CORNELIUS NEPOS

J. C. ROLFE
CORNELII NEPOTIS VITAE

THE LIVES

OF

CORNELIUS NEPOS

WITH NOTES, EXERCISES, AND VOCABULARY

BY

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By JOHN C. ROLFE.

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TO

Professor William Gardner Hale
OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
WITH GRATITUDE AND HIGH REGARD
PREFACE

In this edition of the Lives of Cornelius Nepos, the text is in main that of Fleckeisen (Leipzig, 1890), with a few changes in orthography and punctuation. In orthography and in marking the quantities Lewis’s “Latin Dictionary for Schools” and “Elementary Latin Dictionary” have been followed, except in the case of obvious misprints. In the difficult matter of “hidden quantities,” the editor does not wish to be understood as agreeing in all cases with Dr. Lewis, but he believes that uniformity on the subject of quantity and orthography is highly desirable in our school text-books, and that agreement on those subjects can be best reached by following the standard lexicons.

The grammatical references in the Notes are intended to help the pupil to grasp the writer's meaning, and not for the purposes of “parsing.” The editor firmly believes that all the “parsing” that is necessary should be done before translating, and that instruction in syntax should be given entirely by practice in turning English into Latin. For this purpose the Exercises for Translation into Latin have been prepared. In accordance with the recommendation of the Latin Conference of 1892, these exercises have been confined to a limited portion of the Text (about thirty pages). The editor
would have preferred to have them cover the entire Text, if space had permitted.

In preparing the Notes and Vocabulary, special obligation has been incurred to the edition of Nipperdey, to Lupus's Der Sprachgebrauch des Cornelius Nepos, and to Koch's Wörterbuch. For assistance in the proof-reading, and for helpful suggestions, thanks are due to Professor Francis W. Kel- sey, Assistant Professor Joseph H. Drake, and Messrs. C. L. Meader and H. A. Sanders, of the University of Michigan; to Professor Willard K. Clement, of the University of Idaho; to Professor Isaac B. Burgess, of the University of Chicago; and to Miss Mary L. Miner, of the Detroit High School. The Rules for the Pronunciation of Proper Names were kindly furnished by Professor A. H. Pattengill, of the University of Michigan.

I am also under great obligations to Professors Gildersleeve and Bennett for furnishing me with advance sheets of their Latin Grammars for purposes of reference.

Corrections or suggestions of any kind from those who may use the book will be gratefully received.

JOHN C. ROLFE.

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CONTENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEXT:</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INTRODUCTION</strong></td>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEXT:</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liber de Excellentibus Ducibus Exterarum Gentium</strong></td>
<td>1–116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Praefatio</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Miltiadēs</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Themistoclēs</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Aristidēs</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Pausaniās</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Cimōn</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. Lysander</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. Alcibiadēs</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII. Thrasybūlus</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX. Conōn</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X. Diōn</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI. Íphicratēs</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII. Chabriās</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII. Timotheus</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV. Datamēs</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV. Epamīnōndās</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONTENTS.

XVI. Pelopidas .............................................. 76
XVII. Agésiláus .............................................. 80
XVIII. Eumenés .............................................. 86
XIX. Phóción ................................................. 96
XX. Tímoleón ................................................. 99
XXI. Dē Rēgibus .............................................. 103
XXII. Hamilcar .............................................. 105
XXIII. Hannibal ............................................ 108
Ex Librō dē Latinis Historicis ......................... 117–135
XXIV. Catō ...................................................... 117
XXV. Atticus ................................................... 120
Notes .......................................................... 139
Exercises for Translation into Latin ...................... 233
Rules for the Pronunciation of Proper Names ........ 246
Vocabulary.

MAPS.

Graecia cum Insulīs et Óris Maris Aegaeī ............... Frontispiece
Asia Citerior ................................................... follows page 62
Ítalia et Hispania .............................................. " " 94
INTRODUCTION.

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF NEPOS.

i. Life of Nepos.

Cornelius Nepos was born in Cisalpine Gaul, the native country of Catullus, Vergil, and Livy. The elder Pliny\(^1\) speaks of him as *Padi accola*; and since we know that he was a native of that part of Cisalpine Gaul which was called Insubria, it has been assumed with considerable probability that his birthplace was Ticinum, the modern Pavia.

The dates of his birth and death are not certainly known, but he appears to have lived from 99 to 24 B.C. We know that he survived Atticus, who died in 32 B.C., and that he lived to a good old age. His *praenōmen* is unknown.

Nepos took up his residence at Rome early in life. He seems to have had an independent fortune and to have devoted his whole attention to literary pursuits. He took no part in politics; at least, we know from one of Pliny's letters\(^2\) that he was not of senatorial rank, and therefore that he had not held even a quaestorship.

He was on terms of intimacy with Cicero, Atticus, and Catullus. Catullus dedicated his book of poems to Nepos in the following complimentary lines:\(^3\) —

---

1 N. H. III. 127.  
2 V. iii. 6.  
3 Cat. i.
Cui dono lepidum novum libellum
Arido modo pumice expolitum?
Corneli, tibi; namque tu solebas
Meas esse aliquid putare nugas,
Iam tum cum ausus es unus Italorum
Omne aevum tribus explicare chartis,
Doctis, Iuppiter, et laboriosis!
Quare habe tibi quidquid hoc libelli
Qualecumque, quod, o patrona virgo,
Plus uno maneat perenne saeclo.¹

It is believed by some, from a reference of Fronto, that Nepos, like his friend Atticus, was a publisher as well as a writer.

∞. **The Works of Nepos.**

Nepos was a prolific writer in several different departments of literature. Most of his works have been lost and are known to us only through references to them by other writers. They included the following: —

1. *Love poems,* mentioned by the younger Pliny in the letter cited above.

---

¹ Translated as follows by Robinson Ellis, ‘The Poems and Fragments of Catullus, Translated in the Metres of the Original,’ London, 1871: —

Who shall take thee, the new, the dainty volume,
Purfled glossily, fresh with ashy pumice?

You, Cornelius; you of old did hold them
Something worthy, the petty witty nothings,

While you venture, alone of all Italians,
Time's vast chronicle in three books to circle,
Jove, how arduous, how divinely learned!

Therefore welcome it, yours the little outcast,
This slight volume. O yet, supreme awarer,
Virgin, save it in ages on forever.
2. *Chronica*, referred to by Catullus in his dedication to Nepos. This work comprised in three books an outline of the world's history from the earliest times until the author's own day. It was probably, like the *Annālēs* of Atticus,\(^1\) of a chronological character.

3. *Exempla*, a moral treatise in at least five books,\(^2\) drawing a comparison between the manners and customs of early Rome and those of his own day.

4. *A Life of Cato*, mentioned by Nepos himself.\(^3\)

5. *A Life of Cicero*, a panegyric, apparently composed after the death of the orator.

6. *A Treatise on Geography*, of which little or nothing is known.

7. *De Viris Illustribus*, his last and greatest work. This consisted of, at least, sixteen books. He arranged his biographies in classes or groups, giving two books to each class. The first book of every class included the distinguished men of foreign nations, mostly of Greece; while the second treated those of Rome. The following outline of Nipperdey, though open to question in some particulars, gives a good idea of the scope and arrangement of the work:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{I. } & \text{De Rōgibus Exterārum Gentium.} \\
\text{II. } & \text{De Rōgibus Rōmānōrum.} \\
\text{III. } & \text{De Excellentibus Ducibus Exterārum Gentium.} \\
\text{IV. } & \text{De Excellentibus Ducibus Rōmānōrum.} \\
\text{V. } & \text{De Iūris Cōnsultīs Graecīs.} \\
\text{VI. } & \text{De Iūris Cōnsultīs Rōmānīs.} \\
\text{VII. } & \text{De Ōrātōribus Graecīs.} \\
\text{VIII. } & \text{De Ōrātōribus Rōmānīs.}
\end{align*}
\]

\(^1\) See p. 131, l. 30 fol.
\(^2\) The fifth book is cited by Aulus Gellius, VI. xviii. 11.
\(^3\) p. 119, l. 5.
INTRODUCTION

IX. De Poëtis Graecis.
X. De Poëtis Latinis.
XI. De Historicis Graecis.
XII. De Historicis Latinis.
XIII. De Philosophis Graecis.
XIV. De Philosophis Latinis.
XV. De Grammaticis Graecis.
XVI. De Grammaticis Latinis.

Of this work we have the entire book *De Excellentibus Ducibus Exterarum Gentium*, and two lives from the book *De Historicis Latinis*. The former was for a long time believed to be the work of Aemilius Probus, a grammarian of the time of Theodosius, on account of an epigram of his which appears in the manuscripts after the life of Hannibal. In this epigram Probus dedicates a work to Theodosius, which was assumed to be the collection of biographies which preceded it. That view is now generally rejected and is altogether untenable, especially on stylistic grounds.

***His Style.***

The style of Nepos is simple and pleasing. His vocabulary is limited, and he expresses himself as a rule in short sentences. When he occasionally attempts longer periods, it is evident that he is not at home in them. He shows considerable skill and taste in the order of his words. He is sometimes careless, especially in the omission of pronouns, but as a rule is very clear.

Although he was a contemporary of Caesar, his Latinity is not so strictly classical as that of the author of the Commentaries. He is not free from archaism and colloquialisms, and his language sometimes has a poetic coloring which reminds
one of Livy. As Asinius Pollio found a certain ‘Patavinity’ in the language of Livy, who was, like Nepos, a native of Cisalpine Gaul, it is possible that some of the stylistic peculiarities of our author may be due to his provincial origin.

The deviations of Nepos from classical usage have been unduly exaggerated by those who have endeavored to prove that Probus was the author of the Lives. Many of his irregularities may be paralleled in Caesar and Cicero, and still more in Livy. As Nipperdey says, we must remember that Caesar and Cicero represent the highest literary perfection of their time; a period which includes Varro, and the writers of the Bellum Africânun and Bellum Hispâniense, also has room for a stylist like Cornelius Nepos. His Latin is pure enough to prove beyond question that the Lives could have been written only in the Classical Period.

Since it is desirable that beginners in Latin writing use only regular constructions, the important deviations of Nepos from good classical usage are pointed out in the Notes. The teacher should consult the exhaustive monograph of Lupus, Der Sprachgebrauch des Cornelius Nepos, Berlin, 1876.

iv. Nepos as a Historian.

As history the work of Nepos is not of great value. His list of generals is not remarkably well chosen, for we miss some great names, such as Brasidas, Aratos, Philopoemen, and Cleomenes; and the space allotted to each is by no means proportionate to the importance of the subject of the biography. Nepos is inclined to exaggeration, and he lacks the critical faculty. It has been said that his work does more credit to his heart than to his head, and this is notably the case in his biography of his friend Atticus.
INTRODUCTION

For his lives of generals of foreign nations he had an abundance of good authorities at his command, many of whom he mentions by name; but he seems not always to have chosen wisely among them, and sometimes to have misunderstood them. He is careless in details: his chronology is confused, he makes mistakes in history and geography, and his work is marred by contradictions and omissions. On the other hand, he touches on most points of interest in Grecian history, and for that reason, as well as on account of their simple style, the Lives are well adapted for use as a school text-book. Some allowance should be made for his shortcomings in view of the fact, that in his day the Romans were just beginning to cultivate the writing of history as an art; and because he was the first Roman writer to treat the history of foreign nations.

v. His Sources.

The authorities whom Nepos cites, or appears to have consulted, are the following: —

1. Herodotus, the ‘father of history’ (about 484 to 425 B.C.). His History gives an account of the struggle between the Greeks and Persians, with numerous digressions in which the history of other nations is treated. The work was divided by some one of the grammarians into nine books, to which the names of the nine Muses were given. Nepos does not mention Herodotus, and although he sometimes agrees with the History, it is by no means certain that he consulted it at all. In his life of Miltiades he is at variance with Herodotus in several details.

2. Thucydides (about 455 to 400 B.C.) undertook a History of the Peloponnesian War, of which eight books, describing the course of events until 411 B.C., were completed. Nepos
cites Thucydides in his life of Themistocles,¹ and says that he followed him in preference to 'many other writers' whom he consulted; but he differs from him in several particulars. In his lives of Pausanias, Cimon, and Alcibiades, Nepos follows Thucydides more closely, but he does not appear on the whole to have recognized the importance of the Peloponnesian War as an authority.

3. *Xenophon* (from about 434 until after 359 B.C.). His *Hellenica*, in seven books, narrates the history of Greece from 411 B.C.—at which point the work of Thucydides ends—until the battle of Mantinea in 362 B.C. This work Nepos seems not to have consulted; he is in direct conflict with it in several of his lives. In his life of Agesilaus, Nepos cites Xenophon as an authority. The work referred to is the *Agesilaus*, a panegyric of the Spartan king. This work Nepos follows closely in some parts of his own account of Agesilaus. Some modern scholars deny that Xenophon wrote the *Agesilaus*, but it was accepted as his without question in ancient times.

4. *Philistus*, of Syracuse, a contemporary of the Dionysii, is mentioned by Nepos in his life of Dion, and may very likely have been one of his authorities. He wrote the *Sicilica* in thirteen books, of which the first seven treated the early history of Sicily until the beginning of the rule of the elder Dionysius (400 B.C.); the next four, the reign of the elder Dionysius (until 366 B.C.); and the last two, that of the younger Dionysius (until 362 B.C.).

5. *Ephorus*, of Cyme in Aeolia (died about 340 B.C.). He wrote the first *Universal History of Greece*, in thirty-eight books, beginning with the return of the Heracleidae and end-

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¹ p. 15, l. 5.
ing with the siege of Perinthus in 340 B.C. Nepos does not mention Ephorus, but his work, which was widely read although of secondary value as an authority, seems to have been one of our author’s chief sources of information.

6. Theopompus, of Chios (born about 380 B.C.). He wrote the Hellenica, in twelve books, which was, like the Hellenica of Xenophon, a continuation of the work of Thucydides, covering the period from 410 B.C. until the battle of Cnidos in 394 B.C.; and also the Philippica, in fifty-eight books, a history of the reign of Philip of Macedon, but with numerous digressions, in the course of one of which he devoted three books to the history of Sicily. Theopompus seems to have lacked the impartiality which should characterize the historian. Nepos, who cites him, calls him maledicentissimus scripotor,¹ and Polybius censures his partiality in his account of King Philip. He was, however, a valuable authority, and was much used by Nepos.

7. Timaeus, of Tauromena in Sicily (about 352 to 256 B.C.). He wrote a History of Sicily, in thirty-eight books, from the earliest times until 246 B.C., with numerous digressions. He was a careful historian, and a good authority, but had the same failing as Theopompus; Nepos couples him with Theopompus as a maledicentissimus scripтор, and among the Greeks he was known as Ἐπερίμανος, ‘the Carper.’ Our author seems to have made considerable use of Timaeus in his lives of Alcibiades, Dion, and Timoleon.

8. Dinon wrote a History of Persia down to 340 B.C., which Nepos cites as of great value.²

9. Polybius, of Megalopolis (205 to 134 B.C.), one of the very best Greek historians. His Universal History, in forty

¹ p. 36, l. 32. ² p. 44, l. 5.
books, seems to have been the chief authority for the lives of Hamilcar and Hannibal, although Nepos does not always agree with him. *Sosilus* and *Silenus*, who served in Hannibal’s army and wrote an account of the second Punic war, are cited by Nepos;¹ also *Sulpicius Blitho*, who is known to us only by name.

In some of his lives Nepos makes statements which are not supported by any of our authorities, and must have been derived from some unknown source. In his life of Epaminondas,² he says that ‘very many writers’ wrote biographies of illustrious men, and these he very probably had before him. Of such writers we know of *Antigonus Carystius, Hermippus the Peripatetic, and Satyrus* among the Greeks; and *Marcus Terentius Varro* and *Santra* among the Romans.

Two well-known writers of later times to some extent described the same events, and used the same sources as Nepos. These are *Diodorus Siculus*, who in the time of Augustus wrote a *Universal History* in forty books; and *Plutarch* (46–120 A.D.), from whom we have forty-six *Parallel Lives* of illustrious Greeks and Romans. With these writers Nepos is frequently in conflict, although sometimes he agrees with them against the testimony of the earlier authorities.

¹ p. 116, l. 22 fol. ² p. 71, l. 41.
CORNELII NEPOTIS
LIBER DE EXCELLENTIBUS DUCIBUS
EXTERARUM GENTIUM.

PRAEFATIO.

Nōn dubitō fore plērōisque, Attice, qui hoc genus scriptūrae leve et nōn satis dignum summōrum virōrum persōnis iūdicent, cum relātum legent quis mūsicam docuerit Epamīnōndam, aut in ēius virtūtibus commemo-rāri, saltāsse eum commodē scienterque tībiīs cantāsse. Sed hī erunt ferē, qui expertēs litterārum Graecārum nihil rectum, nisi quod ipsōrum mōribus conveniat, putābunt. Iī si didicerint nōn eadem omnibus esse honesta atque turpia, sed omnia māiorum institūtūs iūdicārī, nōn ad-mirābuntur nōs in Grāiōrum virtūtibus expōnendis mōrēs eōrum secūtōs. Neque enim Cīmōni fuit turpe, Athēniēnsium summō virō, sorōrem germānam habēre in mātrimōniō, quippe cum cīvēs ēius eōdem ūterentur institūtō; at id quidem nostrīs mōribus nefās habētur. Nūlla Lacedaemonī vidua tam est nōbilis, quae nōn ad cēnam eat mercēde conducta. Māgnīs in laudibus tōtā ferē fuit Graecīā victōrem Olympiae citāri; in scaenam vērō prōdīre ac populō esse spectāculō nēmini in eisdem gentibus fuit turpītūdīnī. Quae omnia apud nōs partim infāmia, partim humilia atque ab honestāte remotā pō-
I. MILTIADĒS.


II. Ibi brevi tempore barbarōrum cōpiās disiectīs, tōtā regiōne quam petierat potitus, loca castellis idōnea commūniit, multitūdinem quam sēcum dúxerat in agrīs conlocāvit crēbrisque excursionibus locuplētāvit. Neque minus
in ea rē prūdentīā quam fēlicitāte adiūtus est; nam cum virtūte militum dēvīcisset hostium exercitūs, summā aequitāte rēs cōnstituit atque ipse ibīdem manēre dēcrēvit. Erat enim inter eōs dīgnitāte rēgiā, quamquam carēbat nōmine, neque id magis imperiō quam iūstitiā cōnsecūtus; neque eō sētius Athēniēnsibus, ā quibus erat profectus, officia praēstābat. Quibus rēbus fīēbat ut nōn minus eōrum voluntāte perpetuum imperium obtīnēret qui miserant, quam illōrum cum quibus erat profectus. Chersonēsō tālī modō cōnstitūtā Lēmmnum reverterit et ex pactō postulat ut sibi urbem trādant—illī enim dixerant, cum ventō boreā domō profectus eō pervēnisset, sēsē dēditūrōs—sē enim domum Chersonēsi habēre.

Cārēs, qui tum Lēmmnum incolēbant, etsī praeter opin-15 iōnem rēs ceciderat, tamen nōn dictō, sed secundā fōrtūnā adversāriōrum captī resistere ausī nōn sunt atque ex īnsula dēmigrārunt. Parī fēlicitāte cēterās īnsulās, quae Cyclades nōminantur, sub Athēniēnsium redēgit po-testātem.

III. Eisdem temporibus Persārum rēx Dārēus ex Asiā in Europam exercitū trāiectō Scythīs bellum īnferre dēcrēvit. Pōntem fēcit in Histrō flūmine, quā cōpiās trā-dūcēret. Ėius pōntis, dum ipse abesset, custōdēs reliquit principēs quōs sēcum ex Iōniā et Aeolide dūxerat; quibus singulārum urbium perpetua dederat imperiā. Sic enim facillīmē putāvit sē Graecā linguā loquentēs qui Asiām incolerent sub suā retentūrum potestāte, sī amīcīs suīs oppida tuenda trādidisset; quibus sē oppressō nūlla spēs salūtis relinquerētur. In hōc fuit tum numerō Mil-

30 tiadēs. Hīc cum crēbri adferrent nūntii male rem gerere Dārēum premique ā Scythīs, hortātus est pōntis custōdēs nē ā fōrtūnā datam occasiōnem liberandae Graeciae
dimitterent. Nam si cum eis cópiis, quás sècum tráns-portárat, interisset Dárèus, nón sólum Európam fore tútam, sed etiam eós qui Asiam incolerent Graeci genere liberós á Persárum futúrós dominatióné et perículó. Id facile effici posse: pónte enim rescissò régem vel hos-tium ferró vel inopia paucís diébus interitúrum. Ad hóc cónsillium cum pléríque accéderent, Histiaeus Mílésius nè rès cónsícerétur obstítit, dicéns nón idem ipsís, qui summás imperii tenérent, expédire et multitúdini, quod Dárëi régnó ipsórum níterétur dominatión; quó extinctó ipsós potéstāte expulsós civibus suís poenás datúrós. Itaque adeó sè abhorrére á cèterórum cónsilió, ut nihil putet ipsís utilius quam cónfírmári régnum Persárum.

Huíus cum sententiam plúrími essent secúti, Míltiádës nón dubitándam tam multis cónsciis a régis aurès cónsilia sua perventúra, Chersonésíum reliquit ac rúrsus Athênáes démigrávit. Cúius ratió etsi nón valuit, tamen mágnó opere est laudanda, cum amicior omnium libératáti quam suae fuerit dominatióni.

IV. Dárëus autem, cum ex Európā in Asiam redisset, hortantibus amícís ut Graeciam redigeret in suam potes-tátem, classem quíngentárum návium comparávit eique Dátim praefécit et Artaphernem eísque ducentá peditum, decem equitum milia dedit, causam interseréns sè hostem esse Athéniénsibus, quod eórum auxílió Iónes Sardis ex-púgnásset suaque praesidia interfécissent. Illí praefectí régii classe ad Euboeam appulsá celeriter Eretriam cépérunt omnésque éius gentís cívés abrértós in Asiam ad régem misérunt. Inde ad Atticam accessérunt ac suás cópiás in campum Marathóna dédéxérunt; is abest ab oppidó circiter milia passuum decem.

Hóc tumultū Athéniénsés tam propínquō tamque mágnō
permōtī auxilium nusquam nisi ā Lacedaemoniis petivē-
runt Phīdippumque, cursōrem ēius generis, quī hēmero-
dromoe vocantur, Lacedaemonem miśerunt, ut nūntiāret
quam celerrimō opus esse auxiliō. Domī autem creant
3 decem praetōrēs, quī exercitū praeescent, in eīs Miltia-
dem; inter quōs māgna fuit contentiō, utrum moenibus
sē dēfenderent an obviām īrent hostibus aciēque dē-
cernerent. Ūnus Miltiadēs māximē nītebātur ut primō
quōque tempore castra fīrent: id sī factum esset, et
cīvibus animum accessūrum, cūm vidērent dē eōrum vir-
tūte nōn dēspērāri, et hostēs ēādem rē fore tardīōrēs, sì
animadverterent audērī adversus sē tam exiguīs cōpiīs
dīmicārī.

V. Hōc in tempore nūlla cīvitās Athēniēnsibus auxiliō
15 fuit praeter Plataeēnsēs; ea mīlle mīsit militūm. Itaque
hōrum adventū decem milia armātōrum complēta sunt,
quare manus mīrābīli flagrābat pūgnandi cupiditātē; quō
factum est ut plūs quam conlēgae Miltiadēs valēret.
Ēius ergō auctōritātē impulsi Athēniēnsēs cōpiās ex
urbe ēdūxērunt locōque idōneō castra fēcērunt. Dein
posterō dīē sub mōntis rādicibus aciē regiōne īnstruētā
nōn apertissimā—namque arborēs multīs locīs erant rārae
—proelium commendērunt hōc cōnsiliō, ut et mōntium
altitūdine tegerentur et arborum tractū equitātūs hostium
impedirētur, nē multitudīnis clauderentur. Dātis ētsi nōn
aequam locum vidēbat suis, tamen frētus numerō cōpi-
ārum suārum cōnfigere cupiēbat, eōque magis quod,
prīiusquam Lacedaemoniī subsidiō venīrent, dīmicāre ūtile
arbitrābātur. Itaque in aciem peditūm centum, equitūm
25 decem milia prōdūxīt proeliumque commīsit. In quō
tantō plūs virtūte valuērunt Athēniēnsēs, ut decemplicem
numerus hostium prōfligārīnt, adeōque ēōs perterrūērunt,
VI. Cuius victoriae non alienum videtur quae praemium Miltiadi sit tributum docere, quod facilius intellegi possit eandem omnium civitatum esse naturam. Ut enim populi Romani honores quondam fuérunt rari et tenuès ob eamque causam gloriosi, nunc autem effusi atque obsolèti, sic olim apud Athenienses suisse reperimus. Namque huic Miltiadi, qui Athénas totamque Graeciam liberarat, talis honös tribútus est, in porticú quae Poecilē vocātur cum pūgna dépingerētur Marathōnia, ut in decem praetōrum numerō prima eius imagō pōnerētur isque hortārētur mīlitēs proeliumque committeret. Ídem ille populus, posteā quam maius imperium est nactus et largiterione magistrātu ce corruptus est, trecentās statuās Dēmētriō Phalēreō dēcēvit.

VII. Post hoc proelium classem septuāgintā nāvium Athenienses eidem Miltiadi dedērunτ, ut insulās quae barbarōs adiüverant bellō persequerētur. Quō in imperiō plērasque ad officium ōdiēre coēgit, nōnnullās vī expūgnāvit. Ex hīs Parum insulam opibus ēlātam cum orātiōne reconciliāre nōn posset, cōpiās ē nāvibus ēdūxit, urbem operibus clausit omnīque commeātū privāvit; dein vineis ac testūdinibus cōnstitūtis propius mūrōs accessit. Cum iam in eō esset ut oppidō potūrētur, procul in continentī lūcus, qui ex insulā cōspiciēbātur, nēscīo quō cāsū nocturnō tempore incēnsum est. Cuius flamma ut ab oppidānis et oppūgnātoribus est visa, utrisque vēnit in opinīōnem sīgnum ā classiāriīs rēgiīs datum. Quō factum est ut et Pariī à dēditione dēterrērentur et Miltiades, timēns nē classis rēgia adventāret, incēnsis operibus quae
CORNELII NEPOTIS VITAE

statuerat, cum totidem nāvibus atque erat profectus Athenās māgnā cum offensiōne civium suōrum redīret.

Accūsātus ergō est prōditiōnis, quod, cum Parum expūgnāre posset, ā rēge corruptus infectūs rēbus discesisset. Eō tempore aeger erat vulneribus, quae in oppūgnandō oppidō accēperat. Itaque cum ipse prō sē dicere nōn posset, verba fēcit frāter ēius Stēsagorās.

Causā cōgnitā capitis absolūtus pecūniā multātus est, eaque lis quīnquāgintā talentīs aestimātā est, quanta in classem sūmptos factus erat. Hanc pecūniām quod solvere in praeentiā nōn poterat, in vincla publica coniectus est ibique diem obiit suprēmum.

VIII. Hīc etsī crīmine Parīō est accūsātus, tamen alia causa fuit damnātiōnis. Namque Athēniēnsēs propter Pisistratī tyrannīdem, quae paucīs annīs ante fuerat, nimium civium suōrum potentiam extimēscēbant. Miltiades, multum in imperīs magistrātibusque versātus, nōn vidēbātur posse esse privātus, praeertim cum cōnsuetūdine ad imperīi cupiditātem trahī vidērētur. Nam in Chersonēsō omnēs illōs quōs habitārat annōs perpetuām obtinuerat dominātiōnem tyrannūsque fuerat appellātus, sed iūstus. Nōn erat enim vi cōnsēcūtus, sed suōrum voluntāte, eamque testātēm bonitāte retinēbat. Omnēs autem et dicūntur et habentur tyranni, qui potestāte sunt perpetuā in eā civitāte quae libērātē ūsa est. Sed in Miltiade erat cum summa hūmānitās tum mīra communītās, ut nēmō tam humilis esset, cui nōn ad eum aditus patēret; māgna auctōritās apud omnēs civitātēs, nōbile nōmen, laus reī militāris māxima. Haec populus respi-

isciēns māluit illum innoxium plectī quam sē diūtius esse in timōre.
II. THEMISTOCLÊS.


II. Primus autem gradus fuit capēssendae rei pūblicae bellō Corćyraēō; ad quod gerendum prætor ā populō factus nōn sōlum praeentī bellō, sed etiam reliquō tempore ferōciōrem reddidit civitātem. Nam cum pecūnia pūblica, quae ex metallīs redibat, largitiōne magistrātuum quotannis interīret, ille persuāsit populō ut eā pecūnīa classis centum nāvium aedificārētur. Quā celeriter effectā primum Corćyraēōs frēgit, deinde maritimōs praedōnēs
consectandō mare tūtum reddidit. In quō cum divitiās ornāvit, tum etiam peritissimōs bellī nāvālis fēcit Athēniēnsēs. Id quantae salūtī fuerit universās Graeciae, bellō cognitum est Persicō. Nam cum Xerxēs et mari et terrā bellum universās inferret Europae, cum tantūs cōpiās eam invāsit, quantās neque ante nec postea ĥabuit quīquam: hūius enim classis mille et ducentārum nāvium longārum fuit, quam duo milia onerāriārum sequēbantur; terrestres autem exercitus septingenta peditum, equīnum quadringentā milia fuērunt.

Cūius dē adventū cum fāma in Graeciam esset perlāta et māximē Athēniēnsēs petī dīcerentur propter pūgnam Marathōniam, misērunt Delphōs cōnsultum, quidnam face-rent dē rēbus suīs. Dēliberantibus Pythia respondit, ut moenibus ligneis sē mūnīrent. Id respōnsum quō valēret cum intellegēret nēmō, Themistoclēs persuāsit cōnsiliōm esse Apollinis, ut in nāvēs sē suaque cōnferrent: eum enim ā deō significāri mūrum ligneum. Tāli cōnsiliō probātō addunt ad superiōrēs totidem nāvēs triremēs suaque omnia quae movēri poterant partim Salamīna, partim Troezēna dēportant; arcem sacerdotibus paucisque māioribus nātū ad sacra prōcūranda trādunt, reli-quum oppidum relinquunt.

III. Hūius cōnsiliōm plērisque civitātibus displicēbat et in terrā dimicārī magis placēbat. Itaque missī sunt dēlēcti cum Leōnidā, Lacedaemoniōrum rēge, qui Thermopylās occupārent longiusque barbarōs prōgregdi nōn paterentur. Iti vim hostium nōn sustinuērunt eōque locō omnēs interiērunt. At classis commūnis Graeciae tre-centārum nāvium, in quā ducentae erant Athēniēnsium, prīmum apud Artemisium inter Euboeam continentemque terram cum classiārii rēgūs cōnflīxit. Angustiās enim
Themistocles quaerēbat, nē multitudine circumirētur. Hinc etsi parī proeliō discesserant, tamen eōdēm locō nōn sunt ausī manēre, quod erat periculum nē, si pars nāvium adversāriōrum Euboeam superāset, ancipītī premerentur periculō. Quō factum est ut ab Artemīsiō discēderent et exadversum Athenās apud Salamina classem suam cōnstituerent.

IV. At Xerxes Thermopylēs expūgnātīs prōtīnus ac-sessit astū idque nūllīs dēfendentibus, interfectīs sacer-dōtibus, quōs in arce invēnerat, incendīō dēlēvit. Cūius flamīa perterrītī classiāriī cum manēre nōn audērent et plūrimī hortārentur ut domōs suās discēderent moenibus-que sē dēfenderent, Themistocles únus restītīt et uni-versōs parēs esse posse aīebat, dīspersōs testābātur peritūrōs, idque Eurybiadī, rēgī Lacedaemoniōrum, quī tum summae imperīi praeerat, fore aďfirmābat. Quem cum minus quam vellet movēret, noctū dē servīs suis quēm habuīt fidēlissīmum ad rēgem mīsit, ut eī nūntiāret suīs verbīs, adversāriōs ēius in fugā esse: quī si disces-sissent, māiore cum labōre et longīnquōre tempore bellum cōnfectūrum, cum singulōs cōnsectāri cōgerētur; quōs si statim aggredēretur, brevī āniversōs oppressūrum. Hoc eō valēbat, ut ingrātiīs ad dēpūgnandum omnēs cōgerentur. Hāc rē auditā barbarus, nihil dōli subesse crēdēns, postrīdiē aliēnissīmō sībi locō, contrā opportūnissīmō hostibus, adeō angustō mari cōnfīxīt, ut ēius multitūdō nāvium explicāri nōn potuerit. Victus ergō est magis etiam cōnsiliō Themistoclī quam armīs Graeciae.

V. Hic etsī male rem gesserat, tamen tantās habēbat reliquiās cōpiārum, ut etiam tum eīs opprimere possēt hostēs. Iterum ab eōdēm gradū dēpulsus est. Nam Themistoclēs, verēns nē bellāre persevērāret, certīorem
CORNELII NEPOTIS VITAE [vi.

eum fecit id agi, ut pons quem ille in Hellēspontō fecerat, dissolveretur ac reditū in Asiam excluderetur, idque ei persuāsit. Itaque quā sex mensibus iter fecerat, eādem minus diebus trīginta in Asiam reversus est sēque ā Themistocle non superātum, sed cōnservātum iūdicāvit. Sīc ūnius virī prūdentīa Graecia liberātā est Europaeque succubuit Asia. Haec ātera vīctorīa, quae cum Marathōniō possit comparāri tropaeō. Nam parī modō apud Salamīna parvō numerō nāvium māxima post hominum memoriam classis est dēvicta.

opus facerent neque ulli locō parcerent, sive sacer sive privātus esset sive públicus, et undique, quod idōneum ad muniendum putarent, congererent. Quō factum est ut Athēniēnsium múri ex sacellis sepulcrisque cōnstatēnt.

VII. Themistoclēs autem ut Lacedaemonem vēnit, adīre 5 ad magistrātūs nōluit et dedit operam ut quam longissimē tempus dūceret, causam interpōnēns sē conlēgās exspectāre. Cum Lacedaemonii queren tur opus nihilō minus fierī eumque in ēā rē cōnāri fallere, interim rēliquī lēgātī sunt cōnsecūtī. Ā quibus cum audīset non multum superesse múniōnīs, ad ephorōs Lacedaemoniōrum ac cessit, penes quōs summum erat imperium, atque apud eōs contendit falsa eis esse délāta: quā rē aequum esse illōs virōs bonōs nōbilēsque mittere quibus fīdēs habērētur, quī rem explōrārent; interēa sē obsidem retinērent. Gestus est eī mōs, trēseque lēgātī functī summīs honōribus Athēnās missī sunt. Cum hīs conlēgās suōs Themistoclēs iussit profisciēre isque praedīxit, ut nē prīus Lacedaemoniōrum lēgātōs dīmitterent quam ipse esset remissus.

Hōs postquam Athēnās pervēnisse ratus est, ad magistrātūs senātumque Lacedaemoniōrum adīit et apud eōs liberrimē professus est: Athēniēnsēs suō cōnsiliō, quod commūnī iūre gentium facere possent, deōs públicōs suōsque patriōs ac Penātēs, quō facilius ab hoste possent 25 dēfendere, múris saepsisse neque in eō quod inūtile esset Graeciae fēcisse. Nam illōrum urbem ut prōpūgnāculum oppositum esse barbaris, apud quam iam bis cōpiās rēgiās fēcisse naufragium. Lacedaemoniōs autem male et iniūstē facere, quī id potius intuērentur, quod ipsōrum 30 dominātiōnī quam quod universae Graeciae útile esset. Quā rē, si suōs lēgātōs recipere vellent, quōs Athēnās
miserant, sē remitterent, cum aliter illōs numquam in patriam essent receptūrī.

VIII. Tamen nōn effūgit cīvium suōrum invidiam. Namque ob eundem timōrem, quō damnātus erat Miltiadēs, testulārum suффrāgīs ē cīvitāte ēiectus Argōs habītātum concessit. Hīc cum propter multās virtūtēs māgnā cum dignitāte vīveret, Lacedaemoniī lēgātōs Athenās mīsērunt, quī eum absentem accūsārent, quod societātem cum rēge Perse ad Graeciam opprimendum fēcisset. Hōc crīmine absēns damnātus est.


Hāc necessitāte coāctus dominō nāvis quis sit aперit, multa pollicēns, sī sē cōnservāsset. At ille clārissimī virī captus misericordiā diem noctemque procul ab Ĭnsula in salō nāvem tēnit in ancorīs nēque quemquam ex ēā
exīre passus est. Inde Ephesum pervēnit ibique Themistoclem expōnit. Cuī ille prō meritis posteā grātiam rettulit.

IX. Scīō plērōsque ita scripisses, Themistoclem Xerxe rēgnante in Asiam trānsisse. Sed ego potissimum Thūcīdīdi crēdō, quod aetāte proximus dē eis, quī illōrum temporum historiam reliquērunt, et ēiusdem cīvitātis fuit. Is autem ait ad Artaxerxēn eum vēnisse atque ēs verbis epistulam mīssisse: "Themistocles vēnī ad tē, quī plūrima mala omnium Grāiōrum in domum tuam intulī, quam diū mihi necesse fuit adversum patrem tuum bellāre patriamque meam dēfendere. Īdem multō plūra bona fēcī, postquam in ātō ipse et ille in periculō esse coepit; nam cum in Asiam revertī vellet, proelīō apud Salamīna factō, litterīs eum certiōrem fēcī id agī ut pōns, quem īn Hellēspontō fēcerat, dissolverētur atque ab hostibus circumērētur; quō nūntīo ille periculō est liberātus. Nunc autem cōnfugi ad tē exagitātus ā cūntā Graeciā, tuam petēns amīcitiam; quam si erō adeptus, nōn minus mē bonum amīcum habēbis, quam fortem inīmicum ille expertus est. Tē autem rogō, ut dē eīs rébus, quās tēcum conloquī volō, annuum mihi tempus dēs eōque trānsāctō ad tē venīre patiāris."

X. Hūius rēx animā māgnitūdinēm admīrāns cupiēnsque tālem virum sibi conciliāri veniam dedit. Ille omne illud tempus litterīs sermōnīque Persārum dedit; quibus adeō ēruditus est, ut multō commodius dicātur apud rēgem verba fēcisse, quam ī poterant quī ī Perside erant nāti. Hīc cum multa rēgī esset pollicitus grātissimumque illud, sī suīs ūtī cōnsiliōs vellet, illum Graeciām bellō oppressūrum, māgnīs mūneribus ab Artaxerxe dōnātus in Asiam rediit domiciliumque Magnēsiae sibi cōn-
CORNELII NEPOTIS VITAE

stituit. Namque hanc urbem ei rēx dōnārat, his quidem verbīs, quae ei pānem praebēret—ex quā regiōne quīn-
quāgēna talenta quotannis redibant—Lampsacum autem,
unde vīnum sūmeret, Myunta, ex quā obsōnium habēret.
5 Hūius ad nostram memoriam monumenta mānsērunt
duo: sepulcrum prope oppidum, in quō est sepultus,
statua in forō Māgnēsiae. Dē cūius morte multimodīs
apud plērōsque scriptum est, sed nōs eundem potissimum
Thūcīdidem auctōrem probāmus, quī illum ait Māgnēsiae
10 morbō mortuum neque negat fuisse fāmam, venēnum suā
sponte sūmpsisse, cum sē quae rēgī dē Graeciā oppri-
mendā pollicitus esset praestāre posse dēspērāret. Īdem
ossa ēius clam in Atticā ab amīcis sepulta, quoniam lēgibus
nōn concēderētur, quod prōditiōnis esset damnātus, me-
15 moriae prōdidit.
III. ARISTIDĖS.

I. Aristidēs, Lysimachi filius, Athēniēnsis, aequālis ferē fuit Themistocli atque cum eō dē principātū contendit; namque obrectārunt inter sē. In his autem cōgnitum est, quantō antistāre tē eloquentia innocentiae. Quamquam enim adeō excellēbat Aristidēs abstinentiā, ut ūnus post hominūm memoriam, quem quidem nōs audierimus, cōgnōmine Iūstus sit appellātus, tamen a Themistocle conlabefactus testulā illā exsilīō decem annōrum multātus est. Quī quidem cum intellegēret reprehē concitātam multitudinem nōn posse, cēdēnsque animadvertisset quendam scribentem, ut patriā pellerētur, quaesisse ab eō dicitur quā rē id faceret aut quid Aristidēs commīsisset, cūr tantā poenā dīgnus dūcerētur. Cui ille respondit sē ignōrāre Aristidēn, sed sībi nōn placēre, quod tam cupidē labōrasset ut praeter cētōs Iūstus appellārētur. Hīc decem annōrum lēgitimam poenam nōn pertulit. Nam postquam Xerxēs in Graeciam dēscendit, sextō ferē annō quam erat expulsus, populī scītō in patriā restitūtus est.

II. Interfuit autem pūgnae nāvāli apud Salamīna, quae facta est prius quam poenā liberārētur. Idem praetor fuit Athēniēnsium apud Plataēs in proelīō quō fūsus barbarōrum exercitus Mardoniusque interfēctus est. Neque aliud est ĭllum hūius in rē militāri inlūstre factum quam ēius imperiī memoria, iūstitiae vērō et aequitātēs et innocentiae multa, in prīmis quod hūius aequitāte factum est, cum in commūnī classe esset Graeciae simul cum Pausaniā—quō duce Mardonius erat fugātus—ut summa imperiī
CORNELII NEPOTIS VITAE

maritimī ab Lacedaemoniis trānsferrētur ad Athēnīĕṇsēs; namque ante id tempus et mari et terrā ducēs erant Lacedaemonii. Tum autem et intemperantīā Pausaniae et iūstītiā factum est Aristidis, ut omnēs fere civitātēs
Graeciae ad Athēnīĕnsium societātem sē applicārent et
adversus barbarōs hōs ducēs déligerent sībi.

III. Quōs quō facilius repellērent, si fōrte bellum
renovāre cōnārentur, ad classēs aedificandās exercitūsque
comparandōs quantum pecūniae quaeque cīvitās daret,
Aristidēs délēctus est qui cōnstitueret, ēiusque arbitriō
quadringēna et sexāgēna talenta quotannis Dēlum sunt
cōnlatā; id enim cōmmūne aerārium esse voluērunt.
Quae omnīs pecūnia posterō tempore Athēnās trānslātā
est. Hic quā fuerit abstinentiā, nūllum est certius indi-
ciūm quam quod, cum tantīs rēbus praeṣuisset, in tantā
paupertāte dēcessit, ut qui efferrētur vix reliquerit. Quō
factum est ut filiēs ēius pūblicē alerentur et dē cōmmūnī
erāriō dōtibus datīs conlocārentur. Dēcessit autem fere
post annum quartum quam Themistoclēs Athēnīs erat
expulsus.
IV. PAUSANIÁS.


II. Post id proelium eundem Pausaniam cum classe commūnī Cyprum atque Hellēspontum misērunt, ut ex eīs regionibus barbarōrum praesidia dépelleret. Parī felicitāte in eā rē īsus ēlātius sē gerere coepit māiōrēsque appetere rēs. Nam cum Byzantīō expūgnātō cēpisset complūrēs Persārum nōbilēs atque in eīs nōnnūllōs rēgis propīnquōs, hōs clam Xerxī remīsit, simulāns ex vincīs publicīs effūgisse, et cum eīs Gongylum Eretrīensem, quī litterās rēgī redderet, in quibus haec fuisse scripta Thū-cydidēs memoriae prōdidit: ”Pausaniās, dux Spartae,
quōs Byzantii cēperat, postquam propīnquōs tuōs cōgnōvit, tibi mūneri misit sēque tēcum adfīnītāte coniuncki cupit; quā rē, si tibi vidētur, dēs eī filiam tuam nūptum. Id sī fēceris, et Spartam et cēteram Graeciam sub tuam potestātem sē adiuvante tē redāctūrum policētur. Hīs dē rēbus sī quid agere volueris, certum hominem ad eum mittās face, cum quō conloquātur.”

Rēx tot hominum salūte tam sībi necessāriōrum māgnō opere gāvisus cōnflēstīm cum epīstulā Artabāzum ad Pausaniam mittit, in quā eum conlaudat ac petit, nē cuī reī parcat ad ea efficienda, quae policērētur: sī perfēcerit, nūllius reī a sē repulsam lātūrum. Hūius Pausaniās voluntāte cōgnītā alacrior ad rem gerendam factus in suspiciōnem cecidit Lacedaemoniōrum. Quō factō domum revocātus, accūsātus capitis absolvitur, multātur tamen pecūnīā; quam ob causam ad classem remīssus nōn est.

III. At ille post nōn multō suā sponte ad exercitum rediit et ibi nōn stolidā, sed dēmenti ratīōne cōgitāta patefēcit; nōn enim mōrēs patriōs sōlum, sed etiam cultum vestītumque mūtāvit. Apparātū rēgiō ūtebātur, veste Mēdicā; satellitēs Mēdi et Aegyptīī sequēbantur; epulābātur mōre Persārum lūxuriōsius quam qui aderant perpeti possent; aditum petentibus nōn dabat, superbē respondēbat, crūdēliter imperābat. Spartam redirē nōlēbat; Colōnās, qui locus in agrō Trōade est, sē contulerat; ibi cōnsilia cum patriae tum sībi inimica capiēbat. Id postquam Lacedaemonīī rescīerunt, lēgātōs cum clāvā ad eum mīserunt, in quā mōre illōrum erat scriptum: nisi domum reverterētur, sē capitis eum damnātūrōs.

Hoc nūntiō commōtus, sporāns sē etiam tum pecūnīā et potentīā īstāns perīculum posse dépellere, domum rediit. Hūc ut vēnit, ab ephoris in vincla pūblica est coniectus;
licet enim lēgibus eōrum cuivīs ephorō hōc facerē rēgī. Hinc tamen sē expedīvit, neque eō magis carēbat suspiciōne; nam opinīō manēbat eum cum rēge habēre societātem.

Est genus quoddam hominum, quod Hīlōtae vocātur, quōrum māgna multitūdō agrōs Lacedaemoniōrum colit servōrumque mūnere fungitur. Hōs quoque sollicitāre spē libertātis existimābatur. Sed quod hārum rērum nūllum erat apertum crīmen, quō coarguī posset, nōn putābat dē tāli tamque clāro virō suspiciōnibus oportēre iūdicāri et exspectandum, dum sē ipsa rēs aperiēret.

IV. Interim Argilius quīdam adulēscēntulus cum epīstulam ab eō ad Artabāzum accēpisset eīque in suspicioνem vēnisset aliquid in eā de sē esse scriptum, quod nēmō eōrum redisset, qui eōdem missī erant, vincla epistulae laxāvit signōque dētractō cōgnōvit, sī pertulisset, sībi esse pereundum. Erant in eādem epīstulā quae ad ea pertinēbant, quae inter rēgem Pausaniamque convēnerant. Hās ille litterās ephorīs trādidit.

magis Pausaniās perturbātus ōrāre coepit, nē ēnūntiāret
neu sē meritum de illō optimē prōderet: quod si eam
veniam sibi dedisset tantīsque implicātum rēbus sub-
lēvāsset, māgno eī praemiō futūrum.

5  V. His rēbus ephori cōgnitis satius putārunt in urbe
eum comprehendi. Quō cum essent profectī et Pausaniās
plācātō Argiliō, ut putābat, Lacedaemonem reverterētur,
in itinere, cum iam in eō esset ut comprehendenterētur, ex
vultū cūiusdam ephori, qui eum admonērī cupiēbat, ĭn-
sidiās sibi fierī intellēxit. Itaque paucīs ante gradibus
quam qui eum sequēbantur, in aedem Minervae, quae
Chalcioūcos vocātur, cōnfugīt. Hinc nē exīre possēt,
statim ephori valvās ēius aedis obstrūxērunt tēctumque
sunt dēmōūtī, quō celerius sub divō interīret. Dicitur eō
tempore mātre Pausaniæ vīxisse eamque iam māgnō
nātū, postquam dē scelere filīī comperit, in primīs ad
filīum claudendum lapidem ad introitum aedis attulisse.
Hīc cum sēmianīmis de templō clātus esset, cōnfestim
animam efflāvit. Sic Pausaniās māgnam belli glōriam
turpī morte maculāvit. Cūius mortui corpus cum eōdem
nōnnūllī dicerent īnferī oportēre quō ī quī ad supplicium
essent dati, disputiūt plūribus, et procul ab eō locō
īnfōdērunt, quō erat mortuos. Inde posterius deī Del-
phicī respōnsō īrūtus atque eōdem locō sepultus est ubi
vītam posuerat.
V. CĪMŪN.

I. Cīmōn, Mīltiadīs fīlius, Athēniēnsis, dúrō admodum initiō ūsus est adulēscentiae; nam cum pater ēius litem aestimātam populō solvere nōn potuisset ob eamque causam in vincīs pūblīcis dēcessisset, Cīmōn eādem custōdiā tenēbatur neque lēgibus Athēniēnsium ēmittī poterat, nisi pecūniam, qua pater multātus erat, solvīset. Habēbat autem in mātrimōniō sorōrem germānam suam, nōmine Elpīnicēn, nōn magis amōre quam mōre ducōs; namque Athēniēnsibus licet eōdem patre nātās uxōrēs dūcere. Hūius coniugī cupīdus Callīās quīdam, nōn tam generōsus quam pecūniōsus, quī māgnās pecūniās ex mettallis fēcerat, ēgit cum Cīmōne ut eam sībi uxōrem dare: id si ĵemptrāsset, sē prō ĭlō pecūniam solūtūrum. Is cum tāle condicīōnem āsperrāētur, Elpīnicē negāvit sē passūram Mīltiadīs prōgeniēm in vincīs pūblīcis in- terīre, quoniam prohibēre posset, sēque Callīae nūptūram, si ea quae pollicērētur praeṣtitisset.

II. Tāli modō custōdiā liberātus Cīmōn celeriter ad principātum pervēnit. Habēbat enim satis eloquentiāe, summam liberālitātem, māgnam prūdentiam cum iūris civilis tum reī militāris, quod cum patre ā puerō in exercītibus fuerat versātus. Itaque hīc et populum urbānum in suā tenuit potestāte et apud exercītūm plurīmūm valuit auctōritāte.

Prīmum imperātōr apud flūmen Strīymona māgnās cōpiās Thraecum fugāvit, oppidum Amphipolim cōnstituit eōque decem milia Athēniēnsium in colōniam misit. Idem
iterum imperātor apud Mycalēn Cypriōrum et Phoenicūm ducentārum nāvium clāsem dévictam cēpit eōdemque diē parī fōrtūnā in terrā ûsus est. Namque hostium nāvia-
bus captīs statim ex clāse cōpiās suās ēdūxit barbarōrum-
que máximam vim ūnō concursū prōstrāvit. Quā victōriā
māgnā praeda potitus cum domum reverterētur, quod
iam nōnnūllae īinsulae propīt propter acerbitātem imperii défēc-
rant, bene animātās confirmāvit, aliēnātās ad officium
redire coēgit. Scyrum, quam ēō tempore Dolopes inco-
lebant, quod contumācium sē gesserant, vacuéfēcit, posses-
sōrēs veterēs urbe īnsulāque ēiēcit, agrōs civibus divīsit.
Thasiōs opulentīā frētōs suō adventū frēgit. His ex
manubiis arx Athēnārum, quā ad meridiem vergit, est
ōrnāta.

III. Quibus rēbus cum ūnus in cīvitāte máximē fō-
rēret, incidit in eandem invidiam quam pater suus cēteri-
que Athēnīēnsium princīpes; nam testārum suffragiūs
decem annōrum exsiliō multātus est. Cūius factū celerius
Athēnīēnsēs quam ipsum paenituit; nam cum ille animō
fortī invidiae ingrātōrum civium cessisset bellumque Lace-
daemonii Athēnīēnsibus indixissent, cōnfestim nōtae ēius
virtūtis désiderium cōnsecūtum est. Itaque post annum
quīntum, quam expulsus erat, in patriam revocātus est.
Ille, quod hospitīō Lacedaemoniorum ūtēbātur, satius
existimāns Graeciae cīvitātēs dē contrōversiūs suīs inter sē
iūre disceptāre quam armīs contendere, Lacedaemonem
suā sponte est profectus pācemque inter duās potentis-
simās cīvitātēs conciliāvit. Post, neque ita multō, Cy-
prum cum ducentīs nāvibus imperātor missus, cum ēius
māiōrem partem īnsulae dévīcisset, in morbum implicitus
in oppūgnandō oppidō Citiō est mortuus.

IV. Hunc Athēnīēnsēs nōn sōlum in bellō, sed etiam
VI. LYSANDER.


II. Ita decemvirāli potestāte in omnibus urbibus cōn-stitūtā ipsius nūtū omnia gerēbantur. Cūius dē crūdē-litāte ac perfidiā satīs est ūnam rem exemplī grātiā prōferre, nē dē eōdem plūra ēnumerandō dēfatigēmus
lectorés. Victor ex Asia cum revertéretur Thasumque dévertisset, quod ea civitās praecipuā fīdē fuerat ergā Athēniēnsēs, proinde ac si nōn īdem fīrmissimī solērent esse amīci, quī cōnstantēs fuisset inimīcī, pervertere eam concūpīvit. Vidit autem, nisi in eō occultāsset voluntātem, futurum ut Thasīi dilāberentur cōnsulerentque rēbus suis. . .

III. Itaque āi decemvirālem potestātem ab īllō cōnstitūtam sustulērunt. Quō dolōre incēnsus iniit cōnsilia rēgēs Lacedaemoniōrum tollere. Sed sentiēbat īd sē sine ope dēōrum facere nōn posse, quod Lacedaemoniī omnia ad ċōrācula referre cōnsuērant.

Prīnum Delphicum corrumpere est cōnātus. Cum īd nōn potuisset, Dōdōnaeum adortus est. Hīnc quoque repulsus dīxit sē vōta suscepisse, quae Iōvī Hammōnīī solveret, existimāns sē Āfrōs facilius corruptūrum. Hāc spē cum profectus esset in Āfricam, multum eum antistītēs Iovis sefellērant; nam nōn sōlum corrumpī nōn potuērunt, sed etiam lēgātōs Lacedaemonem miśērunt, quī Lysandrum accūsārent, quod sacerdōtēs fānī cor-

rumpere cōnātus esset. Accūsātus hōc crīmine iūdicum-
que absūlūtus sententiīs, Orchomenīs mīssus subsidiō occīsus est ā Thēbānīs apud Halīartum. Quam vērē dē eō secus foret iūdicātum, orātiō indiciō fuit, quae post mortem in domō ēius reperta est, in qua suādēt Lacedaemoniīs, ut rēgīa potestāte dissolūtā ex omnibus dux dēligātur ad bellum gerendum, sed sīc sīcripta, ut deūm vidērētur congruere sententiae, quam ille sē habitūrum pecūniā fīdēns nōn dubitārat. Hanc eī scripsisse Cleōn Halicarnāsius dicitur.

IV. Atque hōc locō nōn est praetereundum factum Pharnabāzī, satrapis rēgīi. Nam cum Lysander praefectus
VII. ALCIBIADES.

I. Alcibiadēs, Cliniae filius, Athēniēnsis. In hoc nātūra quid efficere possit vidētur experta; cōnstat enim inter omnēs, quī dē eō memoriae prōdidērunt, nihil illō fuisse excellentius vel in vitīs vel in virtūtibus. Nātus in amplissimā civitāte summō genere, omnium aetātis suae multō fōrmōsissimus, dives; ad omnēs rēs aptus cōnsilī-que plēnus—namque imperātor fuit summus et mari et terrā—disertus, ut in prīmis dicendō valēret, quod tanta erat commendātiō ōris atque ōrātiōnis, ut nēmō eī posset resistere; cum tempus posceret, labōriōsus, patiēns; libe- rālis, splendidus nōn minus in vitā quam victū; adfābilis, blandus, temporibus callidissimē serviēns: idem, simul ac sē remiserat neque causa suberat quā ō animī labōrem perferret, lūxuriōsus, dissolūtus, libidinōsus, intemperāns reperiēbātur, ut omnēs admīrārentur in ūnō homine tantam esse dissimilitūdinem tamque diversam nātūram.

II. Educātus est in domō Periclī—privi gnus enim eīus fuisse dicitur—ērudītus ā Sōcrate. Socerum habuit Hipponicum, omnium Graecā linguā loquentium ditissi- mum; ut, si ipse fingere vellet, neque plūra bona ēminisci neque māiōra posset cōnsequī, quam vel nātūra vel fōrtūna tribuerat.

III. Bellō Peloponnēsiō hūius cōnsilīō atque auctōri- tāte Athēniēnsēs bellum Syrācūsānīs indixērunt. Ad quod gerendum ipse dux délectus est, duo praeterea conlēgae datī, Niciās et Lāmachus. Id cum apparārētur, prius quam classis exīret, accidit ut ūnā nocte omnēs Hermae,
quī in oppidō erant Athēnis, déicerentur praeter ūnum, qui ante iānuam erat Andocidi — itaque ille posteā Mercurius Andocidi vocitātus est. Hōc cum appārēret nōn sine māgnā multōrum cōnsēnsiōne esse factum, quae nōn ad privātam, sed ad públicam rem pertinēret, māgnus multītūdīnī timor est iniectus nē qua repentina vis in civitātē exsisteret, quae lērtātem opprimeret populī. Hōc máximē convenīre in Alcibiadem vidēbātur, quod et potentior et māior quam privātus existimābātur; multōs enim liberalitātē dēvinxerat, plurēs etiam operā fōrēnsi suōs reddiderat. Quā rē fiēbat ut omnium oculōs, quotiēnscumque in públicum prōdisset, ad sē converteret neque eī pār quisquam in civitātē pōnerētur. Itaque nōn sōlum spem in eō habēbant máximam, sed etiam timōrem, quod et obesse plurīrum et prōdesse poterat. Aspergēbātur etiam īnfāmiā, quod in domō suā facere mystēriā dicēbātur — quod nefās erat mōre Athēniēnsium — idque nōn ad religionem, sed ad coniūrātiōnem pertinēre existimābātur.

IV. Hōc crīmine in cōntiōne ab inimīcīs compellābātur. Sed īnstābat tempus ad bellum profisciscendi. Id ille intuēns neque ignōrāns cīvium suōrum cōnsuētūdīnem postulābat, sī quid dē sē a ēī vellent, potius dē praeśente quaestiō habērētur, quam absēns invidiae crīmine accusārētur. Inimīci vērō ēius quiēscendum in praesenti, quia nocēri eī nōn posse intellegēbant, et illud tempus exspectandum dēcrēverunt quō exīsset, ut absentem aggregērentur; itaque fēcērunt. Nam postquam in Siciliam eum pervēnisse crēdidērunt, absentem, quod sacra vio-
lāsset, reum fēcērunt.

Quā dē rē cum eī nūntius ā magistrātū in Siciliammissūs esset, ut domum ad causam dīcendam redīret,

V. Neque vērō hīs rēbus tam amīcī Alcibiadī sunt factī quam timōre ab eō aliēnātī; nam cum ācerrimī virī praestantem prūdentiam in omnibus rēbus cognōscerent, pertimuerunt nē căritāte patriae ductus aliquidō ab ipsis dēscīceret et cum suīs in grātiam rediret. Itaque temporēs ēius interficiendi quaeerere instituērunt. Id Alcibiadēs diūtius cēlāri nōn potuit; erat enim eā sagacitātē, ut dēcipī nōn posset, praesertim cum animum attendisset ad cavendum. Itaque ad Tissaphernem, praefectum rēgis
Dārēi, sē contulit. Cūius cum in intimam amicitiam pervēnisset et Athēnīēnsium male gestīs in Sicillā rēbus opēs senēscere, contrā Lacedaemoniōrum crēscere vidēret, initiō cum Pisandrō praetōre, qui apud Samum exercitum habēbat, per internūntios conloquitur et dē reditū suō facit mentiōnem. Is erat enim eōdem quō Alcibiadēs sēnsū, populi potentiae nōn amīcus et optimātium fautor. Ab hōc dēstitūtus prīnum per Thrasybūlum, Lycī filium, ab exercītū recipitur praetoreque fit apud Samum; post suffrāgante Thērāmene populi scītō restituitur parīque absēns imperiō praeficitur simul cum Thrasybūlō et Thērāmene.

Hōrum in imperiō tanta commūtātiō rērum facta est, ut Lacedaemonii, quī paulō ante vīctōrēs viguerant, per territi pācem pterent. Vīctī enim erant quīnque proelīs terrestribus, tribus nāvālibus, in quibus ducentās nāvēs trīrēmēs āmiserant, quae captae in hostium vēnerant potestātem. Alcibiadēs simul cum consēgis recēperat Iōniam, Hellēspontum, multās praetereā urbēs Graecās, quae in ōrā sitae sunt Thraeciaē, quārum expūgnārant complūrēs, in eīs Byzantium, neque minus multās cōnsiliō ad amīcitiam adiūnxerant, quod in captōs clēmentiā fuerant usī. Ita praedā onustī, locuplētātō exercītū, māximēs rēbus gestīs Athēnās vēnērunt.

VI. Hīs cum obviam ūniversa cīvitās in Pīraeum dēscendisset, tanta fuit omnium exspectātiō visendī Alcibiadis, ut ad ēius trīrēmēm vulgus cōnfueret, proinde ac si sōlus advēnisset. Sic enim populō erat persuāsum, et adversās superiōrēs et praesentēs secundās rēs accidisse ēius operā. Itaque et exercītum in Sicillā āmīssum et Lacedaemoniōrum vīctōriās culpae suae tribuēbant, quod tālem virum ē cīvitāte expulissent. Neque id sine causā
arbitrāri vidēbantur; nam postquam exercitu praesesse coeperat, neque terrā neque mari hostēs parēs esse potuerant. Hīc ut ē nāvī ēgressus est, quamquam Thērāmenēs et Thrasybūlūs eisdem rēbus praefuerant simulque vēnerant in Piraeum, tamen ūnum omnēs illum prōsequēbantur, et, id quod numquam anteā ūsū vēnerat nisi Olympiae vīctōribus, corōnīs laurēisque vulgō dōnābātur. Ille lacrimāns tālem benevolentiam civium suōrum accipiēbat, reminiscēns prīstīni temporis acerbītātem.

Postquam in astī vēnit, cōntiōne advocātā sic verba fēcit, ut nēmō tam ferus fuerit quin ēius cāsuī inlacrimārit inimicumque ēis sē ostenderit quōrum operā patriā pulsus fuerat, proinde ac si alius populus, nōn ille ipse qui tum fēbat, eum sacrilegiē damnāset. Restitūta ergō huic sunt pūblicē bona, eidemque illī Eumolpīdae sacerdōtēs rūrsus resacrāre sunt coāctī, qui eum dēvōverant, pilaeque illae, in quibus dēvōtiō fuerat scripta, in mare praecipitātēae.

VII. Haec Alcibiadī laetitia nōn nimis fuit diūturna. Nam cum eī omnēs essent honōrēs décrētī tōtaque rēs pūblica domī bellīque trādita, ut ūnīs arbitriō generētur, et ipse postulāset ut duo sibi conlēgæ darentur, Thrasybūlūs et Adīmantus, neque id negātum esset, classe in Asiam profectus, quod apud Cūmēn minus ex sententīā rem gesserat, in invidiam recidit; nihil enim eum nōn efficere posse dūcebant. Ex quō fēbat ut omnia minus prōsperē gesta culpae tribuerent, cum aut eum neglegenter aut malitiōsē fēcisse loquerentur, sicut tum accidit; nam corruptum ā rēge capere Cūmēn nōluisse arguēbant. Itaque huic māximē putāmus malō fuisse nimiam opinīōnem ingenīi atque virtūtis; timēbātur enim
nōn minus quam diligēbātur, nē secundā fōrtūnā māgnīsque opibus ēlātus tyrannidem concupīsceret. Quibus rēbus factum est ut absentī magistrātum abrogārent et alium in ēius locum substituerent.

5 Id ille ut audīvit, domum reverti nōluit et sē Pactyēn contulit ibique tria castella commūnīt, Ornos, Bizanthen, Neontīchos, manūque conlēctā prīmus Graecae ēvitātīs in Thraeciam introiit, glōriōsīus exīstimāns barbarōrum praedā locuplētāri quam Grāiōrum. Quā ex rē crēverat cum fāmā tum opibus, māgnamque amīcitiam sibi cum quibusdam rēgibus Thraeciae pepererat.

VIII. Neque tamen ā cāritāte patriae potuit recēdere. Nam cum apud Aegos flūmen Philoclēs, praetor Athēniēnsium, classem cōnstituisset suam neque longē abesset Lēysander, praetor Lacedaemoniōrum, qui in eō erat occu-pātus ut bellum quam diūtissimē dūceret, quod ipsis pecūnia ā rēge suppeditābātur, contrā Athēniēnsibus ex-haustīs praeter arma et nāvēs nihil erat super, Alcibiādēs ad exercitum vēnit Athēniēnsium ibique præsente vulgō agere coepit: sī vellent, sē coāctūrum Lēysandrum dīni-cāre aut pācem petere; Lacedaemoniōs eō nōlle classe cōnfigere, quod pedestrībus cōpiis plūs quam nāvibus valērent; sibi autem esse facile Seuthem, rēgem Thraec- cum, addūcere ut eum terrā dépelleret; quō factō necessāriō aut classe cōnflictūrum aut bellum compositūrum. Id etsī vērē dictum Philoclēs animadvertēbat, tamen postulātā facere nōluit, quod sentiēbat sē Alcibiāde receptō nūllius mōmentī apud exercitum futūrum et, sī quid secundī ēvēnisset, nūllam in eā rē suam partem fo-re, contrā ea, sī quid adversī accidisset, sē ūnum ēius dēlictī futūrum reum. Ab hōc discēdēns Alcibiādēs “Quoniam,” inquit, “vīctōriae patriae repūgnās, illud mo-
neó, nē iūxtā hostem castra habēās nautica; periculum est enim, nē immodestiā militum vestrōrum occāsiō dētur Lysandrō vestri opprimendī exercitūs.” Neque ea rēs illum sefellit; nām Lysander cum per speculātōrēs com- perisset vulgum Atheniēnsium in terram praedātum exisse nāvēsque paene inānēs relictās, tempus rei gerendae nōn dimiśit eōque impetū bellum tōtum dēlēvit.


X. Hōc cum mōlirētur peteretque ā Pharnabāzō, ut ad rēgem mitterētur, ēodem tempore Critiās cēterique tyrannī Atheniēnsium certōs hominēs ad Lysandrüm in Asiam miserant, quī eum certiōrem facerent, nisi Alcibia-
dem sustulisset, nihil eārum rērum fore ratum, quās ipse Athēnīs cōnstituisset; quā rē, si suās rēs gestās manēre vellet, illum persequētur. Hīs Lacō rēbus commōtus statuit accusātiōs sibi agendum cum Pharnabāzō. Huic ergō renūntiat quae rēgī cum Lacedaemonīs convēnis-

sent, nisi Alcibiadem vivum aut mortuum sibi trādīdisset. Nōn tuli t hoc satrapēs et violāre clēmentiam quam rēgis opēs minūi māluit.

Itaque mīsit Susamithrēn et Bagaeum ad Alcibiadem interficiendum, cum ille esset in Phrygiā iterque ad rēgem comparāret. Missī clam vicīnitātī, in quā tum Alcibiadēs erat, dant negotium ut eum interficiant. Illī cum ferrō aggressī nōn audērent, noctū ligna contulērunt circā casam eam, in quā quīescēbat, eaque succendērunt, ut incendiō cōnficerent, quem manū superāri posse difficē-
dēbant. Ille autem ut sonitū flammae est excitātus, etsi gladius eī erat subductus; familiāris suī subālāre tēlum ēripuit. Namque erat cum eō quīdam ex Arcadiā hospes, quī numquam discēdere voluerat. Hunc sequī sē iubet et id quod in praesentīa vestīmentōrum fuit adripit. Hīs in ignem coniectīs flammae vim trānsīt. Quem ut bar-

barī incendium effūgisse vidērunt, tēlis ēminus missīs interfēcērunt caputque ēius ad Pharnabāzum rettulērunt. At mulier, quae cum eō vivere consuērat, muliebrī suā veste contēctum aedificiī incendiō mortuum cremāvit, quod ad vivum interimendum erat comparātum. Sic Al-
cibiadēs annōs circiter quadrāgintā nātus diem obiit suprēmum.

XI. Hunc infāmātum a plērisque trēs gravissimi histo-
ricī summīs laudibus extulērunt: Thūcīdidēs, quī ēius-
dem aetātīs fuit, Theopompus, post aliquantō nātus, et Timaeus; quī quidem duo maledicentissimi nēsciō quō
modo in illō īnō laudando cōnsentiunt. Namque ea, quae suprā scripsimus, dē eō praedicārunt atque hōc amplius: cum Athēnīs, splendidissimā cīvitāte, nātus esset, omnēs splendōre ac dīgnitāte superāsse vītāe; postquam inde expulsus Thēbās vēnerit, adeō studiīs eōrum inser- visse, ut nēmō eum labōre corporisque viribus posset aequierāre—omnēs enim Boeōtī magis fīrmitātī corporis quam ingenii acūmini servīunt;—eundem apud Lacedaemoniōs, quōrum mōribus summa virtūs in patientiā ἀπέταται, sic dūritiae sē dedisse, ut parsimōniā victūs atque cultūs omnēs Lacedaemoniōs vincētur; fuisset apud Thraecās, homiēs violentōs rébusque venerīs dēditōs: hōs quoque in hīs rébus antecessisse; vēnisset ad Persās, apud qūōs summa laus esset fortiter vēnāri, lūxiōsē vivere: hōrum sīc imitātum cōnsuētūdinem, ut illi ipsī eum in hīs màximē admirārentur. Quibus rébus effecisset ut, apud quōscumque esset, prīnceps pōnerētur habēre- turque cārissimus. Sed satis dē hōc; reliquōs ōrdiāmūr.
VIII. THRASYBULUS.

I. Thrasybulus, Lycī filius, Athēniēnsis. Si per sē virtūs sine fōrtūnā ponderanda est, dubitō an hunc primum omnium pōnam; illud sine dubīo: nēminem huic praeferō fidē, cōnstantiā, māgnitūdine animī, in patriam amōre. Nam quod multī voluērunt paucīque potuērunt ab ūnō tyrannō patriam liberāre, huic contigit ut ā trīgintā oppressam tyrannīs ē servitūte in libērtātem vindicaret. Sed nēsciō quō modo, cum eum nēmō anteiret his virtūtibus, multi nōbilitāte praecucurrērunt. Primum Peloponnēsiō bellō multa hīc sine Alcibiade gessit, ille nūllam rem sine hoc; quae ille āniversa nātūrālī quōdam bonō fēcit lucrī. Sed illa tamen omnia commūnia imperātōrībus cum militibus et fōrtūnā, quod in proelii concursū abit rēs ā consiliō ad vicēs rērum virtūtemque pūgnantium. Itaque iūre suō nōnnūlla ab imperātōre miles, plūrima vērō fōrtūna vindicat sēque hīs plūs valuīsse vērē potest praedicāre. Vērum illud māgnificentissimum factum proprium est Thrasybulī; nam cum trīgintā tyrannī praepositū ā Lacedaemonīūs servitūte oppressās tenērent Athēnās, plūrimōs cīvēs, quibus in bellō parserat fōrtūna, partim patriā expulissent partim interfēcissent, plūrimōrum bona publicāta inter sē divisissent, nōn sōlum prīnceps, sed etiam sōlus initiō bellum eīs indixit.

II. Hīc enim cum Phylēn cōnfūgisset, quod est castellum in Atticā mūnitissimum, nōn plūs habuit sēcum trīgintā dē suīs. Hōc initium fuit salūtis Atticōrum, hōc rōbur libērtātis clārissimae cīvitātis. Neque vērō hīc nōn

Usus est Thrasybūlus nōn minus prūdentīa quam fortītūdine; nam cēdentēs violārī vetuit — cīvēs enim cīvibus parcere aequum cēnsēbat — neque quisquam est vulnerātus nisi quī prior impūgnāre voluit. Nēminem iacentem veste spoliāvit, nil attigit nisi arma, quōrum indigēbat, quaeque ad victum pertinēbant. In secundō proeliō ce cidit Critiās, dux tyrannōrum, cum quidem adversus Thrasybulum fortissimē pūgnāret.

III. Hoc déiectō Pausaniās vēnit Atticīs auxiliō, rēx Lacedaemoniōrum. Is inter Thrasybulum et eōs, quī urbem tenēbant, fēcit pācem his condicionibus: nē quī praeter trigintā tyrannōs et decem, quī posteā praetōrēs creātī superiōris mōre crūdelitātis erant ūsī, adficerentur exsiliō nēve bona publicārentur; rei publicae prōcūrātīo populō redderētur. Praeclārum hoc quoque Thrasybūli, quod reconciliātā pāce, cum plūrimum in civitāte posset, légem tuliit nē quis ante āctārum rērum accusārētur nēve multārētur, eamque illi obliviōnis appellārunt. Neque vērō hanc tantum serendam cūrāvit, sed etiam ut valēret
effecit. Nam cum quidam ex eis, qui simul cum eō in exsiliō fuerant, caedem facere eōrum vellent cum quibus in grātiam reditum erat pūblice, prohibuit et id quod pollicitus erat praestitit.

5 IV. Huic prō tantīs meritīs honōris causā corōna a populō data est, facta duābus virgulis oleāginīs; quam quod amor cīvium et nōn vis expresserat, nūllam habuit invidiam māgnāque fuit gloriā. Bene ergō Pittacus ille, qui in septem sapientum numerō est habitus, cum Mytilē-
10 naeī multa milia ĵügerum agrī eī mūnerī darent, “Nōlīte, őrō vōs,” inquit, “id mihi dare, quod multī invidēant, plūrēs etiam concupīscant. Quā rē ex istīs nōlō amplius quam centum iügera, quae et meam animī aequitātem et vestram voluntātem indicent; nam parva mūnera diū-
15 tina, locuplētia nōn propria esse cōnsuērunt.” Iīlā igitur corōnā contentus Thrasybūlus neque amplius requisīvit neque quemquam honōre sē antecessisse existimāvit. Hīc sequentī tempore, cum praetor classem ad Ciliciam appulisset neque satis diligentem in castrīs ēius agerentur 
20 vigiliae, ā barbarīs ex oppidō noctū ēruptiōne factā in tabernāculō interflectus est.

II. Rēbus autem adfīctīs, cum patriam obsidērī audisset, nōn quaesīvit ubi ipse tūtō viveret, sed unde prae- sidiō posset esse cīvibus suīs. Itaque contulit sē ad Pharnabāzum, satrapem Iōniae et Lŷdiae eundemque generum rēgis et propīnquum; apud quem ut multum grātiā valēret, multō labōre multīisque effēcit periculis. Nam cum Lacedaemonīi Athēniēnsibus dēvīctīs in societāte nōn manērent, quam cum Artaxerxe fēcerant, Agēsilā- umque bellātum mīsisent in Asiam, māximē impulsī ā Tissapherne, qui ex intimis rēgis ab amīcītīā ēius dēfēcerat et cum Lacedaemoniīs coierat societātem, hunc adversus Pharnabāzus habitus est imperātor, rē quidem vērā ex- ercitū praefuit Conōn ēiusque omnia arbitrīō gesta sunt. Hīc multum ducem summum Agēsilāum impedīvit saepe-
que eius consiliiis obstitit, neque vero non fuit apertum, si ille non fuisset, Agësiläum Asiam Taurö tenus regi fuisset creptürum.

Quì posteà quam domum à suís civibus revocátus est, quod Boeøtì et Athëniënsës Lacedaemoniis bellum indixérant, Conôn nihilö sëtius apud praefectös regis versábatur eisque omnibus mágno erat ûsui.

III. Défécerat à rége Tissaphernës, neque id tam Artaxerxi quam cëteris erat apertum; multís enim mág-nísque meritís apud régem, etiam cum in officii non manëret, valëbat. Neque id erat mirandum, si non facile ad crëdendum addúcëbatur, reminiscëns eius sé operâ Cyrum frâtre superässe. Hûius accûsandi grâtiâ Conôn à Pharënabазö ad régem missus posteà quam vënit, primum ex mûre Persârum ad chiliarchum, qui secundum gradum imperiì tenëbat, Tithraustën accessit sëque ostendit cum rége conloqui velle. Huic ille, “Nûlla,” inquit, “mora est, sed tû dëliberâ, utrum conloqui mális an per litteräs agere quae cõgitäs. Necessë est enim, si in cûnspectum vëneris, venerâri të régem; nêmëo enim sine hoc admitterur. Hoc si tibi grave est, per më nihilö sëtius éditüs mandâtis cõnsiciës quod studës.”

Tum Conôn “Mihi vërô,” inquit, “nôn est grave quemvis honörem habère régì, sed vereor né civitâtì meae sit opprobrió, si, cum ex eà sim profectus quae cëteris gentibus imperäre consuërit, potius barbarõrum quam illius mûre fungar.” Itaque quae volëbat huic scripta trâdïdit.

IV. Quibus cõgnitís réx tantum auctóritäte eìus mótus est, ut et Tissaphernem hostem iûdicârit et Lacedaemoniös bellö persequi iusserit et eì permiserit quem vellet eligere ad dispënsandam pecûniam. Id arbitrium Conôn negavït sui esse cõnsilii, sed ipsius, qui optimë suös nósse
dēbēret, sed sē suādēre, Pharnabāzō id nēgōtī id daret. Hinc māgnis mūneribus dōnātus ad mare est missus, ut Cypriīs et Phoenīcibus cēterīsque marītimīs civitātibus nāvēs longās imperāret classemque, quā proximā aestāte mare tuēri posset, comparāret, datō adiūtōre Pharnabāzō, 5 sīcūt ipse voluerat. Id ut Lacedaemoniīs est nūntiātum, nōn sine cūrā rem administrant, quod māius bellum imminēre arbitrābantur quam si cum barbarō sōlum contenderit; nam ducem fortēm et prūdentem rēgīs opībus praefutūrīum ac sēcum dīmicātūrīum vidēbant, quem neque cōnsiliō neque cōpiīs superāre possent. Hāc mente māgnam contrahunt classem; proficiscuntur Pisan- drō duce. Hōs Conōn apud Cnidum adortus māgnō proeliō fugat, multās nāvēs capit, complūrēs dēprimit.

Quā victōriā nōn sōlum Athēnae, sed etiam cūncta Graecia, quae sub Lacedaemoniīorum fuerat imperiō, libe- rāta est. Conōn cum parte nāvium in patriam vēnit, mūrōs dirūtōs ā Lysandrō utrōsque, et Pīraeī et Athēnā- rum, reficiendōs cūrat pecūniaeque quinquāgintā talenta, quae ā Pharnabāzō accēperat, civibus suīs dōnāt.

V. Accidit huic, quod cēterīs mortālibus, ut incōnside- rātor in secundā quam in adversā esset fōrtūnā. Nam classe Peloponnesiīorum dēvictā, cum ultum sē iniūriās patriae putāret, plūra concupīvit quam efficere potuit. Neque tamen ea nōn pia et probanda fuērunt, quod potius patriae opēs augērī quam rēgis māluit. Nam cum māgnam auctōritātem sibi pūgnā illā nāvalī, quam apud Cnidum fēcerat, cōnstituisset nōn sōlum inter barbarōs, sed etiam omnēs Graeciae cīvitātēs, clam dare operam coepit, ut Iōniam et Aeoliam restitueret Athēniēnsibus. 30 Id cum minus diligenter esset cēlātum, Tiribāzus, qui Sārdibus praeeerat, Conōnem ēvocāvit, simulāns ad rēgem
eum sē mittere velle māgnā dē rē. Hūius nūntiō pārēns cum vēnisset, in vincla coniectus est, in quibus aliquamdiū fuit. Inde nōnnūlli eum ad rēgem abductum ibique eum perīsse scriptum reliquērunt. Contrā ea Dīnōn historicus, cuī nōs plūriūm dē Persicīs rēbus crēdimus, effūgisse scripsit; illud addubitāt, utrum Tīribāzō sciente an imprūdente sit factum.
X. DIÔN.


DIôn autem praeter generósam propínquitátem nóbilemque máiorum fámam multa alia ab náutrá habuit bona, in eis ingenium docile, cóme, aptum ad artés optimás, mágnum corporis dignitátem, quae nón minimum commendát, mágnás praetereá dívitiás à patre relictás, quás ipse tyranni múneribus auxerat. Erat intímus Dionýsió prióri, neque minus propter móres quam adfínitátem. Namque etsi Dionýsií crudélitás ei displicébat, tamen salvum propter necessitúdinem, magis etiam suórum causá studébat. Aderat in mágnis rébus, éiusque cónsilió multum movébátur tyrannus, nisi quâ in ré máior ipsiús cupidítás intercesserat. Légátiónes véro omnés, quae essent inlústrióres, per DIônem administrábantur; quás quidem ille diligenter obeundó, fidéliter administrándo crudélissimum nómén tyranni suá humánitáte léniebat. Hunc à Dionýsió missum Cartháginiësís sic suspéxérunt, ut némínum umquam Graecâ linguâ loquentem magis sint admirátì.

II. Neque véro haec Dionýsiím fugiébant; nam quantó esset sibi ornámentó, sentiébant. Quò fíébat ut úni huic

III. Tale initium fuit Dīōnis et Dionyśīi simultātis, eaque multīs rēbus aucta est. Sed tamen prīmis temporibus aliquāmdiū simulāta inter eōs amīcitia mānsit; sicut, cum Dīōn nōn dēsisteret obsecrāre Dionyśium, ut Platōnem Athēnīs arcesseret et eīus cōnsiliis uterētur, ille, qui in aliquā rē vellet patrem imitāri, mōrem eī gessit. Eōdemque tempore Philistum historicum Syrācūsās redūxit, hominem amicum nōn magis tyrannō quam tyrannīdi. Sed dē hoc in eō libro plūra sunt exposita, quī de historicīs Graecīs cōnscriptus est. Platō autem tantum apud Dionyśium auctōritāte potuit valuitque eloquentiā, ut eī persuāserit tyrannīdis facere finem libērētemque reddere
Syracūsānis. Ā quā voluntāte Philisti cōnsiliō dēterrīsus alīquantō crūdēlior esse coepit.

IV. Quī quidem cum ā Diōne sē superāri vidēret ingenīō, auctōritāte, amōre populi, verēns nē, si eum sēcūm habēret, alīquam occasiōnem suī darem opprimēndī, nāvem ei trīrēmem dedit, quā Corinthum dēveherētur, ostendēns sē id utriusque facere causā, nē, cum inter sē timērent, alteruter alterum praeoccupāret. Id cum factum multi indīgnārentur māgnaeque esset invidiae tyranno, Dionyśius omnīa, quae movērī poterant Diōnis, in nāvēs imposuit ad eumque mīsit. Sic enim existimāri volēbat, id sē nōn odiō hominis, sed suae salūtis fēcisse causā. Posteā vērō quam audīvit eum in Peloponnēsō manum comparāre sībique bellum facere cōnāri, Aretēn, Diōnis uxōrem, aliī nūptum dedit filiumque ēius sic ēducāri iussit, ut indulgendō turpissimīs imbuerētur cupiditātibus. Nam puer vīnō epulīisque obrūēbātur, neque ullum tempus sōbriō relinquēbātur. Is usque ēō vitae statum commūtātum ferre nōn potuit, postquam in patriam redit pater — namque appositi erant custōdēs, qui eum ā pristinō victū dēducērent — ut sē dē superiōre parte aedium dēiēcerit atque īta interierit. Sed illūc revertor.

V. Postquam Corinthum pervēnit Diōn et eōdem perfūgit Hēraclidēs ab eōdem expulsus Dionyśiō, qui praefectus fuerat equitum, omni ratiōne bellum comparāre coepercunt. Sed nōn multum prōficiēbant, quod multōrum annōrum tyrannis māgnārum opum putābātur; quam ob causam pauci ad societātem periculī perdūcēbantur.

Sed Diōn, frētus nōn tam suīs cōpiis quam odiō tyranni, màximō animō duābus onerāriis nāvibus quinquāgintā annōrum imperium, mūnitum quingentīs longīs nāvibus, decem equitum centumque peditum milibus, pro-
fectus oppūgnātum, quod omnibus gentibus admirābile est visum, adeō facile perculit, ut post diem tertium, quam Siciliam attigerat, Syrācūsās introierit. Ex quō intellegi potest nūllum esse imperium tūtum nisi benevolentia mūnītum. Eō tempore aberat Dionysius et in Italiā classem opperiēbātur adversāriōrum, ratus nēminem sine māgnis cōpiēs ad sē ventūrum. Quae rēs eum fēsellit; nam Dion eis ipsīs, qui sub adversāriī fuerant potestāte, rēgiōs spiritūs repressit tōtiusque ēius partis Siciliae poti-tus est, quae sub Dionysiī fuerat potestāte, parīque modō urbīs Syrācūsārum praeter arcem et insulam adiūnctam oppidō, eōque rem perdūxit, ut tālibus pactiōnibus pācem tyrannus facere vellet: Siciliam Dion obtinēret, Ītaliam Dionysiōs, Syrācūsās Apollonкратēs, cui māximam fidem unī habēbat Dionysiōs.

VI. Hās tam prōsperās tamque inopinātās rēs cōnsec-cūtā est subita commūtātiō, quod fōrtūna suā mōbilitāte, quem paulō ante extulerat, dēmergere est adorta. Primūm in filiō, dē quō commemorāvī suprā, suam vim exercuit. Nam cum uxōrem redūxisset, quae aliī fuerat trādita, filiumque vellet revocāre ad virtūtem ā perdītā lūxuriā, accēpit gravissimum parēns vulnus morte filīī. Deinde orta dissēnsiō est inter eum et Hēacliδem, quī, quod eī principātum nōn concēdēbat, factiōnem compa-rāvit. Neque is minus valēbat apud optimātēs, quōrum cōnsēnsū praerat classī, cum Dion exercitum pedestrem tenēret. Nōn tulit hoc animō aequō Dion, et versum illum Homērī rettulit ex secundā rhapsōdiā, in quō haec sententia est: nōn posse bene gerī rem publicam mul-tōrum imperiīs. Quod dictum māgna invidia cōnescūta est; namque aperuissē vidēbātur omnia in suā potestāte esse velle. Hanc ille nōn lēnire obsequō, sed acerbitāte
opprimere studuit, Hēraclidemque, cum Syrācūsās vēnisset, interficiendum cūrāvit.

VII. Quod factum omnibus máximum timórem iniēcit; nēmō enim illō interfecit sē tūtum putābat. Ille autem adversāriō remōtō licentius eōrum bona, quōs sciēbat adversus sē sēnsisse, militibus dispertivit. Quibus divisīs cum cottidiāni máximi fīrent sūmptūs, celeriter pecūnia deesse coepit, neque quō manūs porrideret suppetēbat, nisi in amicōrum possessiōnēs. Id ēius modī erat, ut, cum militēs reconciliāsset, āmitteret optimātēs. Quārum rērum cūrā angēbātur et īnsuētus male audīendi, nōn animō aequō ferēbat dē sē ab eīs male ēxīstīmāri, quōrum paulō antē in caelum fuerat ēlātus laudibus. Vulgus autem offēnsā in eum militūm voluntāte liberius loquēbātur et tyrannum nōn ferendum dictitābat.

VIII. Haec ille intuēns cum quem ad modum sēdāret nēscīret, et quōrum ēvāderent timēret, Callicratēs quīdam, cīvis Athēniēnsis, qui simul cum eō ex Peloponνēsō in Siciliam vēnerat, homō et callidus et ad fraudem acūtus, sine ūllā religiōne ac fidē, adīt ad Dīōnem et ait: eum māgnō in periculō esse propter offēsiōnem populūs et odium militūm, quod nūllō modō ēvitāre posset, nisi alicuī suōrum negotiōnum dare, quī sē simulāret illī inimīcum. Quem si invenisset idōneum, facile omnium animōs cōgnitūrum adversāriōsque sublātūrum, quod inimīcī ēius dissidentī suōs sēnsūs apertūrī forent.

Tāli cōnsiliō probātō excēpit hās partēs ipse Callicratēs et sē armat imprūdentīā Dīōnis. Ad eum interficiendum sociōs conquirit, adversāriōs ēius convenit, coniūrātiōne confirmat. Rēs, multis cōnsciōs quae agerētur, ēlāta dēfertur ad Aristomachēn, sorōrem Dīōnis, uxōremque Aretēn. Illae timōre perterritae conveniunt, cūius dē
periculō timēbant. At ille negat ā Callicrate fieri sibi insidiās, sed illa, quae agerentur, fieri praeeptō suō. Mulierēs nihilō sētius Callicratem in aedem Prōserpinae dēdūcunt ac iūrāre cōgunt, nihil ab illō periculi fore Dionī. Ille hāc religiōne nōn modo nōn est dēterritus, sed ad mātūrandum concitātus est, verēns nē prius consilium aperīrētur suum, quam cōgitāta perfēcisset.

IX. Hāc mente proximō diē fēstō, cum ā conventū sē remōtum Dion domī tenēret atque in conclāvi ēditō recubuisset, cōnsciīs facinoris loca mūnītiōra oppidi trādit, domum custōdiīs saepit, ā foribus quī nōn discēdant certōs praeficit, nāvem triremēm armātīs ōrnat Philostratōque, frātri suō, trādit eamque in portū agitāre iubet, ut sī exercēre rēmigēs vellet, cōgitāns, sī fōrte cōnsiliīs obstitisset fōrtūna, ut habēret quā aufugeret ad salūtem. Suōrum autem ē numero Zacynthiōs adulescentēs quōsdam ēliget cum audācissimōs tum viribus māximīs, eīisque dat negotium, ad Dionem eant inermēs, sīc ut conveniēndi ēius grātiā vidērentur venire. Iī propter nōtitiam sunt intrōmīssī. At illius ut līmen intrārant, foribus obserrātis in lectō cubantem invādunt, conligant; fit strepitus, adeō ut exaudīri posset forīs. Hīc, sicut ante saepe dictum est, quam invisa sit singulāris potentia et mise-randa vita, qui sē metuī quam amāri mālunt, cuīvis facile intellectū fuit. Namque īlli ipsī custōdēs, sī prōmptā fuissent voluntāte, foribus effrāctīs servāre eum potuissent, quoad illī inermēs tēlum forīs flagitantēs vivum tenēbant. Cuī cum succurreret nēmō, Lyco quīdam Syrācūsānus per fenēstram gladium dedit, quō Dion interfactus est.

