.—veritus, p.p. in pres. sense, fearing.

vērisimilis (often separate), -e, [veri similis], adj., (like the truth), probable, likely.

vēritas, -tātis, [verō + tas], F., truth.

vērō [abl. of vērus], adv., in truth, in fact.—With weakened force, but, however, on the other hand, now, and.—Often untranslatable, expressing an intensive (emphatic) opposition, or pointing to the main time, circumstance, fact, or agent in a narrative: tum vero (then); nunc vero (but now, and now, now); quasi vero (as if, forsooth); an vero (or is it possible that? or tell me); jam vero (now finally, but further); immo vero (nay in fact); deum vero nullum violavit (and as to divinities, etc.); quid vero? (and then finally, and further); est vero (it is you see, it is in fact); ego vero (why I in fact, for my part I); at vero (but then, but on the other hand, but); minime vero (no, not in the least); si vero (if however, if now).

Verrēa, -is, [verres, boar], M., a Roman family name.—Only C. Cornelius Verres, proprōctor in Sicily in B.C. 73 and after, accused of extortion in the famous orations against Verres.
Vestalis, -e, [Vesta + lis], adj., of Vesta: virgines (the Vestal virgins, who preserved the sacred fire of Vesta, and were held in special reverence).

vestibulum, -i, [?, prob. vestibulum (orig. farm-yard?)], n., a vestibule (an open space in front of a house-door). — Fig., a gateway, a doorway, an entrance, the doors.

vestigium, -i, [†vestigō- (cf. vestigō) + ium], n., the footstep, the footprint, a track. — Esp.: a vestigio (forthwith, from one's tracks?); eodem vestigio (in the same spot); in illo vestigio temporis (at that instant of time). — Hence, fig., a trace, an indication. — Plur., ruins (traces where a thing once was), relics, remains.

vestimentum, -i, [vesti + mentum], n., clothing.

vestī, -ivi (ii), -itus, -irc, [-vesti-], 4. v. a., cloth, cover. — Pass., clothe one's self with (with thing in abl.), wear.

vestis, -is, [VAS (clothe) + tis], f., clothing, garments, dress.

vestītus, -īs, [vestī + tis], m., clothing, garments, dress: ad sum vestitum redire (ordinary clothing).

vestīrīnus, -a, -um, [vestērī- (as if stem of vetero) + nus], adj., veteran (long in service).

vetērī, vetui, vetitus, vetērē, [stem akin to vetus, cf. antiquo], 1. v. a., forbid.
Vocabulary.

vetus, -eris, [?, cf. Gr. ἔρος], adj., old, former: milites (old soldiers, veterans); homines (of experience, also of antiquity).

vetustās, -tās, [vetus-tas], F., age, antiquity, former ages, long continuance, future ages, time (long continued, either future or past).

vexātiō, -ōnis, [vexā + tīo], F., persecution, harassing, outrage.

vexātor, -ōris, [vexā + tor], M., a trouble, a persecutor, a pursuer, a disturber.

vexō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [vexō (as if p.p. of vehō)], 1. v. a., (carry this way and that), vex, harass, annoy, commit depredations on, overrun (a country), ravage (lands), plunder, worry, persecute.

via, -ae, [for veha? (veh + a)], F., a road, a way, a route, a street. — Fig., a course, a way.

viātor, -ōris, [†viā- (as stem of †vīō) + tor], M., a traveller.

Viblēnus, -i, [Vibō + enus], M., a Roman family name. — Esp., C. Vibienus, a Roman senator killed in a riot.

vibrō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [?], 1. v. a. and n., to shake, to brandish.

vicātim [vicō + atim], adv., by wards, by districts.

vicēsimus (-ēsimus), -a, -um, [viginti + ensimus], adj., twentieth.

vicinitās, -tātis, [vicino + tās], F., neighborhood, vicinity.

vicinus, -a, -um, [vicō + inus], adj., (belonging to the same vicus?), near. — As subst., a neighbor.

vicissāsim [acc. adv. akin to vicīs], adv., in turn, by turns.

vicissitūdō, -inis, [†vicissi- (in vicīs) + tūdo], F., a change, a vicissitude, a succession (of changing events).

victima, -ae, [akin to vinco, perh. going back to the sacrifice of prisoners], F., a victim (sacrificed).

victor, -ōris, [√VIC (in vinco) + tor], M., a victor. — Often as adj., victorious, cf. victrix.

victōria, -ae, [victor + ia], F., victory, success (in war), a triumph (in the modern sense, cf. triumphus, the honor): in ipsa victoria (at the moment of victory). — Esp., Victory, worshipped as a divinity by the Romans: Ludi victoriae (a festival established by Sulla in honor of his victory, held October 27 to November 1).

victrix, -icis, [√VIC (in vinco) + trix], F., a victor (female, or conceived as such). — As adj., victorious.