X. Ĉōnfecā caede, cum multitudō visendi grātiā introīsset, nōnnullī ab ēnsīs prō noxiēs conciduntur. Nam celerī rūmōre dilātō, Dionī vim adlātam, multī concurre-
rant, quibus tale facinus displicēbat. Iī falsā suspiciōne ductī immerentēs ut scelerātōs occidunt. Hūius dē morte ut palam factum est, mīrābiliter vulgī mūtāta est voluntās; nam qui vivum eum tyrannum vocitārant, eīdem liberā-tōrem patriae tyrannīque expulsōrem praedicābant. Sīc s subitō misericordia odiō successerat, ut eum suō sanguine ab Acherunte, sī possent, cuperent redimere. Itaque in urbe celeberrīmō locō, ēlātus pūblīcē, sepucri monumentō dōnātus est. Diem obiit circiter annōs quīnquāgintā nātus, quartum post annum quam ex Peloponnēsō in Sici-

liam redierat.
XI. ÍPHICRATÉS.


II. Bellum cum Thraecibus gessit, Seuthem, socium Atheniēnsium, in rēgnum restituit. Apud Corinthum tantā severitāte exercitūi praefuit, ut nūllae umquam in Graeciā neque exercitātiōrēs cópiae neque magis dictō audientēs fuerint ducī, in eamque cōnsuētūdinem addūxit ut, cum proelīi signum ab imperātōre esset datum, sine ducis operā sic ōrdinātae cōnsisterent, ut singuli ā perītissimō imperātōre dispositī vidērentur. Hōc exercitū moram Lacedaemoniōrum interfēcit, quod māximē tōtā celebrā-tum est Graeciā. Iterum eōdem bellō omnēs cópiās
eōrum fugāvit, quō factō māgnam adeptus est glōriam. Cum Artaxerxēs Aegyptiō rēgī bellum inference voluit, Ἰφικρατῆν ab Athēniēnsibus ducem petīvit, quem praeficeret exercitu conductīō, cuius numerus duodecim milīum fuit. Quem quidem sic omnī disciplīnā militārī ērudivit, ut quem ad modum quondam Fabiānī militēs Rōmae, sic Ἰφικρατēnsēs apud Graecōs in summā laude fuerint.

Idem subsīdiō Lacedaemoniīs profectus Epaminōndae retardāvit impetūs; nam nisi ēius adventus appropīn- quāsset, non prius Thēbānī Spartā abscessissent, quam captam incendīō dēlēssent.


XII. CHABRIĀS.

I. Chabriās Athēniēnsis. Híc quoque in summís habitus est ducibus rēsque multās memorīā dignās gessit. Sed ex eīs ēlūcet máximē inventum eīs in proeliō quod apud Thēbās fēcit, cum Boeōtīs subsidiō vēnisset. Nam que in eō victoriā fidentе summō duce Agēsilāō, fugātis iam ab eō conductīciis catervīs, reliquam phalangem locō vetuit cēdere obnīxōque genu scūtō, prōiectā hastā impetum excipere hostium docuit. Id novum Agēsilāus contuēns prōgredī nōn est ausus suōsque iam in-currentēs tubā revocāvit. Hōc usque eō tōtā Graecīā fāmā celebrātum est, ut illō statū Chabriās sibi statuam fierī voluerit, quae pūblicē eī ab Athēniēnsibus in forō cōnstitūta est. Ex quō factum est ut postea athlētēae cēterique artificēs eīs statibus in statuis pōnendīs ute-15 rentur, quibus victoriām essent adepτū.

II. Chabriās autem multa in Eurōpā bella admini-strāvit, cum dux Athēniēnsium esset; in Aegypto suā sponte gessit. Nam Nectenebin adiūtum profectus rēgnum eī cōnstituit. Fēcit idem Cyprī, sed pūblicē ab Athēniēnsibus Euagorae adiūtor datus, neque prius inde discessit, quam tōtam însulam bellō dēvinceret; quā ex rē Athēniēnsēs māgnam glōriam sunt adepτū. Interim bellum inter Aegyptīōs et Persās cōnflātum est. Athēniēnsēs cum Artaxerxe societātem habēbant, Lacedae-monī cum Aegyptīōs, ā quibus māgnās praedās Agēsilāus, rēx eōrum, faciēbat. Id intuēns Chabriās, cum in rē nūllā Agēsilāō cēderet, suā sponte eōs adiūtum pro-
fectus Aegyptiae classi praeftuit, pedestribus cópiis Agésiláus.


IV. Chabriās autem perīt bellō sociāli tāli modō. Oppūgnābant Athēniēnsēs Chium. Erat in classe Chabriās privātus, sed omnēs, qui in magistrātū erant, auctōritātē anteībat, eumque magis mūlitēs quam qui praerant sus- piciēbant. Quae rēs eī mātūrāvit mortem. Nam dum prīmus studēt portum intrāre gubernāturēmque iubet eō dērigere nāvem, ipse sībi perniciēi fuit; cum enim eō penetrāsset, cēteraē nōn sunt secūtae. Quō factō circum- fūsus hostium concursū cum fortissimē pūgnāret, nāvis rōstrō percussa coepit sīdere. Hinc refugēre cum posset,
si sē in mare dēīcisset, quod suberat classis Athēniēn-sium quae exciperet natantēs, perīre māluit quam armīs' abiectīs nāvem relinquere, in quā fuerat vēctus. Id cēterī facere nōluērunt, qui nandō in tūtum pervēnērunt. At ille, praestāre honestam mortem exīstimāns turpī vitae, comminus pūgnāns tēlis hostium interfecτus est.
XIII. TIMOTHEUS.


II. Īdem classī praefectus circumvehēns Peloponnēsum, Lacōnicēn populātus, classem eōrum fugāvit, Corcyrām sub imperium Athēniēnsium redēgit sociōsque dein adiūnxit Ἐπίροτας, Athamānas, Chāonas omnēsque eās gentēs, quae mare illud adiācent. Quō factō Lacedaemonīī dē diūtīnā contentiōne déstitērunt et suā sponte Athēniēnsībus imperiī maritimī principātum concessērunt, pācemque eīs lēgibus cōnsituērunt, ut Athēniēnsēs mari ducēs essent. Quae vīctōria tantae fuit Atticīs laetitiae, ut tum prīmum ārae Pāci públicē sint factae eīque deae pulvīnar sit ēnstitūtum. Cūius laudis ut memoria manēret, Timotheon públicē statuam in forō posuērunt. Quī honōs huic
CORNELII NEPOTIS VITAE

uni ante id tempus contigit, ut, cum patri populus statuam posuisset, filio quoque daret. Sic iūxta posita recēns filii veterem patris renovāvit memoriam.

III. Hic cum esset māgnō nātū et magistrātūs gerere désisset, bellō Athēnienses undique premī sunt coeptī. Dēfēcerat Samus, dēscierat Hellēspontus, Philippus iam tum valēns multa mōliēbātur; cuō oppositus Charēs cum esset, nōn satis in eō praesidīi putābātur. Fit Menes- theus praetor, filius Ἰφικρατίς, gener Tīmotheī, et ut ad bellum proficīscātūr dēcernitur. Huic in cōnsilium dantur virī duo ūsū sapientiāque praestantēs, pater et socer, quod in his tanta erat auctōritās, ut māgna spēs esset per eōs ōmissa posse recuperāri. Iī cum Samum profectī essent et eōdem Charēs illōrum adventū cōgnitō cum suis cōpiīs proficīscerētur, nē quid absentē sē gestum vidērētur, accidit, cum ad īnsulam appropīnqūarent, ut māgna tempestās orerētur; quam ēvitāre duo veterēs imperātōrēs ātile arbitrātī suam classem suppressērunt. At ille temerāriā ūsus ratīōne nōn cessit māiōrum nātū auctōritātī, velut īn suā manū esset fōrtūna. Quō contenderat pervēnit, eōdemque ut sequentur, ad Tīmotheum et Ἰphi- cratēn nūntium mīsit.


IV. Hūius post mortem cum populum iūdiciī suī pae-
nitēret, multae novem partēs dētrāxit et decem talenta Conōnem, filium ēius, ad mūrī quandam partem reficien-
dam iussit dare. In quō fortūnae variētās est animad-
versa. Nam quōs avus mūrōs ex hostium praedā patriae
restituerat, ēōsdem nepōs cum summā ignōminīā familiae
ex suā rē familiārī reficere coāctus est. Timotheī autem
moderātēae sapientisquē vitae cum plēraque possimus prō-
derre testimōnia, ūnō erimus contentū, quod ex eō facile
conicī poterit, quam cārus suīs fuerit. Cum Athēnīs adu-
lescentulus causam diceret, nōn sōlum amīcī privātūque
hospitēs ad eum dēfendendum convēnērant, sed etiam in
eīs Iāsōn, tyrannus Thessaliæ, quī illō tempore fuit om-
nium potentissimus. Hīc cum in patriā sine satellitibus
sē tūtum nōn arbitrārētur, Athēnās sine ūllo praesidiō′
vēnit tantiquē hospitem fēcit, ut mālet sē capitis peri-
culum adire quam Timotheō dē fāmā dimicantī deesse.
Hunc adversus tamen Timotheus postēa populi iūssū
bellum gessit; patriae enim sānctiōra iūra quam hospitii
esse dūxit.

Haec extrēma fuit aetās imperātōrum Athēniēnsium, 20
Īphicratis, Chabriae, Timotheī, neque post illōrum obitum
quisquam dux in illā urbe fuit dignus memoriā.

Venīō nunc ad fortissimum virum māximīque cōnsiliī
omnia barbarōrum, exceptīs duōbus Carthāginiēnsibus,
Hamilcare et Hannibale. Dē quō hōc plūra referēmus, 25
quod et obscurīōra sunt ēius gesta plēraque et ea quae
prōsperē eī cessērunt, nōn māgnitūdine cōpiārum, sed
cōnsilliī, quō tum omnēs superābat, accidērunt; quōrum
nisi ratiō explicāta fuerit, rēs appārēre nōn poterunt.
I. Datamès, patre Camisare, nātīone Cáre, mātre Scythissā nātus, primum militum in numerō fuit apud Artaxerxēn eōrum quī rēgiam tuēbantur. Pater ēius Camisarēs, quod et manū fortis et bellō strēnuus et rēg
multīs locīs fidēlis erat repertus, habuit prōvinciam par-
tem Ciliciae iūxtā Cappadociam, quam incolunt Leucosyrī. Datamès militarē mūnus fungēns primum quālis esset aperuit in bellō quod rēx adversus Cadūsiōs gessit. Namque hic māgni fuit ēius opera. Quō factum est, cum in eō bellō cecidisset Camisarēs, ut paterna eī trāderētur prōvincia.

II. Parī sē virtūte postea praebuit, cum Autophrādātēs iūssū rēgis bellō persequerētur eōs quī dēfēcerant. Namque hūius operā hostēs, cum castra iam intrāssent, multīs mīlibus rēgiōrum interfectīs prōfīgātī sunt exercitusque reliquus cōnservātus rēgis est; quā ex rē māiōribus rēbus praeesse coeptī. Erat eō tempore Thuys dynāstēs Paphlagoniae, antiquō genere, ortus á Pylaemene illō, quem Homērus Trōicō bellō á Patroclō interfectum ait.

Is rēgī dictō audiēns nōn erat. Quam ob causam bellō eum persequī cōnstituit eique rei praeferēcit Datamēn, propīnquum Paphlagonis; namque ex frātre et sorōre erant nātī. Quam ob causam Datamēs primum experīrī voluit ut sine armīs propīnquum ad officium redūceret. Ad quem cum vēnisset sine praesidiō, quod ab amīcō nūllās verērētur īnsidiās, paene interiit; nam Thuys eum clam interficere voluit. Erat māter cum Datame, amītā
Paphlagonias. Ea quid ageretur resciit, filiumque monuit. Ille fugā periculum ēvitāvit bellumque indīxit Thuynī. In quō cum ab Ariobarzānē, praefectō Līdiae et Iōniae tōtiusque Phrygiae, désertus esset, nihilō sēgniūs persevērāvit vivumque Thuyn cēpit cum uxōre et liberis.

III. Cūius factū nē prius fāma ad rēgem quam ipse pervenīret, dedit operam. Itaque omnibus īnsciīs eō, ubi erat rēx, vēnit posterōque diē Thuyn, hominem māxīmi corporis terribilique faciē, quod et niger et capillō longō barbāque erat prōmissā, optimā veste tēxit, quam sratapae rēgii gerere cōnsuērant, ērnāvit etiam torquē atque ar-millis aureīs cēterōque rēgiō cultū; ipse agrestī duplicī amiculō circumdatūss uiritāque tunicā, gerēns in capite galeam vēnātōriam, dextrā manū clāvam, sinistrā cōpulum, ita vinctum ante sē Thuynem aģēbat, ut si feram bēstiam captam dūceret. Quae cum omnēs aspicerent propter novitātem ignōtamque fōrmam ob eamque rem māgnus esset concursus, fuit nōn nēmō qui āgnōsceret Thuyn rēgique nūntiāret. Primō nōn accrēdidit itaque Pharnabāzum mīsit explōrātum.

Ā quō ut rem gestam comperīt, statim admittī iussit, māgnō opere dēlectātus cum factō tum ērnātū, imprīmis quod nōbilis rēx in potestātem inopīnantī vēnerat. Ita-que māgnificē Datamēn dōnātum ad exercitum mīsit, qui tum contrahēbātur duce Pharnabāzo et Tithrauste ad bellum Aegyptium, parīque eum atque illōs imperiō esse iussit. Postēa vērō quam Pharnabāzum rēx revocāvit, illī summa imperii trādita est.

IV. Hic cum māximō studīō comparāret exercitum Aegyptumque proficiscī parāret, subitō ā rēge litterae sunt eī missae, ut Aspim aggredērētur, qui Cataoniam tenēbat; quae gēns iacet suprā Ciliciam, cōnfinis Cappadociae.
Namque Aspis, saltuōsam regiōnem castellisque mūnitam incolēns, nōn sōlum imperiō rēgis nōn pārēbat, sed etiam fīnitimās regiōnēs vēxābat et quae rēgi portārentur ab-
ripiēbat. Datamēs ēstī longē aberat ab eis regiōnibus et
ā māiōre rē abstrahēbātur, tamen rēgis voluntātī mōrem
gerendum putāvit. Itaque cum paucīs, sed virīs fortībus
nāvenī cōnscendit, ēxīstimāns, quod accidit, faciliūs sē
imprūdentem parvā manū oppressūrum quam parātum
quamvis māgno exercitū. Hāc delātus in Ciliciam, ēgres-
sus inde, diēs noctēsque iter faciēns Taurum trānsīt
eōque quō studuerat vēnit. Quaerit quibus locīs sit
Aspis; cōgnōscīt haud longē abesse profectūmque tum
vēnātum. Quem dum speculātūr, adventūs ēius causa
cōgnōscitur. Pisidās cum eīs quōs sēcum habēbat ad
resistendum Aspis comparat. Id Datamēs ubi audīvit,
arma sūmit, suōs sequī iūbet; ipse equō concitātō ad
hostem vehitur. Quem procul Aspis cōnspicīēns ad sē
ferentem pertimēscīt atque ā cōnātū resistēndī dēterritus
sēsē dēdīdit. Hunc Datamēs vinctum ad rēgem dūcen-
dum trādīt Mithridātī.

V. Haec dum geruntur, Artaxerxēs reminīscēns ā
quantō bellō ad quam parvam rem prīncipem ducum
mīsisset, sē ipse reprehendīt et nūntium ad exercitum
Acēn mīsīt, quod nōndum Datamēn profectum putābat,
qui diceret nē ab exercitū discēderet. Hīc priōsquam
pervenīret quō erat profectus, in itinerē convēnit, quī
Aspīm dūcebant. Quā celeritātē cum māgnam benevo-
lintiam rēgis Datamēs cōnsecūtus esset, nōn minōrem
invīdiam aulīcōrum excēpit, quod illum ūnum plūris quam
sē omnēs fierī vidēbant. Quō factō cūnctī ad eum op-
primendum cōnsēnsērunt. Haec Pandantēs, gazae cūtōs
rēgiae, amīcūs Datamī, perscrīpta eī mittīt, in quībūs
docet eum in māgnō fore periculō, si quid illō imperante adversi in Aegyptō accidisset. Namque eam esse con-
suētūdinem rēgiam, ut cāsīs adversōs hominibus tribuant, secundōs fōrtūnae suae. Quō fieri ut facile impellantur
ad eōrum pernicium, quōrum ductū rēs male gestae nūntientur. Illum hōc māiore fore in discrimine, quod,
quibus rēx māximē oboediat, eōs habeat inimīcissimōs. Tālibus ille litterās cōgnītīs, cum iam ad exercitum Acēn
vēnisset, quod nōn ignōrābat ea vērē scripta, dēscīcere ā rēge cōnstituit.

Neque tamen quicquam fēcīt quod fīdē suā esset indīgnum. Nam Mandreclēm Māgnētem exercitū praef-
fēcit; ipse cum suīs in Cappadociam discēdit coniūnc-
tamque huic Paphlagoniām occupat, cēlāns quā voluntāte esset in rēgem. Clam cum Ariobarzāne facit amīcitiam, manum comparat, urbēs mūnitās suīs tuendās trādīt.

VI. Sed haec propter hiemāle tempus minus prōspere prōcēdebant. Audit Pisidās quōsdam cōpiās adversus sé parāre. Filium eō Arsidaeum cum exercitū mittit; cadit in proelīō adulēscēns. Proficiscitur eō pater nōn ita māgnā cum manū, cēlāns quantum vulnus accēpissēt, quod prius ad hostem pervenīre cupiēbat, quam dē male rē gestā fāma ad suōs perveniret, nē cōgnītā filī morte animī dēbiltārentur militum. Quō contenderat pervēnīt eīisque locīs castra pōnit, ut neque circumīri multitūdine adversāriōrum posset neque impedīri, quōminus ipse ad dimicandum manum habēret expeditam.

Erat cum eō Mithrobarzānēs, socer ēius, praeffectus equītum. Is dēspērātūs generi rēbus ad hostēs trānsfūgit. Id Datamēs ut audīvit, sēnsit, sī in turbam exīsset ab homine tam necessāriō sē relictum, futūrum ut cēterī idem cōnsilium sequerentur; itaque in vulgus ēdit suō
iussū Mithrobarzanēm profectum prō perfugā, quo facilius receptus interficeret hostēs; quā rē relinquī eum pār nōn esse et omnēs cōnfectim sequī. Quod sī animō strēnuō fēcissent, futūrum ut adversāriī nōn possent resistere, cum et intrā vāllum et forīs caederentur. Hāc rē probātā exercitum ēducit, Mithrobarzanēm persecūitur, quī tantum quod ad hostēs pervēnerat, cum Datamēs signa īnferī iubet. Pisidae novā rē commōtī in opiniōnem addū-cuntur perfugās malā fidē compositōque fēcisse, ut receptī māiorī essent calamītātī. Primum eōs adoriuntur. Iliī cum quid agerētur aut quā rē fieret ignōrārent, coāctī sunt cum eīs pūgnāre ad quōs trānsierant, ab eisque stāre quōs reliquerant; quibus cum neutrī parcerent, celerīter sunt concīsi. Reliquōs Pisidās resistentēs Datamēs in-vādit; primō impetū pellit, fugientēs persecūitur, multōs interficit, castra hostium capit.

Tāli cōnsiliō ūnō tempore et prōditōrēs perculit et hostēs prōsligāvit et, quod ad pernicīm suam fuerat cōgitātum, id ad salūtem convertit. Quō neque acūtius ūllius imperātorīs cōgitātum neque celerius factum usquam lēgimus.

VII. Ab hōc tamen virō Sisinās, māximō nātū filius, dēscīt ad rēgemque trānsīt et dē defectione patris dē-tulit. Quō nūntiō Artaxerxēs commōtus, quod intellege-bat sibi cum virō fortī ac strēnuō negotiōm esse, quī et prius cōgitāre quam cōnāri cōnsuēsset et, cum cōgitāsset, facere audēret, Autophrādātem in Cappadociam mittit. Hīc nē intrāre possēt, saltum in quō Ciliciae portae sunt sitae Datamēs praeoccupāre studuit. Sed tam subitō cōpiās contrahere nōn potuit. Ā quā rē dēpulsus cum eā manū, quam contrāxerat, locum dēlēgit tālem, ut neque circumīrētur ab hostibus neque praeterīret adver-
sarius, quin ancipitibus locis premeretur, et, si dimicäre vellet, non multum obesse multitudō hostium suae paucitātī posset.

VIII. Haec etsi Autophraēdātēs vidēbat, tamen statim māluit congreḍi quam cum tantīs cōpiīs refugere aut tam diū ūnō locō sedēre. Habēbat barbarōrum equitum vigintī, peditum centum milia, quōs illī Cardacas appel·

lant, ēiusdemque generis tria milia funditōrum, praeterēā Cappadocum octō milia, Armeniōrum decem milia, Paph-

lagonum quīnque milia, Phrygum decem milia, Lydōrum quīnque milia, Aspendiōrum et Pisidārum circiter tria milia, Cilikum duo milia, Captiānōrum totidem, ex Graeciā conductōrum tria milia, levis armātūrae máximum numerum.

Hās adversus cōpiās spēs omnis cōnsistēbat Datamī in sē locique nātūrā; namque hūius partem nōn habēbat vicēsimam militum. Quibus frētus cōnflīxit adversāriō-

rumque multa milia concīdit, cum dē ipsius exercitū nōn amplius hominum mīlle cecidisset. Quam ob causam posterō diē tropaeum posuit, quō locō prīdiē pūgnātum erat. Hinc cum castra mōvisset semperque inferior cōpiās superior omnibus proelīs discēderet, quod num-

quam manum cōnsereret, nisi cum adversāriōs locōrum angustiās clausisset, quod perītō regiōnum callidēque cōgi-

tantī saepe accidēbat, Autophraēdātēs, cum bellum dūcī māiōre régis calamitāte quam adversāriōrum vidēret, pā-
cem amicitiamque prīstinam memorāns eum hortātūs est, ut cum rēge in grātiam redīret. Quam ille etsi fidam nōn fore putābat, tamen condicīōnem accēpit sēque ad Artaxerxem lēgātōs missūrum dīxit. Sic bellum, quod rēx adversus Datamēn suscēperat, sēdātum est. Autophraē-

dātēs in Phrygiam sē recēpit.

X. Hīc tamen tam callidus vir extrēmō tempore captus est Mithridātīs, Ariobarzanīs filīi, dolō. Namque is pollicitus est rēgī sē eum interficūrum, si rēx permitteret, ut quodcumque vellet licēret impūnē facere, fidemque dē eā rē mōre Persārūm dexterā dedisset. Hanc ut accēpit ā rēge mīssam, cōpiās parat et absēns amicitiam cum Datame facit, rēgis prōvinciās vēxat, castella expūgnat, māgnās praedās capit, quārum partim suis dispersit, partim ad Datamēn mittit; parī modo complūra castella ei trādit. Haec diū faciendō persuāsit homīni sē infinitum adversus rēgem suscepisse bellum, cum nihilō magis, nē quam suspicīōnem illī praebēret īnsidiārum,
neque conloquium eius petivit neque in conspectum venire studuit. Sic absens amicitiam gerēbat, ut non beneficiis mūtuīs, sed communī odīō, quod ergā régem suscéperant, continērī vidērentur.

XI. Id cum satis sē confirmāsse arbitrātus esset, certōrem facit Datamēn, tempus esse māiorēs res parāri et bellum cum ipsō rēge suscipī, dēque eā rē, si ei vidērētur, quō locō vellet, in conloquium venīret. Probātā rē, conloquendi tempus sūmitur locusque quō conveniērētur. Hūc Mithridātēs cum ūnō, cuī māximē habēbat fidem, ante aliquot diēs vēnit complūribusque locis sēparātīm gladiōs obruit eaque loca diligenter notat. Ipsō autem conloquīi diē utrīque, locum quī explōrārent atque ipsōs scrutārentur, mittunt; deinde ipsī sunt congressī. Hic cum aliquamdiū in conloquīō fuissent et diversī discēssisset iamque procul Datamēs abesset, Mithridātēs, priusquam ad suōs pervenīret, nē quam suspicioēm pareret, in eundem locum revertitur atque ibi, ubi tēlum erat īnfossum, resēdit, ut si lassitūdīne cuperēt adquiescere, Datamēnque revocāvit, simulāns sē quiddam in conloquīō esse oblītum. Interim tēlum, quod latēbat, protulit nūdātumque vāginā veste tēxīt ac Datamī venienti ait, dīgredientem sē animadvertisse locum quendam, qui erat in conspectū, ad castra ponenda esse idōneum.

Quem cum digitō dēmōnstrāret et ille respiceret, āversum ferro trānsfixit priusque quam quisquam posset succurrere, interfēcit. Ita ille vir, quī multōs cōnsiliō, nēminem perfidīā cēperat, simulātā captus est amicitiā.
XV. EPAMINONDĀS.

I. Epaminondas, Polymnii filius, Thēbānus. Dē hōc priusquam scribimus, haec praeçipienda videntur lēctōribus, nē aliēnōs mōrēs ad suōs referant, nēve ea quae ipsīs leviōra sunt, parī modō apud cēterōs suīs arbi-trentur. Scīmus enim mūsicēn nostrīs mōribus abesse ā principīs persōnā, saltāre vērō etiam in vitīs pōni; quae omnia apud Graecōs et grāta et laude digna dūcuntur. Cum autem exprimere imāginem cōnsuētūdinis atque vitae velīmus Epaminondae, nihil vīdemur dēbēre praetermittere, quod pertineat ad eam dēclārandam. Quā rē dicēmus prīmum dē genere ēius, deinde quibus disciplinis et ā quibus sit ērudītus, tum dē mōribus ingenīique facultātibus et si qua alia memōria digna erunt, postrēmō dē rebus gestīs, quae ā plūrimīs animī antepōnuntur virtūtibus.

II. Nātus igitur patre quō diximus, genere honestō, pauper iam ā māiōribus relictus est, ērudītus autem sic ut nēmō Thēbānus magis. Nam et citharīzāre et cantāre ad chordārum sonum doctus est ā Dionysio, qui nōn minōre fuit in mūsicīs glōriā quam Dāmōn aut Lamprus, quōrum pervulgāta sunt nōmina, cantāre tībiīs ab Olympiodōrō, saltāre ā Calliphrōne. At philosophiae praeceptōrem habuit Lysim Tārentīnum, Pythagorēum; cui quidem sic fuit dēdītus, ut adulēscēns trīstem ac severum senem omnibus aequālibus suīs in familiāritāte anteposuerit; neque prius eum ā sē dīmīsit, quam in doctrīnis tantō antecessit condiscipulōs, ut facile intellegī posset
pari modo superātūrum omnēs in cēteris artibus. Atque haec ad nostram consuētūdinem sunt levia et potius contemnenda; at in Graeciā, utique ōlim, māgnae laudi erant. Postquam ephēbus est factus et palaestrae dare operam coepit, nōn tam māgnitūdīnī virīrum servīvit quam vēlōcitātī; illam enim ad athlētārum ūsum, hanc ad bellī existīmābat utīlitātem pertinēre. Itaque exercēbātur plū-rimum currendo et lūctandō ad eum ūinem, quoad stāns complectī posset atque contendere. In armīs vērō plūri-mum studīi cōnsūmēbat.

III. Ad hanc corporis firmitātem plūra etiam animī bona accesserant. Erat enim modestus, prūdēns, gravis, temporibus sapienter ūtēns, perītus bellī, fortis manū, animō maximō, adeō vēritātis diligēns, ut nē iōcō quidem mentīrētur. Idem continēns, clēmēns patiēnsque admi-randum in modum, nōn sōlum populī, sed etiam amīcō-rum. ferēns iniūriās, in primīs commīssā cēlāns, quodque interdum nōn minus prōdest quam disertē dicere, studiō-sus audiēndi; ex hoc enim facillīmē discī arbitrābātur. Itaque cum in circulum vēnisset, in quō aut dē rē pū-līcā disputārētur aut dē philosophiā sermō habērētur, numquam inde prius discēsit, quam ad ūinem sermō esset adductus.

Paupertātem adeō facile perpessus est, ut dē rē pūb-līcā nihil praeter glōriam cēperit. Amīcōrum in sē tuendō caruit facultātibus, fidē ad aliōs sublevandōs saepe sic ūsus est, ut iūdicārī possit omnia ei cum amīcīs fuisse commūnīa. Nam cum aut civīm suōrum alīquis ab hostibus esset captus aut virgō nūbilis propter pauper-tātem conlocārī nōn posset, amīcōrum concilium habēbat et quantum quisque daret prō facultātibus imperābat. Eamque summam cum fēcerat, potius quam ipse acci-
peret pecūniam, addūcēbat eum qui quaerēbat ad eōs qui cōnferēbant, eīque ut ipsis numerārent faciēbat, ut ille ad quem ea rēs perveniēbat scīret quantum cuīque dēbēret.

5 IV. Temptāta autem ēius est abstinentia ā Diomedonte Cyzicēnō: namque is rogātū Artaxerxis rēgis Epamīnōndam pecūniā corrumpendum suscēperat. Hīc māgnō cum pondere aurī Thēbās vēnit et Micythum adulēscentulum, quem tum Epamīnōndas plūrimum diligēbat, quīnque talentūs ad suam perdūxit voluntātem. Micythus Epamīnōndam convēnit et causam adventūs Diomedontis ostendit.

At ille Diomedontī cōram “Nihil,” inquit, “opus pecūniā est; nam si rēx ea vult quae Thēbānis sunt útilia, 15 grātīs facere sum parātus, sin autem contrāria, nōn habet aurī atque argentī satis. Namque orbīs terrārum divitīās accipere nōlō prō patriae cāritāte. Tū quod mē incōgnitiūm temptāstī tuīque similem existimāsti, nōn mīrōr tibique īgnōscī; sed ēgredere properē, nē aliōs corrumpās, cum mē nōn potueris. Et tū, Micythe, argentum huic redde, aut, nisi id cōnfestim facis, ego tē trādam magistrātuī.”

Hunc Diomedōn cum rogāret, ut tūtō exīre suaque, quae attulerat, licēret efferre, “Istud quidem,” inquit, “faciam, neque tūa causā, sed meā, nē, si tibi sit pecūnia adēmpta, 25 aliquis dicat id ad mē ēreptum pervēnisse, quod dēlātum accipere nōluissem.”

Ā quō cum quaesīsset, quō sē dēdūcī vellet, et ille Athēnās dīxisset, praeсидium dedit, ut tūtō pervenīret. Neque vērō id satis habuit, sed etiam, ut inviolātus in nāvem escenderet, per Chabriam Athēnīensem, dē quō supra mentionem fēcimus, effēcit. Abstinentiēa erit hoc satis testimōnium. Plūrima quidem prōferre possumus,
sed modus adhibendus est, quoniam uno hoc volumine vitam excellentium virorum complurium conclusuere constiuismus, quorum res separatim multis milibus versuum complures scriptores ante nos explicarunt.


VI. Idem cum in conventum venisset Arcadum, petens ut societatem cum Thebanis et Argivis facerent, contraque Callistratus, Atheniensium legatus, qui eloquentia
omnēs eō praestābat tempore, postulāret ut potius amici-
tiam sequerentur Atticōrum, et in ārātiōne suā multa
invēctus esset in Thēbānōs et Argīvōs in eīsque hōc
posuisset, animum advertere dēbēre Arcades quālēs utra-
que cīvitās cīvēs prōcreāsset, ex quibus dē cēterīs possent
iūdicāre: Argīvōs enim fuisse Orestem et Alcmēōnem
mātricīdās, Thēbīs Oedipum nātum, quī, cum patrem
suum interfēcisset, ex mātre liberōs prōcreāsset; huic in
respondendō Epamīnōndās, cum dē cēterīs perōrāsset,
postquam ad illa duo opprobria pervēnit, admīrāri sē
dixit stultitiam rhētoris Atticī, quī nōn animadverterit,
innocentēs illōs nātōs domī, scelere admīssō cum patriā
essent expulsī, receptōs esse ab Athēniēnsibus.

Sed māximē ēius ēloquentiā ēlūxit Spartae lēgātī ante
pūgnam Leuctricam. Quō cum omnium sociōrum con-
vēnissent lēgātī, cōram frequentissimō conventū sic Lace-
daemoniōrum tyrannidem coarguit, ut nōn minus illā
ōrātiōne opēs eōrum concusserit quam Leuctricā pūgnā.
Tum enim perfēcit, quod post appāruit, ut auxiliō Lace-
daemonī sociōrum prīvārentur.

VII. Fuisse patientem suōrumque iniūriās ferentem
civium, quod sē patriae īrāsci nefās esse düceret, haec
sunt testimōnia. Cum eum propter invidiam cīvēs suī
praeficere exercitui nōluissent duxque esset dēlectus belli
imperītus, cūius errōre rēs eō esset dēducta, ut omnēs
dē salūte pertimēscerent, quod locōrum angustiīs clausi
ab hostibus obsidēbantur, dēsiderāri coepta est Epami-
nōndae diligentia; erat enim ibi privātus numerō militis.
Ā quō cum peterent opem, nūllam adhibuit memoriam
contumēliae et exercitum obsidiōne liberātum domum
reduxīt incolumem. Nec vērō hoc semel fēcit, sed sae-
pius. Māximē autem fuit inlustre, cum in Peloponnēsum
exercitum dūxisset adversus Lacedaemoniōs habēretque conlēgās duōs, quōrum alter erat Pelopidās, vir fortis ac strēnuus.


VIII. Postquam domum reditum est, conlēgae ēius hōc crīmine accūsābantur. Quibus ille permīsit, ut om-nem causam in sē trānsferrent suāque operā factum con-tenderent, ut lēgī nōn obōedīrent. Quā dēfēnsiōne illīs periculō liberātīs, nēmō Epamīnōndam rēponsūrum putā-bat, quod quid diceret nōn habēret. At ille in iūdicium vēnit, nihil eōrum negāvit quae adversāriī crīmini dabant, omniaque quae conlēgae dixerant cōn fossus est neque recūsāvit quōminus lēgis poenam subīret, sed ūnum ab eis petīvit, ut in sepulcrō suō inscriberent:

"Epamīnōndās ā Thēbānīs morte multātus est, quod eōs coēgit apud Leuctra superāre Lacedaemoniōs, quōs ante sē imperātorem nēmō Boëtōrum ausus sit aspicere in aciē, quodque ūnō proeliō nōn sōlum Thēbās ab interitu retrāxīt, sed etiam ūniversam Graeciam in lībertātem vindīcāvit eōque rēs utrōrumque perduīxit, ut Thēbānī Spartam oppūgnārent, Lacedaemoniī satis habērent, sī
salvi esse possent, neque prius bellare destitit quam Messenē restitūta urbem eōrum obsidiōne clausit."

Haec cum dixisset, risus omnium cum hilaritāte coortus est, neque quisquam iūdex ausus est dē eō ferre suffrāgium. Sic ā iūdiciō capitis maxima discersit gloriā.

IX. Hic extrēmō tempore imperātor apud Mantinēam cum aciē instructā audāciō īnstāret hostibus, cōgnitus ā Lacedaemoniis, quod in ūnīus perniciei ēius patriae sitam putābant salūtem, ūniversī in ūnum impetum fēcerunt neque prius abscesserunt, quam māgnā caede ēditā multīisque occīsī fortissimē ipsum Epamīnōndam pūgnantem, sparō ēminus percussum, concidere vidērunt. Hūius casū aliqüantum retardāti sunt Bœōtī, neque tamen prius pūgnā excesserunt quam repūgnantēs prōfīgārunt. At Epamīnōndās, cum animadverteret mortiferum sē vulnus accēpisse simulque, sī ferrum, quod ex hastili īn corpore remānserat, extrāxisset, animam statim ēmissūrum, usque eō retinuit, quoad renūntiātum est vīcisse Bœōtōs. Id postquam audīvit, "Satis," inquit, "vīxi; invictus enim morior." Tum ferrō extractō confestim exanimātus est.

X. Hic uxōrem numquam dūxit. In quō cum reprehenderētur ā Pelopīdā, qui filiūm habēbat infāmēm, maleque eum in eō patriae cōnsulere dīceret, quod liberōs nōn relinqueret, "Vidē," inquit, "nē tū pēius cōnsulās, qui tālem ex tē nātum rēlictūrus sīs. Neque vērō stirps potest mihi deesse; namque ex mē nātam relinquo pūgnām Leuctricam, quae nōn modo mihi superstes, sed etiam immortālis sit necesse est." Quō tempore duce Pelopīdā exsules Thēbās occupārunt et praesidium Lacedaemoniōrum ex arce expulērunt, Epamīnōndās, quam diū facta est caedēs cīvium, domō sē tenuit, quod neque dēfendere malōs volēbat neque im-
pūgnāre, nē manūs suōrum sanguine cruentāret; namque omnem civilem victoriām fūnestam putābat. Idem, post-
quam apud Cadmēam cum Lacedaemoniīs pūgnārī coep-
tum est, in prīmis stētīt.

Hūius dē virtūtibus vītāque satis erit dīctum, sī hōc quīnum adiūnxerō, quod nēmō igitur īnifiās, Thēbās et ante Epamīnōndam nātum et post ēiusdem interītum perpetuō aliēnō pāruisse imperiō, contrā ea, quam diū ille praefuerit reī pūblicae, caput fuīsse tōtius Graeciae. Ex quō intel-
legī potest ūnum hominem plūris quam civitātem fuīsse.
XVI. PELOPIDĀS.

I. Pelopidās Thēbānus, magis historicīs quam vulgō nōtus. Cuius dē virtūtibus dubitō quem ad modum ex-
pōnam, quod vereor, si rēs explicāre incipiam, nē nōn
vitam ēius ēnārrāre, sed historiam videam scribere; sīn
tantum modo summās attigerō, nē rudibus Graecārum lit-
terārum minus dilūcidē appāreat, quantus fuerit ille vir.
Itaque utriquē rei occurram, quantum potuerō, et mede-
bor cum satietātī tum ignōrantiae lēctōrum.

Phoebidas Lacedaemonius cum exercitum Olynthum
dūceret iterque per Thēbās faceret, arcem oppidi, quae
Cadmēa nōminātur, occupāvit impulsū paucōrum Thēbā-
nōrum, quī adversāriae factiōni quō facilius resisterent,
Laconiēm rēbus studēbant, idque suō privātō, nōn públicō
fēcit cōnsiliō. Quō factō eum Lacedaemonīī ab exercītū
remōverunt pecūniāque multārunt, neque eō magis arcem
Thēbānīs reddidērunt, quod suscepīs inimičitūs satius
dūcebant eōs obsidērī quam liberāri; nam post Pelopon-
nēsium bellum Athēnāsque dēvictās cum Thēbānīs sibi
rem esse ēxīstīnābant et eōs esse sōlōs, quī adversus sē
sistere audērent. Hāc mente amīcis suīs summās potes-
tātēs dederant alteriusque factiōnis princīpēs partim inter-
fēcerant, aliōs in exsilium ēiēcerant; in quibus Pelopidās
hīc, dē quō scribere exōrsī sumus, pulsus patriā carēbat.

II. Hi omnēs fere Athēnās sē contulerant, nōn quō
sequerentur ōtium, sed ut, quem ex proximō locum fōrs
obtulisset, eō patriam recuperāre niterentur. Itaque cum
tempus esset visum rei gerendae, communētī cum eīs
qui Thèbis idem sentièbant, diem délégérunt ad inimicōs opprimendōs civitātemque liberandam eum quō máximī magistrātus simul consuērant epulāri. Māgnae saepe rés nōn ita māgnīs cōpis sunt gestae, sed profectō numquam tam ab tenui initiō tanta opēs sunt prōfīgātae; nam 5 duodecim adulēscēntūl coīērunt ex eīs, quī exsiliō erant multātī, cum omnīnō nōn essent amplius centum, quī tantō sē offerrent periculō. Quā paucitāte perculsa est Lacedaemoniōrum potentia. Iī enim nōn magis adversāriōrum factiōnī quam Spartānīs eō tempore bellum 10 intulērunt, quī principēs erant tōtīus Graeciae; quōrum imperiī māiestās, neque ita multō post, Leuctricā pūgnā ab hōc initiō perculsa concidit. Illī igitur duodecim, quōrum dux erat Pelopidās, cum Athēnīs interdiū exis- sent, ut vesperāscente caelō Thèbās possent pervenire, 15 cum canibus vēnāticīs exiērunt, rētia ferentēs, vestītū agrestī, quō minōre suspiciōne facerent iter. Quī cum tempore ipsō quō studerant pervēnisissent, domum Cha- rōnis dēvertērunt, ā quō et tempus et diēs erat datus.

III. Hōc locō libet interpōnere, etsī séiunctum ab rē 20 propositā est, nīmia fidūcia quantae calamitātī soleat esse. Nam magistrātuum Thēbānōrum statim ad aurēs pervēnit exsulēs in urbem vēnisse. Id īllī vinō epulīsque dēditī usque eō dēspēxērunt, ut nē quaererē quidem dē tantā rē labōrārint. Accessit quod etiam magis aperiēret eōrum 25 dēmentiām. Adlāta est enim epistula Athēnīs ab Archīnō ūni ex eīs, Archiae, quī tum máximum magistrātum Thèbīs obtinēbat, in quā omnia dē profectione eōrum perscripta erant. Quae cum iam accubantī in conviviō esset data, sīcūt erat signāta, sub pulvīnum subiciēns, “In crāstinum,” 30 inquit, “differō rés sēriās.” At īllī omnēs, cum iam nox prōcessisset, vínolentī ab exsulibus duce Pelopidā sunt
interfecti. Quibus rēbus cōnfectis, vulgō ad arma libertā-temque vocātō, nōn sōlum quī in urbe erant, sed etiam undique ex agrīs concurrērunt, praesidium Lacedaemoni-ōrum ex arce pepulērunt, patriam obsidiōne liberārunt, auctōrēs Cadmēae occupandae partim occīdērunt, partim in exsilium eīēcērunt.


V. Cōnflictātus autem est etiam adversā fōrtūnā. Nam et initiō, sīcut ostendimus, exsul patriā caruit et, cum Thessaliām in potestātem Thēbānōrum cuperet redigere lēgātiōnisque iūre satis tēctum sē arbitrārētur, quod apud omnēs gentēs sānctum esse cōnsuēsset, ā tyrannō Alexandrō Pheraeō simul cum Ismēniā comprehēnsus in vincla coniectus est. Hunc Epaminōndās recuperāvit, bellō per-sequēns Alexandrum. Post id factum numquam animō plācārī potuit in eum, ā quō erat violātus. Itaque persuāsit Thēbānis ut subsidiō Thessaliāe proficiscerentur tyrannōsque ēius expellerent. Cūius bellī cum ei summa esset data eōque cum exercitū profectus esset, nōn du-bitāvit, simul ac cōnspēxit hostem, cōnfigere. In quō proelīō Alexandrum ut animadvertit, incēnsus īrā equum
in eum concitāvit proculque digressus ā suīs coniectū telōrum cōnfossus concidit. Atque hoc secundā victōriā accidit; nam iam inclinātæ erant tyrannōrum cōpiae. Quō factō omnēs Thessaliae civitātēs interfectum Pelopidam corōnīs aureīs et statuīs aēneīs liberōsque eīus; multō agrō dōnārunt.
XVII. AGÉSILÀUS.

I. Agésilàus Lacedaemonius cum á ceteris scriptóribus tum eximíé á Xenophonte Sócraticó conlaudátus est; eó enim úsus est familiárrissimé.

Híc prínnum dě rēgnō cum Leōtychidē, frātris filiō, habuit contentiōnem. Mós erat enim Lacedaemoniís á māiōribus trāditus, ut bīnōs habērent semper rēgēs, nómine magis quam imperiō, ex duabus familiis Procli et Eurysthenis, qui prīncīpēs ex prōgeniē Herculis Spartae rēgēs fuērunt. Hōrum ex alterā in alterius familiae locum fieri nōn licēbat; ita suum utraque retinēbat ōrdinem. Prínnum ratiō habēbātur, qui máximus nātū esset ex liberis ēius, qui rēgnāns décessisset; śin is virile secus nōn reliquisset, tum dēligēbātur, qui proximus esset propīnquitāte. Mortuus erat Āgis réx, frāter Agēsilāī; filium reliquerat Leōtychidem. Quem īlle nātum nōn āgnōrat, eundem mōriēns suum esse dīxerat. Is dē honōre rēgnī cum Agēsilāō, patruō suō, contendit neque id quod petīvit cōnsecūtus est; nām Lŷsandrō suffrāgante, homine, ut ostendimus suprā, factīōsō et īs temporībus potente, Agēsilāus antelātus est.

II. Híc simul atque imperii potitus est, persuāsit Lace-daemoniís ut cum exercitū sē mitterent in Asiam bellumque rēgī facerent, docēns satius esse in Asiā quam in Eurōpā dīmicāri. Namque fāma exierat Artaxerxēn comparāre classēs pedestrēsque exercitūs, quōs in Graeciam mitteret. Datā potestāte tantā celeritāte úsus est, ut prius in Asiam cum cōpiis pervēnerit quam rēgīi satrapae eum scīrent
profectum. Quō factum est ut omnēs imparātōs imprūdentēsque offendert. Id ut cōgnōvit Tissaphernēs, quī summum imperium tum inter praeffectōs habēbat rēgiōs, indūtiās ā Lacōne petīvit, simulāns sē dare operam, ut Lacedaemoniīs cum rēge convenīret, rē autem vērā ad cōpiās comparandās, eāsque impetrāvit trimēnstrēs. Iūrāvit autem uterque sē sine dolō indūtiās cōnservāturum.

In quā pactīōne summā fidē mānsit Agēsilāus; contrā ea Tissaphernēs nihil aliud quam bellum comparāvit. Id etsi sentiēbat Lacō, tamen iūsiūrandum servābat multumque in eō sē consēquī dicēbat, quod Tissaphernēs perīuriō suō et homīnēs suis rēbus abaliēnāret et deōs sibi īrātōs redderet, sē autem cōnservātā religione confirmāre exercitum, cum animadvertēret deūm nūmen facere sēcum, homīnēsque sībi conciliāre amiciōrēs, quod eīs studēre consuēssent, quōs cōnservāre fidēm vidērent.

III. Postquam indūtiārum praeteriit diēs, barbarus nōn dubitāns, quod ipsius erant plurīma domicilia in Cāriā et ea regiō eīs temporibus multō putābātur locuplētissima, eō potissimum hostēs impetum factūrōs, omnēs suās cōpiās eō contrāxerat. At Agēsilāus in Phrygiām sē convertit eamque prius dēpopulātus est, quam Tissaphernēs usquam sē movēret.

Māgnā praedā militibus locuplētātīs Ephesum hiemātum exercitum reduxīt atque ibi officinīs armōrum institūtīs māgnā industriā bellum apparāvit. Et quō studiōsius armārentur insigniusque ornārentur, praemia propōsuit, quibus dōnārentur, quōrum ēgregia in eā rē suisset industria. Fecit idem in exercitatiōnūm generibus, ut, qui cēterīs praestitissent, eōs māgnis adficere mūneribus. His igitur rēbus effecit ut et ornātissimum et exercitatiōnīs habēret exercitum. Huic cum tempus esset
visum cūpiās extrahere ex hibernāculīs, vidit, sī, quō esset iter factūrus, palam prōnūntiāsset, hostēs nōn crēditūrōs aliāsque regionēs praesidiīs occupātūrōs neque dubitātūrōs aliud eum factūrum ac prōnūntiāsset. Itaque cum ille Sardīs itūrum sē dixisset, Tissaphernēs eandem Cāriam dēfendendam putāvit. In quō cum eum opīniō fesellisset victumque sē vidisset cōnsiliō, sērō suīs praesidiō profectus est; nam cum illō vēnisset, iam Agēsilāus multīs locīs expūgnātīs māgnā erat praedā potūtus. Lacō autem cum vidēret hostēs equitātū superāre, numquam in campō suī fēcit potestātem et eīs locīs manum cōnseruit, quibus plīs pedestrēs cūpiās valērent. Pepulit ergō, quotiēnscumque congressus est, multō māiōrēs adversāriōrum cūpiās et sīc in Asiā versātus est, ut omnium opīniōne victor dūcerētur.

IV. Hīc cum iam animō meditārētur proficicīscī in Persās et ipsum rēgem adoriri, nūntius eī domō vēnīt ephorōrum missū, bellum Athēniēnsēs et Boeōtōs indixisse Lacedaemoniēs: quā rē venīre nē dubitāret. In hōc nōn minus ēius pietās suspicienda est quam virtūs bellica; qui cum victōri praeisset exercituī māximamque habēret fidūciām rēgni Persārum potiundi, tantā modestiā dictō audiēns fuit iūssīs absentium magistrātuum, ut sī privātus in comitiō esset Spartae. Cūius exemplum utinam imperātōrēs nostrī sequī voluisset! Sed illūc redeāmus. Agēsilāus opulentissimō rēgni praeposuit bonam existimātiōnem multōque gloriōsīus dūxit, sī institūtūs patriae pāruisset, quam sī bellō superāsset Asiam. Hāc igitur mente Hellēspontum cūpiās trāiecit tantāque ūsus est celeritāte, ut, quod ite Xerxēs annō vertente cōnfēcerat, hīc trānsierit trīgintā dieibus. Cum iam haud īta longē abesse à Peloponnēsō, obsistere eī cōnātī sunt Athēni-
ēnsēs et Boeōū cēterīque eōrum sociī apud Corōnēam; quōs omnēs gravi proeliō vicit. Hūius victōriāe vel māxima fuit laus, quod, cum plērique ex fugā sē in templum Minervae coniēcissent quaererēturque ab eō, quid eis vellet fieri, etsi aliquot vulnera accēperat eō proeliō 5 et īrātus vidēbātur omnibus quī adversus arma tulerant, tamen antetulit īrae religionēm et eōs vetuit violāri.

Neque vērō hoc sōlum in Graeciā fēcit, ut templā deōrum sācta habēret, sed etiam apud barbarōs summā religiōne omnia simulācra ārāsque cōnservāvit. Itaque praedicābat mirāri sē, nōn sacrilegōrum numerō habēri quī supplicibus deōrum nocuissent, aut nōn graviōribus poenīs adfiō quī religionēm minuerent, quam quī fāna spoliārent.


VI. Interim accidit illa calamitās apud Leuctra Lacedaemoniīs. Quō nē proficiscerētur, cum ā plērisque ad
exeundum impellerētur, ut si dē exitū divīnāret, excūsāvit senectūtem. Ídem, cum Epaminōndās Spartam oppūgnāret essetque sine mūris oppidum, tālem sē imperātorem praebuat, ut eō tempore omnibus appāruerit, nisi ille fuisset, Spartam futūram nōn fuisse. In quō quidem discrimine celeritās ēius cōnsilii salūtī fuit ūniversīs. Nam cum quīdam adulēscentulī hostium adventū perterrītī ad Thēbānōs trānsfugēre vellent et locum extrā urbem ēditum cēpisset, Agēsilāus, qui perniciōsisīsimum fore vidēret, si animadvertīssum esset quemquam ad hostēs trānsfugere cōnāri, cum suīs eō vēnit atque, ut si bonō animō fēcissent, laudāvit cōnsilium eōrum, quod eum locum occupāssent; id sē quoque fierī dēbēre animadvertīssē. Sic adulēscentēs simulātā laudātione recuperāvit et adīnctīs dē suīs comitibus locum tūtum reliquit. Namque illī adiectō numero eōrum, qui expertēs erant cōnsilīi com movēre sē nōn sunt ausī ēoque libentiūs, quod latēre arbitrābantur quae cōgitāverant.

VII. Sine dubīo post Leuctricam pūgnam Lacedaemonīī sē numquam refēcērunt neque prīstīnum imperium recuperārunt, cum interim numquam Agēsilāus dēstitit quibuscumque rēbus possēt patriam iuvāre. Nam cum praecipuē Lacedaemonīī indigērent pecūniā, ille omnibus quī ā rēge dēfēcerant praeṣidiō fuit; ā quibus māgnā dōnātus pecūniā patriam sublevāvit. Atque in hoc illud imprīmis fuit admīrābile, cum māxima mūnēra eī ab rēgibus ac dynastīs civitātibusque cōnferrentur, quod nihil umquam domum suam contulit, nihil dē victū, nihil dē vestītū Lacōnum mūtāvit. Domō eādem fuit contentus, quà Eurysthenēs, prōgenitor māiōrum suōrum, fuerat usus; quam qui intrārât, nūllum sīgnum libidīnis, nūllum lūxuriae vidēre poterat; contrā ea plūrima patientiae atque
abstinentiae. Sic enim erat īnstructa, ut in nūllā rē differret ā cūiusvis inopis atque privātī.

VIII. Atque hīc tantus vir ut nātūram fautoricem habuerat in tribuendīs animī virtūtibus, sic maleficam nactus est in corpore fingendō; nam et statūrā fuit humili et corpore exiguō et claudus alterō pede. Quae rēs etiam nōnnūllam adferēbat dēfōrmitātem, atque īgnōtī, faciēm ēius cum intuērentur, contemnēbant; quī autem virtūtēs nōverant, nōn poterant admirārī satis. Quod ei īsu vēnit, cum annōrum octōgintā subsidiō Tachō in Aegyp-

tum mīssus esset et in actā cum suīs accubuisset sine ūlō tēctō statumque habēret tāle, ut terra tēcta esset strāmentīs neque hūc amplius quam pellis esset iniecta, eōdem quō comitēs omnēs vestītū humili atque obsolētō, ut eōrum ōrnātus nōn modo in eīs rēgem nēminem sig-
nificāret, sed homīnēs esse nōn beātissīmos suspīcionem praebēret. Hūius dē adventū fāma cum ad rēgiōs esset perlāta, celeriter mūnēra eō cūiusque generis sunt adlāta. His quaequentibus Agēsilāum vix fidēs facta est, ėnum esse ex eīs qui tum accubābant. Quī cum rēgis verbīs quae āttulerant dedissent, ille praetēr vitulīnam et ēius modi generā obsōnī quae præsēns tempus dēsiderābat, nihil accepit; unguenta, corōnās secundamque mēnsam servīs dispertiit, cētera referri iussit. Quō factō eum barbarī magis etiam contempsērunt, quod eum īgnōrantīa bonā-

rum rērum vīlia potissimum sūmpsisse arbitrābantur.

Hic cum ex Aegypto reverterētur, dōnātus ā rēge Nec-
tanabide ducentīs vīgintī talentīs, quae ille mūneri populō suō daret, venissentque in portum, quī Menelāī vocātur, iacēns inter Cīrēnās et Aegyptum, in morbum implicitus dēcessit. Ibi eum amīcī, quō Spartam facilius perferre possent, quod mel nōn habēbant, cērā circumfūdērunt atque ita domum rettulērunt.
XVIII. EUMENĒS.

I. Eumenēs Cardiānus. Huius si virtūtī pār data esset fōrtūna, nōn ille quidem māior exstītissē—quod māgnōs hominēs virtūte mētimur, nōn fōrtūnā—sed multō in-
lūstriōr atque etiam honōrātior. Nam cum aetās ĕius incidisset in ea tempora, quibus Macedōnēs flōrērent, multum ēī dētrāxīt inter eōs vivēntī, quod aliēnēae erat cīvitātis, neque aliud huic dēfuit quam generōsa stirps. Etsī enim domestīcō summō genēre erat, tamen Macedōnēs eum sibi aliquando antepōnī indīgnē fērēbant, neque tamen nōn patiēbantur; vincēbat enim omnēs cūrā, vigilantīā, patientīā, calliditāte et celeritāte ingenii.

Hic peradulēscentulus ad amīcītiam accessit Philippi, Amyntae filīī, brevīque tempore in intimam pervēnit fa-
miliāritātem; fulgēbat enim iam in adulēscentulō indolēs virtūtis. Itaque eum habuit ad manum scribāe locō, quod multō apud Grāīōs honōrifīcentiūs est quam apud Rōmānōs. Namque apud nōs, rē vērā sicut sunt, mercennāriī scribāe existimantur; at apud illōs ē contrāriō nēmō ad id officium admittitur nisi honestō locō, et fidē et industriā cōgnītā, quod necesse est omnium cōnsiliō-
rum eum esse participem. Hunc locum tenuit amīcītiae apud Philippum annōs septem. Illō interfectō eōdem gradū fuit apud Alexandrum annōs tredecim. Novissimō tempore praefuit etiam alterae equītūm ālæ, quae He-
taericē appellābātur. Utrique autem in cōnsiliō semper adfuit et omnium rērum habitus est particeps.

II. Alexandrō Babylōne mortuō, cum rēgna singulīs

III. Interim cōnflāta sunt illa bella, quae ad interneōnum post Alexandrī mortem gesta sunt, omnēsque concurrērunt ad Perdiccam opprimendum. Quem etsī īnfīrmum vidēbat, quod ūnum omnibus resistere cōgēbātur, tamen amīcum nōn dēseruit neque salūtis quam fideī fuit cupidior. Praefēcerat hunc Perdiccās eī parti Asiae quae inter Taurum mōntem iacet atque Hēllēspontum, et illum ūnum opposuerat Eurōpaeīs adversāriīs; ipse Aegyptum oppūgnātum adversus Ptolemaeum erat profectus. Eumenēs cum neque māgnās cōpiās neque firmās habēret, quod et inexcercitātae et nōn multō ante erant
contractae, adventāre autem dicerentur Hellēspontumque trānsisse Antipater et Crateros māgnō cum exercitū Mace-donum, virī cum clāritāte tum úsū bellī praestantēs—Macedonēs vērō militēs ēā tum erant fāmā, quā nunc Rōmānī feruntur; etenim semper habitī sunt fortissimī, quī summī imperiī potūrentur—Eumenēs intellegēbat, si cōpiae suae cōgnōssent adversus quōs dūcerentur, nōn modo nōn itūrās, sed simul cum nūntiō dilapsūrās.

Itaque hōc ēi visum est prūdentissīmum, ut dēviis itineribus militēs dūceret, in quibus vēra audīre nōn possessent, et ēis persuādēret sē contrā quōsdam barbarōs proficiscī. Atque tenuit hōc prōpositum et prius in aciēm exercitum ēdūxit proeliumque commīsit, quam militēs suī scērent cum quibus arma cōnferrent. Effēcit etiam illud locōrum praeoccupationē, ut equitātū potius dimicāret, quō plūs valēbat, quam peditātū, quō erat dētior.

IV. Quorum acerrīmō concursū cum māgnam partem dieī esset pūgnātum, cadit Crateros dux et Neoptolemus, quī secundum locum imperiī tenēbat. Cum hōc concurrit ipse Eumenēs. Quī cum inter sē complexī in terram ex equis dēcīdissent, ut facile intellegī possent inimīcā mente contendisse animōque magis etiam pūgnāsse quam corpore, nōn prius distractī sunt quam alterum anima relinqueret. Ab hōc aliquot plāgis Eumenēs vulnerātur, neque eō magis ex prōeliō excessit, sed ācrius hostēs īnstitit. Hīc equitibus prōfīgātīs, interfектō duce Craterō, multis praetereā et máximē nōbilibus captūs, pedester exercitus, quod in ea loca erat dēductus ut invitō Eumene ēlābī nōn posset, pācem ab eō petītī. Quam cum impetrāsse, in fidē nōn mānsit et sē, simul ac potuit, ad Antipatrum recēpit. Eumenēs Craterum ex aciē sē-mivīvum ēlātum recreāre studuit; cum id nōn posset,
prō hominis dignitāte prōque prūstīnā amicitā — namque ills usus erat Alexandrō vivō familiāritēr — amplō funere extulit ossaque in Macedoniam uxōri āius ac liberis remīsit.

CORNELII NEPOTIS VITAE [vi., vii.

disiecit. Tenuit autem sē ūnō locō quam diū hiems fuit, quod castra sub divō habēre nōn poterat. Vēr appropinquābat; simulātā dēditione, dum dē condicionibus tractat, praefectīs Antigoni imposuit sēque ac suōs omnēs extrāxit incolūmēs.


VII. Itaque cōpiās contrāxit, bellum adversus Antigo-num comparāvit. Quod ūnā erant Macedones complūrēs nōbilēs, in eīs Peucestēs, quī corporis custōs fuerat Alexandrī, tum autem obtinēbat Persidem, et Antīgenēs, cūius sub imperiō phalanx erat Macedonum, invidiam verēns—quam tamen effugere nōn potuit—sī potius ipse alienigena summī imperiī potīrētur quam aliquīs Macedonum, quōrum ibi erat multitūdō, in principiīs Alexandrī
nōmine tabernāculum statuit in eōque sellam auream
cum sceptrō ac diadēmate iussit pōni eōque omnēs
cottūdiē convenire, ut ibi dē summīs rēbus cōnsilia cep-
rentur; crēdēns minōre sē invidiā fore, si speciē imperīi
nōminisque simulātiōne Alexandri bellum vidērētur ad-
ministrāre. Quod effēcit; nam cum nōn ad Eumenis
principia, sed ad rēgia conveniērēt atque ibi dē rēbus
dēliberārētur, quōdam modo latēbat, cum tamen per eum
ūnum gerentur omnia.

VIII. Hic in Paraetacis cum Antigonō cōnsīlixit, nōn
diceāe instructā, sed in itinere, eumque male acceptum
in Mēdiam hiemātum cōēgit redire. Ipse in fīnitimā
regiōne Persidis hiemātum cōpiās dīvisit, nōn ut voluit,
sed ut militum cōgēbat voluntās. Namque illa phalanx
Alexandri Māgni, quae Asiam peragrārat dēviceratque
Persās, inveterātā cum glōriā tum etiam licentiā, nōn
pārēre sē ducibus, sed imperāre postulābat, ut nunc
veterānī faciunt nostrī. Itaque periculum est nē faciānt
quod illi fēcērunt, suā intemperantiā nimiāque licentiā ut
omnia perdant neque minus eōs cum quibus fēcerint,
quam adversus quōs steterint. Quod si quis illōrum vete-
rānōrum legat facta, paria hōrum cōgnōscat neque rem
ūllam nisi tempus interesse iūdicet. Sed ad illōs rever-
tar. Hiberna sūmpserant nōn ad Úsum bellī, sed ad
ipsōrum lūxuriam, longēque inter sē discesserant. Höc
Antigonus cum comperīsset intellegērētque sē parem nōn
esse parātis adversāriis, statuit aliquid sībi cōnsiliī novī
esse capiendum. Duae erant viae quā ex Mēdis, ubi ille
hiemābat, ad adversāriōrum hibernācula posset pervenīrī.
Quārum brevior per loca déserta, quae nēmō nōcolēbat
propter aquae inopiam, cēterum dīērum erat fērē decem;
illa autem, quā omnēs commeābant, alterō tantō longīô-
rem habēbat ānfrāctum, sed erat cōpiōsa omniumque rērum abundāns. Hac si proficiscerētur, intellegēbat prius adversāriōs rescitūrōs dē suō adventū quam ipse tertiam partem cōnfēcisset itineris; sin per loca sōla contende-ret, spērābat sē imprūndem hostem oppressūrum.

Ad hanc rem cōnficiendam imperāvit quam plurīmōs ātrēs atque etiam culleōs comparāri; post haec pābulum; praetereā cībāria cocta diērum decem, ut quam minime fieret iūnis in castrīs. Iter quō habēat omnēs cēlat.

Sic parātus, quā cōnstituerat proficiscitur.

IX. Dīmidium ferē spatium cōnfēcerat, cum ex fūmō castrōrum ēius suspiciō adlāta est ad Eumenem hostem appropīnquēre. Conveniunt duceī; quaeritur, quid opus sit factō. Intellegēbant omnēs tam celeriter cōpiās ipsōrum contrahī non posse, quam Antigonus adfutūrus vidēbātur. Hic omnibus titubantibus et dē rēbus summis déspērantibus Eumenēs ait, si celeritātem velint adhibēre et imperāta facere, quod ante nōn fécerint, sē rem expeditūrum. Nam quod diēbus quīnque hostis trānsisse possit, sē effectūrum ut nōn minus totidem diērum spatiō retardārētur; quā rē circumīrent, suās quisque contraheret cōpiās. Ad Antigonī autem refrēnandum impetum tāle capīt cōnsilium. Certōs mittit hominēs ad īnfimōs mōntēs, quī obvī erant itinerī adversāriōrum, eisque praeıpīt ut primā nocte quam lātissimē possint iūnen faciant quam māximōs atque hōs secundā vigiliā minu—
teīrīa perexiguōs reddant, ut adsimulātā castrōrum cōnsuētūdīne suspiciōnem iniciant hostibus eīs locīs esse castra ac dē eōrum adventū esse praenūntiātum; idem-que posterā nocte faciant. Quibus imperātum erat, dili-genter praeceptum cūrānt. Antigonus tenebris obortīs iūnen cōspectrum cūrant; crēdit dē suō adventū esse audītum
et adversāriōs illūc suās contrāxisse cōpiās. Mūtāt cōn-
siliūm et, quoniam imprudentēs adorīrī nōn posset, flectit
iter suum et illum ānfrāctum longiōrem cōpiōsaes viae
capit ibique diem ūnum opperitur ad lassitūdinem sē-
dandam militum ac reficienda iūmenta, quō integriōre
exercitū dēcerneret.

X. Sic Eumenes callidum imperātōrem vicit cōnsiliō
celeritātemque impedīvit ēius, neque tamen multum prō-
fēcit; nam invidiā ducum, cum quibus erat, perfidiāque
Macedonum veterānōrum, cum superior proeliō disces-
sisset, Antigonō est dēditus, cum exercitus eī ter ante
sēparātis temporibus iūrāsset sē eum dēfēnsūrum neque
umquam dēsertūrum. Sed tanta fuit nōnnūllōrum virtūtis
obtrectātiō, ut fidem āmittere māllent quam eum nōn
perdere. Atque hunc Antigonus, cum eī fuisset īnfestissi-
mus, cōnservāsset, sī per suōs esset licitum, quod ab nūllo
sē plūs adiuvāri posse intellegēbat in eis rēbus quās
impendēre iam appārēbat omnibus. Imminēbant enim
Seleucus, Lūsimachus, Ptolemaeus, opibus iam valentēs,
cum quibus eī dē summīs rēbus erat dimicandum. Sed
nōn passī sunt iī qui circā erant, quod vidēbant Eumene
receptō omnēs prae illō parvi futūrōs. Ipse autem
Antigonus adeō erat incēnsum, ut nisi māgnā spē māximā-
rum rērum lēnīrī nōn posset.

XI. Itaque cum eum in custōdiam dedisset et prae-
fectus custōdum quaesīsset, quem ad modum servārī
vellet, “Ut ācerrimum,” inquit, “leōnem aut ferōcissimum
elephantum”; nōndum enim statuerat, cōnservāret eum
 necne. Veniēbat autem ad Eumenem utrumque genus
hominum, et qui propter odium fructum oculis ex ēius
cāsū capere vellent, et qui propter veterem amīcitiam
conloquī cōnslōāriquē cuperent, multī etiam, quī ēius
förmam cōgnōscere studēbant, quālis esset quem tam diū
tamque valde timuissent, cūius in pernicīe positam spem
habuissent victōriae. At Eumenēs, cum diūtius in vičlis
esset, ait Onomarchō, penes quem summa imperiī erat
custōdiae, sē mīrārī quā rē iam tertium diem sīc tenērē-
tur; nōn enim hōc convenire Antigonī prūdentiae, ut sīc
ūterētur dēvictō; quīn aut interfici aut mīssum fieri
iubēret. Hīc cum fērōcīus Onomarchō loquī vidērētur,
"Quid? Tū," inquit, "animō sī īstō erās, cūr nōn in
proelīō cecidistī potius quam in potestātem inimīcī
venīrēs?" Huic Eumenēs "Utinam quidem istud ēvēnis-
set! Sed eō nōn accidit, quod numquam cum fortīōre
sum congressus; nōn enim cum quōquārum arma contuli,
quīn is mihi succubuerit." Neque id erat falsum; nōn
enim virtūte hostium, sed amīcōrum perfidiā dēcēdit. . . .
Nam et dīgnitāte fuit honestā et viribus ad labōrem
ferendum firmīs neque tam māgnō corpore quam ſīgūra
venustā.

XII. Dē hōc Antigonus cum sōlus cōnsitūre nōn
audēret, ad cōnsilium rettulit. Hīc cum omnēs prīmō
perturbātī admirārentur nōn iam dē eō sūmptum esse
supplicium, ā quō tot annōs adeō essent male habitī, ut
saepe ad désperātiōnem forent adductī, quīque máximōs
ducēs interfēcissent, dēnique in quō ūnō tantum esset, ut,
quoad ille víveret, ipsī sēcūri esse nōn possent, interfecō
nihil habitūrī nēgoťii essent; postrēmō, si illī redderet
salūtem, quaerēbant quibus amīcis esset úsūrus: sēsē
enim cum Eumene apud eum nōn futūrōs. Hīc cōgnitā
cōnsiliī voluntāte tamen usque ad septimum diem délī-
berandi sībi spatium reliquit. Tum autem, cum iam
verērētur nē qua sēditiō exercitūs orerētur, vetuit quem-
quam ad eum admitti et cōttīdiānum ſcītum removēri
iusisset; nam negābat se ei vim adlātūrum, cuī aliquandō fuisset amicus. Hic tamen non amplius quam triduum famē fatigātus, cum castra movērentur, insciente Antigonō iugulātus est a custōdibus.

XIII. Sic Eumenēs annōrum quinque et quadrāgintā, cum ab annō vicēsimō, utī suprā ostendimus, septem annōs Philippō appāruisset, tredecim apud Alexandrum eundem locum obtinuisset, in eīs ūnum equītum ālāe praefuisset, post autem Alexandri Māgni mortem imperātor exercitūs dūxisset summōsque ducēs partim rep-pulisset, partim interfēcisset, captus nōn Antigonī virtūte, sed Macedonum periūriō tālem habuit exitum vitæ. In quō quanta omnium fuerit opīniō eōrum, quī post Alexandrum Māgnōum rēgēs sunt appellāti, ex hōc facillimē potest iūdicāri, quod, quōrum nēmō Eumene vivō rēx appellātus est, sed praefectus, eidem post hūius occāsum statim rēgium ōrnātum nōmenque sūmpsērunt neque, quod initiō praedicārant, sē Alexandrī liberīs rēgnum servāre, praestāre voluērunt et hōc ūnō prōpūgnātōre sub-lātō quid sentiērent aperuērunt. Hūius sceleris principēs fuērunt Antigonus, Ptolemaeus, Seleucus, Līsimachus, Cassandrus. Antigonus autem Eumenem mortuum propīn-quīs ēius sepeliendum trādidit. Iī militārī honestōque fūnere, comitante tōtō exercitū, humāvērunt ossaque ēius in Cappadociam ad mātrem atque uxōrem liberōsque ēius dēportanda cūrārunt.
XIX. PHÓCION.

I. Phoícion Athêniënsis etsi saepe exercitibus praefuit summósque magistrátus cépit, tamen multò eius nótior est integritáts vitæ quam rei militáris labor. Itaque húius memoria est nulla, illius autem mágna fáma, ex quò cógñómine Bonus est appellátus. Fuit enim perpetuò pauper, cum divitissimus esse posset propter frequentès délátós honórès potestátésque summás, quae eí à populó dabantur. Hic cum á rége Philippó múnera mágnae pecúniae repudiáret lègátique hortárentur accipere simul-que admonérent, si ipse eís facile caréret, liberís tamen suis prósipiceret, quibus difficile esset in summá paupertáte tantam paternam tuéri gloriám, eís ille “Si méi similès erunt, ídem híc,” inquit, “agellus illós alet quí mé ad hanc dignitátem perduxit; sín dissimilès sunt futúri, nólò meím impénsis illórum ali augérique lúxuriam.”

II. Ídem cum prope ad annum octógésimum prósperá pervénisset fortúná, extrémís temporibus mágnum in odium pervénit suórum cívium, primó quod cum Démáde dē urbe trándéndá Antipatro cónsénerat éiusque cónsilió Děmosthenês cum cétérís, quí bene dē rē püblicá meriti existimábantur, populi scító in exsilium erant expulsi. Neque in eó sólum offenderat, quod patriae male cón- suluerat, sed etiam quod amícitiae fidem nón praestíterat. Namque auctus adiútusque á Děmosthene eum quem tenēbat ascenderat gradum, cum adversus Charétem eum subórñáret; ab eódem in iúdiciís, cum capitis causam diceret, défénsus aliquotiēns, liberáts discesserat. Hunc
nōn sōlum in periculis nōn dēfendit, sed etiam prōdidit.
Concidit autem māximē ūnō crīmine, quod, cum apud eum summum esset imperium populī iūssū et Nicānorem, Cassandrī praefectum, īnsidiāri Pīraeō ā Dercyłō monēretur īdemque postulāret ut prōvidēret nē commeātibus civitās prīvārētur, huic audiente populō Phōciōn nēgāvit esse periculum sēque ēius reī obsidem fore pōllicitus est. Neque īta multō post Nicānōr Pīraeō est potūtis. Ad quem recuperandum cum populus armā tus concurrisset, ille nōn modo nēminem ad arma vocāvit, sed nē armātīs quidem praeesse voluit.


IV. Hūc ut perventum est, cum propter aetātem pedibus īam nōn valēret vehiculōque portārētur, māgni concursūs sunt factī, cum aliī, reminīsentēs veteris fāmae, aetātīs miserērentur, plurīmi vērō irā exacuerentur propter
proditionis suspicionem maximèque quod adversus populi commoda in senectūte steterat. Quā rē nē perorandī quidem ei data est facultās dicenti causam in iūdiciō; lēgitimīs quibusdam cōnfectīs damnātus trāditus est ān-
5 decimvirīs, quibus ad supplicium mōre Athēniēnsium públicē damnātī trādī solent. Hīc cum ad mortem dúce-
rētur, obvius ei fuit Euphilētus, quō familiārīter fuerat ūsus. Is cum lacrimāns dīxisset “Ō quam indigna per-
peteris, Phōciōn!” huic ille “At nān inopīnāta,” in-
10 quit; “hunc enim exitum plērique clāri virī habuērunt Athēniēnsēs.” In hōc tantum fuit odium multitudinis, ut nēmō ausus sit eum liber sepelire. Itaque ā servis sepultus est.
XX. TĪMOLEŌN.


Hoc praecēarrisimum ēius factum nōn pari modō probātum est ab omnibus; nōnnūlli enim laesam ab eō pietātem putābant et invidiā laudem virtūtis obterēbant. Māter vērô post id factum neque domum ad sē filium 25 admīsit neque aspēxit, quīn eum frātricīdam impiumque dētestāns compellāret. Quibus rēbus ille adeō est com-
mótus, ut nónnumquam vitae fīnem facere voluerit atque ex ingrātōrum hominum cōnspectū morte dēcēdere.

II. Interim Dīone Syrācūsis interfecτō Dionysiōs rūrsus Syrācūsārum potitus est. Cūius adversāriī opem ā Cor-
ринθiīs petiērunt ducemque, quō in bellō uteṛentur, postulārunt. Hūc Timoleōn mīssus incrēdibili fēlicitāte Dionysiōum tōtā Siciliā dēpulit. Cum interficere possēt, nōluit tūtōque ut Corinthum pervenīret effēcit, quod utrōrumque Dionysiōrum opibus Corinthiī saepe adīūtī fuerant, cūius benignitātis memoriām volēbat exstāre, eamque praeclāram victōriam dūcebat in quā plūs esset clēmentiae quam crūdēlitātis; postrēmō ut nōn sōlum auribus accipereīt, sed eītam oculīs cernerētur quem ex quantō rēgnō ad quam fōrtūnam dētulisset. Post Dionysiī dēcessum cum Hicetā bellāvit, quī adversātus erat Dionysiō; quēm nōn odiō tyrannidis dissēnsisse, sed cupiditātē indiciō fuit, quod ipse expulsō Dionysiō imperium dimittere nōluit. Hoc superātō Timoleōn mā-
ximās cōpiās Carthāginiēnsium apud Črīnīsum flūmen fugāvit ac satis habēre coēgit, sī licēret Aḗricam obtīnére, quī iam complūrēs annōs possessiōnem Siciliāe tenēbant. Cēpit eītam Māmercum, Ītalīcum ducem, hominēm bellī-
cōsum et potentem, quī tyrannōs adīūtum in Siciliām vēnerat.

III. Quibus rēbus cōnfectīs cum propter diūturnitātem belli nōn sōlum regiōnēs, sed eītam urbēs désertās vidē-
ret, conquīsīvit quōs potuit, prīmum Siculōs, dein Corinthō arcessīvit colōnōs, quod ab eīs initiō Syrācūsae erant condictae. Civibus veteribus sua restītuit, novīs bellō vacuēfactās possessionēs divisīt, urbīum moenia disiecta fānaque dētēcta refēcit, civitātibus légēs libērtātemque reddidit; ex māximō bellō tantum ōtium tōtae insulae

IV. Hic cum aetāte iam prōvēctus esset, sine ūllō morbō lūmina oculōrum āmīsit. Quam calamitātem ita mōderātē tulit, ut neque eum querentem quisquam au- dierit neque eō minus prīvātis pūblīcīisque rēbus inter- fuerit. Veniēbat autem in thēātrum, cum ībi cōncilium populi habēretur, propter valētūdinem vēctus iūmentīs iūnctīs, atque īta dē vehiculō quae vidēbantur dīcēbat. Neque hoc illi quisquam tribuēbat superbiae; nihil enim umquam neque īnsolēns neque glōriōsum ex ēre ēius exiit. Quī quīdem, cum suās laudēs audīret praedicārī, numquam aliud dixit quam sē in eā rē māximē dīs agere grātiās atque habēre, quod, cum Siciliam recreāre cōn- stituisset, tum sē potissimum ducem esse voluissent. Nihil enim rērum hūmānārum sine deōrum nūmine gerī
putabat; itaque suae domi sacellum Automatiās consti-tuerat idque sāntissimē colēbat.

V. Ad hanc hominis excellentem bonitātem mīrābilēs accesserant cāsūs; nam proelia máxima nātāli suō diē fēcit omnia, quō factum est ut ēius diem nātālem fēstum habēret ūniversa Sicilia. Huic quīdam Laphystius, homō petulāns et ingrātus, vadimōnium cum vellet impōnere, quod cum illō sē lēge agere diceret, et complūrēs con-currissent, quī procācitātem hominis manibus coercēre cōnārentur, Timoleōn ōrāvit hominēs nē id facerent. Namque id ut Laphystiō et cuīvis licēret, sē máximōs labōrēs summaque adiisse perīcula. Hanc enim speciem libērtātīs esse, si omnibus, quod quisque vellet, lēgibus experīri licēret. Ídem, cum quīdam Laphystī similis, nōmine Dēmaenetus, in cōntiōne populi dē rēbus gestīs ēius dētrahere coepisset ac nōnnūlla inveherētur in Ti-moleonta, dixit nunc dēmum sē vōtī esse damnātum; namque hōc ā dis immortālibus semper precātum, ut tālem libērtātem restitueret Syrācūsānīs, in quā cuīvis licēret dē quō vellet quod vellet impūne dicere.

Hīc cum diem suprēmum obīset, públicē ā Syrācūsānīs in gymnasiō, quod Timoleontēum appellātur, tōtā celebrante Siciliā seputus est.
XXI. DE RÆGIBUS.


II. Ex Macedonum autem gente duo multō cēterōs antecessērunt rērum gestārum glōriā: Philippus, Amyntae fīlius, et Alexander Māgnus. Hōrum alter Bābylōne morbō cōnsūmptus est, Philippus Aegiīs ā Pausaniā, cum spectātum lūdōs īret, iūxtā theātrum occīsus est. Ūnus
CORNELII NEPOTIS VITAE [III.

Épîrötès, Pyrrhus, qui cum populō Rōmānō bellāvit. Is cum Argōs oppidum oppūgnāret in Peloponnēsō, lapide ictus interiit. Unus item Siculus, Dionyśius prior. Nam et manū fortis et bellī peritus fuit et, id quod in tyrannō nōn facile reperītur, minimē libidinōsus, nōn luxuriōsus, nōn avārus, nūllius dēnique reī cupidus nisi singulāris perpetuīque imperīi ob eamque rem crūdēlis; nam dum id studuit mūnire, nūllius pepercit vītae, quem ēius īnsidiātō rem putāret. Hīc cum virtūte tyrannīdem sībi peperisset, māgnā retinuit félicitātē; māior enim annōs sexāgīntā nātus dēcessit flōrente rēgnō. Neque in tam multīs annīs cuiusquam ex suā stirpe fūnus vidīt, cum ex tribus uxōribus liberōs prōcreāsset multīque eī nātī essent nepōtēs.

III. Fuerunt praetereā māgnī rēgēs ex amīcis Alexan- dri Māgni, qui post obitum ēius imperia cēpērunt, in eīs Antigonus et hūius fīlius Dēmētriō, Lŷsimachus, Seleucus, Ptolemaeus. Ex hīs Antigonus in proelīō, cum adversus Seleucum et Lŷsimachum dīmicāret, occīsus est. Parī lētō affectus est Lŷsimachus ab Seleuco; namque societāte dissolūtā bellum inter sē gessērunt. At Dēmētriō, cum filiam suam Seleucō in mātrimōnium dedisset neque eō magis fīda inter eōs amīcītia manēre potuisset, captus bellō in custōdiā socer generi perīt ā morbō. Neque ita multō post Seleucus ā Ptolemaēō Ceraunō dolo interfactus est, quem ille ā patre expulsu̇m Alexandrēā aliēnārum opum indigentem recēperat. Ipse autem Ptolemaeus, cum vivus filiō rēgnōm trādidisset, ab illō eōdem vītā privātus dicitur.

De quibus quoniam satis dictum putāmus, nōn incom- modum vidētur nōn praeterīre Hamilcarem et Hanni- balem, quōs et animī māgnītūdīne et calliditāte omnēs in Āfrīcā nātōs praestītisse cōnstat.
XXII. HAMILCAR.


II. At ille ut Carthāginem vēnit, multō aliter ac spē-

105
rārat rem pūblicam sē habentem cōgnōvit. Namque diūturnitāte externī malī tantum exārsit intestīnum bel-
rum, ut numquam in pari periculō fuerit Carthāgō nisi cum dēlēta est. Prīmō mercennārīi mīlitēs, quibus ad-
versus Rōmānōs īūs erant, dēscīvērunt, quōrum numerus erat vigintī milium. Iī tōtam abaliēnārunt Āfricam, 
ipsam Carthāginem oppūgnārunt. Quibus malīs adeō sunt 
Poenī perterrītī, ut etiam auxilia ab Rōmānīs petierint; 
eaque impetrārunt. Sed extrēmō, cum prope iam ad 
dēspērātiōnem pervēnīssent, Hamilcarem imperātōrem fē-
cērunt. Is nōn sōlum hostēs ā mūris Carthāginīs remō-
vit, cum amplius centum mīlia facta essent armātōrum, 
sed etiam eō compulsit, ut locōrum angustīs clausī plūrēs 
famē quam ferrō interīrent. Omnia oppīda abaliēnātā, in 
eīs Utīcam atque Hippōnem, valentissīma tōtūs Āfricae, 
restituit patriae. Neque eō fuit contentus, sed etiam 
finēs imperīi prōpāgāvit, tōtā Āfricā tantum ōtium red-
didit, ut nūllum in ēa bellum vidērētur multīs annīs 
fuīsse.

III. Rēbus his ex sententiā perāctīs fīdentī animō 
atque īnfestō Rōmānīs, quō facilius causam bellandī re-
perīret, effēcit ut imperātōrum exercitūs in Hispānīam 
mitterētur, eōque sēcum dūxit filium Hannibalem annō-
rum novem. Erat praetereā cum eō adulēscēns inlūstris, 
fōrmōsus, Hasdrubal, cuī ille filiām suam in mātrimōnium 
dedit. Dē hōc ideō mentionem fēcimus, quod Hamil-
care occīsō ille exercitū praefuit rēsque māgnās gessit et 
prīnceps largītiōne vetustōs pervertit mōrēs Carthāgini-
ēnsium ēiusdemque post mortem Hannibal ab exercitū 
accēpit imperium.

IV. At Hamilcar, posteāquam mare trānsīt in Hi-
spāniamque vēnit, māgnās rēs secundā gessit fōrtūnā;
máximás bellicósissimásque gentēs subēgit, equīs, armīs, virīs, pecūniā tōtam locuplētāvit Africam. Hic cum in Italiam bellum īnferre meditārētur, nōnō annō postquam in Hispāniam vēnerat, īn proeliō pūgnāns adversus Vettonēs occīsus est. Hūius perpetuum odium ergā Rōmānōs máximē concitāsse vidētur secundum bellum Poenicum; namque Hannibal, filius ēius, adsiduīs patris obtestātiōnibus ēō est perductus, ut īnterīre quam Rōmānōs nōn experīri māllet.
XXIII. HANNIBAL.


II. Hie autem velut hērēditāte relictum odium pater-num ergā Rômānōs sic cōnservāvit, ut prius animam quam id dēposuerit, qui quidem, cum patriā pulsus esset et aliēnārum opum indigēret, numquam dēstiterit animō bellāre cum Rômānīs. Nam ut omittam Philippum, quem ābsēns hostem reddidit Rômānīs, omnium eīs temporibus potentissimus rēx Antiochus fuit. Hunc tantā cupiditātē incendit bellāndī, ut usque ā rubrō marī arma cōnātus sit īnferre Ætātāe. Ad quem cum lēgātī vēnissent Rômānī, qui dē ēius voluntātē explōrārent darentque operam cōnsiliēs clandestīnēs ut Hannibalem in suspicīōnem rēgī addūcerent, tamquam ab ipsīs corruptus alia atque antēa sentīret, neque id frūstrā fēcissent idque Hannibal com-perisset sēque ab interiōribus cōnsiliēs sēgregārī vidisset, tempore datō adiit ad rēgem, eique cum multa dē fidē suā et odio in Rômānōs commēmorāsset, hōc adiūnxit: “Pater meus,” inquit, “Hamilcar puerulō mē, utpote nōn amplius novem annōs nātō, in Hispāniam imperātor
proficiscēns Carthagīnem Iovī optimō maximō hostiās immolāvit. Quae divīna rēs dum conficiēbātur, quaesīvit ā mē vellemne sēcum in castrum proficiēri. Id cum libenter accēpissem atque ab eō petere coeipssem nē dubitāret dūcere, tum ille, 'Faciam,' inquit, 'si mihi fidem quam postulō dederis.' Simul mē ad āram addūxit, apud quam sacrificāre īnstituerat, eamque cēteris remōtīs tenentem iūrāre iussit numquam mē in amicitīā cum Rōmānīs fore. Id ego īūsiūrandum patrī datum usque ad ānct aetātem īta īnstituērī, ut nēmini dubium esse débeat, quīn reliquō tempore eādem mente sīm futūrus. Quā rē sī quid amicē dē Rōmānīs cōgītābis, nōn īmprūdēnter feceris, si mē cēlāris; cum quidem bellum parābis, tē ipsum frūstrāberis, si nōn mē ēo īnī principem posueris.'

III. Hāc igitur quā dīximus aetāte cum patre in Hi-
spāniam profectus est, cūius post obitum, Hasdrubale imperātōre suffectō, equitātūi omni praeuit. Hōc quo-
que interfecē exercitus summat imperiī ad eum dētulit. Id Carthagīnem dēlātum pūblicē comprobātum est. Sic Hannibal minōr quīnque et vigintī annīs nātus imperātor factus proximō triennīō omnēs gentēs Hispānīae bellō subēgit, Saguntum, foederātum civitātem, vī expūgnāvit, trēs exercitūs maximōs comparāvit. Ex hīs ānum in Africam mīsit, alterum cum Hasdrubale frātre in Hispānīā reliquit, tertium in Ītaliā sēcum dūxīt. Ut saltum Py-
renaeum trānsiit, quàcumque īter fēcit, cum omnibus incolis cōnflīxit; nēminem nisi victūm dīmisit. Ad Alpēs posteā quam vēnit, quā Ītaliām ab Ġallīā séiungunt, quās nēmō umquam cum exercitū ante eum praeter Herculem Grāium trānsierat—quō factō iō sōltus Grāius app-
pellātur—Alpīcōs cōnāntēs prohibēre trānsitū concīdit, loca patēfēcit, itinera mūniit, effēcit ut eā elephantus
ornatus ire posset, quâ anteâ unus homō inermis vix poterat répere. Hâc cōpiās trādŭxit in Italiamque per-
venit.

IV. Cōnflixerat apud Rhodenam cum P. Cornēliō Scīpiōne cōnsule eumque pepulerat. Cum hōc eōdem
Clastidii apud Padum dēcernit sauciumque índē ac fugātum dīmittit. Tertiō idem Scīpiō cum conlēgā Ti.
Longō apud Trebiām adversus eum vēnit. Cum eīs
manum cōnservit, ut rōsque prōflīgāvit. Inde per Ligūrēs
Appennīnum trānsīt, petēns Etrūriām. Hōc in itinere
adeō grāvī morbō adficitur oculōrum, ut postea núm-
quam dextrae aequē bene úsus sit. Quā valētūdine cum
etiamnum prēmerētur lectūcāque ferrētūr, C. Flāminium
cōnsulem apud Trasumēnum cum exercitū insidīis cir-
cumventum occīdit, neque multō post C. Centenium
praetōrem cum dēlectā manū saltūs occupantem. Hīnc
in Āpūliam pervēnīt. Ibi obviam eī vēnērunt duo cōn-
sulēs, C. Terentius et L. Aemilius. Utriusque exercitūs
ünō proeliō fugāvit, Paulum cōnsulem occīdit et aliquot
praetereā cōnsulārēs, in eīs Cn. Serviliōm Ğēminum, qui
superiōre annō fuerat cōnsul.