victus, -tūs, [√VIC(?) (cf. vixi) + tus], M., living, life. — Also, means of living, food: necessitates victus (the necessaries of life); in victu arido (a dry and meagre way of life or style of living). — Esp.: consuetudines victus (the intimacy of daily life).

vicus, -i, [√VIC (enter?) + us, cf. Gr. olkos], M., (a dwelling), a village (a collection of dwellings). — In cities, a quarter (more than a block, cf. insula), a row (of houses), a street (the houses on both sides).

vidēlis [vide (imper. of video) licet], adv., (see you may, one may see), of course, doubtful, no doubt. — Often ironical, forsooth, I suppose, no doubt, you see, of course.

videō, vidi, visus, vidēre, [√VID, perh. through a noun-stem (cf. invidus)], 2. v. a., see, examine (reconnoitre), observe, notice, take care (see that). — In pass., be seen, seem,
Vocabulary.

seem best. — Esp.: ea cernimus quos vidimus (we distinguish what we see); plus videre (have a keener insight).

vigēs, no perf., no p.p., vigēre, [7], prob. *vīgō* (vitvigēs, cf. vigēl), 2. v. n., be strong, be active, have life, flourish.

vigilā, -ae, [vigil + ia], F., waking, wakefulness, watching. — Esp. in plur., vigilis, sleepless nights. — Also (in plur.), watches, sentinels, watchmen. — From military use, a watch (one of the four divisions into which the night was divided).

vīglō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [vīglō], 1. v. n. (and a.), watch, lie awake, watch by night, keep awake, be up (not sleep). — Fig., be on the watch, be watchful, be vigilant, watch, look out for. — Esp., vigilēns, p. as adj., wakeful, watchful, vigilant, on the watch, careful, active, wide awake.

vigintī [dvi- (stem of duo) + form akin to centum (perh. the same)], num. adj., indecl., twenty.

vīlis, -e, [7], adj., cheap, of little value, worthless.

vīlitās, -tās, [vili + tas], F., cheapness, low price.

vīlla, -ae, [7], F., a farm-house, a country house, a villa.

vincē, vinxī, vincēs, vincēre, [perh. akin to vincēo], 4. v. a., bind, fetter, put in chains, restrain.

vincēlum, see vinculum.

vincēo, vici, victus, vincere, [vincē], 3. v. a. and n., conquer, defeat, prevail, be victorious, prevail over, overcome, surpass, outdo.

vinculum (vincēlum), -i, [vincēlum (stem akin to vincēo, perh. primitive of it) + lūm (n. of -lūs)], N., a chain. — Plur., chains, imprisonment, prison. — Fig., a bond, a connection.

vindex, -icis, [some forms of vis and dico, perh. wrongly formed like judex], M. and F., a claimant. — Hence, from technical use in law, a protector, a defender, an avenger.

vindicāre, -ārum, [vindicē + ia], F. plur., a claim (technical in law), an action (of a peculiar sort).

vindicārī, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [vindicē-], 1. v. a., claim, claim one’s rights against, defend (cf. Gallium in libertatem, establish the liberty of, a phrase derived from the formal defence of freedom in a Roman court), rescue. — Also, punish, avenge, seek redress for, seek redress.

vinum, -i, [7], cf. Gr. olivōs], N., wine.

violō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [7], 1. v. a., abuse, violate (a sacred object), profane, injure (a thing held sacred), outrage: si quid violatum est (any profanation done).

vir, viri, [7], M., a man, a husband. 
virēs, see vis.

virga, -ae, F., a twig, a rod. — Plur., flogging, stripes.

virgō, -inis, [7], F., a maid, a maiden, a maid, a virgin, a girl. — Esp., a vestal virgin (see Vestālia).

virīla, -e, [virī + ilia], adj., manly, of a man: toga (the garb of manhood, the pure white toga assumed by Romans as a sign of manhood and citizenship).

virtūs, -tūtis, [virō- (reduced) + tus], F., manliness, valor, prowess, courage. — Also, merit (generally), noble conduct, virtue. — Plur., virtues, merits, good qualities. — Also, a sense of virtue, a love of virtue.

vis, vis [7], F., force, might, power, violence, energy, vigor, severity, a quantity, a supply: vim et manus (violent handis). — Also,
force, effect, validity. — Technically, breach of the peace, violence (for which a special remedy at law was established). — Plur., strength, force, powers, bodily vigor.

viscus, -eris, also plur. viscera, -um, [?], N., the soft parts of the body, the flesh, the entrails. — Fig., the vitals, the bowels, the entrails.

visīō, visiš, visus, visere, [prob. old desiderative of video], 3. v. a. and n., (desire to see), go to see, visit, see (in reference to a sight or spectacle).

vīta, -ae, [root of vivo + ta], F., life, the course of life.

vītium, -i, [?], N., a flaw, a blemish, a defect, a fault, a vice.

vītō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [?, vita-?], i. v. a., (escape with life, live through?), escape, avoid, dodge, shun.

vituperātiō, -ōnis, [vituperā + tio], F., abuse, fault-finding, an accusation, a charge.

vituperō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [vituper- + parus, cf. opiipar-us], i. v. a., censure, find fault with.

vīvō, vīxi, victus, vivere, [√VIG (vigor?)], cf. victus, 3. v. n., live, pass one’s life.

vivus, -a, -um, [√VIG(?)] + us, adj., alive, living.

vīx [poss. √VIC (in vinco)], adv., with difficulty, hardly, hardly ever. — Also, of time, hardly (... when): vixdum coetu dimissae (when ... scarcely yet, almost before, etc.).

vocō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [voc- (stem of vox)], i. v. a., call by name, call, summon, invite. — With in, ad, summon to, invite to, bring (into), attempt to bring (into): in integritatem spe (attribute virtue to one in hope).

Volātterræae, -arum, [?], F. plur., a town of Etruria (Vollerra).

volgāris (vulg-), -e, [volgō + aris], adj., common, ordinary.

volgō, see volgus.

volgus (vulgus), -i, [√VOLG + us], N., the crowd, the common people, the mass: in volgus emanare (get abroad, spread abroad). — volgō, abl. as adv., commonly, generally, ordinarily, everywhere.

volitō, -āvi, no p.p., -āre, [as if volitō], p.p. of volo, cf. agitō], i. v. n., flit about, hover about.

volnerō (vuln-), -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [volner-], i. v. a., wound, inflict a wound. — Also fig., wound, harm, offend.

volnus (vulnus), -eris, [prob. akin to vello], N., a wound.

volō, volui, velle, [√VOL], irr. v. a. and n., wish, be willing, want, desire, choose to have, choose, would like, mean, signify. — With perf. part., desire to have, desire to.

Volureclus (Vult-), -i, [?], m., one of the conspirators with Catiline.

volitus (vulnus), -ius, [√VOL + tus], m., expression (of countenance), the countenance, the look, the face, the expression of countenance, the mien.

volüblias, -e, [prob. volvi- (stem of volvo) + bilis], adj., whirling. — Fig., changeable, inconstant.

voluntārius, -a, -um, [volent + arius], adj., voluntary. — As subst., a volunteer.

voluntās, -ātis, [volent + taas], F., willingness, will, good-will, desire, approval, consent, an inclination, a wish, a purpose, plans, desires, a disposition.

voluptās, -ātis, [volup- (akin to volo) + taas], F., sensual pleasure, pleasure, (a sensation of pleasure), enjoyment.
Vocabulary.

†Volusēnus, -i, [?, cf. Volustus], m., a tribune of the soldiers in Cæsar’s army in Gaul. In Phil. xiv. 7, the reading is uncertain, and the passage is obscure.

volutō, -āvi, -ātus, -āre, [volutō-],
1. v. a. and n., roll, grovel.

vōsmet [vōs-met (akin to me)],
intensive of vos, you yourselves, you (emphatic).

vōtivus, -ā, -um, [vōtō + īvus (cf. captivus)], adj., votive: ludi (a festival held in pursuance of some vow).

vōtum, -i, [N. p.p. of vōveō],
N., a vow, a prayer.

vōveō, vōvi, vōtus, vōvere, [?],
2. v. a. and n., vow, make a vow.

vōx, vōcis, [vōc as stem], F., a voice, a word, an expression, a shout.
—Collectively, cries, words, talk.

vulgāris, see volgaris.

vulgō, see volgo.

vulgus, see volgus.

vulnerō, see volnerō.

vulnus, see vulnus.

vultus, see volitus.
Mar. 12 Fogg lee Thurs 12
Latia a. Mond. 30 26
Eng. a. Wed. 38
Sat. 30 2a.
Thurs. 31
Thurs. Feb. 5 30 2a.
maeolum dicit Occurs sa racione pro Pompeio habitat maximam in omnium populi Romani ex visedere quod Mithridate quid autem anacos atque unum die atque unum vexitur tot e vicem Romanos trecidari viserant, nondum eo supplicio aedificaret, quod est tali maleficis mererret. Item cum esset in fortissimi imperalum triumphus deo eo Rome celebra- vissent non modo adhuc regnaret sed etiam expeditorem gloriae quam litteroris regis universor et iam decius classe se dificere maximoque exercitu coadigare quo melius tenta marique eum Romanis de principatu contine deret, et usque ad Hispaniam ulteria scelerosa secerum contra Romanos gesserat vixiis missor.
obtulerit.
stem: obtul. (= ob to +
tul. 'bear, bring')
... Obferre, to bring to
offer.
affix
obtul + eru. /perf. sub.
obtuleri + nt end. 3rd per.
forme. compound.
imvirdae
imviv . adj. imvivus
"vivacius" vigorous.
imviv + ca. suff. abs.
n. "nesso"