V. Hāc pūgnā pūgnātā Rōmam praefectus nūllō re-
sistentē in propinquīs urbī mōntibus morātus est. Cum
aliquot ibi diēs castra habuisset et Capuam reverterētur,
Q. Fabius Máximus, dictātor Rōmānus, in agrō Falernō
ei sē obiēcit. Hīc clausus locōrum angustīs noctū sine
ullō detrimentō exercitūs sē expedīvit Fabiōque, callidis-
simō imperātōrī, dedit verba; namque obductă nocte
sarmenta in cornibus iuvencōrum dēligāta incendit eīus-
que generis multitūdinem māgnam dispālātam immīsit.
Quō repentīnō visū obiectō tantum terrōrem inīēcit exer-
citūi Rōmānōrum, ut ēgredi extrā vāllum nēmō sit ausus.


VII. Cum in apparandō ācerrīmē esset occupātus, Carthāginiēnsēs bellum cum Rōmānīs composuērunt. Ille nihilō sētius exercitūi posteā praefuit rēsque in Āfrīcā gessit usque ad P. Sulpicium C. Aurēlium cōnsulēs. Hīs enim magistrātibus lēgātī Carthāginiēnsēs Rōmam vēnērunt, qui senatui populōque Rōmānō grātiās agerent, quod
cum eis pácem fécissent, ob eamque rem corōnā aureā eōs dōnārent simulque peterent ut obsidēs eōrum Fre-
gellīs essent captīvīque redderentur. Hīs ex senātūs cōn-
sultō respōnsum est: mūnus eōrum grātum acceptumque esse; obsidēs, quō locō rogārent, futūrōs; captīvōs nōn remīssūrōs, quod Hannibalem, cūius operā suscipient
bellum foret, inimicissīnum nōmini Rōmānō, etiamnum cum imperiō apud exercītum habērent itemque frātrem ēius Māgōnem. Hōc respōnso Carthāginiēnsēs cōgnītō
Hannibalem domum et Māgōnem revocārunt. Hūc ut rediit, rex factus est, postquam imperātor fuerat annō
secundō et vicēsimō—ut enim Rōmae cōnsulēs, sic Car-
thāgīne quotannis annui bīnī régēs créabantur. In eō
magistrātū pari diligentia sē Hannibāl praebuit ac fuerat
in bellō. Namque effēcit ex novis vectīgālibus nōn sōlum
ut esset pecūnīa, quae Rōmānīs ex foedere penderētur, sed etiam superesset, quae in aerāriō repōnerētur.
Deinde M. Claudiō L. Fūriō cōnsulibus Rōmā lēgāti Car-
θāgīnem vēnērunt. Hōs Hannibāl ratus sūi exposcendi
grātiā missōs, priusquam eīs senātūs darētur, nāvem asc-
cendit clam atque in Syrīam ad Antiochum perfūgit.
Hāc rē palpam factā Poenī nāvēs duās, quae eum com-
prehenderent, si possent cōnsequī, mīserunt, bona ēius
publicārunt, domum ā fundāmentīs disiēcērunt, ipsum
exsulem iūdicārunt.

VIII. At Hannibāl annō quartō postquam domō pro-
fūgerat, L. Cornēliō Q. Minuciō cōnsulibus, cum quinque
nāvibus Āfricam accessit in finibus Cyrēnaeōrum, sī fōrte
Carthāgīnīēnsēs ad bellum indūcere posset Antiochī spē
fidūciāque, cui iam persuāserat ut cum exercitibus in
Ītaliam proficiscerētur. Hūc Māgōnem frātrem excīvit.
Id ubi Poenī rescīvērunt, Māgōnem eādem, quā frātrem,


X. Sic cōnservātīs suīs rebus omnibus Poenus inlūsīs Crētēnsibus ad Prūsiam in Pontum pervēnīt. Apud quem eōdem animō fuit ergā Italiam neque aliud quic-
quam égit quam régem arnāvit et exacuit adversus Rō-
mānōs. Quem cum vidēret domesticis opibus minus esse
róbustum, conciliābat cēterōs régēs, adiungēbat bellicōsās
nātionēs. Dissidēbat ab eō Pergamēnus rēx Eumenēs,
Rōmānis amīcissimus, bellumque inter éos gerēbātur et
mari et terrā; sed utrobique Eumenēs plūs valēbat
propter Rōmānōrum societātem. Quō magis cupiēbat
eum Hannibal opprimī, quem si remōvisset, faciliōra sībi
cētera fore arbitrābātur. Ad hunc interficiendum tālem
iniit ratiōnem. Classe paucis diēbus erant dēcrētūri.
Superābātur nāvium multitūdine; dolō erat pūgnandum,
cum pār nōn esset armīs. Imperāvit quam plūrimās
venēnātās serpentēs vivās conligē eāsque in vāsa fictilia
conici. Hārum cum effēcisset māgnam multitūdinem,
dīe ipsō, quō factūrus erat nāvale proelium, classiāriōs
convocat eīisque praecipit, omnēs ut in ūnam Eumenis
rēgis concurrant nāvem, ā cēterīs tantum satis habeant
sē defendere. Id illōs facile serpentium multitūdine cōn-
secūtūrōs. Rēx autem in quā nāve veherētur, ut scirent
sē factūrum; quem si aut cēpissent aut interfēcissent,
māgnō eis pollicētur praemiō fore.

XI. Tāli cohortātiōne militum factā classis ab utrīsque
in proelium dēdūcitur. Quārum acīē cōnstitūtā, prius-
quam sīgnum pūgnae darētur, Hannibal, ut palam faceret
suis quō locō Eumenēs esset, tabellārium in scaphā cum
cādūceō mittit. Quī ubi ad nāves adversāriōrum pervēnit
epistulamque ostendēns sē rēgem professus est quaerere,
statim ad Eumenem dēductus est, quod nēmō dubitābat
quīn alīquid dē pāce esset scriptum. Tabellārius ducis
nāve dēclārātā suis eōdem, unde erat ēgressus, sē recēpit.

At Eumenēs solūtā epistulā nihil in eā repperit nisi quae
ad inridendum eum pertinērent. Cūius reī etsī causam

XII. Quae dum in Asia geruntur, accidit cāsi ut lēgāti Prūsiae Rōmae apud T. Quinctium Flāminīnum cōnsulā rem cēnārent, atque ibi dē Hannibale mentione factā ex eis ūnus diceret eum in Prūsiae rēgnō esse. Id posterō dīē Flāminīnus senātui dētulīt. Patrēs cōnscripī, quī Hannibale vivō numquam sē sine īnsidiis futūrōs existimārent, lēgātōs in Bithyniām misērunt, in eis Flāminīnum, quī ab rēge peterent nē inimīcissimum suum sēcum habēret sibique dēderet. His Prūsia negāre ausus nōn est; illud recūsāvit, nē id ā sē fieri postulārent, quod adversus iūs hospitii esset: ipsī, si possent, comprehenderent; locum, ubi esset, facile inventūrōs. Hannibal enim ūnō locō sē tenēbat, in castello, quod eī ā rēge datum erat mūneri, idque sic aedificārat, ut in omnibus partibus aedificīi exitūs habēret, scilicet verēns nē ūsū venīret quod accidit.
Huc cum legati Rōmānōrum venissent ac multitūdine domum ēius circumdedissent, puer ab iānuā prōspiciēns Hannibali dixit plūrēs praeter cōnsuētūdinem armātōs apparēre. Quī imperāvit eī, ut omnēs forēs aedificiī circumiret ac properē sībi nūntiāret num eōdem modo undique obsiderētur. Puer cum celeriter, quid vidisset, renūntiāset omnēsque exitūs occupātōs ostendisset, sēnsit id nōn fōrtuitō factum, sed sē petī neque sībi diūtiūs vitam esse retinendum. Quam nē alīēnō arbitriō dimitteret, memor prīstinārum virtūtum venēnum, quod semper sēcum habēre cōnsuērat, sūmpsīt.


Sed nōs tempus est hūius libri facere finēm et Rōmānōrum explicāre imperātōrēs, quō facilius conlātīs utrōrumque factis, quī virī praeferendi sint possīt iūdicārī.
I. M. Catō, ortus mūnicipiō Tusculō, adulescentulus, priusquam honōribus operam daret, versātus est in Sabi-
nis, quod ibi hērēdium ā patre relīctum habēbat. Inde
hortātū L. Valerii Flacci, quem in cōnsulātū cēnsūrāque
habuit conēgīam, ut M. Perpenna cēnsōrius nārrāre solitus
est, Rōmam dēmīgrāvit in forōque esse coepit. Prīnum
stūpendium meruit annōrum decem septemque. Q. Fabiō
M. Claudii cōnsulibus tribūnus mīlitum in Siciliā fut.
Inde ut rediit, castra secūtus est C. Claudii Nerōnis,
māgniōque opera ēius existimāta est in proeliō apud Sē-
nam, quō cecidit Hasdrubal, frāter Hannibalis. Quaestor
obtigit P. Āfricānō cōnsuli, cum quō nōn prō sortis
necessitū line vīxit; namque ab eō perpetuā dissēnsit
vitā. Aedilis plēbēi factus est cum C. Helviō. Praetor
prōvinciam obtinuit Sardiniam, ex quā quaestor superiōre
tempore ex Āfricā dēcēdēns Q. Ennium poētam dē-
dūxerat, quod nōn minōris aestimāmus quam quemlibet
amplissimum Sardiniēnsem triumphum.

II. Cōnsulātum gessit cum L. Valeriō Flacciō. Sorte
prōvinciam nactus Hispāniam citeriōrem, ex eā trium-
phum dēportāvit. Ibi cum diūtius morāretur, P. Scipīō Afrīcānus cōnsul iterum, cūius in priōre cōnsulātū quaes-tor fuerat, voluit eum dē prōvinciā dēpellere et ipse ei succēdere; neque hoc per senātum efficere potuit, cum quidem Scipīō principātum in civitāte obtinēret, quod tum nōn potentiā, sed iūre rēs pūblica administrābātur. Quā ex rē īrātus senātui cōnsulātū perāctō privātus in urbe mānsit. At Catō, cēnso cum eōdem Flaccō factus, sevērē praefuit ei potestāti; nam et in complūrēs nōbilēs animadvertit et multās rēs novās in ēdictum addidit, quā rē luxūria reprimerētur, quae iam tum incipiēbat pullulāre. Circiter annōs octōgintā, usque ad extrēmam ætātem ab adulēscentiā, rē pūblicae causā suscipere inimīcitīās nōn dēstītīt. Ā multīs temptātūs, nōn modo nūllum dētrīmen-tum exīstimātiōnis fēcit, sed quoad vīxit virtūtum laude crēvit.

III. In omnibus rēbus singulāri fuit industriā; nam et agricola sollers et peritus iūris cōnsultus et māgnus imperātor et probābilis ōrātor et cupidissimus litterārum fuit. Quārum studium etsī senior adripuerat, tamen tan-tum prōgressum fēcit, ut nōn facile reperīrī possit neque dē Graeci neque dē Ætalicīs rēbus, quod ei fuerit in-cōgnitum. Ab adulēscentiā confēcit orātiōnēs. Senex historiās scribere īnstituit. Eārum sunt libri septem.

Prīmus continet rēs gestās rēgum populi Rōmānī, se-cundus et tertius unde quaeque cīvitās orta sit Ætalicā; ob quam rem omnēs Originēs vidētur appellāsse. In quartō autem bellum Poenicum est prīnum, in quintō secundum. Atque haec omnia capitulātim sunt dicta.

Reliqua quoque bella parī modō persecūtus est usque ad praetūram Ser. Galbae, qui diripuit Lūsītānōs; atque hōrum bellōrum ducēs nōn nōmināvit, sed sine nōminibus
rēs notāvit. In eisdem exposuit quae in Ītaliā Hispāniīs-que vidērentur admiranda; in quibus multa industria et diligentia compāret, nūlla doctrīna.

Hūius dē vitā et mōribus plūra in eō librō persecūtī sumus, quem sēparātim dē eō fēcimus rogātū T. Pom- pōnīī Attici. Quā rē studiōsōs Catōnis ad illud volūmen dēlēgāmus.
XXV. ATTICUS.


II. Pater mātūrē décessit. Ipse adulescentulus prop- ter adfinitātem P. Sulpiciū, qui tribūnus plēbēi interfēctus est, nōn experīt illius periculī; namque Anicia, Pom- pōnīi cōnsōbrīna, nūperēt Servīō, frātri Sulpiciū. Itaque interfēctō Sulpiciū posteā quam vidit Cinnānō tumultū civitātem esse perturbātam neque sībi dārī facultātem prō dignitāte vivendi, quīn alterutram partem offenderet, dissociātis animīs cīvium, cum alīi Sullānīs, alīi Cinnānīs favērent partibus, idōneum tempus ratus studiīs obsequendi suīs Athēnās sē contulit. Neque eō sætius adulescentem Marium hostem iūdicātum iūvit opibus suīs, cūius fugam pecūniā sublevāvit. Ac nē illa peregrinātiō
detrimentum aliquod adferret rei familiari, eodem magnum partem fortunarum traiecit suarum. Hic ita vixit, ut universis Atheniensiibus meritum esset carissimus; nam praeter gratiam, quae iam in adulsectulob magnam erat, saepe suis opibus inopiam eorum publicam levavit. Cum enim versuram facere publice necesse esset neque eius conditionem aequam haberen, semper se interposuit, atque ita, ut neque usuram umquam ab eis acceperit neque longius quam dictum esset debebre passus sit. Quod utrumque erat eis salutare; nam neque indulgendo in veterascere eorum aetiam patiabant neque multiplicandis usuris crescer. Auxit hoc officium aliud quoque liberalitate; nam universos frumento donavit, ita ut singulis seni modii triticci darentur, qui modus mensurae medimnus Atheniis appellatur.

III. Hic autem sic se gerebat, ut communis infimis, par principibus videreetur. Quo factum est ut huic omnibus honoribus, quos possent, publice haberen civemque facere studerent; quo beneficiis ille uti noluit. Quam diu adfuit, ne qua sibi statua poneretur restituit, absens prohibere non potuit. Itaque aliquot ipsi et Phidiae locis sanctissimis posuerunt; hunc enim in omni procuratione rei publicae actorem auctoremque habebant potissimum. Igitur primum illud munus fortunae, quod in ea urbe natus est, in quae domicilium orbis terrarum esset imperii, ut eandem et patriam haberet et domum; hoc specimen prudentiae, quod, cum in eam se civitatem contulisset, quae antiquitatem, humanitatem doctrinaque praestaret omnibus, unus eis fuit carissimus.

IV. Huc ex Asia Sulla decedens cum venisset, quam diu ibi fuit, secum habuit Pomponium, captus adullescentis et humanitatem et doctrinam. Sic enim Graecce loquebatur,
ut Athēnis nātus vidērētur; tanta autem suāvitās erat sermōnis Latīnī, ut appārēret in eō nātivum quemdam lepōrem esse, nōn ascitum. Ídem poēmata prōnūntiābat et Graecē et Latīnē sic, ut supra nihil posset addi. 5 Quibus rēbus factum est ut Sulla nusquam eum ab sē dimitteret cuperetque sēcum dēdūcere. Cuī cum persuādēre temptāret, “Nōli, ὦ ὅτε,” inquit Pompōnius, “adversum eōs mē velle dūcere, cum quibus nē contrā tē arma ferrem, Ἰταλίαm relīquī.” At Sulla adulēscēntis officiō conlaudātō omnia mūnera ei, quae Athēnis accē-perat, proficiscēns iussit dēferī.

Hic complūrēs annōs morātus, cum et reī familiārī tantum operae daret, quantum nōn indiligēns dēbēret pater familiās, et omnia reliqua temporā aut litterīs aut Athēniēnsium reī públicae tribueret, nihilō minus amicīs urbānā officia praestītīt; nam et ad comitialē eōrum venti-tāvit et, si qua rēs māior ācta est, nōn dēfuit. Sicut Cicerōniī in omnibus ēius periculis singulārem fidem praebuit; cuī ex patriā fugiēntī sēstertiōm ducentā et quīnquāgintā milia dōnāvit. Tranquiλλātīs autem rēbus Rōmānīs remigrāvit Rōmam, ut opinōr L. Cotta L. Tor-quātō cōnsulibus; quem discēdentem sīc universa civitās Athēniēnsium prōsecūta est, ut lacrimīs dēsiderīi futūrī dolōrem indicāret.

V. Habēbat avunculum Q. Caecilium, equītem Rōmānum, familiārem L. Lūcullī, divītem, difficillimā nātūrā; cuīus sīc asperitātem veritus est, ut, quem nēmō ferre posset, hūius sine offēnsiōne ad summam senectūtem retnuerit benevolentiam. Quō factō tuliō pietātis fructum. Caecilius enim moriēns testāmentō adoptāvit eum hērēdemque fēcit ex dōdrante; ex quā hērēditāte accēpit circiter centiēns sēstertium. Erat nūpta soror Attīcī
Q. Tulliō Cicerōnī, eāsque nūptiās M. Cicerō conciliārat, cum quō ā condiscipulātū vivēbat coniunctissimē, multō etiam familiārius quam cum Quīntō; ut iūdicāri possit plūs in amīcitā valēre similitūdinem mōrum quam adfīnitatēm. Utebātur autem intime Q. Hortēnsiō, qui eis temporibus principātum ēloquentiāe tenēbat, ut intellegē nōn posset uter eum plūs diligeret, Cicerō an Hortēnsiōs et, id quod erat difficillimum, efficiēbat ut, inter quōs tantae laudis esset aemulātiō, nūlla intercēderet obtrectātiō essetque tālium virōrum copula.

cārior, cum eam officiō, nōn timōri neque spei tribui vidērent.

VII. Incidit Caesariānum civile bellum. Cum habēret annōs circiter sexāgintā, ūsus est aetātis vacātiōne neque sæ quōquam mōvit ex urbe. Quae amīcis suis opus fuerant ad Pompēium proficīscentibus, omnia ex suā rē familiāri dedit, ipsum Pompēium coniūnctum non offendit. Nullum ab eō habēbat ōrnāmentum, ut cēterī, qui per eum aut honōrēs aut divitiās cēperant; quōrum partim invītissimi castra sunt secūtī, partim summā cum ēius offēsio ne domī remānserunt. Caesāri autem Attīci quiēs tantō opere fuit grāta, ut victor, cum privātīs pecūniās per epīstulās imperāret, huic nōn sōlum molestus nōn fuerit, sed etiam sorōris filium et Q. Cicerōnem ex Pom- pēi castris concesserit. Sic vetēre īnstitūto vitae effūgit nova pericula.

VIII. Sécūtum est illud. Occīsō Caesare cum rēs publica penes Brūtōs vidērētur esse et Cassium ac tōta civitās sē ad eōs convertisset, sic M. Brūtō ūsus est, ut nūllo ille adulēscēns aequāli familiārius quam hoc sene, neque sōlum eum prīncipem cōnsiliī habēret, sed etiam in convictū. Excōgitātum est a quibusdam, ut privātum aerārium Caesaris interfectōribus ab equitibus Rōmānīs cōnstituerētur. Id facile effici posse arbitrāti sunt, si prīncipēs ēius ordīnis pecūniās contulissent. Itaque appellātus est a C. Flāviō, Brūti familiāri, Atticus, ut ēius rei prīnceps esse vellet.

At ille, qui officia amīcis praestanda sine factiōne existimāret semperque ā tālibus sē cōnsiliis remōvisset, respondit: si quid Brūtus dē suīs facultātibus ētī volu- isset, ūsūrum, quantum eae paterentur, sē neque cum quōquam dē ea rē conlocūtūrum neque coitūrum. Sic
ille consensionis globus huius unius dissensione disiunctus est. Neque multō post superior esse coepit Antōnius, ita ut Brūtus et Cassius omissā currā provinciarum, quae eis dicis causā datae erant ā cônsule, désperātīs rēbus in exsilium proficisciērentur. Atticus, qui pecūniam simul cum cēterīs cōnferre nōluerat flōrentī illī parti, abiectō Brūtō Ītaliāque cēdentī sēstertiūm centum mīlia munerī misit. Eidem in Epiro absens trecenta iussit dāri, neque eō magis potenti adūlātus est Antōniō neque désperātōs reliquit.

IX. Secūtum est bellum gestum apud Mutinam. In quō si tantum eum prūdentem dīcam, minus quam dēbeam praedicem, cum ille potius divīnus fuerit, si divīnātiō appellanda est perpetua nātūralis bonitās, quae nullīs câsibus agitātur neque minuitur. Hostis Antōnius iūdicātus Ítaliā cesserat; spēs restituendī nulla erat. Nōn sōlum inimīci, quī tum erant potentissimī et plūrimī, sed etiam quī adversāriīs ēius sē vēnditābant et in eō laedendō aliqueam cōnsecūtūrōs spērābant commoditātem, Antōnii familiārēs Īnsequēbantur, uxōrem Fulviām omnibus rēbus spoliāre cupiēbant, liberōs etiam exstinguere parābant. Atticus, cum Cicerōnīs intimā familiāritāte uteōtur, amicissimus esset Brūtō, nōn modo nihil eis indulsit ad Antōnium violandum, sed ē contrāriō familiārēs ēius ex urbe profugientēs, quantum potuit, tēxit, quibus rēbus indiguerunt, adiūvit. Pūbliō vērō Volumniō ea tribuit, ut plūra ā parente proficisci nōn potuerint. Ipsī autem Fulviae, cum lītibus distinērētur māgnīsque terrōribus vēxārētur, tantā diligentiā officium suum præstītīt, ut nūllum illa stiterit vadimōnium sine Atticō, Atticus spōnsor omnium rērum fuerit. Quīn etiam, cum illa fundum secundā ōrūm ēmissit in diem neque post
calamitatem versūram facere potuisset, ille sē interposuit pecūniamque sine faenore sineque üllā stipulātiōne crédidit, máximum existímāns quaestum, memorem grātumque cógnōsci, simulque aperiēns sē nōn fōrtūnae, sed homini-

bus solēre esse amicum.

Quae cum faciēbat, nēmō eum temporis causā facere poterat existimāre; nēmini enim in opīniōnem veniēbat Antōniōm rērum potitūrum. Sed sēnsus ēius a nōnnūllīs optimātibus reprehendēbātur, quod parum ōdisse malōs civēs vidērētur. Ille autem, sui iūdicīi, potius quid sē facere pār esset intuebātur quam quid aliī laudātūri forent.

X. Conversa subītō fōrtūna est. Ut Antōniōs redīit in Ĭtaliam, nēmō nōn māgnō in periculō Atticum putārat propter intimam familiāritātem Cicerōnis et Brūtī. Ita-
que ad adventum imperātōrum dē forō dēcesserat, timēns prōscriptiōnem, latēbatque apud P. Volumnium, cui, ut ostendimus, paulō ante opem tulerat—tanta varietās eis temporibus fuit fōrtūnae, ut modo hī, modo illī in summō essent aut fastigiō aut periculō—habēbatque sēcum Q. Gellium Cānum, aequālem simillimumque suī. Hoc quoque Atticī bonitātīs exemplum, quod cum eō, quem puerum in lūdō cógnōrat, adeō coniūncē vīxit, ut ad extrēnam aetātem amicitia eōrum crēverit. Antōniōs autem, etsī tantō odiō fērēbātur in Cicerōnem, ut nōn sōlum eī, sed etiam omnibus ēius amīcis esset inimicus eōsque vellet prōscribere multis hortantibus, tamen Atticī memor fuit officiī et eī, cum requīsi̇sset ubinam esset, suā manū scrīpsit, nē timēret statimque ad sē venīret:

sē eum et ēius causā Cānum dē prōscriptīōrum numerō exēmisse. Ac nē quod periculum incideret, quod noctū fīēbat, praesidium eī mīsit. Sic Atticus in summō timōre
nón sōlum sibi, sed etiam eī quem cărissimum habēbat praesidiō fuit, ut appārēret nūllam sēiūntam sibi ab eō velle fōrtūnam. Quod sī gubernātor praecipuā laude effer-
tur, quī nāvem ex hieme marique scopulōsō servat, cūr nōn 
singulāris eīus ēxistimētur prūdentia, quī ex tot tamque 5 
gravisbus procellīs cīvilibus ad incolumitātem pervēnit?

XI. Quibus ex malīs ut sē ēmersit, nihil aliūd ēgit 
quam utquam plūrimis, quibus rēbus possēt, esset auxiliō. 
Cum prōscriptōs praemīs imperātōrum vulgus conqūrēret, 
nēmō in Ēpīrum vēnit, cuī rēs ūlla dēfuerit, nēmini nōn 10 
ibi perpetuō manendī potestās facta est; quīn etiam post 
proelium Philippēnse interītumque C. Cassīi et M. Brūtī 
L. Īulīum Mōcīllam praetōrium et filiīm eīus Aulumque 
Torquātum cēterōsque parī fōrtūnā perculoṣōs īnsīuit 
tuēri atque ex Ēpīrō eīs omnia Samothrāciam supportārī 15 
īussit. Difficile est omnia persequī et nōn necessārium. 
Illud ūnūm intellegī volumus, illīus liberalitātem neque 
temporāriam neque callidam fuisse. Id ex ipsīs rēbus 
ac temporibus īūdicārī potest, quod nōn flōrentibus sē 20 
vēnditāvit, sed adflīctīs semper succurrīt: quī quidem 
Serviliām, Brūtī mātrem, nōn minus post mortem eīus 
quam flōrentem coluerit. Sic liberalitāte ūtēns nūllās in-
imicītiās gessit, quod neque laedēbat quemquam neque, 
si quam iniūriām accēperat, nōn mālēbat oblīviscī quam 
ulciscī. Īdem immortāli memoriā percepta retinēbat 25 
beneficia; quae autem ipse tribuerat, tam dīū meminerat, 
quoad ille grātus erat quī accēperat. Itaque hīc fēcit ut 
vērē dictum videātur:

Suī cúique mōrēs fīngunt fōrtūnam hōminibus.

Neque tamen ille prius fōrtūnam quam sē ipse finxit, quī 30 
cāvit nē quā in rē iūre plecterētur.
XII. His igitur rebus effecit ut M. Vipsānius Agrippa, intima familiaōitate coniunctus adulēscenti Caesari, cum propter suam grātiam et Caesaris potentiōm nūllius condiōinis nōn habēret potestātem, potissimum ēius dēligeret adfīnitātem praeoptāretque equītis Rōmānī filiam generō- sārum nūptiōs. Atque hārum nūptiārum conciliātor fuit — nōn est enim cēlandum — M. Antōnius, triumvirūm reī publicae cōnstituendae. Cūius grātīā cum augēre possessiōnēs posset suās, tantum aūit a cupiditāte pecūniāe, ut nūllā in rē ūsus sit eā nisi in dēprecandīs amīcōrum aut periculis aut incommodis.

Quod quidem sub ipsā prōscriptione perinlustre fuit. Nam cum L. Saufeī equītis Rōmānī, aequālis suī, qui complūres annōs studiō ductus philosophiāe habitābat Athēnīs habēbatque in Ītalīa pretiōsās possessiōnēs, trēs-viri bona vēndidissent cōnseutūdine eā quā tum rēs gerēbantur, Attīci labōre atque industriā factum est ut eōdem nūntiō Saufeius fīret certior sē patrimōnium āmīsisse et recuperāsse. Īdem L. Iūlium Calidum, quem post Lūcrētī Catullīque mortem multō elegantissimum poētam nostram tulisse aetātem vērē videor posse contendere, neque minus virum bonum optimisque artibus ērudītum, post prōscriptionēm equītum propter māgnās ēius Āfricānās possessiōnēs in prōscriptōrum numerum ā P. Volumnīo, praefectō fabrūm Antōnīi, absentem relātum expedīvit. Quod in praesentī utrum ēī laboriōsīus an glōriōsīus fuerit, difficīle est iūdicāre, quod in eōrum periculis nōn secus absentēs quam praesentēs amīcōs Attīcō esse cūrae cōgnītum est.

XIII. Neque vērō ille minus bonus pater familiās ha-bitus est quam cīvis; nam cum esset pecūniōsus, nēmō illō minus fuit emāx, minus aedificātor. Neque tamen
nón imprimitis bene habitāvit omnibusque optimis rebus ūsus est; nam domum habuit in colle Quirināli Tamphiliānam, ab avunculo hēreditāte relictam, cūius amoenitās nón aedificiō, sed silvā constābat—ipsum enim tectum antiquitus constitūtum plūs salis quam sūmptūs habēbat 5—in quō nihil commūtāvit, nisi sī quid vetustāte coāctus est. Usus est familiā, si utilitāte iūdicandum est, optimā; sī fōrmā, vix mediocrī. Namque in eā erant puerī litterātissimī, anāgnōstae optimī et plūrimī librāriī, ut nē pedissequus quidem quīquam esset qui nón utrumque hōrum pulchrē facere posset; parī modō artificēs cēteri, quōs cultus domesticus désiderat, apprīmē bonī. Neque tamen hōrum quemquam nisi domī nātum domique factum habuit; quod est signum nōn sōlum continentiae, sed etiam diligentiae. Nam et nōn intemperanter concupiscere, quod ā plūrimīs videās, continentis dēbet dūci, et potius industriā quam pretiō parāre nōn mediocris est diligentiae. Ėlegāns, nōn māgnificus, splendīdus, nōn sūmptuōsus; omnisque diligentia munditiam, nōn adfluuentiam adfectābat. Supellex modica, nōn multa, ut in neutram partem cōnspicī posset.

Nec praeterībō, quamquam nōnnūllis leve visum īrī putem, cum imprīmis lautus esset eques Rōmānus et nōn parum liberāliter domum suam omnium ērdīnum homīnēs invitāret, nōn amplius quam terna milia peraequē in singulōs mēnsēs ex ephēmeride eum expēnsum sūmptuī ferre solītum. Atque hoc nōn audītum, sed cōgnitum praedicāmus; saepe enim propter familiāritātem domesticīs ŭbus interfuimus.

XIV. Nēmō in convivīō ēius aliud acroāma audīvit quam anāgnōstēn, quod nōs quidem iūcundissimum arbi-trāmur; neque umquam sine aliquā lēctiōne apud eum
CORNELII NEPOTIS VITAE

[ xv., xvi. ]

cénātum est, ut nōn minus animō quam ventre convivae dēlectārentur. Namque eōs vocābat, quōrum mōrēs ā suis nōn abhorrērent. Cum tanta pecuniae facta esset accessiō, nihil dē cottiānō cultū mūtāvit, nihil dē vitae cōnsuētūdine, tantāque ĭūs est moderātiōne, ut neque in sēstertiō vīciēns, quod ā patre accēperat, parum sē splendidē gesserit neque in sēstertiō centiēns adfluentius vixerit, quam instituerat, parique fastigiō steterit in utrāque fōrtūnā. Nūllōs habuit hortōs, nŭllam suburbānām aut maritimam sūmptuōsām villam, neque in Ītaliā, praeter Arrētīnum et Nōmentānum, rūsticum praedīum, omnisque ěius pecuniae reditus cōnstābat in Œpīrōticīs et urbānīs possessīōnibus. Ex quō cōgnōscī potest ĭūsum eum pecuniae nōn māgnitūdīne, sed ratiōne metīri solitum.

XV. Mendacium neque dicēbat neque patī poterat. Itaque ēius comitās nōn sine sevēritāte erat neque gravītās sine facilitāte, ut difficile esset intelligētū utrum eum amīci magis verērentur an amārent. Quidquid rogābātur, religiōsē prōmittēbat, quod nōn liberālēs, sed levēs arbi-trābātur pollicērī quod praestāre nōn possent. Īdem in tenendo quod semel adnuisset tantā erat cūrā, ut nōn mandātam, sed suam rem vidērētur agere. Nūmquam suscepī negotīī eum pertaesum est; suam enim existimātiōnem in eā re āgī putābat, quā nihil habēbat cārius.

Quō fiēbat ut omnia Cicerōnum, M. Catōnis, Q. Hortēnsīì, A. Torquātī, multōrum praetereā equitūm Rōmānōrum negotiā prōcūrāret. Ex quō iūdicārī potest nōn inertia, sed iūdiciō fūgisse reī publicae prōcurātiōnem.

XVI. Hūmanitātīs vērō nūllum adferre māius testimōnium possum, quam quod adulēscēns īdem senī Sullae fuit iūcundissimus, senex adulēscēntī M. Brūtō, cum aequālibus autem suīs Q. Hortēnsīō et M. Cicerōne sic vixit, ut
iūdicāre difficile sit cuī aetātī fuerit aptissimus. Quamquam eum praecipuē dilēxit Cicerō, ut nē frāter quidem ei Quintus cărior fuerit aut familiārior. Eī reī sunt indicīō praeter eōs librōs in quibus dē eō facit mentionem, quī in vulgus sunt ēditī, sēdecim vulūmina epistulārum, ab cōnsulātū ēius usque ad extrēmum tempus ad Atticum missārum; quae quī legat, nōn multum désideret historiam contextam eōrum temporum. Sic enim omnia dē studiis principum, vitīs ducum, mūtātiōnibus rei pūblīcae perscripta sunt, ut nihil in eīs nōn appāreat et facile existimāri possit prūdentiam quōdam modo esse divinātiōnem. Nōn enim Cicerō ea sōlum, quae vivō sē accidērunt, futūra praeāvit, sed etiam, quae nunc ūsū veniunt, cecinit ut vātēs.

XVII. Dē pietāte autem Attici quid plūra commemo-rem? Cum hoc ipsum vērē gloriāntem audierim ē fūnere mātris suae, quam extulit annōrum nōnāgintā, cum ipse esset septem et sexāgintā, sē numquam cum mātre in grātiam redisse, numquam cum sorōre fuisse in simulātē, quam prope aequālem habēbat. Quod est signum aut nūllam umquam inter eōs querimōniam intercessisse, aut hunc eā fuisse in suōs indulgentiā, ut, quōs amāre dēbēret, īrāscī ēis nefās dūceret. Neque id fēcit nātūrā sōlum, quamquam omnēs ēī pārēmus, sed etiam doctrinā; nam principum philosophōrum ita percepta habuit praecepta, ut eīs ad vitam agendum, nōn ad ostentātiōnem ūterētur.

XVIII. Mōris etiam mālōrum summus imitātor fuit antiquitātisque amātor, quam adeō diligenter habuit cōgnitam, ut eam tōtam in eō vulūmine exposuerit, quō magistrātūs ĵordināvit. Nūlla enim lēx neque pāx neque bellum neque rēs inlūstriēs est populī Rōmānī, quae nōn
in eo suo tempore sit nötäta, et, quod difficillimum fuit, sic familiārum originem subtexuit, ut ex eo clārōrum virō- rum propāginēs possimus cognōscere. Fēcit hōc idem sēparātīm in aliīs libris, ut M. Brūtī rogātū Iūniam familia mā stirpe ad hanc aetātem ōrdine ōnumerāverit, notāns quis ā quō ortus quōs honōrēs quibusque temporo- ribus cēpisset; parī modō Marcellī Claudiī Marcellōrum, Scīpīōnis Cornēlli et Fabī Māxīmī Fabīōrum et Aemiliō- rum. Quibus libris nihil potest esse dulcis eis qui alīquam cupidītātem habent nōtitiae clārōrum virōrum. Attigit poēticēn quoque, crēdimus, nē ēius exprs esset suāvitātis. Namque versibus dē eis qui honōre rērumque gestārum amplitūdine cēterōs popūli Rōmānī praestitērunt exposuit ita, ut sub singulōrum imaginibus facta magis- trātūsque eōrum nōn amplius quaternis quinīsve versibus dēscripserit; quod vix crēdendum sit tantās rēs tam breviter potuisse dēclārāri. Est etiam ūnus liber Graecē cōnsfectus, dē cōnsulātū Cicerōnis.

XIX. Haec hāctenus Atticō vivō ēdita ā nōbis sunt. Nunc, quoniam fōrtūna nōs superstitēs eī esse voluit, reliqua persequēmur et, quantum potuerimus, rērum ex-emplīs lēctorēs docēbimus, sicut suprā significāvimus, suōs cuīque mōrēs plērumque conciliāre fōrtūnam. Namque hīc contentus ōrdine equestrī, quō erat ortus, in adfīni- tātem pervēnit imperātōris, Dīvī filī, cum iam ante familiāritātem ēius esset cōnsecūtus nūllā aliā rē quam ēlegantī vitae, quā cēterōs cēperat prīncīpēs civitātīs dignitāte pari, fōrtūnā humiliōrēs. Tanta enim prō- speritās Caesarem est cōnsecūta, ut nihil eī nōn tribuerit fōrtūna quod cuīquam ante dētulerat, et conciliārit, quod nēmō adhuc civis Rōmānus quīvit cōnsequī. Nāta est autem Atticō neptis ex Agrippā, cuī virginem filiām con-
locārat. Hanc Caesar vix annicum Ti. Claudiō Nerōnī, Drūsillā nātō, privignō suō, dēspondit; quae coniunctiō necessitūdinem eōrum sānxit, familiāritātem reddidit frequentiōrem.

XX. Quamquam ante haec spōnsālia nōn sōlum, cum ab urbe abesset, numquam ad suōrum quemquam litterās misit, quīn Atticō scriberet quid ageret, imprīmīs quid legeret quibusque in locīs et quam diū esset morātūrus, sed etiam, cum esset in urbe et propter īnfinitās suās occupātiōnēs minus saepe quam vellet Atticō fruerētur, nūllus diēs temerē intercessit quō nōn ad eum scriberet, cum modo aliquid dē antiquitāte ab eo requīreret, modo alium quaeōtēnem poēticam eī prōpōneret, interdum iōcāns ēius verbōsiōrēs īliceret epīstulās. Ex quō accidit, cum aedis Iovis Feretrilī in Capitolio, ab Rōmulō coñstitūta, vetustāte atque incūriā dētēcta prōlāberētur, ut Atticī admoṇitu Caesar eam reficiendam cūrēret. Neque vērō ā M. Antōniō minus absēns litterīs colēbātur, adeō ut accurātē ille ex ültimīs terrīs quid ageret cūrēs sibi habēret certiōrem facere Atticum. Hoc quāle sit, faciliūs existimābit is qui iūdicāre poterit quantae sit sapientiae eōrum retinēre ūsum benevolentiamque, inter quōs māximārum rērum nōn sōlum aemulātiō, sed obtrēctātiō tanta intercēdēbat, quantam fuit necesse inter Caesarem atque Antōnium, cum sē uterque prīncipem nōn sōlum urbīs Rōmae, sed orbīs terrārum esse cuperet.

XXI. Tāli modō cum septem et septuāgintā annōs compleśset atque ad extrēmam senectūtem nōn minus dignitāte quam grātiā fortūnāque crēvissēt—multās enim hērēditātes nullā aliā rē quam bonitāte cōnsecūtus est—tantaque prōsperitāte ūsus esset valētūdinis, ut annīs trīgintā medicīnā nōn indiguisset, nactus est morbum,
134 CORNELII NEPOTIS VITAE [XXII.

quem initiō et ipse et medicī contempsērunt; nam putā-
— runt esse tēnesmon, cui remedia celeria faciliaque prōpō-
nēbantur. In hoc cum trēs mēnsēs sine uēllis dolōribus, 
praeterquam quōs ex córātiōne capiēbat, cōnsūmpsiesset,
5 subitō tanta vis morbī in īnum intestīnum prōrūpit, ut
extrēmō tempore per lumbōs fistulae pūris ērūperint. 
Atque hoc priusquam ēī accideret, postquam ē diēs
dolōrēs accrescere febrēsque accessisse sēnsit, Agrippam
generum ad sē arcessi iussit et cum eō L. Cornēlium
10 Balbum Sextumque Pēducaeum. Hōs ut vēnisse vidit,
in cubitum innīxus “Quantam,” inquit, “cūram diligent-
tiamque in valētūdine meā tuendā hoc tempore ad-
hibuerim, cum vōs testēs habeam, nihil nessesē est
plūribus verbīs commemorāre. Quibus quoniam, ut spērō,
15 satisfēci, mē nihil reliquī rēcisse, quod ad sānandum mē
pertinēret, reliquum est ut egomet mihi cōnsulam. Íd
vōs ignōrāre nōlui; nam mihi stat alere morbum dē-
sinere. Namque hīs diēbus quidquid cībī sūmpsi, ita
prōdūxī vitam, ut auxerim dolōrēs sine spē salūtis. Quā
20 rē ā vōbis petō, prīnum ut cōnsilium probētis meum,
deinde nē frūstrā dēhortandō impedire cōnēmini.”

XXII. Hāc ērātiōne habitā tantā cōnstantiā vōcīs atque
vultūs, ut nōn ex vitā, sed ex domō in domum vidērētur
migrāre, cum quidem Agrippa eum flēns atque ōsculāns
ōrāret atque obsēcrāret nē id quod nātūra cōgeret ipse
quoque sībi accelerāret, et, quoniam tum quoque posset
temporibus superesse, sē sībi suīisque reservāret, precēs
ēius taciturnā suā obstinātiōne dēpressit. Sic cum bi-
duum cībō sē abstīnuisset, subitō febris dēcessit lēviorque
30 morbus esse coepit. Tamen prōpositum nihilō sētiūs
perēgit itaque diē quīntō postquam id cōnsilium inierat,
pridiē Kal. Aprilēs Cn. Domitiō C. Sōsiō cōnsulibus
dēcessit. Elātus est in lectīculā, ut ipse praescripserat, sine ūllā pompā fūneris, comitantibus omnibus bonis, máximā vulgī frequentiā. Sepultus est iuxtā viam Appiam ad quintum lapidem in monumentō Q. Caecilīi, avunculi sui.
NOTES
NOTES.

Page 1.  Cornēliī Nepōtis: the praenōmen is unknown. For the three names which a Roman commonly had see A.* 80; H. 649. For an account of the De Viris Illustribus of Nepos, see the INTRODUCTION, p. xi.

PREFACE.

1. Non dubitō fore plērōsque: 'I do not doubt that there will be very many people.' The best Latin writers use quin and the subj. with non dubitō, meaning 'I do not doubt.' Nepos commonly uses the acc. and the inf., although he occasionally uses the subj. (e.g. p. 114, l. 29). See B. 298, and a; A. 319, d; G. 555, 2, and n.; H. 505, 1, 1. plērōsque: here and frequently in Nepos = plūrimōs. Attice: T. Pompōnius Atticus, to whom the work is dedicated. See p. 120 fol. 2. et nōn: instead of neque, because non modifies satis especially. 3. persōnīs: 'characters.' Persōna means, first, the mask worn by actors on the stage, then the character personated by the actors. For the case, see B. 226, 2; A. 245, a, 1; G. 397, n. 2; H. 421, III. iūdīcēnt: B. 283, 1 and 2; A. 320, a; G. 631, 2; H. 503, 1. relātum: part. agreeing with the subst. clause quis . . . docuerit. mūsicam . . .

* B. = Bennett's Latin Grammar; A. = Allen and Greenough's, Revised edition; G. = Gildersleeve's, Revised edition; H. = Harkness's, the 'Standard' edition. References like this, p. 10, l. 8, are to the pages of this book. References to the maps like this, A. 2, are to the divisions at the tops and sides of the maps. Translations of Latin words or phrases are in single quotation marks. The explanations of proper names are given mainly in the Vocabulary.


For other abbreviations, see the list preceding the Vocabulary.
Epaminondam: B. 178, b; A. 239, 2, c; G. 339; H. 374. 4. docuerit: note the mood and tense. See B. 300; A. 334; G. 467; H. 529, i. virtūtibus: do not trans. by the cognate Eng. word. See Vocab. commemorāri: sc. vidēbunt, implied in legent. 5. saltāsse = saltāvisse. Nepos prefers the contracted forms in cases where -vi- is followed by -s-. Cf. cantāsse. tībīs cantāsse: ‘played the flute’; the plu., because two pipes joined together were commonly played at the same time. For the case see B. 218, 7; A. 248, c, i; G. 401; H. 420, and 2). 6. ferē: ‘for the most part.’ expertēs litterārum Graecārum: ‘unacquainted with Grecian literature.’ For the case see B. 204, 1; A. 218, a; G. 374, N. 2; H. 399, i, 3. nihil rēctum: sc. esse. 7. ipsōrum: ‘their own.’ See B. 249, 3; A. 196, a, 2, N.; G. 521, 5, N. 4; H. 452, 5. mōribus: B. 187, III, i; A. 227 and c; G. 347, Rem. 2; H. 386, 4. conveniāt: for the mood, see B. 314, 1; A. 336, 2; G. 650; H. 524. 8. H. II: subject of didicerint, a common order in Latin. didicerint: B. 302, 1; A. 307, c; G. 595; H. 508, 2. omnibus: ‘in the eyes of all’; dat. of the person judging. See B. 188, 2, c; A. 235; G. 352; H. 384, 4. honesta: do not trans. by the cognate Eng. word. 9. institūtīs: see B. 220, 3; A. 253, N.; G. 397; H. 416, N. 2. 10. nōs . . . expōnendīs: it may be noted as a curiosity that these words form an hexameter verse. Such an arrangement is censured by Cicero, but it occurs occasionally in his own writings. 11. secūtōs: sc. esse. Nepos frequently omits esse in such forms, especially in the fut. act. inf. 11. Cimōnī: see p. 23 fol. For the case, B. 192, 1; A. 234; G. 359; H. 391. turpe: modifies the clause habēre in mātrimōnium. Athēniēnsium summō virō: ‘a distinguished man among the Athenians.’ The superlative is absolute, not relative, and, as frequently the case, may be best translated by the positive. For the case of Athēniēnsium see B. 201, 1; A. 216, a, 2; G. 372; H. 397, 3. 12. sorōrem germānam: ‘his own sister,’ properly used of a sister by the same father and mother, here of a half-sister by the same father. 14. institūtō: B. 218, 1; A. 249; G. 407; H. 421, 1. quidem: emphasizes id, ‘but that.’ nostris mōribus: see note on institūtīs, l. 9, above. 15. Lacedaemonī: ‘at Sparta.’ B. 232, 4; A. 258, c, 2; G. 411, Rem. 1; H.
425. II. nōbilis: ‘high-born.’ Note the derivation. 16. eat: B. 284, 2; A. 319, 2; G. 631; H. 500, i. mercēde conducta: i.e. hired to entertain the guests. tōtā ferē Graeciā: ‘throughout almost the whole of Greece.’ See B. 228, 1, b; A. 258, f, 2; G. 388; H. 425, 2. 17. Olympiāe: B. 232, 1; A. 258, c, 2; G. 411; H. 425, 2. Olympiāe modifies victōrem, and the two together = Ὀλυμπιονίκης, ‘an Olympic victor.’ citāri: ‘to be proclaimed,’ i.e. by the herald. in scaenam prōdīre: ‘to appear on the stage.’ 18. populō . . . spectāculō: B. 191, 2, a; A. 233, a; G. 356; H. 390, i. So nēminī . . . turpitudini. in eīsdem gentibus: i.e. among the peoples of Greece. 20. honestāte: do not trans. by the cognate Eng. word; note the derivation and meaning. See Vocab. pōnuntur: ‘are counted.’

Page 2. 1. Contrā ea: ‘on the other hand,’ frequent in Nepos instead of the more common contrā. plēraque: ‘many things,’ cf. plērōsque, p. i, l. 1. nostīs mōribus: see note on institūtīs, p. i, l. 9. 2. Quem . . . dūcere: B. 209, a; A. 221, c; G. 377, Rem. 3; H. 410, iv. 4. māter familiās: see Vocab. under familia. prīnum locum tenet aedium: i.e. appears in the atrium, the principal room of the Roman house, instead of being confined to special women’s apartments. 5. in celebritāte versātur: ‘moves in the midst of society’; in celebritāte, ‘in the presence of many people,’ is contrasted with the seclusion of the Greek women. 6. propīnquōrum: sc. in convīvium. 9. hīc: ‘at this point.’ 10. volūminis: the whole work De Viris Illūstrībus (see Introduction, p. ix) contrasted with librō below. 11. exōrsus sum: sc. explicāre. veniēmus . . . expōnēmus: the editorial plural, used for modesty. Nepos sometimes uses the singular; e.g. p. 59, l. 23.

I. MILTIADES.

Page 3. Chapter I. 1. Miltiādēs: Nepos usually begins with the name of the person whose life he is describing. Miltiādēs is subject of flōrēret and esset. See note on lii, p. 1, l. 8, above. In the first part of the life of Miltiades, Nepos confuses the victor of Marathon with his uncle of the same name. 2. antīquitāte
generis: Miltiades claimed descent from Aeacus of Aegina, son of Zeus. unus omnium maximē: 'most of all'; unus, is pleonastic. For the case of omnium see B. 201, 1; A. 216, 2; G. 370; H. 397, 2. 3. eāque aetāte: B. 224; A. 251, and a; G. 400, and Rem. 1; H. 424. non iam sōlum: 'no longer merely.' possent: B. 284, 1; A. 319, 1; G. 552, 2; H. 500, Π. 4. cīvēs suī: 'his fellow-citizens.' In clauses of result sē and suus are not commonly used to refer to the subject of the main verb; suē is used here on the principle of B. 244, 4; A. 196, g; G. 309, 2; H. 449, 4. 5. futūrum: sc. esse. Cf. note on secūtōs, p. Ι, 1. Π. cognitum: sc. eum, 'after experience,' more literally, 'when known,' = cum cognōvissent. The thought is that the Athenians at that time had hopes that Miltiades would turn out to be the kind of man that he did actually afterwards become. 6. Chersonēsum: 'to the (Thracian) Chersonese,' see map of Greece, in the front of the book, Ι, 1. The word is used without a prep., as if it were the name of a town or island. This construction is common with Greek geographical names in -us. colonōs . . . mittere: the Greeks were very active in that regard; their colonies were to be found all along the shores of the Mediterranean. vellent: B. 297, 2; A. 332, a, 2; G. 553, 3; H. 501, 1, 1. This construction should be distinguished from clauses of pure result; cf. possent in l. 5, above. 7. Cūius generis: 'of such people,' i.e. colonōrum. 8. eius dēmi-grātiōnis: B. 200; A. 217; G. 363, 2; H. 396, ΙΙΙ. 9. Delphōs: B. 182, 1, a; A. 258, b; G. 337; H. 380, Π. deliherātum: 'to consult the oracle,' B. 340; A. 302; G. 435; H. 546. quō potissimum duce ülerentur: 'whom they should choose in preference to all others as their leader.' For the case of quō see note on institūto, p. Ι, 1. 14; duce is in apposition with quō. For the mood of ülerentur see note on docuerit, p. Ι, 1. 4. 11. cum quibus: the more common order is quibus cum. See B. 142, 4; A. 104, e, and n.; G. 413, Rem. 1; H. 187, 2. His cōnsulentibus: dative, ind. obj. of praecēpit. 12. nōminātim: i.e. mentioning his name, instead of returning an ambiguous answer as was frequently done. 13. id si fēcissent: the construction changes to ind. disc. depending on dixit, implied in praecēpit. Note the moods and tenses, and see B. 302, 1, and 319; A. 307, e, and 337; G. 595 and 657; H. 508, 2, and 527, 1. The
direct form might be: *id si feceritis* (fut. perf.), *incepta prōspera erunt.*  


Page 4. 1. *prūdentīā:* note the derivation and be careful about the meaning. See Vocab. 2. *dēvīcisset:* note the force of *dē-.* See Vocab. 3. *rēs cōnstituit:* ‘he arranged matters,’ ‘set affairs in order.’ 4. *Erat enim . . . dīgnitāte rēgiā:* his reason for remaining in the Chersonesus; he was given royal honors. For the case of *dīgnitāte* see B. 224, i; A. 251 and n; G. 400; H. 419, ii. 5. *nōmine:* sc. rēgis, implied in *rēgiā.* For the case see B. 214, 1, c; A. 243, a; G. 390, 2; H. 414, i. *id:* ‘that position,’ i.e. *ut esset rēgiā dīgnitāte.* 6. *cōnsecūtūs:* sc. est. 7. *voluntāte:* see note on *institutūs,* p. 1, l. 9. 8. *voluntāte:* see note on *institutūs,* p. 1, l. 9. 9. *illōrum:* sc. *voluntāte.*
10. revertitur et . . . postulat : B. 259, 3 ; A. 276, d ; G. 229; H. 467, III. 11. ex pactō : ‘according to the agreement.’ ut . . . tradant : object of postulat.

12. cum . . . dēditūrōs : express this in the form of dir. disc. Note the omission of the subject of dēditūrōs, which is common in Nepos. Here it is justified by euphonic reasons, to avoid the repetition of sē or sēsē. 13. sē . . . habēre : ind. disc. after dixit, implied in postulat. Cf p. 3, l. 19; since Miltiades now lived in the Chersonesus, he could sail to Lemnus with a north wind; hence he demanded the fulfilment of the promise. Chersonēsī : cf. p. 3, l. 6, and the note. 15. dīctō : ‘argument,’ lit., ‘what was said.’ 16. captī : ‘caught.’ 17. Parī fēlicitāte . . . potestātem : Nepos makes a double mistake. In the first place, there are other islands in the Aegean besides Lemnus and the Cyclades; and secondly, it was Conon who reduced the islands of the Aegean.

III. 20. Eīsdem temporibus : i.e. B.C. 513. 22. quā : the adverb (cf. p. 91, l. 28) instead of the rel. pron. quō, ‘by which.’ tradūceret : B. 282, 2; A. 317, 2; G. 630; H. 497, 1. 23. Eius pontis : B. 200; A. 217; G. 363, 2; H. 396, III. abesset : ‘while he should be gone.’ The subjunctive is used because it represents the thought of Darius, which in the dir. form might be expressed thus: pontem custōdīte, dūm aberō. B. 323; A. 341; G. 662 and 2; H. 528. 25. Sic: refers to the clause sī . . . tradidisset, which follows. 26. Graeca linguā loquentēs : ‘the Greek-speaking peoples.’ Graeca linguā is abl. of manner. 28. sē oppressō : trans. by a conditional clause. Express the thought of Darius in dir. disc. 32. ā fōrtūnā : the prep. is used because fortune is thought of as personified.

Page 5. 1. Nam sī . . . interīsset : ind. disc. after a verb of saying implied in hortātus est. Give the sentence in the dir. form. Note that trānsportārat (= trānsportāverat) is ind.; it is an explanation of the writer, not forming part of the speech of Miltiades. See B. 314, 3; A. 336, 2, b; G. 508, 3; H. 524, 2, 1). 3. genere : ‘by birth.’ B. 226; A. 253; G. 397; H. 424. 4. Persārum dominātiōne et perīcōlō : ‘from the rule of the Persians and the danger arising from it.’ 5. rescissō pontē : see note to p. 4, l. 28. 6. pauōs diēbus : ‘within a few days.’
See note on brevì tempore, p. 3, l. 24.  8. nē rēs cōnscirētūr obstitit: ‘opposed the carrying out of the plan.’  ipsīs: see note on ipsōrum, p. 1, l. 7.  Cf. ipsōrum in l. 10, below, and sē, referring to Histiaeus alone, in l. 12.  9. summās imperīī: the plural because several generals are referred to.  10. rēgnō: B. 218, 3; A. 254, b, i; G. 401, n. 6; H. 425, i, i), N.  quō: i.e. Darius.  Trans. the abl. abs. by a conditional clause.

15. tam multīs cōnscriīs: = quod tam multitāILON Cōnscriī essent.
16. perventūrā: note the constr., and cf. p. i, l. i.  17. ratiō: ‘way of thinking;’ ‘advice.’

IV.  23. ōuentā peditum: sc. mīlia.  24. causam inter-
serēns: ‘alleging as a reason.’  25. Athēniēnsibus: dat. gov-
erned by hostem, instead of the usual objective gen.  25. Sardīs expūgnāssent: B. c. 499.  Sardīs is acc. plu., for the Greek Σάρδες.
27. Eretriam: see map of Greece, in the front of the book, F. 3.
sing., ‘to the plain of Marathon,’ lit., ‘to the plain Marathon.’
The battle of Marathon was fought in 490 B.C.  31. oppidō: i.e. Athens; urbe is more usual in speaking of so important a city.
32. tumultū: ‘threatening danger;’ tumultus was applied by the Romans to a sudden uprising within the limits of Italy, an insur-
rection.  Here it is used of a danger which unexpectedly presented itself within the limits of Attica.

Page 6.  2. eius generis, quī: ‘of the kind called.’ quī agrees not with the antecedent generis, but with the predicate nom.
hēmerodromoe.  See B. 250, 3; A. 199; G. 614, Rem. 3, b; H. 445,
4. hēmerodromoe: ‘day-runners,’ i.e. couriers who could run all day and cover great distances.  Herodotus tells us that Phidippus made the 140 miles between Athens and Sparta within 48 hours.
4. auxiliō: B. 218, 2; A. 243, e; G. 406; H. 414, iv.  4. cre-
ant: see note on revertitur, p. 4, l. 10.  5. praetōrēs: in speak-
ing of the Greeks, = ‘generals,’ the Greek στρατηγός.  The word also meant ‘general’ in early Latin, but was afterwards used in a different sense.  Note the derivation; see Vocab.  praeessent: see note on trādūcerēt, p. 4, l. 23.  6. moenibus: abl. of means.
7. utrum . . . dēfenderent an . . . dēcernerent: B. 300, and
NOTES

V. 15. ea: refers to civitās, instead of qui referring to Plataeānsēs. mīlitum: partitive gen. with mīlle. The subst. use of mīlle is rare in the sing., although it is found three times in Cicero. It is regular in the plural. 18. plūs . . . valēret: ‘had more influence,’ i.e. his view prevailed. 20. locōque idōneō: B. 228, 1, b; A. 258, f; G. 385, 3, n. 1; H. 425, 2. 21. sub mōntis rādīcibus: ‘at the foot of a mountain.’ aciē regiōne īnstruētā nōn apertissimā: note the order. See B. 350, 11, d; A. 344, h. regiōne nōn apertissimā = ‘in a place which was not very open.’ The omission of the prep. in is unusual, unless, perhaps, regiōne apertissimā may be regarded as abl. abs. 22. multīs locīs: see note on locōque idōneō, l. 20, above. rārēae: ‘scattered,’ an attributive adj. 23. hōc cōnsiliō: ‘with this design,’ an abl. of attendant circumstance. See B. 221. 26. aequum: sc. esse. vidēbat: note the mood and tense. B. 309, 2, a; A. 313, c; G. 604; H. 515, n. frētus numerō: ‘relying on the number.’ For the case of numerō, see B. 218, 3; A. 254, b, 2; G. 401, n. 6; H. 425, 1, 1), n.

28. venīrent: B. 291, a; A. 327; G. 577; H. 520, n. The subj. is used because at the time of arbitrābātur the action represented by venīrent had no existence except in the mind of Miltiades. In general, when the action of the priusquam clause is anticipated or prevented by that of the main clause, the subjunctive is used. Nepos always uses priusquam, never antequam. ūtile: sc. esse. 29. peditum centum: ‘a hundred foot-soldiers’; centum is used substantively, like mīlle in l. 15, above. 31. tantō: B. 223; A. 250; G. 403; H. 417, 2. 32. prōfligārint: Nepos has a
great many cases of the perf. subj. in a result clause after a past tense. See B. 268, 6; A. 287, c; G. 513; H. 495, vi. In this so-called exception to the rule of the 'sequence of the tenses,' the verb of the result clause is independent so far as its tense is concerned. When the imp. subj. is used, the result is more closely connected with the time represented by the main verb.

Page 7. 1. *petierint*: see note on *prōstigārint*, p. 6, l. 32. 2. *adhuc*: i.e. up to the writer's own time. *nōbilius*: 'more famous.' Note the derivation; see Vocab. *nūlla enim quam tam exigua manus*: 'for never did so small a force.' In Eng. we transfer the negative to the adv. 3. *opēs*: 'power,' including men, ships, money, and resources of all kinds.

VI. 4. *Cūnus victōriae*: 'for this victory,' gen. modifying *praemium*. Note the order, which is involved but natural. Read the sentence carefully through *in the Latin order*, noting the endings of the words and their relation to one another. *aliēnum*: 'out of place,' i.e. foreign to the subject. 5. *quō*: 'in order that.' Why is *quō* used rather than *ut*? 6. *eandem*: predicate adj., emphatic position. 7. *quondam*: 'in former times.' 8. *effūsī*: 'lavish,' contrasted with both *rārī* and *tenuēs*, while *obsolētī*, 'worthless,' lit. 'worn out,' is contrasted with *glōriōsi*. 11. *liberārat*: = *liberāverat*. *tālis honōs tribūtus est*, etc.: note the order; cf. note to l. 4, above. *tālis honōs* is explained by the clause *ut* . . . *committeret*; the clause *cum* . . . *dépingerētur*, which modifies the *ut* clause, is put before it, instead of being included within it, an order of which Nepos is rather fond. *tālis = hic*, as is frequently the case in Nepos. The special honor was that Miltiades was represented as foremost among the ten generals, encouraging the soldiers and directing the battle. 15. *largītiōne magistrātuum*: it is not clear to what Nepos refers. He probably speaks generally, and with some confusion of Greek and Roman conditions.

these were movable sheds, with strong roofs, which were pushed up to the walls of the besieged city. Protected by these from the weapons thrown from above, the soldiers attacked the wall with the battering-ram. 25. mūrōs: governed by proprio. See B. 141, 3; A. 234, e; G. 359, n. 1; H. 437, 1. 26. in eo esset ut oppidō potīrētur: 'was on the point of taking the town.' 27. nēsciō quō cāsū: 'by some chance.' Do not trans. nēsciō by a verb; nēsciō quō forms a compound indef. pron. See B. 253, 6; A. 202, a; G. 467, Rem. 1; H. 191, n. 28. Cūius flamma: 'the light of this,' more literally, 'the flame caused by this.' 29. utrīsque vēnit in opīnīōnem: 'both sides got the idea.' For the case of utrīsque see B. 188, 1; A. 235, a; G. 350, 1; H. 384, 4, n. 2. 31. dēterrērentur: see note on prōfligārint, p. 6, l. 32.

Page 8. 3. prōditiōnis: B. 208, 1; A. 220; G. 378; H. 409, ii. 4. infectīs rēbus: 'without accomplishing his purpose.' discessisset: subj., because it gives the reason alleged by the accusers of Miltiades. 6. ipse: 'in person.' 7. Stēsagorās: a mistake of Nepos. Stesagoras died some time before these events. 8. capitis: see note on prōditiōnis, l. 3, above. pecūniā: B. 208, 2, b; A. 220, b, 1; G. 378, Rem. 3; H. 410, III. 9. līs . . . aestimāta est: see Vocab., under līs. quīnquāgingintā talentīs: abl. of price; we should say 'estimated at.' quantus . . . factus erat: 'the sum which had been expended on the fleet'; i.e. tantā pecūniā multātus est quantus sūmpτus factus est. 11. vincla pūblica: 'the public prison,' 'state's prison.'

VIII. Hīc: note the position; see note on Iī, p. 1, l. 8. 13. crīmine Pariō: 'a complaint about Paros.' For the case cf. pecūniā, l. 8; for a different constr. prōditiōnis, l. 3. 15. quae paucīs annīs ante fuerat: the rule of the sons of Pisistratus is included, hence the period from 560 to 510 B.C. is meant. The trial of Miltiades was in 489. 17. multum . . . versātus: 'who had had long experience.' 18. Miltiadēs . . . non vidētur posse esse: we should say 'it did not seem possible that Miltiades could be,' i.e. that he could be satisfied to be. 20. habitārat: = habitāverat. 21. fuerat appellātus: here = erat appellātus. 22. erat . . . cōnsecūtus: sc. tyrannidem, implied in tyrannus fuerat appellātus. 24. potestāte sunt perpetuā: abl. of
quality (see note to p. 4, l. 4) = postzatem perpetuam obtinent, ‘have absolute power.’ 27. ut . . . esset: result clause without any introductory word meaning ‘so.’ 28. patēret: B. 283, 2; A. 320, a; G. 631, i; H. 503, i. māgna auctōritās: sc. ei fuit.

II. THEMISTOCLES.

Page 9. Chapter I. 1. Themistocles . . . Athēniēnsis: this abrupt beginning is found in several of the lives. Neoclē: gen. of Neoclēs. See Vocab. Hāius: governs the expression vitia ineuntis adulēscentiae, ‘his early faults,’ ‘the faults of his early life.’ 4. est ordiendus: ‘his story must be told,’ lit., ‘he must be described.’ generōsus: do not translate by the cognate Eng. word. Note the derivation; see Vocab. 5. dūxit: sc. in mātrimōnium. 6. Quī cum: ‘since he.’ minus esset probātus parentibus: ‘incurred the displeasure of his parents,’ more lit., ‘was not approved of by his parents’; parentibus is dat. of the person judging, cf. omnibus, p. 1, l. 8. 7. līberius: ‘too freely,’ ‘too fast,’ a common meaning of the comparative. 9. nōn frēgit eum: ‘did not crush him,’ ‘did not break his spirit.’ 10. eam: sc. contumētiam. 11. amīcis fāmaeque servīēns: ‘devoting himself to his friends and to (acquiring) fame.’ 12. multum . . . versābātur: ‘he took an active part,’ privatīs iūdiciīs: i.e. ‘in the legal difficulties of his friends.’ cōntiōnem populi: i.e. the popular assembly. 13. māior: i.e. of more than ordinary importance. 14. quae opus erant reperiēbat: ‘he discovered the course of action which was necessary.’ For the construction of quae see B. 218, 2, a; A. 243, e, Rem.; G. 406; H. 414, iv, N. 4. eadem: i.e. ea quae opus erant. 16. excōgitandīs: i.e. in rebus excōgitandīs. instantibus: ‘the present,’ more lit., ‘what was immediately urgent,’ contrasted with futūrīs, l. 17. 18. Quō: i.e. on account of the course of conduct described in lines 12–18; quō factum est might be translated ‘and so it happened.’

II. 20. Primus autem gradus: ‘now his first step.’ capēssendae rei pūblicae: see Vocab. under capēssō. 21. bellō Corcyræō: Nepos is in error here. Themistocles was not a general in the war between Athens and Corinth about Corcyra, and
his advice to build ships was given in connection with the war against Aegina, b.c. 482. 22. reliquō tempore: 'in the future,' contrasted with praesentī bellō. B. 231, 1; A. 256, b, N; G. 393, and Rem. 2; H. 379, 1. 24. metallīs: the silver mines of Mount Laurium in Attica, southeast of Athens; these mines are worked at the present time by a French company, and still yield considerable amounts of silver. largitioāe magistrātuum: see note to p. 7, I. 15. largitioāe publicā would be more appropriate here, since the money yielded by the mines was distributed by a law passed in the regular way. 26. Quā: = classe. 27. maritimōs praeōnēs: 'pirates.'

Page 10. 1. In quō: 'and by this policy,' lit., 'in which,' i.e. in making Athens a maritime power Cf. quō factum est, p. 9, l. 18. These relative expressions to connect two sentences are a favorite usage with Nepos, especially quō factō. 2. bellī nāvālis: 'naval warfare.' For the constr. see B. 204, 1; A. 218, a; G. 374; H. 399. Athēniēnsēs: object of both ornāvit and fēcit. Nepos is fond of reserving the object or the subject until the end of the sentence. Cf. ferōciorem reddidit civitātem, p. 9, l. 23. 3. quan-
tae salūtī: B. 191, 2; A. 233, a; G. 356, 3; H. 390, 1. fuerit: see note on prōfīgārint, p. 6, l. 32. Result clauses and ind. ques-
tions are less closely subordinated to the main clause than purpose clauses (for instance), and hence admit these so-called exceptions to the rule of the 'sequence of tenses.' 4. bellō . . . Persicō: the second Persian invasion is meant, under Xerxes, b.c. 480. et mari et terrā: the more common expression is terrā marīque. For the constr. see B. 228, 1, c; A. 258, d; G. 385, n. 1; H. 425, 2. 7. quisquam: see note on Athēniēnsēs, l. 2, above. nāvium: B. 203, 2; A. 215, b; G. 365, Rem. 2; H. 395, v. 8. fuit: 'consisted of.' 10. fuērunt: agrees by attraction with mīlia, instead of with the subject exercitus.

13. mīsērunt: sc. Athēniēnsēs. quidnam facerent: an indi-
direct dubitative question; the direct form would be quidnam faci-
āmus! These differ from ordinary indirect questions, which are indi-
cative in the direct form. See B. 300, 2; A. 334, b; G. 467. 14. Dēliberantibus: sc. eīs. respondit ut . . . mūnīrent: the subj. is due to the idea of command or advice in respondit,
which = monuit or persuāsit. What would the acc. with the inf. mean? 15. Id respōnsum . . . nēmō: note the order. See note on Athēniēnsēs, 1. 2, above, and cf. quisquam, 1. 7, above. Id respōnsum quō valēret: 'what this reply meant'; quō is the adv. What is the literal meaning? 16. persuāsit cōnsilium esse: 'persuaded them that the advice was.' Some verbs are used with either the inf. or the subj. with a difference of meaning; the former if the idea is ind. disc., the latter if it is purpose. See note on respondit ut . . . mūnīrent, l. 14, above. 17. ut . . . cōnferrent: in apposition with cōnsilium. What kind of a clause, and why subj.? 18. eum enim . . . mūrum lignēum: 'for that was the wooden wall meant by the god.' eum agrees by attraction with mūrum lignēum. Note that mūrum is used here, and moenibus in l. 15. The distinction in meaning is shown by Caesar, B. G. 2, 6: circumiectā multitūdine hominum tōtīs moenibus undique in mūrum lapidēs iaci coepī sunt. The distinction is observed here. They were to protect themselves in a city with wooden walls (moenibus ligneīs), of which the wooden wall (mūrum) was to be the fleet. Tālī = hōc; so frequently in Nepos. Cf. p. 7, l. 11. 19. superiōrēs: 'the former,' sc. nāvēs. 20. sua omnia quae movērī poterant: 'all their movable property,' including their wives and children. 21. arcem . . . trādunt: according to Herodotus, those who remained behind did so because they did not accept the interpretation of Themistocles. They barricaded the Acropolis (arcem) with a 'wooden wall.'

III. 24. Hūius: i.e. Themistoclis. 25. in terrā dīmicārī: 'that the war be waged on land'; dīmicārī stands for an impersonal verb in the direct form. mīssi sunt: the battle of Thermopylae took place before the events described at the end of Chap. II. 26. longiusque . . . nōn paterentur: instead of nēve longius . . . paterentur, because nōn modifies paterentur especially; nōn paterentur = prohibērent. Cf. et nōn instead of neque, p. 1, l. 2. 29. omnēs: used loosely of the dīlēctī in l. 26. Only the Lace-daemonians and Thespians remained until the end. 32. Angus-tiās: 'a narrow part of the sea.'
stance. See B. 221. 4. superāsset = superāvisset, 'should round.' The subj. is due to implied ind. disc., their thought being: sī pars nācium Euboeam superāverit, ancīpitī premēmur perīculō. premerentur is subj. after the expression perīculum erat = timēbant. See B. 296, 2; A. 331, f; G. 550; H. 498, III.

IV. 9. astū: the omission of ad with accessīt is not common. 10. Cūius: sc. incendīt. 11. cum...nōn audērent: note the position of cum in the clause. Cf. note to p. 7, l. 11. 13. universōs: 'all together,' 'united,' opposed to dispersōs. 14. testābātur: an emphatic word. 16. summæ imperiī praerat: 'held the chief command'; imperiī is partitive gen. 17. minusquam vellet: the subj. represents the thought of Themistocles transferred to past time, eum moveō, minus quam volō, or perhaps minus quam velim. Cf. B. 280, 2, a; A. 311, b; G. 257; H. 486, l. dē servīs suiō: sc. eum. 19. suīs verbīs: 'in his name,' i.e. in the name of Themistocles. 21. cōnfectūrum: sc. eum. Give the words of Themistocles in dir. disc. 23. Hōc eō valēbat: 'the purpose of this was.' Cf. quō valēret, p. 10, l. 15. ad dēpūgnandum: 'to fight it out.' Note the force of dē-. 24. barbarus: i.e. Xerxes. 27. potuerit: note the tense. See note on prōflīgārint, p. 6, l. 32, above. The battle was fought in 480 B.C.

V. 29. Hīc: adv. male rem gesserat: 'he had been unsuccessful.' 31. ab eōdem gradū dēpulsus est: do not connect eōdem and gradū; gradū dēpellere, 'to drive from one's position,' hence 'to baffle,' is a metaphor from the gladiatorial contests. eōdem refers to Themistocles.

Page 12. 1. id agī: 'that this was being agitated,' i.e. that steps were being taken. in Hellēspontō: we should say, 'over the Hellespont.' 2. fēcerat: see note on trānsportārat, p. 5, l. 2. excludērētur: sc. ille. 3. sex mēnsibus: on p. 82, l. 30, Nepos gives the time as a year. The actual time was four months. 4. eādem: adv. minus diēbus trīgintā: the actual time was 46 days. 7. Haec altera vīctōria: sc. est, 'this is a second victory.' 8. possit: B. 283, 2; A. 320; G. 631; H. 503, i. tropaeō = vīctōriā. 10. dēvicta: note the force of dē-. See Vocab.
VI. 12. Cum enim ... udderentur: the emphatic words are bonō and māgnō. We should say in English, 'for since the harbor at Phalerum which the Athenians used was neither large nor good.'

13. triplex Piraēi portus: the port at the Piraeus included three separate harbors, — the Piraeus, in a narrower sense, Munychia, and Zea. See the plan on the map of Greece, in the front of the book. It was begun in 482 B.C., and finished in 477. 14. eisque: 'such,' 'so strong.' 15. dignitāte: 'splendor.' 16. Ídem: 'he also.' praecipuō suō periculō: 'at particular personal risk'; suō represents an objective gen.; periculō is abl. of attendant circumstance. 18. quā negārent oportere: 'for saying that it was not necessary.' For the mood of negārent, see B. 282, 3; A. 320, f ; G. 631, i ; H. 503, ii, 2. 20. quae hostēs possi- derent: 'for the enemy to seize.' B. 282, 2; A. 317, 2; G. 630; H. 497, i. aedificāntēs: 'in their building,' instead of quōminus aedificārent. 21. Hoc . . . volēbant: 'this had a far different purpose than they were willing to let appear,' lit., 'looked in a very different direction.' Cf. hōc ēō valēbat, p. 11, l. 23. 25. prīn- cipātū: 'the hegemony'; i.e. the chief place among the states of Greece. 28. dēsiērunt: sc. illī = Athēniēnsēs. The omission of the subject in such a case as this is careless writing. 31. tu- endō: modifies satis altī. B. 338, 2, a; A. 299; G. 429; H. 541, ii. exstrūctī: cf. strūī, l. 27; ex- gives the idea of completeness.

Page 13. 1. neque: instead of the more exact nēve. 2. esset: subj. because it forms part of the command of Themis- tocles; so putārent in l. 3.

VII. 5. Themistoclēs: subject of vēnit. Cf. Īī sī, p. 1, l. 8. 6. dēdit operam ut . . . dūceret: 'did his best to prolong the time,' i.e. before appearing before the ephors. 7. causam interpō- nēns: 'alleging as a reason.' 11. superesse: 'remained to be done.' ephorōs: see Vocab. 12. summum . . . imperium: summa potestās would be a more proper term for the civil power of the ephors; the imperium, or military command, belonged to the kings. 13. falsa eīs esse dēlāta: 'that a false report had been made to them.' 14. illōs: subject of mittere. nōbilēs: 'prominent.' Note the derivation. quibus fidēs habērētur: a clause of characteristic. quibus is dat. governed by the phrase fidēs
NOTES

habērētur = fiderent. 15. retinērent: representing an imperative of the dir. disc. B. 316; A. 339; G. 652; H. 523, III. Give the words of Themistocles to the ephors in dir. disc. 16. fūnctī summīs honōribus: 'who had held the highest offices.' 18. ut nē . . . dīmitterent: subj. on account of the idea of command in praedixit. On ut nē, see B. 282, 1, b; A. 331, e, N. 2; G. 545. Rem. 1. 19. esset remīssus: part of the injunction of Themistocles, which in the dir. form might be: nē prius Lacedaemoniōrum lēgātōs dīmittite, quam ipse remīssus erō.

21. magistrātūs senātumque: i.e. to the ephors and the gerusia, or council of elders. 23. līberrīmē professus est: 'declared with the utmost frankness.' quod . . . facere possent: 'a thing which they had a right to do according to the common law of nations.' The antecedent of quod is the clause deōs . . . saepsisse, below. In such cases id quod is more usual; see B. 247, 1, b; A. 200, e, and N.; G. 614, Rem. 2. 24. deōs pūblicōs: i.e. the gods of Greece, while patriōs (sc. deōs) are the gods of Athens, and Penātēs, the household gods. 26. neque . . . fēcisse: i.e. in so doing had acted for the best interests of Greece. neque . . . inūtile is litotes. See B. 375, 1; A. 209, c; G. 449, 2; H. 637, VIII. 27. illōrum: i.e. Athēniēnium. 28. oppositum esse: agrees in form with the predicate acc. prōpūgnāculum, instead of with the subject urbēm. bis: in what battles? 29. fēcisse: note the inf. in a rel. clause. See B. 314, 4; A. 336, c; G. 655, Rem. 1; H. 524, 1, 1). 30. facere: 'were acting.' Note the tense. intuērentur: B. 283, 3, a; A. 320, e; G. 626, Rem.; H. 517.

Page 14. 1. mīserant: not part of the words of Themistocles. Cf. note to p. 5, l. 2. remitterent: see note on retinērent, p. 13, l. 15, above. illōs: i.e. lēgātōs. 2. essent receptūrī: 'they were not likely to recover.' See B. 115; A. 129; G. 247; H. 233.

VIII. effūgit: sc. Themistocłēs. 4. quō damnātus erat Mītiādēs: see p. 8, l. 18. 5. tēstārum suffrāgiīs e cīvitāte expulsus: under certain conditions, after due notice and discussion, the Athenians might vote for the banishment of a citizen who was so powerful as to seem to menace the freedom of the state. Each voter wrote a name on an oyster-shell (οτρακον, whence the
name ostracism) or on a potsherd, and if 6000 shells bore the same name, the person so designated was banished for ten years (see p. 17, l. 13), but without loss of honor or possessions. Themistocles was ostracised about 476 B.C. 8. absentem: ‘in his absence,’ i.e. without a hearing. 9. cum rēge Perse: with the king of the Persians; the more common expression is rēx Persārum. fēcisset: the reason of the Lacedaemonians, hence the mood. See B. 286, 1; A. 321, 2; G. 541; H. 516, II. 10. Hōc crīmine: ‘on this charge.’ See note on crīmine Pariō, p. 8, l. 13. 11. tūtum sē: sc. esse. 12. prīncipēs: ‘the leading men’ of the state. 13. sē: Themistocles, while ēts refers to the people of Corcyra, including prīncipēs. 14. Molossūm: an old gen. pl., instead of Molossōrum; not a contraction. 15. cum quō ēi hospitium nōn erat: i.e. to whom he was bound by no ties of hospitality. Note the order cum quō, and cf. note on cum quibus, p. 3, l. 11. 17. receptum: trans. by a finite verb. The subject of tuērētur is rēx understood.

20. eum . . . in fidem recipēret: ‘received him under his protection.’ When the verb of the main clause is negative, the perf. ind. is usual in the prius quam clause. Here the subj. denotes the thought of Themistocles, who had resolved to remain in the shrine until the king pledged him his protection. quam praestitit: ‘which (pledge) he kept.’ 22. pūlicē: ‘officially,’ ‘in the name of the state.’ 23. sībi: B. 188, 1; A. 227, c; G. 346, n. 2; H. 385, 1. tūtō: adv. 25. esset: represents the thought of the king, ‘such guard as (he thought) would be sufficient.’ omnibus: B. 192, 1; A. 234, a; G. 359; H. 391. 27. ferrētur: ‘was being carried’; note the tense. 28. sībi: B. 189, 1; A. 232; G. 354; H. 388. 30. cōnservāsset: implied ind. disc.; sī me cōnservāris, tibi multa dabō. 32. neque quemquam . . . passus est: ‘and did not allow any one.’

Page 15. Chapter IX. 5. potissimum: ‘in preference to all others.’ 6. aētāte proximus: ‘nearest in time,’ i.e. he came nearest to being contemporary with the events described. 8. Is autem ait: ‘Now he says.’ his verbēs: ‘in these terms’; abl. of means modifying the expression epistulam mīsisse = scrip-sisse. 9. Themistoclēs, vēnī: we should say, ‘I, Themistocles,
am come.’  10. omnium Grāiōrum: part. gen. modifying qui.  
Note the chiastic order of in tūtō ipse, ille in periculō. See 
B. 350, 11, c; A. 344, f, and n.; G. 682; H. 562.  15. id āgī ut 
pōns . . . dissolverētur: cf. p. 11, l. 32, fol., and notice the real 
motive of Themistocles.  16. fēcerat: what does the mood 
denote? See note to p. 5, l. 2.  17. circumīrētur: sc. ille = rēx. 
The omission of the subject under the circumstances is careless 
writing.  19. quam: trāns. by a demonstrative and a conjunc-
tion.  21. quās: dē quibus is more usual. In the best writers 
conloquī governs the acc. only of neu. prons. or num. adjs. 
22. annuum . . . tempus: ‘the space of a year.’  23. venīre: 
sc. mē. 

request.’  26. litterīs sermōnīque Persārum: i.e. to reading 
and speaking Persian. quibus: has for its antecedent litterīs 
sermōnīque.  27. multō commodius . . . verba fēcissee: ‘to 
have made a speech in much better style.’  29. grātiissimum-
que illud: sc. pollicitus esset, ‘and what pleased him most of all, 
that.’  32. Asiam: Nepos speaks from the Roman point of 
view, meaning the Roman province of Asia, Asia Minor.

Page 16.  3. redībant: i.e. there was a revenue of; cf. our 
Eng. expression ‘returns.’  4. unde . . . sūmeret: rel. clause of 
purpose, like ex quā habēret. obsōnium: ‘dainties,’ including 
everything but bread, which was regarded as the only essential 
article of diet: obsōnium, therefore, means meat, vegetables, fruits, 
and especially fish.  6. oppidum: i.e. Magnesia.  8. eun-
dem: ‘the aforesaid,’ referring to p. 15, l. 5.  9. auctōrem 
probāmus: ‘accept as authority.’ On the number of probāmus 
see note to p. 2, l. 11.  10. neque negat: ‘and yet he does not 
deny.’  11. sūmpsisse: sc. eum.  12. pollicitus esset: subj. as part of the thought of Themistocles. Express his thought 
in a direct form. Īdem: i.e. Thucydidēs.  13. sepulta: sc. 
esse. quoniam lēgibus nōn concēderētur: explains clam.
Page 17. Chapter I. 2. Themistocli: gen., see B. 238; A. 218, d, and 234, d, 1; G. 359, Rem. 1; H. 391, II, 4, and cf. Neocli, p. 9, l. 1. principátum: 'the foremost place' in the state. 3. obtrectárunt inter sé: 'they worked against each other,' ' were rivals.' 5. abstinentiá: 'integrity.' This word and innocentiae above are used especially of incorruptibility in money matters on the part of public officers. 6. quem quidem nōs auderimus: 'at least that we have heard of.' Note the acc. quem, instead of the more common dē with the abl., and cf. quās, p. 15, l. 21. Auderimus is subj., because it is thought of as a part of the result clause ut ... sit appellátus. 7. sit appellátus: for the tense see p. 6, l. 32. 8. tēstulā illā: 'the well-known (institution of) ostracism,' a common force of ille. Cf. note to p. 14, l. 5. exsiliō: see note on pecūniā, p. 8, l. 8. 10. cēdēns: 'giving up the struggle,' 'abandoning hope.' 11. ut ... pelle- rētur: the subj. is due to the idea of command implied in scribentem. 13. ille: 'the man.' sē ignōrāre: 'that he did not know.' The more common word in such a sense is nōsse. 16. lēgitimam: 'fixed by law.' nōn pertulit: 'did not complete'; note the force of per-. 17. dēscendit: B. 287; A. 324; G. 561; H. 518, n. 1. sextō ferē annō: 'nearly six years after'; post is often omitted after an ordinal numeral in the abl. of time. On the tense of expulsus erat see B. 287, 3; A. 324, a; G. 563, 2; H. 518, n. 2. The pluperf. is usual with such exact designations of time as in the present instance.

II. 19. Interfuit: 'He took part,' independently, that is. He did not serve on the Athenian fleet, but attacked and slew the Persians who had taken refuge on the little island of Psyttalēa. 19. pūgnæ nāvālī apud Salamīna: 'the naval battle at Salamis.' A prepositional phrase modifying a noun is used quite commonly by Latin writers, but by Cicero less commonly than an adj. (pūgnæ Salaminiae) or a rel. clause (quae apud Salamīna facta est). It is better to avoid the construction in writing Latin. See B. 352, 5. 20. prius quam ... līberārētur: 'before he was (to be) recalled from banishment.' A somewhat unusual use of
the subj. with prius quam. The writer puts himself at the stand-
point of facta est, from which liberārētur is something looked for-
ward to, as yet not existing. Ídem praetor fuit: 'Also he was
general.' fūsus: sc. est. 25. multa: sc. facta. factum
est: the subject is ut . . . trānsferrētur. For the order see note
to p. 7, l. 11.

Page 18. 2. et mari et terrā: see note to p. 10, l. 5.
3. intemperantiā: 'extravagant conduct,' 'want of self-control.'
See p. 20, l. 18, fol. 6. hōs ducēs: 'these as leaders.' See B.
177, 1; A. 239, a; G. 340, b; H. 373.

III. 7. Quōs: i.e. barbarōs. 8. cōnārentur: not a condition
contrary to fact, but a future condition in implied ind. disc. ad
classēs aedificandās, etc.: note the order; quantum . . . daret
(ind. quest.) is object of cōnstitueret, while ad . . . comparandōs
modifīes daret. 10. arbitriō: see note on institūtīs, p. 1, l. 9.
11. quadringēna et sexāgēna talenta: note the distributive
numerals, '460 talents each year,' about $500,000. Dēlum sunt
conlāta: i.e. the money was contributed and sent to Delos.
12. id: refers to Dēlum, but as usual agrees by attraction with the
predicate acc. 14. Hic: i.e. Aristides. quā fuerit absti-
nentīā: an ind. question governed by the verbal idea in iūdicium.
16. qui efferrētur: 'enough to bury him'; quiē is an old form of
the abl., = quŏ. 17. pūblicē alerentur: 'were supported at the
expense of the state.' commūnī: = pūblico. 18. dōtibus
datīs conlocārentur: i.e. marriages were arranged for them;
and the dowries, which were an essential feature of the marriages
of the Greeks and Romans, were paid from the public treasury.
Dēcessit: B.C. 468. 19. post annum quartum: = annō quartō
post. 20. erat expulsus: see note on erat expulsus, p. 17,
l. 17. Here, too, the time is exactly defined.

IV. PAUSANIAS.

Page 19. Chapter I. 1. varius in omnī genere vitae:
'unreliable in all the relations of life.' 3. inlūstriissimum: used
as subst. 'his most glorious exploit.' proelium apud Plataēās:
see note to p. 17, l. 19. The battle was fought in 479 B.C.
5. regius: 'of the king.' Mēdus: the Romans commonly confused the Medes and Persians. Mardonius was a Persian.
6. manū fortis: 'a man of personal bravery.' What is the lit. trans.? 7. virītim: 'man by man'; i.e. it was an army of picked men. vīgintī: sc. mīlia.
8. haud ita māgnā manū Graeciae: 'by a comparatively small band of Greeks'; lit. trans.?
9. plūrima miscēre: 'to cause a great deal of disturbance.'
10. in eō: 'in this respect,' explained by the clause quod . . . posuisset. The subj. shows that it was the reason given by those who censured him.
11. in quō haec erat sententia: 'of which this was the purport.'
12. ergō: 'on account of.' Used only in antiquated style,—laws, inscriptions, etc. dedisse: sc. sē, a careless omission.
13. nōmina eārum cīvitātum: the brazen support of this tripod, composed of three serpents twisted together, on whose coils the names are inscribed, is now in the Hippodrome at Constantinople.

II. 18. classe commūnī: sc. Graeciae. 19. Cyprum atque Hellenōtum: note the omission of the prep. with Hellēnōtum. See note on Chersonēsum, p. 3, l. 6. The influence of Cyprum is also to be taken into account.
20. præsidia: 'garrisons.'
21. effūgisse: sc. eōs. Gongylum: sc. mīsit, since remīsit can only be used properly of the captives. A case of zeugma. B. 374, 2, a; A. 385, 1; G. 690; H. 636, 11, 1.

2. mīsit: sc. eōs, antecedent of quōs. 3. dēs: B. 274; A. 266; G. 263, 1, n.; H. 484, 11. nuptum: 'in marriage.' B. 340, 1; A. 302; G. 435; H. 546. 5. sē: acc., while tē is abl. 6. certum: 'reliable.' 7. mittās face: 'see to it that you send,' 'pray send.' face is an archaic form for fac. See B. 116, 3; A. 128, c, and 269, g; G. 271; H. 238 and 489, 2. Put the letter of Pausanias into ind. disc. 8. tam sibi necessāriōrum: 'so nearly related to him.'
10. nē cuī rei parcat: 'that he spare no means.' 11. pollicē-rētur: the imp. subj. instead of the present. petit is historical present. See note to p. 4, l. 10. In vivid narration the tenses in both the ind. and the subj. are often changed from pres. to past or
from past to pres. in the same sentence. 12. lātūrum: sc. eum esse. Hūius: ‘his,’ i.e. the king’s. 14. Quō factō: ‘on account of this,’ = cum in suspiciōnem cecidisset. See note on in quō, p. 10, l. 1. 15. capitis: modifies both accūsātus and absolvitur; ‘he was accused on a capital charge and acquitted.’

16. remīssus nōn est: Dorcio was sent in his place, but found the hegemony transferred to the Athenians. See p. 17, l. 25, fol. This was in 477 B.C.

III. 17. post nōn multō: a common order in Nepos for the usual nōn multō post. suā sponte: i.e. as a volunteer. 18. cōgītātā: ‘ideas.’ He developed ideas which were not foolish (i.e. that expression is not strong enough), but those of a madman. 19. mōrēs: ‘ways,’ ‘habits.’ 20. rēgiō: i.e. of a Persian king. 22. quī aderant: sc. ei, ‘his associates.’ pos-sent: B. 283, 2, a; A. 320, c; G. 631, 3; H. 503, 11, 3. 27. clāvā: a means of secret communication used by the Spartan ephors. When a king or general left home, he was given a staff, or cylin-drical piece of wood, exactly similar to one in the possession of the ephors. When they wished to communicate with him, they cut the writing material into strips, wound it around the staff, and wrote their message along the length of the staff. When it was unrolled, only detached letters or fragments of words were seen; but the person to whom it was sent could read it by wrapping it around his staff. Both the staff and the despatch were called σκυτάλη, of which clāvā is the Latin equivalent. 28. mōre illōrum: ‘after their fashion,’ i.e. as just described. On mōre, see note to p. 1, l. 9. 32. vincla pūblica: cf. p. 8, l. 11.

Page 21. 1. rēgi: Pausanias was not king, but as guardian of the young King Pleistarchus, who was his cousin, he acted as regent. 2. Hinc: = ex vinclis. 3. rēge: i.e. the king of the Persians. 5. quod: quī would be more in accordance with the common usage. Hīlōtæ: lit. ‘captives,’ prisoners taken in war or their descendants; they were the original owners of the country, and were serfs rather than slaves. 7. mūnerē: B. 218, 1; A. 249; G. 407; H. 421, 1. 9. crīmen: ‘charge.’ 11. et exspectandum: sc. esse, ‘but that they ought to wait’; putā-bant has a negative force with oportēre iūdicāri, but not with
exspectandum aperiret. B. 293, III, 2; A. 328, 1; G. 572; H. 519, II, 2.

IV. 12. Argilius: see Vocab. Subject of accépisset. 13. eō: i.e. Pausanias. eíque: refers to aduléscentulus; trans. as subject. 15. redísset ... mísí erant: meaning of the moods? vincla epistulæ: the tablet on which the letter was written was fastened together by a cord, which was secured by a seal. 16. sī pertulisset: 'if he should deliver it'; force of per-? 17. Erant in eādem epistulā: 'there were also contained in the letter.' 18. quae: 'correspondence which.' 20. gravitās: 'deliberateness.' They were unwilling to take decisive measures until they had absolute proof. hóc locō: 'on this occasion.' 23. indicāset: the subj. is due to ind. disc. huic: i.e. Argiliō aduléscentulō. 25. violāri nefās: hence one who took refuge there was secure from molestation. ille: cf. l. 29, below. 26. hanc iūxta: B. 144, 3; A. 263, n.; G. 413, Rem. 1; H. 636, v, 1. 27. posset: subj. representing the design of the ephors. loque-rētur: see note on cōnārentur, p. 18, l. 8. 28. Hūc: 'into this.' 30. supplicem: 'as a supplicant,' in apposition with Quem. causae quid sit: = quae causa sit; causae is part. gen.

Page 22. 2. neu: = nēve, the regular connective of two negative purpose clauses. See note to p. 13, l. 1. meritum: trans. by a rel. clause. sī eam veniam ... dedisset: 'if he granted him that request'; cf. p. 15, l. 25. 4. māgnō eī praemīō futūrum: the subject is id understood = eam veniam sibi dedisse et ... sublevāsse. On praemīō see B. 191, 2; A. 233, a; G. 356; H. 390, 1.

V. 5. Hīs rēbus ephori cōgnītūs: this position of the subject of the sentence is common, when it would also be the subject of the clause represented by the abl. abs.; here the abl. abs. = quae (hās rēs) cum ephori cōgnōssent. putārunt: = putāvērunt. 6. Quō: = in urbem. 8. in eō esset ut: 'was on the point of being'; cf. p. 7, l. 26. 9. ex vultū cūiusdam ephori: 'from the expression of one of the ephors.' 10. gradibus: B. 223; A. 250; G. 403; H. 423. 11. quae: refers to Minervae. 12. Chalcioicos: see Vocab. The temple was one of the most ancient in Sparta. The statue of the goddess was of bronze, and
the part of the temple in which it stood was sheathed with bronze plates, decorated with bas-reliefs. 15. *vixisse*: ‘was still alive.’ The personal construction, *māter dicitur vixisse*, is better. *iam māgni nātū*: ‘then very old.’ abl. of quality modifying *eam*; the more common expression is *grandem nātū* or *māximam nātū*.

16. *comperit*: why indic.? See note to p. 5, l. 2. 21. *quō iī sc. inferrentur*. The place was a ravine near Sparta called *Caeṣadas* (*Kaiados*). 22. *plūribus*: ‘the majority.’ 23. *procul ab*: here means, as the words of Thucydides show, ‘a little way from,’ i.e. outside the sacred precinct, but not very far off. *dei Delphicī*: Apollo at Delphi. *eōdem locō*: ‘in the very place,’ i.e. just outside the temple.

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V. CIMON.


II. 18. *Tālī modō*: = *hoc modō*, as often in Nepos. 19. *prīncipātum*: cf. note to p. 17, l. 2. 20. *prūdentiam*: ‘knowledge,’ the usual meaning of the word when joined with an obj. gen. Note the derivation of *prūdentiam*. 21. *ā puerō*: ‘from boyhood.’ 22. *fuerat versātus*: Nepos is fond of this form of the pluperf., and frequently uses it with the same force as the ordinary
form with *erat*. *populum urbānum:* the citizens, as distinguished from *exercitum.*

25. *Prīnum:* 'In the first place.'

imperātor: 'as general.'

26. *Amphipolim cōnstituit:* Nepos is in error here. Amphipolis was founded in 437 B.C. by Agnon. Two unsuccessful attempts had previously been made, neither under Cimon’s leadership.

27. *Īdem:* 'he also.'

Page 24.

1. *iterum imperātor:* '(appointed) general for the second time.' *iterum* is not parallel to *Prīnum,* but modifies *imperātor;* the correlative to *Prīnum,* which would be *deinde,* is implied in *Īdem.*

Mycalēn: another error. The battle at Mycale was fought in 479 B.C., and the leaders were Leotychides and Xanthippus. The connection shows that Nepos refers to the battle fought off the mouth of the river Eurymedon, in Pamphylia, in 469 B.C.

2. *dēvictam:* trans. by a finite verb; note the force of *dē-.*

7. *acerbitātem imperīi:* sc. *Athēniēnsium.* For the formation of the Confederacy of Delos, and the acquiring of the hegemony by Athens, see p. 17, l. 25, fol. The Athenians abused their power, and many of the islands revolted.

8. *bene animātās . . . aliēnātās:* trans. by rel. clauses.


12. *opulentia:* B. 218, 3; A. 254, b; G. 401, N. 6; H. 425, 1, 1), N.

suō adventū: 'immediately on his arrival,'—an exaggeration, since the revolt of Thasos lasted two years (464–463 B.C.).

His ex manubiīs: i.e. with the booty taken from all the rebels.

13. *arx:* 'the Acropolis.'

*qua ad meridiem vergit:* 'on the south side.'

14. *est ōrnāta:* here = *est mūnīta;* the reference is to Cimon’s wall.

III. 15. *ūnus . . . máximē:* see note on *ūnus omnium máximē,* p. 3, l. 2.

16. *quam:* = *in quam.* The omission of the prep. is regular when the verb of the rel. clause and of the demonstrative clause is the same.

17. *tēstārum suffrāgiīs:* see note to p. 14, l. 5.

18. *Cūnus factī . . . Athēniēnsēs:* B. 209, 1; A. 221, b; G. 377; H. 409, III.

22. *virtūtis:* note the derivation and meaning.

23. *post annum quīntum, quam expulsus erat:* on *post annum quīntum,* see B. 356, 1; A. 259, d; G. 403, N. 4; H. 430. On the tense of *expulsus erat,* see note on *erat expulsus,
p. 17, l. 17. 24. hospitio Lacedaemoniorum utēbātur: 'enjoyed the guest friendship of the Lacedaemonians,' i.e. was bound to the Lacedaemonians by ties of hospitality. Cimon, as official guest friend (προεφείονσ) of the Lacedaemonians, entertained those Lacedaemonians who came to Athens, and was himself entertained at Sparta. Such ties arose from interchange of hospitality, were hereditary, and were very strictly observed. 28. Post, neque ita multō: = Post, neque ita multō post, a fuller expression for haud ita multō post. Trans. 'afterwards, but not so very long after.'

Page 25. Chapter IV. 2. cum . . . habēret: modifies the following ut clause. Cf. p. 7, l. 11, and the note. 4. quibus: abl. governed by fruī understood. 6. opis: B. 212, 1; A. 223 and 243, f; G. 383, 1; H. 410, v, i. habēret quod statim daret: 'he might have something to give him on the spot'; daret is subj. of purpose. 8. vidēret: subj. of repeated action in a general condition. B. 288, 4, a; A. 309, b; G. 625, Rem. 4, 9. suum: 'his own.' 10. vidisset: the subj. represents the thought of Cimon. quōs invocātōs viderō, omnēs vocābō; invocātōs = nōn vocātōs, sc. ad cēnam. 13. unde efferrentur: 'the means for their burial,' i.e. funeral expenses. B. 283, 1; A. 320; G. 631, 2; H. 503, 1. 14. reliquisserunt: B. 283, 3, a; A. 320, e; G. 633; H. 517. sic sē gerendō: Nepos begins the sentence as if Cimōn were to be the subject. The logical expression would be cum sic sē gereret. 15. sī . . . fuit: a substantive clause, subject of est mīrandum, = ēius mortem fuisse, etc. 16. acerba: to the Athenians.

VI. LYSANDER.

Page 26. Chapter I. 1. suī: objective gen. 2. fēlicitāte: 'good luck.' Athēniēnsēs: object of cōnfēcisse. 4. cōnfēcisse appāret: sc. eum. cōnfēcisse = 'finally defeated,' lit. 'finished,' 'did for.' id . . . latet: id is object of cōnsecūtus est, while the whole clause id . . . cōnsecūtus est is subject of latet. 5. suī: 'his own,' contrasted with adversāriōrum. See B. 244, 3; A. 196, g; G. 309, 2; H. 449, 2. 6. immodestīā: what does this word mean here? Note the derivation and the explanatory
clause quī...vēnérunt. 7. imperātōribus: dat. governed by the phrase dictō audientēs nōn erant = nōn pārēbant. dictō is probably dat. governed by audientēs, in the sense of ‘obedient,’ though it is variously explained as abl. abs., abl. of cause, and abl. of specification. 8. relīctīs nāvibus: modifies dis-pālātī. Trans. so as to show this. 10. factīōsus: note the derivation. 11. sīc sibi indulsit: i.e. allowed himself such license. 13. dictīassent: note the derivation and meaning. 14. impotentem: ‘unrestrained,’ lit. ‘powerless’ to restrain itself. 15. classīs: B. 218, 1, a; A. 223, a; G. 407, n. 2, d; H. 410, v, 3. potior with the gen. is comparatively rare, except in the expression rērum potīrī. Nepos, however, uses it more frequently than the abl. est potītus: see note on descendenit, p. 17, l. 17. 18. undique: = ex omnibus cīvitātibus. 19. ēiectīs: sc. eīs, antecedent of quī. studuissent: subj. of characteristic, defining the class of people who were driven out. 21. omnium rērum: objective gen. 22. continērētūr...cōnfīrmārat: note the change of mood. continērētūr is subj. of characteristic like studuissent in l. 19, while cōnfīrmārat states a fact. The latter class is naturally more definite than the former or than the quī...studuissent, above. 23. fidē: modifies cōnfīrmārat, ‘had pledged his faith.’ What is the lit. trans.? II. 24. decemvirālī potestāte: i.e. government by boards of ten men, selected from the citizens of the place, but known to be devoted to the interests of Sparta.

Page 27. 2. quod...fuerat: modifies pervertere...concupīvit. 3. proinde ac sī: ‘just as if.’ 4. fuissent: subj. because it is an essential part of the condition contrary to fact, sī nōn...solērent. 4. pervertere: ‘destroy.’ futūrum ut...dilāberentur: a paraphrase for dīlapsūrūs esse. The rest of the chapter is lost. Nipperdey suggests the following as giving the purport of it: Ῥατακ β’ις ἵνα ἁγνὴ Herculīs fānō fidēm dedit nēminem ἄ sē vioλātum irī. Κυί cum sine mētα in ἑπικό versāreνtur, post paucōs diēs māximam caedem fēcit. Quα rē Lacedaemonem pεριλατα, cum in cēteris cīvitātibus nōn minus aτrōcia per Lysandrī factionēs gerentur, rēgēs potentiae eīus ȋnψeψi suāsērunt Lacedaemonis, ut cīvitātēs dominātiōne Lysandrī liberārent.
III. 8. ii: i.e. the Lacedaemonians. 9. Quō dolōre: 'by resentment at this.' quō represents an objective gen. See B. 243, 2; A. 217, a. 10. tollere: 'to abolish.' The inf. is used substantively in apposition with conāsium, instead of the gen. of the gerund. 12. omnia ad orācula referre: i.e. they took no important step without consulting the gods through an oracle. conṣuērant: note the tense. conṣuēscō means 'I accustom myself,' hence the perf. conṣuēvī means 'I have accustomed myself,' 'I am accustomed,' and the pluperf. 'I was accustomed.' 13. Delphicum: sc. orāculum. id nōn potuisset: sc. corrumpere. 14. Dōdōnaeum: sc. orāculum. 15. quae...solveret: 'which he must pay.' solveret would be subj. also in the dir. disc.; the idea is very close to that of purpose. 18. fefellĕrunt: 'disappointed.' 21. cōnātus esset: the subj. shows that that was the reason given by the accusers of Lysander. 22. subsidiō: dat. of purpose. For Orchomenos and Haliartus, see the map of Greece, in the front of the book, E. 3. 23. occīsus est: 395 B.C. quam vērē...secus foret iūdicātum: 'how well justified the opposite verdict would have been,' i.e. a verdict of guilty. foret is often used by Nepos instead of esset. 24. indiciō: dat. of purpose. Trans. as if it were a predicate nominative. 25. in domō ēius: 'in his house.' Note the case and the prep. This construction is usual when domus means 'house,' i.e. refers to the building. 26. dux dēligātur: 'that a leader be chosen.' Of course he hoped that the choice would fall on him. 27. deūm: gen. plu. Cf. note to p. 14, l. 14. 28. sē habitūrum: see note on nōn dubitō fore, p. 1, l. 1. 29. pecūniā: B. 219, 1; A. 254, b; G. 346, N. 2; H. 425, 1, 1), N.

Page 28. Chapter IV. 1. multa crūdēliter avārēque fēcisset: 'had committed many acts of cruelty and greed.' 2. esse perlātum: 'that news had been carried,' impersonal. 3. testimōnium: here = 'a testimonial,' 'letter of commendation.' 4. quantā sanctitāte: (telling) 'with what thorough honesty.' sanctitāte is used in the same special sense as abstinentiā and innocentiā, p. 17, ll. 4 and 5. 5. accūrātē: 'in detail,' i.e. a full and exact account. 7. librum: 'document.' 9. sīgnātur: B. 293, 1; A. 328, a; G. 570; H. 467, 4. 10. sīgnātum: sc. librum. While the first document was being sealed, he managed to substitute for it a second
which was already sealed. subiēcit: sc. ille, referring to Pharnabazus. 11. accūrātissimē: ‘in the fullest detail.’ Cf. accūrātē, l. 5. 12. accūsārat: = accūsāverat. Lysander: subj. of redisset, the usual order; but cf. p. 27, l. 32. 13. māximum magistrātum: collective, meaning the ephors. 14. dīxerat: note the tense. See note on erat expulsus, p. 17, l. 17. The idea is ‘after he had said his say.’ testimonīī locō: ‘by way of proof.’ The word is used in a different sense than in l. 3. 15. submōtō Lysandrō: ‘after asking Lysander to withdraw.’ 16. legendum: ‘to be read.’ legendum (fut. pass. part.) modifies hunc understood. imprūdēns: ‘unwittingly,’ appositive. 17. ille... accūsātor: these words form an hexameter line. See note to p. 1, l. 10.

VII. ALCIBIADES.

Page 29. Chapter I. 2. possit: for the tense, see B. 259, 1; A. 276; G. 227; H. 467, II. experta: sc. esse. 3. nihil: stronger than nēminem. 5. aetātis suae: ‘of his time.’ 8. disertus, ut: ‘so eloquent, that.’ ėris atque ērātiōnis: ‘address and delivery.’ Nepos is rather fond of pairs of words which resemble each other in sound. Cf. prius cōgitāre quam cōnāri, p. 64, l. 26; āctōrem auctōremque, p. 121, l. 23; percepit habuit praecipit, p. 131, l. 26. 11. in vitā quam vīctū: cf. note on ėris atque ērātiōnis, l. 8, above. vīctū, sc. in, refers to the externals of life,—food, clothes, etc.,—while vitā refers to the conduct of life. 12. temporibus... serviēns: ‘adapting himself to circumstances.’ simul ac sē remīserat: i.e. as soon as he ceased to make a special effort to accomplish some purpose. Note the tense of remīserat, and see note to p. 17, l. 17. 14. lūxuriōsus, etc.: be cautious of translating these adjs. by the corresponding Eng. word. Consider just what the derivation and exact meaning of each term is. 15. ut: supply sīc with the preceding adjs., or trans. ‘to such a degree that.’ admīrārentur... esse: ‘were surprised that there was,’ i.e. ‘were surprised to find.’ 16. dissimilitūdinem: ‘contradictions.’ diversam nātūram: ‘diversity of character.’
II. 17. in domō: cf. note on in domō ēius, p. 27, l. 25. Pericli: gen., like Neoct, p. 9, l. 1. prīvīgnus: Pericles was not the stepfather of Alcibiades. The grandfather of Alcibiades and the mother of Pericles were brother and sister. 18. ērudī-lus: sc. est. 19. Graecā linguā loquentium: cf. p. 4, l. 26. 20. ut sī ipse fingere vellet: expresses the result of all that has been said of Alcibiades in ll. 4-19. Trans. ‘so that if he himself were desirous of fashioning his own fortune, he could not have imagined more blessings, or acquired greater ones, than nature or fortune (whichever it be) had (already) bestowed on him.’ On the tenses of vellet and posset, see B. 304, 2; A. 308, a; G. 597, Rem. 1; H. 510, n. 2.

III. 24. bellum . . . indīxērunt: B.C. 415. 26. datī: sc. sunt. 27. exīret: see note on liberārētur, p. 17, l. 20. The writer puts himself at the standpoint of accidit and looks forward to exīret; the idea is, ‘the night before the fleet was going to sail,’ although of course ūnā nocte means ‘in a single night.’ Hermae: since Hermes was the god of traffic, square pillars surmounted with his bust were placed in the streets in different parts of the city.

Page 30. 2. Andocidī: gen. 3. vocitātus est: ‘was nicknamed,’ ‘was commonly called.’ cum appārēret: ‘since it was evident.’ 4. quae . . . pertinēret: the antecedent of quae is cōnsēnsiōne; trans. ‘which had for its object (was directed towards) not private but public business.’ 6. nē qua . . . exsisteret: subj. governed by timor est iniectus, which is equivalent to a verb of fearing. 7. opprimeret: subj. because it forms an essential part of the sentence nē . . . exsisteret. 8. convẹnīre in: ‘to apply to.’ 10. dēvinxerat: sc. sibi. operā forēnsī: cf. p. 9, l. 12. 12. prōdiissent: subj. of repeated action in a general condition; see B. 302, 3, a; A. 309, b; G. 625, Rem. 4. 13. pōnerētur: used in the sense of habērētur. 14. timōrem: used by zeugma with in eō habēbant. Cf. note to p. 19, l. 25. 16. Aspergebātur ĩnāmiā: ‘he was the object of scandal.’ facere mystēria: i.e. to imitate the Eleusinian mysteries, which were celebrated at Eleusis with great secrecy, in honor of Demeter and Persephone. 18. idque: i.e. mystēria facere. It was thought that the meetings had political aims.
IV. 20. in contione: 'in the popular assembly.' Note the derivation of contione. 22. neque ignorâns: 'and being fully aware'; litotes. cîvium suîrûm cînsueûdinem: i.e. their envy of men in power and desire to humble them, as shown by the ostracism of Aristides. invidiae crîmine: 'a charge based on envy'; invidiae is obj. gen. 25. quîscendum: sc. esse. neque ignorans: 'and being fully aware'; litotes.
civium suorum consuetudinem: i.e. their envy of men in power and desire to humble them, as shown by the ostracism of Aristides. invidiae crîmine: 'a charge based on envy'; invidiae is obj. gen.

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Page 31. 1. essetque: depends on cum, which has a concessive force with esset. prōvinciae bene administrandae: 'of successfully performing his mission'; prōvinciae refers to his military command in Sicily, see p. 29, l. 25. 3. Hâc: sc. trîrême. Thûriôs: see map of Italy, follows p. 94, O. 5. In Ìtalianam: note the case; see B. 182, 2, b; A. 259, h; G. 337, Rem. 6. 5. immoderâtâ . . . licentiā: i.e. their unrestrained political power, their irresponsibility. ergâ: the best writers rarely use this word of unfriendly feelings; Nepos, however, commonly so uses it. nobilês: 'prominent men.' 7. Êlidem: note the omission of the preposition; the const. is doubtless influenced by Thebâs which follows. 8. capitis damnâtum: sc. esse, 'condemned to death.' bonîs pûblîcâtîs: 'with confiscation of his property'; the idea is of time contemporaneous with damnâtum, a use of the perf. part. found also in Livy. 9. ûsû vênerat: 'had been resorted to'; ûsu is an old form of the dat., instead of ûsuî; a dat. of purpose.

10. Eumolpidâs sacerdôtês: they were employed in the Eleusinian mysteries, being the descendants of Eumolpus, the reputed founder of the mysteries. se: refers to Alcibiades. 11. quô testâtior esset memoria: i.e. that the record might be more public (than usual). 12. exemplum: 'a copy.' esse: belongs with positum. in pûblicô: sc. locô. 14. cônsubêrat: see note to p. 27, l. 12. 16. sê: refers to Alcibiades. 17. ëië-
cisse: sc. eōs as subject and sē as object. suae: ‘their own,’ referring to inimīci. See note to p. 3, l. 4. 18. cum Perse rēge: see p. 14, l. 9. 20. in obsidiōne: ‘in a state of siege.’

21. Ēiusdem operā: ‘through his aid also.’ 21. Iōniam: refers to the cities on the coast of Asia Minor which were subject to Athens. 22. Athēniēnsium: we should say, ‘with the Athenians.’ Quō factō: cf. note to p. 10, l. 1.

V. 24. neque vērō: ‘but after all . . . not.’ amīcī . . . sunt factī: sc. Lacedaemonīi; amīcī is an adj. 25. acerrimī virī: ‘of that most energetic man.’ 26. prūdentiam in omnibus rēbus: ‘sagacity on all occasions.’ 27. pertimuērunt: ‘they had great fear’; note the force of per-.

29. Id Alcibiadēs . . . potuit: ‘this could not be concealed very long from Alcibiades.’ For the constr. see B. 178, I, e; A. 239, d, and N.; G. 339, Rem. 3; H. 374, N. 1. 30. eā: ‘such.’


VI. 25. Hīs: dat. governed by obviam. dēscendisset: of going down to the sea-coast. 26. omnium exspectātiō visendi Alcibiadis: subj. gen. (omnium) and obj. gen. (visendi Alcibiadis) modifying the same word. 27. proinde ac sī: ‘exactly as if.’ 28. Sīc: explained by the following clause et adversās . . . secundās rēs. Note the chiastic order; see note
to p. 15, l. 18. On the constr. of the clause see note to p. 30, l. 26.

30. exercitum . . . āmīssum: ‘the loss of the army.’

32. expulissent: what does the subj. show?

Page 33.  2. coeperat: pluperf. because the main clause also has the pluperf. 6. ūsū vēnerat: cf. p. 31, l. 9 7. Olympiae vīctōribus: see note to vīctōrem Olympiāe, p. 1, l. 17. The Olympic victors received crowns and other manifestations of honor when they made their triumphal entry into their native city. Such honors had been conferred on other victorious generals, in spite of the assertion of Nepos to the contrary. corōnīs taeniīisque: B. 187, I, a; A. 225, d; G. 348; H. 384, ii, 2. vulgō: adv. = ‘from every hand.’

12. fuerit: note the tense. Cf. inlacrīmārit and ostendērit, below. See note on prōfīgārint, p. 6, l. 32. 16. pūblicē: ‘by the state.’

17. rūrūs resacrāre: ‘to revoke the curse.’

19. praecepitātāe: sc. sunt.

VII. 20. nōn nimis . . . diūturna: ‘none too long.’

21. tōtaque rēs pūblica: ‘and the management of all affairs.’

22. domī bellīque: B. 232, 2; A. 258, d; G. 411, Rem. 2; H. 426, 2. ūnīs arbitriō: ‘according to his sole will.’ For the case of arbitriō, see note on īnstitūtīs, p. 1, l. 9. 24. neque id negātum esset: ‘and that had not been refused.’ classe: abl. of means.

25. Cīmēn: see map of Greece, I. 3. minus ex sententiā: sc. ēorum = Athēniēnsium. Trans. ‘not exactly according to their wish,’ i.e. he had been less successful than they thought he ought to have been. 26. recidit: note the force of re-nihil enim . . . nōn . . . dūcebant: ‘for they thought there was nothing that he could not accomplish.’


Page 34.  2. tyrannidem: see Vocab. 3. absentī . . . abrogārent: sc. et, ‘deposed him from his command in his absence.’ For the case of absentī, see B. 188, 2, d; A. 229; G. 347, Rem. 5; H. 386, 2. 4. alium: ten generals were appointed, of whom Conon was the chief.

Ornos and Neontichos must have been in the vicinity of Bizanthē. Their exact location is uncertain. 7. prīmus ... introit: 'he was the first man of any Greek state to make his way into (the interior of) Thrace.' See, however, p. 3, l. 24 fol. The coast of Thrace was colonized by the Greeks in very early times. 8. glōriōsus: sc. esse, agrees with locuplētāri; locuplētāri is used in a middle sense, = 'to enrich himself.' 9. crēverat ... pepererat: the tense indicates that these things had happened before the battle at Aegospotami.

VIII. 12. neque tamen ... potuit recēdere: 'but yet he could not give up his love for his country.' 13. Aegos flūmen: a translation into Latin of the Greek Αἰγὸς πόταμος. Aegospotami. praetor: here = 'admiral.' Lysander was ναύαρχος of the Lacedaemonian fleet. 15. quī in eō ... ut dūceret: was busily engaged in prolonging the war as much as possible. The clause ut ... dūceret is in apposition with eō. 17. contrā: 'while on the other hand.' Cf. p. 32, l. 3. exhaustīs: trans. by a rel. clause. 18. erat super: = supererat. 19. praesente vulgō: 'in the presence of the whole army.' vulgō here = 'the common soldiers.' 21. eō: 'therefore,' 'on that account.' 22. pedestribus cōpiās: here, as often, = 'land forces.' 24. eum: i.e. Lysander. 25. cōnfīctūrum: sc. eum (= Lysandrum) and esse. bellum compositūrum: = pācem factūrum. 26. dictum: sc. esse ... animadvertēbat: B. 309, 2, a; A. 313, c; G. 604; H. 515, ii. 27. postulāta: 'what was demanded.' Used substantively. Alcibiades recepētō: trans. by a conditional clause. 29. nūllam ... fore: i.e. in the opinion of the soldiers. 30. contrā ea: like contrā, l. 17, above. 31. futūrum reum: 'would be held responsible.' discēđēns: note the tense. Give the words of Alcibiades in ind. disc.

Page 35. 2. immodestīā: 'lack of discipline.' Note the derivation. 3. neque ... fefellit: 'and he was not deceived.' 5. vulgum: cf. l. 19, above. praedātum: supine. 6. rei gerendae: 'for action,' gen. 7. dēlēvit: 'brought to an end.'

IX. 8. vīctīs Athēnīēnsibus: 'after the defeat of the Athenians.' 9. eadem loca: those named on p. 34, l. 6 fol. suprā: i.e. to the north of. 11. Falsō: sc. spērāvit. 14. tū-
tum: sc. esse. 16. in Asiam: cf. note on in Italiam, p. 31, l. 3. 
cēpit: 'wont.' 17. hūmānitāte: 'amiability.' in amīcitiā: 
sc. ēius = Pharnabāzī. 18. dederat . . . capiēbat: note the 
tenses. in Phrygiā castrum: see note to p. 17, l. 19. 
19. quīnquāgēna: note the distributive, 'fifty talents a year.' 
vēcīgālis: gen. of definition. Quā fōrtūnā: B. 219, i; A. 254, 
b, 2; G. 401, n. 6; H. 421, iii. 22. omni fērēbātur cōgitātiōne: 
'all his thoughts were directed.' 23. rēge Perse: Artaxerxes 
Mnemon. See Vocab. 24. sē cōsecūtūrum: sc. id, = ut eum 
sibi amicum adiungeret. On the constr., see note to p. 1, l. 1. 
Give the thought of Alcibiades in dir. disc. 26. Cyrum: he 
was then (408 B.C.) satrap of Lydia, Phrygia, and Cappadocia. 
Lacedaemoniīs ađiuvantibus: 'with the help of the Lacedaemoni- 
nians.' 28. sē initūrum grātiam: 'he would gain great favor,' 
i.e. with Artaxerxes.

X. 30. eōdem tempore: 'at that very time.' Critiās 
cēterique tyrannī: the Thirty Tyrants, to whom the government 
of Athens had been assigned after the Peloponnesian War. 
31. certōs: 'trusty.'

Page 36. 1. fore ratum: 'would remain in force.' 2. suās 
rès gestās: here = 'his arrangements.' 3. Lacō: i.e. Lysander. 
4. accūrātius sibi agendum: 'that he must deal more decidedly.' 
5. renūntiat: 'threatens to renounce.' The force of re- is that of 
the English un-, i.e. it reverses the action of the verb. 7. clē-
mentiam: 'the laws of humanity.' 11. vīcinītāti, in quā: 'to 
those who lived near the place in which,' the abstract for the con- 
crete. vīcinītātī is dat. with dant negotīum. 12. interficiānt: 
the subject is ildi understood, referring to the neighbors implied in 
vīcinītātī. 13. cum: what part of speech? What shows it to be so? 
16. etsi: the force of the conjunction is peculiar. The 
meaning is that he found means for defending himself, although 
his sword had been removed. 17. eī: see note to p. 34, l. 3. 
familiāris suī: 'belonging to his intimate friend.' 18. quīdam 
ex Arcadiā hospes: 'a friend from Arcadia.' On the constr., see 
note to p. 17, l. 19. 20. id quod in praeentiā vestīmentōrum 
fuit: 'what clothing he had by him' (at hand). vestīmentōrum is 
partitive gen., depending on quod.
21. His... coniectis: what is denoted by the abl. abs.? How then should it be translated? flammae vim: 'the raging flame.' What is the literal translation? Quem: 'he.'

24. consuerat: on the tense see note to p. 27, l. 12. 25. kontectum... mortuum... cremavit: 'after his death, wrapped him... and burned him.'

26. vīvum: sc. eum. Sic: what force has this word?

XI. 29. gravissimi: 'of the highest authority.' 30. eiusdem aetātis: cf. aetāte proximus, p. 15, l. 6.

31. et Timaeus: see B. 341, 4, b; A. 208, b, i and 2; G. 481, 2, n.; H. 554, i, 6. Here the rel. clause which follows divides the historians who are mentioned into two classes, Thucydides on the one hand, and Theopompus and Timaeus on the other. On these historians see the Introduction.

32. qui quidem duo: 'for these two.' maledicentissimi: trans. by a concessive clause. nescio quo modo: see Vocab. under nescio, and note to p. 7, l. 2.

Page 37. 2. praedicārunt: the subject is Theopompus and Timaeus. 3. amplius: 'besides.' cum Athēnīs... natus esset: trans. by a participle, 'born at Athens.' 5. vēnerit: note the tense; see B. 287, i; A. 324; G. 561; H. 518, n. i. The perfect is usually retained in the ind. disc, although the rule of the 'sequence of tenses' would require the pluperf. studiīs eōrum inservīsse: sc. illum, referring to Alcibiades; trans. 'adapted himself to their ways of life.' eōrum = Thēbānōrum, implied in Thēbās.

9. patientiā: what does this word mean here? 10. pōnēbātur: what is the meaning of the mood? 15. illī ipsī: 'even they.'

18. satis dē hoc: sc. dictum est. reliquōs: sc. ducēs.

VIII. THRASYBULUS.

Page 38. Chapter I. 2. dubitō an: like nesciō an, implies the affirmative; = 'I am inclined to think.' 3. illud sine dubiō: sc. faciō. 4. in patriam: takes the place of an obj. gen. 5. quod: 'whereas.' B. 299, 2; A. 333, a; H. 516, ii, n. paucī: 'but few.' 7. in libērtātem vindicāret: see Vocab. under vindicō. 9. nōbilitāte: do not trans. by the cognate Eng. word.
hīs virtūtibus: i.e. those enumerated in l. 4. 10. ille nūllam rem sine hōc: this is not true; Alcibiades was by far the abler general. 11. nātūrāli quōdam bonō: ‘by a kind of natural gift,’ a frequent meaning of quidam. 12. fēcit lucrī: ‘turned to account,’ lit., ‘made (a matter of) profit’; lucrī is part. gen. omnia commūnǐa: sc. sunt. 13. in proelii concursū: ‘in the heat of battle; what is the literal trans.? 14. abit rēs: ‘the issue turns’; note the literal meaning. ā cōnsiliō: sc. imperātōrum. vicēs rērum: ‘chance’; rērum is often added to such expressions in Latin, where it is not to be translated into Eng., e.g. nātūra rērum, ‘nature.’ 15. iūre suō: ‘with perfect justice.’ 16. hīs: i.e. imperātōre militibusque. 17. illud: ‘the following.’ 18. proprium est Thrasybūlī: ‘is Thrasybuli’s own.’ 19. praepositi: trans. by a rel. clause. 20. te
nērent: note the tense. parserat: archaic pluperf. of parcō instead of the usual pepercerat. 22. pūblicāta: see note on praepositi, l. 19. nōn sōlum prīnceps . . . bellum eīs indīxit: ‘he was not only the first, but in the beginning he was the only one to take up arms against them.’ prīnceps = primus; bellum eīs indīxit does not here imply a formal declaration of war.

II. 24. quod: as usual, the rel. agrees with the pred. nom., instead of with the antecedent. 25. castellum in Atticā mú
= Άthēnēnsium, which is commonly used as a political designation. Atticus is mostly used of language, customs, etc. 27. rōbur:
‘the (only) support.’

Page 39. 1. sōlitūdō: do not trans. by the cognate Eng. word. Note the derivation and meaning. 2. Quae quidem rēs: ‘and this fact, as it happened,’ i.e. it was just this very circumstance; note the force of quidem. perniciei fuit: ‘proved the ruin.’ 4. tempore . . . datō: what does the abl. abs. denote? trans. accordingly. 5. Quō: abl. of cause. illud: cf. illud, p. 38, l. 17. 8. Thrasybūlī: modifies opinīōnem. 9. iam: ‘even,’ lit. ‘already’; the idea is ‘even as long ago as that time.’ bonī: (even) patriotic citizens’; bonī is used in a political sense. 10. Hinc: i.e. from Phyle. Mūnychiamque: see the plan
of Athens on the map of Greece, at the beginning of the book.

14. Usus est: 'displayed.' 16. aequum: sc. esse. 17. iacentem: = occisum. 18. quorum: B. 212, 1, and a; A. 223, and n.; G. 383, 1; H. 410, v, 1. 20. quidem: 'to be sure'; quidem modifies the clause cum . . . pugnaret; the idea is that one would not have expected a man like Critias to show valor in battle.

III. 22. Atticis: see note on Atticorum, p. 38, l. 26. 24. his condicionibus: abl. of attendant circumstance. B. 221. 25. postea: i.e. after the death of Critias. praetorius: here means 'chief magistrates.' 26. more . . . erant usi: 'has followed the example.' superioris crudelitatis refers to that of the Thirty Tyrants. 28. Praeclarum hoc: sc. est. 29. cum plurimum in civitate posset: i.e. cum principatum tenaret: see p. 17, l. 2, and the note. 31. illi: 'the Athenians.' oblivios: sc. legem. 32. tantum: 'merely.' hanc . . . ferendum curavit: 'took care that this (law) should be passed.' See B. 337, 7, 2), b; A. 294, d; G. 430; H. 544, 2, n. 2.

Page 40. 3. publice: 'by the state.' prohibuit . . . prae-stitit: sc. ille.

IV. 6. virgulis oleaginis: B. 218, 6; A. 244, 2; G. 396, 3; H. 415, III. 7. expresserat: must be given one meaning with amor, and another with vis, a case of zeugma. See note to p. 19, l. 24. 10. iugerum: gen. pl. See note on Molossium, p. 14, l. 15. darent: 'wished to give,' a conative imperfect. Nolite . . . dare: see B. 276, c; A. 269, a, 2; G. 271, 2; H. 489, 1). 11. invideant . . . concupiscant: B. 280, 2; A. 311, a, and Rem.; G. 257; H. 486. 12. istis: sc. iugeris, 'that gift of yours.' 13. animi aequitatem: 'contentment.' 14. voluntatem: 'good will.' 15. propria: here = 'permanent,' contrasted with non diutina. consueunt: see note to p. 27, l. 12. 18. sequentior tempore: in 390 B.C. 20. a barbaris: he was killed by the inhabitants of Aspendos, in Pamphylia, who were exasperated by the riotous conduct of his soldiers.
IX. CONON.

Page 41. Chapter I. 1. bellō: abl. of time. accessit ad rem pūblicam: 'began his public career.' 2. māgni: 'of great value.' B. 211, 3, a; A. 252, a; G. 379; H. 404. 3. pedestribus: see note to p. 34, l. 22. 6. praefuit: i.e. in the service of the king of Persia. Pherās: the Messenian Pherae is referred to. See map of Greece, at the beginning of the book, D. 4. colōniam: the word is used in the Roman rather than in the Greek sense. The Lacedaemonians had made the inhabitants of Pherae helots (see note to p. 21, l. 5), and divided their land among the citizens of Sparta. 7. extrēmō Peloponnēsiō bellō: 'in the last part of the Peloponnesian war.' 9. dēvīctaе: force of dē. afuit: an error of Nepos. Conon was present at the battle, and his ship was one of the ten that escaped. 13. acceptūrōs nōn fuisse: see note to p. 1, l. 1; and cf. B. 321, 2, a; A. 337, b, 2; G. 597, Rem. 4; H. 527, III.

II. 14. Rēbus...adflīctīs: 'after this defeat.' 15. nōn quaesīvit: this statement is not true. He remained seven years in Cyprus (b.c. 405–498) because he was ashamed to return to Athens. unde: 'from what quarter.' 17. Iōniae et Lydiæ: these formed part of the province of Tissaphernes. Pharnabazus was satrap of Phrygia. eundemque: 'and also.' 22. bellātum: supine. 23. ex intimīs rēgis: '(although) one of the intimates of the king.' 24. hunc adversus: anastrophe. See note on hanc tūxtā, p. 21, l. 26. 25. habitus est: 'was regarded as.'

Page 42. 2. si ille nōn fuisse: 'if it had not been for him.' rēgī: 'from the king.' See note to p. 34, l. 3. 3. fuisse ēreptūrum: see grammatical reference on acceptūrōs nōn fuisse, p. 41, l. 13. 4. Qui: i.e. Agesilaus. 5. bellum: the Corinthian war (395–387 b.c.).

III. 10. multīs...māgnīsque meritīs: 'his many great services.' Do not translate -que. apud rēgem: modifies valebat. 11. si nōn...addūcebātur: a substantive clause in apposition with id, an unusual construction. 12. reminīscēns: 'remembering (as he did).’ 13. superāsse: at the battle of

IV. 28. ēius: i.e. Tithraustes. 30. bellō persequī: sc. eum, referring to Conon. 31. ēligere: object of permiserit. 32. suī . . . cōnsiliī: ‘within his prerogative,’ i.e. it was not a matter for him to decide. ipsīus: refers to the king.


V. 21. quod cēterīs mortālibus: sc. accidit. quod has for its antecedent the clause ut . . . esset, which is the subject of accidit. incōnsiderātior: ‘less circumspect.’ 23. ultum: sc. esse. 24. patriae: objective gen. 25. Neque . . . nōn: litotes. Cf. nōn sine cūrā, l. 7, above. ea: ‘those acts.’ pia: ‘patriotic.’ Note the different meanings of pius. quod: ‘that.’ The whole sentence may be translated: ‘but yet it was praiseworthy and patriotic that,’ etc. 26. potius: pleonastic, since māluit = magis voluit. The expression, however, is common in the best writers. 29. omnēs Graeciae cīvitātēs: sc. inter. 31. minus dīligenter: ‘with too little care.’

Page 45. Chapter I. utrāque... tyrannide Dionysiorum:
= tyrannide utrīsque Dionysīt. 3. ille superior: ‘the earlier
Dionysius.’ On ille, see B. 246, 3; A. 102, b; G. 307, 2; H. 450, 4.
7. nūptum: supine. See note on nūptum, p. 20, l. 3. 8. gene-
rōsam propīnquitātem: ‘noble connections,’ the abstract for the
concrete. 10. docile: note the derivation. artēs optimās:
‘the highest accomplishments.’ artēs includes all the arts and sci-
ences,—geometry, for instance, as well as music. 13. intimus:
‘very intimate.’ Dionysiō: B. 192, 1; A. 234, a; G. 359;
H. 391, 1. 14. neque minus: ‘and that, not less.’ mōrēs:
be careful in translating this word. See Vocab. adfīnitātem:
sc. propter.

by the cognate Eng. word. suōrum: ‘of his own family.’
17. Aderat: sc. eī, ‘he assisted him’ (i.e. Dion assisted Diony-
sius). 18. māior ipsīus cupidītās: ‘some stronger desire of
his own.’ 19. essent: subj. of characteristic. 20. quās:
how should the rel. at the beginning of a sentence be translated?
22. crūdēliissimum nōmen tyrannī: ‘the tyrant’s reputation for

II. 26. Neque... fugiēbant: ‘did not escape the notice
of.’ 27. sentiēbat: ‘he realized.’ Quō: abl. of cause.

Page 46. 2. quī quidem: ‘so much so, in fact, that he’; a
rel. clause of result. 3. adulēscenti: i.e. his son, the younger
Dionysius. 4. eum arcesseret: in 389 B.C.; Plato came to
Sicily of his own accord to visit Mount Aetna. 5. ambitiōne:
‘state.’ 9. violātus esset: sc. ille, referring to Plato. 10. ius-
sisset: B. 283, 3, a; A. 320, e, note i; G. 626, N. 1, and 633; H.
Plato returned to Syracuse just after the death of the elder Dio-
nysius. 13. quem ad modum sē habēret: ‘how he did.’
14. sībi: refers to Dion. 16. putābat: what does the mood
show? 17. Id: object of tācuērunt. 18. rettulērunt: the
regular spelling of this perfect. agendi: sc. cum patre, and
see Vocab. under *agō*. 19. *sopōrem*: 'a sleeping draught.'

20. *Hōc aeger sūmpṭō*: this order is common when the subject of the verb represented by the abl. abs. and that of the main verb are identical, = *hōc aeger* ('the sick man') *cum sūmpsisset* . . . *obīt*; cf. p. 22, l. 5, and the note. *sopītus*: 'in his sleep'; lit. meaning?


V. 24. *expulsus*: in 361 B.C. 27. *multōrum annōrum*: 'of many years' standing'; the father had reigned 38 years (B.C. 406–367), and the son, so far, 10 years. *māgnārum opum*: sc. *esse*. Both *multōrum annōrum* and *māgnārum opum* are descriptive genitives, the latter being predicate with *esse*. 29. *tyrannī*: obj. gen.
Page 48. 1. quod: the antecedent is adeo facile perculit; id quod is more common when the antecedent of a rel. is a clause. 3. attigerat: on the tense see note on erat expulsus, p. 17, l. 17. 6. classem: emphatic; he was expecting a fleet, not a few ships; the fleet actually consisted of five ships, instead of two as Nepos says. 7. Quae res eum fefellit: 'but he was deceived in that regard.' 9. regiōs: 'of the king,' or 'of the tyrant'; both rex and tyrannus are used to trans. the Greek τΩανας. The one term was as odious to the Romans as the other. totiusque eius partis: see note to p. 26, l. 15. 11. insulam: 'the island,' i.e. Ortygia. The citadel was on this island, which was joined to the rest of the city by a mole. 12. tālibus: 'the following'; abl. of attendant circumstance. 13. obtinēret: quoting the language of the agreement. B. 316; A. 339; G. 652; H. 523, III. 14. cui: dat. governed by fidem habēbat = fīdēbat. ūnī: cf. ūnus omnium māxime, p. 3, l. 2.

VI. 17. suā mōbilitāte: 'with her usual fickleness'; abl. of manner. 18. quem: the antecedent is eum understood, object of mergere. 19. commemorāvī suprā: p. 47, l. 15, fol. 20. re-dūxisset: sc. in mātrimōnium; note the force of re-.
22. gra-vissimum parēns vulnus: 'the severest wound a father could receive.' Note the position of parēns. 23. Hēraclīdem: see p. 47, l. 24. 25. minus: sc. quam Dion. 28. rettulit: see note on retulērunt, p. 46, l. 18. 28. ex secundā rhapsōdīa: 'from the second book' of the Iliad; the line is 204, and reads: oīk ἄγαθον πολυκουρανή, eis koipavos ēstw, i.e. 'a multitude of rulers is not a good thing, let there be one lord.' in quō haec sententia est: 'in which this sentiment is expressed,' or 'of which this is the purport.' Cf. p. 19, l. 12. 32. velle: sc. sē. Hanc: sc. invidiam.

Page 49. 2. interficiendum cūrāvit: 'had ... killed,' i.e. caused to be killed. See note to p. 39, l. 32. All through this chapter Nepos has confused the facts and the chronology. The death of Heraclides, for instance, did not take place until after the banishment of Dion to Leontini and his return, of which Nepos makes no mention.

VII. 4. adversāriō remōtō: do not trans. the abl. abs. literally; what does it denote? 7. cottidīānī: trans. as if it were
cottidie. 8. neque quō manūs porrigeret suppetēbat: 'there was nothing for him to lay hands on.' quō (adv.) is literally 'to which,' parallel to the following in amīcorum possessionēs. 9. Id: 'This course,' referring to the conduct mentioned in lines 4–9. 10. āmitteret: 'lost the favor of.' Quārum rērum: 'caused by this'; subj. gen. 11. male audiēndī: 'to censure;' 'to being spoken ill of.' For the case see B. 204, 1; A. 273, b, n.; G. 421, n. 1, c, and 428; H. 542, 1. 12. ferēbat: the object is dē sē existimārī. quōrum: modifies laudībus. Note the emphatic position of laudibus. 14. offēnsā . . . voluntāte: trans. by a clause. loquēbātur: 'began to speak.' 15. dictītābat: note derivation and meaning.

VIII. 16. Haec: does duty both as the object of introēns and sedāret and the subject of ēvāderent. 17. Callicratēs quī-dam: 'one Callicrates'; the man's name was really Calippus. 20. religiōne: 'scruples,' 'conscience.' 22. quod: the antecedent is periculō. 23. quī . . . simulāret: a substantive purpose clause in apposition with negotium. 24. Quem sī in-vēnisset idōneum: 'And if he should find such a person, who was suited to the purpose'; idōneum is in apposition with quem. 25. cognitūrum . . . sublātūrum: sc. sē and esse. 26. dis-sidentī: = eī quī sē simulāret sē esse illī inimīcum; see l. 23. apertūrī forent: = apertūrī essent. 27. Tāli: = hoc. ex-cēpit: 'took upon himself,' the more common word is suscēpit. 29. convenit: 'calls on.' coniūrātiōne: 'by mutual oath.' 30. multīs cōnsciīs: what is denoted by the abl. abs.? Trans. accordingly. ēlāta dēfertur: trans. by two finite verbs. 32. conveniunt: sc. eum; for the meaning cf. convenit in l. 29.

Page 50. 3. Prōserpinae: oaths by the deities of the underworld were especially solemn and binding. 4. fore: = futūrum esse. 5. hāc religiōne: 'by this solemn rite,' referring to the oath by Proserpina. 7. perfēcisset: subj. as representing the thought of Callicrates. Give his thought in dir. disc.

IX. 8. Hāc mente: 'with this purpose'; abl. of attendant circumstance. diē . . . fēstō: the day was the festival of Proserpina, the very goddess by whom he had sworn. conventū: 'the throng;' who were engaged in celebrating the festival. 9. in
conclāvī ēditō: ‘in an upper room.’

10. loca mūnītiōra oppidī: Syracuse was a very strongly fortified town with several citadels.

11. domum: sc. Diōnis. ā foribus quī nōn discēdant: ‘who were not to leave the doors’; subj. because it indicates the design of Callicrates.

14. vellet: B. 307; A. 312; G. 602; H. 513, II.

15. quā effugeret: ‘a means of escape’; for the mood cf. discēdant, l. 11, above.

18. eant: sc. ut, and cf. p. 49, l. 23.

sic ut: ‘in such a way that.’

19. vi- dērentur: note the change of tense. In vivid narration the tenses of both ind. and subj. sometimes change from pres. to past, or from past to pres. in the same sentence.

20. intrārant: = intrāverant. For the tense see note on erat expulsus, p. 17, l. 17.


22. Hic: ‘In this case.’

23. sit: for the tense see note on possit, p. 29, l. 2.

singulāris: ‘absolute’; lit. meaning?

24. quī: sc. eōrum.

25. in-tellēctū: B. 340, 2; A. 253, a; G. 436; H. 547.

illī ipsī custūdēs: Nepos speaks as if he had mentioned the guards before, but he has not done so; possibly he confuses them with those mentioned in l. 11.

26. potuissent: the ind. is more common; see B. 304, 3, a; A. 308, c; G. 597, 3, a and b; H. 511, n. 3.

27. forīs: ‘from without’; i.e. of those outside; cf. l. 29.

28. vi-vum: sc. eum = Diōnem.

X.

31. ab Ἰνσκῖς πρὸ noxiīs conciēduntur: ‘are killed instead of the guilty parties (i.e. the assassins) by those who did not know the truth,’ or more freely, ‘are killed by mistake instead of the assassins.’

32. adlātam: sc. esse.

Page 51. 4. quī . . . eīdem: ‘the very men who.’ vi-vum: ‘when he was alive’; an appositive adj.

vocitārant: = vocitāverant.

7. possent: subj. in a condition contrary to fact. For the tense see note to p. 29, l. 20.


9. Diem obiit: 353 B.C.

11. redierat: for the tense see note on erat expulsus, p. 17, l. 17.
XI. IPHICRATES.


II.  18. gessit . . . restituit: see note to p. 50, l. 21. The chronology is confused; Iphicrates waged war in Thrace b.c. 389-387, and at Corinth 393-390.  20. nūl·ae . . . neque . . . neque: B. 347, 2; A. 209, a, 2; G. 445; H. 553, 2.  22. ducī: dat. governed by the phrases audientēs dictō; see note to p. 26, l. 7.  23. esset datum: the mood is assimilated (or attracted) to that of cōnsisterent, since the cum clause forms an essential part of the ut clause.  26. quod: ‘a deed which.’  27. tōtā Graecīā: see note to p. 1, l. 15.  iterum . . . fugāvit: an error on the part of Nepos.

Page 53.  2. Cum Artaxerxēs: the more usual order is Artaxerxēs cum; see note to p. 1, l. 8. Artaxerxes Mnemon is referred to. The war was from 377 to 374 b.c.  voluit: note the mood and tense. The cum clause gives the date when Iphicrates distinguished himself.  4. duodecim mīlium: gen. of measure.  6. Fabiānī mīlitēs: the reference is to Quintus Fabius Maximus, surnamed Cunctātōr, or ‘the Lingerer,’ whose policy of masterly inactivity checked Hannibal’s victorious career during the early part of the second Punic war, and contributed greatly to the final triumph of Rome. ‘Fabian policy’ became proverbial.  9. Ep-amīnōndae retardāvit impetūs: in 368 b.c.; this praise is given
by Nepos with more justice to Agesilaus in his life of that general; see p. 84, ll. 2–5. 10. eius adventus appropinquasset: ‘he had drawn near’; a pleonastic expression. 12. deléssent: = delévissent. For the mood see note p. 14, l. 20.


29. māter Athēniēnsem: sc. mē genuīt.

XII. CHABRIAS.

Page 54. Chapter I. 4. Boeōtīs subsidiō: b.C. 378. 5. in eō: sc. proelīō. vīctoriā: B. 219, 1; A. 254, b; G. 346, N. 2; H. 425,1, 1); N. fīdente . . . Agēsilāō: abl. abs. This sentence is badly constructed, since the subject of vetuīt is ille understood, referring to Agesilaus. Some texts read fīdentem summum ducem Agēsilāum; in that case Nepos began the sentence with the intention of making Agēsilāum the object of the main verb, but changed his mind; such a change of construction is called anacoluthon. See B. 374, 6; A. 385, 1; G. 697; H. 636, iv, 6, and cf. p. 74, l. 7. 7. obnīxōque genū scūtō: ‘resting the shield against the knee,’ that is, they knelt on their right knee and rested the shield on the left, so as to cover the whole body; genū is dat. 10. tōtā Graeciā: see note to p. 1, l. 15. 11. illō statū: ‘in that attitude,’ i.e. the one described in l. 7. 14. artificēs: refers to contestants for prizes other than athletes, i.e. musicians, actors,
The custom regarding the attitude of the statues was older than the time of Chabrias.

II. 17. suā sponte: 'independently,' 'on his own account,' i.e. as a free lance. 18. adiūtum: supine. 19. Cyprī: B. 232, 1; A. 258, c, 2; G. 411; H. 426, 1. sed: contrasts pūblicē . . . datus with suā sponte above. 21. dēvinceret: see note to p. 14, l. 20; the subj. represents the design of Chabrias. 27. cēderet: 'wished to yield.'

Page 55. Chapter III. 5. gereret: what does the mood show? certam: do not trans. by the cognate Eng. word. 6. quam ante: = ante quam. See note to p. 21, l. 26. re-dīssent: represents what mood and tense of the dir. disc.? 7. Hōc . . . nūntiō: 'in consequence of this message,' abl. of cause. On the position of ille see note to p. 46, l. 20. 11. libera-lius quam ut . . . possēt: 'too freely to be able.' For the mood see B. 283, 2, a; A. 320, c; G. 631, 3; H. 503, II, 3. 14. videant: subj. because it forms an essential part of the result clause. altius: i.e. than their fellows. 15. aliēnam: = aliōrum. 17. omnēs ferē principēs fēcērunt idem: this statement is refuted by Grote, History of Greece, ch. lxxvii, p. 324, note 3. 19. recesserint: recessissent would be more usual, but see note to p. 6, l. 32. 21. quidem: 'it is true.' Charēs: repeated for definiteness; there is no verb understood. hōrum: governed by dissimilis; see B. 204, 3; A. 234, d, 2; G. 359, Rem. 1; H. 391, II, 4.

IV. 23. autem: resumes the account of Chabrias after the digression. How should it be translated? bellō sociāli: see note to p. 53, l. 22. 25. prīvātus: ' unofficially,' i.e. without a regular command. 26. quam quī: sc. eōs. 28. prīmus studet . . . intrāre: 'is striving to be the first to enter.' On the tense of studet see note to p. 28, l. 9. 29. eō: = in portum. 30. cē-terae: sc. nāvēs. 31. pūgnāret: sc. ille. 32. rōstrō per-cussa: i.e. rammed by one of the enemy's ships. Hinc: i.e. from the ship.

Page 56. 2. exciperet: subj. of purpose. 3. fuerat vēc-tus = erat vēctus. What is the force of the tense?
XIII. TIMOTHEUS.


II. 16. circumvehēns: ‘sailing around,’ part. of the depenent verb. 17. eōrum: i.e. Lacedaemoniōrum, implied in Lacēnicēn. 18. sociōs: ‘as allies,’ in apposition with Ἐπιρώται, etc. 23. marī ducēs: the Athenians did not really obtain this position until 367 B.C., seven years later. 24. tanta... laetitia: ‘a cause of such rejoicing,’ pred. gen. of quality. tum prīmum ārae: altars to peace existed earlier; the annual festival was instituted at this time. 26. Cūius laudis: ‘of this praiseworthy deed.’ 27. in forō: i.e. in the agora. posuērant: sc. Atheniēnsēs.

Page 58. 1. huic ūnī ante id tempus: an illogical expression for nēmindum quum ante hunc or nullī altī ante id tempus. 2. ut... daret: subject of contigit. posīta: sc. statua; the omission of the subject is misleading, since we should naturally supply memoria from the following memoriam.

III. 4. māgnō nātū: abl. of quality, instead of the more usual māgnus nātū. See note to p. 22, l. 15. 5. bellō: sc. sociāli, and see note to p. 53, l. 22. Philip took no part in this war. premī sunt coeptī: B. 133, 1; see A. 143, a; G. 423, n. 3. 6. Défēcerat... mōliēbantur: note the order, which is a combination of chiasmus and anaphora. See B. 350, 11, c; A. 344, f; G. 682; H. 636, v, 4. Note the tenses. iam tum: ‘even then,’ i.e.
as early as that, modifies *valēns.* 7. Charēs: see p. 55, l. 21 fol. 8. nōn satis . . . praesidiī: *sc. esse.* 10. in cōnsilium: ‘to advise him,’ ‘as advisers.’ 11. ūsū: see Vocab. 12. auctōritās: be careful in translating this word. 13. āmissa: ‘what had been lost.’ 14. eōdem: *i.e.* to Samos. 15. proficīscerētur: note the tense. *gestum:* *sc. esse.* 18. ātile: *sc. esse.* 20. esset: B. 307; A. 312; G. 602; H. 513, II. ὅποιος contende: *sc. eu, ‘to the place to which he had directed his course,’ i.e. for which he had started.


**IV.** 32. populum iūdicii suī: B. 209, I; A. 221, b; G. 377; H. 409, III.

Page 59. 1. multae: ‘of the fine’; part. gen. dētrāxit: *sc. populus.* 3. In quō: ‘In this case.’ 4. quōs mūrōs . . . eōsdem: ‘the very walls which.’ ex hostium praeda: cf. p. 43, l. 18 fol. The money was furnished by Pharbazus through hatred of Sparta. 7. plēraque: ‘very many.’ Cf. p. 1, l. 1. 9. adulēscentulus: as Timotheus at that time (373 B.C.) was nearly 40 years old, *adulēscēns* or *invenis* would be more appropriate, but the diminutive is sometimes used without any special force. 10. prīvāti: ‘of private station,’ contrasted with *tyrannus* below. 13. cum: has what meaning? 14. sē tūtum: *sc. esse.* 16. dē fāmā: because the penalty was death or exile (*infāmia, ἀρίμνα*). 17. Hunc adversus: see note to p. 21, l. 25.

21. Ἰφικράτης, etc.: *sc. aetas.* 23. māximīque cōnsiliī gen. of quality, modifying *virum.* 26. gesta: neu. pl. used sub-
stantively. The more common expression is *rēs gestae.*

28. *tum omnēs* : 'all the men of his time.'  
*quōrum* : the antecedent is *gesta* in l. 26.  
29. *ratiō* : 'the true inwardness,' i.e. the exact manner in which his deeds were done.  
*rēs* : 'the facts.'  
*appārēre* : 'be manifest,' 'be made clear.'

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XIV. DATAMES.

Page 60. Chapter I.  
1. *nātiōne* : 'by birth,' modifying *Cāre,* which is in apposition with *Camisare.*  
3. *qui rēgiam tuēban-tur* : i.e. the king's body-guard.  
5. *multīs locīs* : 'on many occasions.'  
6. *partem* *Ciliciæ iūxtā* *Cappadociam* : see note on p. 17, l. 19.  
7. *militāre mūnus* : an archaic expression, instead of the abl. See B. 218, i; A. 249, b; G. 407, n. 2, c; H. 421, n. 4.  
8. *quālis esset aperuit* : 'showed his quality,' 'showed what he was made of.'  

II. 14. intrāssent : = *intrāvissernt.*  
15. *rēgiōrum* : 'of the king's troops.'  
18. *ā Pylaemene illō* : 'from that Pylaemones,' or 'from the Pylaemones.' B. 215, 2; A. 244, a, Rem.; G. 395; H. 415.  
19. *ā Patroclō* : Homer (*Iliad* v. 576) says that Pylaemones was slain by Menelaus.  
20. *rēgī* : see note to p. 26, l. 7.  
22. *Paphlagonis* : 'of the Paphlygonian,' i.e. Thuys.  
24. *ut . . . reducēret* : an ind. quest. introduced by *stē* is more usual with *experior.* Cf. p. 66, l. 7.  
26. *verērētur* : the subj. implies that it was the idea of Datames.

Page 61.  
5. *Thuyn* : corresponds to one of the Greek forms of the acc., Θούν;' the other form, Θούνα, is represented by the corresponding Latin form *Thyunem,* in l. 15.

III. 8. *māximī corporis terribilīque faciē* : a combination of the gen. and abl. of quality is not common. They are used here without difference of meaning. See B. 224, and 3; A. 251, a; G. 400, Rem. i; H. 419, 2.

9. *niger* : i.e. he was of dark complexion.  
10. *tēxit* : 'clothed.'

The subject is Datames.  
12. *aureīs* : modifies both *torque* and
armillīs. 16. Quae: 'this proceeding.' 18. fuit nōn nēmō: 'there were a few.' Cf. note to p. 13, l. 26.

21. admitī: sc. eōs, i.e. Datames and Thuys. 23. inopī-nantī: sc. sībī, 'when he least expected it.' 24. mīsit: B.C. 379. 25. ducē: agreeing with Pharnabāzō, instead of ducībus agreeing with both nouns. 27. illī: i.e. to Datames.


31. ei: for the case, see B. 258, 2, a; A. 225, 2; G. 345, Rem. 2; H. 384, 3, n. 2. 32. quae gēns: i.e. the people of Cataonia. See Map of Asia Citerior, follows p. 62, D. 3. suprā: 'above,' i.e. to the north of.

Page 62. 3. portārentur: subj. of repeated action. B. 302, 3; A. 309, 6; G. 625, Rem. 4. 5. ā māiōre rē: 'from more important business.' mōrem gerendum: sc. esse. See Vocab., under gerō. 6. cum paucīs, sed virīs fortibus: 'with a few followers, who were, however, brave men.' paucīs is used substantively. 7. quod accidit: 'as actually happened.' The antecedent of quod is sē ... oppressūrum. 8. imprūdentem: sc. eum, referring to Aspis; an appositive adj.; so parātum. 9. quamvis māgnō exercitū: 'with ever so large an army,' sc. sē oppressūrum. Hāc: sc. nāve, abl. of means. 10. inde: 'from there,' i.e. from the coast of Cilicia. diēs noctēsque: 'we should say, 'day and night.' 11. quō studuerat: sc. venīre. Cf. quō tendēbat, p. 3, l. 22. 16. sūmit ... iuβet: see note to p. 50, l. 21. 18. feren tem: = sē feren tem, 'rushing.' 20. Mithridātī: see p. 66, l. 22 fol.

V. 21. geruntur: see note on dum sīgnātur, p. 28, l. 9. 24. Acēn: see Map of Asia Citerior, follows p. 62, D. 4. For the case, see note on in Italiam, p. 31, l. 3. 24. prefectum: sc. esse. 25. diceret: sc. ei, 'should tell him'; = imperāvit, hence the following ut clause. 26. pervenīret: subj., because at the time of convēnit it represents merely the design of the nūntius, not an accomplished fact. convēnit: sc. ēōs. 27. Quā celeri-tāte: 'by this prompt action,' more lit., 'by this promptness.'
29. excēpit: = suscēpit. Cf. p. 49, l. 27. pluris: gen. of value.

30. Quō factō: ‘and for this reason.’ Cf. note to p. 10, l. 1.


Page 63. 1. illō: refers to the same person as eum and eī, i.e. Datames. 3. ut . . . tribuant: subst. result clause in apposition with cōnsuētūdinem. The subject is illī (=rēgēs), implied in rēgiam. 4. secundōs fōrtūnae suae: i.e. secundōs cāsūs fōrtūnae suae tribuant. Quō fierī: cf. note to p. 10, l. 1. 6. hōc: ‘on this account.’ 7. Quibus rēx māximē oboediāt: ‘who have the greatest influence with the king,’ more lit. ‘to whom the king most gives ear.’ 8. Tālibus: = hīs. cōgnitīs: for the meaning cf. cōgnōssent, p. 28, l. 16. Acēn: see note to p. 62, l. 24. 9. scripīta: sc. esse. 13. confīunctam: = finītimam; trans. by a rel. clause.

VI. 17. haec: ‘these operations.’ 18. Audit: sc. Datamēs. 19. eō: i.e. adversus Pisidās. 23. dē male rē gestā: the more usual order is dē rē male gestā or dē male gestā rē. pervenīret: ‘should come;’ the subj. denotes the design of Datames. Cf. note on pervenīret, p. 62, l. 26. 27. expedītam: ‘free,’ ‘ready.’ 28. praefectus: ‘as commander.’ 30. in turbam exisset: ‘should get abroad among the common soldiers;’ as we say, ‘should get out.’ It is the pass. equivalent of in vulgus edīt in l. 32. 31. necessāriō: do not trans. by the cognate Eng. word. See Vocab. relīctum: sc. esse. futūrum ut . . . sequenterur: sc. esse, a paraphrase for the fut. pass. inf. secūtum īrī.

Page 64. 1. facilius: modifies interficeret. Why is quō used rather than ut? 2. eum: i.e. Mithrobarzanes. 3. et omnēs confestim sequī: ‘but for all to follow him immediately;’ sequī depends on pār esse understood. 5. forīs: = extrā vāllum. 6. tantum quōd: ‘only just,’ an adverbial phrase. 8. iubet: B. 288, 3; A. 325, b; G. 581; H. 521, II, 1, and foot-note. novā: ‘unexpected.’ 9. compositō: = ex composītō, which is the strictly classical expression. 10. calamitātī: dat. of purpose, sc. sibi, referring to the Pisidians. 13. neutrī: ‘neither
side.'  15. *pellit* . . *persequitur*, etc.: note the asyndeton, which gives liveliness to the account; see note to p. 50, l. 21.  
17. *ünō tempore*: 'at one and the same time.'  
18. *fuerat cōgitātum*: 'had been planned.'  
20. *cōgitātum*: 'device,' 'stratagem.'

**VII.**  
22. *māximō nātū*: instead of *māximus nātū*, which is the usual expression. See note to p. 22, l. 15.  
25. *sibi . . . negotium esse*: 'that he had to do.'  
27. *facere*: 'to act.'  
28. *Hīc*: 'he.'  
29. *tam subitō*: ‘suddenly enough,’ i.e. *ut saltum praecoccuparet.*

Page 65.  
1. *quin . . . premeretur*: 'without being attacked.'  
2. *vellet*: a future condition transferred to past time, representing the thought of Datames, which in the direct form might be expressed: *si dimicāre volet (adversārius), nōn multum obesse multitudinem hostium meae paucitātī poterit.*

**VIII.**  
5. *tam diū*: i.e. so long as would be necessary if he waited for the enemy to take the offensive.  
6. *barbarōrum*: modifies both *equitum* and *peditum*. The term includes all those who were not Greeks.  
8. *ēiusdem generis*: i.e. *Cardacum.*  
16. *hūius*: 'his,' i.e. of Autaphradates; modifies *militum.*  
17. *Quibus*: i.e. *sē locique nāturā.* For the case see note to p. 54, l. 5.  
19. *hominum mille*: see note on *mille militum*, p. 6, l. 15.  
20. *quō locō*: = *eo locō, in quo.*  
23. *numquam manum cōnsererat*: 'he never would join battle,' the subjunctive represents the design of Datames transferred to past time, *numquam manum cōnseram, nisi cum . . . claserō.*  
24. *quod*: 'a thing which' the antecedent is *ut adversāriōs locōrum angustīs clauderet*, implied in the preceding clause.  
25. *dūcī*: note the tense and the meaning.  
27. *eum*: an acc. with *hortor* is rare, except in the case of neu. prons.  
28. *Quam*: i.e. *grātiam.*

Page 66. **Chapter IX.**  
3. *quās . . . plērāsque*: 'very many of which.'  
4. *Sīcut*: 'For instance.'  
6. *inimīci*: 'their
personal enemies,’ i.e. the enemies of those who were accused of treachery.  

7. vērum falsumne: see note on patrem mātremne, p. 53, l. 25.  
8. eō . . . in quō itinere: = eō itinere, . . . in quō.  
10. eō locō: ‘in that part’ of the line of march.  
11. cōnsuērat: sc. īre.  
11. ornātū vestītūque militāri: ‘in the equipment and dress of a common soldier’; abl. of attendant circumstance.  
13. in eum locum: i.e. where the ambuscade had been laid; the expression is somewhat loose.  
14. ōrdine: i.e. the position in which the pretended Datames rode.  
17. vidissent: subj. in implied ind. disc. Datames said facitōte quod mē (facientem) vīderitis (fut. perf.).  
19. pervenīrent: they never reached Datames, but only designed to do so, hence the subj. Cf. note to p. 6, l. 28.

X. 21. tamen: ‘and yet.’  
22. captus est: ‘was outwitted.’  
25. môre: see note on institūtis, p. 1, l. 9. Hanc: sc. dextram. dextram mīssam implies that the king sent a representative to pledge his faith.  
26. absēns: i.e. by messenger, without a personal interview.  
28. partim: used substantively = partem.  
31. İnfinītum: ‘irreconcilable,’ lit. ‘endless.’  
32. nē . . . neque . . . neque: see note to p. 52, l. 20.

Page 67. 1. ēius: we should say, ‘with him.’  
petivit . . . studuit: see note on iubet, p. 64, l. 8.  
4. suscēperant: since Mithridates did not really hate the king, we might have expected suscēpissent.

XI. 5. Id: i.e. sē ergā rēgem odium suscēpisse. The subject is Mithridātēs understood.  
6. tempus esse, etc.: give the words of Mithridates in dir. disc.  
9. quō convenīrētur: a clause of characteristic; it is equal to an adv., ‘a meeting place.’  
quō is an adv. = in quem.  
10. māximē: modifies habēbat fidem, = māximam habēbat fidem.  
11. ante aliquot diēs: ‘some days before.’  
13. utrīque: we should expect uterque, of two individuals.  
14. ipsōs: ‘each other.’  
17. pervenīret: see note on pervenīrent, p. 66, l. 19.  
18. ubi tēlum erat İnfossum: i.e. one of the places mentioned in l. 11. tēlum here = gladium.  
20. quiddam: ‘a certain point,’ whereas aliquid would be indefinite. 26. posset: cf. perveniret in l. 17. 28. cēperat: for the meaning, cf. cāptus est, p. 66, l. 22.

XV. EPAMINONDAS.

Page 68. Chapter I. 2. scīrībimus: B. 292, a; A. 327, a; G. 574; H. 520, 1, 1. praeципienda: sc. esse. 3. aliēnōs mōrēs ad suōs referant: i.e. judge the customs of other nations by comparison with their own. 4. ipsīs: dat. of the person judging. See note on omnibus, p. 1, l. 8. leviōra: ‘somewhat trivial.’ fuisse: note the tense. Nepos is thinking of times gone by, especially the time of the Greek generals of whom he writes. 5. abesse ā: =aliēnam esse ā, ‘is inconsistent with.’ 6. prīncipis persōnā: ‘the character of a great man.’ Cf. p. 1, l. 3, and the note on persōnīs. 8. exprimere imāginem: ‘to give a picture,’ ‘to give a clear idea.’ 10. eam: refers to imāginem. 12. ā quibus: note the prep. What does it show?

II. 16. quō dī𝑥imus: sc. eum nātum esse. 17. iam ā maiōribus: iam implies that his ancestors had been poor for some generations back. 17. ērudītus: sc. est. 18. ut nēmō Thēbānus magis: sc. ērudītus sit, i.e. his education was equal to that of any Theban whatsoever. 20. mūsicīs: see Vocab., under mūsicus. 24. trīstēm ac sevērum: ‘grave and austere.’ 21. cantāre tībiīs: see note to p. 1, l. 5. 27. antecessit: see note to p. 14, l. 20.

Page 69. 1. superātūrum: sc. eumesse. 2. ad: ‘according to.’ 4. ephēbus: see Vocab. 5. servīvit: ‘aimed at,’ ‘devoted himself to.’ 6. illam . . . pertinēre: sc. existimāvit. Trans. ‘for he thought the former was necessary for athletes, while the latter was helpful in war.’ 7. exercēbātur: = sē exercēbat. 8. ad eum finem, quoad stāns complectī posset atque contendere: ‘so far as to be able to grapple standing up and to fight in that way.’ There was another style of wrestling, in which the contestants grappled lying down. posset is subj. of design or purpose. B. 293, iii, 2; A. 328; G. 572; H. 519, ii, 2.
III. 12. modestus, prūdēns, etc.: be careful in translating these adjs. 13. temporibus: 'circumstances.' 14. iocō: B. 220, 2; A. 248, Rem.; G. 399, N. 1; H. 419, III, N. 2. 15. Ídem: 'He was also.' 17. commīssa cēlān̂s: 'keeping secrets'; more lit., 'things confided to him.' quod: refers to studiōsus audiendi as its antecedent. 18. studiōsus audiendi: 'a good listener'; lit. trans.? 19. ex hōc: i.e. ex studiōsē audiendi. 20. cum vēnisset: subj. of repeated action. B. 302, 2, a; A. 309, b; G. 583 and 625, Rem. 4. rē pūblīcā: 'politics.' 23. esset adductus: see note to p. 14, l. 20. 26. caruit: = nōn ūsus est. For the constr., see B. 214, 1, c; A. 243, a; G. 399, 1; H. 414, 1. 27. iūdicārī possit: 'it can be judged.' Note the tense of possit. Cf. B. 259, 1; A. 287, c; G. 513; H. 495, vi; and the note to p. 6, l. 32. 29. propter pauper-tātem . . . nōn posset: the dowry was an important feature in ancient marriages, as in those of European nations of to-day. The subj. in esset captūs and posset is that of repeated action. See note on l. 20, above. 31. prō facultātibus: 'according to his means.' 32. fēcerat: note the mood. The idea is temporal, and cum = 'as soon as.' The pluperf. ind. with cum is not common. potius quam acciperet: = nē īpse acciperet. The subj. represents the design of Epaminondas.

Page 70. 1. quaerēbat: sc. pecūniam. 2. ipsī: nom., 'the donors themselves.' 3. quantum cuīque dēbēret: 'how much he owed each man'; so that he could pay the money back at some future time, if he should be able.

IV. 5. temptāta est: 'was tested.' abstinēntia: 'integrity.' Cf. p. 17, l. 5, and the note. 6. Artaxerxis: Artaxerxes Mnemon is meant. 7. corrumpendum suscēperat: 'had undertaken to bribe.' corrumpendum is gerundive agreeing with Epaminōndam. 10. quīnque talentīs: abl. of price. 11. convēnit: 'called on,' 'went to see.' 13. cōram: adv., 'to his face,' 'in a personal interview.' Note the deviation of cōram. Nihil: adv. acc., an emphatic nōn. 14. pecūnīā: see note to p. 6, l. 4. 15. contrāria: sc. vult. nōn habet . . . satis: sc. ad mē corrumpendum. 17. Tū: emphatic, with a gesture towards Diomedon. 20. tū: like Tū in l. 17. 21. facis:
instead of fécérís on account of cónfesterim. Cf. B. 261, 2; A. 276, c; G. 228; H. 467, 5. 23. attulerat: ind. because it is not part of the request of Diomedon, but is an explanation of Nepos. Istud: 'what you ask.' What is the lit. meaning of Istud? 24. neque tua causā: 'and that, not for your sake.' tibi. See rēgī, p. 42, l. 2. 25. aliquis: quis is usual after nē; aliquis is more emphatic. See B. 252, 2; A. 105, d, N.; G. 315, N. I; H. 455, 1. ēreptum . . . dēlātum: appositive adjs.; they may be translated, 'by force' . . . 'as a gift.' 27. dēdūcī: 'to be escorted,' 'to be conducted.' 28. Athēnās: sc. sē dēdūcī velle. 29. Neque . . . satis habuit: 'and he was not even satisfied with that.' 30. suprā: p. 54 fol. Abstinentiae: obj. gen.; for the meaning see l. 5, above. 32. possumus: 'we might.' For the mood see B. 271, 1, a; A. 264, b; G. 254, Rem. 1; H. 476, 4.

Page 71. 1. ūnō hōc volūmine: refers to the book Dē Excel· lentibus Ducibus Exterārum Gentium, not to the whole work, Dē Virīs Illūstrībus. 3. versuum: we should speak of so many pages, but the ancients measured their rolls of manuscript, each, of which formed a volūmen, by the number of lines. 4. comp-
lūres scriptōrēs. See INTRODUCTION, p. xvii.

V. 5. disertus: sc. ita. ut nēmō . . . Thēbānus: not very high praise. Cf. l. 10, below. Nepos, however, thinks highly of the oratory of Epaminondas, as we see by Ch. VI. 6. con-
cinnus: 'happy.' 8. indidem Thēbis: see Vocab. under indi-
dem; the expression is an unusual one. et: connects obtrectā-
tōrem and adversārium. 10. ut Thēbānum scīlicet: 'for a Theban, of course.' 13. imperātōris: 'as a general,' in appositi-
tion with illius. 14. verbō: 'by your use of terms,' i.e. 'of the terms pāx and ōtium.' 16. paritur pāx bellō: note the alliteration; the expression was doubtless a proverbial one. diūtīnā: trans. by an adv. 17. Quā rē sī . . . vultis: addressed to the Thebans generally. prīncipēs Graeciae: i.e. to be the chief state in Greece, to hold the hegemony. castrīs . . . ātendūm, nōn palaestrā: 'you must practise in the camp, not in the gymnas-
sium;'; lit. trans.? 21. Insolentiam: object of obiceret. like the quod clauses which precede. 23. nūllīus: used as the gen. of nēmō; see Vocab. under nēmō. 24. habēbat suspicio·nem:
was suspected of.' 25. Quod ... putās: 'As to your supposing.' See note to p. 38, l. 5. Lacedaemoniīs fugātīs: at Leuctra, B.C. 371.

Page 72. Chapter VI. 1. omnēs: object of praestābat, which usually governs the dat. in classical prose. 2. multā: adv. 3. in eīisque: i.e. among the charges, implied in invēctus esset. 4. animum advertere = animadvertere. 7. nātum: sc. esse. 9. perōrāsset: 'had said what he had to say.' 11. rhētorīs: said contemptuously, 'speechifier.' 14. lēgātī: in apposition with ēius; trans. as if it were cum lēgātus esset. 15. pūgnam Leuctricam: cf. note to p. 17, l. 19. 19. quod: i.e. eum perficisse ut auxiliō ... privārentur. They were led to desert by the speech of Epaminondas.

VII. 21. Fuisse: sc. eum. 24. praeficere ... nōluissent: in 368 B.C. 25. rēs eō esset dēducta: 'affairs had been brought to such a pass.' esset dēducta is subj. because it forms part of the cum clause. 27. obsidēbantur: what does the mood show? dēsidērāri coepta est: see note to p. 58, l. 5. 28. privātus numerō mīlītīs: 'without command, in the capacity of a common soldier.' 30. contumēliae: see l. 23 fol. et: 'but.' 31. hōc ... fēcit: i.e. ostendit sē esse patientem suorum-que iniūriās ferentem civīvum. See l. 21. 32. Māxīmē autem fuit inlūstre: sc. hōc, 'But the most remarkable instance was.' Māxīme ... inlūstre is pred., and hōc the subject; hōc has the same meaning as the hōc in l. 31.

Page 73. 1. dūxisset: B.C. 370. 5. eīs: for the case see rēgī, p. 42, l. 2. 6. alī praeōrēs successissent: the term of the Boeotarchs, or generals, expired naturally. The whole account of the part played by Epaminondas is exaggerated by Nepos. 11. multābat: sc. eum. 12. retinuisset ... praefīnitum foret: subj. in implied ind. disc.; the language of the law is quoted. Give it in the direct form. 14. cōnferrī: 'to be turned,' 'to be employed.' 15. mēnsibus: see note to p. 22, l. 10.

VIII. 17. crīmīne: see note to p. 8, l. 13. 18. factum: sc. esse; the subject is the following ut clause. 21. quid dīceret nōn habēret: 'he would not know what to say'; dīceret is an ind.
dubitative question, of which the direct form would be *quid dicit?*
· what am I to say.’ 22. *criminī:* dat. of purpose. 25. *eīs:* · the judges,’ implied in *rūdīciunm* in l. 21. 28. *sē:* instead of *eum,* as if Nepos were quoting a speech of Epaminondas and not an inscription for his tomb. *ausus sit:* subj. of characteristic, with the idea of concession, B. 283, 3, b; A. 320, e; G. 634; H. 515, III; the perfect tense is used because the clause is parenthetical, and hence the tense is independent. Cf. *prōfīgarint,* p. 6, l. 32. 31. *utrōrumque:* ‘of both nations,’ i.e. the Thebans and the Lacedaemonians.


IX. 6. *extrēmō tempore:* = *tandem.* The battle of Mantinea was in 362 B.C. 7. *cōgnitus . . . universī:* Nepos begins as if he were going to make *Epaminōndās* the subject, but changes his mind. See note to p. 54, l. 5. Trans. ‘he was recognized by the Lacedaemonians, and they in a body,’ etc. *ünīus* and *eīus* belong together. 12. *vidērunt:* cf. *clausit* in l. 2. 13. *neque tamen:* ‘but yet they did not.’ *prōfīgarunt:* cf. *clausit* in l. 2. 18. *retinuit:* sc. *ferrum.*

X. 21. *In quō:* ‘And . . . with regard to this.’ 23. *in eō:* cf. *in quō* in l. 21. *patriae:* B. 188, 1; A. 227, c; G. 346, N. 2; H. 385, 1. *relinqueret:* the subject is *Epaminōndās,* while that of the preceding verb is *Pelopidās;* this is careless writing. 25. *cōnsulās:* sc. *patriae.* *ex tē nātum:* ‘as your son.’ *relīctūrus sīs:* note the tense. 26. *ex mē nātam:* ‘as my daughter.’ 28. *sīt:* see B. 295, 8; A. 332; G. 553, 4, Rem. 1; H. 502, 1. *Quō tempore:* = *eō tempore, quō,* ‘at the time when.’ B.C. 379. 31. *domō:* ‘in his house’; see note to p. 27, l. 25; *domō* is abl. of place influenced by *meānus;* see B. 218, 7; A. 258, f, i; G. 389; H. 425, 1, 1). 32. *malōs:* ‘traitors;’ the word is used in a political sense.

Page 75. 1. *suōrum:* ‘of his fellow-citizens.’ 2. *cīvīlem:* ‘over citizens.’ 3. *pūgnāri coeptum est:* see note to p. 58,
Page 76. Chapter I. 1. historicōs: here = ‘readers of history.’ vulgō: ‘the general public.’ 2. dē virtūtibus: modifies expōnam. 3. rēs: = illius rēs gestās. explicāre: ‘to give a full account.’ 5. summās attigerō: sc. rērum, ‘mention the main points,’ opposed to explicāre, in l. 3. 6. litterārum: see note on litterārum, p. 1, l. 6. 7. utrique reī occurram: ‘I will meet both difficulties.’ medēbor: ‘I will furnish a remedy.’ 10. dūceret: in 382 B.C. per Thēbās: i.e. through the territory of Thebes. 11. paucōrum Thēbānō-rum: the oligarchical party, headed by Leontiades. 13. rēbus studēbant: ‘favored the interests.’ 15. neque eō magis: ‘but nevertheless did not’; what is the lit. trans.? 17. obsidēri: ‘to be kept in a state of siege.’ 18. dēvīctās: trans. by a substantive. sibi rem esse: ‘that they had to do with,’ i.e. that the Thebans were their only formidable rivals. 21. dederant . . . interfecerant . . . ēiēcerant . . . carēbat: note the tenses; the standpoint is the time of the occupation of the Cadmea. partim . . . aliōs: in place of the more common aliōs . . . alios.

II. Hi omnēs: i.e. eī, quī in exsilium ēiectī erant. 25. nōn quō sequerentur: B. 286, 1, b; A. 321, Rem.; G. 541, N. 2; H. 516, II, 2. quem ex proximō locum fōrs obtulisset, eō: = eō locō quem ex proximō fōrs obtulisset, the subj. represents the thought of the exiles, quem . . . locum fōrs obtulerit (fut. perf.). 27. cum tempus esset vīsum: in 379 B.C.

Page 77. 2. eum: trans. with diem. 7. cum omnīnō: ‘while in all.’ 8. offerrent: subj. of characteristic, designating
a class. Qua paucitāte: ‘yet by this small band.’ II: refers to the exiles under Pelopidas. 12. neque ita multō post: ‘and that too, not so very long afterward.’ 16. exīrunt: an instance of careless writing. Nepos evidently forgets that he has written exīsset above, and repeats the word as the main verb of the sentence. vestītū agrestī: abl. of attendant circumstance. 18. tempore ipsō: ‘just at the right time.’ quō studuerant: sc. pervenīre, ‘their destination’; quō is the adv. 19. tempus: sc. diēī. datus est agrees with the nearer of the two subs.

III. 20. libet: sc. mihi. rē prōpositā: ‘my subject.’ 21. nimia fidūcia: emphatic position. 24. nē quae rerere quidem . . . laborārīnt: ‘they did not even take the trouble to enquire.’ quod: ‘a circumstance which.’ 25. aperiēret: defines an indefinite antecedent. B. 283, 1; A. 320, a; G. 631, 2; H. 503, 1. 28. obtinēbat: note the tense and meaning. omnia . . . scriptā erant: ‘a full account was given.’ eōrum: i.e. of the exiles; a rather loose expression, since the exiles were last mentioned five lines above. 29. iam accubantī: i.e. he had already taken his place at the table. 30. sīcut erat sīgnāta: ‘just as it was, without breaking the seal.’

Page 78. 3. ex agrīs: = agrestēs, contrasted with quī in urbe erant.

IV. 7. suprā: p. 74, l. 31. 9. līberātārum: trans. by a subst. 10. Pelopidae: gen. governed by prōpria. cēterae ferē: sc. laudēs, ‘most of his other glorious deeds.’ 11. imperātōre: note the difference of meaning of imperātor and dux. 12. dēlēctae manūs: the famous ‘Sacred Band,’ a force of 300 hoplites, or heavy-armed soldiers, consisting of young Thebans of good family, distinguished for their strength and courage. It was so arranged that pairs of intimate friends fought side by side. 14. oppūgnāvit: sc. Epaminōndās, while the subject of tenuit is Pelopidās, another example of careless writing. Note the mood and tense of oppūgnāvit. The clause gives the date of tenuit. 15. quōque: = et quō. Note the quantity. 16. haec: ‘he.’ The pronoun refers to Pelopidas, but agrees in gender with the pred. nom. persōna. altera persōna: ‘the second great per-
sonage.’ The use of altera implies that there were but two. 17. proxima: ‘very near.’

V. 21. cuperet redigere: in 368 B.C. 23. consuēset: the subj. shows that this was the thought of Pelopidas. 27. persuāsit Thēbānīs: B.C. 364. 29. tyrannōisque: the plu. refers to Alexander and his court.

Page 79. secundā victūrīā: ‘after the victory was won,’ more lit. ‘when victory had declared in his favor.’ Quō factō: see note to p. 10, l. 1.

XVII. AGESILAUS.

Page 80. Chapter I. 3. eō enim āsus est familiāriissimē: ‘he was very intimate with him,’ i.e. ‘he lived with him on most familiar terms.’ 5. erat: note the tense. In the time of Nepos there were no longer any kings at Sparta. Lacedaemoniīs: dat. of the possessor. 6. bīnōs: ‘two at a time.’ Note the distributive. 7. nōmine magis quam imperīō: the real power was in the hands of the ephors. Cf. p. 20, l. 32, and p. 21, l. 1. 8. prīcipēs: = priimī; they were the first of the lines of kings. 9. Hōrum...fīerī non licēbat: a condensed expression for Hōrum ex alterā familiā in alterius familiae locum aliquem rēgem fīerī non licēbat. 10. ita: i.e. so unbroken. 12. virīle secus: sc. liberōs. B. 185, 1; A. 240, b; G. 336, 4, n. 2; H. 378, 2. 13. reliquoisset: subj. in ind. disc., representing the fut. perf. indic. of the dir. form, so dēcessīset in l. 12; essei is subj. for the same reason. dēligēbātur: sc. īs. 14. Mortuus erat Āgis: b.C. 397. 15. nātum: ‘at his birth.’ 18. Līysandrō suffrāgante: ‘by the support of Lysander.’ 19. suprā: see p. 26, l. 10 fol.

II. 21. imperīī: see note to p. 26, l. 15. persuāsit: in 396 B.C. The Lacedaemonians had been at war with the Persians since 400 B.C. 23. rēgī: the king of Persia. rēgī is dat. with the expression bellum facere, on the principle of B. 187, 1; A. 225; G. 345; H. 384, ii. 25. quōs: has for its antecedent both classēs and exercitūs. It is m. to agree with the persons making up the classēs exercitūsque. 27. scīrent: see note to p. 6, l. 28.
Page 81. 1. imprudenter offenderet: note the derivation and meaning of the words. 2. Id: i.e. Agišlāum in Asiam pervēnisse. 3. praefectōs rēgiōs: 'the king's officers,' a more general term than satrapae, which it includes. 4. sē dare operam, ut . . . convenīret: 'that he was endeavoring to bring about an agreement between the Lacedaemonians and the king'; convenīret is impersonal, and Lacedaemoniīs is dat. of the person concerned. 6. eāsque: i.e. īndūtiās. 9. nihil aliud quam bellum comparāvit: a common abbreviation for nihil aliud fecit quam bellum comparāvit. 10. sentiēbat: see note to p. 34, l. 26. 11. in ēō: i.e. in īureiūrandō cōnservandō; trans. 'by so doing.' 12. suīs rēbus: abl. of separation. 13. cōnservātā religiōne: 'by keeping his oath.' Confirmāre: 'was encouraging.' 14. animadverteret: the subj. is exercitus. deūm: see note to p. 14, l. 14. 15. facere sēcum: 'was on their side,' i.e. of Agesilaus and his army. conciliāre: the subject is sē. 16. ēis studēre: = eōrum rēbus studēre; cf. p. 26, l. 19 and the note.

III. 17. diēs: 'the appointed time.' barbarus: i.e. Tissaphanes. 18. domicilia: here = 'palaces,' or 'castles.' 23. movēret: see note to p. 6, l. 28. 27. armārentur . . . ornārentur: = sē armārent . . . ornārent. 28. dōnārentur: sc. ēī. The subj. because of the implied ind. disc.; Agesilaus said, praemītis dōnentur, quōrum ēgregia . . . fuerit industria. 32. cum tempus esset visum: B.C. 395.

Page 82. 4. eum: Agesilaus. We might expect sē, but the writer at this point thinks of hostēs as the subject of the sentence. factūrum: for the constr. see p. 1, l. i. ac: see Vocab. 5. eandem Cāriam: 'Caria, again,' or 'Caria, as before.' 10. suī fēcerit potestātem: 'gave a chance of attacking him'; suī is objective gen. As a matter of fact Nepos exaggerates both the skill and the success of Agesilaus. 11. et: 'but.' 12. valeret: the subj. denotes the design of Agesilaus. 14. versātus est: 'conducted his campaign.'

IV. 17. ēī: see note to p. 61, l. 30. 19. nē dubitāret: represents an imperative expression of the dir. disc., e.g. nōlī dubitāre. 19. In bōc: 'on this occasion,' 'in this instance.' 20. pietās:
what does the word mean here? **suspectienda**: 'worthy of admiration.' What is the literal meaning? 22. **rēgni**... **potiundī**: gerundive construction. In early Latin *potior* was transitive and governed the acc. 23. **iuussīs**: see note to p. 26, l. 7; ordinarily the dat. of persons only is used after *dictō audīēns*. 24. **comitō**: really the *comitium* (see Vocab.); here used by Nepos as the equivalent of *ἔφορεῖν*, the *Ephorēum*. 25. **voluissent**: B. 279, 2; A. 267; G. 260; H. 483, 2. The reference is to Julius Caesar, Antony, and Octavian, who had disobeyed the commands of the senate and overthrown the republic. *illūc*: cf. p. 47, l. 22. 26. **existimātiōnem**: 'reputation,' i.e. the opinion which others had of him. 27. **gloriōsus**: sc. *futūrum esse*. 28. **Hāc**... **mente**: see note on *hōc consiliō*, p. 6, l. 23. 29. **Hellēspontum**: B. 179, 1; A. 239, b, Rem.; G. 331, Rem. 1; H. 372. 30. **annō vertente**: see Vocab. under *vertō*. Cf. note to p. 12, l. 3. 31. **hīc trānsierit**: sc. *id*.

**Page 83.** 1. **Corōnēam**: see Map of Greece, in the front of the book, E. 3. 2. **vicit**: in 394 B.C. 3. **ex fugā**: we should say, 'in flight.' 5. **eīs**: abl. of means; as we should say, 'what he wished to be done with them.' 6. **adversus**: adv. = *adversus sē.* 8. **ut**... **habēret**: a subst. clause in apposition with *hōc.* 11. **praedicābat**: = *palam dīcēbat*, 'expressed the opinion.' 12. **deōrum**: obj. gen. Cf. *deī*, p. 21, l. 30. 13. **adficī**: sc. *eos.*

**V.** 15. **conlātum**... **est**: 'was concentrated.' 17. **Agēsilāō duce**: Agesilaus took no part in this battle, which was fought while he was on his way home from Asia, in 394 B.C. The number of the slain is exaggerated; Diodorus gives it as 2800. 19. **insolentiā gloriāe**: = *insolentī gloriā*. What meaning has *gloriā* here? See Vocab. 21. **illā multitūdīne**: i.e. those slain in the battle. 22. **Sāna mēns esset**: sc. *eīs*. On the tense of *esset* see B. 304, 2; A. 308, a; G. 597, Rem. 1; H. 510, n. 2. **potuisses**: represents *potuērunt* of the dir. disc. See B. 304, 3, a; A. 309, c; G. 597, Rem. 3, a; H. 511, 1, n. 3. 23. **Idem oum**: 'Again when he.' 25. **suae virtūtī**: i.e. a man of his character. What meanings has *virtūs*? What is its derivation? **sē enim**... **esse**: sc. *dīxit*, implied in *negāvit*. 28. **voluerimus**...
expugnāverimus: in Eng. we should use the pres. followed by the fut. expugnō with a personal object is rare; trans. 'we shall overthrow.' The fut. perf. in the conclusion is not common; here it expresses the act as completed. **30. voluerint:** fut. perf.; a general condition in fut. time. Hence the indic.

VI. **illa calamitās:** 'that memorable defeat.' See B. 246, 3; A. 102, b; G. 307, 2; H. 450, 4. A better expression than calamitās apud Leuctra would be calamitās Leuctrica. Cf. p. 84, l. 19.

Page 84. 1. excūsāvit senectūtem: 'he pleaded old age as an excuse.' 2. cum ... oppūgnāret: B.C. 370. 4. nisi ille fuisset: 'if it had not been for him.' 5. futūram nōn fuisse: 'would have ceased to exist,' i.e. would have been taken and destroyed. See B. 321, 2, a; A. 337, b, 2; G. 597, Rem. 4; H. 527, III. 9. qui ... vidēret: 'since he saw.' 10. quemquam: 'any one whatever,' emphatic. See B. 252, 4; A. 105, d, n.; G. 317, 1; H. 457. 13. occupāssent: what is the meaning of the mood? id sē quoque: sc. dixit, implied in laudāvit. Cf. p. 83, l. 25. 14. adiūntīs dē suīs: sc. nōn-nūllīs. 15. tūtum: predicate adj. 17. eōque libentius: 'and the more willingly,' sc. sē nōn commōvērunt. 18. quae cōgitāverant: 'their designs.'

VII. 21. dēstitit: see note on iubet, p. 64, l. 8. 22. posset: subj. of repeated action. See note to p. 62, l. 3. 25. illud: 'the following,' while in hoc refers to what precedes. 28. nihil ... mūtāvit: i.e. he remained a true Spartan in his dress and mode of life. 30. Eurysthenēs: Agesilaus belonged to the line of Procles, not that of Eurysthenes. Cf. Ch. I. 32. plurīma: sc. sīgan.

Page 85. 1. erat īnstrūcta: sc. domus. 2. ā cūiusvis inopis atque privātī: sc. domō.

VIII. 3. hīc tantus vir: we should say, 'this great man,' or 'this man, great as he was.' ut ... sic: 'although ... nevertheless.' 4. malefīcām: sc. came, = nātūram. 6. exigūō: 'puny.' alterō pede: 'in one foot.' 7. Ignōtī: active in
meaning, ‘strangers,’ i.e. those who did not know him.  9. Quod: i.e. ut ignei eum contemnerent. ei usus venit: ‘befell him.’
10. annorum octoginta: gen. of measure, instead of the common expression annos octoginta natus. 13. hic: ‘on these,’ referring to stramentis. iniecta: cf. appositorum, p. 13, l. 28.

XVIII. EUMENES.

Page 86. Chapter I. 2. quidem: ‘it is true.’ exstisset: about = fuisset. 3. metimur: see note to p. 12, l. 8. 5. florere: = potentess essent: subj. of characteristic. 6. multum ei detraxit: ‘it was a great disadvantage to him,’ the subject is quod . . . erat. For the constr. of ei, cf. regi, p. 42, l. 2. 7. neque aliquid: ‘and yet nothing else.’ generosa stirps: ‘noble descent’; i.e. in Macedonia. 8. domesticus: trans. as if it were domi. 9. aliquando: ‘occasionally.’ 10. neque tamen non patiabantur: ‘but yet they endured it.’ 12. peradulescentulus: cf. p. 95, l. 6. amicitiam . . . familiariatem: note the difference of meaning. 14. in adulescentulio: i.e. in eo, adulescentulo. 15. habuit: sc. ille = Philippus; the omission of the subject is careless, since the subject of the preceding sentence is a different one. 16. quod: ‘a position which,’ lit., ‘a thing which.’ honorificentius est: the statement is true only of special positions, such as that which Eumenes held. The ordinary scribes were on the same footing in Greece and at Rome. 19. honesto loco: abl. of quality. 20. omnium consiliorum:

II. 27. Alexandrō . . mortuō: B.C. 323. rēgna: i.e. provinciae.

Page 87. 1. summa: subst. = 'the chief authority.' 3. ex quō: 'from which circumstance,' i.e. from the giving of the ring. eum: an instance of an author’s carelessness in the use of pronouns; eum refers to Alexander, eī to Perdiccas, ēius (in the next line) to Alexander. 4. in suam tūtēlam pervēnisserint: i.e. had come of age; the subj. represents the design of Alexander; Perdiccas was to hold the chief power until Alexander’s children, Hercules and Alexander, should grow up. See B. 293, III, 2; A. 328; G. 572; H. 519, II, 2. 5. aberat: note the number. Crateros was away, and Antipater also. 6. finum: ‘above all'; cf. p. 3, l. 2. 7. possēt: potential subj. 8. hoc tempore: i.e. Alexandrō mortuō; the sentence is resumed after the parenthetical remarks in lines 3–7. 9. dicta: here = 'assigned.' erat: sc. Cappadocia. It was held by Ariarathes, a Cappadocian prince. 12. fore: sc. eum; for the constr. see p. 1, l. 1. 14. omnium partēs: i.e. the shares of the other generals of Alexander. 15. cēterī . . omnēs: sc. id fecerunt. 17. multīs māgnīisque: ‘many great'; the English idiom differs from the Latin. 20. perdūcere: sc. ad sē. 21. ex praeṣiēs ēius: ‘out of his territory,' i.e. the regions held by the garrisons of Leonnatus.

III. 25. vidēbat: sc. Eumenēs. 28. mōntem: used here, as frequently, of a range of mountains. See the Map of Asia Citerior, follows p. 62, D. 3. 29. Eurōpaeīs adversāriīs: ‘his opponents in Europe'; cf. note to p. 17, l. 19. They were Crateros, Antipater, Pytho, and Philip Arrhidaeus, a half-brother of Alexander the Great. 30. Aegyptum: object of the supine oppugnātum. 31. firmās: ‘reliable.'

Page 88. 4. quā . . feruntur: i.e. quā fāmā . . feruntur, for which the Roman soldiers are celebrated. 5. habitī sunt: gnomic perfect, see B. 262, B, 1; A. 279, c; G. 236, 2, n.; H. 471, 5. 6. Eumenēs: repeated on account of the length of
the sentence. 7. cōgnōssent: = cōgnōviscent. 8. simul cum nūntiō: 'as soon as the announcement was made.' dīlapsūrās: note the force of the prefix dī-. 10. dēviīs itineribus: B. 218, 7; A. 258, g; G. 389; H. 425, i, i). possent: the subj. represents the design of Eumenes. 11. sē . . . proficīsci: 'that he was proceeding.' On the constr. cf. note to p. 10, l. 6. quōsdam barbarōs: cf. note on quiddam, p. 67, l. 20. 14. scīrent: see note to p. 6, l. 28.

IV. 17. Quōrum: refers to the two contending parties, led by Eumenes on the one side and Crateros and Neoptolemus on the other. 18. cadit: for the number cf. aberat, p. 87, l. 5. Here the second subject is more definitely separated from the first by the rel. clause. 20. inter sē complexī: 'grappling together.' 21. inimīcā: how does this word differ from hostīli in meaning? 24. reliuqueret: see note to p. 14, l. 20. 25. neque eō magis: 'but not the more for that.' 26. Hīc: 'thereupon.' 27. māximē nōbilībus: = nōbilissimīs. 28. in ea loca . . . ut: 'into such a position, that.'

Page 89. 2. illō ūsus erat familiāriter: cf. p. 80, l. 3. Alexandrō vīvō: 'during Alexander's lifetime.'

V. 8. déseruerant: sc. Perdiccam. exercitū suffrāgium ferente: 'by vote of the army'; cf. p. 74, l. 4. 11. exīlēs rēs: 'adversity.' animī: 'courage.' 14. ad manum accēdere: 'to come to a contest,' 'to fight.' 17. Hīc: i.e. from this dangerous situation. 18. Nora: see Map of Asia Citerior, follows p. 62, D. 3. 20. equōs mīlitārēs: 'war-horses.' spatium agitandī: 'room to ride them about,' i.e. to exercise them. 22. iūmentum: 'an animal,' including the equī mīlitārēs and the pack-horses. concalfieri: 'sweated.' 23. et cibō ūterētur et: the first et is out of place, since libentius modifies only ūterētur; with the second sc. ut, implied in quō. Nēve would be better 24. caput: seems to mean the front part of the body. The fore-legs were raised clear of the floor by a rope suspended from the ceiling. 25. post: adv., 'from behind.' 27. spatiō: 'race-course,' 'track.' dēcurret: the verb means 'to run a course,' 'to run to the end.' 32. apparātum: 'siege-implements.'
Page 90.  2. ver appropinquabat: 318 B.C., the second spring of the siege.  4. imposuit: = our expression, ‘imposed on.’

VI.  6. fuerat: note the tense. It is used because Alexander was dead at the time.  7. consultum: supine.  8. utrum . . . ìret: the second part of the double question is omitted, a rare usage.  11. adipisceretur: see note on pervénisset, p. 87, l. 4.  17. aliquã cupiditãte: ‘by any passion’; that is, a desire for power, or for revenge.  12. iniuriãrum: B. 206, 2; A. 219; G. 376; H. 406, II.  16. domûs ac familiae: gen. governed by inimicissimós.  stirpem quoque: sc. Philippî.  18. Quam veniam: ‘this favor.’  paráret: imperative clause in ind. disc.  20. manebant: apparently a remark interposed by the writer; but as qui manebant forms a necessary part of the rest of the sentence, the ind. seems due rather to carelessness.  22. tulisset: represents what mood and tense of the direct form?  23. bene meritís: ‘to those who had deserved well of him.’

VII.  26. únã erant: i.e. with Eumenes.  27. corporis custós: a high official, one of Alexander’s staff.  28. Persidem: see Map of Asia Citerior, follows p. 62, G. and H., 4 and 5.  29. phalanx . . . Macedonum: the Argyraspides, so called from their silver shields.  30. sì . . . ipse aliénigna: ‘if he, a foreigner.’  31. principiis: ‘at headquarters,’ a Roman expression.  principia was the name of an open place in the Roman camp, in which stood the general’s tent (praetórium), the altars, and the standards.  Alexanderí nómíne: i.e. as if he were the representative of the dead Alexander.


VIII.  10. conflixit: B.C. 316.  11. male acceptum: see Vocab., under accipió.  12. finitimã: sc. Médiae (dat.).  16. inveñterátã . . . gloriã: abl. of quality.  17. pârere ñe: the usual constr. with postuló is ut with the subj.; the acc. with the inf. is rare.  18. ut . . . veteraní faciunt nostrí: referring to the numerous mutinies during the civil wars.  faciunt: subj. governed by periculum est, which is equivalent to a verb of fearing.
20. fecerint . . . steterint: fut. perf. cum quibus fecerint = 'on whose side they are.' Cf. p. 81, l. 15. Nepos seems to forget that he has used fecerunt in a different sense in the preceding line.
22. paria hōrum: sc. facta and esse. 23. neque rem ãllam nisi tempus interesse: 'that there is no difference except one of time.' 27. consiliī novī: i.e. some novel piece of strategy; partitive gen. 28. quā: adv. instead of quibus, 'by which.' 29. posset peruenīri: impersonal. What is the meaning of the subj.? 30. per loca dēserta: sc. erat. 32. alterō tantō longiōrem: 'as long again.' What is the lit. trans.?

Page 92. 5. imprudentem: appositive adj. 7. comparāri: the pass. inf. with imperō is found in Cicero, and is not uncommon. An ut clause with the subj. is, however, the usual constr. post haec = deinde. 8. diērum decem: B. 203, 2; A. 215, b; G. 365, Rem. 2; H. 395, v. 9. iter quō habeat: i.e. his destination. omnēs: B. 178, 1, e; A. 239, d; G. 339, a; H. 374. 10. quā cōnstituerat: sc. proficīscī.

IX. 11. ex fūmō: in spite of the precautions of Eumenes. See l. 9, above. 12. adlāta est: see note to p. 64, l. 8. 14. factō: see note to p. 6, l. 4. 15. Antigonus adfutūrus vidēbātur: trans. as if it were Antigonom adfutūrum esse vidēbātur. 16. dē rēbus summīs: 'their highest interests,' i.e. 'their own safety.' 18. quod: what is the antecedent? sē rem expeditūrum: 'that he would help them out,' very like our colloquial expression, 'straighten the thing out.' 19. quod: 'whereas.' Cf. note to p. 38, l. 5. trānsīsse: sc. ad sē. Note the tense. 23. Certōs: 'reliable.' 24. obviī: 'in the way,' i.e. they lay across the line of march. 25. prīmā nocte: contrasted with secundō vigiliā and tertīā. 30. Quibus: B. 187, II, b; A. 230; G. 346, Rem. 1; H. 384, 5.


X. 7. cōnsiliō: 'in strategy.' 11. Antigonō est dēditus: B.C. 315. 13. nónnūllōrum virtūtis: subjective and
objective gen. with the same word. 16. esset licitum: ‘if his soldiers would have allowed it.’ On the mood, see B. 304, 3, a; A. 308, c and n.; G. 597, Rem. 3, b; H. 511, n. 3. 18. omnibus: dat. with appārēbat. 20. eō: B. 189, 1; A. 232; G. 355; H. 388. dē summīs rēbus: ‘for the supremacy.’ 21. iī qui circā erant: ‘his staff,’ ‘his intimates.’ 22. māximārum rērum: ‘of the greatest success.’

Page 94. 1. studēbant: note the indic. instead of the subj. as in the two preceding rel. clauses; multitā is a more definite antecedent. 3. diūtius: ‘some time.’ 4. summa imperii ... custōdiae: ‘the chief command of his guards,’ i.e. he was commander of the force appointed to guard Eumenes. 7. quīn: cf. B. 281, 3; A. 269, f; G. 273; H. 504, footnote 2. The subj. because it is a dubitative question. See note to p. 10, l. 13. 11. venīrēs: B. 284, 4; A. 332, b; G. 644, Rem. 3, b. Utinam quidem: sc. inquit. 14. succubuerit: B. 284, 3, b; A. 319, d; G. 556; H. 500, ii; for the tense see note to p. 6, l. 32. 15. Nipperdey suggests the following words, to fill the gap: nam cum in proeliīs ācerrimē comminus pūgnāre cōnsuēset, nēmō eōrum quī manum cum eō cōnservērant pār eī esse potuit. Id quod mīrābilis ēius aspectus factēbat.

XII. 20. ad cōnsilium: ‘to a council.’ prīmō: corresponds to postrēmō in l. 26. 22. male habītī: cf. male acceptum, p. 91, l. 11. 23. māximōs ducēs: Crateros and Neoptolemus. 25. interfectō: sc. eō; trans. by a conditional clause. 27. quibus: abl. with esset īsūrus, while amīcis is in apposition. 28. Hīc: = Antigonus. 32. eum: refers to Eumenes.

Page 95. Chapter XIII. 5. Eumenēs: subject of habuit in l. 12. annōrum quīnque et quadrāgintā: cf. p. 85, l. 10, and the note. The years enumerated in what follows amount to forty-seven, but in some cases parts of years are reckoned as whole ones. 7. appāruisset: see Vocab. 10. dūxisset ... rep-
PHOCION

pulisset: these words form an hexameter verse. See note to p. 1, l. 10. 12. In quō . . . opiniō: we should say 'the opinion of him,' lit. 'in the case of whom.' 15. quōrum: the antecedent is eīdem in l. 16. 17. statim: they did not assume the title of king until 306 B.C., while Eumenes was killed in 315. rēgium ōrnātum: 'royal insignia,' i.e. the crown, sceptre, and purple robe. 19. prōpūgnātōre: 'champion,' i.e. of the children of Alexander. The children were, however, already dead. 20. quid sentīrent: i.e. their real sentiments. 24. humāvērunt: 'performed his funeral rites'; humāvērunt does not have its literal meaning of 'bury' (cf. humus), but means 'burned,' as we see from ossa . . . dēportanda cūrārunt.

XIX. PHOCION.

Page 96. Chapter I. 3. hūius: 'of the latter.' 4. illius: 'of the former.' 7. honōrēs potestātēsque: 'offices and commissions'; the former refers to regular offices of state, the latter to extraordinary appointments. 8. ā rēge Philippō: modifies mūnera, instead of a gen. See note to p. 17, l. 19. 9. accipere: instead of ut acciperet. Cf. p. 46, l. 32, and note. 11. prōspīceret: sc. ut. 13. erunt: 'are going to be,' 'are destined to be.' 14. sunt futūri: see note on erunt, l. 13, above. 15. meīs impēnsīs: 'at my expense,' i.e. at the expense of my integrity.

II. 16. prope ad annum octōgēsimum: B.C. 322. 21. erant expulsi: note the number; Demosthenēs cum cēterīs = Demosthenēs et cēterī. 23. amīcitiae fīdem: 'the faith due to friendship'; amīcitiae is objective gen. 26. subŏrnārat: = subŏrnāverat, sc. Demosthenēs. Subŏrnārat here = 'secretly supported.'

Page 97. 2. concidit: in 317 B.C. apud eum: 'in his hands.' 3. summum . . . imperium: he was stratēgus, or general. 4. īnsidiārī: the acc. and the inf. are used with monērētur, because it is equivalent to a verb of saying. 5. īdemque: i.e. Dercylus. 6. Phōcióν negāvit: negāvit depends on quod like concidit in l. 2; the subject Phōcióν is expressed on account of the length of the sentence.
III. 13. causam agebat: 'supported the cause.' erat: see note on aberat, p. 87, l. 5. 18. superior factus: 'having got the upper hand.' 17. Macedoniā: abl. of separation. The prep. is found with pellō in the best prose. 19. patriā: see note on Macedoniā, l. 17 above. 21. sua dēcrēta: i.e. their sentence of banishment, see l. 19. 22. hūc eōdem: 'to this same place,' i.e. ad Polyperchontem. 23. Philippum rēgem: Philippus Arrhidaeus; see Vocab. verbō: 'nominally;' contrasted with rē ipsā. Note the order. 26. ex: 'in accordance with.' cōnsiliī: i.e. the king's council.

IV. 32. aetātis: B. 209, 2; A. 221, a; G. 377; H. 406, 1.

Page 98. 2. commoda: 'interests.' 2. perōrandī: 'of finishing his plea.' Note the force of per-. 4. lēgitimīs quibusdam: see Vocab. under lēgitimus. undecimvirīs: see Vocab. 11. In hōc: cf. In quō, p. 95, l. 12. 12. liber: emphatic position, 'no freeman.'

XX. TIMOLEON.

Page 99. Chapter I. 1. sine dubīō: modifies māgnus, 'unquestionably great.' 2. exstītit: 'showed himself'; what is the literal meaning? 3. nēsciō an nūlli: sc. contigit, 'which I rather think happened to no one.' nēsciō an always implies the truth of the supposition. patriam, in quà erat nātus: Corinth, distinguished from his adopted country, Syracuse. 4. ā tyrannō: modifies oppressam. 8. simplicī: 'unvaried,' i.e. his fortune was not uniformly good. What is the derivation of simplex? 12. particeps rēgni: 'partner in the sovereignty.' 13. sceleris: i.e. the crime of establishing a tyranny in a free state. 15. Hāc mente: abl. of attendant circumstance. Cf. p. 6, l. 23. 16. commūnem: i.e. common to his brother and himself. Since harūspicem and adfīnem refer to different persons, we should expect per to be repeated, but Nepos rarely repeats the preposition after et, -que, ac, and atque. 20. dum rēs cōnīcerētur: 'until the deed should be done'; the subj. shows the design of Timoleon. procul: cf. note to 22, l. 22. 24. pietātem: be careful in the translation of this word. 27. dētestāns: do not trans. by the
cognate Eng. word. See Vocab. 27. compellāret: see note to p. 94, l. 14.

Page 100. Chapter II. 4. Syrācūsārum potītus est: B.C. 346. For an account of the murder of Dion see p. 50. For the case of Syrācūsārum see note to p. 26, l. 15. 5. quō . . . ūterentur: ‘to use’; subj. of purpose. 9. utrōrumque: cf. note to p. 67, l. 13. 10. extāre: ‘to survive,’ i.e. not to be forgotten. 13. quem . . . dētulisset: note the three interrog. words; we should trans. only the first by an Eng. interrog. dētulisset = ‘he had reduced.’ 16. dissēnsisse: sc. à Dionysō. 17. cupidītāte: sc. tyrannidēs, ‘ambition for absolute power.’ 19. Cri-nāsum flūmen: see Map of Italy and Spain, follows p. 94, N. 5. 20. fugāvit: in 341 B.C. satis habēre: sc. ēōs. 21. qui: the antecedent is ēis, understood with līcēret. tenēbant: note the tense. See B. 260, 4; A. 277, b, and n.; G. 234; H. 469, 2. 22. cēpit Māmecum: in 339 B.C.


Page 101. 2. dedūxerant: sc. colōnōs, implied in urbium. Arcem Syrācūsīs: see note to p. 17, l. 19. It is rare to join a locative to any but a verbal subst. 3. Dionysius: the elder Dionysius is meant. obsidendam: the meaning is the same as in p. 76, l. 17. See the note. 5. quam minimē multa: ‘as few as possible.’ 6. tantīs esset opibus: ‘he had such power,’ abl. of quality. invītīs: sc. Sīculīs; invītīs is an appositive adj. 8. Sīculōrum: subjective gen. obtinēre: do not trans. by the cognate Eng. word. 11. vītāe: partitive gen. with quod. imperītē: ‘unwisely.’ 14. sit dēcrētum: subj. of characteristic. For the tense, see note to p. 6, l. 32. 15. quam . . . sententīā cogīnītā: abl. abs. = quam . . . sententia cognitā esset. Nūllīus . . . nē comparātum quidem est: ‘no one’s advice was compared with his, much less preferred,’ more lit. ‘no one’s advice was, I won’t say preferred, but even compared.’ For the double neg., see note to p. 52, l. 20.
IV. 20. lūmina oculōrum: 'his eye-sight'; lūmina is pl. because of the number of oculōrum. Cf. summās imperii, p. 5, l. 9. 23. theārum: there are extensive remains of the great theatre of Syracuse. The assemblies of the people were often held by the Greeks in the theatres. 24. valētūdinem: 'his infirmity,' i.e. his blindness. 26. superbiae: 'as pride,' dat. of purpose. nihil . . . neque . . . neque: cf. l. 15, above. 28. Quī quī- dem: 'In fact, he'; an additional proof of his freedom from pride. 29. in eā rē: explained by the clause quod . . . voluisset. 29. agere grātiās atque habēre: sc. grātiām with habēre. See Vocab., under grātia.

Page 102. Chapter V. 7. petulāns: note the derivation and meaning. huic . . . vadimōnium . . . impōnere: i.e. to require him to give bail. See Vocab., under vadimōnium. 8. sē lēge agere: 'that he had a case at law.' dīceret: the subj. implies that the claim was a false one. 9. quī . . . cōnārentur: 'to attempt.' 12. speciem: here = 'the ideal,' i.e. a true picture. 14. quīdam . . . similis: 'a man like.' 17. vōtī esse damnātum: see Vocab., under damnō. The meaning is that he had reached the summit of his hopes. 19. in quā: 'that under it.' 20. vellet . . . vellet: essential parts of the result clause, hence subj. 22. in gymnāsiō: he was buried in the agora, and the gymnasium was built around his tomb. celebrante: 'thronging' to the funeral.

XXI. THE KINGS.

Page 103. Chapter I. 1. fuērunt: 'were'; the perf. is used because Nepos has concluded that part of his account. Graecae gentis: Nepos should have written exterārum gentium, since Datas and Eumenes were not Greeks. He adds this outline because some of the generals were also kings. Their lives had been treated at length in another book of the De Virīs Illustribus. See the Introduction, p. xi. quī videantur: 'who seem.' The present expresses the opinion of Nepos at the time of writing. videantur is subj. of characteristic. 5. nōmine, nōn potestāte: cf. p. 80, l. 7, and the note. This is mentioned to explain the fact that the full account of Agesilaus is given in the book De Ducibus, and not
in that De Régibus Exterarum Gentium. 6. ceteri Spartanii: i.e. the other Spartan kings. 8. Hystaspī: gen. Cf. p. 9, l. 1. 11. eiusdem gentis: i.e. Persians; sc. qui excellentes fuerunt, implied in excellentesimī fuerunt, l. 7. 13. Xerxi: gen. 16. fœrmae: subjective gen. 18. manū fuit fortior: i.e. showed greater prowess. 19. tantum: 'only so much.' 20. pietās: 'filial duty.' 21. dei: singularis perpetuique imperii. 23. privatus: sc. esse. 29. dictum: sc. esse; i.e. in the book De Régibus Exterarum Gentium.

III. 16. Dēmētrius: surnamed Poliorcētēs. 17. Antigonus: the events are not given in chronological order: Antigonus fell in 301 B.C., Demetrius and Ptolemy in 283, Lysimachus in 281, Seleucus in 280. 18. Parī lētō: 'by a similar death,' i.e. in proelio. 23. socer: in apposition with Dēmētrius; generi modifies custōdiā; socer is placed between the two words to emphasize the relationship. ā: 'from,' 'as the result of.' 25. aliēnārum opum: 'aid from others.' 28. privātus: sc. esse. 31. omnēs in Africā nātās: see note to p. 72, l. 1.

XXII. HAMILCAR.

Page 105. Chapter I. 1. Barca: the Latin form of Bāρκας meaning 'lightning.' 2. Poenicō: = Pūnico. temporibus extrēmis: 'towards the end.' Hamilcar came into Sicily in 247 B.C., seventeen years after the beginning of the war. 5. male rēs gererentur: the Carthaginians retained only a few strongholds
in Sicily, but held the supremacy on the sea. 6. _locum:_ 'opportunity.' 7. _locēssīvit:_ sc. _hostem._ 9. _bellum eō locō gestum nōn_ vidērētur: 'that the war did not seem to have been finished in that quarter.' 11. _apūd_ _insulaēs_ _Aegātēs_ : in 241 b.c. 14. _serviēndum:_ sc. _esse,_ 'ought to be striven for'; for the meaning cf. p. 69, l. 5. 17. _essent_ _refectae:_ subj. in implied ind. disc. Hamilcar's thought was, _sē rēs erunt refectae, bellum renovābĭmus._ 18. _dōnicum:_ an archaic form of _dōnec._ 19. _manūs_ _dedissent:_ 'should submit,' lit. 'should stretch out their hands,' to receive the fetters. The subj. represents the design of Hamilcar. 20. _in_ _quō:_ 'and in this matter,' i.e. in the negotiations for peace. _ferōciā:_ 'high spirit.' 21. _compositūrum:_ sc. _sē_ and _esse._ 22. _dēcēderent:_ pl. because _ille cum suiō_ forms the subject. _ut . . . dīxerit:_ modifies _tantā ferōciā_; for the order cf. p. 7, l. 10 fol. 24. _suae . . . virtūtis:_ = _suae virtūtī convenīre,_ see p. 83, l. 25; for the case see B. _187,_ III; A. 214, _d_; G. 366, Rem. 2; H. 401. 26. _cessit:_ to the extent of letting them march out under arms.

Page 106. Chapter II. 1. _sē_ _habentem:_ cf. p. 46, l. 13. 4. _cum_ _dēlēta est:_ note the mood; the _cum_ clause gives the date. 6. _abaliēnārunt:_ i.e. 'caused to revolt.' 9. _eaque_ _impetra-runt:_ the Romans sent no troops, but aided them in various ways. 10. _imperātōrem:_ in 239 b.c. 12. _cum . . . facta essent:_ i.e. although the number of the enemy had been increased to more than 100,000 men. 17. _tōtā_ _Afrīcā:_ locative abl. See note to p. 1, l. 16.


Page 107. Chapter IV. 3. _in_ _Ītaliām . . . īnferre:_ 'to carry war into Italy,' while _Italiāe bellum īnferre_ would mean 'to make war on Italy.' 4. _vēnerat:_ for the tense see note to p. 17, l. 17. 5. _ergā_ _Rōmānōs:_ see note to p. 31, l. 5. 8. _Rōmānōs nōn_ _experīrī:_ i.e. than not to try conclusions with the Romans.
XXIII. HANNIBAL.

Page 108. Chapter I.  2. ut . . . superārit: a subst. clause subject of est. The usual constr. with vērum est is the acc. and the inf.  4. tantō . . . quantō: abl. of degree of difference. imperātōrēs: see note to p. 72, l. 1.  6. cum eō: i.e. cum populo Rōmānō.  7. discessit superior: as we say, 'came off victor.' Quod nisi: 'And if he had not'; quod is really the neu. of the rel. pron. in the adverbial acc. = 'as to which.' Cf. p. 38, l. 5.

II. 11. ergā Rōmānōs: see note to p. 31, l. 5, and cf. in Rōmānōs, l. 25 below. 12. quī quidem: i.e. as is shown by the fact that he. patriā: see note to p. 97, l. 17. 14. omit-tam: B. 282, 4; A. 317, c; G. 545, Rem. 3; H. 499, 2, n. 15. absēns: i.e. without a personal interview, while he himself was carrying on war with the Romans in Italy. hostem: from 215 to 205 B.C. 17. rubrō marī: here refers to the Persian Gulf. 20. cōnsiliīs: abl. of means modifying adducērent. rēgī: B. 188, 1; A. 235, a; G. 350, 1; H. 384, 4, n. 2. 21. tam-quam: i.e. 'alleging that.' atque: 'than.' 23. ab interiō-ribus cōnsiliīs: i.e. of Antiochus. 24. tempore: 'opportunity.' 26. puerulō mē: trans. by a temporal clause modifying proficiscēns.

Page 109. 1. Iovi optimō máximō: the sacrifice was made to Baal, the great divinity of the Phoenicians and Carthaginians, but the Romans identified the gods of foreign nations with their own. 2. cōnficiēbatur: the pres. with dum is the rule, unless the action of the dum clause and that of the main clause are coextensive in time. See G. 569 and 570, n. 3. 3. in castra profi-cīscēi: i.e. to go to war. 5. fidem: for the meaning cf. p. 26, l. 23, and the note. 7. tenentem: the person who took oath by a god before an altar laid hold of the altar. 10. quīn . . . sim futūrus: the usual constr. with nōn dubium. The more common constr. in Nepos is, however, the inf.; see p. 1, l. 1. 13. mē: see note to p. 31, l. 29. celāris: = cēlāveris. cum quidem: 'when, however.' 14. sī nōn: why not nisi? in eō: i.e. in bellō or in bellō parandō.

Page 110. 1. ornātus: i.e. fully equipped, contrasted with inermīs, as is rēpere with ire. The elephants carried towers.

IV. 4. Conflīxerat . . . pepulerat: note the tense. These events were concluded at the time of dēcernit, which begins the main narration. The affair at the Rhone was a mere cavalry skirmish, in which the Romans were victorious. 6. Clastidīf: locative, instead of ad or apud with the acc., the usual expression for a battle near a town; cf. apud Plataeās, p. 19, l. 13. Nepos confuses the battle of Clastidium with that at the Ticinus river in 218 B.C. 9. utrōsque: see note to p. 67, l. 13. 10. petēns: ‘on his way to,’ in 217 B.C. 11. adlocitūr: historical present. 12. valētūdine: cf. p. 101, l. 24, and the note. 16. praetōrem: i.e. lēgātus prō praetōre. saltūs occupantem: ‘while holding the mountain passes.’ He was actually defeated and killed in Umbria, while marching to the aid of Flaminius. Hinc . . . pervēnīt: the account of Hannibal’s campaigns is confused and inaccurate. 18. utrīusque: the usual usage; cf. utrōsque, l. 9, and the note. 19. ūnō proeliō: at Cannae, in 216 B.C. Paulum: L. Aemilius Paulus.

V. 25. Q. Fabius Māximus: see note to p. 53, l. 6. 28. dedit verba: see Vocab. under verbum. obductā nocte: sc. nūbibus, ‘on a cloudy night.’ 30. ēiusque generis: i.e. inven-corūm quōrum in cornibus sarmenta déligāta erant. 32. extra vāllum: ‘outside the rampart’ of their camp. The Romans fortified their camp in regular order whenever they halted for the night.

Page 111. 1. Hanc . . . diēbus: a favorite order with Nepos. Cf. l. 18, below, and p. 20, l. 17. 2. parī ac dictātōrem imperiō: the master of horse was usually the lieutenant of
the dictator, and Rufus held that relation to the dictator Q. Fabius Maximus. He succeeded, however, in exciting distrust of the 'Fabian policy' (see note to p. 53, l. 6), and finally induced the people to give him equal authority with the dictator. 4. iterum cōnsulem: this expression is used strictly of a man who is holding his second consulship; as Sempronius was killed after his second consulship, the proper expression would be bis cōnsulem. On the other hand, Marcellus, who was holding his fifth consulship when he fell, should be designated as quintum (adv.) cōnsulem. 4. iterum cōnsulem: this expression is used strictly of a man who is holding his second consulship; as Sempronius was killed after his second consulship, the proper expression would be bis cōnsulem. 4. iterum cōnsulem: this expression is used strictly of a man who is holding his second consulship; as Sempronius was killed after his second consulship, the proper expression would be bis cōnsulem. 4. iterum cōnsulem: this expression is used strictly of a man who is holding his second consulship; as Sempronius was killed after his second consulship, the proper expression would be bis cōnsulem. 4. in Lūcānīs: modifies sustulit. absēns: i.e. through one of his lieutenants. 7. longum est: we should expect the subjunctive. See note to p. 70, I. 32, and the note. 8. possit: subj. of characteristic.


VII. 30. P. Sulpicium . . . cōnsulēs: B.C. 200. His . . . magistrātibus: 'in their consulship.'

Page 112. 1. cum eīs . . . eōrum: we should expect sēcum and sūī; the ambassadors, however, speak of the Carthaginians as a third party. 4. acceptum: adj.; see Vocab. 5. obsidēs . . . futūrōs: a condensed expression for obsidēs eō locō futūrōs in quō ut essent rogārent. 6. remīssūrōs: sc. sē. 11. rēx: here stands for the highest magistrate of Carthage, the suffēs, or 'judge.' 15. ex: 'in consequence of,' 'through.' 16. pen-derētur: 'to be paid': subj. of design or purpose. 18. M. Claudiō . . . cōnsulibus: B.C. 196. 20. senātus darētur: 'an opportunity of addressing the senate was given them.' For the mood, see note to p. 6, I. 28. 21. Antiochum: cf. p. 108, I. 16. 23. possent: subj. because it forms part of the design of the Carthaginians and of the instructions given to the commander of the ships.

VIII. 27. L. Cornēliō . . . cōnsulibus: B.C. 193. 29. sī fōrte . . . inducere posset: 'if haply he might be able to
induce,' a colloquial expression for ut, sī fārte pōset, inducēret.
29. Antiochī: objective gen. depending on spē fidūciāque.
31. Hūc: i.e. in finēs Cyrēnaeōrum.

Page 113. 1. Illī: i.e. Hannibal et Magō. 3. duplex memoria: i.e. two accounts. 4. servulīs: the diminutive has no force, cf. p. 86, l. 12. Diminutives were common in the language of the people. 5. interfectum: a case of zeugma, since with naufrāgiō alone perīsse would have been used; cf. p. 19, l. 24. 6. ēius: = Hannibalis, a careless use of the pron. 7. Tiberī: dat. of nearness; the acc. is the usual construction with propius. 8. Thermopylīs: locative. Antiochus was defeated there in 191 B.C. dē summā imperī: 'for dominion'; i.e. for the rule of the world. 11. Asiam: see note to p. 15, l. 32. 12. Pamphyliō marī: see Map of Asia Citerior, follows p. 62, C. 3. 13. suī: 'his own men.'

IX. 15. fugātō: the battle was fought near Magnesia, in 190 B.C. See Map of Greece, in the front of the book, K. 4. 16. sī suī fēcisset potestātem: i.e. if he had allowed himself to be taken. Note the literal trans. and cf. p. 82, l. 11. 17. quō sē cōnferret: an ind. dubitative question; in the dir. form quō mē cōnferam! 22. summās: sc. amphorās. He filled the jars nearly full of lead, and then put a little gold and silver on top of the lead. 24. illōrum: i.e. of the Gortynians; cf. eīs, p. 14, l. 13. 27. abicit: i.e. as if they were of no value. 29. eīs: we should expect sībī.

X. 30. Poenus inlūsīs Crētēnsibus: it was a case of 'diamond cut diamond,' for both the Carthaginians and the Cretans were noted for their craft. 32. neque aliūd quicquam egit: i.e. 'he devoted all his attention.'

Page 114. 3. conciliābat . . . adiungēbat: sc. Prūsiae. 4. ab eō: i.e. Prusias. This happened in 184 B.C. Eumenēs: Eumenes II. is meant. See Vocab. 6. utrobiōque: i.e. et mari et terrā. 8. quem sī remōvisset . . . arbitrābātur: 'for he thought that if he got him out of the way.' 11. Superābātur: 'he was inferior,' i.e. Hannibal to Eumenes. 13. conligī: see note to p. 92, l. 7. 14. effēcisset: 'had brought together.'
17. a ceteris . . . se defendere: ‘that they should be satisfied merely to defend themselves against the rest.’

19. rex . . . se factūrum: note the order.

21. eis: to be taken with praemium fore.

XI. 23. Quārum: i.e. classium. 29. ducis: i.e. régis.


32. Cuius rei: i.e. of sending the letter.

Page 115. 3. praecptō: ‘at the command.’ 5. sua praesidia: i.e. his naval camp (castra nautica) on shore. See l. 14, below. 9. conicī coepta sunt: see note to p. 58, l. 5.

12. novā: ‘strange.’


27. illud recūsāvit, nē . . . postulārent: ‘he objected to their asking.’ id a sē fierī: for the constr. see note to p. 91, l. 17.

32. īsū: cf. p. 31, l. 9, and the note. venīret: the subject is quod accidit.

Page 116. 2. puer: ‘a slave’; slaves were designated as puer without regard to age. 5. circumīret: ‘go around to,’ ‘make the round of.’ num: expecting a negative answer. It implies that Hannibal had hope that not all the outlets were blockaded. 7. sensīt: sc. ille, = Hannibal. 8. sē petī: sē is the emphatic word; ‘that he was the object of the attack.’ 9. aliēnō arbitriō: see note on arbitriō, p. 18, l. 10. 10. prīstinārum virtūtum: ‘his former deeds of valor,’ note the plu.


25. hoc Sosilō . . . doctōre: cf. quō . . . duce, p. 3, l. 9, and the note. 28. explicāre: ‘to give an account of,’ i.e. in the lost book, Dē Excellentibus Ducibus Rōmānōrum. 29. quī: i.e. utrī; the distinction is not always made.
XXIV. CATO.

Page 117. Chapter I. 1. municipiō: a municipium was a town to whose inhabitants Roman citizenship had been granted. 2. dare: for the mood see note on liberaretur, p. 17, l. 20. 3. hērēdium: an hereditary estate of two iūgera, assigned to him in the distribution of the land by the Romans. 4. in forō esse: to frequent the forum, at first to get acquainted with public business and the method of conducting it; then to take an active part. 5. stipendium meruit: see Vocab. under stipendium. 6. in forō esse: to frequent the forum, at first to get acquainted with public business and the method of conducting it; then to take an active part. 7. stipendium meruit: see Vocab. under stipendium. 8. in forō esse: to frequent the forum, at first to get acquainted with public business and the method of conducting it; then to take an active part. 9. onōrum septem decemque: at the age of seventeen, gen. of measure. See note to p. 85, l. 10. Q. Fabiō... consulibus: in 214 B.C. 10. castra secūtus est: cf. in castra proficiscens, p. 108, l. 27. 11. in proeliō apud Sēnam: known also as the battle of the Metaurus River. See Map of Italy, following p. 94, n. 3. The battle was fought in 207 B.C. 12. obtigit: fell to the lot of; the quaestors were assigned by lot. This was in 205 B.C. 13. proō sortis necessitūdine: for the meaning of necessitūdine, see Vocab. The relations of the consul and his quaestor were usually very intimate; Cicero says that they should be like those of father and son. 14. Aedīlis: in 199 B.C. Praetor: in 198 B.C. 15. ex Africa dēcēdēns: on his way home from Africa. That Ennius came back with Cato was mere chance. Cato had no love for poets, and was bitterly opposed to the tendencies which Ennius represented.

II. 16. ex urbe mānsit: he refused to accept another province. 17. censor: in 184 B.C. 18. nōbilēs: at that time the nōbilēs were those whose ancestors had held such offices as

Page 118. 4. cum quidem: even although, in spite of the fact that. 5. principātum... obtinēret: i.e. he was the most influential man in the state. Note the tense and meaning of obtinēret. 6. tum: in those days, contrasted with the writer's own time. potentiā: personal influence. Cf. potestās in 1. 9. 7. privātus in urbe mānsit: i.e. he refused to accept another province. 8. censor: in 184 B.C. 9. nobilēs: at that time the nobilēs were those whose ancestors had held such offices as

NOTES
admitted them to senatorial rank. 10. multās rēs novās . . . addidit: i.e. he introduced many innovations into the usual edict which was published by the censors on their entrance to office. 11. reprimērētūr: subj. of purpose. quā rē is relative, referring to multās novās rēs. 12. Circiter annōs octōgintā: he died in 149 B.C., at the age of 85. 15. fēcit: we should say 'suffered.'

III. 19. probābilis: note the derivation and meaning. Nepos is appraising Cato by the standard of his own times. Cato was the greatest orator of his day. 20. adripuerat: 'had taken up.' 21. reperīri posset: sc. aliquid. 24. historiās: 'history.' 26. unde quaeque cīvitās: i.e. the origin of each state, including that of Rome, and also the history of Rome from the expulsion of the kings until the first Punic war. 27. omnēs: sc. librōs, i.e. 'the whole work.' 31. dīripuit Lūsitānōs: in 150 B.C. In 149 Galba was tried for his mismanagement. 32. hōrum bellō-rum ducēs: i.e. those after the second Punic war. He spoke of them merely as cōnsul, praetor, etc.

Page 119. 3. compāret: 'are shown.' 6. studiōsōs Catōnis: 'those who are interested in Cato.'

XXV. ATTICUS.

Page 120. Chapter I. 2. generātus: 'descended from,' an unusual use of the word. The Pompōnīi claimed to be descended from Pompo, a son of Numa Pompilius. perpetuō: modifies obtinuit; i.e. his ancestors were all of equestrian rank, which was based on a property qualification of 400,000 sesterces (about $16,000), but were not nōbilēs (see note to p. 118, l. 9). 3. īsus est: 'he had.' Cf. īsus est, p. 23, l. 2. 4. ut tum erant tempora: i.e. for those times, when money was less abundant. 8. ēris atque vōcis: cf. ēris atque ōrātiōnis, p. 29, l. 9. ut nōn sōlum . . . pronūntiāret: i.e. he not only understood quickly what was taught him, but was able to make good use of it. 10. nōbilis: 'distinguished.' Note the derivation, and cf. p. 118, l. 12. 11. generōsī: here = 'high-spirited.' Derivation? 12. possess: B. 283, 2, a; A. 320, c; G. 631, 3; H. 503, II, 3.
13. suō: represents an objective gen. 14. filius: i.e. son of the famous C. Marius.

II. 16. dēcessit: sc. ē vitā. 18. illius perīculī: i.e. that in which Sulpicius was involved. 20. Cinnānō tumultiū: in 87 B.C. On tumultiū, see note to p. 5, l. 32. 22. prō dignitāte: ‘as suited his rank.’ 24. ratus: see note to p. 112, l. 19. 25. Athēnas sē contulit: B.C. 86. 26. adulēscetem Marium: ‘the younger Marius.’ See l. 13, above. He was killed in 88 B.C.

Page 121. 4. grātiam: ‘influence,’ i.e. with distinguished men at Rome. 5. suīs: ‘his own.’ 6. neque . . . habērent: i.e. they could not arrange it on favorable terms. 7. sē interposuit: ‘came to their rescue,’ i.e. by lending them the money. atque ita: ‘and that too on such terms.’ 9. dictum esset: ‘had been agreed,’ when the loan was made. For the mood, see B. 324, 1; A. 342; G. 663, 1; H. 529, 11. 11. multiplicandīs ľūsūrīs: i.e. by adding interest to principal. 12. officium: ‘service.’ 14. sēnī: note the distributive.


Page 122. 2. sermōnis Latīni: ‘of his Latin discourse.’ 3. ascītum: ‘acquired.’ 7. Nōlī . . . velle: this pleonasm is not uncommon in Latin. 10. officiō: ‘sense of duty.’ 12. morātus: see note to p. 112, l. 19. 13. dēbēret: sc. dare. 16. urbāna officia: ‘services in the city,’ i.e. in Rome. ad comitia eōrum: i.e. when they were candidates for office. 17. nōn dēfuit: ‘he did not fail them.’ 19. fugientī: i.e. when he went into voluntary exile in 58 B.C., after the return of Atticus to Rome. Cicero did this to avoid banishment for putting to death
Lentulus and his fellow-conspirators in 63 B.C. sēstertiūm . . . mīlia: about $10,000. sēstertiūm is partitive gen. Cf. note to l. 32, below. 21. L. Cotta . . . cōnsulibus: B.C. 55. 23. prōsecūta est: ‘attended,’ i.e. to the ship. dēsideriū: subjective gen.

V. 26. difficillīmā: ‘most churlish,’ ‘very hard to get on with.’ 27. veritus est: ‘treated with respect,’ i.e. humored. 28. ad summam senectūtem: i.e. of Caecilius. 29. pietātis: ‘of his dutiful conduct.’ 30. moriēns: ‘on his death bed.’ 31. ex dōdrante: ‘to the extent of three quarters’ of his property. Note the derivation of dōdrante. 32. centiēns sēster-tium: ‘ten million sesterces,’ over $400,000. sēstertium is a subst. in the acc. case, which with the multiplicatives = 100,000 sesterces; sēstertiūm in l. 19 (note the difference in quantity) is gen. pl. of sēstertius.

Page 123. 5. Ūtēbātur . . . intimē: cf. p. 80, l. 3. 9. esset: subj. of characteristic, with an idea of concession. 10. essetque: sc. ille, = Atticus.

VI. 11. rē pūblicā: ‘politics.’ Cf. p. 69, l. 24. optimārum partium: i.e. optimātium. 12. neque tamen: ‘but yet did not.’ 13. cīvilibus: ‘of public life.’ 15. maritimīs: sc. fluctibus. Honōrēs: ‘public offices.’ 17. possent: what does the mood show? cōnservātīs lēgibus: i.e. without resorting to unlawful means, viz., to unlimited bribery (effūsīs ambitūs largiționibus). 18. ē rē pūblicā: ‘to the advantage of the State,’ i.e. a man could not perform the duties of his office conscientiously without incurring danger. 20. hastam pūblicam: here = ‘sales of confiscated property.’ The hasta pūblica was a spear set up as a sign of the sale of booty taken in war, and usually means merely ‘public auction.’ 21. neque prae neque manceps: i.e he took no part in the farming of the public revenues, either as a principal (manceps) or as a surety (praes); the latter had a share in the profits. The farmers of the revenues were in bad repute on account of the extortion which was commonly practised. 22. accūsāvit: i.e. he brought no accusations against any one, nor did he support any one in making complaints. The reference is to public impeachments, from which the accuser derived profit.
24. praefectūrās: ‘appointments,’ i.e. subordinate positions under governors of provinces, which might be made very lucrative.
27. voluerit: the idea is that of result, quī = usque adeò ut ille.
30. dīgnitātī serviēbat: ‘had an eye to his reputation.’
31. quoque: ‘even,’ lit. ‘also,’ i.e. as well as actual guilt.

Page 124. Chapter VII. 3. Incidit: in 49 B.C. 4. aetātis vacātiōne: ‘the exemption due to his time of life.’ 6. fœrant: note the tense; the time is past with reference to dedit. 7. coniūnctum: sc. amīcitīā, ‘although he was a friend of his.’ nōn offendit: i.e. by remaining at home. 8. ĵornamentum: ‘mark of distinction,’ explained by honōrēs and divitiās below. 9. honōrēs: cf. p. 123, l. 15. partim: = alīt; partim is really acc. of pars, but is sometimes used as an indecl. subst. 10. castra sunt sećūtī: cf. p. 117, l. 9. ĕius: i.e. Pompēii. 11. quiēs: ‘neutrality.’ 15. concesserit: sc. ei, i.e. ‘pardoned at his request.’ vetere įnstitūtō vītæ: cf. p. 123, l. 11 fol.

VIII. 17. illud: ‘the following events.’ Occīsō Caesare: B.C. 44. 18. Brūtōs: i.e. Marcus and Decimus Brutus. 20. nullō . . . familiārius: sc. āterētur; ille adolēscēns is Brutus, who was then 41 years old, while Atticus was 65. 22. convīctū: ‘daily life.’ 25. ĕius ōrdinis: i.e. ōrdinis equestris. appellātus est: ‘was called on,’ ‘was appealed to.’ 28. sine factīōne: ‘without party-spirit.’ 31. ĵūṣrum: sc. eum, stands for the fut. ind. as a mild imperative, almost = āterētur. His wealth was at the service of Brutus, as far as it would go, but he would take no active part in such a plan himself.

Page 125. 4. dicis causā: ‘for form’s sake.’ ā cōnsule: i.e. by Antony. The provinces were Crete and Cyrene. 5. in exsilium: to Macedonia and Syria, which had originally been assigned to them by Caesar. 6. flōrentī: ‘when in power,’ ‘in its prosperity,’ appositive adj. 8. in Ėpīrō: modifies dari; according to Cicero the money was only lent. Atticus had large estates in Epirus. absēns: i.e. while he (Atticus) was in Rome. trecenta: sc. milia sēsterṭiūm. 9. ĭō magis: i.e. on account of the change of fortune. Cf. p. 21, l. 2, and the note. Antōniō: the dat. with adūlor is not common before Livy.
IX. 11. bellum: in 43 B.C. 13. dēbeam: subj. as a part of the apodosis. 14. sī dīvīnātiō appellanda est: ‘if the term inspiration ought to be applied,’ i.e. it was neither human foresight nor divine inspiration, but merely natural goodness of heart which actuated Atticus and carried him through those dangerous times. 18. sed etiam quī: sc. ēī. 21. etiam: modifies extinguere.

23. amīcissimus esset: see note to p. 50, l. 21. nihil ēīs indulsit ad . . . violandum: ‘did nothing to please them in the way of injuring Antony.’ 26. ea tribuit: ‘he did so much.’

28. distineretur: sc. ea. 30. nūllum . . . stiterit vadīnium: ‘never answered her bail,’ i.e. appeared in court. Cf. p. 102, l. 7. 32. secundā fōrtūnā: ‘in the time of her prosperity.’

2. ab eō: i.e. Ĉānō. 4. hieme: ‘storm.’ 6. cīvīlibus: ‘political.’

quidem: 'since for instance he.' 22. ütēns: 'practising.' 24. oblīvīscī quam ulcíscī: sc. eam = iniūriam. 28. videātur: pres. of an existing state of affairs. The author of the verse which follows is unknown. suī is pronounced as a monosyllable, and cui as a dissyllable; hominibus is in apposition with cuique = cuīque hominum. 30. Neque tamen ille: 'And yet he did not.' The meaning is that Atticus did not mould his own fortune, but made himself worthy of the best fortune. quī cāvit: 'inas-
much as he took care.'

Page 128. Chapter XII. 2. adulēscēntī Caesārī: 'the younger Caesar,' referring to C. Octavius, who, after his adoption by Julius Caesar, took the name of C. Julius Caesar Octavianus. Cf. adulēscēntem Marium, p. 120, l. 26. 3. nūllīs condiciōnis nōn habēret potestātem: = a strong affirmative, 'had the opportunity of forming any (matrimonial) alliance whatever.' 5. generōsā-
rum nūptīs: 'to marriage with ladies of noble birth.' 7. trium-
virūm: partitive gen. = īnus ex trīumvirīs. The marriage was arranged in 37 B.C., when Octavian and Antony met at Tarentum. 8. augēre: i.e. by taking possession of the property of proscribed citizens. 10. eā: = grātiā. 12. sub īpsā: 'just at the time of.' perinlustre: 'very evident.' 13. L. Saufēi: modifies bona in l. 16. suī: instead of ēius because Atticus is virtually the subject of the sentence. See B. 244, 4; A. 196, c; G. 309, 2; H. 449, 3. 16. cōnsuētūdine eā: 'in accordance with the custom,' i.e. of proscribing rich men merely for the sake of seizing their property. 19. L. Italium Calidum: object of expēdīvit in l. 26. Calidus is unknown except for this reference. quem: object of tulisse. We should say 'the most graceful poet that our time has produced.' 23. equītum: the equītēs as a class had favored Brutus and Cassius. 26. in praeṣentī: modifies labō-
riōsīus. 27. in eōrum perīculīs: i.e. in perīculīs Saufēi et Calidi.

pueri: = servi; cf. p. 116, l. 2, and the note. 10. utrumque hōrum: implied in anāgnōstae and librāriī. 11. pari modō: sc. in eā (familiā) erant. 12. cultus domesticus désiderat: the management of a house requires.' bonī: appositive adj. with cēteri; apprimē is not used by Cicero or Caesar. 14. factum: 'trained.' 16. videās: sc. concupiscī. For the mood see B. 302, 3; A. 309, a; G. 625, Rem. 3; H. 508, 5, 2). continentis: B. 198, 3; A. 214, d; G. 366, Rem. 2; H. 401, n. 2; so diligentiae in l. 18. 18. ēlegāns: sc. erad. splendidus: 'stylish.' 19. omnēsque diligentia . . . affectābat: his every effort aimed at. 20. Supellēx: sc. erad. 21. in neutram partem: i.e. neither as much or too little. conspicī: i.e. 'attract attention.' 23. putem: the subj. with quanquam is not a classical construction. 25. terna mīlia: sc. sēstertiūm; about $120. 26. ex ephēmeride: 'according to his account-book.' expēnum ferre: 'to enter as expended.' 27. solītum: sc. esse, depends on praeterībo. nōn audītum, sed cōgnitum: 'not from hearsay, but from personal knowledge.'

Page 130. Chapter XIV. 3. abhorrērent: subj. of characteristic. tanta pecūniae . . . accessiō: through the inheritance from his uncle. See p. 122, l. 30. 6. sēstertiō viciēns: 2,000,000 sesterces (over $80,000). See note to p. 122, l. 32. parum sē splendide: i.e. with any lack of style. 7. sēstertiō centiēns: 10,000,000 sesterces. 8. parīque fastīgiō: i.e. on the same high level. 11. omnisque . . . rēditus cōnstatēbat: he also derived revenue from money lending, from book publishing, and from dealing in gladiators. 14. ratiōne: i.e. the method of its investment.

XV. 16. Itaque: 'And to such an extent.' 18. Quid-quid rogābātur: i.e. si quid rogābātur. 19. religiōsē: 'scrupulously;' i.e. with regard to his ability to fulfil his promise. 21. adnuiisset: cf. vidēret, p. 25, l. 8. 22. mandātam: sc. rem. 23. negotiī eum pertaesum est: B. 209, z , A. 221, b; G. 377; H. 409, III. suam exīstīmatiōnem: 'his reputation.' suam stands for an objective gen. Cf. p. 27, l. 9. 24. aģī: 'was at stake.' 28. iūdiciō: 'from conviction,' 'on principle.' fugisse: sc. eum.
XVI. 30. adulēscēns īdem . . . senex: 'he was both in his youth . . . and in his old age.'

Page 131. 1. Quamquam: 'And yet,' 'But after all.' 2. ut: i.e. usque eō ut. 4. facit: sc. Cicerō. 5. in vulgus: 'for the general public.' sēdecim volūmina epistulārum: these letters are still extant. They cover the period from 68 B.C., five years before Cicero's consulship, to 44 B.C., the year before his death. 7. legat . . . dēsideret: a less vivid future condition. 9. studīs: 'party-strife.' vitiis: 'errors in judgment.' 11. appāreat: 'is clear,' 'is manifest.' 12. dīvīnātiōnem: 'for the general public.' 14. ūsū veniunt: cf. p. 125, l. 14. 16. prōnēs: cf. p. 31, l. 9. cecinit: the regular word of prophetic utterances, since the responses of oracles and the like were given in a metrical form.

XVII. 15. pietāte: 'affection,' for his relatives. 16. hoc ipsum: object of glōriantem. This constr. is confined to neu. prons. and num. adjs. 17. annōrum: cf. p. 85, l. 10. 19. in grātiam redīsse: 'had never been reconciled,' i.e. it had never been necessary, since they had never quarrelled. 20. habēbat: what does the mood show? How should quam be translated? 23. dēbēret: the mood shows that this was the view of Atticus. 24. ei: i.e. nātūræ. 25. doctrīnā: 'on account of his training,' i.e. in philosophy. 26. habuit percepta: differs in meaning from percēperat. The idea is that he had mastered them, and had them available for the conduct of his life.

XVIII. 29. habuit cōgnitam: see note on l. 26, above. 31. magistrātūs ērdināvit: 'has given the lists of offices.' The work was called Annālēs, and was published in 47 B.C. It gave an outline of Roman history until 54 B.C., with a list and genealogy of the curule magistrates for each year. Cf. p. 132, l. 9 fol.

Page 132. 1. in eō: sc. librō. suō tempore: 'at its proper time.' See B. 244, 4; A. 196, g; G. 309, 2; H. 449, 2. 3. propāginēs: 'lineage;' a poetic use of the word. 7. Marcellī Claudīi, Marcellōrum: a condensed expression. Cf. the preceding sentence, and sc. Marcellī Claudīi rogātū Marcellōrum familiae . . . enumerāvit; so with Scīpiōnis . . . Aemiliōrum, below. Note the inversion of the names Claudīi Marcellī and Scīpiōnis Cornēliī.
a not uncommon practice with Latin writers.  

11. *attigit*: as we say, 'dipped into,' 'tried his hand at.'  

12. *honōre*: political 'distinction.'  

14. *imaginibus*: 'portraits.' The reference is, perhaps, to an illustrated work, consisting of portraits of distinguished men with a few descriptive verses; or the verses may have been written under the busts in Atticus's house on his estate in Epirus.  


XIX.  

19. *Atticō vivō*: Atticus died in 32 B.C.  

21. *rerum exemplīs*: 'actual instances;' more literally, 'instances drawn from facts.'  


25. *imperatōris Divī filīi*: 'of the imperator, son of the deified Julius.' Since Julius Caesar was the only one on whom divine honors had been conferred, he is referred to merely as *Divī.*  

28. *dignitāte parī, fortūnā humiliōrēs*: sc. *quam Octāviānus.* The reference is to the other political leaders (*prīncipēs*), such as Caesar, Antony, Brutus, etc., who were of equal worth with Octavian, but less favored by fortune.  

29. *Caesarem*: i.e. Octavian. Cf. note to p. 128, l. 2. *est consecūta*: 'attended.'  

30. *conciliārit*: = *conciliāverit,* sc. *et,* 'gained for him.'

Page 133.  

1. *Ti. Claudiō Nerōnī*: he was afterward the emperor Tiberius.  

3. *necessitūdinem*: 'relationship.'

XX.  

10. *quam vellet*: 'than he could wish,' potential subj., representing *velim* in the thought of Cicero.  

*frueretur*: 'enjoyed the society of.'  

14. *eius*: we should say 'from him'; subjective gen.  

*Ex quō*: 'from this circumstance,' i.e. from their friendly relations.  

16. *incūriā*: note the derivation.  

*dėtēcta*: 'which had lost its roof.'  

*prōlāberētur*: note the tense.  

18. *absēns*: 'when separated from him,' i.e. when Antony was abroad and Atticus was at home in Rome.  

19. *accūrātē*: 'fully;' modifies *certiōrem facere Atticum,* which depends on *cūrae sibi habēret.*  

20. *Hōc quāle sit*: 'what this means.'  

22. *ūsum*: 'intimacy,' referring both to personal intercourse and to correspondence.  


XXI.  


32. *indiguiisset*: 'he had not needed'; note the tense. *indiguiisset* is independent
of ūsus est so far as its tense is concerned. Cf. note to p. 6, l. 32.
nactus est: as we say, ‘he caught.’


Page 135. 1. lectīculā: ‘a common bier,’ the force of the diminutive. 2. bonīs: here, distinguished from vulgī, means ‘well-to-do people,’ ‘society.’ 4. ad quīntum lapīdem: ‘at the fifth milestone.’ Burial within the city was prohibited by law.
EXERCISES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN.

In the following exercises no attempt has been made to prepare a series of graded lessons in Latin syntax, but merely to illustrate the language and constructions of the text on which they are based.

The sentences are intended for rapid oral work, to increase the pupil's vocabulary, to train him in expressing himself fluently in Latin, and to cultivate the habit of carefully noting the meaning of all the Latin words while reading. The continuous passages may be written or recited orally. It is strongly recommended that when they are written the pupil mark the quantity of all the long vowels.

References like this, p. 6, l. 14, are to the pages and lines of the Text; they refer sometimes to the meaning and sometimes to the construction, and should be used carefully. Words between parentheses are to be omitted in translating into Latin.

I. Miltiades.

1. Miltiades, the son of Cimon, was the most prominent of all the Athenians. 2. It happened that the Athenians had good hope of Miltiades. 3. Miltiades was of such an age that his fellow-citizens had good hope of him. 4. When the Athenians wished to send settlers to the Chersonesus, many wished to take part in the expedition. 5. The Athenians are said to have sent delegates to Delphi to consult the oracle. 6. Let us ask the Pythia whom we shall employ as our leader. 7. It will be necessary to fight with the Thracians, who possess the Chersonesus. 8. The Pythia said that if the Athenians should employ Miltiades as their leader, they would succeed in their undertakings. 9. The Lemnians said to Miltiades that they would submit themselves to the power of the Athenians when

1 p. 3, l. 3. 2 p. 3, l. 8. 3 p. 3, l. 8. 4 p. 3, l. 10. 5 p. 3, l. 11. 6 p. 3, l. 13. 7 p. 3, l. 16.
he could set out from Athens with a ship and come to Lemnus with a north wind. 10. The north wind will blow in the faces of those who have set out from Athens to Lemnus.

11. Miltiades in a short time got possession of the whole Chersonesus. 12. Although Miltiades had royal power, he held it with the consent of those who had sent him to the Chersonesus. 13. When Miltiades had made himself a home in the Chersonesus, he demanded that the Lemnians should give up their city to him. 14. Since Miltiades had a home in the Chersonesus, he could sail to Lemnus with a north wind. 15. Miltiades said that the city would have to be given up, since he had sailed from his home to Lemnus with a north wind. 16. Since the matter had turned out contrary to their expectation, the Lemnians gave up their city to Miltiades. 17. The Lemnians said that they did not dare to hold the city, although the matter had turned out contrary to their expectation.

18. Darius, king of the Persians, led his army from Asia into Europe in order to make war on the Scythians. 19. Darius gave orders that a bridge be made across the river Hister, and that it be held while he was away. 20. Miltiades said that since Darius was hard pressed by the Scythians, an opportunity was given the guards of the bridge to free Greece. 21. If Darius had perished with the forces which he led with him, Europe would have been freed from the rule of the Persians. 22. If the bridge be cut down, it will happen that the king will perish within a few days. 23. They say that Histiaeus of Miletus prevented the thing from being done. 24. If Darius shall be slain, we shall suffer punishment at the hands of our fellow-citizens. 25. It is expedient for us to strengthen the royal power, because our own rule depends upon it. 26. Miltiades said that he left the Chersonesus, because he did not doubt that his designs would come to the ears of the king.

1 p. 4, l. 4. 3 p. 3, l. 10. 5 p. 3, l. 6. 7 Use quin and the subj.
2 p. 3, l. 11. 4 p. 3, l. 12. 6 p. 5, l. 11.
27. When Darius returns from Europe into Asia, his friends will urge him to prepare a fleet in order to reduce Greece under his power. 28. Darius said that the Ionians had stormed Sardis with the aid of the Athenians. 29. Datis said that he would take Eretria and send all the citizens to the king. 30. Nepos says that the plain of the Marathon is distant about ten miles from the city of Athens. 31. If the Athenians had not been terrified by the great danger, they would not have sent Phidippus to Lacedaemon to ask for help. 32. There will be need of as prompt aid as possible, if you do not wish the city of Athens to be reduced under the power of the Persians. 33. They say that there is a discussion among the generals, whether to protect themselves by the city walls or to go against the enemy.

34. Nepos says that a thousand soldiers came from Plataea as aid to the Athenians. 35. Miltiades said that the soldiers would be fired with a wonderful eagerness for battle. 36. Miltiades will urge the Athenians to lead their forces from the city and to draw up a line of battle. 37. Miltiades said to the Athenians, "If you draw up your line of battle at the foot of a mountain, you will be protected by the height of the mountain, and the enemy will be prevented by the trees from surrounding you." 38. Datis desired to fight before the Lacedaemonians came to the aid of the Athenians. 39. If the Persians had not been greatly terrified, they would have gone to the ships and not to the camp.

40. Nepos says that the reward which was given to Miltiades shows that the nature of all states is the same. 41. Nepos said that Miltiades freed Athens and all Greece from the rule of the Persians. 42. The Athenians are said to have been

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1 p. 3, l. 13. 6 See note to p. 6, l. 15. 8 p. 6, l. 25.
2 p. 5, l. 30. 6 p. 6, l. 17. 9 p. 4, l. 32.
3 p. 3, l. 9; p. 3, l. 12. 7 p. 4, l. 31. 10 p. 5, l. 4.
4 p. 6, l. 6.
so corrupted that they voted thirty statues for Demetrius of Phalerum.

43. Miltiades, with the fleet of seventy ships which the Athenians had given him, took several of the islands by storm. 44. When Miltiades had surrounded Paros with siege works, he was on the point of capturing the city. There was a grove on the mainland which caught fire by some chance, and since Miltiades feared that it was a signal that the king's fleet was coming, he returned to Athens. 45. Nepos says that Miltiades was accused of treason because he had not captured Paros, and fined fifty talents; and that because he was not able to pay the money, he died in the public prison. 46. Since Pisistratus had been tyrant a few years before, the people said that it was better for Miltiades to be punished, although he was innocent, than that they should be longer in fear.

When the Athenians wished to send settlers to the Chersonesus, they did not know whom to choose as their leader. Therefore they sent to Delphi to consult the oracle. When the delegates came to Delphi, the Pythia told them that if they chose Miltiades as their leader, they would prosper in all their undertakings.

After Miltiades had been chosen leader, he set out for the Chersonesus, but on the way he went to Lemnus, and wished to reduce the inhabitants of that island under the power of the Athenians. The Lemnians said that if he should come from his home to Lemnus with a north wind, they would surrender themselves. Miltiades went on to the Chersonesus, and after he had in a short time routed the forces of the barbarians, he got possession of the entire region and decided to remain there. When he had made himself a home in the Chersonesus, he sailed with a north wind to Lemnus and demanded that the inhabitants should surrender themselves to him. And it is said that the Lemnians did not dare refuse, but left the island.
After King Darius had made war on the Scythians, and had been unsuccessful, he was urged by his friends to reduce Greece under his power. Accordingly he built a fleet, of which Datis and Artaphernes were given the command, and sent it against the Athenians. They went first to Eretria, which they captured, and then to Attica, where they encamped in the plain of Marathon, which is about ten miles from the city. The Athenians sent to Lacedaemon to ask for aid, and also elected ten generals at home, one of whom was Miltiades.

It is said that there was a dispute among the generals, whether to go to meet the enemy or to remain in the city, but that Miltiades persuaded them to fight. He drew up his troops at the foot of a mountain, together with a thousand Plataean soldiers who had come to the aid of the Athenians. The Persians attacked them, but were utterly defeated.

II. THEMISTOCLES.

1. Nepos says that few are considered equal to Themistocles in ability. 2. It happened that Themistocles so neglected his property that he was disinherited by his father. 3. He thought that he must devote himself wholly to his country, in order to blot out the disgrace. 4. Thucydides tells us that Themistocles judged present events very sagaciously, and formed conjectures about future events very clearly.

5. Themistocles will be made general by the people, to carry on the war with Corcyra. 6. Let us persuade the people to build a fleet with the money which comes from the mines. 7. When Themistocles had persuaded the Athenians to build a fleet, they became so skilled in naval war that they crushed the Corcyreans. 8. The report was brought to Athens that Xerxes was going to make war on all Europe both by land and by sea.
9. If the Athenians had not sent to Delphi, they would not have known what to do about their affairs. 10. The Pythia told the Athenians that if they fortified themselves with wooden walls, it would be a means of safety for all Greece. 11. Because the Athenians thought that the ships were the wooden walls, they embarked upon them with all their movable property.

12. Since very many of the citizens thought it would be better to fight on land, they sent a band of picked men to take possession of Thermopylae. 13. Leonidas and the Lacedaemonians died at Thermopylae in order that they might prevent the barbarians from advancing further. 14. Themistocles will fight a naval battle at Artemisium, in order that he may not be surrounded by the enemy's ships. 15. If a part of the enemy's ships round Euboea, we shall be assailed by a double danger.

16. Themistocles said that if the Greeks should scatter and withdraw to their own homes, they would perish. 17. The slave who has been sent by Themistocles to the king will announce to him that the Greeks are in flight. 18. Themistocles compelled the Greeks to fight against their will. 19. Xerxes is said to have been conquered at Salamis because he could not use his great number of ships in the strait.

20. When Xerxes had been unsuccessful in the battle, he was informed by Themistocles, who feared that he would continue to wage war, that the Greeks would destroy the bridge which he had made over the Hellespont. 21. Xerxes is said to have returned to Asia in less than thirty days by the same road by which he had marched into Europe in six months. 22. The battle which was fought at Salamis may be compared with that of Marathon.

23. Themistocles surrounded the triple harbor of the Piraeus
with walls. 24. The Lacedaemonians said that if any city outside of the Peloponnesus had walls, the enemy would take possession of them. 25. Themistocles will restore the walls at special personal risk, because the Lacedaemonians have attempted to prevent the Athenians from building them. 26. The Lacedaemonians knew that the Athenians had gained so much glory because they had crushed the Persians at Marathon and at Salamis, that they would have to contend with them for the hegemony. 27. Let us send ambassadors to Athens, to prevent the citizens from surrounding the city with walls. 28. The other ambassadors will not return until they see that the walls are high enough to protect. 29. Let us spare no place, but let us collect from all sides what is suitable for fortifying the city. 30. Nepos says that the walls of Athens were made of shrines and tombs.

31. When Themistocles had come to Lacedaemon, he said that he did not wish to go before the magistrates until his colleagues came. 32. Themistocles attempted to deceive the Lacedaemonians, in order that the Athenians might surround their city with walls. 33. When the ambassadors said that not much of the fortification remained (unfinished), Themistocles said to the Lacedaemonians that they ought to send trustworthy men to look into the matter. 34. Do not let the ambassadors of the Lacedaemonians go until I myself have been released. 35. After the city had been surrounded by high walls, Themistocles said that the Athenians had done it by his advice, and that what they had done was advantageous to the whole of Greece. 36. The Lacedaemonians will act unjustly, if they do not send Themistocles back to Athens.

37. Since Themistocles could not escape the envy of his fellow-citizens, he went to live at Argos. 38. Although Themistocles had been driven from Athens by ostracism and had gone
to Argos to live, he was accused in his absence by the Lacedaemonians, who alleged that he had made a league with the king of Persia to overthrow Greece. 39. The chief men of Corcyra said that they were afraid that the Lacedaemonians and Athenians would make war on them because they had received Themistocles. 40. In order that the king of the Molossians might protect him, Themistocles is said to have taken the king's little son and to have fled into a shrine. He said that he would not come out of the shrine until the king received him under his protection. 41. "If I am carried by the storm to Naxos," said Themistocles, "I must perish, since the army of the Athenians is there." 42. Themistocles told the master of the ship who he was, and said that he would give him many gifts if he would save him. 43. When the master of the ship was seized with pity and had taken Themistocles to Ephesus, the latter said that afterwards he would requite him for his service.

44. Although many have written that Themistocles went to Asia when Xerxes was king, Nepos says that he believes Thucydides when he says that Themistocles went to Artaxerxes. 45. Themistocles, in the letter which he wrote to King Artaxerxes, said that although he had inflicted very many injuries on the Persians, he would be a good friend of the king if he should obtain his friendship. 46. Themistocles said that he had informed Xerxes by a letter that the Greeks were going to destroy the bridge which the king had made over the Hellespont. 47. The king said that he would pardon Themistocles, because he admired his high spirit. 48. After Themistocles had given the space of a year to the literature and language of the Persians, he was able to speak more elegantly than the native Persians. 49. The king said: "I will give you three cities,—Magnesia to furnish you with bread, Lampsacus from which you may get wine, and Myus to supply you with dainties."

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1 Express by *quod* and the subj.; cf. p. 14, l. 8.
2 p. 14, l. 20.
3 p. 15, l. 24.
4 p. 14, l. 20.
5 p. 15, l. 2.
50. Many writers say that Themistocles was not able to keep his promise to the king, and that, therefore, he took poison; but Thucydides, who was nearest \(^1\) to Themistocles in time, says that he died a natural death.\(^2\)

Themistocles persuaded the Athenians to build a fleet with the money which came in from the mines, in order that they might become skilled in naval warfare. When Xerxes invaded Greece with a great army, and wished especially to attack \(^3\) the Athenians, because they had defeated Darius at Marathon, this fleet was a means of safety for all Greece; for with it Themistocles fought with \(^4\) Xerxes at Salamis and conquered him.

Although Themistocles had been a means of great glory to the Athenians in peace and in war, he was not requited according to his deserts; for on account of the envy of his fellow-citizens he was driven from the city and forced to go to Argos, and afterwards to Persia. Artaxerxes pardoned \(^5\) him for the many evils which he had inflicted on his house and gave him many gifts. Themistocles had promised that he would overthrow Greece, and since he could not fulfil his promises he is believed by many to have taken poison.

III. ARISTIDES.

Aristides, who was of about the same age as Themistocles, was called the Just on account of his integrity. But nevertheless, Themistocles, who excelled him in eloquence, was able to cause him to be punished by ostracism with a ten years' exile. It is said that Aristides himself saw a man writing the name of Aristides upon a potsherd, in order that he might be banished from his country, and that when he asked him what Aristides had done that he should be considered worthy of such a pun-

\(^1\) p. 15, l. 6.  \(^2\) p. 16, l. 10.  \(^3\) p. 10, l. 12.  \(^4\) p. 10, l. 32.  \(^5\) p. 15, l. 25.
ishment, the man said that he did not like it because Aristides had worked so hard to be called the Just.

Nepos tells us that Aristides was recalled to his native country six years after he had been banished, and that he took part in the battles of Salamis and Plataea; but that his most glorious deed was that he caused the leadership on the sea to be transferred from the Lacedaemonians to the Athenians.

IV. PAUSANIAS.

The most illustrious deed\(^1\) of Pausanias the Lacedaemonian was that he defeated Mardonius at Plataea. After the battle of Plataea, Pausanias was so elated by the victory, that he wrote on the tripod which he set up at Delphi that he had conquered the Lacedaemonians at Plataea. The Lacedaemonians, however, when they had erased the epigram which Pausanias had written, wrote nothing but the names of the States whose forces had been present\(^2\) at the battle.

Pausanias is said to have stormed Byzantium, and to have taken several relatives of the king, and when he learned that they were his relatives, to have sent them to the king as a gift. He promised that if the king would give him his daughter in marriage, he would crush\(^3\) Sparta and the rest of Greece. The king replied that if Pausanias did what he had promised, he would give him his daughter in marriage, but before Pausanias could act\(^4\) he was recalled to Lacedaemon.

When Pausanias not long afterward had returned to the army of his own accord, he is said not only to have changed his native habits, but also to have assumed royal state, and to have banqueted more luxuriously than the Spartans could endure. As soon as the Lacedaemonians knew that he was unwilling to return to Sparta, and had formed plans unfriendly

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1 p. 17, l. 23.  2 p. 17, l. 19.  3 p. 15, l. 31.  4 p. 6, l. 23; p. 20, l. 13.
to his country, they are said to have sent ambassadors to him to order him to return home.

When Pausanias had returned to Sparta, the Lacedaemonians feared that he would stir up the Helots, who perform the service of slaves among the Lacedaemonians, by promising them that he would give them liberty; but although, according to the laws of Sparta, any ephor might throw the king into prison, they did not wish to arrest Pausanias until they had clear proof. Now there was a youth from Argilus, to whom Pausanias had given a letter for Artabazus. He suspected that Pausanias had written something about him, because no one of those who had carried letters from Pausanias to Artabazus had ever returned. So he opened the letter and found that Pausanias had ordered that he be killed. So the youth fled to the shrine of Neptune at Taenarum, and sat on the altar as a suppliant of the god. Pausanias came to the same place, and asked the Argilian why he had done this. The youth replied that he had found out that if he delivered the letter to Artabazus, he must die. When Pausanias begged him not to tell what he had learned, the ephors, who were in a place under ground near the temple of Neptune, heard what was said, and returned to Sparta with Pausanias, in order to arrest him in the city. But Pausanias is said to have guessed from the face of one of the ephors that he was going to be arrested, and to have fled into the temple of Minerva. The ephors ordered the doors of the temple to be blocked up, and the roof to be destroyed, and his own mother is said to have brought the first stone. Pausanias died near the temple, after he had been carried out half dead, and was buried not far off.

1 p. 21, l. 10.  2 p. 21, l. 16.  3 p. 31, l. 3.  4 p. 9, l. 18.
V. CIMON.

Cimon was the son of Miltiades, who conquered the Persians at Marathon. In his youth he was cast into prison, because his father had not been able to pay the fifty talents which he had been fined¹ because he had not captured the island of Paros. But he was freed by his wife Elpinice, who said that she would marry one Callias, who wished to wed her, if he would pay the money.

After Cimon was freed from prison, he speedily became the chief man² of the Athenians. Nepos says that his most glorious³ deed was that he defeated the Cypriotes and Phoenicians near Mycale in a naval battle. But he incurred the same hatred on the part⁴ of his fellow-citizens that his father had incurred, and was ostracized. It is said that the Athenians soon regretted their action, and recalled Cimon five years after he had been banished, although he had been condemned to an exile of ten years.⁵ He died not long afterwards while besieging the town of Citium in Cyprus.

Cimon was a man of great generosity. It is said that every day he invited to dinner all those whom he saw uninvited in the market place, and that he buried many poor Athenians at his own expense.

VI. LYSANDER.

Nepos says that if the reputation of Lysander, the Lacedaemonian, was great, he acquired it by good luck rather than by merit; for although he brought the war to an end, which had been waged against the Peloponnesians for twenty years, it was not done by the valor of his own army, but by the want of discipline of his opponents.

After the victory Lysander began to conduct himself with great cruelty. He drove out of all the states those who favored

¹ p. 8, l. 8. ² p. 23, l. 19. ³ p. 17, l. 23. ⁴ Express by the gen. ⁵ p. 24, l. 18.
the interests\textsuperscript{1} of the Athenians, and entrusted the government in each state to ten men, all of whom were bound to him by (ties of) hospitality. Then he is said to have planned to do away with kings at Sparta. In order to do this he is said to have attempted first to bribe the Delphic oracle, then that at Dodona. When he had failed\textsuperscript{2} in this, and had been unable to bribe the priests of Jupiter Hammon, he was accused by the Africans of\textsuperscript{3} having attempted to bribe them. Although he was acquitted, he was killed by the Thebans, when he was on his way to Orchomenos.

The action of Pharnabazus regarding Lysander is worth telling;\textsuperscript{4} Lysander is said to have asked him for a letter, which he might give to the ephors as a proof of the uprightness with which he had carried on the war in Asia. Pharnabazus is reported to have given him a weighty document in which he praised\textsuperscript{5} Pausanias greatly; but while the letter was being sealed, to have substituted another of the same size and so like it that it could not be distinguished from it, in which Pausanias was accused of avarice and treachery. Thus Pharnabazus made Pausanias his own accuser.

\textsuperscript{1} p. 26, l. 19. \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{4} Use \textit{dignus} with a rel. clause with the subj.
\textsuperscript{2} p. 27, l. 18. \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{5} p. 28, l. 8.
\textsuperscript{3} p. 27, l. 30.
RULES FOR PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK AND
LATIN PROPER NAMES.¹

Accent.
1. A word may have two, or even three or four, accents; e.g., Cáp-pa-dó-ci-a.
2. If only two syllables precede the primary accent, the secondary
accent is on the first; e.g., Ár-ta-xér-xes.
3. In words of two syllables, accent the first; e.g., Lé-m-nus.
4. In words of more than two syllables, accent the penult, if long, otherwise
the antepenult; e.g., Cor-o-né-a, Cor-in-thus, Ed-men-es.

Syllabication.
1. Two vowels coming together, and not forming a diphthong, must be
divided; e.g., Dé'us.
2. A single consonant, or mute with l or r, between the last two vowels
of a word, or between the vowels of any two unaccented syllables,
must be joined to the latter vowel; e.g., Cy'-prus, Pél-o-pon-né'-sus.
3. A single consonant, or mute with l or r, before an accented vowel
must be joined to that vowel, so also a single consonant after it,
except in the penult; e.g., Még-a-bá-zus.

Exceptions.
1. A single consonant, or mute with l or r, after an accented a, e, or o,
and before two vowels the first of which is e, i, or y, must be joined
to the following vowel; e.g., Pau-sál-ni-as.
2. A single consonant, or mute with l or r, after an accented u, must be joined
to the following vowel; e.g., Sú'-ni-um, Ú-tí-ca, except Púb-li-us.

Sounds of the Letters.
Vowels.
1. A vowel ending an accented syllable has its long English sound;
   e.g., Cor-í'y-na.

¹ Owing to the great number of proper names in the Lives, it has been thought best to
publish these rules. They were prepared by Professor A. H. Pattengill, of the University
of Michigan, and have been used by him for several years. They are given without
change, except that the examples have been taken as far as possible from the text.
The marks of quantity are intended to indicate the sound of the vowels in English.
RULES FOR PRONUNCIATION

(a) But a at the end of an unaccented syllable has the sound of a in America; e.g., Do-dó-na, Lámp-sa-cus.

(b) E, o, and u at the end of an unaccented syllable have nearly the same sound as when accented, only not so distinct; e.g., Lac-e-dé-mon.

(c) (1) I final has its long sound, e.g., Dél-phi.

(2) I at the end of unaccented syllable, not final, has an obscure sound much like e; e.g., At-ti-ca.

(3) I has its long sound in the first syllable of a word, the second of which is accented, when it either stands alone before a consonant; e.g., Í-phić-ra-tes; or ends a syllable before a vowel; e.g., Dí-á-na.

(d) Y = I in all cases.

2. A vowel has its short English sound when followed by a consonant in the same syllable; e.g., Or-chóm-e-nos.

Exception.—Es at the end of a word is pronounced like the English word ease; e.g., Mil-tí-a-des.

Diphthongs.

1. Ae and æ = e in all cases; e.g., Bæ-ó-ti-a, Tán-a-rum.

2. When ai, ei, oi, and yi are accented and followed by another vowel, the i = initial y, as in your, and the vowel before it has its long sound; e.g., A-chá-i-a (pronounced A-chá-ya).

3. Au = aw, in law; e.g., Claú-di-us, Taú-rus.

4. Eu = u long; e.g., Eu-boé-a.

Consonants.

The consonants have in general the same sounds as in English.

1. C and g are soft before e, i, y, æ and œ; e.g., A-gés-i-lă-us, Cor-cý-ra.

2. Ch always has the sound of k; e.g., Chi-os.

3. C, s, and t before i preceded by an accented syllable and followed by a vowel have the sound of sh; e.g., Sic-y-on (Sísh-e-on), Bœ-ó-ti-a.

4. After s, t, or x, t keeps its hard sound; e.g., Clas-tid-i-um. So also in the termination, -tion.

Note.—These rules are not intended to be complete, but they are complete enough for all practical purposes. The most important rules are those for syllabication, and without a correct knowledge of these, accuracy is impossible.
VOCABULARY.
## ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>= active; with verbs, active or transitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abl.</td>
<td>= ablative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abs.</td>
<td>= absolute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acc.</td>
<td>= accusative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>= adjective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv.</td>
<td>= adverb, adverbal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>causat.</td>
<td>= causative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chap.</td>
<td>= chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coll.</td>
<td>= collective, collectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comp.</td>
<td>= comparative.</td>
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<tr>
<td>conj.</td>
<td>= conjunction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>= dative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decl.</td>
<td>= declension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>def.</td>
<td>= defective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dem.</td>
<td>= demonstrative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dep.</td>
<td>= dependent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desid.</td>
<td>= desiderative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dim.</td>
<td>= diminutive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distr.</td>
<td>= distributive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g.</td>
<td>= exempli gratia = for example.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eng.</td>
<td>= English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td>= et cetera = and so forth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excl.</td>
<td>= exclamation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>= feminine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fol.</td>
<td>= following, and what follows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freq.</td>
<td>= frequentative.</td>
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<tr>
<td>fut.</td>
<td>= future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen.</td>
<td>= genitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.e.</td>
<td>= id est = that is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imp.</td>
<td>= imperative.</td>
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<tr>
<td>impers.</td>
<td>= impersonal, impersonally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impf.</td>
<td>= imperfect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inch.</td>
<td>= inchoative.</td>
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<tr>
<td>indecl.</td>
<td>= indeclinable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>indef.</td>
<td>= indefinite.</td>
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<tr>
<td>indic.</td>
<td>= indicative.</td>
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<tr>
<td>inf.</td>
<td>= infinitive.</td>
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<tr>
<td>insep.</td>
<td>= inseparable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>intens.</td>
<td>= intensive.</td>
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<tr>
<td>inter.</td>
<td>= interrogative.</td>
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<tr>
<td>interj.</td>
<td>= interjection.</td>
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<tr>
<td>irr.</td>
<td>= irregular.</td>
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<tr>
<td>lit.</td>
<td>= literally.</td>
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<tr>
<td>loc.</td>
<td>= locative.</td>
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<tr>
<td>m.</td>
<td>= masculine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.</td>
<td>= neuter; with verbs, neuter or intransitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>= nominative.</td>
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<tr>
<td>num.</td>
<td>= numeral.</td>
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<tr>
<td>p., pp.</td>
<td>= page, pages.</td>
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<tr>
<td>part.</td>
<td>= participle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pass.</td>
<td>= passive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pers.</td>
<td>= person, personal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pf.</td>
<td>= perfect.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>= plural.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plup.</td>
<td>= pluperfect.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pos.</td>
<td>= positive.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pred.</td>
<td>= predicate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prep.</td>
<td>= preposition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pres.</td>
<td>= present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pron.</td>
<td>= pronoun, pronominal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reflex.</td>
<td>= reflexive.</td>
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<tr>
<td>rel.</td>
<td>= relative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semi-dep.</td>
<td>= semi-deponent.</td>
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<tr>
<td>sing.</td>
<td>= singular.</td>
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<tr>
<td>subj.</td>
<td>= subjunctive.</td>
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<tr>
<td>subst.</td>
<td>= substantive.</td>
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<tr>
<td>sup.</td>
<td>= superlative.</td>
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<tr>
<td>trans.</td>
<td>= transitive.</td>
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<tr>
<td>v.</td>
<td>= verb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voc.</td>
<td>= vocative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>with verbs = 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th conjugation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note.**—In abiciō, subiciō, etc., the actual pronunciation was probably abiiciō, subiiciō, etc. At any rate, the first syllable was in some way long.
A., with proper names = Aulus, a Roman praenomen, or forename.

ā, ab, and abs, [cf. Eng. of, off], prep. with abl., originally implying separation, from, away from, out of; of place or direction, from, out of, at, on; of time, from, since, after; of agency, by; of source, from, through, especially with verbs and adjectives signifying hoping, fearing, and expecting.

abalieno, -are, -avi, -atus, [ab + alieno], I, convey away, remove; estrange, make hostile.

abdo, -dere, -didi, -ditus, [ab + dō], 3, put away, remove; conceal, hide.

abduco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductus, [ab + duco], 3, lead off, lead away.

abed, -Ire, -Ivi or -ii, —, fut. part.

abiturus, [ab + eo], irr., go away, depart.

abhorreo, -horrere, -horruī, —, [ab + horreō], 2, shrink from; be averse to, be disinclined to, disagree with.

abiciō, -icerē, -iēci, -iectus, [ab + iaciō], 3, throw away, throw down, throw; give up, lay aside.

abiectus, -a, -um, [part. of abiciō], adj., low; cast down, dispirited, despondent.

abreptus, -a, -um, part. of abripio.

abripio, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptus, [ab + rapiō], 3, take forcibly away, tear away; carry off, remove; drag away, hurry off.

abrogō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [ab + rogō], 1, of a law, repeal, annul. alicui magistrātum abrogāre, to depose any one from office.

abscedō, -cēdere, -cessi, -cessus, [abs + cēdō], 3, go away, depart, withdraw; desist, give up.

absēns, -entis, [part. of absum], adj., absent, away.

absolūtus, -a, -um, part. of absolvō.

absolvō, -solvere, -solvi, absolutus, [ab + solvō], 3, set free, acquit, declare innocent.

abstinentia, -ae, [abstinēns, part. of abstineō], f., abstinence, self-restraint, integrity.

abstineō, -tinere, -tinui, -tentus, [abs + teneō], 2, keep back, hold off; refrain from, abstain; absent oneself.

abstrahō, -trahere, -trāxi, abstractus, [abs + trahō], 3, draw off, drag away; divert, withdraw, cut off.

absum, abesse, āfūī, —, fut. part. āfutūrus, [ab + sum], irr., be away, be absent, be distant, be far from; be free from; be disinclined to; be unsuitable to; be inappropriate.
abundāns, -antis, comp. abundantior, sup. abundantissimus, [part. of abundō], adj., overflowing, full; possessing in abundance, rich, abounding.
abundō, -āre, -āvī, —, [ab + undō], 1, overflow; be rich in, possess in abundance.
ac, see atque.
Acarnānus, -a, -um, adj., Acranan, of Acrania, the most westerly province of central Greece.
accēdō, -cēdere, -cessi, -cessūrus, [ad + cēdō], 3, go to, come to, approach; be added; assent, approve; enter upon, undertake; happen, befall. ad amicitiam accēdere alicuius, to become a friend of any one.
accelerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ad + celerō], 1, hasten, quicken; make haste.
acceptus, -a, -um, [part. of accipiō], adj., acceptable, pleasing.
accessīō, -onis, [accēdō], f., coming to, approach; increase, enlargement.
accidō, -cidere, -cidi, —, [ad + cadō], 3, fall upon; come to pass, happen, befall.
accipiō, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptus, [ad + capiō], 3, take to oneself; receive, accept; welcome, take in, understand, hear, learn; deal with, treat; suffer, undergo. male acceptus, roughly handled, defeated.
accrēdō, -crēdere, -crēdidī, —, [ad + crēdō], 3, accord belief, believe fully.
accrēscō, -crēscere, -crēvī, accrētus, [ad + crēscō], 3, grow, increase.
accurbō, -āre, —, —, [ad + cubō], 1, lie beside; recline at table.
accurbō, -cumbere, -cubūi, accruitus, [ad + cumbō], 3, lie down, recline at table.
accurātē, comp. accurātius, sup. accurātissimē, [accurātus, cf. cūra], adv., carefully, precisely, exactly; expressly.
accurātōr, -ōris, [accūsō], m., accuser, prosecutor, plaintiff.
accurō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ad, causa], 1, accuse, blame; of things, find fault with, throw blame on.
Acē, -ēs, ["Aχη"], f., Ace, a town in Phoenicia, afterwards called Ptolemais or Acca, now St. Jean d’Acre.
ācer, ācris, ācre, comp. ācrior, sup. ācerrimus, adj., sharp, piercing; bitter; sagacious, shrewd; eager, active, vigorous; fierce, spirited, brave; hasty, severe.
acerbītās, -ātis, [acerbus], f., bitterness, harshness; rigor, severity.
acerbus, -a, -um, comp. acerbior, sup. acerbissimus, [cf. ācer], adj., sharp to the taste, bitter; severe, harsh, cruel; grievous, distressing.
Acherūns, -untis, collateral form of Acherōn, -ontis, ["Aχερων"], m., Acheron, a river of the lower world; hence, the lower world.
aciēs, -ēi, f., sharp edge, sharp point; line of battle; battle, engagement.
ācriter, comp. ācrius, sup. ācerrīmē, [ācer], adv., sharply, fiercely, energetically.
acroāma, -atis, [ἀκροάμα], n., entertainment for the ear, entertainment; reader, musician, buffoon.
acta, -ae, [áktr̩], f., sea-shore, seacoast.
actor, -ōris, [agō], m., driver; doer, performer, actor; worker, manager. āctōrem auctōrem-que, worker and counsellor.
acūmen, -inis, [acuō, sharpen], n., point; sharpness, keenness, acuteness.
acūtē, comp. acūtius, sup. acūtissimē, [acūtus], adv., sharply; shrewdly, with discernment.
acūtus, -a, -um, comp. acūtior, sup. acūtissimus, [part. of acuō], adj., sharpened, pointed; acute, keen; discerning, cunning.
ad, prep. with acc., to; of motion and direction, to, towards; of place, at, near; of time, till, until; of purpose, for, in order to; of other relations, according to; almost, about.
adamō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ad + amō], I, fall in love with, desire greatly; approve highly.
adō, -dere, -didi, -ditus, [ad + dō], 3, put to, add. addere in aliquid, to make additions to anything.
addubitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ad + dubitō], I, entertain a doubt, be uncertain.
addūcō, -ducere, -dūxī, -ductus, [ad + dūcō], 3, lead to, bring to; bring under; move, induce, persuade, incite.
addemptus, part. of adimō.
adeō, -ēre, -ēvī or -ii, -itus, [ad + eō], irr., go to, approach; enter upon, take possession of; undergo, submit to, expose oneself to.
adeō, [ad + eō], adv., to this, so far; so, so much, so very, to such a degree; even, indeed. adeō nōn, so little.
adpetus, part. of adipoiscor.
adfilibilis, -e, [ad + filēbō, to speak to], adj., approachable, amiable, friendly.
adfectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [freq. of adficēo], 1, strive after, seek to obtain, aim at.
adfectus, part. of adficēo.
adferō, adferre, attuli, adliātus, [ad + ferō], irr., bring to, bring; announce, report; produce, cause; introduce; bring forward, allege; assign. vim adferre, manus adferre, to use force, offer violence, do violence.
adficēo, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus, [ad + facēō], 3, do something to, affect; visit with, afflict. exsiliō adficere, to banish. mūneribus adficere, to reward.
adfinis, -e, [ad + finis], adj., bordering on, related to by marriage. As subst., adfinis, -is, m. and f., relation by marriage.
adfinītās, -ātis, [adfinis], f., relationship, usually by marriage.
adfirmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ad + firmō], I, strengthen; assert positively, declare.
adhfectus, -a, -um, comp. adflictior, [part. of adfligō], adj., cast down; unfortunate, pitiful, wretched, shattered.
adfluenter, comp. adfluentius, [adfluēns] adv., used only in comp., lavishly, extravagantly.
adfluentia, -ae, [adfluēns], f., flowing to; affluence, abundance; extravagance.
adhibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, [ad + habeō], 2, hold to, apply; furnish, bestow; employ, use; invite
to a dinner; turn to for counsel, consult.
ad̀huc, [ad + huc], adv., until now, heretofore, hitherto, as yet.
adiacàë, -iàcere, -ià cui, —, [ad + iaceò], 2, lie near, border on, touch.
adiciò, -ìcere, -ìecì, -iectus, [ad + iaciò], 3, throw to, add to, join to.
Adíman tus, -í, [‘Adíman tus], m., Adimantus, an Athenian naval commander who was captured at the battle of Aegospotami, 405 B.C.
adìmò, -ìmere, -ëmi, -éemptus, [ad + emò], 3, take away, deprive of.
adìpisçor, -ìpisìci, -eptus sum, [ad + apìscor], 3, dep., arrive at; obtain by effort, get, acquire, win.
adìtus, -ùs, [adeò], m., approach, access. adìtum petere, to ask for a hearing, ask for an interview.
adìùntus, -à, -um, [part. of adìungò], adj., closely connected, joined, united.
adìungò, -ìungere, -ìùnxi, adìùntus, [ad + iungò], 3, join to, add to, add; win over, gain as a friend.
adìùtor, -òris, [adiuvò], m., helper, assistant; aid, deputy.
adìuvò, -àre, -ìuvi, -ìùtus, [ad + iuvò], 1, help, aid, support.
adìlátus, part. of adferò.
adìlátìrus, part. of adferò.
Admètus, -í, [‘Adìmìtus], m., Admetus, a king of the Molossians in Epirus, a contemporary of Themistocles.
administrò, -àre, -àvi, -àtus, [ad + ministrò], 1, manage, regulate, direct, govern.
admìràbilìs, -e, comp. admìràblo, [admiror], adj., admirable, wonderful; strange.
admìrandus, -a, -um, [part. of admiror], adj., to be wondered at, wonderful, strange.
admìrátìo, -ònis, [admiror], f., wonder, admiration, surprise.
admìrò, -àri, -àtus sum, [ad + miror], 1, dep., wonder at, admire; be astonished.
admittò, -mittere, -mìsi, -mìsus, [ad + mittò], 3, send to, let go; admit, receive; permit, commit.
adìmodùm, [ad + modùm], adv., to the limit; quite, very.
adìmoneò, -monère, -monùi, adìmonitus, [ad + moneò], 2, remind, admonish, warn.
adìmonitus, -ùs, [adìmoneò], m., only in the abl. sing. adìmonitù, reminding, suggestion, request.
adnuò, -nuere, -nuì, —, [ad + nuò], 3, nod assent, assent; promise.
adoptò, -àre, -àvi, -àtus, [ad + optò], 1, choose, adopt.
adòrior, -oríri, -ortus sum, [ad + orior], 4, dep., approach as an enemy, fall upon, attack; accost, address; undertake, engage in.
adquièsco, -quìescere, -quièvi, —, [ad + quièscò], 3, come to rest, rest; be at rest; die.
adrippò, -ripere, -ripui, -reptus, [ad + ripiò], 3, catch hurriedly, seize; seize upon, learn with avidity.
adsecìa, -ae, [adsequor], m., follower, attendant.
adìsidùus, -a, -um, [ad, cf. sedeò], adj., attending, continually present; continual.
adsum, -esse, -fui, —, [ad + sum], irr., be present, be at hand; support, aid; give attention, take part in.

adversus, -a, -um, [adversus], adv. and prep.:
(1) As adv., opposite, against; to meet.
(2) As prep. with acc., opposite to, against.

advogò, -vertere, -verti, -versus, [ad + verto], 3, turn towards, direct, turn. animum advertere = animadvertere, to notice.

aeges, see aedis.

aedificator, -oris, [aedifico], m., builder; one fond of building.

aedificium, -i, [aedifico], n., building, edifice, structure; house.

aedifico, -øre, -avi, -atus, [eadis, cf. facio], 1, build, construct.

aediis, -is, [aedis], m., aedile, commissioner of public works, the designation of certain magistrates at Rome, who had charge of buildings and public works, and had an oversight of public exhibitions and dramatic performances.

The aediles plēbēi had as their special duty the keeping of the decrees of the senate and other public documents; they were two in number, as were also the aediles curālis.

aedis or aedēs, -is, f., temple; pl., house, dwelling.

Aegātēs, -ium, f., pl., the Aegates, three islands in the Mediterranean Sea, west of Sicily, near the promontory of Lilybaeum. They were celebrated for the naval victory of the Romans over the Carthaginians (241 B.C.), through which the first Punic war was brought to an end.

aeger, -gra, -grum, adj., unwell, sick, feeble.

Aegiæ, -ārum, [Aegia], f., Aegiae, a town in Macedonia, where Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, was murdered.
Aeginetae, -ārum, [Ἀγινήτας], m., pl., Aeginetans, inhabitants of Aegina, an island in the Saronic Gulf, not far from Athens.

Aegineticus, -a, -um, [Ἀγινήτας], adj., Aeginetan, of Aegina, with Aegina.

Aegos Flümen, [= Ἀγός ποταμός], n., Goat-river, a river and town on the east coast of the Thracian Chersonesus, celebrated for the defeat of the Athenians by the Spartans in 405 B.C., which ended the Peloponnesian war.

Aegyptius, -a, -um, [Ἀγγυπτικός], adj., Egyptian, of Egypt, with Egypt. As subst., Aegyptius, -i, m., Egyptian, inhabitant of Egypt.

Aegyptus, -i, f., Egypt, a country in northeastern Africa, about the lower course of the Nile.

Aemilius, -a, the name of a celebrated Roman gens. In this book are mentioned:

(1) L. Aemilius Paulus, who fell in the battle of Cannae, 216 B.C.
(2) L. Aemilius Paulus, consul in 182 B.C.

Aemiliī, -orum, m. pl., the Aemiliī, members of the Aemilian gens.

aemulātiō, -ōnis, [aemulor], f., rivalry, emulation, competition.

aemulor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [aemulōs], 1, dep., rival, vie with, emulate.

aēneīs, -a, -um, [aes], adj., of copper, of bronze.

Aeolia, see Aeolis.

Aeolis, -idis. or Aeolia, -ae, [Ἠεώλις, Ἐεώλία], f., Aeolías, Aeolia, a country of Asia Minor, north of Ionia.

aequālis, -e, [aequus], adj., equal, of the same age. As subst., aequā-
Agēsilāus, -ī, [ʼΑγγαὶλαος], m., Agesilaus, one of the bravest of the kings of Sparta. See xvii.

aggreōrius, -gredi, -gressus sum, [ad + gradiōr], 3, dep., approach; attack; attempt.

Ágis, -idis, [ʼΑγις], m., Agis, king of Sparta, brother of Agesilaus.

agōtō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [intens. of agō], 1, set in violent motion; drive onward, drive about, row about; rouse, excite; disturb, distress; consider, meditate.

āgmen, -īnis, [agō], n., troop, crowd; army on the march, marching column.

Āgnōn, ὀnis, [ʼΑγνων], m., Agnon, an Athenian orator, a contemporary of Phocion.

āgnōsciō, -noscere, -nōvī, -nitus, [ad + gnōsciō], 3, recognize, acknowledge.

agō, agere, ēgī, ēactus, 3, put in motion, drive, lead; act, do, manage; transact, discuss; speak, deliberate; treat, deal, confer; pass, be in question, be at stake, vitam agere, to pass one's life. grātiās agere, see grātia. cum aliquō agere, to try to persuade any one.

agrestis, -e, [ager], adj., of the fields or country, rural, rustic; rough, uncultivated, rude.

agricola, -ae, [ager, cf. colō], m., husbandman, farmer.

Agrippa, -ae, m., Agrippa, family name of M. Vipsānius Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus.

āiō, pres. ind. āiō, āis, aït, āiunt, impf. āébam, 3, def., say yes, assent; assert, say, tell.

āla, -ae, f., wing; division of the cavalry, squadron.
aliō, [old dat. of aliōs], adv., to another place, elsewhere. longē aliō spectāre, to have a very different purpose.

aliquamdiī, [aliquam, diū], adv., for a while, for some time.
aliquandō, [alius, quandō], adv., at some time or other, sometimes, once; at length, at last.
aliquantō, [aliquantus], adv., by some little, somewhat, rather.
aliquantum, -ī, [aliquantus], n., a little, a considerable amount, something.
aliquantum, [aliquantus], adv., somewhat, in some degree, considerably.
aliquantus, -a, -um, [alius, quantus], adj., some, in some degree.
aliquī, aliqua, aliquod, gen. ali-cūius, dat. alīcuī, [alius, quī], indef. pron. adj., some, any.
aliquīs, aliqua, aliquid, gen. ali-cūius, dat. alīcuī, nom. and acc. pl. n. aliqua, [alius, quis], indef. pron., some one, some one or other; something, anything; pl., some, any.
aliquot, [alius, quot], indef. num. adj., indecl., some, several.
aliquotiēns, [aliquot], adv., several times.
aliter, [alis, old form of alius], adv., in another way, otherwise.
alius, -a, -ud, gen. alius, dat. aliī, adj., another, other; different; the rest of. alius ... alius, one ... another, the one ... the other; pl. alī ... alī, some ... others.
alō, alere, alūi, altus or alītus, 3, feed, nourish, support, maintain.

Alpēs, -ium, f. pl., the Alps.
Alpicus, -a, -um, a rare form for Alpīnus, [Alpēs], adj., Alpine.

As subst., Alpīci, -ōrum, m. pl., dwellers among the Alps, inhabitants of the Alpine regions.
alītē, comp. alītus, sup. altissimē, [altus], adv., high, on high; deeply, far; profoundly, highly.
alter, altera, alterum, gen. alter-rīus, dat. alteri, pron. adj., one of two, the one, the other, the second, a second. alter ... alter, the one ... the other; pl. alterī ... alterī, the one party ... the other.
aluter, -utra, -utrum, gen. al-terutrius, dat. alterutri, [alter + uter], pron. adj., one of the other, one of two.
alītūdō, -inis, [altus], f., height, loftiness.
alītus, -a, -um, comp. altior, sup. altissimus, adj., high, tall, deep.
amātor, -ōris, [amō], m., lover, friend.
amītiō, -onis, [ambiō], f., going about; solicitating of votes; desire for popularity, ambition; ostenta-
tion.
amītus, -ūs, [ambiō], m., going about; canvassing for votes.
amīcē, [amicus], adv., in a friendly manner.
amīcitia, -ae, [amicus], f., friendship.
amīculum, -ī, [amicīō], n., outer garment, mantle, cloak.
amīcus, -a, -um, comp. amīcior, sup. amīcissimus, adj., loving, friendly, kind, favorable.
amīcus, -ī, [amicus], m., loving one, dear one, friend.
amīssus, -ūs, [amittō], m., loss.
amīssum, -ī, [part. of amittō], n., loss.
amīta, -ae, f., father's sister; aunt.
āmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missus, [ā + mittō], 3, send away, let go; lose.
amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, love, be fond of.
amoenitās, -ātis, [amoenus], f., pleasantness, delightfulness.
amor, -ōris, [amō], m., love.
āmoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtus, [ā + moveō], 2, move away, take away, remove.
Amphipolis, -is, ['Amφίπολις], f., Amphipolis, a celebrated city in Macedonia, on the river Strymon.
amphora, -ae, [ἀμφορέας], l., amphora, a long, pointed jar, with two handles at the top; wine-jar.
amplitūdō, -inis, [amplus], f., extent, size; greatness.
amplius, [comp. of amplus and ample], indecl. subst., adj., and adv., more, further; besides, more than.
amplus, -a, -um, comp. amplior, sup. amplissimus, adj., great, large; grand, noble, distinguished.
Amyntās, -ae, ['Αμνάτας], m., Amyntas, king of Macedonia, father of Philip, and grandfather of Alexander the Great.
an, conj. introducing the second part of a double question, or, or rather, or indeed. The first member ordinarily has utrum or -ne, but is sometimes omitted. In direct questions an is often not translated; in indirect questions, whether.
anāgnōstēs, -ae, [ἀναγνώστης], m., reader.
anceps, -cipitis, [an = ambi-, cf. caput], adj., two-headed; double, two-sided; uncertain, indecisive; dangerous, perilous.
ancora, -ae, [ἀγκῦρα], f., anchor. in ancoris, at anchor.
Andocidēs, -is or -i, ['Ἀνδοκίδης], m., Andocides, a celebrated orator and general at Athens during the Peloponnesian war.
ānfrāctus, -ūs, [am = ambī-, cf. frangō], m., turning, bending around; circuitous route.
angō, -ere, —, 3, press tight, choke; vex, trouble, torment, annoy.
angustiae, -ārum, [angustus], f., pl., narrowness; narrow place; difficulty, perplexity.
angustus, -a, -um, comp. angustior, sup. angustissimus, [cf. angō], adj., narrow, contracted, difficult. angustum mare, strait.
Anicia, -ae, f., Anicia, wife of Servius Sulpicius.
anima, -ae, f., air; breath, spirit; life, soul.
animaadvertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versus, [animum + advertō], 3, turn the mind to, notice; perceive, see; censure, punish.
animātus, -a, -um, [part. of animō], adj., disposed, minded.
animus, -i, m., soul, life; mind, reason; courage, spirit; inclination, purpose; feeling. esse alīcuī in animō, to intend.
anālis, -is, abl. annāli, [annus], m., record of events, chronicles, annals.
anniculus, -a, -um, [annus], adj., for a year, a year old.
anus, -ī, m., year.
annuus, -a, -um, [annus], adj., for a year, lasting a year.
ante, adv. and prep., before. (1) As adv., of space, before, in front; of time, before, pre-
viciously, ago. ante quam or antequam, sooner than, before.

(2) As prep. with acc., of space and time, before; in comparisons, before, superior to, in comparison with.

anteā, [ante + eā], adv., before, formerly, previously.

antecēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, —, [ante + cēdō], 3, go before, precede; surpass, excel.

anteeēō, -īre, -īvī or -īī, —, [ante + eēō], irr., go before, precede; surpass, excel.

anteferō, -ferre, -tūlī, -lātus, [ante + ferō], irr., bear before; place before, prefer.

antepōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, antepositus, [ante + pōnō], 3, set before; prefer.

ante quam, see ante.

Antigenēs, -is, ['Ἀγγεύς'], m., Antigenes, one of Alexander's generals.

Antigonus, -ī, ['Ἀντίγονος'], m., Antigonus, one of the most celebrated of Alexander's generals, the first to assume the title of king after Alexander's death.

Antiochus, -ī, ['Ἀντιόχος'], m., Antiochus, the name of several kings of Syria. In this book refers to Antiochus III., surnamed the Great; he was induced by Hannibal to declare war against the Romans, but was defeated near Mt. Sipylus, in Magnesia, in 190 B.C.

Antipater, -trī, ['Ἀντίπατρος'], m., Antipater, one of the generals and successors of Alexander.

antiquitās, -ātis, [antiquus], f., age, antiquity; ancient times, history of ancient times.

antiquitus, [antiquus], adv., of old, long ago.

antiquus, -a, -um, comp. antiquior, sup. antiquissimus, [ante], adj., ancient, former; old.

antistes, -itis, [ante, cf. stō], m. and f., guardian of a temple, priest.

antistō, -stāre, -stetī, —, [ante + stō], 1, stand before; surpass, excel.

Antōnius, -a, the name of a Roman gens. In this book refers to Marcus Antōnius, Mark Antony, the triumvir.

ānulus, -ī, m., ring, finger-ring.

aperiō, -ire, -ūi, -tus, 4, uncover; open, disclose, show; disclose, reveal, make known.

apertus, -a, -um, comp. apertior, sup. apertissimus, [part. of aperiō], adj., unclosed; open; clear, manifest.

Apollo, -inis, ['Ἀπόλλων'], m., Apollo, son of Zeus and Latona, god of divination, of the healing art, of poetry and music.

Apollocrates, -is, ['Ἀπολλοκράτης'], m., Apollocrates, eldest son of Dionysius II., tyrant of Syracuse.

apparātus, -ūs, [apparō], m., preparation; implements, supplies, instruments; magnificence.

appāreō, -pārēre, -pārūi, —, fut. part. appāritūrus, [ad + pāreō], 2, appear, come in sight; be plain, be manifest; appear as servant, serve, attend.

apparō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [ad + parō], 1, prepare, make ready.

appellō, -pellere, -puli, -pulsus, [ad + pellō], 3, drive to, bring to land.
appellō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [ad + pellō], 1, address, call by name; term, entitle.

Appennīnus, -i, m., the Apennines, a long range of mountains running the length of the Italian peninsula.

appetō, -ere, -īvī, -ītus, [ad + petō], 3, strive for, desire, seek.

Appius, -a, -um, [Appius], adj., Appian, applied to the Appian Way, running southward from Rome to Capua. For some miles from the Porta Capena, by which it left the city, it was bordered on each side by tombs, the remains of many of which are still to be seen.

applicō, -āre, -āvi or -uī, -ātus, 1, attach, add.

appōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, appositus, [ad + pōnō], 3, put at, place near, set before, set over.

apportō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [ad + portō], 1, carry, bring.

apprīmē, [ad, prīmus], adv., first of all, in the highest degree, chiefly.

appropinquō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [ad + propinquō], 1, draw near, approach.

Aprilīs, -e, [aperiō], adj., of the month of April, of April.

aptus, -a, -um, comp. aptior, sup. aptissimus, adj., fitted; suitable, fit.

apud, prep. with acc., at, near, with, among; in the presence of; at the house of; in the works of.

Āpūlia, -ae, f., Apulia, one of the divisions of Italy, in the southeastern part; it lies north of Calabria, east of Lucania and Samnium.

aqua, -ae, f., water.

aquilō, -onis, also aquilō ventus, m., the north wind.

āra, -ae, f., altar.

arbitrium, -i, [arbiter, judge], n., judgment, decision; authority, power.

arbitror, -āri, -ātus sum, [arbitrator], 1, dep., testify: be of an opinion, think, consider.

arbor, -oris, f., tree.

Arcadia, -ae, ['Arkadia], f., Arcadia, one of the divisions of Greece, situated in the middle of the Peloponnesus.

Arcas, -adis, ['Arkás], adj., of Arcadia, Arcadian. As subst., m., Arcadian, inhabitant of Arcadia.

arcessō, -ere, arcessivi, arcessitūs, [intens. of accēdō], 3, cause to come, summon, invite.

Archīās, -ae, ['Ark清水'], m., Archias, a Theban magistrate.

Archīnus, -i, ['Ark清水'], m., Archinus, a Theban magistrate.

Aretē, -ēs, ['Aρέτη'], f., Arete, a daughter of Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse.

argentum, -ī, n., silver; by metonymy, money.

Argī, -ōrum, see Argos.

Argilius, -a, -um, adj., of Argilius, a city in Thrace, Argilian. As subst., Argilius, -i, m., Argilian, inhabitant of Argilius.

Argīvus, -a, -um, adj., of Argos, Argive. As subst., Argivus, -i, m., inhabitant of Argos, Argive.

Argos, only nom. and acc. n., also Argī, -ōrum, m. pl., ['Aργος'], Argos, a city in Argolis, in the northeastern part of the Peloponnesus.

arguō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus, 3, make known; accuse, complain of, blame.
Ariobarzanēs, -is, [ʼΑριωβαρζανής], m., Ariobarzanes, satrap of Phrygia, father of Mithridates.

Aristidēs, -is, [ʼΑριστέιδης], m., Aristides, an Athenian statesman and general, surnamed the Just on account of his integrity. See III.

Aristomachē, -ēs, [ʼΑριστομάχη], f., Aristomache, wife of Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse.

Aristocratēs, -is, [ʼΑριστοκράτης], m., Aristocrates.

arma, -ōrum, n. pl., implements, outfit; implements of war, arms, weapons.

armātūra, -ae, f., armor, equipment.

armātus, -a, -um, [part. of armō], adj., armed, in arms. As subst., armātī, -ōrum, m. pl., armed men, soldiers.

Armenius, -a, -um, Armenian, of Armenia, a country in the northeastern part of Asia Minor. As subst., Armenius, -i, m., inhabitant of Armenia, Armenian.

armilla, -ae, [armus, shoulder, arm], f., bracelet, armlet.

armō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [arma], i., furnish with arms, arm, equip.

Arrētīnus, -a, -um, of Arretium, at Arretium, a town in the eastern part of Etruria, modern Arezzo.

ars, artis, f., art, skill; knowledge, accomplishment; device, stratagem.

Arsidaeus, -i, m., Arsidaeus, son of Datames.

Artabānus, -i, [ʼΑρτάβανος], m., Artabazus, a Persian prefect.

Artabāzus, -i, [ʼΑρτάβαζος], m., Artabazus, prefect of Phrygia under Xerxes.

Artaphernēs, -is, [ʼΑρταφέρνης], m., Artaphernes, nephew of Darius Hystaspis. With Datis he commanded the Persian forces at Marathon.

Artaxerxēs, -is, [ʼΑρτάξέρξης], m., Artaxerxes, the name of two Persian kings.

(1) Artaxerxēs Macrochir, or 'long-handed,' son of Xerxes, reigned from 465 to 424 B.C.

(2) Artaxerxēs Mnēmōn, or 'of the good memory,' son of Darius Nothus, reigned from 405 to 362 B.C.

Artemision, -i, [ʼΑρτεμίσιον], n., Artemision, a promontory forming the northern end of the island of Euboea, famous for the sea-fight between the fleet of Xerxes and that of the Greeks under Eurybiades in 480 B.C.

artifex, -icis, [ars, cf. fació], m. and f., artist, artificer; builder.

arx, arcis, [cf. arceō], f., castle, citadel; stronghold; the acropolis of Athens.

ascendō, -sendere, -scendi, ascensus, [ad + scandō], 3, mount, climb, ascend; embark.

asciscō, -ere, -īvi, -ītus, [ad + sciiscō], 3, take to oneself, adopt, assume.

ascitūs, -a, -um, [part. of asciscō], adj., adopted, foreign, assumed.

Asia, -ae, f., Asia, referring to Asia as distinguished from Europe, to Asia Minor, or to the Roman province of Asia.

aspectus, -ūs, [aspiciō], m., seeing, looking at, sight, view, glance; appearance, look, aspect.

Aspendius, -a, -um, adj., Aspendian, of Aspendos, a town of Pam-
phylia on the Eurymedon. As subst., Aspendius, -i, m., Aspendian, inhabitant of Aspendos.

aspergo, -spergere, -spersi, aspersus, [ad + spargō], 3, scatter, sprinkle; stain,asperse.

asperitās, -ātis, [asper], f., roughness, harshness, cruelty.

āspernor, -āri, -ātus sum, [ā + spernor], I, dep., a., disdain, despise, reject.

aspiciō, -spicer, -spēxi, aspectus, [ad + speciō], 3, look upon; regard, inspect.

Aspis, -idis, m., Aspis, a king of Cataonia in southern Cappadocia.

asportō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [abs + portō], I, carry away, remove.

astū, [āστ]ū, n., indecl., city, especially Athens.

at, conj., but, but yet; however, nevertheless; but on the contrary.

Athamanēs, -um, m., Athamanes, a people in Epirus, on the boundary of Acarnania and Aetolia.

Athēnae, -ārum, ['Αθηνα]ē, f. pl., Athens, chief city of Greece, situated in Attica, in the southeastern part of central Greece.

Athēniēnsis, -is, adj., of Athens, Athenian. As subst., m., an Athenian, inhabitant of Athens.

āthlēta, -ae, [αθλήτ]ēs, m., wrestler, athlete, competitor in public games.

atque, before consonants ac, [ad + -que], conj., and also, and, and moreover; with words implying comparison, as, than.

attendō, -tendere, -tendī, attentus, [ad + tendō], 3, stretch toward, direct; with animum, give attention, attend to, consider.

Attica, -ae, ['Αττική], f., Attica, a division of central Greece.

Atticus, -a, -um, adj., of Attica, Attic. As subst. Attici, -orum, m. pl., the Attics, i.e. the Athenians.

Atticus, -i, m., Atticus, surname of T. Pomponius Atticus, a friend of Cicero. See xxv.

attingō, -tingere, -tigī, attāctus, [ad + tangō], 3, touch; reach, arrive at; be near, border on; enter upon, engage in; touch upon, mention.

attulī, see adferō.

auctor, -ōris, [augeō], m., producer; promoter, adviser; authority, narrator; originator, cause.

auctōritās, -ātis, [auctor], f., authority, power; influence; dignity, weight, prestige, importance.

audāctēr, comp. audācīus, sup. audācissimē, [audāx], adv., boldly.

audāx, -ācis, comp. audācior, sup. audācissimus, [audeō], adj., daring, bold.

audeō, -ēre, ausus sum, 2, semi-dep., dare, venture, risk.

audiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, 4, hear, know; listen to; attend to; be called, be named, be regarded.

dictō audientem esse alicui, to be obedient to any one, obey any one.

auferō, auferre, abstuli, ablātus, [ab + ferō], irr., take away, carry away, remove; steal.

aufugiō, -fugere, -fugiī, —, [ab + fugiō], 3, flee away, escape; flee from.

augeō, augēre, auxī, auctus, 2, increase, enlarge; advance.
aulicus, -ǐ, [aula, court], m., courtier.

Aurēliüs, -a, the name of a Roman gens. In this book refers to C. Aurēliüs Cotta, consul B.C. 200.

aureus, -a, -um, [aurum], adj., of gold, golden.

auris, -is, [cf. audiō], f., ear.

aurum, -I, n., gold.

aut, conj., marking an important difference, or; corrective or emphatic, or at least, or rather, or else. aut ... aut, either ... or.

autem, conj., always postpositive, but, however, moreover, and now.

Automatia, -ae, [Austrōmatia], f., Automatia, the goddess of Chance.

Autaphrādātēs, -is, [Āutaphrā-dātēs], m., Autaphrādates, satrap of Lydia under Artaxerxes II., and one of his best generals.

auxilium, -i, [cf. augeō], n., help; pl. often auxiliary troops, auxiliaries.

avārē, [avārus], adv., greedily, covetously, avariciously.

avāritia, -ae, [avārus] f., greed, avarice.

avārus, -a, -um, adj., greedy, grasping, covetous.

āversus, -a, -um, [part. of āvertō], adj., turned away, turned back; behind, in the rear.

āvertō, -vertere, -verti, -versus, [ā + vertō], 3, turn away, turn aside, keep off, avert.

āvocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ā + vocō], 1, call off, call away; withdraw; divert, turn.

avunculus, -ī, [dim. of avus], m., mother's brother, uncle.

avus, -ī, m., grandfather.

B.

Babylōn, -onis, [Babylōn], f., Babylon, the chief city of Babylonia, on the Euphrates.

Baebius, -a, the name of a Roman gens. In this book are mentioned:

1) Cn. Baebius Tamphilus, consul in B.C. 182.

2) M. Baebius Tamphilus, consul in B.C. 181.

Bagaeus, -i, [Bagaeus], m., Bagaeus, the name of a Persian.

Balbus, -i, m., Balbus, surname of L. Cornēlius Balbus.

barba, -ae, f., beard.

barbarus, -a, -um, [bábardos], adj., of strange speech, foreign; strange; barbarous, uncivilized. As subst., barbarus, -i, m., foreigner, barbarian.

Barca, -ae, [Bārka], m., Barca, surname of Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal.

beātus, -a, -um, comp. beātior, sup. beātissimus, [part. of beō], adj., happy, prosperous, fortunate; rich.

bellicōsus, -a, -um, comp. bellicōsior, sup. bellicōsissimus, [bellicus], adj., warlike, given to fighting.

bellicus, -a, -um, [bellum], adj., of war, military, warlike.

bellō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [bellum], 1, wage war, fight, contend.

bellum, -i, [for duellum from duo], n., war. Loc. bellī, in war.

bene, comp. melius, sup. optimē, [bonus], adv., well, successfully; very.

beneficium, -i, [bene, cf. faciō], n., favor, kindness, service.
benevolentia, -ae, [bene, cf. volō], f., good-will, kindness, favor.
benignitas, -ātis, [benignus], f., kindness, friendliness, courtesy.
bēstia, -ae, f., beast, animal.
bī-, insep. prep., twice, double.
bīduum, -ī, [bī-, cf. diēs], n., period of two days, two days.
bīnī, -ae, -a, [cf. bis], distr. num., two by two, two at a time.
bis, num. adv., twice, on two occasions.
Bithynia, -ae, f., Bithynia, a province in the northern part of Asia Minor.
Bithynus, -a, -um, adj., of Bithynia, Bithynian. As subst., Bithynus, -ī, m., Bithynian, inhabitant of Bithynia.
Bīzanthē, -ēs, [Bīɔantē], f., Bīzanthe, a city in Thrace, on the Propontis.
blandus, -a, -um, adj., flattering, caressing; pleasant, agreeable.
Blithō, -onis, m., Blitho, surname of Sulpicius Blithō, a Roman historian.
Boeōtus, -a, -um, [Bωoτos], adj., Boeotian, of Boeotia, a province of central Greece, northwest of Attica. As subst., Boeōtus, -ī, Boeotian, inhabitant of Boeotia.
bonitās, -ātis, [bonus], f., goodness, friendliness, kindness; virtue, blamelessness.
bonus, -a, -um, comp. melior, sup. optimus, adv., good. As subst., bonus, -i, n., good thing, the good; bonū, -ōrum, m. pl., the good, good men, a term applied to themselves by the optimāles, or aristocracy. bona, -ōrum, n. pl., goods, possessions.
boreās, -ae, m., also boreās ventus, the north wind.
brevī, [abl. of brevis], adv., in a little while, in a short time, soon.
brevis, -e, adj., short, brief.
brevitās, -ātis, [brevis], f., shortness; brevity, conciseness.
breviter, [brevis], adv., shortly, briefly.
Brūtus, -ī, m., Brutus, a surname of the Junian gens. In this book refers to:
(1) M. Iūnius Brūtus, the leader, with Cassius, of the assassins of Julius Caesar.
(2) D. Iūnius Brūtus, brother of M. Junius Brutus.
Byzantium, -ī, [Byzantion], n., Byzantium, a city of Thrace on the Bosphorus, now Constantinople.
Byzantius, -a, -um, of Byzantium, Byzantine. As subst., Byzantius, -ī, m., Byzantine, inhabitant of Byzantium.

C.
C, originally = C and G; with proper names = Gāius, a Roman forename.
Cadmeā, -ae, properly adj., supply arx, [Kaȳmea], f., the Cadmea, the citadel of Thebes.
cadō, -ere, cecidī, casūrus, 3, fall; be killed; take place, happen.
cādūceus, -ī, [κηδῶceos], m., herald’s staff.
Cadusiī, -ōrum, m. pl., the Cadusians, a race of mountaineers dwelling on the western shore of the Caspian Sea.
Caecilius, -a, name of a Roman gens. In this book refers to Q. Caecilius, uncle of Atticus.
Caedes, -is, [cf. caedo], f., killing, slaughter, murder, massacre.
Caedō, caedere, cecidi, caesus, 3, cut, cut to pieces, kill, slay; vanquish, destroy.
Caelum, -i, n., the sky, heaven, heavens.
Caerimonia, -ae, f., religious usage, sacred rite; veneration, reverence.
Caesar, -aris, m., Caesar, the name of a famous family of the Julian gens. In this book are mentioned:
(1) C. Iulius Caesar, the dictator.
(2) C. Iulius Caesar Octavius, afterward called Augustus, the first emperor of Rome.
Caesariānus, -a, -um, adj., of Caesar, relating to Caesar. Caesariānum civile bellum, the civil war between Caesar and Pompey.
Calamitas, -ātis, f., loss, injury, harm; calamity, disaster.
Calidus, -i, m., Calidus, cognomen of C. Iulius Calidus, a Roman poet of the Ciceronian Period.
Callias, -ae, [Kallias], m., Callias, a rich Athenian who married Elpinice, sister and formerly wife of Cimon.
Callistratus, -is, [Kallos], m., Callistratus, an Athenian, the author of a successful conspiracy against the life of Dion.
Caldē, comp. calidius, sup. calidissimē, [calidius], adv., shrewdly, skilfully, cunningly.
Calditaś, -ātis, [callidus], f., shrewdness; cunning, craft.
Callidus, -a, -um, comp. callidior, sup. callidissimus, [callo], adj., practised, shrewd, cunning; calculating.
Calliphron, -onis, [Kalliphron], m., Calliphron, a teacher of dancing, from whom Epaminondas learned the art.
Callistratus, -i, [Kallos], m., Callistratus, an Athenian orator, a contemporary of Epaminondas.
capitulātim, [caput], adv., by heads, summarily.

Cappadocia, -ae, [Καππαδοκία], f., Cappadocia, a country in the eastern part of Asia Minor.

Cappadox, -ocis, [Καππαδόξε], m., a Cappadocian.

Captiāni, -orum, m. pl., the Captiāni, a people of Asia whose exact location is unknown.

captīvus, -a, -um, [capiō], adj., taken prisoner, captive. As subst., captīvus, -i, m., prisoner, captive.

captus, -ī, [part. of capiō], m., prisoner, captive.

Capua, -ae, f., Capua, a city in Campania, 136 miles southeast of Rome.

caput, -itis, n., head; by metonymy, life, person. capitis absolūtus, not condemned to death.

Cār, Cāris, [Cāria], m., a Carian, inhabitant of Cāria.

Cardaces, -um, [Κάρδακες], m. pl., Cardaces, a class of Persian soldiers.

Cardiānus, -a, -um, adj., of Cardia, a town of the Thracian Chernese.

careō, carēre, carui, —, fut. part. carītūrus, 2, be without, be free from, be destitute of; do without, refrain from; hold aloof from, be absent from. patriā carēre, to be in exile.

Cāria, -ae, [Κάρια], f., Caria, a province in the southwestern part of Asia Minor, south of Lydia.

cāritās, -ātis, [cārus], f., affection, love.

Carthāginīensis, -e, adj., of Carthage, Carthaginian. As subst., Carthāginīensis, -is, m., Carthaginian, inhabitant of Carthage.

Carthāgō, -inis, f., Carthage, a city on the northern coast of Africa, near the modern Tunis.

cārus, -a, -um, comp. cāriōr, sup. cāriissimus, adj., dear, precious; beloved; costly.

casa, -ae, [cf. castra], f., small house, cottage, hut.

Caspiānus, -a, -um, adj., of the Caspian Sea. As subst., Caspiānus, -i, m., dweller on the Caspian Sea.

Cassandrus, -i, [Κασσάνδρος], m., Cassander, son of Antipater and king of Macedonia.

Cassius, -a, the name of a Roman gens. In this book refers to C. Cassius Longinus, originator of the conspiracy against Caesar.

castellum, -i, [dim. of castrum], n., castle, fort, stronghold.

castrum, -i, n., fortress, castle; pl. castra, -ōrum, camp.

cāsū, [cāsus], adv., by chance, accidentally.

cāsus, -ūs, [cadō], m., fall; event, occurrence; chance, fortune; overthrow, destruction; misfortune, mischance, calamity.

Cataonia, -ae, [Καταονία], f., Cataonia, a division of southern Cappadocia.

caterva, -ae, f., crowd, throng; troop, company, band.

Catō, -onis, [catus, shrewd], m., Cato, name of a noted family of the Porcian gens. In this book are mentioned:

(1) M. Porcius Catō, the censor. Born B.C. 234; died in 149.
(2) M. Porcius Catō Uticensis, so called from Utica in Africa, where he committed suicide in 46 B.C. rather than surrender to Caesar.
Catullus, -ī, m., Catullus, family name of Q. Valerius Catullus, the famous lyric poet, born B.C. 87 at Verona; died B.C. 54.

Catulus, -ī, m., Catulus, family name of Q. Luṭātius Catulus, who defeated the Carthaginians at the Aegates Islands in 241 B.C.

causa, -ae, f., cause, reason; opportunity; excuse; condition, situation; case at law; abl. causă, with preceding gen., for the sake of, for the purpose of. causam dicere, to plead a case.
caveō, cavēre, cāvī, cautus, 2, be on one's guard, take care, beware of.
cēdō, cēdere, cessī, cessus, 3, go from, give place, depart, retire; yield to, submit to; fall to the lot of; result, happen, turn out.
celeber, -bris, -bre, comp. celebritior, sup. celeberrimus, adj., frequent ed, thronged, crowded, populous; renowned, famous. celebritās, -ātis, [celeber], f., great number, throng; society; fame, renown. in celebritāte versārī, to appear in society.
celebrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [celeber], I, throng, crowd; solemnize, celebrate, keep; make famous, praise.
celer, -eris, -ere, comp. celerior, sup. celeberrimus, adj., swift, speedy, quick, lively.
celeritās, -ātis, [celer], f., swiftness, quickness, speed.
celeriter, comp. celerius, sup. celeberrimē, [celer], adv., quickly, speedily, promptly.
celō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, I, hide, conceal, keep secret.
cēna, -ae, f., dinner, the principal meal of the Romans, taken in early times at noon, afterwards later in the day; banquet.
cēnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [cēna], 1, dine, eat dinner; eat, dine upon.
cēnēsō, cēnēsere, cēnēsui, cēnus, 2, assess; be of the opinion; suppose, think; determine, decide.
cēnsōr, -ōris, [cēnsōr], m., censor, a Roman magistrate. Two censors were chosen every five years, and served for eighteen months. They held the census, or rating of the citizens; chose the members of the senate from those eligible to that dignity, and removed them for cause; exercised a general supervision over public morals; and administered the finances of the state.
cēnsōrius, -a, -um, [cēnsōr], adj., of the censor, censorial. As subst., cēnsōrius, -ī, m., one who has been censor, ex-censor.
cēnsūra, -ae, [cēnsōr], f., office of censor, censorship.
Centēnius, -ī, m., Centenius, genteile name of C. Centēnius, a Roman prætor, defeated by Hannibal in 216 B.C.
centēns, [centum], adv., a hundred times. centēns sestertiūm (sc. centēna milia), ten million sesterces.
centum, num. adj. indecl., a hundred.
cēra, -ae, f., wax; writing-tablet.
Ceraunus, -ī, m., Ceraunus, surname of Ptolemaeus Ceraunus, son of Ptolemy the First of Egypt.
cernō, cernere, crēvī, crēitus, 3, separate; perceive, see; decide.
certāmen, -inis, [certō], n., contest, battle; match, trial of strength or skill; rivalry, competition.
certus, -a, -um, comp. certior, sup. certissimus, [part. of cernō], adj., determined, fixed, certain; definite, specified; certain, assured, reliable. aliquem certōrem facere, to inform any one.

cēterum, [cēterus], adv., for the rest, in other respects, but.

cēterus, -a, -um, nom. sing. m. not found, adj., other, the other, rest; pl., the rest, the other. As subst., cēterī, -ōrum, m. pl., the rest, every one else. cēterae, -ōrum, n. pl., the rest, everything else.

Cētēgus, -i, m., Cētēgus, cognomen of P. Cornēlius Cētēgus, consul in 181 B.C.

Chabriās, -ae, [Χαβρίας], m., Chabrias, an Athenian general. See XII.

Chalcioicos, -i, [Χαλκίοικος], f., the Goddess of the Brazen House, a surname of Minerva derived from a brazen temple erected to her in Sparta.

Chalcis, -idis or -idos, [Χαλκίς], f., Chalcis, the chief town of Euboa, the modern Negroponte.

Chāones, -um, [Χάονες], m. pl., the Chaonians, inhabitants of Chaonia, a country in Epirus.

Charēs, -ētis, [Χάρης], m., Chares, an Athenian general of the time of Philip of Macedon.

Charōn, -ōnis, [Χάρων], m., Charon, a Theban, a contemporary of Pelopidas.

Chersonēsus, -i, [Χερσόνησος], f., the Chersonese, a peninsula of Thrace west of the Hellespont.

chiliarchus, -i, [χιλιαρχός], m., commander of a thousand men; in Persia, the officer next in rank to the king, chiliarch.

Chīus, -i, [Χῖος], f., Chios, an island in the Aegean Sea, near the coast of Ionia.

chorda, -ae, [χορδή], f., string, of a musical instrument.

cibāria, -ōrum, [cibus], n. pl., food, provisions.

cibus, -i, m., food, victuals.

Cicerō, -ōnis, [cicer, chickpea], m., Cicero, name of a family of the Tullian gens. In this book refers to:

(1) M. Tullius Cicero, the orator and statesman.

(2) Q. Tullius Cicero, brother of the orator.

Cilicia, -ae, [Κιλίκία], f., Cilicia, a province in the southeastern part of Asia Minor. Ciliciæ portae, the Cilician Gates, a mountain pass in the eastern part of Cilicia.

Cilix, -icis, [Κίλιξ], adj., Cilician. As subst., m., inhabitant of Cilicia, Cilician.

Cimōn, -ōnis, [Κίμων], m., Cimon, referring to:

(1) the father of Miltiades.

(2) the son of Miltiades. See v.

cingō, cingere, cinxī, cinctus, 3, go around, encompass; surround, blockade.

Cinnānus, -a, -um, [Cinna], adj., of Cinna, with Cinna.

circa, adv. and prep. with acc., around, round about.

circiter, adv. and prep. with acc., of duration or distance, about, not far from; of time, about, near.

circulus, -i, [dim. of circus], m., circular figure, circle; company, social gathering.

circumdō, -dare, -dedī, -datus, [circum + dō], 1, place around;
Circumeō, -ire, -ivī, or -īi, circumitus or circuitus, [circum + eō], irr., go around, surround, enclose.

circumfundō, -fundere, -fūdi, -fūsus, [circum + fundō], 3, pour around, surround, envelop.

circumsedeō, -sedere, -sēdi, circumcessus, [circum + sedeō], 2, sit around, surround, besiege.

circumvehor, -vehī, -vēctus sum, [circum + vehor], 3, semi-dep., ride around, sail around.

Citerior, -ius, gen. -ōris, adj., comp., (sup. citimus), on this side; nearer, next.

citharīzō, -āre, —, —, [κιθαρίζω], 1, play on the cithara.

Citium, -i, n., Citium, a seaport in Cyprus, in the eastern part of the Mediterranean.

citō, -āre, -avi, -ātus, [intens. of citō], 1, put in motion, rouse, excite; summon; proclaim, announce.

civīlis, -e, [civīs], adj., of citizens, civic, civil; courteous, polite, civil.

civis, -is, m. and f., citizen, fellow-citizen.

civitās, -ātis, [civīs], f., citizenship, state; city.

clam, [cf. cēlō], adv. and prep. with acc., secretly, without the knowledge of.

clandestīnus, -a, -um, [clam], adj. secret, concealed, clandestine.

clārē, comp. clārius, sup. clārisсимē, [clārus], adv., clearly, plainly; illustriously, splendidly.

Clāritās, -ātis, [clārus], f., brightness, splendor; renown, fame.

Clārus, -a, -um, comp. clārior, sup. clārisimus, adj., clear, bright; conspicuous, celebrated, famous, illustrious.

classiārius, -a, -um, adj., of the fleet. As subst., classiārii, -orum, m. pl., marines, naval forces.

classis, -is, f., class, division of the people; army; fleet.

Clastidium, -i, n., Clastidium, a town in Cisalpine Gaul.

Claudius, -a, name of a Roman gens. See Marcellus, Nerō.

claudō, claudere, clausi, clausus, 3, shut, close; shut in, surround; imprison, besiege.

claudus, -a, -um, adj., limping, halting, lame; crippled.

cláva, -ae, f., cudgel, club; dispatch-staff, a staff used by the Spartans for cipher dispatches. See note to p. 20, l. 27.

clēmens, -entis, adj., mild, gentle, kindly, compassionate.

clēmentia, -ae, [clēmens], f., moderation, forbearance, mercy.

Cleōn, -ōnis, [Κλέων], m., Cleon, a rhetorician of Halicarnassus in Caria.

Clīniās, -ae, [Κλίνιάς], m., Clines, the father of Alcibiades.

clipeus, -i, m., round shield of metal.

Cn., see Gnaeus.

Cnidus, -i, [Κνίδος], f., Cnidus, a city of Caria, in southwestern Asia Minor.

coarguō, -arguere, -arguī, —, [com- + arguō], 3, overwhelm with proof, refute, prove guilty; prove, show.

coeō, -ire, -ivī or -īi, -itus, [com-
Colōnae, -ārum, [Koloval], f. pl., Colona, a town in the Troad, in northwestern Asia Minor.

colōnia, -ae, [cf. colō], f., colony, settlement.

colōnus, -i, [cf. colō], m., tiller of the soil, husbandman; settler, colonist.

com-, prep., old form of cum, used only in composition. See cum.

comes, -itis, [com-, cf. eō], m. and f., companion, comrade; retainer.

cōmis, -e, adj., courteous, affable, kind, obliging, friendly.

cōmitās, -ātis, [cōmis], f., courtesy, kindness, affability.

comitia, -ōrum, [pl. of comitium], n. pl., Comitia, the Roman people in assembly; election.

comitium, -i, [com- + eō], n., place of meeting; place of assembly; at Rome, the Comitium, an open place in which assemblies were held; it was north of the Forum, from which, prior to 44 B.C., it was separated by the Rostra; at Sparta, the Ephoreion.

comitor, -āri, -ātus sum, [comes], 1, dep., attend, accompany.

commeātus, -īs, [commeō], m., going to and fro; leave of absence, furlough; provisions, supplies.

commemorō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, recall to memory, keep in mind, remember; recount, relate.

commendātiō, -ōnis, [commendō], f., recommending, recommendation; excellence, worth.

commendō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [com- + mandō], 1, commit for protection, entrust, confide; commend, recommend.

commeō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, go and come, go about.
comminiscor, -minisceī, -mentus sum, [com- + miniscor], 3, dep., devise, contrive; invent, feign.
comminus, [com- + manus], adv., in close contest, hand to hand, at close quarters.
commiseror, -āri, -ātus sum, [com- + miseror], 1, dep., commiserate, pity, bewail.
commissum, -ī, [committō], n., undertaking; fault, crime, offence.
committo, -mittere, -missus, [com- + mittō], 3, bring together, unite; match, engage in; entrust, commit; commit, do, be guilty of. proelium committere, to join battle, fight.
commodē, comp. commodius, sup. commodissimē, [commodus], adv., properly, rightly, suitably; appropriately, well, skilfully.
commoditās, -ātis, [commodus], f., fitness, convenience; advantage.
commodum, -ī, [commodus], n., convenience; advantage, profit.
commoveō, -movēre, -mōvi, commotus, [com- + moveō], 2, put in violent motion, move, stir; agitate, disturb. sē commovere, to undertake anything.
commūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, [com- + mūniō], 4, fortify on all sides, secure, fortify strongly.
commūnis, -e, [com- + mūnus], adj., common, general.
commūnitās, -ātis, [commūnis], f., community, fellowship; courtesy, affability.
commūniter, [commūnis], adv., in common, together.
commūtātīō, -ōnis, [commūtō], f., changing, change.
commūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [com- + mūtō], 1, alter wholly, change; exchange, substitute.
commāreō, -pāreō, -pāruī, —, [com- + pāreō], 2, appear, be plain; be present, be at hand.
comparō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [com- + parō], 1, provide, make ready, prepare, organize; obtain.
comparō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [com- pār], 1, bring together as equal, pair, match; count equal, rank with.
compellō, -pellere, -puli, -pulsus, [com- + pellō], 3, drive together, collect; force, compel.
comparō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [com- pellō], 1, accost, address; reproach, call to account; summon, arraign.
comperiō, -periēre, -peri, -pertus, 4, obtain knowledge of, find out, learn.
complector, -plectī, -plexus sum, [com- + plectō, braid], 3, dep., clasp, embrace, encircle, surround; include.
compleō, -plēre, -plēvi, -plētus, [com- + pleō], 2, fill full, fill; complete, fill up, make full.
complexus, part. of complector.
complūres, -a or -ia, gen. complūrium, [com- + plurēs], adj., pl., many, several.
componō, -pōnere, -posūi, compositus, [com- + pōnō], 3, put together, unite; set in order, arrange; compose, settle, end.
compositō, [compositus], adv., by agreement, by preconcert.
compositum, -ī, [componō], n., agreement, compact. ex compositō, by agreement, by preconcert.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Note</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>comprehendo</strong></td>
<td>-hendere, -hendi, -häsus, [com- + prehendō], 3, bind together; seize, catch, grasp; arrest; understand, comprehend.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>comprobō</strong></td>
<td>-äre, -ävi, -ätus, [com- + probō], 1, approve, assent to; prove, confirm.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>comnāta</strong></td>
<td>-ōrum, [comnātus], n. pl., undertaking, attempt, plan.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>comnātus</strong></td>
<td>-ā, -um. part. of comnōr.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>comnātus</strong></td>
<td>-ūs, [comnōr], m., attempt, undertaking.</td>
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<td>, -hendere, -hendi, -häsus, [com- + prehendō], 3, bind together; seize, catch, grasp; arrest; understand, comprehend.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>conclusio</strong></td>
<td>-onis, [conclūdō], f., shutting up, siege, blockade; conclusion, end; inference.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>conciltiō</strong></td>
<td>-cutere, -cussi, -cussus, [com- + quatiō], 3, strike together; shatter, impair; terrify, alarm.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>condicio</strong></td>
<td>-onis, [com-, cf. dicō], f., agreement, condition, terms.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>condiscipulatus</strong></td>
<td>-ūs, [condiscipulus], m., companionship in school.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>condiscipulus</strong></td>
<td>-ī, [com- + discipulus], m., school-mate, fellow-pupil.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>conditor</strong></td>
<td>-ōris, [condō], m., maker, founder, author.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>condō</strong></td>
<td>-dere, -didī, -dītus, [com- + dō], 3, put together, found, establish, build; compose, write; lay away, conceal.</td>
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condúcō, -ducere, -duxī, -ductus, [com- + dúcō], 3, draw together, assemble; hire, employ.

conductī, -orum, [part. of condúcō], m. pl., hired soldiers, mercenaries.

conductīciius, -a, -um, [condúcō], adj., hired, mercenary.

conferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus, [com- + ferō], irr., bring together, collect; pay in, contribute; bear, carry, convey; compare; consult, confer; devote, apply; bestow. sē conferre, to betake oneself, go. arma conferre, to engage in battle.

confestīm, [com-, cf. festīnō], adv., immediately, forthwith.

conficcio, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus, [com- + faciō], 3, make ready, bring about, accomplish, execute, do; compose, end, finish; exhaust, wear out, subdue; kill.

confidō, -fidere, -fīsūs sum, [com- + fidō], 3, semi-dep., trust, rely on, believe, be assured.

configō, -figere, -fīxi, -fixus, [com- + figō], 3, join; pierce through, transfix.

confinis, -is, [com- + finis], adj., neighboring, adjoining.

confirmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [com- + firmō], 1, make firm, strengthen, establish; confirm in fidelity; encourage; assert.

confiteor, -ēri, -fessus sum, [com- + fateor], 2, dep., acknowledge, confess.

confixus, part. of configō.

conflictō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [intens. of confīgō], 1, come in conflict, collide.

conflictor, -āri, -ātus sum, [confīgō], 1, dep., struggle, contend; be afflicted.

cōnflīgō, -figere, -fīxi, -fectus, [com- + flīgō], 3, strike together; dash together, collide; contend, fight.

cōnflo, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [com- + flō], 1, blow up, kindle; bring together; bring about, cause.

cōnflūō, -fluere, -flīxi, —, [com- + flūō], 3, flow together; flock together, assemble.

cōnfodiō, -fodere, -fōdi, -fossus, [com- + fodiō], 3, dig up; stab, pierce.

cōnfugīō, -fugere, -fūgī, —, [com- + fugīō], 3, flee, take refuge; have recourse, resort.

congerō, -gerere, -gessī, -gestus, [com- + gerō], 3, bring together, heap together, accumulate; build, construct.

congregō, -gredi, -gressus sum, [com- + gradiō], 3, dep., meet together; contend, join battle.

congruō, -gruere, -grūi, —, 3, coincide, agree; harmonize.

coniiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus, [com- + iaciō], 3, throw together, unite; throw, hurl; put, place; conjecture.

coniectus, -ūs, [coniiciō], m., throwing, hurling.

coniugium, -ī, [coniungō], n., marriage.

coniunctē, comp. coniunctius, sup. coniunctissimē, [coniungō], adv., unitedly; in friendship, intimately.

coniunctō, -onis, [com-, cf. iungō], f., connecting, union, agreement; marriage, relationship.

coniunctūs, -a, -um, [part. of coniungō], adj., connected, adjoining; united by relationship, intimate, friendly.
coniungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, coniunctus, [com- + iungō], 3, fasten together, join, unite.
coniūrātiō, -onis, [coniūrō], f., union under oath, conspiracy.
conlabefiō, -fieri, -factus sum, [com- + labefiō], irr., fall to pieces, collapse, be ruined; be overthrown.
conlatus, part. of conferō.
conlaudo, -are, -avi, -atus, [com- laudo], 1, praise highly, extol.
conlega, -ae, m., colleague, associate.
conligo, -ligere, -legi, -lectus, [com- f lego], 3, collect, assemble.
conloco, -are, -avi, -atus, [com- loco], I, set right, arrange; place, station; establish in marriage.
conloquium, -i, [conloquor], n., conversation, conference.
conloquor, -loqui, -locūtus sum, [com- + loquor], 3, dep., talk, confer, parley.
Conōn, -onis, [Kōnov], m., Conon: (1) A famous Athenian general who defeated the Lacedaemonians at Cnidus in 394 B.C. See IX. (2) The son of Timotheus.
cónor, -āri, -ātus sum, I, dep., endeavor, attempt, try.
conquīrō, -quīrere, -quīsīvī, conquīsītus, [com- + quae rō], 3, seek for, search for, seek out, hunt up; bring together, collect.
cónscendō, -scendere, -scendi, -scensus, [com- + scandō], 3, mount, ascend; go on board a ship.
cónscius, -a, -um, [com- + sciō], adj., knowing in common, privy, accessory. As subst., cónscius, -ī, m., partaker, accomplice.
cónscribō, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptus, [com- + scribō], 3, write together, enroll, enlist; draw up, compose, write. patrés cónscripti, see pater.
cónsector, -āri, -ātus sum, [freq. of cónsequor], I, dep., follow eagerly, pursue, overtake.
cónsēnsió, -onis, [cónsentió], f., agreement; plot, conspiracy.
cónsensus, -ūs, [cónsentió], m., agreement, unanimity, concord.
cónsentió, -sentire, -sēni, cónsensus, [com- + sentiō], 4, agree together, be in accord; conspire, plot.
cónsequor, -sequi, -secūtus sum, [com- + sequor], 3, dep., follow, follow up; overtake, come up with; arrive; attain, acquire, gain; result, arise from; perceive, learn.
cónserō, -serere, -serūi, -sertus, [com- + serō], 3, connect, join. manum cónserere, to join battle.
cónservō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [com- + servō], I, retain, keep safe, preserve, keep.
cónsiderō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, I, look closely at, examine; consider, reflect upon.
cónsidō, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessus, [com- + sidō], 3, sit down, be seated; settle; encamp.
cónsilium, -i, [cf. cónsulō], n., council, assembly; deliberation, counsel; determination, resolution, plan; device, stratagem; advice; judgment, wisdom, prudence.
cōnsistō, -sistere, cōnstītū, cōnstītus, [com- + sistō], 3, stand still, stand, take position; stop, halt; be firm, endure, continue; exist, be; consist of.
cōnsōbrīna, -ae, [com- + soror], f., first cousin, cousin.
cōnsōlor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [com- + sōlor], i, encourage, Console, cheer.
cōnspectus, -ūs, [cōspiciō], m., sight, view, range of vision.
cōspiciō, -spicere, -spēxi, cōnspectus, [com- + speciō], 3, get sight of, perceive, see; pass, be in sight, be conspicuous.
cōspicor, -āri, -ātus sum, [com- cf. speciō], i, dep., get sight of, perceive, see.
cōnstantās, -antis, [part. of cōnstō], adj., firm, constant, steadfast, resolve; consistent.
cōnstantia, -ae, [cōnstantās], f., firmness, steadiness; perseverance; faithfulness.
cōnstituō, -stituere, -stitūi, cōnstitūtus, [com- + statuō], 3, put, place; set in order, draw up, form, organize; found, build, construct; make, prepare, establish; resolve, determine.
cōnstō, -stāre, -stītī, —, fut. part. -stātūrus, [com + stō], i, agree; stand firm, be fixed; consist of; be certain, be known.
cōnsuēscō, -suēscere, -suēvī, -suēstus, [com- + suēscō], 3, accustom, inure; accustom oneself, be accustomed.
cōnsuētūdō, -inis, [cōnsuēscō], f., custom, habit; character; social intercourse, companionship, familiarity.
cōnsul, -ulis, m., consul, title of the two chief magistrates of Rome, who were chosen annually. In dates the names of the consuls, usually in the abl. abs., are used to designate their year of office.
cōnsulāris, -e, [cōnsul], adj., of a consul, consular, of consular rank. As subst., cōnsulāris, -is, m., a man of consular rank, ex-consul.
cōnsulātus, -ūs, [cōnsul], m., consulship.
cōnsulō, -ere, -uī, -tus, [com-, cf. salīo], 3, take counsel, consult, take care, be mindful.
cōnsultum, -ī, [cōnsultus], n., deliberation; decree, plan, resolution.
cōnsultus, -a, -um, [part. of cōnsulō], adj., well considered; skillful, experienced, learned.
cōnsūmō, -sūmere, -sūpsi, -sūmpitus, [com- + sūmō], 3, use up, devour; waste, destroy; pass, consume; spend.
contegō, -tegere, -tēxi, -tectus, [com- + tegō], 3, cover, roof; hide, conceal.
contemnendus, -a, -um, [part. of contemnō], adj., contemptible, unworthy of notice.
contemnō, -temnere, -tempsi, -temptus, [com- + temnō], 3, value little, disdain, despise.
contendō, -tendere, -tendi, contentus, [com- + tendō], 3, stretch; hasten, march rapidly; strive, vie; fight, dispute, contend; defend an action; insist.
contentīō, -ōnis, [contendō], f., straining, effort; dispute, controversy; strive, contest.
contentus, -a, -um, [part. of contineō], adj., satisfied, pleased, content.
contextō. - texere, -texui, -textus, [com- + texō], 3, weave, join; compose; devise.

contextus, -a, -um, [part. of contextō], adj., woven together, closely connected, continuous.

continēns, -entis, [part. of continēo], adj., bounding, limiting; bordering, adjacent; connected, continuous; moderate, temperate.

continēns terra, the mainland.

continentia, -ae, [continēns, sc. terra], f., mainland, continent.

continēo, - tinēre, - tinui, continuus, [com- + teneō], 2, hold together, contain; hold fast, retain; shut in, keep, restrain; embrace, include; curb, rule.

contingē, - tingere, - tīgī, contac-tus, [com- + tangō], 3, touch, take hold of; extend to; happen, fall to the lot of.

cōntiō, -onis, [for conveniō, from conveniō], f., meeting, assembly; harangue, speech.

contrā, adv. and prep.: (1) As adv., opposite, in front of; face to face, on the contrary. (2) As prep., with acc., against, before, opposite to, contrary to; in reply to.

contrahō, - trahere, - trāxī, contractus, [com- + trahō], 3, draw together, collect.

contrārius, -a, -um, [contrā], adj., opposite; contrary, opposed. As subst., contrārium, -i, n., the opposite, contrary, reverse. É contrāriō, on the other hand, on the contrary.

contrōversia, -ae, [contrōversus], f., contention, quarrel, dispute, controversy.

contueor, - tuēri, - tuitus sum, [com- + tueor], 2, look at, behold; observe.

contumāciter, comp. contumā-cius, sup. contumācissimē, [contumāx], adv., obstinately, stubbornly, disobediently.

contumēlia, -ae, [cf. contemnō], f., reproach, insult, abuse; injury.

conveniō, - venire, -vēni, conven-tus, [com- + veniō], 4, come together, assemble; meet; be fit, be suitable, belong, correspond; be agreed, be settled. Impers. conveni-t, it is agreed.

conventus, -ūs, [cf. conveniō], m., meeting, assembly, throng.

convertō, - vertere, - vertī, con-versus, [com- + vertō], 3, turn around, turn; change; of the sight, fix, rivet, attract; use for, use as; divert, misuse.

convic-tus, -ūs, [com-, cf. vīvō], m., living together, intimacy, intercourse.

convīva, -ae, [com-, cf. vīvō], m. and f., table companion, guest.

convivium, -ī, [com-, cf. vīvō], n., feasting together, banquet, feast.

convocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [com- + vocō], 1, call together, summon.

coorior, - orīrī, - ortus sum, [com- + orior], 4, dep., come forth, arise, appear.

cōpia, -ae, [co-opia, from com- + ops], f., abundance, abundant supply, plenty; opportunity; mostly in pl., resources, forces, troops.

cōpiōsus, -a, -um, [cōpia], adj., abundant, well supplied, abounding in.

cōpula, -ae, f., band, rope, thong; bond, tie.
coquo, coquire, cóxi, coctus, 3, cook, prepare by cooking.
córam, [com-, cf. ós], adv. and prep. with abl., before:
(1) As adv., before the eyes, present, in person.
(2) As prep., with abl., before, in the presence of.
Corcyra, -ae, [Kérkóra], f., Corcyra, an island in the Ionian Sea west of Epirus, the modern Corfu.
Corcyraeus, -a, -um, adj., of Corcyra, at Corcyra, Corcyraean. As subst., Corcýraei, -órum. m. pl., Corcyraeans, inhabitants of Corcyra.
Corinthius, -a, -um, adj., of Corinth, Corinthian. As subst., Corinthis, -órum. m. pl., Corinthians, inhabitants of Corinth.
Corinthus, -i, [Kórlinθos], f., Corinth, a city of Greece, situated on the Isthmus of Corinth; modern Corinto.
Cornélius, -a, the name of a Roman gens which contained a number of distinguished families. See Balbus, Cetígus, Scipió.
cornū, -ús, n., horn; wing of an army.
corōna, -ae, f., crown, wreath.
Corōnéa, -ae, [Kórlonea], f., Coronea, a town in the central part of Boeotia.
corpus, -oris, n., body; person; dead body, corpse.
corripiō, -ripere, -ripiū, -reptus, [com- + rapiō], 3, seize, grasp; catch up. morbō corripi, to fall sick.
corrumpō, -rumpere, -rūpi, corruptus, [com- + rumpō], 3, destroy, ruin, spoil; corrupti, seduce, mislead, bribe.
cottidiānus, -a, -um, [cottidiē], adj., of every day, daily; usual, ordinary, common.
cottidiē, [quot + diēs], adv., daily, every day.
Cotta, -ae, m., cognomen of L. Aurelius Cotta, consul in B.C. 65.
Cotus, -i, [Kórus], m., Cotus, name of a Thracian prince.
crāstinus, -a, -um, [crās], adj., of to-morrow, to-morrow’s in crāstinum, sc. tempus, until to-morrow.
Crateros, -i, [Kpárepos], m., Crateros, one of the generals of Alexander the Great.
creber, -bra, -brum, adj., thick, frequent, numerous, abundant.
creō, crēdere, crēdidi, crēditus, 3, give as a loan, lend; believe in, trust; believe, be of the opinion, think.
cremō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, burn, consume by fire.
creō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, produce, create; make, choose, elect.
crescō, crēscere, crēvī, crētus, [creō], 3, inch., spring up, grow, increase.
Crēta, -ae, [Kpēτα], f., Crete, a large island in the Mediterranean southeast of Greece, now called Candia.
Crētēnsis, -e, adj., of Crete, Cretan. As subst., Crētēnsis, -is, m., Cretan, inhabitant of Crete.
Crimen, -inis, [cf. cernō], n., judgment, accusation, charge; crime, offence.
Crinisus, -i, m., Crinisus, a river in western Sicily, near Segesta.
Crithōtē, -ēs, [Kpithōτη], f., Crithote, a town on the eastern coast of the Thracian Chersonese.
PRITIAS, -ae, [Kprías], m., Critias, chief of the thirty tyrants.

crudéfis, -e, comp. cruédélfiir, sup. cruédélissimus, adj., rude, unfeeling, cruel.
cruédélitás, -átis, [cruédélis], f., cruelty.
cruédéliter, comp. cruédélus, sup. cruédélissiici, [cruédélis], adv., cruelly.
cruentó, -äre, -áví, -átus, [cruentus], 1, make bloody, stain with blood, stain.
cubitum, -i, [cf. cubó], n., elbow.
cubó, cubare, cubui, cubitus, 1, lie down, recline.
culleus, -i, m., leather bag, sack.
culpa, -ae, f., fault, error, blame, guilt.
cultus, -ús, [coló], m., labor, care, cultivation; civilization, refinement, luxury; dress, attire.

cum, prep., with abl., with; of association, with, in company with; of comparison, with, compared with; of time, together with, at the same time with; of manner and circumstance, with.

In composition the form com- is used.

cum, conj., of time, when, while, as long as, whenever, whereas; of cause or concession, since, inasmuch as, although. cum ... tum, both ... and, not only ... but also.
cúincus, -a, -um, [coniúncustus], adj., all together, the whole, all.
cupidé, [cupidus], adv., eagerly.
cupiditàs, -átis, [cupidus], f., longing, desire, eagerness, ambition.
cupidus, -a, -um, comp. cupidior, sup. cupidissimus, [cupió], adj., longing, desirous, eager; greedy, covetous.
cupió, -ere, -íví or -ií, -ítus, 3, long for, desire, wish.
cúr, [for older quór, from early dat. qui + re], adv.:
(1) Interrog., why? for what reason?
(2) Rel., why, wherefore, on account of which.
cúra, -ae, f., care, anxiety; diligence.
cúratíó, -onis, [cúro], f., caring for, oversight; means of heating, remedy, cure.
cúró, -äre, -áví, -átus, [cúra], 1, care for, take pains for, attend to, look to, regard; with gerundive, see to it that, have done, order.
curró, currere, cucurri, cursus, 3, run.
cursor, -öris, [cf. curró], m., runner, courier, messenger.
cursus, -ús, [curró], m., running; passage, course; speed.
custódia, -ae, [custós], f., watching, guard, protection; guardhouse, prison.
custódíó, -ire, -íví, -ítus, [custós], 4, watch, guard, defend.
custós, -ödis, m. and f., guard, protector.

Cyclades, -um, [Kukládes], f. pl., the Cyclades, the islands about Delos in the Aegean Sea, east of Greece.

Cúmê, -ês, [Kúm], f., Cyme, a town in Aeolis on the western coast of Asia Minor, not far from Smyrna.

Cyprius, -a, -um, adj., of Cyprus, Cyprian. As subst., Cyprius, -í, m., inhabitant of Cyprus, Cypriote.
Cyprus, -i, [Κύπρος], f., Cyprus, a large island at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, south of Asia Minor.

Cyrēnae, -ārum, [Κύρηνη], f. pl., Cyrene, a city on the northern coast of Africa south of Greece.

Cyrēnaeus, -a, -um, adj., of Cyrene. As subst., Cyrēnaeus, -i, m., inhabitant of Cyrene.

Cyrus, -i, [Κύρος], m., Cyrus, referring to:
(1) Cyrus the Elder, the founder of the Persian monarchy; he ruled from 559 to 529 B.C.
(2) Cyrus the Younger, a prince of Persia who tried to make himself king in place of his brother Artaxerxes in 401 B.C.

Cyzicēnus, -a, -um, adj., of Cyzicus. As subst., Cyzicēnus, -i, m., inhabitant of Cyzicus.

Cyzicus, -i, [Κύζικος], f., Cyzicus, a town on the northern coast of Mysia, on the Propontis.

D.

D., with proper names = Decimus, a Roman forename.

damnātiō, -ōnis, [damnō], f., condemnation, conviction.

damnō, -āre, -āvi, -āitus, [damnum], i, judge guilty, condemn, sentence. vōtī damnāri, to be rendered liable to fulfil a vow, to have one’s prayer granted.

Dāmōn, -ōnis, [Δάμων], m., Dāmon, an Athenian musician, the teacher of Socrates.

Dārēus, -i, [Δάρεος], m., the name of several kings of Persia. In this book refers to:

(i) Dārēus Hystaspis, or Dārēus I., who ruled from 521 to 485 B.C.
(ii) Dārēus Nothus, or Dārēus II., who ruled from 424 to 405 B.C.

Dātāmēs, -is or -i, [Δατάμης], m., Datames, a satrap and general of Artaxerxes Memnon. See xiv.

Dātis, -idis, [Δάτις], m., Datis, a Mede who with Artaphernes was in command of the Persians defeated at Marathon in 490 B.C.

dē, prep. with abl. denoting separation, from; of place and motion, from, out of; of time, after, during, in; of source, from, out of; of cause, on account of, through; of relation, concerning, in respect to.

dea, -ae, [deus], f., goddess.

dēbēō, dēbēre, dēbū, dēbitus, [dē + habeō], 2, withhold; owe, be in debt, be under obligation; ought, must, should.

dēbilitō, -āre, -āvi, -āitus, [debilis, feeble], 1, lame, cripple, weaken; dishearten.

dēbitum, -i, [dēbēō], n., debt. nātūrae dēbitum reddere, to pay the debt of nature, to die.

dēcēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessus, [dē + cēdō], 3, go away, withdraw; cease, die.

Decēlēa, -ae, [Δεκέλεα], f., Decelēa, a town in the northern part of Attica.

decem, indecl. num., ten.

decemplex, -icis, [decem, cf. plicō], adj., ten-fold.

decemvirālis, -e, [decemvir], adj., decemviral, of the Decemviri.

decēō, -ēre, -ūī, —, found only in the 3d pers., 2, be seemly, become, be suitable, be proper.
delictum, -cernere, -crevi, décrétus, [dé + cernó], 3, decide, determine, settle, resolve; décree, vote, entrust by a decree; contend, fight.

décessus, -ús, [décedó], m., going away, departure; withdrawal.

décidó, -eidere, -قيدì, —, [dé + cadó], 3, fall down, fall; die; sink, perish; come to pass.

décipió, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptus, [dé + capiō], 3, catch; cheat; deceive.

déclaró, -äre, -āvī, -ātus, [dé, cf. clárus], 1, make evident, disclose, show.

decōrus, -a, -um, [decor], adj., becoming, fitting, seemly, proper; beautiful, handsome.

décrētum, -i, [décernō], n., decree, decision, vote; determination.

décurrō, -currere, -ecurrí or -currī, -cursus, [dé + currō], 3, run down, hasten down; run, hasten; run over, run through.

déditio, -onis, [dédō], f., giving up, surrendering; surrender.

déditius, -a, -um, [part of dédō], adj., given up, surrendered.

dédō, dédere, dēdīdī, dēditus, [dé + dō], 3, give up, surrender; abandon; devote, dedicate.

déducō, -ducere, -duxi, -ducēre, -ducēs, [dé + ducō], 3, lead away, withdraw; conduct, bring; escort, attend.

défatigō, -äre, -āvī, -ātus, [dé + fatigō], 1, weary out, fatigüe, exhaust.

défectio, -onis, [déficio], f., failure, want; desertion, rebellion, revolt.

défendō, -fendere, -fendi, défend-
sus, [dé + fendō], 3, ward off, repel; defend, protect.

défēnsio, -onis, [défendō], f., defending, defence.

déferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātus, [dé + ferō], irr., bring away, carry off, remove; carry; transfer, deliver; drive away; give, allot, offer; report, submit.

déficiō, -ficere, -fēci, -fectus, [dé + faciō], 3, withdraw, revolt, desert; fail, disappear, run out, give out.

déförmitās, -ātis, [défōrmis], f., ugliness, disfigurement.

déhortor, -āri, -ātus sum, [dé + hortor], 1, dep., advise to the contrary, dissuade.

déiciō, -icere, -īeci, -iectus, [dé + iaciō], 3, throw down, throw; lay down; kill, destroy.

déinde, or dein, adv., then, next; thereafter, from that time on.

délātus, part. of déferō.

délectō, -äre, -āvī, -ātus [in- tens. of déliciō, entice], 1, allure, charm, delight.

déléctus, -a, -um, [part. of déligō], adj., picked, select, chosen. As subst., délectī, -orum, m., pl., picked men, delegates.

délēgō, -äre, -āvī, -ātus, [dé + légō], 1, send away, despatch; refer.

dèleō, -ère, -ēvi, -ētus, 2, erase; blot out, destroy; finish, put an end to.

déliberō, -äre, -āvī, -ātus [dé, cf. libra, balance], 1, weigh well, consider, deliberate; consult an oracle.

délictum, -i, [cf. délincuō], n., fault, offence, crime, transgression.
DEPRIMO

DEPRIMO

Syracusan,

Demetrius,

Demaenetus,

Demades,

Delos,

Delphicus,

deligo,

Demetrius.

overwhelm.

mersus,

sanity,

(i)

thenes.

enemy

Delphic.

centre

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Greece,

Delphi,

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Demetrius

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Demetrius

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34

Demosthenes,

is, [Δημοσθένης],

m., Demosthenes, the most famous

of Athenian orators, born about

382 B.C., died 322.

dēmum, [dē], adv., at last, at

length.

dēnique, adv., and thereafter; af-

terwards, at last, finally.

dēnuntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dē

+ nuntiō], 1, announce, declare,

proclaim; denounced, threaten; or-

der.

dēpellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsus,

[dē + pellō], 3, drive out, expel,

dislodge; avert, remove.

dēpingō, -pingere, -pinnī, dépic-

tus, [dē + pingō], 3, depict,

paint, draw.

dēpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, déposi-

tus, [dē + pōnō], 3, lay down, set
down, place; lay aside.

dēpopular, -ārī, -ātus sum, [dē

+ popular], 1, dep., lay waste,

ravage, pillage.

dēportō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dē +

portō], 1, carry off, take away;

bring home; acquire, obtain.

dēprecor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [dē +

precor], 1, dep., avert by prayer,

plead against; decline.

dēprimō, -primere, -pressī, dē-

pressus, [dē + premō], 3, press

dēmigrātiō, -ōnis, [dēmigrō], f.,

emigration.

dēmigrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dē +
migrō], 1, migrate, depart, go away.

dēmōlior, -īri, -itus sum, [dē +
mōlior], 4, dep., throw down,

demolish, raze.

dēmōnstrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dē

+ mōnstrō], 1, point out, design-

icate, show; prove, demonstrate; name, describe.

Demosthenes, -is, [Δημοσθένης],

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382 B.C., died 322.

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proclaim; denounced, threaten; or-

der.

dēpellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsus,

[dē + pellō], 3, drive out, expel,

dislodge; avert, remove.

dēpingō, -pingere, -pinnī, dépic-

tus, [dē + pingō], 3, depict,

paint, draw.

dēpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, déposi-

tus, [dē + pōnō], 3, lay down, set
down, place; lay aside.

dēpopular, -ārī, -ātus sum, [dē

+ popular], 1, dep., lay waste,

ravage, pillage.

dēportō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dē +

portō], 1, carry off, take away;

bring home; acquire, obtain.

dēprecor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [dē +

precor], 1, dep., avert by prayer,

plead against; decline.

dēprimō, -primere, -pressī, dē-

pressus, [dē + premō], 3, press

dēmigrātiō, -ōnis, [dēmigrō], f.,
emigration.

dēmigrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dē +
migrō], 1, migrate, depart, go away.

dēmōlior, -īri, -itus sum, [dē +
mōlior], 4, dep., throw down,
demolish, raze.

dēmōnstrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dē
+ mōnstrō], 1, point out, designate, show; prove, demonstrate; name, describe.

Demosthenes, -is, [Δημοσθένης], m., Demosthenes, the most famous of Athenian orators, born about 382 B.C., died 322.

dēmum, [dē], adv., at last, at length.

dēnique, adv., and thereafter; afterwards, at last, finally.

dēnuntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dē + nuntiō], 1, announce, declare, proclaim; denounced, threaten; order.

dēpellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsus, [dē + pellō], 3, drive out, expel, dislodge; avert, remove.

dēpingō, -pingere, -pinnī, dépictus, [dē + pingō], 3, depict, paint, draw.

dēpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, dépōsitus, [dē + pōnō], 3, lay down, set down, place; lay aside.

dēpopular, -ārī, -ātus sum, [dē + popular], 1, dep., lay waste, ravage, pillage.

dēportō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dē + portō], 1, carry off, take away; bring home; acquire, obtain.

dēprecor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [dē + precor], 1, dep., avert by prayer, plead against; decline.

dēprimō, -primere, -pressī, dépresseus, [dē + premō], 3, press
DEVICTUS

down, sink down; overwhelm; silence.
dēpūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dē + pūgnō], 1, fight decisively, fight out, join battle, contend.
Dercylus, -i, [Dērku lớn], m., Dercylus, an Athenian envoy.
dērīgō, -rigere, -rēxī, -rēctus, [dē + regō], 3, set straight, direct, steer.
dēscendō, -scendere, -scendi, -scensus, [dē + scandō], 3, climb down, come down, descend; march down; dismount.
dēscīscō, -sciscere, -scīvī, dēscītus, [dē + sciscō], 3, withdraw, desert, depart, rebel.
dēscīrbō, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptus, [dē + scribō], 3, copy off, write down; describe; mark off, define.
dēserō, -serere, -serūi, -sertus, [dē + serō, join], 3, leave, forsake, abandon.
dēsertus, -a, -um, [part. of dēserō], adj., deserted, desert, solitary; lonely.
dēsiderium, -ī, [dēsiderō], n., longing, desire; grief, regret.
dēsiderō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, long for; ask, demand, need, require; miss, lack.
dēsinō, -sinere, -suī, -situs, [dē + sinō], 3, cease, give up, leave off.
dēsistō, -sistere, -stītī, -stītus, [dē + sistō], 3, leave off, cease, give up.
dēspērātiō, -onis, [dēspērō], f., desperation, despair.
dēspērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dē + spērō], 1, be hopeless; despair of, give up.
dēspiciō, -spicerē, -spēxī, dē-
spectus, [dē + speciō], 3, look down upon, despise, disdain.
dēspondeō, -spondere, -spondi, -spōnsus, [dē + spondeō], 2, promise, pledge; promise in marriage.
dēstīnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, make fast, fix; resolve, design, intend; assign, devote.
dēstītuō, -stituere, -stituī, dē-
stitūtus, [dē + statū], 3, set down, leave alone; desert, betray.
dēsum, deesse, dēfuī, —, fut. inf., dēfutūrum esse or dēfore, [dē + sum], irr., be away; be wanting, be absent, be missing; fail, abandon, desert.
dētegō, -tegere, -tēxī, -tectus, [dē + tegō], 3, uncover, expose, unroof; reveal, betray.
dēterior, -ius, adj., comp., (sup. dēterrimus), lower, worse, poorer, meaner, weaker.
dēterreō, -terrēre, -terrī, dēter-
ritis, [dē + terreō], 2, frighten off; deter, avert.
dētesotor, -āri, -ātus sum, [dē + testor], 1, dep., curse, execrate; denounce; avert, ward off, deprecate.
dētrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, dētrac-
tus, [dē + trahō], 3, draw off, remove, withdraw, subtract, deprive; dispossess, detract.
dētrimentum, -i, [dēterō, rub away], n., loss, damage, detriment.
deus, -ī, m., god, deity.
dēvehō, -vēhere, -vēxī, -vēctus, [dē + vehō], 3, carry off, convey, take away.
dēvertō, -vertere, -vertī, —, [dē + vertō], 3, turn away, turn aside, betake oneself.
dēvictus, part. of devincō.
dēvinciō, -vincire, -vinxi, dē-vinctus, [dē + vincio], 3, bind fast, fetter; oblige, lay under obligation.

dēvincē, -vincere, -vici, dē-victus, [dē + vincīo], 3, conquer completely, subdue, overthrow.

dēviōs, -a, -um, [dē + via], adj., off the road, devious; retired, devium iter, a by-way.

dēvōtiō, -ōnis. [dēvoveō], f., self-sacrifice, offering; cursing, execution.

dēvoveō, -vovere, -vōvi, -vōtus, [dē + voveō], 2, devote, sacrifice; curse, execute.

dexter, -tera or -tra, -terum or -trum, adj., to the right, on the right; skilful. As subst., dextera or dextra, -ae, f., (sc. manus), the right hand.

diādēma, -atis, [dīdēmα], n., diadem, royal crown.

Diāna, -ae, f., Diana, an ancient Italian goddess of the moon, later identified with the Greek Artemis, goddess of the chase.

dicis, gen., [cf. dicō], only in the phrase dicis causā, for form's sake, for the sake of appearance.

dicō, dicere, dixī, dictus, 3, say, speak; tell, name, call; mean; appoint. iūs dicere, administer justice, hold court. causam dicere, to plead one's cause, to defend oneself.

dictātor, -ōris, [dictō], m., dictator, a Roman magistrate of unlimited power, at first appointed only in great emergencies.

dicitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [intens. of dicō], 1, say often, assert, insist.

dictum, -i, [dicō], n., saying, word, remark; command.

diēs, diēi, m., sometimes f. in sing., day; appointed time. in diem, at a date, i.e. for payment. in dies, from day to day.

differō, differre, distulī, dilātus, [dis- + ferō], irr., scatter, disperse; spread abroad, circulate; disturb, confound; defer, delay, postpone, put off; differ, be different.

difficilis, -e, comp. difficilior, sup. difficillimus, [dis- + facilis], adj., hard, difficult; troublesome; morose, ill-natured, surly.

diffidō, -fidere, -fīsus sum, [dis- + fidō], 3, semi-dep., distrust, be distrustful of, despair.

digitus, -ī, m., finger.

dignātās, -ātis, [dignus], f., worth, merit, grandeur; rank, eminence; reputation, honor. corporis dignitās, presence.

dignus, -a, -um, adj., worthy, deserving; fitting, suitable, proper, becoming.

digredior, -gredi, -gressus sum, [dī- + gradior], 3, dep., go asunder, go away, depart.

dīlabor, -lābī, -lapsus sum, [dī- + lābor], 3, dep., fall asunder; scatter, disperse; fall to pieces; perish, be lost.

dilatās, part. of differō.

dillēctus, -ūs, [diligō], m., choosing, selecting; enrolment, draft.

diligēns, -entis, [part. of diligō], adj., industrious, attentive, diligent; scrupulous.

diligenter, comp. diligēntius, sup. diligēntissimē, [diligēns], adv., industriously, assiduously, carefully.

diligentia, -ae, [diligēns], f., attentiveness, diligence, industry.
Diligō, -ligere, -lēxi, -lēctum, [dī- + legō], 3, single out; value, prize, love.

dilucidē, [dilūcidus], adv., plainly, clearly, evidently.

dimicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, fight, struggle, contend.

dimidis, -a, -um, [dī- + medius], adj., half, one-half.

dimittō, -mittere, -missus, [dī- + mittō], 3, send in different directions, dismiss; forego, let go, lose.

Dīnōn, -ōnis, [Δελωρ], m., Dinon, the author of a history of Persia; he lived about 350 B.C.

Diomedōn, -ontis, [Διομέδωρ], m., Diomedon, an inhabitant of Cyzicus, sent to bribe Epaminondas.

Dīnōn, -ōnis, [Διόν], m., Dion, a friend of the elder Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse. See x.

Dionysius, -ī, [Διόνυσος], m., Dionysius, referring in this book to:
1) Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse.
2) Dionysius the Younger, tyrant of Syracuse.
3) Dionysius, a music teacher of Thebes.

diripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptus, [dī- + rapiō], 3, tear asunder; plunder, pillage; take in.

diruō, -ruere, -ruī, -rutus, [dī- + ruō], 3, tear asunder; overthrow; demolish, destroy.

dīs, dītīs, n. dīte, comp. dītior, sup. dītissimus, [cf. dīves], adj., rich, wealthy, opulent.

dis- or dī-, inseparable prep., apart, asunder, in different directions; not, un-; utterly, entirely.

discēdō, -cessī, -cessus, [dī- + cēdō], 3, go apart, sepa-
and there; array, arrange; adj., just, order, dispose.

**disputō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dis- + putō], 1, weigh, examine, discuss; argue.**

**dissēnsīō, -ōnis, [dissentiō], f., difference of opinion, disagreement; dissension, strife.**

**dissentiō, -sentīre, -sēnsī, dissensus, [dis- + sentīō], 4, differ, disagree, dissent; be at odds, quarrel.**

**dissideō, -sidēre, -sēdī, -sessus, [dis- + sedeō], 2, sit apart; be at variance, differ.**

**dissimilis, -e, [dis- + similis], adj., dissimilar, different.**

**dissimilitūdō, -īnis, [dissimilis], f., likeness, difference.**

**dissociō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dis- + sociō], 1, disjoin, disunite; set at variance, estrange.**

**dissolūtus, part. of dissolvō.**

**dissolūtus, -a, -um, [part. of dissolvō], adj., disjointed, disconnected; negligent, careless, dissolve, abandoned.**

**dissolvō, -solvere, -solvī, -solūtus, [dis- + solvō], 3, disunite, destroy; abolish, annul.**

**distineō, -tinēre, -tīnuī, -tentus, [dis- + teneō], 2, keep apart, separate; occupy, engage, employ; hinder, prevent; distract, perplex.**

**distrahō, -trahere, -trāxi, distractus, [dis- + trahō], 3, pull asunder, divide; tear away, separate; estrange.**

**districtus, -a, -um, [part. of stringō], adj., drawn in opposite ways, hesitating; harassed, distracted, busy.**

**stringō, -stringere, -strinxi, -strictus, [di- + stringō], 3, draw asunder; keep busy, engage.**

**dītior, ditissimus, see dīs.**

**dīū, comp. diūtius, sup. diūtis-simē, [cf. diēs], adv., by day, all day; a long time, long.**

**diūtīnus, -a, -um, [diū], adj., of long duration, lasting, long.**

**diūturnītās, -ātis, [diūturnus], f., length of time, long duration.**

**diūturnus, -a, -um, [diū], adj., of long duration, long; lingering, prolonged.**

**dīversus, -a, -um, [part. of dīvertō], adj., turned different ways, in different directions, opposite; separate, different. in diversus, apart, asunder.**

**dīves, -ītis, no n. pl. nom. or acc., comp. dīvītior, sup. dīvītissimus, [cf. dīs], adj., rich, wealthy.**

**dīvidō, -videre, -visī, -visus, 3, divide, force asunder, part; distribute, share.**

**dīvīnātiō, -ōnis, [dīvinō], f., divination, foresight.**

**dīvinō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dīvinus], 1, foresee, predict, prophesy.**

**dīvinus, -a, -um, [dīvus], adj., of a god, godlike, divine; divinely inspired, prophetic.**

**dīvitiae, -ārum, [dīves], f. pl., riches, wealth.**

**dīvum, -ī, [dīvus], n., the sky. Only with sub in sub dīvō, under the sky, in the open air.**

**dīvus, -a, -um, adj., of a deity, godlike; deified, sainted, a term applied to Julius Caesar, and to many of the Roman emperors, after death.**

**dō, dare, dedū, datus, 1, hand over, surrender; give, present; grant, confer. poenās dare, to suffer punishment.**

**doceō, docère, docuī, doctus,**
docilis, -e, [doceō], adj., easily taught, teachable, tractable, docile.
docilitas, -ātis, [docilis], f., teachableness, docility.
doctor, -ōris, [doceo], m., teacher, instructor.
doctrina, -ae, [doceo], f., teaching, instruction; learning.
Domitius, -a, name of a Roman gens. In this book refers to Cn. Domitius, consul in 32 B.C.
dōnec, [shortened from dōnicum], conj., as long as, while, until.
dōnicum, conj., while, until.
dōnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dōnum], 1, give as a present, present, bestow; endow, gift.
dōnum, -i, n., gift, present, reward.
dōs, dōtis, [cf. dō], f., marriage portion, dowry.
Drūsilla, -ae, f., Drusilla, surname of Livia Drūsilla, the wife of the emperor Augustus.
dubitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [dubius], 1, waver, be in doubt, doubt, question; hesitate; deliberate.
dubius, -a, -um, adj., doubtful, uncertain, undecided; critical.
sine dubio, without doubt, certainly.
Ducenti, -ae, -a, [duo + centum], num. adj., two hundred.
dūcō, dūcere, dūxi, ductus, 3, lead, conduct, guide, direct, bring, take; prolong; consider, reckon.
uxōrem dūcere, in mātrimōnium dūcere, and sometimes dūcere alone, to marry.
ductus, -ūs, [cf. dūcō], m., leading; generalship, command.
dulcis, -e, comp. dulciōr, sup. dulcissimus, adj., sweet; agreeable, pleasant.
dum, conj., while, as long as, until; provided, if only.
duo, duae, duo. num. adj., two.
duodecim, [duo + decem], indecl. num., twelve.
duplex, -icis, [duo, cf. plicō], adj., double, twofold.
duplicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [duplex], 1, double, repeat, multiply by two.
ELICIO

E.

dūritia. -ae, [dūrus], f., hardness; austerity.
dūrus, -a, -um, adj., hard; rough, rude, uncultivated; pitiless, unfeeling, cruel; severe, adverse.
dux, ducis, [cf. dūcō], m., leader, conductor, guide; commander, general.
dynastēs, -ae, [δυνάστης], m., ruler, prince.

e, prep., see ex.
eā, [abl. f. of is; sc. viā], adv., on that side, there.
eādem, [abl. f. of ēdem; sc. viā], adv., by the same way; at the same time, likewise.
ēdictum, -i, [ēdicō], n., proclama
tion, edict.
ēditus, -a, -um, [part. of ēdō], adj., elevated, high, lofty.
ēdō, ēdere, ēdīdī, ēditus, [ē + dō], 3, give out, put forth; give birth to, bear; publish, announce; perform, perpetrate, cause, inflict.
ēduco, -dūcere, -düxi, -ductus, [ē + dūco], 3, lead forth, lead out; bring up, rear.
ēducō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [ē, cf. dūco], 1, bring up, rear, train, educate.
efferō, efferre, extuli, ēlātus, [ex + ferō], irr., carry out, take away; spread abroad, publish; carry out for burial, bury; raise, lift; laud, praise, extol; elate.
efficiō, -ficere, -fēci, -fectus, [ex + faciō], 3, work out; bring to pass; make, cause, effect, accomplish.
efflō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [ex + flō], 1, blow out, breathe out.
effringō, -fringere, -frēgi, -frāctus, [ex + frangō], 3, break off, break open.
effugīo, -fugere, -fugī, —, [ex + fugīo], 3, flee away, escape; avoid, shun.
effusus, -a, -um, [part. of effundō], adj., poured out; unrestrained, lavish.
egō, mei, pl. nōs, nostrūm or nostrī, pers. pron., I, we.
egomet, emphatic form of ego.
ēgregius, -a, -um, [ē, grex], adj., select, extraordinary; distinguished, excellent.
éicīō, ēicere, ēiēcī, ēiectus, [ē + iacio], 3, cast out; drive out; expel; cast ashore.
egius modī, see modus.
ēlābor, ēlābī, ēlāpsus sum, [ē + lábor], 3, dep., go out, march out, go away; disembark.
ēlātē, comp. ēlātius, sup. ēlātissimē, [ēlātus], adv., loftily, proudly.
ēlātus, part. of efferō.
ēlātus, -a, -um, [part. of efferō], adj., exalted, lofty, high; elated.
ēlegāns, -antis, comp. ēlegantior, sup. ēlegantissimus, [for ēligēns, part. of ēligō], adj., accustomed to select, nice, fastidious; select, elegant, finished, tasteful.
ēlegantia, -ae, [ēlegāns], f., taste, propriety, grace, elegance.
ēlephantus, -ī, nom. sing. usually elephas or elephāns, [-antis], m., elephant.
ēlicīō, ēlicere, ēlicī, —, [ē + lacio], 3, draw out, lure out, elicit; call down from heaven, evoke.
Éligō, eligere, eligēri, ēlēctus, [ē + legō], 3, pick out; choose, select.

Élis, -idis, [ʼHlo̱s], f., Elis, a province of Greece in the northwestern part of the Peloponnesus.

Éloquentia, -ae, [ēloquēns], f., eloquence.

Élpinice, -ēs, [ʼElpiniκʰ], f., Elpínicē, daughter of Miltiades and sister and wife of Cimon.

Élūceō, -lūcēre, -lūxi, —, [ē + lūceō], 2, shine out, shine forth; be apparent, be conspicuous, be manifest.

Emāx, -ācis, [emō], adj., eager to buy, fond of buying.

Émendō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [ē + mendum], 1, free from faults, correct; atone for, compensate for.

Émergō, -mergere, -mersi, ēmersus, [ē + mergō], 3, bring forth, raise up; extricate oneself, rise; come out, emerge.

Émineō, -ère, -uī, —, 2, stand out; be prominent, be conspicuous.

Éminiscor, -minisci, -mentus sum, [ē + minisciōr], 3, dep., devise, contrive.

Éminus, [ē + manus], adv., beyond reach, aloof, at a distance; from afar.

Émittō, emittere, ēmissī, ēmissus, [ē + mittō], 3, send out, send forth; drive, hurl; let loose, set free; let escape, lose; give utterance to.

Emō, emere, ēmi, ēmpus, 3, buy, purchase; acquire, obtain.

Énārrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [ē + nārrō]. 1, explain fully, recount, describe.

Énim, conj., postpositive, for, because; namely, in fact.

Ennius, -ī, m., Ennius, gentile name of Q. Ennius, the famous epic and dramatic poet; he lived from 239 to 169 B.C.

Énumerō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [ē + numerō], 1, reckon up, count over; recite, relate, detail, describe.

Énūntiō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [ē + nūntiō], 1, speak out, say, assert; disclose, reveal.

Éo, īre, īvi or ī, ītus, irr., go; walk, ride, march, move. infinitās īre, to deny.

Éōdem, [cf. idem], adv., in the same place; to the same place; thereto, besides.

Épamīnōndas, -ae, [ʼEpameinōn̥dax̥], m., Epaminondas, the celebrated Theban general and statesman. See xv.

Éphēbus, -ī, [ʼEpēbos], m., a youth, strictly a Greek youth from sixteen to twenty years of age, epēbūs.


Éphesus, -ī, [ʼEpēsos], f., Ephesus, a celebrated Ionian city on the western coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its magnificent temple of Artemis (Diana).

Éphhorus, -ī, [ʼEpōros], m., ephor, one of a board of five magistrates at Sparta. They were chosen by lot, and the first chosen, or chief ephor, gave his name to the year. Besides certain judicial functions, they exercised a censorship over all the other magistrates, including even the kings. They gradually became the real heads of the state
and brought the kings completely under their authority.

**Epirotes**, -ae, [*Ἡπειρῶτης*], m., inhabitant of Epirus, Epirote.

**Epirus**, -ī, [*Ἡπείρος*], m., Epirus, a country northwest of Greece and west of Thessaly.

**Eretria**, -ae, [*Ἐρέτρια*], f., Eretria, a city of Euboea.

**Eretriensis**, -e, adj., of Eretria, Eretrian. As subst., Eretriensis, -is, m., inhabitant of Eretria, Eretrian.

**ergā**, prep. with acc., towards, to, with respect to.

**ergō**, adv., consequently, therefore. With preceding gen., in consequence of, on account of.

**ērigō**, ērigere, ērexī, ērectus, [ē + regō], 3, raise up, erect; rouse, stir up.

**ēripiō**, -ripere, -ripū, -reptus, [ē + rapiō], 3, tear out, snatch away; rescue, free.

**error**, -ōris, [cf. errō], m., wandering, straying; error, mistake.

**ērudiō**, -ire, -ivi, -itus, [ē, rudis], 4, polish; educate, instruct, teach.

**ērumpō**, ērumpere, ērūpi, ēruptus, [ē + ruō], 3, cause to break out; break out, burst forth.

**ēruō**, ēruere, ēruī, ērutos, [ē + ruō], 3, cast forth, throw out, dig up; destroy utterly.

**ēruptīō**, -ōnis, [cf. ērumpō], f., bursting forth; sally.

**Eryx**, Erycis, [*Ὠρύξ*], f., Eryx, a high mountain in the northwestern part of Sicily; famous for a temple of Venus on it.

**ēscendō**, -scendere, -scendi, -scensus, [ē + scandō], 3, climb up, mount, ascend, embark.

**et**, adv. and conj:
(1) As adv., also, too, even.
(2) As conj., and; and yet, but.
    et . . . et, both . . . and.

**etemim**, [et + enim], conj., for, for truly, and indeed, because, since.

**etiam**, [et + iam], adv. and conj., and also, also, even. etiam tum, even then. etiam num, still, even yet.

**Etruria**, -ae, f., Etruria, a country in Italy, northwest of Rome; modern Tuscany.

**ētsi**, [et + sī], conj., although, even if, and yet.

**Euagoras**, -ae, [*Εὐαγόρας*], m., Euagoras, king of Salamis in Cyprus; he aided the Athenians in the battle of Cnidus, B.C. 394.

**Euboea**, -ae, [*Εὐβοΐα*], f., Euboea, a large island off the eastern shore of Boeotia.

**Eumenēs**, -is, [*Εὐμένης*], m., Eumenes, referring to:
(1) Eumenes of Cardia, one of Alexander's generals. See xviii.
(2) Eumenes II., king of Pergamum in Asia Minor from 197 to 158 B.C.

Eumolpidae, -ārum, [Eومةλπίδαι], m., the Eumolpidae, sons of Eumolpas, a priestly family at Athens.

Euphiletus, -ī, [Εὐφιλήτος], m., Euphiletus, an Athenian, a friend of Phocion.

Eurōpa, -ae, f., Europe.

Eurōpaeus, -a, um, adj., of Europe, European.

Eurybiadēs, -is, [Εὐρυβιάδης], m., Eurybiades, a Spartan admiral, commander of the Lacedaemonian fleet at Salamis.

Eurydicē, -ēs, [Εὐρύδικη], f., Eurydice, in this book referring to the mother of Philip II., king of Macedon.

Eurysthēnēs, -is, [Εὐρυσθένης], m., Eurysthenes, king of Sparta, son of Aristodemus and twin brother of Procles.

ēvādō, ēvādere, ēvāsi, ēvāsus, [ē + vādō], 3, go away, go forth; get away, escape; turn out, result, end in.

ēveniō, ēvenire, ēvenī, ēventus, [ē + veniō], 4, come out, come forth; come to pass, happen.

ēvītō, -āre, ēvī, -ātus, [ē + vītō], 1, avoid, shun.

ēvocō, -āre, ēvī, -ātus, [ē + vocō], 1, call out, call forth, summon, evoke.

ex, before consonants often ē, prep., with abl., out of; out from; of place, from, out of; of time, from, since; of source and material, from, of; of cause, from, by reason of; of measure and correspondence, according to, with, in, by, on.

exacuō, -acuere, -acuí, -acūtus, [ex + acuō], 3, sharpen, excite, inflame.

exadversum, [ex + adversum], adv. and prep. with acc., opposite, over against.

exagitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ex + agitō], 1, rouse, keep in motion, harass, persecute; irritate, excite.

exanimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [exanimus, from ex + anima, breath], 1, put out of breath, deprive of life, kill.

exārdēscō, -ere, exārsī, exārsus, [ex + ārdēscō], 3, inch., blaze out; be provoked, rage.

exaudīō, -ire, -ivi, -itus, [ex + audīō], 4, hear clearly, distinguish; discern, hear.

excēdō, -edere, -cessi, -cessus, [ex + cēdō], 3, go out, go forth, depart, withdraw; go beyond, surpass.

excellēns, -entis, comp. excellentiōr, sup. excellen- tiōsum, [part. of excellō], adj., towering, prominent; distinguished, surpassing, excellent.

excellenter, [excellēns], adv., excellently, exceptionally well.

excellō, -cellere, —, -celsus, 3, be eminent, surpass, excel.

excios and exciō, -cire, -civi, -citus or -citus, [ex + ciō], 4, call out, summon; rouse, excite.

excipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptus, [ex + capiō], 3, take out, withdraw, except, make an exception, stipulate; rescue, exempt; receive, capture, take; incur, meet; undertake.
excitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [freq. of exciō], 1, call forth, bring forth; rouse, excite.
exclūdō, -ere, exclūsi, exclūsus, [ex + claudō], 3, shut out, exclude; hinder, prevent.
excōgitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ex + cogitō], 1, think out, contrive, invent.
excursiō, -onis, [cf. excurrō], f., running out; sally, expedition.
excūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ex + causa], 1, excuse, make excuse for; allege in excuse, plead.
excutio, -onis, [cf. excutere], f., chide, lay to heart.
existimātiō, -onis, [existimō], f., opinion; reputation, good name.
existimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ex + aestimō], 1, value, estimate; esteem, appreciate; suppose, think.
exitus, -ūs, [exeo], m., going out, departure; outlet, passage; close, conclusion, result; end of life, death.
exordiō, -ōrdirī, -ōrīs, [exordiō], 4, dep., begin, commence.
expediō, -ire, -īvi, -ītus, [ex, pēs], 4, disengage, let loose, set free; prepare, procure; be serviceable, be advantageous, be expedient.
expeditus, -a, -um, comp. expeditior, sup. expeditissimus, [part. of expediō], adj., unfettered, unencumbered; ready, free, unembarrassed.
expellō, -pellere, -puli, -pulsus, [ex + pellō], 3, drive out, expel.
expendō, -ere, expendi, expensus, [ex + pendō], 3, weigh out, weigh; pay out, expend; enter, account as part; estimate, judge.
expieriō, -perīri, -pertus, sum, 4, dep., try, prove, test; experience, know by experience; find; try, attempt, make trial of.
expers, -pertis, [ex + pars], adj,
having no part in; destitute of, free from; without; ignorant of, unacquainted with.

explicitō, -plicāre, -plicāvī or -plicū, -plicātus or -plicātus, [ex + plicō], 1, unfold; spread out, extend, deploy; disclose, display; set forth, explain.

explōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ex + plōrō], 1, bring out, examine, investigate; try, test.

expōnō, -ere, exposuī, expōsitus, [ex + pōnō], 3, set forth, exhibit; land, disembark; abandon, expose; set forth, relate, explain.

exposcō, -poscere, -possci, —, [ex + poscō], 3, ask urgently, request, demand.

exprimō, -ere, expressī, expressus, [ex + premō], 3, press out, force out; wrest, elicit, extort; utter, express, portray, model, form.

exprobrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ex + probrum], 1, reproach with, blame for, charge, upbraid.

expūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ex + pūgnō], 1, take by storm, capture.

expulsor, -ōris, [expellō], m., driver out, expeller.

exsculpō, -sculpere, -sculpī, exculpōs, [ex + sculpō], 3, dig out, cut out; erase.

exsiliō, -ī, [exsul], n., banishment, exile.

exsistō, -sistere, -stīti, —, [ex + sistō], 3, step out, come forth; arise, become, come to be; exist, be.

exspectātiō, -ōnis, [exspectō], f., awaiting, expecting, anticipation; longing, desire.

exspectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, look out for, await, expect; wait, wait to see.

exsplendēscō, -splendēscere, -splendūi, —, [ex + splendēscō], 3, inch., shine forth, be distinguished.

exstinguō, -stinguere, -stinxi, exstinctus, [ex + stinguō, quench], 3, put out, extinguish; abotish, annul, blot out; kill, destroy.

exstō, -stāre, —, —, [ex + stō], 1, stand out, stand forth; exist, be.

exstruō, -ere, exstruīxi, exstruēctus, [ex + struō], 3, pile up, heap up, build.

exsul, exsulīsis, [ex, cf. salīō], m., exile, wanderer.

exsultō, -āre, -āvī, —, [freq. of exsiliō], 1, spring vigorously, leap up; exult, delight in; vaunt, boast.

externus, -a, -um, [exter], adj., outward, external; of another country, foreign.

exter or exterus, -tera, -terum, [ex], used only in the pl., adj., on the outside, foreign.

extimēscō, -timēscere, -timuī, —, [ex + timēscō], 3, inch., be greatly terrified; fear greatly, await with fear, dread.

extrā, [exter], adv. and prep.: (1) As adv., on the outside, without.

(2) As prep. with acc., outside of, beyond, except.

extrahō, -ere, extrāxī, extrac-tus, [ex + trahō], 3, draw out, pull out; protract, prolong.

extrēmō, [extrēmus], adv., at last, finally.

extrēmus, -a, -um, [sup. of ex-ter], adj., uttermost, last, last part of.

extuli, see efferō.
Faber, -brī, [cf. faciō], m., workman, smith, carpenter.

Fabianus, -a, -um, adj., of Fabius. As subst., Fabiani, -ōrum, m. pl., the soldiers of Fabius, referring to Q. Fabius Maximus.

Fabius, -a, the name of a distinguished Roman gens. See Labeō and Maximus.

faciēs, —, acc. -em, abl. -ē, nom. pl. -ēs, f., appearance, form, figure; face, countenance; aspect.

facilē, comp. facilior, sup. facilissimus, [facilis], adv., easily.

facilis, -e, [cf. faciō], adj., easy to do, easy; favorable, prosperous.

facilitās, -ātis, [facilis], f., easiness; readiness; good-nature, affability.

facinus, -oris, [cf. faciō], n., deed, action; bad deed, crime.

faciō, facere, feci, factus, 3, make; do, perform; bring about, cause; incur, suffer; act, conduct oneself; choose, appoint; grant. verba facere, to speak. Pass. fiō, fieri, factus sum, be done, be made; happen, come to pass; become, be made.

factō, -ōnis, [cf. faciō], f., partisanship, faction, party.

factōsus, -a, -um, [factō], adj., partisan, factious, revolutionary.

factum, -i, [faciō], n., deed, act, achievement.

facultās, -ātis, [facilis], f., capability, skill; opportunity; sufficient number, abundance; goods, riches, resources.

faenus, -oris, n., profit, interest, usury.

Falernus, -a, -um, adj., Falernian, of the Ager Falernus, a district in Campania famous for its wine.

fallō, fallere, feelli, falsus, 3, trip, cause to fall; deceive, cheat; fail, disappoint.

falsō, [falsus], adv., falsely, erroneously.

falsus, -a, -um, [part. of fallō], adj., feigned, false, pretended.

fāma, -ae, [cf. for, speak], f., report, rumor, tradition; public opinion, fame, reputation.

famēs, -īs, f., hunger; famine, want.

familiaris, -e, [familarius], adj., of a house or household; familiar, intimate. rēs familiaris, property. As subst., familiaris, -is, m., friend, intimate acquaintance.

familiaritās, -ātis, [familiaris], f., familiarity, intimacy, friendship.

familiariter, comp. familiarior, sup. familiarissimus, [familia], adv., of a house or household; familiar, intimate. rēs familiaris, property. As subst., familiaris, -is, m., friend, intimate acquaintance.

familiaris, -e, comp. familiarior, sup. familiarissimus, [familia], adv., of a house or household; familiar, intimate. rēs familiaris, property. As subst., familiaris, -is, m., friend, intimate acquaintance.

fānum -ī, [cf. for, speak], n., shrine, sanctuary, temple.

fastīgium, -ī, n., top of a gable; summit; rank, dignity.

fateor, fātērī, fassus sum, [for], 2, dep., confess, acknowledge.

fatīgō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, 1, fatigue, weary; torment, vex, harass.
fautor, -ōris, [faveō], m., favorer, patron.

fautṛx, -īcis, [faveō], f., patroness, protectress.
faveō, favère, fāvī, —, fut. part.
fautūrus, 2, be favorable, favor, be propitious.
febris, -is. f., fever.
fēlicitās, -ātis, [fēlix], f., happiness, good-fortune.
fenēstra, -ae, f., opening, window.
ferē, adv., almost, about; usually, mostly, generally, in general, as a general rule.
Feretrius, -ī, [feretrum, litter], m., Feretrius, God of Trophies, a surname of Jupiter.
ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus, irr., bear; carry; lead, drive; prompt, impel; urge; bring forth, produce; endure, suffer; report, tell; permit; move, propose; demand, require; pass, be borne, rush.
ferōcia, -ae, [ferōx], f., wildness, fierceness, bravery, courage.
ferōcīter, [ferōx], adv., boldly.
ferōx, -ōcis, comp. ferōciōr, sup. ferōcissimus, [cf. ferus], adj., wild, bold; confident, high-spirited; courageous, warlike.
ferrum, -ī, n., iron; by metonymy, iron tool, sword, axe.
ferus, -a, -um, adj., wild, untamed; uncultivated; unfeeling; waste, desolate; savage, barbarous.
festīnātīō, -ōnis, [festūnō], f., hastening; haste, speed, hurry.
fēstum, -ī, [fēstus], n., holiday, festival.
fēstus, -a, -um, adj., of holidays, festal, solemn, joyful, merry.
ficītis, -e, [fingō], adj., of clay, earthen.
fidēlis, -e, comp. fidēlior, sup.

fidelissimus, [fidēs], adj., faithful, trustworthy.
fidēlīter, [fidelis], adv., faithfully.
fidēns, -entis, [part. of fīdō], adj., confident, courageous, bold.
fidēs, fidē or fideī, f., trust, faith, belief; pledge; in business, credit; good faith, fidelity; protection, care.
fidō, fīdere, fisus sum, 3, semi-dep., trust, rely upon, put confidence in.
fidūcia, -ae, [fidus], f., trust, confidence, reliance; self-confidence, courage, boldness.
fidūs, -a, -um, [cf. fidō], adj., trustworthy, faithful.
figūra, -ae, [cf. fingō], f., form, shape, figure.
filia, -ae, [filius], f., daughter.
filius, -i, m., son.
fingō, fingere, finxī, fictus, 3, touch, handle; form, fashion, shape, mould, make; think; devise, feign.
finis, -is, m., boundary, limit; territory, end, degree, extent; purpose, object.
finītīmus, -a, -um, [finis], adj., bordering on, neighboring. As subst., finitīmī, -ōrum, m. pl., neighbors.
fiō, fieri, factus sum, see faciō.
firmītās, -ātis, [firmus], f., firmness, durability, strength, vigor; endurance, constancy.
firmus, -a, -um, adj., strong, powerful; firm, trusty, faithful.
fistula, -ae, f., pipe, water-pipe; ulcer.

Flaccus, -ī, m., Flaccus, cognomen of C. Valerius Flaccus, Cato's colleague in his consulship (199 B.C.) and censorship (184 B.C.).
flagitium, -i, n., disgraceful deed, outrage; shame, disgrace.
flagitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, demand urgently, require, solicit.
flagrō, -āre, -āvī, — fut. part. flagrātūrus, 1, blaze, burn; be inflamed, be excited, be stirred; be afflicted, suffer.
Flāminīnus, -i, m., Flamininus, family name of:
(1) C. Quīntius Flāminīnus, consul in 192 B.C.
(2) T. Quīntius Flāminīnus, the conqueror of Philip, king of Macedon, in 197 B.C.
Flāminius, -i, m., Flaminius, gentile name of C. Flaminius, defeated and slain by Hannibal at Lake Trasumenes in 217 B.C.
flamma, -ae, f., blazing fire, blaze, flame.
Flāvius, -a, name of a Roman gens, of which the only member mentioned in this book is C. Flāvius, a friend of Brutus; he was slain at Philippi, B.C. 42.
flectō, flectere, flectī, flectus, 3, bend, turn; persuade, influence.
flēō, flēre, flēvī, flēitus, 2, weep; weep for, bewail.
flōrens, -entis, [part. of flōreo], adj., blooming, flourishing, excellent, prosperous. flōrens iuventa, youthful beauty. As subst., flōrentēs, -um, m. pl., the prosperous.
flōreo, flōrēre, flōrūi, —, [flōs, flower], 2, bloom, blossom; flourish, be prosperous, be successful; be eminent, be distinguished.
fluctus, -ūs, [cf. flūō], m., flood, tide, wave, billow; commotion.
flūmen, -inis, [cf. flūō], n., flowing stream, river.
foederātus, -a, -um, [cf. foedus], adj., leagued, allied.
foedus, -eris, [cf. fidō], n., league, treaty; agreement.
fore, forem, see sum.
forēnsis, -e, [forum], adj., of the forum, forensic.
foris, -is, f., door, gate; pl., folding-door, entrance.
forīs, [foris], adv., out of doors, abroad; from without.
forma, -ae, f., form, shape, figure, appearance, looks; beauty.
fōrmōsus, -a, -um, comp. fōrmōsior, sup. fōrmōsissimus, [forma], adj., finely formed, beautiful, handsome.
fōrs, fōritis, f., found only in nom. and abl., chance, hap, hazard; good-fortune.
fōrtis, -e, comp. fortior, sup. fōrtissimus, adj., strong, powerful; brave, courageous.
fōrtiter, comp. fortius, sup. fōrtissimē, [fortis], adv., bravely, boldly.
fōrtūnō, -inis, [fortis], f., strength; bravery, resolution, courage.
fōrtūtō, [förte], adv., by chance, accidentally.
fōrtūna, -ae, [fōrs], f., chance, luck, fortune; position, lot, rank, circumstances; good-fortune; ill-fortune; personified, Fortune.
forum, -i, [foris], n., open place, market-place; esp. Forum Romānun, the Roman Forum, the Forum, an open space between the Palatine and Capitoline hills, surrounded by public buildings and shops, where the political and commercial life of the Roman world centered.
frangō, frangere, frēgī, frāctus, 3, break in pieces, break; break down, dishearten, subdue, overcome.

frāter, -tris, m., brother.
frāternum, -a, -um, [frāter], adj., of a brother, brotherly, fraternal.
frātriciōda, -ae, [frāter, cf. caedo], m., fratricide.
frater, -tris, m., brother.
fraternus, -a, -urn, [frater], adj., of a brother, brotherly, fraternal.
fratricida, -ae, [frater, of caedo], m., fratricide.
fratricida, -ae, [frater, of caedo], m., fratricide.
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gaudeó, gaudère, gávisus sum, 2, semi-dep., be glad, rejoice.
gaza, -ae, f., treasure, riches, wealth.
Gellius, -í, m., Gellius, gentile name of Q. Gellius Cānus, a friend of Atticus.
gener, -erí, m., son-in-law.
generátus, -a, -um, [part. of generō], adj., descended, sprung.
generō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [genus], 1, beget, produce, create; pass., spring, have origin.
generōsus, -a, -um, [genus], adj., of noble birth, well-born; magnificent, generous.
gēns, gentis, f., clan, gens, composed of families having a common ancestor, a common name, and certain religious rites in common; tribe, people, nation.
genū, -ūs, m., knee.
genus, -eris, n., race, birth, descent; kind, class, rank, order; sort, description, style.
germānus, -a, -um, adj., of brothers and sisters, full, own.
gerō, gerere, gessi, gestus, 3, bear, carry, have, hold; wear; carry on, wage; keep up, manage. sé gerere, to conduct oneself, act, behave. mórem gerere alicuí, to gratify any one, follow one's suggestion. rēs gestae, exploits, deeds, work.
gignō, gignere, genuí, genitus, 3, produce, give birth to, beget.
glādius, -i, m., sword.
globus, -i, m., round body, ball, sphere, globe; throng of men, crowd, gathering.
glōria, -ae, f., glory, fame, renown; vainglory, pride, boasting.
glōrior, -ārī, -ātus sum, [glōria], 1, dep., boast, brag, pride oneself.
glōriósus, -a, um, comp. glōri-ösior, sup. glōriósissimus, [glōria], adj., glorious, famous, renowned; to be proud of, conferring honor, honorable; boastful, conceited.
Gongylus, -ī, [Γογγυλός], m., Gongylus, name of an Eretrian.
Gortýnius, -a, -um, adj., of Gortyn, a city in Crete, Gortynian. As subst., Gortýnius, -ī, m., Gortynian, inhabitant of Gortyn.
Gracchus, see Semprónius.
gradus, -ūs, m., step, pace; gait; station, position, ground; stage, period, degree; pl., steps, stairs.
Græcē, [Græcus], adv., in the Greek language, in Greek.
Græcia, -ae, f., Greece.
Græcus, -a, -um, adj., Grecian, Greek. As subst., Græcus, -i, m., a Greek.
Grāius, -a, -um, adj., of the Greeks, Grecian. As subst., Grāius, -i, m., a Greek.
grandis, -e, adj., full-grown, large, great.
grātia, -ae, [grātus], f., favor, esteem, regard, friendship; kindness, courtesy; thanks, gratitude. grātiā, with preceding gen., for the sake of. grātiam habère, to feel gratitude. grātiās agere, to express gratitude, to thank. grātiam referre, to show gratitude, to requite.
grātīs, [abl. pl. of grātia], adv., out of favor, without pay, for nothing.
grātus, -a, -um, comp. grātior, sup. grātissimus, adj., pleasing, dear, acceptable; thankful, grateful; strong, influential.
gravis, -e, comp. gravior, sup.
gravissimus, adj., heavy, severe, difficult; painful, disagreeable, unpleasant; of weight, of authority. proelium grave, a decisive battle.

gravitas, -átis, [gravis], f., weight, heaviness; importance, dignity, influence; seriousness; deliberateness.

graviter, [gravis], comp. gravius, sup. gravissime, adv., weightily; severely; with dignity.

Grynium, -i, [Γρύνιον], n., Grynium, a town in Phrygia, in western Asia Minor, celebrated for its temple of Apollo.

gubernator, -oris, [gubernus], m., steersman, helmsman; director, ruler.

gymnasium, -i, [γυμνασίον], n., gymnasium, Grecian school for gymnastic training.

gynaecōnitis, -idis, [γυναικωνίτις], f., women's apartments, in a Grecian house.

H.

habēō, habēre, habuī, habitus, 2, have, hold, keep; treat, use; consider, regard; render.

habitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [freq. of habeō], 1, dwell, abide, reside; inhabit; be housed.

hāc, [sc. viā], adv., this way, on this side, here.

hāctenus, [hāc, tenus], adv., as far as this, so far, thus far.

Hadrīmētum, -i, [Ἡράκλειδης], n., Hadrumetum, a city in North Africa, not far from Carthage.

Haliartus, -i, [Ἁλιαρτος], f., Haliartus, a city in Boeotia.

Halicarnāsius, -a, -um, adj., of Halicarnassus, a city in Caria, in southwestern Asia Minor. As subst., Halicarnāsius, -i, m., inhabitant of Halicarnassus.

Hamilcar, -aris, m., Hamilcar, a Carthaginian, father of Hannibal.

Hammōn, -onis, [Ἀμμών], m., Hammon, a surname of the Libyan Jupiter.

Hannibal, -alis, m., Hannibal. See xxiii.

harūspex, -icis, [cf. speciō], m., soothsayer, diviner.

Hasdrubal, -alis, m., Hasdrubal, a Carthaginian name. In this book refers to:
(1) Hasdrubal, brother-in-law of Hannibal.
(2) Hasdrubal, brother of Hannibal.

hasta, -ae, f., staff, pole; spear; a spear, set up as a sign of a public auction, auction.

hastile, -is, [hasta], n., spear-shaft; spear, javelin.

hauď, adv., not, not at all, by no means.

Helēspontus, -i, [Ἡλεσπόντος], m., the Hellespont, the strait between the Aegean Sea and the Propontis, now the Dardanelles.

Helvier, -i, m., Helvier, gentile name of C. Helvier, Cato's colleague in his aedileship.

hēmerōdomus, -i, [ἡμεροδρόμος], m., courier.

Hēphaesētō, -onis, [Ἡφαεστών], m., Hēphaesētō, one of the generals of Alexander the Great.

Hēraclēdēs, -is, [Ἡρακλείδης], m., Hēraclēdēs, a Syracusan, put to death by Dion.

Herculēs, -is, m., Hercules, the Roman name of the Greek Hera-
cles, famed for his strength and mighty deeds.

hērōditās, -ātis, [hērēs], f., heirship, inheritance; an inheritance.
hērēdiām, -ī, [hērēs], n., hereditary estate.
hērēs, -ēdis, m. and f., heir, heiress.

Hermēs, -ae, ['Ερμῆς], m., a Hermes pillar, bust of the Greek god Hermes on a square pillar.

hetēricē, -ēs, [ἐτερική], f., the comrades, a body of Macedonian horse-guards.

hibernus, -a, -um, [hiems], adj., of winter, winter. As subst., hiberna, -ōrum, n. pl., winter camp, winter quarters.

hibernācula, -ōrum, [dim. of hiberna], n. pl., winter tents, winter quarters.

hīc, haec, hōc, gen. hūius, dem. pron., this, the present; the following; he, she, it.

hīc, [hīc], adv., here; in this particular, herein; now, hereupon, then.

Hicetās, -ae, ['Ηκέτας], m., Hicetas, tyrant of Leontini, a city in Sicily near Syracuse; he was a contemporary of the younger Dionysius.

hiemālis, -e, [hiems], adj., of winter, wintry.

hiemō, -āre, -āvī, —, fut. part. hiemātūrus, i, winter, pass the winter.

hiems, hiemis, f., winter, storm.

 hilaritās, -ātis, [hilaris], f., cheerfulness, merriment, hilarity.

Hīlōtai, -ārum, [Ἕλωταί], m. pl., Helots, the serfs of the Spartans.

hinc, [hīc], adv., from this place, hence; on this account, from this; henceforth; next, afterwards.

Hipparinus, -ī, ['Ιππαρίνος], m., Hipparinus, a Syracusan name, referring in this book to:
(1) Hipparinus, the father of Dion.
(2) Hipparinus, nephew of Dion.

Hippō, -ōnis, ['Ιππών], m., Hippo, a city in northern Africa on the coast, west of Carthage.

Hipponicus, -ī, ['Ιππόνικος], m., Hipponicus, the father-in-law of Alcibiades.

hīrtus, -a, -um, adj., rough, hairy, shaggy.

Hispānia, -ae, f., Spain.

Hister, -tri, ['Ιστρός], m., the Hister, a name applied by the Greeks to the Danube, and by the Romans to the lower part of the same river.

Histiaeus, -ī, ['Ιστιαῖος], m., Histiaeus, tyrant of Miletus in the time of Miltiades.

historia, -ae, ['Ιστορία], f., history; narrative, account; pl., a work of history, history.

historicus, -a, -um, [historia], adj., of history, historical. As subst., historicus, -ī, m., writer of history, historian.

hōdiē, [ho = hōc, diē], adv., to-day; now.

Homērus, -ī, ['Ομήρος], m., Homer, the great epic poet of Greece.

homō, -inis, m. and f., human being, man, person.

honestās, -ātis, [honōs], f., honor received from others, repute, reputation; uprightness, integrity, respectability.

honestus, -a, -um, [honōs], adj., honored, respected; noble; honorable, respectable, becoming, proper.

honōrātus, -a, -um, [part. of
honōrō], adj., honored, distinguished.

honōrificus, -a, -um, comp. honō-
ricentior, sup. honōrificissimus, [honōs, cf. fació], adj.,
honorable.

honōs, or honor, -ōris, m., honor,
repute, esteem; public office; mark
of honor, recompense.

hoplītēs, -ae, [ópλίτης], m., hop-
lite, heavy-armed soldier.

hortātus, -ūs, [hortor], (the nom.
is not found), m., encouragement,
exhortation.

Hortēnsius, -i, m., Hortensius,
gentle name of Q. Hortensius,
who lived from 114 to 50 B.C.; he
was a contemporary and rival of
Cicero.

hortor, -ārī, -ātus sum, i, dep.,
courage, urge, exhort, cheer, in-
cite.

hortus, -ī, m., garden.

hospes, -itis, m., entertainer,
host; guest; friend; stranger.

hospitium, -ī, [hospes], n., enter-
tainment, hospitality, friendship;
lodging, inn.

hostia, -ae, f., animal sacrificed,
victim.

hostis, -is, m. and f., stranger;
enemy.

hūc, [hūc], adv., hither, to this
place, on this; to this, besides.

hūmānitās, -ātis, [hūmānus], f.,
humanity; kindliness; elegance;
refinement.

hūmānus, -a, -um, [homō], adj.,
of man, human; humane, kind.

humilis, -e, [humus], adj., low,
lowly; small, slight; common,
humble; low, base, mean.

humō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [humus],
adj., cover with earth, inter, bury.

Hystaspēs, -is or -i, [ТЬσάππης],
m., Hystaspes, father of Darius I.,
king of Persia.

I.

iaceō, iacēre, iacūi, —, 2, lie, be
prostrate; lie dead; be situated;
be despised.

iacio, iacere, iēci, iactus, 3, throw,
hurl, cast.

iactō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [freq. of
iacio], 1, throw, cast, hurl; speak,
say; boast, take pride in.

iam, adv., at present, now; already;
immediately; soon, presently. nōn
iam, no longer.

iānua, -ae, f., door; entrance.

Iōsōn, -onis, [Ἰάσων], m., Jason,
tyrant of Pherae in Thessaly from
378 to 370 B.C. He planned to gain
the hegemony of Greece, and then
to lead the united Greeks against
the Persians. He was murdered
before carrying out his plan.

ibī, adv., in that place, there; on
that occasion, thereupon.

ibīdem, adv., in the same place,
just there.

iō, iēere, iēi, iectus, in classical
prose only in the perf. system, 3,
hit, strike. foedus iēere, to make
a league, make a treaty.

īdem, eadem, idem, gen. ēiusdem,
[is], dem. pron., the same; often
with the force of an adv., also, be-
sides, too.

ideō, [id + eō], adv., for that rea-
son, on that account, therefore.

idōneus, -a, -um, adj., fit, proper,
suitable, convenient, apt.

igitur, adv., then, therefore, accord-
ingly, consequently.

Ignis, -is, m., fire.
IGNOMINIA

ignōminia, -ae, [in- + (g)nōmen], f., disgrace, dishonor; degradation.
ignōrantia, -ae, [ignōrans], f., want of knowledge, ignorance.
ignōrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [ignōrus], 1, not know, be unaware; take no notice of.
ignōscō, -ere, ignovi, ignotus, [in- + (g)nōscō], 3, pardon, forgive, excuse.
ignotus, [in- + (g)notus], adj., unknown, strange; unacquainted with, ignorant of.
ille, illa, illud, gen. illius, dem. pron., that; he, she, it; the famous, the well-known.
illo, [ille], adv., to that place, thither.
illicus, [ille], adv., to that place, thither, there; thereto; to such a point, to that point.
imāgo, -inis, [cf. imitōr], f., imitation, likeness, image; picture; idea, conception.
imbuō, -ere, imbūi, imbūtus, 3, wet, moisten; fill, soak; instruct superficially, imbue, initiate.
imitātor, -ōris, [imitōr], m., imitator.
imitor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, dep., imitate; copy, portray.
immerēns, -entis, [in- + merēns], adj., undeserving, innocent.
immineō, -minēre, —, —, 2, project over, overhang; be near, border on; threaten, menace.
immittō, -ere, immisī, immissus, [in + mittō], 3, send in, admit, introduce.
immoderātus, -a, -um, [in- + moderātus], adj., boundless; unrestrained, unbridled, immoderate.
immodestia, -ae, [immodestus], f., intemperate conduct, insubordination.
immolō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [in, cf. mola, sacred meal], 1, sprinkle with sacrificial meal; sacrifice, immolate.
immortalis, -e, [in- + mortālis], adj., immortal, imperishable, eternal.
imparātus, -a, -um, [in- + parātus], adj., not ready, unprepared.
impedimentum, -i, [impediō], n., hindrance, impediment; pl., baggage.
impediō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, [in, cf. pēs], 4, entangle, hamper; hinder, check.
impellō, -pellere, -puli, -pulsus, [in + pellō], 3, strike against, drive; put to rout; set in motion, impel, drive forward; urge, induce, persuade.
impendeō, -pendēre, —, —, [in + pendēo], 2, overhang; be at hand, be imminent, threaten.
impensa, -ae, [impendō], f., outlay, cost.
imperator, -ōris, [imperō], m., commander-in-chief, general; imperator.
imperātorius, -a, -um, [imperātor], adj., of a general, suited to a general.
imperītē, [imperītus], adv., unskilfully, ignorantly, awkwardly.
imperītus, -a, -um, adj., inexperienced, ignorant.
imperium, -i, [imperō], n., command, authority, control; military authority; sovereignty, dominion; the state, state.
imperō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [in + parō], 1, command, order; rule, govern; make requisition for, levy.
impertō, -ire, -ivi, -itus, [in + partīō], 4, share with, bestow, impart; present with.

impetrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, gain one's end, get, obtain, procure by request or influence.

impetus, -ūs, [in, cf. petō], m., attack, assault, onset; impulse, vehemence, excitement; violence, impetuosity.

impiger, -gra, -grum, [in- + piger], adj., not indolent; active, energetic.

impius, -a, -um, [in- + f pius], adj., irreverent, undutiful; wicked, impious. As subst., impius, -i, m., a wicked man, impious man.

implacabilis, -e, [in- + placabilis], adj., unappeasable, irreconcilable.

implicatus, -a, -um, [part, of implico], adj., entangled, involved, connected with.

implicō, -āre, -āvī or -uī, -ātus or -itus, [in + plicō], 1, infold, envelope; involve, implicate, embarrass. in morbum implicitus, taken sick, fallen ill.

implōnī, -ere, imposuī, impositus, [in + pōnī], 3, place upon, put in, put on board; inflict, dictate terms of peace; impose upon, cheat.

impotēns, -entis, [in- + potēns], adj., powerless, impotent, weak; not master of, unable to control; unbridled, unrestrained.

impraesentiārum, adv., for the present, under present circumstances, now.

imprimīs, [in, primīs], adv., especially.

imprudēns, -entis, [in- + prūdēns], adj., not foreseeing, unaware, unsuspecting; inexperienced, ignorant.

imprudenter, [imprūdēns], adv., without foresight, ignorantly, inconsiderately.

imprudentia, -ae, [imprūdēns], f., want of foresight, imprudence, ignorance.

impūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [in + pūgnō], 1, fight against, attack; oppose.

impulsus, -ūs, [cf. impellō], m., striking against, push, shock, impulse, instigation, influence.

impūne, [impūnis, from in- + poena], adv., without punishment, with impunity.

Īmus, sup. of Īnerus.

in, prep. with acc. and abl.:
(1) With acc.: of place, after verbs of motion, into, to, up to, towards, against; of time, into, till; of purpose, for; of result, to, unto; of other relations, to, in, respecting, concerning.

(2) With abl.: of place, in, on, upon, among; of time, in, in the course of, during, while; of other relations, involved in, in case of, respecting.

in-, inseparable prefix, [cf. Eng. un-, not]; prefixed to adjectives, it negatives or reverses their meaning.

inānis, -e, adj., empty, void; lifeless; worthless, vain.

incendium, -ī, [incendō], n., burning, fire, flame.

incendō, -ere, incendi, incēnus, 3, set fire to, kindle; rouse, excite.

inceptum, -ī, [incipiō], n., beginning: attempt, undertaking; purpose, subject.
incidō, -cidere, -cidī, —, [in + cadō], 3, fall in, fall; incur, contract; occur, arise, happen.
incīdu, -cidere, -cīdi, -cīsus, [in + cadō], 3, cut into, cut; cut upon, engrave, inscribe; interrupt, put an end to; cut short, remove.
incipió, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptus, [in + capiō], 3, take in hand, begin, originate; instigate.
incitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [in + citō], 1, set in motion, urge on; rouse, excite.
incīnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [in + clinō], 1, cause to lean, turn; bend, incline; turn in flight, repulse, drive back.
incognitus, -a, -um, [in + cōgnitus], adj., not examined, untried; unknown.
incola, -ae, [incolā], m. and f., inhabitant, resident.
incolō, -colere, -colūi, —, [in + colō], 3, be at home, abide, dwell; dwell in.
incolumis, -e, adj., unimpaired, uninjured, safe.
incolumitās, -ātis, [incolumis], f., freedom from harm, safety, security.
incommodum, -ī, [incommodus], n., inconvenience, trouble, detriment, injury, loss.
incommodus, -a, -um, [in + commodus], adj., inconvenient, unsuitable, disagreeable.
incōnsiderātus, -a, -um, comp. incōnsiderātior, sup. incōnsiderātissimus, adj., not considered; thoughtless, incomplete.
incrēdibilis, -e, [in + crēdibilis], adj., not to be believed, incredulous.
incūria, -ae, [in + cūra], f., want of care, negligence, neglect.
incūrō, -ere, incurrī or incurrē, incurrūs, [in + currō], 3, run into, rush upon, make an attack; incur, meet.
inde, adv., from that place, thence; from that time; after that, thereafter; from that, therefore.
index, -īcis, [cf. indicō], m. and f., one who points out, informer; index, mark, sign, proof.
indiciūm, -ī, [cf. indicō], n., notice, sign, indication, proof, evidence.
indiciō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [index], 1, point out, inform; make known, show, reveal; betray, accuse.
indiciō, -dicere, -dixī, -dictus, [in + dīcō], 3, declare publicly, declare, proclaim, announce; appoint; impose, inflict.
indidem, [inde], adv., from the same place. indidem Thēbīs, likewise from Thebes.
indigeō, -ēre, -ui, —, [indu, old form of in + egeō], 2, need, want; demand, require.
indignē, [indignus], adv., unworthy, shamefully; indignantly. indignē ferre, to take amiss, to be vexed at.
indignor, -āri, -ātus sum, [indignus], 1, dep., deem unworthy, be ignominious at, resent.
indignus, -a, -um, [in + dignus], adj., undeserving, unfit; shamef ul.
indīligēns, -entis, [in + diligēns], adj., careless, heedless, negligent.
indolēs, -is, f., inborn quality, character, disposition.
indūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductus, [in + dūcō], 3, lead in, bring in, introduce; lead, induce.
indulgentia, -ae, [indulgēns], f.,
yielding, indulgence; affection, favor.

indulgeō, indulgēre, indulsi, indu-

dultus, 2, be kind, indulge, allow;
give oneself up, yield; grant, bestow. sēc sibi indulsit, he took
such liberties.

industria, -ae, [industrius], f.,
diligence, industry, activity.

indūtiae, -ārum, [indu, old form
of in, cf. eō], f. pl., suspension of
hostilities, truce, armistice.

ineō, -ire, -ivī or -ii, -itus, [in
+ eō], irr., go into, enter; begin;
enter upon, undertake; with grā-
tiam, acquire, obtain. ineūns
adulsetia, early youth.

inermis, -e, [in- + arma], adj.,
unarmed, without weapons, de-
fenceless.

inertia, -ae, [iners], f., want of
art, unskilfulness, ignorance; in-
activity, idleness.

inxercitātus, -a, -um, [in- + ex-
ercitātus], adj., untrained, un-
skilful, without experience.

Infāmia, -ae, [infāmis], f., ill-fame,
dishonor, disgrace; calumny.

Infāmis, -e, [in- + fāma], adj., of
ill repute, notorious, infamous.

Infāmō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [infā-
mis], 1, bring into ill repute, dis-
grace, dishonor, defame.

Infectus, -a, -um, [in- + factus],
adj., not done, unaccomplished.

Inferior, -ius, [comp. of īnferus],
adj., lower, inferior.

Infērō, inferrer, intuli, inlātus,
[in + ferō], 3, bring in, carry,
take to; introduce, bring against;
cause, inflict.

Infērus, -a, -um, comp. īnferior,
sup. īnfirmus or īmus, adj., below,
beneath, lower.

Infestus, -a, -um, adj., unsafe, dis-

turbed; hostile, threatening.

Infimus, -a, -um, sup. of īnferus,
adj., lowest, lowest part of, foot of;
humblest.

Infinitus, -a, -um, [in- + finitus],
adj., unlimited, boundless; innum-
erable, countless.

Infirmus, -a, -um, comp. īnfirmior,
sup. īnfirmissimus, [in- + fīr-

mus], adj., not strong, weak, feeble.

Infinitae, -ārum, [in-], cf. fateor],
f. pl., found only in the acc. in the
phrase īnfitiās īre, to deny.

Infitor, -āri, -ātus sum, [infinitae],
1, deny, disown.

Infodiō, -fodere, -fōdī, -fossus,
[in + fodio], 3, bury, inter.

Ingēniō, -ī, [in, cf. gignō], n.,
inmate quality, nature; character,
disposition; talents, ability, intel-
lectual.

Ingrātiōs, [in-, grātiis], adv., with-
out thanks, unwillingly, on comp-
pulsion.

Ingrātus, -a, -um, [in- + grātus],
adj., unpleasant, disagreeable;
thankless, ungrateful.

Iniciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus, [in+
iciō], 3, throw in; hurl in, put
in, put on; inspire, suggest, cause.

Inimicitia, -ae, [inimīcus], f., en-
imity, hostility.

Inimīcus, -a, -um, [in- + amī-
cus], adj., unfriendly, hostile. As
subst., inimicus, -ī, m., personal
enemy.

Iniquus, -a, -um, [in- + aequus],
adj., uneven, steep; unequal; ex-
cessive, unfavorable, unfair, un-
just.

Initium, -ī, [ineō], n., going in,
entrance; beginning. iniō,
in the beginning, at first.
iniūria. -ae, [in- + iūs], f., injustice, wrong, injury; insult.
iniūstē, [iniūstus], adv., unjustly.
iniacrīmo, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. [in + lacrima], 1, weep over, bewail, lament.
inlūdō, -ludere, -lūsī, -lūsus. [in + ludō], 3, sport with; make fun of, ridicule, mock; deceive, baffle.
inlūstris, -e, comp. inlūstrior, sup. inlūstrissimus, adj., bright; clear; distinguished, illustrious, renowned; evident, plain.
inlūstrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. [in + lūstrō], 1, light up, illuminate; make clear, illustrate; render famous, distinguish.
inītor, -nītī, -nís or -nīxus sum. [in + nītor]. 3, dep., lean on, support oneself by.
inoccēns, -entīs, adj., harmless; blameless, innocent.
inoccentia, -ae, [innocēns], f., blamelessness, innocence; integrity.
innoxius. -a, -um, [in- + noxius], adj., harmless; blameless, innocent.
inopia, -ae, [inops], f., want, lack; need, poverty, scarcity.
inopīnāns, -antis, [in- + opināns], adj., not expecting, taken by surprise.
inopīnātus. -a, -um, [in- + opinātus], adj., unexpected, surprising.
inops. -opīs, [in- + ops], adj., without resources, helpless, weak; poor, needy, without; pitiful.
inquam, inquis, inquit, def., always postpositive, say.
inrīdeō, -ridēre, -rīsī, -rīsus, [in + rīdeō], 2, laugh at, mock, ridicule.
inritus. -a. -um. [in- + ratus], adj., unsettled, of no effect; ineffectual, useless.
insciēns, -entīs, [in- + sciēns], adj., unknowing, unaware.
insciētia, -ae, [inisciētus], f., ignorance, inexperience, unskilfulness.
insciūs. -a. -um. adj., not knowing, ignorant, unaware.
inscribō, inscribere, inscripsī, inscriptus, [in + scribō], 3, write upon, inscribe.
insequor. insequī, insecūtus sum, [in + sequor], 3, dep., follow, come next; pursue; overtake.
inerviō. -ire, —, -itus, [in + serviō], 4, be serviceable, be submissive; accommodate oneself.
insidiae, -ārum, [cf. insideō], f. pl., snare, trap, ambush; artifice, plot.
insidiātor. -ōris, [insidior], m., one who lies in wait, waylayer; enemy.
insidior, -ārī, -ātus sum, [insulae], 1, dep., lie in wait for, watch for, plot against.
insīdō, -sidēre, -sēdī, -sessus, [in + sidō], 3, sit in, settle on; occupy, keep possession of.
insignītus, comp. insignius, [insignis], adv., remarkably, extraordinarily, notably.
insolēns. -entīs, [in + solēns], part. of soleō, adj., unaccustomed; immoderate, haughty, insolent.
insolentia. -ae, [insolēns], f., unsualness; arrogance, insolence, extravagance.
instāns. -antis, [part. of instō], adj., present, immediate; pressing, urgent.
instituō, -ere, instituī, institūtus,
[in + statuō], 3, put in place, plant, fix; make, construct; arrange; purpose, resolve; found, establish; begin; teach, instruct.

İnstitūtum, -ī, [part. of īnstituō], n., purpose, intention, design; practice, custom, usage; institution, ordinance, decree.

İnstō, -stāre, -stītū, —, fut. part. īnstitūrūs, [in + stō], 1, stand on; draw nigh, approach; urge, press; menace, threaten.

İnstruō, -ere, īnstrūxī, īnstrūctus, [in + strūō], 3, build in; make ready, provide; equip, fit out; of troops, draw up, array.

İnsuētus, -a, -um, [part. of īnsuēscō], adj., unaccustomed, unusual, inexperienced.

İnsula, -ae, f., island.

İnsum, -esse, -fui, [in + sum], irr., be in, be upon; belong to.

İntegrēr, -gra, -grum, comp. integriōr, sup. integerrimus, [in-, cf. tangō], adj., untouched, whole; uninjured, unwounded; fresh, new.

İntegritās, -ātis, [integer], f., soundness; blamelessness, integrity.

İntellegō, -legere, -lēxi, -lēctus, [inter + legō], 3, come to know, perceive, understand.

İntemperāns, -antis, [in- + temperāns], adj., unrestrained, extravagant, immoderate.

İntemperantēr, [intemperāns], adv., immoderately, extravagantly, immoderately.

İntemperantia, -ae, [intemperāns], f., excess, extravagance; intemperance; arrogance, insolence.

İnter, prep. with acc., among; of position and relation, between, among, into the midst of; of time, between, during, in, within.

İntercēdō, -cēdere, -cessi, -cessus, [inter + cēdō], 3, come between, intervene; happen, arise, come to pass; oppose, hinder.

İnterdīū, [inter + diū], adv., in the daytime, by day.

İnterdum, [inter + dum], adv., sometimes, occasionally, now and then.

İntereā, [inter + eā], adv., meanwhile, in the meantime.

İntereō, -ire, -iī, —, fut. part., interitūrus, [inter + eō], irr., go among; be lost; perish, die.

İnterfector, -ōris, [interfeciō], m., slayer, assassin.

İnterficiō, -ficere, -feci, -fectus, [inter + faciō], 3, put out of the way, destroy, kill.

İnterim, adv., meanwhile, in the meantime.

İnterimō, -imere, -ēmi, -emptus, [inter + emō], 3, take away; kill, destroy.

İnterio, -ius, gen. -ōris, [inter], adj., comp., (sup. intimus or imus) inner, interior, middle; more hidden, more profound; more intimate, more confidential.

İnteritus, -ūs, [intereō], m., overthrow, fall, destruction.

İnterneciō, -ōnis, [inter, cf. necō], f., massacre, slaughter, annihilation.

İnternūntius, -i, [inter + nūntius], m., go-between, messenger.

İnterpōnō, -pōnere, -posui, interpositus, [inter + pōnō], 3, put between, interpose; introduce, insert; allege, adduce. sē inter-pōnere, to lend one's aid.
interrogō, -āre, -āvī, -āitus, [inter + rogō], I, ask, question, examine.

interserō, -serere, —, —, [inter + serō], 3, place between, interpose; allege.

intersum, -esse, -fui, [inter + sum], irr., lie between; intervene; be present; be different, differ. Impers., interest, it makes a difference; it concerns.

intestīnus, -a, -um, [intus], adj., inward, internal, intestine.

intestīnum, -ī, [intestīnus], n., intestine, bowels.

intimē, [intimus], adv., intimately, cordially.

intimus, -a, -um, adj., sup., (comp. interior) inmost, deepest, profound; intimate. As subst., intimī, -ōrum, m. pl., intimate friends.

intrā, adv. and prep. with acc., within; of time, during.

intrō, adv., to the inside; within.

intrō, -āre, -āvī, -āitus, [cf. intrā], 1, go into, enter; penetrate, reach.

introēō, -ire, -ivī, —, [intrō + eō], irr., go in, enter.

introītus, -ūs, [intrō, cf. eō], m., going in, entering, entrance.

intrōmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, intrōmissus, [intrō + mittō], 3, send in, let in, admit.

intueor, -tuērī, -tuitus sum, [in + tueor], 2, dep., look upon, look closely at; regard, consider.

inutilis, -ē, [in- + utilis], adj., useless, unprofitable; hurtful, injurious.

invādō, -vādere, -vāsī, -vāsus, [in + vādō], 3, go into, enter; attack, invade; seize, take possession of.

invehō, -vehere, -vēxī, -vēctus, [in + vehō], 3, carry in, carry to; pass., ride into; fall upon, attack; attack with words, inveigh against.

invenīō, -venire, -vēnī, -ventus, [in + venīō], 4, come upon, find, meet with; discover; acquire.

inventum, -ī, [part. of invenīō], n., acquisition; device, invention.

inveterāscō, -ere, inveterāvī, —, [in + veterāscō], 3, inch., grow old, become fixed, be established.

inveterātus, -a, -um, [inveterāscō], adj., inveterate, old; of long standing, habitual.

invictus, -a, -um, [in- + victus], adj., unconquered.

invideo, -vidēre, -vīdī, -vīsus, [in + videō], 2, look askance at; envy, be prejudiced against.

invidia, -ae, [cf. invideo], f., envy, jealousy; ill-will, odium, unpopularity.

invidus, -a, -um, [in. cf. videō], adj., envious, envying.

inviolātus, -a, -um, [in- + violātus], adj., unhurt, uninjured, inviolate; inviolable.

invīsus, -a, -um, [part. of invideo], adj., hated, detested, hateful.

invītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, invite, ask; feast, entertain; attract.

invītus, -a, -um, adj., against the will, unwilling. As subst., invītus, -ī, m., reluctant person, unwilling person.

invocātus, -a, -um, [in- + vocātus], adj., uncalled, uninvited.

iocor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [iocus], I, dep., joke, jest.

iocus, -ī, m., pl. ioci, -ōrum, m., ioca, -ōrum, n., jest, joke.
Iōnes, -um, ["Iōnes", m. pl., inhabitants of Ionia, Ionians.
Iōnia, -ae, [Iōnia], f., Ionia, the west-central part of Asia Minor, bordering on the Aegean Sea.
Iphicratēnōsis, -is, adj., of Iphicrates.
Iphicratēs, -is, ["Iphrēti"], m., Iphicrates, an Athenian general. See xi.
ipse, ipsa, ipsum, gen. ipsius, dem. pron., self; himself, herself, itself; often best rendered freely, very, just, mere, in person.
īra, -ae, f., anger, wrath; passion.
Irāscor, irāscī, irātus sum, [īra], 3, dep., be angry.
Irātus, -a, -um, [part. of irāscor], adj., angered, enraged, violent, furious.
is, ea, id, gen. īius, dem. pron., he, she, it; that, this, the, the one; before ut, such.
Ismėniās, -ae, ["Ismēniās"], m., Ismenias, a Theban, a contemporary of Pelopidas.
iste, ista, istud, gen. istium, dem. pron., that of yours, that, this; he, she, it; such.
ita, adv., in this manner, so, thus, as follows.
Italīa, -ae, f., Italy.
Italicus, -a, -um, adj., of Italy, Italian. As subst., Italici, -ōrum, m. pl., the Italians, as distinguished from the Roman citizens.
itaque, [ita + que], conj., and so, therefore, accordingly.
item, adv., likewise, also, moreover, too; in the same manner, just so.
iter, itineris, [cf. eō], n., going; journey, march; way, road.
iterum, adv., again, a second time.
iūbeō, iūbere, iussī, iūssus, 2, order, give orders; command, decree, enact.
iūcundōs, -a, -um, comp. iūcundior, sup. iūcundissimus, adj., pleasant, agreeable, delightful.
iūdex, -icus, [iūs, cf. dicō], m. and f., judge, juror.
iūdicium, -ī, [iūdex], n., trial, legal process, investigation; court; judgment, decision.
iūdicīō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [iūdex], 1, examine judicially, judge; judge of, form an opinion of, infer; proclaim, declare, resolve, conclude.
iūgerum, -ī, gen. pl. iūgerūm, n., an acre, juger (about two-thirds of an English acre).
iugulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [iugulum], 1, cut the throat of, kill, slay.
Iūlius, -a, name of a celebrated Roman gens. In this book are mentioned:
(1) L. Iūlius Calidus, a Roman poet known only through mention of him by Nepos.
(2) L. Iūlius Mōcilla, an ex-praetor, saved from death by Atticus after the defeat of Brutus and Cassius.
See also Caesar.
iūmentum, -ī, [cf. iungō], n., beast of burden, horse, mule.
iungō, iungere, iūnxī, iūnctus, 3, join together, unite; harness, yoke.
Iūnius, -a, name of a prominent Roman gens. See Brūtus.
Iuppiter, Iovis, m., Jupiter, the highest of the gods.
iūro, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [iūs], 1, swear, take oath; swear to; swear by, call to witness.
ius, iuris, n., that which is binding; right, justice; court of justice, place of trial; law; abl. iure, justly. ius gentium, universal law, the law of nations.

iusiurandum, iurisiurandi, n., oath.

iussum, -i, [part. of iubeō], n., order, command.

iussus, -ūs, only abl. sing. in use, [iubeō], m., order, command.

iustitia, -ae, [cf. ius], f., justice, uprightness.

iustus, -a, -um, [ius], adj., just, upright, righteous.

iuvencus, -i, [iuvenis], m., young bullock.

iuvō, iuvāre, iūvī, iūtus, 1, help, assist, aid.

iūxtā, adv. and prep.:
(1) As adv., near, by the side of.
(2) As prep., with acc., very near, close to.

K.

Kalendae, -arum, f. pl., day of proclamation, Calends, first of the month.

L.

L., with proper names = Lūcius, a Roman forename.

Labeō, -ōnis, m., Labeo, surname of Q. Fabius Labeo, consul B.C. 183.

labor, -ōris, m., labor, toil, exertion; hardship, distress.

labōriōsus, -a, -um, comp. labōriōsior, sup. labōriōsissimus, [labor], adj., full of labor, laborious; toilsome; industrious.

labōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [labor], 1, labor, take pains, endeavor; toil; work out, produce by toil; suffer, be hard pressed.

Lacedaemon, -onis, [Λακέδαιμων], f., Lacedaemon, Sparta, the chief city of Laconia, in the southeastern part of the Peloponnesus.

Lacedaemonius, -a, -um, adj., of Lacedaemon, Lacedaemonian. As subst., Lacedaemonii, -orum. m. pl., the Lacedaemonians, inhabitants of Lacedaemon.

lacessō, -ere, -ivi, -itus, 3, excite, provoke, challenge; urge, stimulate.

Laco, or Lacōn, -onis, [Λάκων], m., Laconian, Lacedaemonian, Spartan.

Lácōnicē, -ēs, [Λάκωνική], f., Laconia, in the southeastern part of the Peloponnesus.

lacrima, -ae, f., tear.

lacrimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [lacrima], 1, shed tears; lament, bewail.

laedō, laedere, laēsi, laesus, 3, hurt, wound; vex, insult, offend.

laetitia, -ae, [laetus], f., joy, exultation, rejoicing.

Lāmachus, -i, [Λάμαχος], m., Lamicus, an Athenian general during the Peloponnesian war.

Lamprus, -i, [Λάμπρος], m., Lamprus, a teacher of music at Athens. He is said to have been the instructor of Socrates in music and dancing.

Lampsacus, -i, [Λαμπσάκος], m., Lampsacus, a city of Asia Minor, situated in Mysia on the Hellespont.

Laphystius, -i, [Λαφυστίος], m., Laphystius, a Syracusan of the time of Timoleon.

lapideus, -a, -um, [lapis], adj., of stone, stone.
lapis, -idis, m., stone; mile-stone.
largītō, -ōnis, [largior], f., giving freely, generosity, largess; bribery.
lassītūdō, -inis, [lassus], f., faintness, weariness.
lātē, comp. lātius, sup. lātissīme, [lātus], adv., widely, extensively.
lateō, -āre, -avi, -atus, [laus], 1, lie hid, be concealed; escape notice.
Latīnē, [Latinus], adv., in Latin, in the Latin language.
Latīnus, -a, -um, adj., of Latium, Latin. As subst., Latīni, -ōrum, m. pl., the Latins.
laus, laudis, f., praise, glory, renown; title to praise, merit, excellency.
lautē, [lautus]; adv., elegantly, sumptuously.
lautus, -a, -um, [part. of lavō, wash], adj., neat, elegant, sumptuous, splendid.
laxō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [laxus], 1, extend, open, expand; open, undo.
lectiça, -ae, f., litter, sedan-chair.
lectícula, -ae, [dim. of lectica], f., small litter, modest litter, sedan-chair; bier.
lēctĭō, -ōnis, [cf. legō], f., choosing; reading, perusal, reading aloud.
lēctor, -ōris, [cf. legō], m., reader.
lectus, -i, m., couch, bed.
lēgātiō, -ōnis, f., embassy, legation, office of ambassador.
lēgātus, -i, m., ambassador, legate, envoy; deputy, lieutenant.

lēgitimus, -a, -um, [lēx], adj., fixed by law, lawful, legal. lēgitima quaedam, certain legal formulas.
legō, legere, legi, lectus, 3, bring together, gather, collect; choose, appoint; review, read.
Lēmnīus, -a, -um, adj., of Lemnos, Lemnian. As subst., Lēmnīus, -i, m., inhabitant of Lemnos, Lemnian.
Lēmnus, -i, [Λῆμνος], f., Lemnos, an island in the northern part of the Aegean Sea.
lēniō, -ire, -ivi, -itus, [lēnis], 4, soften, moderate; appease, calm, pacify.
leō, -ōnis, [lēyn], m., lion.
Leōnidēs, -ae, [Λεωνίδας], m., Leonidas, a king of Sparta, who fell at Thermopylae while defending the pass against the Persians, in 480 B.C.
Leonnātus, -i, [Λεοννατός], m., Leonnatus, one of Alexander’s generals.
Leōtυchides, -ae, [Λεότυχιδῆς], m., Leotychides, a brother of Agesilaus.
lepōs, -ōris, m., pleasantness, charm, grace.
Lesbos, -i, [Λέσβος], f., Lesbos, an island in the Aegean Sea, near the coast of Mysia.
lētum, -i, n., death, annihilation.
Leucosyrī, -ōrum, [Λευκόσυροι], m. pl., Leucosyrī, White Syrians, a name applied to the inhabitants of Cappadocia, who were of lighter complexion than the more southern Syrians.
Leuctra, -ōrum, [Λευκτρα], n. pl., Leuctra, a small town in Boeotia, the scene of the defeat of the
Lacedaemonians by Epaminondas in 371 B.C.

Leuctricus, -a, -um, adj., of Leuctra, at Leuctra.

Levis, -e, comp. levior, sup. levis-simus, adj., light; slight, trivial; fickle, untrustworthy, false.

Levô, -äre, -āvî, -ātus, [levis], 1, lift up, raise; lighten, relieve; alleviate, mitigate.

Lecter, [libēns], adv., willingly, gladly.

Liber, -era, -erum, adj., free, unrestrained, unchecked; generous.

As subst., liber, -erī, m., freeman.

Liber, -brī, m., book; account-book; letter, epistle.

Liberalis, -e, [līber], adj., befitting a freeman, dignified; liberal, generous.

Liberalitās, -ātis, [līberālis], f., nobility, kindness, courtesy; generosity.

Liberāliter, [līberālis], adv., nobly, kindly; generously; profusely, liberally.

Liberātor, -ōris, [līberō], m., freer, deliverer, liberator.

Liberē, comp. liberius, sup. liber-rimē, [līber], adv., freely; openly, boldly.

Liberī, -ōrum or -ūm, [līber], m. pl., free persons; hence children of a family, children.

Liberō, -äre, -āvī, -ātus, [līber], 1, set free, liberate, free; absolve, acquit.

Libertās, -ātis, [līber], f., freedom, liberty; freedom of speech.

Libet, -ēre, libuit or libitum est, [cf. līber], 2, imper., it pleases, it is pleasing.

Libidinosus, -a, -um, [lībidō], adj., passionate, wilful, licentious.

Libidō, -inis, [lībet], f., pleasure, delight; wantonness.

Librarīus, -a, -um, [līber], adj., of books. As subst., librārius, -ī, m., copyist, scribe.

Licenter, comp. licentius, sup. licentissimē, [līcēns, part. of licet], adv., freely, without restraint, boldly, impudently.

Licentia, -ae, [līcet], f., freedom, liberty, license; lawlessness.

Licit, licēre, licuit and licitum est, 2, imper., it is lawful, it is permitted.

Lignum, -ī, [cf. lego], n., piece of wood, log; pl. sometimes, fire-wood.

Ligus, -uris, m., Ligurian, inhabitant of Liguria, a country in the western part of Cisalpine Gaul.

Limen, -inis, n., cross-piece; threshold, lintel, sill; door, entrance; room.

Lingua, -ae, f., tongue; by metonymy, language.

Linteus, -a, -um, [līnūm], adj., of linen, linen.

Līfs, lītis, f., strife, dispute, quarrel; suit at law, process; subject of an action, matter in dispute; damages. Līs aestimātā est, damages were assessed.

Littera, -ae, f., letter of the alphabet; writing, document; pl., letter, epistle; literature.

Litterātus -a, -um, sup., litterātissimus, [littera], adj., lettered, learned, educated.

Lītus, -oris, n., sea-shore, beach, strand.

Locupleś, -ētis, [lucus, cf. pleō],
adj., rich in lands; opulent, rich.

locuplētō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [locupleōs], 1, make rich, enrich.

locus, -i, m., region, place, spot, locality; station, post; pl., locī, -orum, m., single places, loca, -orum, n., places connected.

longē, comp. longius, sup. longissimē, [longus], adv., a long way off, at a distance; far; greatly, by far.

longīnquo, -a, -um, comp. longinquior, [longus], adj., far removed, remote, distant.

longus, -a, -um, comp. longior, sup. longissimus, adj., long, extended; lasting, prolonged; distant, remote.

Longus, -i, m., Longus, surname of Ti. Sempronius Longus, colleague of P. Cornelius Scipio in the consulship, 218 B.C.

loquor, loqui, locūtus sum, 3, dep., speak, talk; say, tell.

lōrica, -ae, [lōrum], f., leather cuirass, corselet, coat-of-mail; protection.

lōrum, -i, n., strip of leather, thong, strap; pl., reins, bridle.

Lūcānus, -a, -um, adj., Lucanian, of Lucania, a province in southwestern Italy. As subst., Lūcānus, -i, m., Lucanian, inhabitant of Lucania.

Lucrētius, -i, m., Lucretius, gentile name of T. Lucretius Cārus, the celebrated Roman poet; he lived from 96 to 55 B.C.

lucrum, -i, n., profit, advantage; wealth, riches.

lūctor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1, dep., wrestle, struggle, strive, contend.

Lūcullus, -i, m., Lucullus, sur-

name of L. Licinius Lūcullus, consul in 74 B.C., general against Mithridates from 74 to 67. He was celebrated in his later life for his wealth and luxurious living.

lūcus, -i, m., sacred grove; wood, grove.

lūdus, -i, m., game, play; public game; sport, jest.

lumbus, -i, m., loin.

lūmen, -inis, n., light; light of the eye, eye; sight.

Lūsitānus, -a, -um, adj., Lusitanian, of Lusitania, the modern Portugal. As subst., Lūsitānus, -i, m., Lusitanian, inhabitant of Lusitania.

Lutātius, -i, m., Lutatius, family name of C. Lutātius Catulus, consul in 241 B.C. He brought the first Punic war to an end by his naval victory near the Aegates Islands.

lūxuria, -ae, [lūxus], f., luxuriance; extravagance, luxury.

lūxuriōsē, comp. luxuriōsus, sup. luxuriōssimē, [luxuriōsus], adv., luxuriously, voluptuously.

lūxuriōsus, -a, -um, [lūxuria], adj., luxuriant; excessive; luxurious, voluptuous.

Lycō, -onis, [Λύκων], m., Lyco, of Syracuse, a contemporary of Dion.

Lycus, -i, [Λύκος], m., Lycus, the father of Thrasybulus.

Lydia, -ae, [Λύδια], f., Lydia, a country in the western central part of Asia Minor.

Lydus, -a, -um, adj., of Lydia, Lydian. As subst., Lydus, -i, m., a Lydian, inhabitant of Lydia.
LYSANDER

Lysander, -drī, [Ἀδρίδρος], m., Lysander. See vi.

Lysimachus, -ī, [Λύσίμαχος], m., Lysimachus, in this book referring to:
(1) Lysimachus, father of Aristotle.
(2) Lysimachus, one of Alexander’s generals.

Lysis, -idis, [Λύσις], m., Lysis, a Pythagorean philosopher from Tarentum, a teacher of Epaminondas.

M.

M., with proper names = Marcus, a Roman forename.

M’ = Manius, a Roman forename.

Macedō, -onis, m., a Macedonian.

Macedonia, -ae, f., Macedonia, a country north of Greece.

Macrochir, [Μακροχίρ], m., Long-hand, a surname of Artaxerxes I.

maculō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [macula, spot], 1, spot, stain; dishonor, defile.

magis, [cf. māgnus], adv., comp., (sup. māximē), more, in a higher degree, rather.

magister, -trī, [cf. māgnus], m., master, chief; teacher, guardian.

magistrātus, -ūs, [magister], m., office of master, civil office, magistracy; magistrate, public officer.

Māgnētēs, -um, m. pl., the people of Magnesia, Magnesians.

Māgnēsia, -ae, [Μαγνησία], f., Magnesia, a city on the river Meander in Caria, in southwestern Asia Minor.

māgnificē, [māgnificus], adv., nobly, generously, richly.

māgnificus, -a, -um, comp. māgnificentior, sup. māgnificentissimus, [māgnus, cf. faciō], adj., great, noble, distinguished; splendid, magnificent.

māgnītūdō, -inis, [māgnus], f., greatness, size, bulk; great number.

māgnoperē or māgnō opere, adv., greatly, very much.

māgnus, -a, -um, comp. māior, sup. māximus, adj., great, large, spacious; noble, great; mighty, loud; important, weighty; comp. and sup. often, elder, eldest. As subst., māiorēs, -um, m. pl., ancestors. Māgnus, -i, m., the Great, surname of Cn. Pompēius.

Māgo or Māgon, -onis, [Māyov], m., Mago, a brother of Hannibal.

māiestās, -ātis, [māior], f., greatness, dignity; authority, sovereign power. crimen māiestātis, charge of high treason.

māior, -ius, see māgnus.

male, [malus], comp. pēius, sup. pessimē, adv., badly, wickedly; imperfectly, barely, scarcely, with difficulty; unsuccessfully, unfortunately.

maledicicus, -a, -um, comp. maledicentior, sup. maledicentissimus, [maledīcō], adj., abusive, slanderous.

maleficus, -a, -um, [male, cf. faciō], adj., nefarious, wicked; hurtful, noxious; unpropitious.

malitiose, [malitiosus], adv., wickedly, knavishly.

mālō, mālle, māluī, —, [magis + volō], irr., choose rather, prefer.

malum, -i, [malus], n., evil, mischief, misfortune, calamity.

malus, -a, -um, comp. pēior, sup.
MAMERCUS, -i, m., Mamercus, tyrant of Catana in Sicily, a contemporary and ally of the younger Dionysius of Syracuse.

manceps, -cipes, [manus, cf. capio], m., purchaser; contractor, farmer of revenues.

mandatum, -i, [part. of mandō], n., charge, order, commission; command.

mandō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [manus + dō], i, put in the hand, hand over, deliver, entrust, commission; commit, consign; order, command.

Mandrocles, -is, [Mandrocles], m., Mandrocles, a Persian general under Artaxerxes II.

maneō, manère, mānī, mānsus, 2, remain, tarry; last, endure, continue; wait for.

Manlius, -i, m., Manlius, gentile name of Cn. Manlius Volsō, consul in 189 B.C.; he was victor over the Galatians, the allies of Antiochus.

Mantinea, -ae, [Mantinea], f., Mantinea, a city of Arcadia, near which Epaminondas defeated the Lacedaemonians in 362 B.C.

manubiae, -ārum, [manus], f. pl., booty, prize-money.

manus, -ūs, f., hand; work, skill; force, strength; band, troops. ad manum, near, close. ad manus scriba, private secretary. manus dedere, to yield.

Marathōn, -ōnis, [Marathon], f., Marathon, a town on the eastern shore of Attica, the scene of the defeat of the Persians by the Athenians in 490 B.C.

Marathōnius, -a, -um, adj., of Marathon, at Marathon, Marathonian.

Mārcellus, -i, [dim. of Māreus], m., Marcellus, a Roman family name. In this book refers to:

(1) M. Claudius Mārcellus, the ‘Sword of Rome,’ who captured Syracuse in 212 B.C.

(2) M. Claudius Mārcellus, consul in 196 B.C., son of the conqueror of Syracuse.

(3) M. Claudius Mārcellus, consul in 183 B.C.

Mardonius, -i, [Mapōdōn], m., Mardonius, a Persian general under Xerxes; he was defeated at Plataea in 479 B.C. by Pausanias.

mare, maris, n., the sea.

marītīmus, -a, -um, [mare], adj., of the sea, by the sea, sea-, marine, maritime.

Marius, -a, name of a Roman gens. In this book refers to C. Marius, son of the famous conqueror of Jugurtha and the Cimbri.

Massagetae, -ārum, [Massagetae], m. pl., the Massagetae, a people of Scythia, dwelling on the northeastern shore of the Caspian Sea.

māter, mātris, f., mother, parent.

māter familīās, see familia.

mātrica, -ae, [māter, cf. caedo], m., murderer of a mother, matricide.

mātrimōniō, -ī, [māter], n., wedlock, marriage, matrimony.

mātrimōniō habēre, to have as wife, to have married.

mātūrē, [mātūrus], adv., seasonably, at the proper time; betimes, early, quickly.
mātūrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [mātūrus], 1, ripen; make haste, hasten; quicken, accelerate.
māximē, [māximus], adv., especially, exceedingly, very. unus omnium māximē, most of all.
māximus, see māgnus.
Māximus, -ī, m., Māximus, surname of Q. Fabius Māximus; see note to p. 53, l. 6.
meedor, -ēri, —, 2, dep., heal, cure, remedy.
Mēdia, -ae, [Mēdīa], f., Media, a country in Asia, on the southern coast of the Caspian Sea.
medicina, -ae, [medicus], f., the healing art, medicine; remedy.
medicus, -ī, m., physician, surgeon.
Mēdicus, -a, -um, adj., of Media.
medimnus, -ī, [medimnos], m., medimnus, a Greek dry measure, bushel.
mediocris, -e, [medius], adj., middling, medium, moderate; mediocre, inferior.
meditor, -āri, -ātus sum, 1, dep., reflect, consider, meditate; plan, devise; practise.
Mēdūs, -ī, [Mēdōs], m., inhabitant of Media, Mede.
mel, mellis, n., honey.
melior, comp. of bonus.
meminī, -isse, only found in the perfect tenses, remember, recollect, think of, recall.
memor, -oris, adj., mindful, remembering.
memoria, -ae, [memor], f., memory, remembrance; period of recollection; account, narration.
memorō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [memor], 1, bring to remembrance, mention, speak of.
mendāciō, -i, [mendāx], n., lie, falsehood.

Meneclīdes, -is, [Meneclēidēs], m., Meneclides, a Theban orator, an opponent of Epaminondas.
Menelāus, -ī, [Menēlāos], m., Menelāus, a king of Sparta, son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen. Menelāi Portus, a harbor on the northern coast of Africa, between Egypt and Cyrene.
Menestheus, -ī, [Menēstheus], m., Menestheus, son of Iphocrates.
mēns, mentis, f., mind, intellect; feeling, judgment, intelligence; purpose, intent, meaning; plan.
mēnsa, -ae, f., table; course at dinner.
mēnsis, -is, m., month.
mēnūtra, -ae, [mētōr], f., measuring; measure; extent.
mentiō, -onis, f., a calling to mind, mention.
mentior, -īri, -ītus sum, 4, dep., invent, lie, assert falsely.
mercennārius, -a, -um, [mercēs], adj., serving for pay, hired, mercenary. As subst., mercennarius, -i, m., hireling.
mercēs, -ēdis, f., hire, pay.
Mercurius, -ī, m., Mercury, a god of the Romans corresponding in many respects to the Greek Hermes and identified with him. He was the messenger of the gods, conducted the souls of the dead to the underworld, taught men eloquence and music, and was the patron of merchants and of thieves.
mereō, -ēre, -uī, -ītus, 2, deserve, merit; earn.
mereor, -ēri, -ītus sum, 2, dep., deserve, merit; earn.
merīdiōs, —, acc. -em, abl. -ē,
[medius + diēs], m., mid-day, noon; the south.

meritō, [meritum], adv., justly.

meritum, -ī, [mereō], n., merit, service; worth, value.

Messēna, -ae, or Messēnē, -ēs, [Messēnā], f., Messena, a city in the northeastern part of Sicily.

-met, enclitic, giving emphasis to personal pronouns.

metallum, -ī, [μεταλλον], n., metal; mine.

mētior, mētirī, mēnus sum, 4, dep., measure, deal out, distribute; estimate, judge.

metuō, metuere, metuī, —, [metus], 3, fear, be apprehensive, dread.

meus, -a, -um, [mē], poss. pron. adj., of me, my, mine. As subst., mei, -orum, m. pl., my friends, my kindred, my soldiers.

Mīcythus, -ī, [Μίκυθος], m., Micythus, a Theban youth, a contemporary of Epaminondas.

migrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, depart, migrate.

mihi, see ego.

miles, -ītis, m., soldier; coll. by metonymy, soldiery, soldiers.

Milēsius, -a, -um, [Miletus], adj., Milesian, of Miletus, an Ionian city on the western coast of Asia Minor, near Ephesus.

militāris, -ē, [miles], adj., of a soldier, soldierly; of war, war, military, warlike.

mille, indecl. in sing., pl. milia or millia, num. adj., a thousand. Used as subst. with gen., usually in the plural.

Miltiādēs, -ae, [Μιλτιάδης], m., Miltiades. See I.

Minerva, -ae, [cf. mēns], f., Minerva, a Roman goddess corresponding in some respects to the Greek Athena, and afterwards identified with her. She was the patroness of the arts and sciences, and goddess of scientific warfare.

minimē, [minus], sup. of parum, adv., least of all, least, very little; not at all, by no means.

minimus, sup. of parvus.

minor, comp. of parvus.

Minucius, -a, the name of a Roman gens, referring to:

(1) M. Minucius Rufus, master of horse under Fabius Maximus.

(2) Q. Minucius Thermus, consul in 193 B.C.

minūō, -ere, -ūi, -ūtus, [cf. minus], 3, make small, diminish; lessen, weaken, impair; offend against.

minus, comp. of parum, adv., less, not so; not at all, by no means.

minūtus, -a, -um, [part. of minūō], adj., little, small.

mirābilis, -e, [miror], adj., wonderful, extraordinary, amazing.

mirābiliter, [mirābilis], adv., wonderfully, surprisingly.

miror, -āri, -ātus sum, [mirus], 1, dep., wonder, marvel; wonder at; admire, esteem.

mirus, -a, -um, adj., wonderful, amazing, extraordinary.

miscēō, miscēre, miscui, mixtus, 2, mix, mingle, blend; throw into confusion, disturb.

miserandus, -a, -um, [part. of miseror], adj., lamentable, deplorable, pitiable.

miseror, -ēri, miseritus sum, [miser], 2, dep., feel pity, have compassion, pity.

misericordia, -ae, [misericors], f., pity, compassion, mercy.
mīssus, -ūs, [mittō], m., only found in the abl. sing., sending away, sending; throwing, hurling.
Mithridātēs, -is, m., Mithridates, an officer of Datames.
Mithrobarzānēs, -is, m., Mithrobarzanes, father-in-law of Datames.
mittō, mittere, misī, missum, 3, cause to go, send, send off, despatch; dismiss; hurl, throw.
Mnēmōn, -onis, [Mvnhwv], m., lit. of good memory, Mnemon, the Mindful, a surname of Arta-xerxes II.
mōbilis, -e, [cf. moveō], adj., easy to move, movable; nimble, quick; changeable, fickle; impulsive.
mōbilitās, -ātis, [mōbīlis], f., activity, speed, quickness; changeableness, fickleness.
Mōcilla, see Iūlius.
moderātēs, [moderātus], adv., with moderation, moderately.
moderātō, -onis, [moderor], f., controlling, guidance; moderation, self-control.
moderātus, -a, -um, comp. moderātior, sup. moderātissimus, [part. of moderor], adj., within bounds, moderate; modest, restrained.
modestia, -ae, [modestus], f., moderation; discretion, sobriety; shame, modesty; honor, dignity.
modestus, -a, -um, [modus], adj., moderate, modest, temperate, sober, discreet.
modicus, -a, -um, [modus], adj., in proper measure, moderate, modest, temperate; middling, mean, mediocre.
modius, -i, [modus], m., grain-measure, peck, modius, containing sixteen sextāriī, about two gallons.
modo, [modus], adv., only, merely; just now, but now. nōn modo . . . sed etiam, not only . . . but also.
modus, -i, m., measure, extent; limit, end; way, manner.
moenia, -ium, n. pl., defensive walls, ramparts, city walls; by metonymy, walled town.
molestus, -a, -um, [molēs], adj., troublesome, irksome, annoying, disagreeable.
mōlior, -īri, -ītus sum, [molēs], 4, dep., make an exertion, struggle, toil; build, construct; undertake, attempt, set about.
Molossī, -ōrum, [Mollarov], m. pl., the Molossians, a people of Epirus, northwest of Greece.
mōmentum, -i, [moveō], n., movement, motion; brief space of time, moment; cause, circumstance; weight, influence, importance.
moneō, -ere, -uī, -itus, 2, remind, admonish; advise, warn, teach; predict, foretell.
mōns, mōntis, m., mountain.
monumentum, -i, [cf. moneō], n., memorial, monument; memorial offering.
mora, -ae, f., delay, procrastination; obstruction, cause of delay.
mora, -ae, [ubōa], f., mora, a division of Spartan infantry consisting of from 400 to 900 men.
morbus, -i, [morior], m., sickness, disease, illness.
morior, morī and morīri, mortuus sum, fut. part. morītūrus, [cf. mors], 3, dep., die.
moror, -ārī, -ātus sum, [mora], 1, dep., delay, tarry, linger; delay, hinder.
mors, mortis, f., death.
MORTALIS

mortālis, -is, [mors], adj., mortal, human. As subst., man, mortal.
mortifer, -fera, -ferum, [mors, cf. ferō], adj., death-bringing, fatal, deadly.
mortuus, -a, -um, [part. of morior], adj., dead.
mōs, mōris, m., will, habit, custom, caprice, humor; pl., conduct, behavior; character.
mōtus, part. of moveō.
mōtus, -ūs, [cf. moveō], m., moving, motion; exercise; gesture; impulse, passion; agitation, tumult, commotion, insurrection.
moved, movēre, mōvi, motus, 2, move, stir, set in motion, remove; affect, stir, influence.
muliebris, -e, [mulier], adj., womanly, feminine; womanish, effeminate.
mulier, -ieris, f., woman, female; wife.
multa, -ae, f., money penalty, fine.
multa, [multus], adv., much, greatly, exceedingly.
multimodis, [multis, modis], adv., in many ways, variously.
multiplicō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [multiplex], I, multiply, increase, augment.
multitudō, -inis, [multus], f., large number, multitude, throng; the common people.
multō, [multus], adv., by much, much, a great deal, far.
multō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [multa, fine], I, punish, sentence to pay, fine.
multum, [multus], comp. pluris, sup. plurimum, adv., greatly, much.
multus, -a, -um, comp. pluris, sup. plurimum, adj., much; pl., many, a great number of. As subst., multum, -i, n., much.
munditia, -ae, usually pl., f., cleanliness, neatness; elegance, fineness.
municipium, -ī, [mūniceps], n., free town, town.
mūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, [moenia], 4, defend by a wall, fortify, protect; guard, secure; of roads, make, build.
mūniō, -ōnis, [mūniō], f., fortifying; defence, protection, fortification.
mūnitus, -a, -um, comp. mūnitior, sup. mūnitissimus, [part. of mūniō], adj., fortified, protected, defended, secured.
mūnus, -eris, n., service, office, function, duty; present, gift.
Mūnychia, -ae, [Mουνυχία], f., Munychia, a peninsula on the coast of Attica, near Athens, which formed a harbor also called Munychia.
mūrus, -i, m., wall, city wall; bulwark.
mūsicus, -a, -um, [mūsikós], adj., of music. As subst., mūsica, -ōrum, n. pl., music.
mūsica, -ae, [mūsikή], f., the art of music, music, often including poetry, according to the Greek conception.
mūtātiō, -ōnis, [mūtō], f., change, alteration.
Mutina, -ae, f., Mutina, a city in Cisalpine Gaul, the modern Modena.
mútuus, -a, -um, [mú-tō], adj., borrowed, lent; in return, mutual.

Mycale, -ēs, [Μυκάλη], f., Mycale, a promontory on the coast of Ionia opposite Samos, famous as the scene of the defeat of the Persians by the Athenians and the Lace-daemonians in 479 B.C.

mystērium, -ī, [μυστήριον], n., secret service, secret rite, divine mystery. mystēria facere, to celebrate the mysteries.

Mytilēnēaeus, -a, -um, adj., of Mytilene, the chief city of the island of Lesbos, in the northeastern part of the Aegean Sea. As subst., Mytilēnēaeus, -ī, m., inhabitant of Mytilene.

Myūs, -untis, [Μυῶς], f., Myus, a city of Ionia, in the southwestern part of Asia Minor, on the river Meander.

N.

nam, conj., for; because, insomuch as.

namque, [nam + -que], conj., for, and in fact, insomuch as.

nancīscor, nancīscī, nactus or nactus sum, 3, dep., get, obtain, receive; meet with, find, incur, catch, contract.

nārrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, 1, make known, say, tell; recount, describe.

nāscor, nāscī, nātus sum, 3, dep., be born, be produced; arise, grow.

nātālis, -e, [nātus], adj., of birth, natal, birth. nātālis diēs, birthday.

nātō, -ōnis, [cf. nātus], f., birth; race, kind; nation, people.

nātīvus, -a, -um, [cf. nāscor], adj., born; inborn, innate.

nātō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [freq. of nō], 1, swim, float.

nātūra, -ae, [cf. nāscor], f., birth; nature, character; disposition; personified, Nature.

nātūrālis, -e, [nātūra], adj., natural, by birth, innate.

nātus, -a, -um, part. of nāscor.

nātus, -ūs, [cf. nāscor], only in abl. sing., m., birth, age.

naufragium, -ī, [nāvis, cf. frangō], n., shipwreck; ruin, loss.

nauta, -ae, [for nāvita from nāvis], m., sailor.

naucīcus, -a, -um, [nautraits], adj., of ships, nautical, naval. nau-tica castra, naval camp.

nāvālis, -e, [nāvis], adj., of ships, nautical, naval.

nāvis, -is, f., ship. nāvis longa, ship of war. nāvis onerāria, ship of burden, transport. nāvis trirēmis, ship with three banks of oars, trireme.

Naxus, -ī, [Νάξος], f., Naxos, an island in the central part of the Aegean Sea, the largest of the Cyclades.

nē, adv. and conj.:

(1) As adv., not. nē ... quidem, not even.

(2) As conj., that not, lest, for fear that.

-ne, inter. adv. and conj., enclitic:

(1) As adv., untranslatable, except in the inflection of the voice, introducing direct questions.

(2) As conj., whether, introducing indirect questions.

nec or neque, [nē + -que], adv. and conj., and not, also not, nor, nor yet. nec ... nec, neither ... nor.
necessāriō, [necessārius], adv., unavoidably, inevitably.
necessārius, -a, -um, [necesse], adj., unavoidable, indispensable, necessary; connected by natural ties, related. As subst., necessārius, -i, m., kinsman, relation.
necesse, adj., only in nom. and acc. sing., n., necessary.
necessitās, -ātis, [necesse], f., unavoidableness, necessity; fate, destiny; connection, relationship.
necessitūdō, -inis, [necesse], f., necessity; close connection, relationship, intimacy.
sortis necessitūdō, close official connection.

Nectanabis, Nectenebis, -idis, m., Nectanabis or Nectenebis, a king of Egypt in the first half of the fourth century B.C.

nēfās, [nē + fās], indecl., n., something contrary to divine law, sin, crime.
neglegenter, [neglegēns], adv., heedlessly, carelessly, negligently.
neglegō, -legere, -lēxi, -lēctus, [nec + legō], 3, disregard, neglect; despise.
negō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, say no, say not; deny, refuse.
negōtiām, -i, [nec + ōtiām], n., business, employment, occupation, affair; difficulty, trouble.
nēmō, -inis, [nē + homō], pl., and gen. and abl. sing. not in use, being replaced by forms from nūllus, m. and f., no man, no one, nobody.

Neocles, -is or -i, [Neoklēs], m., Neocles, father of Themistocles.

Neontichus, [Neontichus], n., Neontichus, a fortified town in Thrace on the Propontis.

Neoptolemus, -ī, [Neoptōlemos] m., Neoptolemus, one of Alexander’s generals.
nepōs, nepōtis, m., grandson, descendant.
nepētis, -is, [cf. nepōs], f., granddaughter.

Neptūnus, -ī, m., Neptune, a god of the Romans corresponding to the Greek Poseidon. He was god of the sea and of all great waters.

eque, see nec.

Nerō, -onis, m., Nero, surname of Ti. Claudius Nero, emperor from 14–37 A.D.
nēsciō, -ire, -ivī or -ī, —, [nē + sciō], 4, not know, be ignorant. With quis or quid forms a compound pron., I know not who, some one; I know not what, something.

neu, see nēve.

neuter, -tra, -trum, gen. neutrīus, [nē + -utēr], adv., neither the one nor the other, neither.

nēve or neu, [nē + -ve], adv. and conj., and not, nor, and that . . . not, and lest.

nex, necis, f., death, violent death, murder.

Nīcānōr, -orīs, [Nīkānov], m., Nicanor, a Macedonian officer.

Nīciās, -ae, [Nīkia̱s], m., Nicias, a celebrated statesman and general of the Athenians during the Peloponnesian war.

niger, -gra, -grum, adj., black, dark, dusky; gloomy, ill-omened.
nihil or nīl, [nē + hilum, trifle], indecl. n., nothing; acc. often with adverbial force, not at all, by no means.

nihilō, [nihil], adv., not at all, in no way. nihilō minus and nihilō setius, nevertheless.
Nilus, -ī, m., the Nile.
nimis [né, cf. mētior], adv., beyond measure, too much, excessively, too.
nimius, -a, -um, [nimis], adj., beyond measure, excessive, too great.
Nisaeus, -ī, [Nīsaīos], m., Nisaeus, son of Dionysius I. of Syracuse.
nisi, [nē + sī], conj., if not, unless, except.
nitidus, -a, -um, [cf. niteō], adj., shining, glittering, bright; of animals, sleek, well-fed, in good condition.
Nītor, nītī, nīxus or nīsus sum, 3, dep., press upon, lean, support oneself; strive, labor, endeavor; rely on, depend on.
nō, nāre, nāvi, —, i, swim, float.
nōbilis, -e, comp. nōbiliōr, sup. nōbilissimus, [cf. nōscō], adj., well-known, famous; high-born, noble. As subst., nōbilis, -is, m., man of noble birth, noble.
nōbilitās, -ātis, [nōbilis], f., celebrity, fame, renown; high birth, nobility; the nobility, aristocracy.
nōbilitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [nōbilis], 1, make known, render famous.
noceō, -ēre, -ui, —, fut. part, nocītūrus, 2, do harm, injure, hurt.
noctū, [old abl. of noctus = nox], adv., by night, at night.
nocturnus, -a, -um, [nox], adj., of night, by night, nocturnal.
nōlō, nōlle, nōlūi, —, [nē + volō], irr., wish ... not, not wish, be unwilling.
nōmen, nōminis, [cf. nōscō], n., means of knowing, name, appellation, title; fame, reputation, renown.
Nōmentānus, -a, -um, adj., of Nomentum, a town in the country of the Sabines, in central Italy.
nōminātim, [nōminō], adv., by name, especially, particularly.
nōminō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [nōmen], 1, call by name, designate, call, name.
nōn, adv., not, not at all.
nōnāgintā, num. adj., indecl., ninety.
nōndum, [nōn + dum], adv., not yet.
nōnnullus, -a, -um, [nōn + nūlulus], adj., some, several. As subst., nōnnullī, -orum, m. pl., some people, several.
nōnumquam, [nōn + numquam], adv., sometimes, occasionally.
nōnus, -a, -um, [novem], num. adj., ninth.
Nōra, -ae, f., Nora, a fortress on the boundary of Lycaonia and Cappadocia, in the western part of Asia Minor.
nōs, see ego.
nōscō, nōscere, nōvī, nōtus, 3, inch., get knowledge of; come to know; in tenses from the perf. stem, have learned, hence know, understand.
noster, -tra, -trum, [nōs], posses. pron., our, our own, ours.
nōtitia, -ae, [nōtus], f., celebrity, fame; acquaintance, familiarity.
notō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [nota, mark], 1, mark, designate, mention; observe, censure.
nōtus, -a, -um, comp. nōtior, sup. nōtissimus, [part. of nōscō], adj., known, familiar, recognized; well-known, famous.
Novem, indecl. num., nine.
novitās, -ātis, [novus], f., newness, novelty; strangeness, unusua-

nox, noctis, f., night.

nuxia, -a, -um, adj., hurtful, injurious; guilty, criminal.

nudō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [nūdus], 1, lay bare, strip, expose, uncover.

num, inter. adv., usually introduc-
ing a question expecting a nega-
tive answer, then, now; . . . not so . . . is it? Often rendered
only by the interrogative form of
the sentence. In ind. questions,
whether, if.

nūmen, -inis, [cf. nuō], m., nod,
command; divinity, divine power.

numerātus, -a, -um, [part. of nu-
merō], adj., counted out, paid
down.

numerus, -ī, m., number, quantity; position, rank.

Numida, -ae, m., a Numidian.

nummus, -ī, m., piece of money, coin.

numquam, [nē + umquam], adv.,
at no time, never.

nunc, [num + -ce], adv., now, at
present; now, at last.

nūntiō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [nūn-
tius], 1, announce, declare, inform.

nūntius, -a, -um, adj., that an-
nounces, making known, inform-
ing. As subst., nūntius, -ī, m.,
message; message, news, tidings.

nūptiae, -ārum, [cf. nūbō], f. pl.,
marriage, wedding.

nusquam, [nē + usquam], adv.,
nowhere, in no place; in nothing;
for no purpose.

nūtus, —, [cf. nuō], abl. -ū, m.,
nodding, nod; hint, intimation.

O.

ō, interj., O! oh!

ob, prep. with acc., towards, to; on
account of, for, by reason of:

obdūcō, -ducere, -dūxī, -ductus,
[ob + dūcō], 3, draw before,
bring over; overspread, envelop.

obeō, -ire, -īvi, -ītus, [ob + eō],
irr., go to meet; engage in; per-
form, discharge; fall, perish.

diem obītum or diem
obīt, met his last day, died.

obiciō, -icerē, -iēcī, -iectus, [ob
+ iacīō], 3, throw before, throw,
cast; put in the hands of; set
against, oppose; object, taunt,
upbraid with.

obitus, -ūs, [ob, cf. eō], m., ap-
proach; going down; destruction,
death.

oblīviō, -onis, [cf. oblīviscor], f.,
forgetfulness, oblivion.

oblīviscor, oblīvisci, obītus sum,
3, dep., forget, be forgetful; dis-
regard.
OBNITOR

obnītōr, -nītī, -nīxus sum, [ob + nītōr], 3, dep., press against, struggle with; resist, oppose.

oboedīō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, [ob + audiō], 4, give ear, listen; obey, be subject.

oborior, -orīrī, -ortus sum, [ob + orior], 4, dep., arise, appear, spring up.

obruō, -ruere, -ruī, -rutus, [ob + ruō], 3, overwhelm, hide, bury; overcome, overpower, weigh down; overload, surfeit.

 obscūrus, -a, -um, adj., dark, shady, obscure; not known, unknown.

obsecrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ob + sacrō], 1, beseech, entreat, implore, supplicate.

obsequium, -ī, [cf. obsequō], n., compliance, indulgence; obedience, allegiance.

obsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, [ob + sequor], 3, dep., comply, yield; gratify, submit to; indulge.

obserō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ob, cf. sera, bolt], 1, bolt, bar, fasten.

observantia, -ae, [observō], f., attention, respect, regard.

obses, -idis, [ob, cf. sedeō], m. and f., hostage; security, pledge.

obsidēō, -sīdēre, -sēdi, -sessus, [ob + sedeō], 2, sit, stay; besiege, blockade, render impassable.

obsidīō, -ōnis, [obsideō], f., siege, blockade.

obsistō, -sistere, -stītī, -stītus, [ob + sistō], 3, take one's place before, stand in the way; resist, withstand, oppose.

obsolētus, -a, -um, [part. of obsolēscō], adj., old, worn out; common, ordinary, poor, worthless.

obsōnium, -ī, [ōψωνιν], n., relish, side-dish.

obstīnātiō, -ōnis, [obstīnō], f., firmness, stubbornness, obstinacy.

obstō, -stāre, -stītī, —, [ob + stō], 1, stand before; hinder, oppose.

obstruō, -struere, -strūxī, obstrūctus, [ob + struō], 3, build against, barricade, stop up.

obsum, -esse, -fūi, irr., be against, injure, hurt.

obterō, -terere, -trīvī, -trītus, [ob + terō], 3, bruise, crush; trample; degrade, disgrace.

obtestātiō, -ōnis, [obtestor, call as witness], f., solemn charge; entreaty, supplication.

obtineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentus, [ob + teneō], 2, hold fast, occupy, keep; acquire, obtain.

obtingō, -tingere, -tigī, —, [ob + tangō], 3, fall to the lot of, befall, occur; be assigned.

obtrectātiō, -ōnis, [obtrectō], f., belittling, detraction, disparagement.

obtrectātor, -ōris, [obtrectō], m., detractor, traducer, disparager.

obtrectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ob + tractō], 1, detract from, disparage, underrate. obtrectārunτ inter sē, they decried each other.

obviam, [ob + viam], adv., in the way, toward, against, to meet.

obviam ire, to go to meet. obviam fieri, to meet.

obvius, -a, -um, [ob + via], adj., in the way, so as to meet; against, to meet, meeting. obvium fieri, to meet. obvium esse, to be in the way, to meet.

occāsiō, -ōnis, [cf. occidō], f., opportunity, fit time, occasion.

occāsūs, -ūs, [occidō], m., falling, setting; end, death.
occidō, -cīdere, -cīdī, -cīsus, [ob + caedō], 3, strike down, kill, slay.
occulō, -culere, -culūi, -cūltus, [ob, cf. cēlō], 3, cover; hide, conceal.
occultō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [freq. of occultō], 1, hide, conceal, secrete.
occupātīō, ānis, [occupō], f., occupying, seizure; business, employment, occupation.
occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [ob, cf. capiō], 1, take possession of, seize, occupy; fall upon, attack; occupy, employ.
occorrō, -ere, occurrī, occursus, [ob + currō], 3, run up, run to meet; go against, attack; resist, oppose.
octō, num. adj., eighth.
ocťōsēsimus, -a, -um, [octō-gintā], num. adj., eightieth.
ocťōgintā, [octō], indecl. num., eighty.
oculus, -ī, m., eye.
ōdī. odisse, ōsūrus, defect., hate.
odium, -ī, n., hatred, grudge, aversion.
Oedipūs, -odis or -ī, [Oēdipōs], m., Oedipus, son of Laius, king of Thebes, and Jocasta. He was exposed for death as a child, but was saved, and grew up in ignorance of his parentage. He slew his father unwittingly and married his own mother.
offendō, -fendere, -fendi, -fēnsus, [ob + fendō], 3, hit, dash against; come upon, light upon, find; offend, be offensive.
offēnsiō, -ōnis, [offendō], f., stumbling; disfavor, dislike; accident, misfortune.
offēnsus, -a, -um, [part. of offendō], adj., offended, incensed; offensive, odious. aliquem offēnsum fortūnae, an unfortunate man.
offerō, offerre, obtuli, oblātus, [ob + fero], irr., bring before, present, offer; cause, inflict; bestow.
opificina, -ae, [for opificina from opifex, workman], f., workshop.
opificio, -i, [opus, cf. faciō], n., service, kindness, favor; duty, allegiance; employment, office.
oleāginus, -a, -um, [olea], adj., of the olive tree, olive.
ōlim, [cf. ollus, old form of ille], adv., at that time, formerly, long since; now and then; sometime, hereafter.
Olympia, -ae, [Ὁλυμπία], f., Olympia, a district in Elis, in the northwestern part of the Peloponnesus, the scene of the Olympic games, which were celebrated every four years by all the Greek peoples.
Olympias, -adis, [Ὁλυμπίας], f., Olympias, wife of Philip II. of Macedon and mother of Alexander the Great.
Olympiodōrus, -ī, [Ὁλυμπίόδωρος], m., Olympiodorus, a teacher of Epaminondas.
Olynthiī, -ōrum, m. pl., Olynthians, people of Olynthus.
Olythus, -ī, [Ὁλυθος], f., Olythus, a town in Macedonia in the Chalcidean peninsula.
ominō, -ere, omisi, omissus, [ob + mittō], 3, let go, let loose; lay aside; pass over, say nothing of; lose sight of.
onmīnō, [omnis], adv., altogether, wholly, entirely; in general, generally.
omnis, -e, adj., all, the whole, every.
As subst., omnēs, -ium, m. pl., all men; omnia, -ium, n.-pl., all things, everything.
onerārius, -a, -um, [onus], adj., of burden. nāvis onerāria, ship of burden, transport.
Onomarchus, -ī, ['Ovμαρχος], m., Onomarchus, an officer of Antigonus.
onustus, -a, -um, [onus], adj., loaded, laden, freighted, burdened.
operā, -æ, [opus], f., service, work, labor; aid, attention; means, agency. operam dare, to take pains, give attention.
operār, operārire, operārui, operātus, 4, cover, cover over.
opēs, see ops.
opīnīō, -onis, [opinor], f., opinion, conjecture, fancy, belief; expectation; esteem, reputation. alicui in opinīōnem venire, to occur to any one.
opīnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, dep., be of the opinion, suppose, think, believe.
opportet, oportēre, oportuit, 2, impers., it is necessary, is becoming, is proper. Often best translated by ought and must.
opperior, opperīrī, opperūs sum, 4, dep., wait, attend; wait for, await, expect.
oppidānus, -a, -um, [ oppidum], adj., of a town, pertaining to a town. As subst., oppidānus, -ī, m., townsman; in pl. often the besieged.
oppidum, -ī, n., town, city.
oppleō, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētus, [ ob + pleō], 2, fill completely, fill; cover.
opponō, -ere, opposuī, oppositus, [ob + pōnō], 3, set against, place opposite, oppose; bring forward, adduce.
opportūnus, -a, -um, comp. opportūnior, sup. opportūnissimus, adj., fit, adapted; convenient, seasonable.
opprimō, -ere, oppressī, oppressus, [ob + premō], 3, press against, press down; overthrow, overwhelm; defeat utterly; weigh down, burden; fall upon, surprise.
opprobrium, -i, [ob + probrum], n., reproach, scandal, disgrace; taunt, abuse.
opprognātor, -ōris, [oppūgnō], m., assaulter, assailant, besieger.
opūgnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [ob + pūgnō], 1, fight against, attack, besiege.
ops, opis, nom. and dat. sing. not in use, f., aid, help; influence; might, power, forces; means, riches, wealth.
optimās, -ātis, [optimus], adj., of the best, aristocratic. As subst., m., an adherent of the nobility, aristocrat.
optimē, see bene.
optimus, see bonus.
opulentus, -a, -um, comp. opulentior, sup. opulentissimus, [opēs], adj., rich, wealthy, opulent; prosperous.
opulentia, -ae, [opulēns], f., riches, wealth, abundance, affluence.
opus, -eris, n., work, labor, toil; structure, fortification; need, want, necessity.
ōra, -ae, f., border; shore, coast, sea-coast.
orāculum, -i, [ōrō], n., divine announcement, oracle; prophecy;
oracle, the place where oracular responses were given.

öratiō, -onis, [örō], f., speech, language; harangue, discourse, oration; power of oratory, eloquence.

örātor, -ōris, [ōrō], m., speaker, orator, ambassador.

orbis, -is, m., ring, circle, orbit. orbis terrae or terrarum, the whole earth.

Orchomenius, -a, -um, adj., of Orchomenus (Ὀρχόμηνος), a city of Boeotia. As subst., Orchomenian. -i, m., inhabitant of Orchomenus, Orchomenian.

ördinō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [ōrdō], 1, set in order, arrange, adjust; narrate, record.

ōrdior, -īri, ārsus sum, [cf. ērdō], 4, dep., begin, commence, undertake; describe, tell in detail.

ōrdō, -inis, m., row, series, order; company, class, rank; regular succession.

Orestēs, -is or -ae, [Ὀρέστης], m., Orestes, son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. Because he slew his mother, who had murdered Agamemnon, he was pursued by the Furies.

ōrīgō, -inis, [orior], f., beginning, commencement, origin; race, family, stock. Pl., Originēs, -um, the title of Cato’s history.

orior, -īri, ērōtus sum, fut. part. oriturus, 4, pres. oritur, imp. subj. usually orēretur, dep., arise; be descended, be born; originate, begin.

ōrnāmentum, -ī, [ōrnō], n., apparatus, equipment; decoration, ornament, distinction.

ōrnātus, -a, -um, comp. ērnātior, sup. ērnātissimus, [part. of ērnō], adj., fitted out, equipped; adorned, adorned; distinguished, illustrious.

ōrnātus, -ūs, [ōrnō], m., splendid dress, fine attire; decoration, ornament.

ōrni, -ōrum, m. pl., Orni, a town in Thrace, unknown except for mention of it by Nepos.

ōrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [ōs], 1, speak; treat, argue, plead; entreat, beseech.

ortus, -a, -um, [part. of orior], adj., sprung, descended, born.

ōs, āris, n., mouth, face, features; mouth of a river.

ōs, ossis, n., bone.

ōscolŭr, -āri, -ātus sum, [ōsculum, kiss], 1, dep., kiss.

ostendō, -tendere, -tendi, -tentus, [obs, old form of ōb + tendō], 3, stretch out, show; produce, furnish; disclose, manifest, make known.

ostentātiō, -onis, [ostentō], f., exhibition, display; ostentation.

ōtium, -ī, n., leisure, vacant time; idleness; quiet.

P.

P., with proper names = Pūblius, a Roman forename.

pābulum, -ī, [cf. pāscō], n., food, fodder.

pactīō, -onis, [paciīscor], f., agreement, contract, bargain, condition.

pactum, -ī, [paciīscor], n., agreement, contract, bargain.

Pactye, -ēs, [Πακτύη], f., Pactye, a city in the Thracian Chersonesus, on the Propontis.
PADUS

80

PARVUS

Padus, -i, m., the Po, a large river in Cisalpine Gaul.

paene, adv., almost, nearly.

paeniteō, -ēre, -uí, — 2, make sorry, cause to repent. Impers. paenitet, -ēre, -uit, it repents, makes sorry, it grieves.

palaestra, -ae, [παλαστρα], f., wrestling school, place of exercise, gymnasion.

palam, adv., openly, publicly.

Pamphylius, -a, -um, adj., Pamphylian, of Pamphylia, a province on the southern coast of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia.

Pandantes, -is, [Πανδάντες], m., Pandantes, a friend of Datames and treasurer of Artaxerxes Mecemon.

pānis, -is, [cf. pābulum], m., bread, loaf.

Paphlagō, -onis, [Παφλαγών], m., a Paphlagonian, inhabitant of Paphlagonia.

Paphlagonia, -ae, [Παφλαγονία], f., Paphlagonia, a province on the northern coast of Asia Minor.

pār, paris, adj., equal, like, similar; well-matched; fit, proper, right. pār proelium, an indecisive battle. As subst., pār, paris, m. and f., mate, companion.

Paraetaceae, -arum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Paraetaceae, a mountainous country on the northern frontier of ancient Persia.

parātus, -a, -um, [part. of parō], adj., prepared, ready.

parcō, parcere, peperci and parsī, parsus, 3, act sparingly, be sparing; treat with forbearance; refrain from, spare.

parēns, -entis, [part. of pariō], m. and f., parent; father, mother.

pāreō, -ēre, -uí, — 2, appear, be visible; be obedient, obey.

pariō, -ere, peperi, partus, fut. part. paritūrus, 3, bring forth, produce, give birth to; effect, accomplish; acquire, obtain.

Parius, -a, -um, adj., Parian, of Paros, relating to Paros. As subst., Parius, -i, m., a Parian, inhabitant of Paros.

parma, -ae, f., small round shield, light shield, target.

parō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, make ready, prepare, furnish; intend, resolve.

Paros, -i, [Πάρος], f., Paros, one of the Cyclades, in the Aegean Sea; it was famous for its beautiful white marble.

pars, partis, f., part, portion, share, division; party, faction; character, rôle; pl., coll., party.

parsī, see parcō.

parsimōnia, -ae, [parcō], f., frugality, parsimony.

particeps, -cipis, [pars, cf. capiō], adj., partaking, sharing. As subst., m., partner, comrade.

partim, [acc. of pars], adv., partly, in part. As subst., a part, part.

partior, -irī, -ītus sum, [pars], 4, dep., share, distribute, divide.

parum, comp. minus, sup. minimē, [cf. parvus], adv., but little, too little; not enough. As subst., too little, not enough.

parvulus, -a, -um, [dim. of parvus], adj., very small, little, petty. As subst., parvulus, -i, m., small child, infant.

parvus, -a, -um, comp. minor, sup. minimus, adj., little, small, incon siderable; small, short; short, brief; insignificant, unimportant;
of price or value, small, low.

Parvī, gen. of value, of little worth, of small account.

Passus, -ūs, m., step, pace. mille passuum, thousand paces, mile.

Patefaciō, -facere, -feci, -factus, [pateo + faciō], 3, lay open, open, disclose, bring to light.

Pateō, -ēre, -ūi, —, 2, stand open, lie open, be open; be accessible.

Pater, -tris, m., father, sire; in pl., patres or patres conscripti, senators.

Paternus, -a, -um, [pater], adj., of a father, father's, paternal.

Patienūs, -entis, [part. of patior], adj., bearing, enduring, patient.

Patientia, -ae, [patiens], f., patience, endurance, submission.

Patio, pati, passus sum, 3, dep., suffer, bear, support, endure; allow, permit.

Patria, -ae, [cf. pater], f., fatherland, native land.

Patrimōnium, -i, [pater], n., inheritance from a father, inheritance, patrimony.

Patrius, -a, -um, [pater], adj., of a father, fatherly, paternal; ancestral, family.

Patrocinium, -i, [cf. pater], n., protection, defence, patronage.

Patroclus, -i, [Πάτροκλος], m., Patroclus, cousin and intimate friend of Achilles. He accompanied Achilles to Troy, and was slain in battle by Hector.

Patrius, -i, [pater], m., father's brother, paternal uncle.

Paucitas, -ātis, [paucus], f., small number, fewness, scarcity.

Paucus, -a, -um, adj., few, little. As subst., pauci, -orum, m. pl., a few, few.

Paulō, [paulum], adv., by a little, a little, somewhat.

Paulum, [paulus], adv., a little, somewhat.

Paulus, see Aemilius.

Pauper, -eris, adj., poor, not wealthy; scanty, small. As subst., m., poor man.

Paupertās, -ātis, [pauper], f., poverty, small means, moderate circumstances.

Pausanīās, -ae, [Παυσανίας], m., Pausanias, referring in this book to:

1. Pausanias, the victor at Plataea. See iv.

2. Pausanias, a king of the Spartans during the Peloponnesian war.

3. Pausanias, a Macedonian, one of the body-guard of Philip II.; he murdered Philip out of revenge.

Pax, pācis, f., peace, treaty, agreement; harmony, quiet.

Peccāns, -antis, [part. of peccō], adj., sinful. As subst., m., offender, sinner.

Pecco, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, 1, miss, err; commit a sin, sin.

Pecūnia, -ae, [cf. pecus], f., property, wealth, money.

Pecūniōsus, -a, -um, [pecūnia], adj., moneyed, rich, wealthy.

Pedes, -itis, [pēs], m., foot-traveler; foot-soldier; sing., coll., foot-soldiers, infantry.

Pedester, -tris, -tre, [pēs], adj., on foot, pedestrian, of the infantry; on land, by land, land.

Exercitus pedester, land-force, infantry.

Pedisequus, -i, [pēs, cf. sequor], m., footman, servant, page.
perdo, prep. with acc., of space, through, across, throughout; of time, through, during; of agency, means, and manner, through, by the agency of; in composition, through, thoroughly, very.

peradulăscéntulus, -i, [dim. of peradulăscēns], m., a very young man.

peræquē, [per + aequé], adv., quite equally, uniformly.

peragō, -agere, -ēgī, -aēctus, [per + agō], 3, thrust through; agitate; go through with, finish; carry out, execute; set forth, relate; describe, detail.

peragrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [per + ager], 1, wander through, traverse; search, penetrate, scour.

percellō, -cellere, -culī, -culus, [per + cellō], 3, beat down, overturn, upset, smite, strike; discourage, dishearten.

perciπiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptus, [per + capiō], 3, take wholly; perceive, observe; receive, obtain; comprehend, understand.

perculius, part. of percellō.

percutiō, -cutere, -cussī, -cussus, [per + quiatiō], 3, thrust through, pierce; hit, smite; shock, astound.

Perdíccas, -ae, [Περδίκκας], m., Perdiccas, in this book referring to:
(1) Perdiccas, brother of Philip II.; and his predecessor on the throne of Macedonia.
(2) Perdiccas, one of Alexander’s generals.

perditus, -a, -um, [part. of perdō], adj., lost, desperate; abandoned, corrupt.

perdō, -dere, -dīdī, -ditus, [per + dō], 3, make way with, destroy, ruin, lose.
perdūcō, -ducere, perdūxī, per-
ductus, [per + dūcō], 3, lead
through, lead, conduct, bring;
permaude, induce; bring over,
win over; prolong; pursue.
peregríñatō, -onis, [peregrinor
from per + ager], f., residence
abroad, travelling, travel.
pereō, -ire, -īvi or -ī, —, fut. part.
peritūrus, [per + eō], irr., pass
away; perish, disappear; be lost.
perexiguus, -a, -um, [per + ex-
iguus], adj., very small, insig-
nificant.
perferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātus, [per
+ ferō], irr., bear through; bring,
carry, deliver; announce, re-
port; bear, suffer; complete;
retain to the end.
perficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus,
[per + faciō], 3, carry out, exe-
cute, accomplish, perform; cause,
effect.
perfidia, -ae, [perfidus], f., faith-
lessness, treachery.
perfuga, -ae, [per + fuga], m.,
fugitive, deserter.
perfügō, -fügere, -fugī, —, 3, flee
for refuge, go over, desert.
perfungor, -fungi, -fūcantum sum,
[per + fungor], 3, dep., fulfil,
perform; go through, undergo,
endure.
Pergamēnus, -a, -um, adj., of Per-
gamum, a city in Mysia. Per-
gamēnus, -ī, m., a citizen of
Pergamum.
Periclēs, -is or -i, [Περικλῆς], m.,
Pericles, the greatest of Athenian
statesmen. He was at the head of
the state from 461 B.C. until his
death, in 429 B.C. He was a patron
of the arts and adorned Athens
with her finest public buildings.

periculum, -ī, n., trial; danger,
peril.
perinlūstris, -e, [per + inlūstris],
adj., very brilliant, most notable;
greatly distinguished, highly hon-
ored; very evident.
perītus, -a, -um, comp. peritior,
sup. peritissimus, adj., experi-
enced, practised, skilled, expert,
acquainted with.
periūrium, -ī, [periūrus], n., false
oath, perjury.
permittō, -ere, permisi, permis-
sus, [per + mittō], 3, let pass;
cast, hurl; hand over, entrust,
surrender; permit, allow.
permoveō, -movère, permōvī,
permótus, [per + moveō], 2, move
deeply, rouse, excite, influ-
ence.
perniciēs, -ēi, f., destruction, death,
ruin, overthrow; pest, curse.
perniciōsus, -a, -um, comp. per-
nicīsior, sup. pernicīsiissimus,
[perniciēs], adj., destructive, ru-
inous, pernicious, dangerous.
perōrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [per +
ōrō], 1, speak from the beginning,
plead; end, close, finish.
Perpenna, -ae, m., Perpenna, fam-
ily name of M. Perpenna, censor
in 86 B.C.
perpetior, -petī, -pessus sum,
[per + patior], 3, dep., bear
steadfastly, abide, endure.
perpetuō, [perpetuus], adv., con-
tinually, uninterruptedly, forever.
perpetuus, -a, -um, adj., continu-
ous, uninterrupted, perpetual.
Persae, see Persēs.
perscribō, -scribere, -scripsi,
-scriptus, [per + scribō], 3;
write in full, write out; describe
fully.
persequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, [per + sequor], 3, dep., follow perseveringly, follow up, pursue; overtake; execute, accomplish; set forth, relate, recount.

Persēs, -ae, dat. -i, [Πέρσης], m., a Persian; in pl., by metonymy, the land of the Persians. As adj., cum rēge Perse, with the king of the Persians.

persevērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [persevērāre] 1, persist, persevere.

Persicus, -a, -um, adj., Persian, of Persia, with Persia.

Persis, -idis, f., Persis, a country in Asia, north of the Persian Gulf, now Farsistan, Persia.

persōna, -ae, [per, cf. sonō], f., mask; part, character; person, personage, character.

persuādeo, -ēre, persuāsi, persuāsus, [per + suādeo], 2, convince, persuade, prevail on.

pertaeđet, -ēre, pertaeđerae est, [per + taedet], 2, impers., it wears, it disgusts.

perterreō, -terrēre, —, -territus, [per + terreō], 2, frighten thoroughly, terrify.

pertimēscō, -timēscere, -timui, —, [per + timēscō], 3, inch., be alarmed, fear greatly.

pertinācia, -ae, [pertināx], f., perseverance, stubbornness, obstinacy.

pertineō, -ēre, -ui, —, [per + teneō], 2, stretch out, extend; reach; belong, pertain; apply, suit.

perturbātus, -a, -um, [part. of perturbō], adj., disturbed, agitated, unsettled.

perturbō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [per + turbō], 1, confuse, disturb, confound; embarrass.

pervehō, -vehere, -vēxī, -vēctus, [per + vehō], 3, bear through, carry, convey. Pass., reach, arrive, attain.

perveniō, -venire, -vēnī, -ventus, [per + venīō], 4, reach, come to; penetrate, attain.

pervertō, -vertere, -vertī, perversus, [per + vertō], 3, overthrow, throw down; destroy, ruin, corrupt.

pervulgātus, -a, -um, [part. of pervulgō], adj., very common, widely known.

pēs, pedis, m., foot. pedem referre, to retreat.

petō, -ere, -iī or -iī, -itus, 3, strive for, seek; go to; attack; demand, beg, ask, request.

petulāns, -antis, [cf. petō], adj., forward, saucy, impudent, wanton.

Peucestēs, -is, [Πευκέστης], m., Peucestes, one of Alexander’s bodyguard.

phalanx, phalangis, [φάλαγξ], f., battle array, phalanx, battalion.

Phalēreus, -i, [Φαληρέας], m., of Phalērum, a surname of Demetrius, ruler of Athens in 317 B.C.

Phalēricus, -a, -um, adj., of Phalērum, one of the seaports of Athens.

Pharnabazus, -i, [Φαρνάβαζος], m., Pharnabazus, a Persian satrap governing the northwestern provinces of Asia Minor from B.C. 412 to 377.

Pheræ, -ārum, [Φεράι], f. pl., Pheræ, referring to:
(1) Pheræ, a town in Messenia, in the southwestern part of the Peloponnesus.
(2) Pheræ, a town in the eastern part of Thessaly.
Phereaus, -a, -um, adj., of Phere, in this book referring to Phere in Thessaly.

Phidias, -ae, [Φειδίας], m., Phidias, in this book referring to an Athenian known only from reference to him by Nepos.

Phidippus, -ī, [Φείδιππος], m., Phidippus, a famous Athenian courier of the time of Miltiades.

Philippēnsis, -ēs, adj., of Philip, pertaining to Philip, referring to Philip II., king of Macedon.

Philipus, -ī, [Φίλιππος], m., Philip, referring in this book to:

1. Philip II., king of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great. During his reign, from 360 to 336 B.C., he brought the states of Greece under his sway. He was assassinated as he was on the point of leading united Greece against the Persians.

2. Philip Arrhidaeus, illegitimate son of Philip II., raised to the throne of Macedon in 323 B.C. under the title Philip III. He was put to death in 317 B.C. by Olympias.

3. Philip V., king of Macedon from 220 to 179 B.C. He waged two unsuccessful wars with the Romans.

Philistus, -ī, [Φιλιστός], m., Philistus, a famous historian of Syracuse, who lived during the reigns of the two Dionysii.

Philocles, -ēs, [Φιλοκλῆς], m., Philocles, an Athenian general, defeated by Lysander at Aegospotami in 405 B.C.

Philosophia, -ae, f., philosophy.

Philosophus, -a, -um, adj., philosophical. As subst., philosophus, -ī, m., philosopher.

Philostratōs, -ōs, [Φιλοστράτος], m., Philostратus, a Syracusan, one of the conspirators against Dion.

Phōcion, -ōnis, [Φωκίων], m., Phocion, an Athenian statesman and general. See xix.

Phoebidas, -ae, [Φοίβιδας], m., Phoebidas, a Spartan general, who in 383 B.C. occupied Thebes at the request of the popular party.

Phoenīces, -um, [Φοινίκες], m. pl., the Phoenicians, inhabitants of Phoenicia, a country on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

Phrygia, -ae, [Φρυγία], f., Phrygia, an inland province in the western part of Asia Minor.

Phryx, Phrygus, adj., Phrygian. As subst., m., Phrygian, inhabitant of Phrygia.

Phylē, -ēs, [Φυλή], f., Phyle, a fortress in Attica, on the Boeotian frontier.

Pietās, -ātis, [pius], f., dutiful conduct, devotion, piety; filial affection, affection, love, loyalty.

Pīla, -ae, f., pillar.

Pīraeus, -ī, [Πειραιῶς], m., the Peiraus, the principal seaport of Athens.

Pisander, -drī, [Πίσανδρος], m., Pisander, in this book referring to:

1. Pisander, an Athenian general and party-leader during the latter part of the Peloponnesian war.

2. Pisander, a Spartan general, commander of the Spartan fleet in the battle at Cnidus, in 394 B.C.
Pisida, -ae, m., Pisidian, inhabitant of Pisidia, a mountainous country in the southern part of Asia Minor.

Pisistratus, -i, [Πισιστράτος], m., Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens during three periods between 560 and 527 B.C. Though he usurped the chief power, he was a wise and moderate ruler, and did much to increase the power and prosperity of the city.

Pittacus, -i, [Πίττακος], m., Pittacus, a sage of Mytilene in Lesbos, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece.

pius, -a, -um, adj., dutiful, religious; filial; loyal.

placētus, -ā, -um, [part. of placēō], adj., soothed, calm; favorably inclined.

placēō, -ēre, placūi or placitus sum, 2, please, give pleasure; be pleasing, suit, satisfy. Impers., placet, it is agreed, is settled, is resolved.

plācō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [cf. placēō], 1, quiet, soothe, allay, appease; reconcile, conciliate, propitiate.

plāga, -ae, f., stroke, blow, thrust; calamity, disaster.

plānē, [plānus], adv., simply, plainly; wholly, completely.

Plataeae, -ārum, [Πλαταίαι], f. pl., Plataea, a city in the southern part of Boeotia, the scene of the defeat of the Persians under Mardonius in 479 B.C.

Plataeēnsēs, -ium, m. pl., the Plataeans, inhabitants of Plataea.

Plato, -onis, [Πλάτων], m., Plato, a celebrated philosopher of Athens, pupil of Socrates, and founder of the Academic school. He was born in 429 B.C., died about 348.

plēbs, plēbis, and plēbēs, -ēī or -ī, f., common people, commons, plebeians, populace.

plectō, -ere, —, —, [cf. plāga], 3, used only in the passive, be punished, suffer punishment; be blamed, incur censure.

plēnē, [plēnus], adv., fully, wholly, altogether.

plēnum, -a, -um, [cf. pleō], adj., full, filled; plentiful.

plērique, see plērusque.

plērumque, [plērusque], adv., for the most part, commonly, generally.

plērusque, -aque, -umque, adj., very great part, majority. As subst., plērique, -ōrumque, m. pl., most people; very many, a good many.

plumbum, -i, n., lead.

plurimum, [plurimus], used as sup. of multum, adv., very much, most, especially.

plurimum, -a, -um, adj., [sup. of multus] most, very much, very many. As subst., plurimum, -ī, n., very much. Gen. of value, plurimum, of very great worth.

plūs, pluris, [comp. of multus], adj., more. As subst., plurēs -ium, m. pl., more, the majority, many, a great number.

plūs, used as comp. of multum, adv., more, too much. plūs valēre, to have more power. pluris, gen. of price, of more value, dearer, higher.

Poecilē, -ēs, [Ποικίλη, sc. στοά], f., the Poecile, gallery of paintings, a building at Athens adorned with works of art by the celebrated painter Polygnotus.
poēma, -atis, [ποίημα], n., poem; pl., poetry.
poena, -ae, f., indemnification, recompense; punishment, penalty, price. poenas dare, to suffer punishment, to pay the penalty.

Poenicus or Punicus, -a, -um, adj., Punic, Carthaginian.

Poenī, -orum, m. pl., the Carthaginians, so named from their Phoenician origin.

poēta, -ae, m., poet.
poēticē, -ēs, [ποιητική], f., the poetic art, poetry.
poëticus, -a, -um, adj., poetic, poetical.

polliceor, -erī, -itus sum, 2, dep., hold forth, offer, promise.
pollicitatio, -5nis, [pollicitor, freq. of polliceor], f., promising, promise.

Polybius, -i, [Πολύβιος], m., Polybius, a native of Megalopolis in Arcadia, celebrated for his history of Rome. In 169 B.C. he was sent to Rome as a hostage, and became intimate with Scipio Africanus the younger.

Polymnis, -1 or -idis, [Πολύμνης], m., Polymnis, father of Epaminondas.

Polyperchōn, -ontis, [Πολύπερχων], m., Polyperchon, one of Alexander's generals.

pompa, -ae, [πομπή], f., solemn procession, parade. pompa fúneris, funeral procession.

Pompeius, -ī, m., Pompeius, Pompey, a Roman gentile name. In this book refers to Cn. Pompeius Magnus.

Pomponius, -ī, m., Pomponius, gentile name of T. Pompeius Atticus. See xxv.

ponderō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [pondōsus], 1, weigh, estimate; ponder, consider, reflect.

ponus, -eris, [cf. pendō], n., a weight, burden; importance.
ponō, -ere, posui, positus, 3, put down, place, fix, deposit, depict, represent; lay aside, give up; spend, employ; set up, build; put, count, reckon, regard. castra ponere, to pitch camp. rudimentum ponere, to learn, to take first steps in.

pons, ponthis, m., bridge.

PONTUS, -ī, m., Pontus, a country in northeastern Asia Minor, south of the Euxine Sea.

populāris, -ē, [populus], adj., of the people, popular; acceptable to the multitude. As subst., populāris, -is, m., fellow-countryman; pl., often the popular party.

populi scitum, see populus, scitum.

populor, -ari, -atus sum, 1, dep., lay waste, ravage, spoil, destroy, ruin.

populus, -ī, m., people, nation; sing. coll., the people, the citizens.

Porcius, -a, name of a Roman gens. See Catō.

porrigō, -rigere, -rēxī, -rectus, [por = prō + regō], 3, spread out, stretch out, extend; offer, present; prolong, extend.

porta, -ae, f., city gate, gate, entrance, passage.

porticus, -ūs, [porta], f., covered walk between columns, colonnade, portico, gallery.

portō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, bear, carry, convey, bring.

portus, -ūs, [cf. porta], m., harbor, haven, port.
poscō, -ere, poposcī, —, 3, inch., ask urgently, demand, beg; require, need.

possessīō, -ōnis, f., taking possession, seizing, occupying; possessing, holding; possession, property, estate.

possessor, -ōris, [possideō], m., possessor, owner.

possīdō, -sidere, -sēdī, -sēssus, [por = pró + sīdō], 3, take possession of, occupy, seize.

possum, posse, potūi, [potis, able, + sum], irr., be able, have power, can; be strong, have influence.

post, adv. and prep.:
(1) As adv., after, behind; afterwards.
(2) As prep., with acc., after, behind; since; beneath, next to.

posteā, [post + eā], adv., afterwards, later, then. posteā quam, after that, after.

posterius, [comp. of posterus], adv., later, at a later time.

posterus, -a, -um, comp. posterior, sup. postrēmus or postumus, [post], adj., coming after, subsequent, later; next, following. As subst., posterī, -ōrum, m. pl., descendants, posterity. Comp. posterior, -ius, later, inferior. Sup. postrēmus, -a, -um, last; lowest. ad postrēmum, finally, at last.

postquam, [post + quam], conj., after that, after, as soon as; when; since, inasmuch as.

postrēmō, [abl. of postrēmus], adv., at last, finally, last of all.

postrēmus, see posterus.

postrīdie, [posterī dieī], adv., on the day after, next day.

postulātum, -ī, [postulō], demand, request, claim. postulāta facere, to comply with a request.

postulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, ask, demand, claim; request.

potēns, -entis, comp. potentior, sup. potentissimus, [part. of possum], adj., able, mighty, strong; potent, influential.

potentia, -ae, [potēns], f., might, force, power; rule, sway, eminence.

potestās, -ātis, [potis], f., ability, power, capacity; self-control; sway, dominion, rule; power, office, magistracy; opportunity.

pōtīō, -ōnis, f., drink, draught.

potior, -īri, -ītus sum, [potis], 4, dep., become master of, get possession of, obtain, acquire; hold, possess, occupy.

potissimum, [sup. of potis], adv., chiefly, principally, especially, above all.

potius, [comp. of potis], adv., rather, preferably, more.

praē, prep. with abl., before, in front of; in comparison with.

praebēō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, [praē + habeō], 2, hold out, proffer, offer, grant, supply; yield, surrender; show, exhibit, represent; excite, cause, arouse.

praecoeptor, -ōris, [praecipiō], m., teacher, instructor, preceptor.

praecoeptum, -ī, [praecipiō], n., maxim, rule, order, direction, command.

praecipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptus, [praē + capiō], 3, take beforehand, anticipate; give rules, admonish, inform, direct; bid, order.

praecipitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus,
praecipue, [praecipuus], adv., chiefly, principally, eminently.

praecipuus, -a, -um, [praes, cf. capio], adj., taken before others, particular, especial; distinguished, excellent.

praeclarē, [praeclarus], adv., very clearly; excellently, gloriously.

praeclarus, -a, -um, [praes + clārus], adj., very bright, very brilliant; excellent, fine.

praecurrō, -currere, -ecurrī, rarely -currī, — [praec + currō], 3, run before, hasten on before, precede; surpass; excel.

praedā, -ae, f., property taken in war; booty, spoil, plunder, prey.

praedīcō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [praē + dicō], 1, make known by proclamation, announce, proclaim, declare; relate, report; boast; praise, commend.

praedīcō, -dīcere, -dīxī, -dictus, [praē + dicō], 3, say beforehand, warn, admonish.

praediēdium, -i, n., farm, estate.

praedēd, -ōnis, [praeda], m., one that makes booty, plunderer, robber, maritimus plunder, pirate.

praedō -āri, -ātus sum, [praeda], 1, dep., make booty, plunder, spoil, rob.

praefātīō, -ōnis, [praefor], f., preliminary form of words, preface.

praefectūra, -ae, [praefectus], f., office of overseer; office of governor, prefecture.

praefectus, -i, [praeficīō], m., overseer, commander, deputy.

praeferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātus, irr., bear before; offer, present; prefer, rate higher; display, reveal.

praeficiō, -ficere, -fēci, -fectus, [praē + facīō], 3, set over, place at the head, put in command.

praefiniō, -ire, -iīvī, -ītus, [praē + finīō], 4, determine beforehand, ordain, prescribe.

praemium, -i, [praē + emō], n., advantage, favor, reward, recom pense; prize, plunder, booty.

praenūntiō, —, -āvī, -ātus, [praē + nūntiō], 1, announce beforehand, foretell, predict.

praeroccupātiō, -ōnis, [praeroccupō], f., seising beforehand, preoccupation.

praeroccupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [praē + occupō], 1, seize beforehand, preoccupy; anticipate, prevent; take unawares.

praeohtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [praē + optō], 1, choose rather, desire more, prefer.

praepōnō, -pōnere, -posuí, prae positus, [praē + pōnō], 3, place in front; put before, place first; put in command; prefer.

praes, praedis, [praē + vas], m., surety, bondsman.

praescribo, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptus, [praē + scribō], 3, write before, prefix in writing.

praesēns, -entis, [part. of prae sum], adj., at hand, present, in person; immediate, instant; favoring, propitious. in prae sentiō, for the present.

praesentia, -ae, [praesēns], f., presence. in prae sentiō, at the present time, just now, at the time.

praesertim, adv., especially, principally, chiefly.

praesidium, -i, [praeses], n., defense, protection, help; garrison, post, station.
praestāns, -stantis, [part. of praesto], adj., pre-eminent, superior, distinguished beyond others.

praestituō, -stituere, -stituī, -stitūtus, [prae + statuō], 3, determine beforehand, fix in advance, prescribe.

praestō, -stāre, -stiti, -stītus, 1, stand out, stand before, be superior, excel; fulfil, discharge, perform, execute; show, exhibit, manifest, assure; answer for, vouch for. Impers., praestat, it is better.

praesum, -esse, -fuī, irr., be before; rule, have charge of, govern.

praeter, [praē], adv. and prep. with acc., past, by, beyond; above, more than; against, contrary to; except, besides. In composition, past, beyond.

praeterēā, [praeter + eā], adv., in addition, further, besides, moreover.

praeterēō, -ire, -īvī or -īi, -ītus, [praeter + eō], irr., go by, pass by; omit, disregard, leave unnoticed; surpass.

praetermittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missus, [praeter + mittō], 3, let pass, let go; pass over, pass without notice, overlook.

praeterquam, [praeter + quam], adv., beyond, besides, except.

praetor, -ōris, [for praetor, prae, cf. eō], m., leader, chief; praetor, a magistrate at Rome charged with the administration of justice. At first there was but one praetor, but at an early period two were chosen, then six. Under Sulla there were eight, and the number finally reached sixteen.

praetōrius, -a, -um, [praetor], adj., of a praetor, praetorian. As subst., praetōrius, -i, m., one who has been praetor, ex-praetor.

praetūra, -ae, [praē, cf. eō], f., office of praetor, praetorship.

precor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, dep., ask, beg, supplicate, beseech; call upon, invoice.

premō, premere, pressī, pressus, 3, press; press hard; oppress, burden; overwhelm; urge, drive.

pretiosus, -a, -um, [pretium], adj., of great value, costly, precious; dear, expensive.

pretium, -ī, n., price, money value; esteem; recompense, reward.

prex, precis, nom. and gen. sing. not in use, [precōr], f., prayer, request, entreaty.

prīdiē, adv., on the day before, the previous day.

prīmō, [prīmus], adv., at first, at the beginning, first.

prīnum, [prīmus], adv., at first, first, in the first place.

prīmus, see prior.

prīnceps, -cipis, [prīmus, cf. ca-piō], adj., first in order, foremost. As subst., m., the first man, leader, chief; emperor, prince.

prīncipātus, -ās, [prīncae], m., beginning; first place, supremacy; leadership; chief command.

prīncipium, -i, [prīncae], n., beginning, commencement, origin; pl., headquarters, general's quarters.

prior, -ius, gen. -ōris, adj., comp., former, first, front, fore. Sup. primus, -a, -um, first, foremost; first part of; chief, noble. prīmus quisque, the first possible, very first.
PRISTINUS, -a, -um, [for priustinus], adj., former, original. As subst., pristinum, -i, n., former condition.

PRIUS, adv., comp., before, sooner, previously; rather. priusquam, sooner than, before.

PRIUSQUAM, [prius + quam], conj., earlier than, sooner than, before.

PRIVATUS, part. of privō.

PRIVATUS, -a, -um, [part. of privō], adj., apart, peculiar, personal, private. As subst., privatus, -i, m., man in private life, private citizen.

PRIVIGNUS, -i, [privus, cf. gignō], m., step-son.

PRIVō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, 1, bereave, deprive, rob.

PRO, prep. with abl., for; instead of; as; in behalf of; in return for; in accordance with, according to.

PROBĀBILIS, -e, [probō], adj., worthy of approval, pleasing, agreeable, good; credible, probable.

PROBĀTUS, -a,-um, [part. of probō], adj., approved, pleasing, agreeable.

PROBŌ, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [probus], 1, make good, esteem good, esteem, approve, commend; show, prove.

PROCĀCITĀS, -ātis, [procāx], f., pertinacity, obstrovenness, impudence.

PROCĒDÔ, -cēdere, -cessi, —, [prō + cēdō], 3, go before, go forward, march on; advance, make progress.

PROCCELLA, -ae, f., violent wind, storm, hurricane; sudden attack.

Proclēs, -is, [Πρόκλης], m., Procles, one of the twin sons of Aris- todemus, and founder of one of the lines of kings at Sparta.

PROCLĪVIS, -e, [prō + clīvis, slope], adj., sloping, steep; easy.

PROCRESSĪ, -ēre, -āvi, -ātus, [prō + creō], 3, bring forth, produce, procreate.

PROCUL, adv., in the distance, far, afar off; of time, long before.

PROCURĀTIŌ, -onis, [prōcūrātō], f., caring for, superintendence, administration, management.

PRŌCŪRŌ, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [prō + cūrō], 3, take care of, attend to, look after; avert, expiate by sacrifice.

PRODEÔ, -ire, -iī, -itis, [prōd, old form of prō + eō], irr., go forth, come forward, appear; go forward, proceed.

PRODĪTIŌ, -onis, [cf. prōdō], f., betrayal, treason, treachery.

PRODITOR, -ōris, [cf. prōdō], m., betrayer, traitor.

PRōDO, -dere, -didī, -ditus, [prō + dō], 3, put forth, exhibit; reveal, disclose, relate, hand down, transmit; surrender.

PRōDUČŌ, -ducere, -dūxi, -ductus, [prō + dūcō], 3, lead forth, bring out; lengthen, prolong, extend.

PROELIUM, -i, n., battle, combat.

PROFĀNUS, -a, -um, [prō + fānum], adj., out of the temple, unholy, profane.

PROFECTĪ, -onis, [cf. proficiscor], f., going away, setting out, departure.

PROFECTO, [prō + factō], adv., actually, indeed, really, certainly.

PROFERĪ, -ferre, -tuli, -lātus, [prō + ferō], irr., carry out, produce, put forth, put off; make known, mention; present.
propōnō, propóntiō, propóntiūm, [part. of propōnō], 3, make headway; make progress; succeed, accomplish; do good, avail.

proficiscor, -ficisci, -fectus sum, 3, dep., set out, depart, march.

profiteor, -fīteri, -fessus sum, [prō + fātore], 2, dep., declare publicly, profess. nūmen profiteri, to avow oneself a candidate.

prōfūgō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, 1, strike to the ground, overthrow, overcome; ruin, destroy.

profugīō, -fugere, -fugī, —, 3, flee, run away, escape; take refuge.

prōgenīōs, —, acc. -em, abl. -ē, [prō, cf. gignō], f., descent, family; posterity, offspring, child.

prōgenitor, -ōris, [prō, cf. gignō], m., founder of a family, ancestor, progenitor.

prōgresdior, -gredi, -gressus sum, [prō + gradior], 3, dep., go forth, go on; advance, make progress.

prōgressus, -ūs, [cf. prōgresdior], m., going forward, advance, progress.

prohibēō, -ēre, -ūi, -itus, [prō + habeō], 2, hold back, check; hinder, prevent; forbid, prohibit.

prōiciō, -icere, -iēci, -iectus, [prō + iacio], 3, throw forth, throw out, throw; expel, banish.

proinde, [prō + inde], adv., hence, therefore, accordingly; in like manner, equally. proinde ac, just as.

prōlābor, -lābi, -lapis sum, [prō + lābor], 3, dep., glide forward, glide along; fall down, fall in ruins; escape; fail, err; go to ruin.

prōmīssus, -a, -um, [part. of prōmittō], adj., hanging down, long.

prōmittō, -mittere, -mīsi, prōmīssus, [prō + mittō], 3, let go, put forth; foretell, promise.

prōmptus, -a, -um, [part. of prōmō], adj., set forth, manifest; at hand, ready, quick, prompt.

prōnūntiō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, 1, announce, declare; recite, deliver, declaim, pronounce.

prōpāgō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, 1, set forward, extend, enlarge; generate, propagate.

prōpāgō, of persons, prōpāgō, -inis, f., set, shoot, slip; offspring, children, posterity.

prōpatulus, -a, -um, [prō + patulus], adj., open, uncovered. As subst., prōpatulum, -ī, n., open place, court.

prope, adv. and prep.: (1) As adv., near, at hand, soon, nearly, almost. (2) As prep., with acc., near to, near; comp. propius, nearer.

prōpellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsus, [prō + pellō], 3, drive forward, drive away, drive out; impel.

properē, [properus], adv., hastily, in haste, quickly, speedily.

propinquitās, -ātis, [propinquus], f., proximity, propinquity; relationship, affinity; kindred.

propinquus, -a, -um, [prope], adj., near, neighboring; close, intimate. As subst., m. and f., relation, relative.

propitius, -a, -um, [prope], adj., favorable, well-disposed; gracious, kind.

propius, see prope.

prōpōnō, -pōnere, -posū, prōpositus, [prō + pōnō], 3, put forth,
set forth; propose, offer; prescribe; declare, relate; resolve, determine.

Propontis, -idis, [IIποτωτίς], f., the Propontis, a sea between the Euxine Sea and the Thracian Bosphorus, now called the Sea of Marmora.

prōpostum, -i, [prōpōnō], n., plan, design, purpose; subject, theme.

proprius, -a, -um, adj., not common with others, own, special; lasting, constant. As subst., proprium, -i, n., one's own.

propter, prep. with acc., near, next to; on account of.

prōpūgnāculum, -i, [prōpuignō], n., bulwark, rampart, defence.

prōpūgnātor, -ōris, [prōpuignō], m., defender, soldier.

prōrumpō, -ere, prōrūpī, prōrūptus, [prō + rumpō], 3, break forth, rush forth, make an attack.

prōscribō, -scribere, prōscripsī, prōscriptus, [prō + scribō], 3, make public; publish, announce; offer for sale; outlaw, proscribe.

prōscriptīō, -onis, [prōscribō], f., notice of sale; proscription, confiscation.

prōscriptus, -ī, [prōscribō], m., outlaw, proscribed person.

prōsequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, [prō + sequor], 3, dep., follow, accompany; attend; chase, pursue.

Prōserpina, -ae, f., Proserpina, the Latin form of Persephone, wife of Pluto and queen of the lower world.

prōserpē, [prōserpus], adv., according to hope, favorably, propitiously, successfully.

prōserpus, -a, -um, [prō + spēs] adj., according to hope; favorable, fortunate, prosperous; propitious, of good omen.

prōserpitās, -ātis, [prōserpus], f., good-fortune, success, prosperity. valētudinis prōserpitās, vigorous health.

prōspiciō, -spicere, -spēxi, prōspectus, [prō + speciō], 3, look forward, look out, look; watch, be on the watch; look out for, take care of.

prōsternō, -sternere, prōstrāvī, prōstrātus, [prō + sternō], 3, strew before; cast down, overthrow; ruin, destroy.

prōsum, prōdesse, prōfui, [prō + sum], irr., be useful, do good; benefit, profit.

prōtinus, adv., right on, onward; continuously; immediately; at once.

prout, [prō + ut], conj., according as, just as, as.

prōvēctus, part. of prōvehō.

prōvehō, -vehere, -vēxi, -vēctus, [prō + vehō], 3, carry forward. aetāte prōvēctus, advanced in years.

prōvideō, -vidēre, -vīdī, -visus, [prō + videō], 2, see in advance; see to, care for; make ready, provide, prepare.

prōvīncia, -ae, f., office, charge; province, government of a territory outside of Italy by a magistrate of Rome; also the territory itself.

proximus, -a, -um, [prope], adj., nearest, next; of time, latest, last; next, following. As subst., proximum, -i, n., neighborhood, vicinity. in proxīmō, ex proxīmō, near by, close at hand. proximī, -orum, m. pl., the by-standers.
prūdēns, -entis, comp. prūdentior, sup. prūdentissimus, [for prōvidēns, part. of prōvideō], adj., foreseeing, knowing: skilful, experienced, prudent, clever, intelligent.

prūdentia, -ae, [prūdēns], f., foresight; acquaintance, knowledge, skill; good sense.

Prūsiās, or Prūsia, -ae, m., Prūsias, a king of Bithynia, with whom Hannibal took refuge.

Ptolemaeus, -ī, [Πτολεμαῖος], m., Ptolemaeus, Ptolemy, the name of several kings of Egypt. In this book are mentioned:

(1) Ptolemy I., son of Lagus, one of Alexander’s generals.

(2) Ptolemy Ceræanus, son of Ptolemy I., who became king of Macedonia in 280 B.C., but lost his life in battle the next year.

pūblicē, [pūblicus], adv., publicly, in the name of the state, for the state, by the state.

pūblicō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [pūblicus], ā, open to the public, make public, confiscate; publish.

pūblicus, -a, -um, [cf. pūbēs], adj., of the people, of the state, public, common. As subst., pūblicum, ā, n., public place; possessions of the state, public treasury.

Pūblius, -ī, m., Publius, a Roman forename.

pudeo, -ēre, puduī or pudūium est, 2, be ashamed, make ashamed. Usually impers., pudet. -ēre, puduit or pudūtum est, it makes ashamed, as in mē pudet, I am ashamed.

puer, puerī, m., male child, boy, young man, usually until seventeen; slave.

puerīlis, -e, [puer], adj., boyish, youthful; childish, trivial, silly.

pueritia, -ae, [puer], f., boyhood, childhood, youth. See puer.

puerus, -ī, [dim. of puer], m., little boy, little slave.

pūgna, -ae, f., hand to hand fight, battle; dispute, quarrel.

pūgnantēs, -ium, [part. of pūgnō], m. pl., fighters, warriors.

pūgnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [pūgna], 1, fight, contend; oppose, resist. struggle with.

pulcher, -chra, -chrum, adj., beautiful, fair, handsome; excellent, noble, illustrious.

pulchrē, [pulcher], adv., beautifully, excellently, well.

pullulō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [pul·lus], 1, sprout, shoot, come forth.

pulvinar, -āris, [pulvinus], n., couch of the gods, a cushioned seat spread at the feast of the gods before their statues; feast of the gods.

pulvinus, -ī, m., cushion, bolster, pillow.

puppis, -is, f., hinder part of a ship, stern; ship.

pūs, pūris, n., matter, pus.

putō. -āre, -āvi, -ātus, 1, cleanse; reckon, value; consider, judge, think, suppose.

Pydna, -ae, [Πύδνα], f., Pydna, a city of Macedonia, in Pieria on the Thermaic Gulf, the scene of the defeat of Perseus, king of Macedonia, by the Romans in 168 B.C.

Pylaemenēs, -is, [Πυλαμένης], m., Pylaemenes, king of Paphlagonia at the time of the Trojan war.

Pyrēnaeus, -a, -um, adj., Pyrenean. Pyrēnaeus saltus, the Pyrenees.
Pyrrhus, -ī, m., Pyrrhus, king of Epirus; one of the greatest generals of antiquity. In 280 B.C. he was called to the aid of the Tarentines, who had become involved in a war with the Romans. After two victories he was defeated at Beneventum and compelled to leave Italy. He was killed in 272 B.C., while storming Argos.

Pythagorēus, -a, -um, adj., Pythagorean, of Pythagoras. As subst., Pythagorēus, -ī, m., Pythagorean, follower of Pythagoras, a celebrated philosopher, born in Samos about 550 B.C. His philosophy was especially popular in Magna Graecia in southern Italy.

Pythia, -ae, [Πυθία], f., the Pythia, the priestess who gave the responses of the oracle in the temple of Apollo at Delphi.

Q.

Quaestō, -ōnis, [cf. quaerō], f., questioning, inquiry; judicial investigation.

Quaestor, -ōris, [= quaesitor, from quaerō], m., quaestor, the name of a Roman magistrate whose duties varied at different periods. At first there were but two quaestors each year, but the number was increased from time to time until it reached forty under Caesar's administration. At that time the quaestors were engaged in the care of public moneys and of military stores, partly at Rome and partly in the provinces. They were chosen in the Comitia Tribūta, and were assigned to their provinces by lot.

Quaestus, -ūs, [cf. quaerō], m., gaining, gain, profit, advantage.

Quālis, -e, adj., inter., of what kind? what kind of a? rel., of such a kind, such as, as.

Quam, [cf. qui], adv., in what manner, how, how much; after comparatives, than, rather than; with superlatives, sc. possum, in the highest degree, as . . . as possible. tam . . . quam, so . . . as. Quam diū, as long as.

Quam diū. See quam.

Quamquam, [quam + quam], conj., though, although; and yet, however.

Quantō, [quantus], adv., by how much, how much.

Quantum, [quantus], adv., rel., so much as, to as great an extent; inter., how much? how far?
quantus, -a, -um, adj., rel., as great as, as; inter., how great? how much? As subst., quantum, -ī, n., how much? as much as. quantus . . . tantus, as much . . . as, as great . . . as.

qua rē, [qua + rē], adv., inter., by what means? whereby? how? rel., by reason of which, so that; wherefore, therefore.

quartus, -a, -um, [quattuor], num. adj., fourth.

quaternī, -ae, -a, [quattuor], distr. num., four each.

quattuor, indecl. num., four.

-que, conj., enclitic, and, but.

quem ad modum, adv., in what manner? how?

queō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, irr., be able, can.

queromonia, -ae, [cf. queror], f., complaining, lamentation, lament.

queror, -ī, questus sum, 3, dep., express grief, lament, bewail, complain.

qui, quae, quod, gen. cūius, inter. adj. pron., which? what? what kind of a?

qui, quae, quod, gen. cūius, rel. pron., who, which, what, that; at the beginning of a clause often best rendered by a personal or demonstrative pronoun with or without and or but.

quī, qua, quod, indef. adj. pron., used after sī, nisi, nē, and num, any.

quī, [old abl. of qui], adv., inter., in what manner? how? rel., wherewith, wherefore, how, by means of which.

quā, conj., because, since.

quīcumque, quaeicumque, quodcumque, [quī + cumque], rel. pron., whoever, whatever, every one who, everything that.

quid, [acc. n. of quis], inter. adv., how? what? quidnī, why not?

quīdam, quaedam, quiddam, and as adj., quoddam, indef. pron., a certain, somebody, something, a certain man; pl., some, certain ones.

quidem, [qui], adv., indeed, in fact; at least. nē . . . quidem, not even.

quidnī, adv., see quid.

quiēs, -ētis, f., rest, repose, sleep; peace, repose; inaction, neutrality.

quiēscō, quiēscere, quiēvī, quiētus, [quiēs], 3, rest, repose, be quiet; be inactive, make no movement; sleep, be asleep.

quiētus, -a, -um, [part. of quiēscō], adj., at rest, inactive; quiet, peaceful.

quilibet, quaelibet, quodlibet and quidlibet, indef. pron., anyone, whom you will.

quīn, [quī + -ne], conj., why not? but, but that, that; often best translated by without. quīn etiam, nay even, moreover.

Quīntīus, -a, the name of a Roman gens. See Flāminīnus.

quīngentī, -ae, -a, [quinque + centum], num. adj., five hundred.

quīnī, -ae, -a, [quinque], distr. num., five each.

quīnquāgēnī, -ae, -a, [quinquā-gintā], distr. num., fifty each.

quinquāgintā, [quinque], indecl. num., fifty.

quinque, indecl. num., five.

quinquīens, [quinque], num. adv., five times, for the fifth time.

quinīntus, -a, -um, [quinque], num. adj., fifth.
quippe, adv., of course, as you see, naturally; since, for.

Quirínālis, -e, [Quirinus], adj., of Quirinus, Quirinal. As subst., [sc. collis], m., the Quirinal hill.

quis, quae, quid, inter. pron., who? which one? what?

quis, qua, quid, indef. pron., often after si, nisi, nē, and num, any-one, any, anything.

quisnam, quaenam, quidnam, [quis + nam], inter. pron., who in the world? what in the world?

quisquam, quaequam, quiecquam, [quis + quam], indef. pron., any one, anybody, anything; some one, something.

quisque, quaeque, quidque, and as adj., quodque, [quis + -que], indef. pron., each one, each, every, everybody, everything.

quisquis, —, qui quid, and as adj., quodquod, indef. pron., whoever, whatever, every one who, everything which.

quivis, quaevis, quidvis and quodvis, indef. pron., when you please, any one, any whatever, anything.

quō, [qui], adv. and conj.: (1) As adv., inter., whither? to what place? rel., whither, where, when; by what, by as much as; by reason of which, wherefore; to what extent, how far?

(2) As conj., that, in order that.

quoad, [quō + ad], adv. and conj., as far as; till, until; as long as, while.

quod, adv. and conj.: (1) As adv., with respect to which, in what, as to what. quod si, but if, and yet if.

(2) As conj., that, in that; because, since, for; as to the fact that, whereas.

quōdam modo, adv., in a certain manner, in a measure, somehow.

quod sī, see quod.

quōminus, [quō minus], conj., that . . . not; with verbs of hindering and preventing, from.

quō modo, adv., in what manner? how?

quondam, adv., at some time, at one time; once, formerly; of the future, some day, hereafter.

quoniam, [quom, old form of cum, + iam], conj., since, as, because, whereas.

quōquam, [quisquam], adv., to any place, anywhere, whither-soever.

quoque, conj., placed after the emphatic word, also, too.

quōque, abl. of qui + -que. See qui.

quōrsum and quōrsus, [quō, versus], adv., to what place, whither? for what purpose? for what? to what end?

quotannis, [quot, annīs], adv., every year, annually, yearly.

quotiēnscumque, [quot], adv., inter., how often? how many times? rel., as often as.

R.

rādīx, -īcis, f., root; lower part, foot, base; origin.

rapiō, rapere, rapuī, raptus, 3, seize and carry off; snatch, drag: hasten, hurry; destroy, pillage.

rārus, -a, -um, adj., thin, rare, infrequent, few; scanty, scattered.
ratio, -onis, [reor], f., reckoning, numbering, account, calculation; business; method, plan; regard, consideration.

ratus, -a, -um, [part. of reor], adj., reckoned, thought out, fixed, established; approved, valid.

re- or red-, inseparable particle, again, back, anew.

recēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessus, [re- + cēdō], 3, go back, retire, withdraw; desist.

recēns, -entis, adj., lately arisen, fresh, young, recent.

recidō or reccidō, -ere, reccidī or recidi, recāsurus, [re- + cadō], 3, fall back, return; sink, be reduced; result, come out.

recipiō, -ciperē, -cēpī, -ceptus, [re- + capiō], 3, take back, recover; receive. sē recipere, to draw back, retreat.

reconciliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [re- + conciliō], 1, regain; reunite, reconcile; win over again, win back, conciliate.

recrēō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [re- + creō], 1, make anew, renew, restore; revive, invigorate; encourage.

rēctus, -a, -um, [part. of regō], adj., in a straight line, straight, direct; right, correct, proper; just, upright.

recumbō, -cumbere, -cubuī, —, [re- + cumbō], 3, lie down again, lie down, recline.

recuperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [cf. cupiō], 1, get back, regain, recover.

recūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [re- + causa], 1, make objection to; decline, refuse.

reddō, -dere, -didū, -dītus, [red- + dō], 3, give back, restore; rep- resent, imitate; pay back; make to be, render; surrender; give up; hand over, deliver.

redeō, -ire, -īvi, -itus, [red- + eō], irr., go back, return, come in, arise, be received.

redigō, -igere, -ēgī, -āctus, [red- + agō], 3, drive back, force back, bring back; bring, reduce, force.

redimō, -imere, -ēmī, -emptus, [red- + emō], 3, buy back, redeem; ransom; buy, purchase, procure.

reditus, -ūs, [cf. redeō], m., going back, return; income, revenue.

redūcō, -duere, -düxi, -ductus, [re- + dúcō], 3, lead back, escort back, accompany; bring off; bring back, restore; reduce.

referō, -ferre, rettuli, -lātus, [re- + ferō], irr., bear back, bring; raise, bear off, recover; return, pay back, requite; ascribe, refer, attribute; relate, repeat, recount, tell.

reficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectus, [re- + faciō], 3, make again, reconstruct, repair, refit; recruit, reinforce.

refrēnō, -āre, —, —, [re- + frēnō], 1, bridle, check; control.

refringō, -ere, refrēgi, refrāctus, [re- + frangō], 3, break up, break open; destroy.

refugīō, -fugere, -fugī, —, [re- + fugīō], 3, flee back, flee for refuge; avoid, shun.

rēgia, -ae, [rēgius], f., royal palace, castle.

regiō, -ōnis, [cf. regō], f., direction, line; boundary line; quarter, region, country.

rēgius, -a, -um, [rēx], adj., of a
king, king's, kingly, royal; magnificant. As subst., régii, -órum, m. pl., the king's troops; the sa-traps.

régno, -ère, -āvi, -ātus, [rég-num], 1, have royal power, rule, be king; be lord, be supreme.

régnum, -i, [cf. rēx], n., kingly government, royalty; dominion, sovereignty, sway, kingdom, state.

regō, -ere, rēxī, rēctus, 3, keep straight, guide, direct, control; sway, rule.

reláitus, part. of referō.

relictus, part. of relinquō.

religio, -ōnis, [re-, cf. legō], f., sense of right, moral obligation, duty; religious scruple; fear of the gods; religion, worship; religious liability.

religiosē, [religiosus], adv., conscientiously, exactly, carefully.

relinquō, -ere, reliquī, relictus, [re- + linquō], 3, leave behind; leave, desert; bequeath.

reliquiae, -ārum, [cf. relinquō], f. pl., what is left, remnant, rest.

reliquus, -a, -um, [cf. relinquō], adj., remaining, rest, rest of. As subst., reliquum, -i, n., remainder, rest.

remaneō, -ère, remānsi, —, [re- + maneō], 2, stay behind, remain; endure, last; continue to be.

remedium, -i, n., that which restores health, cure, remedy, medicine; help, assistance.

remex, remigis, [rēmus, cf. agō], m., rover, oarsman.

remigrō, -āre, -āvi, —, [re- + migrō], 1, journey back, go back, return.

remínscor, -í, —, [re-, cf. mem-

ini], 3, dep., recall to mind, re-collect, remember.

remissus, -a, -um, [part. of remittō], adj., slack, loose; negligent, remiss.

remittō, -ere, remísí, remissus, [re - mittō], 3, let go back, send back, cause to return; throw back; yield, give up; remit, grant exemption from. calcēs remittere, to kick.

remótus, -a, -um, [part. of removeō], adj., removed, distant, remote; disconnected, alien, apart.

removeō, -ère, remōvi, remotus, [re- + moveō], 2, move back, withdraw, remove, drive away; deprive.

renovō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [re- + novō], 1, renew, restore, repeat; revive.

renuntiō, -ère, -āvi, -ātus, [re- + nuntiō], 1, bring back word, announce, report.

reor, rērī, ratus sum, 2, dep., reckon, believe, think, suppose.

repellō, -pellere, -puli, -pulsus, [re- + pullō], 3, drive back, reject, repulse.

repente, [repēns], adv., suddenly, unexpectedly.

repentinus, -a, -um, [repēns], adj., sudden, hasty, unexpected.

reperiō, reperiere, repperi or re-peri, repertus, 4, find again, meet with; discover, find, find to be; learn.

repetō, -ere, -ivī, -ītus, [re- + petō], 3, fall back on, attack anew; demand back, return to. rés repetere, to demand restitution.

rēpō, rēpere, rēpsi, rēptus, 3, creep, crawl.
repōnō. -ere, reposui, repositus, [re- + pōnō], 3, put back, replace, restore; renew; lay up, reckon; class.

trehendō. -ere, reprehendi, reprehensus, [re- + prehendō], 3, hold fast, seize, catch; blame, reprove; prosecute, condemn.

reprimō, -ere, repressi, repressus, [re- + premō], 3, press back, keep back; check, limit, confine, repress.

repudiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, cast off, reject, scorn, repudiate.

repügnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [re- + pügnō], 1, fight back, oppose, resist, defend oneself against.

repulsa, -ae, [repellō], f., rejection, refusal, repulse; defeat at the polls.

reputō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [re- + putō], 1, count over, reckon, calculate; meditate, reflect on.

requīrō, -quīrere, -quīsīvi, -quīsitus, [re- + quaeō], 3, seek again, look after; seek; ask, demand; inquire, seek to know; look in vain for, miss.

rēs, rei, f., thing, object, matter; affair, event; circumstance, condition, property, possessions; state, commonwealth. rēs pūblica, the commonwealth, republic; public life. rē vērā, indeed, in truth.

resacrō, -āre, —, —, [re- + sacrō], 1, release from a curse.

rescindō, -ere, rescidī, rescissus, [re- + scindō], 3, cut off, cut loose, cut down; renew, expose; annul, repeal.

resciscō. -sciscere, -scīvi or -sciī, -scitus, [re- + sciscō], 3, learn, find out.

reservō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [re- + servō], 1, keep back, reserve: retain, preserve.

residō, -sidere, -sēdī, —, [re- + sidō], 3, sit down, settle; sink; grow calm, subside.

resistō, -sistere, -stītī, —, 3, stand back; remain standing, halt, stop, stand still; resist, oppose.

respiciō, -ere, respēxi, respectus, [re- + speciō], 3, look back, look back upon, gaze at, contemplate; consider, respect.

respondeō, -ère, respondī, respōnsus, [re- + sponsō], 2, answer, reply; correspond, agree.

responsum, -ī, [respondeō], n., answer, reply, response; response of oracle.

rēs pūblica, see rēs.

restituō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus, [re- + statuō], 3, set up again, replace, rebuild; restore; remedy; reinstate; save.

retardō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [re- + tardō], 1, keep back, delay, impede, retard; repress, check.

rēte, -is, n., net; toil, snare.

retineō, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentus, [re- + teneō], 2, hold back, keep, detain, retain, restrain; preserve, maintain.

retrahō, -ere, retrāxi, retractus, [re- + trahō], 3, draw back, call back, drag back; remove, divert, turn.

reus, -a, -um, adj., concerned in, party to an action; accused, arraigned; answerable, responsible.

As subst., reus, -ī, m., defendant, accused, prisoner. aliquem reum facere, to accuse any one.

rē vērā, see rēs.

revertō, -ere, -tī, —, see revertor,
sacrilegium, -i, [sacrilegus], n., profanation, profaning, violation of sacred things, profanation, sacrilege.

rostrum, -i, [rōdō, gnaw], n., beak, bill; ship's beak.
ruber, -bra, -brum, adj., red.
Rubrum Mare, the Red Sea, a name applied to the Arabian and Persian gulfs.
rudis, -e, adj., unwrought, rough, raw, wild; unpolished, uncultivated, ignorant.
rumor, -ōris, m., murmur; common talk, report, hearsay, rumor; fame, reputation.
rūrus or rūsum, [= reversus or reversum], adv., turned back, back; on the contrary, again, anew, once more.
rūsticus or rūstica, -a, -um, [rūs], adj., of the country, rustic, rural, country.

S.

S., with proper names = Sextus, a Roman surname.
Sabīns, -a, -um, adj., of the Sabines, Sabine. As subst., Sabinī, -orum, m. pl., the Sabines, a people dwelling in central Italy north of Latium.
sacellum, -i, [sacrum], n., little sanctuary, shrine, chapel.
sacer, -cra, -crum, adj., dedicated, consecrated, sacred, devoted; forfeited, accursed. Used as subst., see sacrum.
sacerdōs, -ōtis, [sacer], m. and f., priest, priestess.
sacrārium, -i, [sacrum], n., shrine, sanctuary, chapel.
sacrificē, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [sacer, cf. faciō], i, offer sacrifice, sacrifice.
sacriilegium, -i, [sacrilegus], n., robbing of a shrine; violation of sacred things, profanation, sacrilege.
SACRILEGUS -a, -um, [sacer, cf. sacer, temple-robbing, sacrilegious. As subst., sacrilegus, -i, m., plunderer of shrines; impious man.

sacrum, -i, [sacer], n., something sacred, holy thing; sacred vessel; pl., divine worship, religious rites.

saepe, comp. saepius, sup. saepissime, adv., often, frequently.

saepio, -ire, saepsī, saeptus, [saepes], 4, surround with a hedge, hedge in, enclose; fortify, guard, protect.

sagacitas, -atis, [sagax], f., keenness, acuteness; shrewdness, sagacity.

Saguntus, -i, f., or Saguntum, -i, n., Saguntum, a town in the eastern part of Spain, near the coast, the capture of which by Hannibal led to the second Punic war.

sāl, salis, n., salt water, the sea; shrewdness, wit; good taste, elegance.

Salamīnius, -a, -um, adj., of Salamis, at Salamis.

Salamis, -inis, [Σαλαμίς], f., Salamis, an island in the Saronic Gulf, not far from Athens, the scene of the defeat of the Persian fleet in 480 B.C.

saltō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [freq. of saliō], 1, dance.

saltuōsus, -a, -um, [saltus], adj., covered with forest, well-wooded, woody.

saltus, -ūs, m., forest, woodland, forest-pasture; glen, glade; mountain pass.

salum, -i, only in acc. and abl. sing. n., open sea, deep; the sea.

salūs, -ūtis, f., soundness, health, vigor; prosperity, safety.

salūtāris, -e, [salūs], adj., healthful; beneficial, advantageous, useful.

salvus, -a, -um, adj., in good health, well, sound, safe.

Samos, -i, [Σάμος], f., Samos, an island, with a city of the same name, on the west coast of Asia Minor, opposite Ephesus.

Samothrācia, -ae, [Σαμοθράκη], f., Samothrace, an island in the northern part of the Aegean Sea, opposite the mouth of the Hebrus.

sanció, -ire, sānxī, sāncitus, 4, make sacred, render inviolable; decree, ordain.

sāntē, comp. sānctius, sup. sānc-tissimē, [sāctus], adv., solemnly, conscientiously, purely.

sāncitās, -ātis, [sāctus], f., inviolability, sacredness; holiness, purity; integrity, honor.

sāncitus, -a, -um, comp. sāntior, sup. sāntissimus, [part. of sanció], adj., sacred; pure, holy; upright.

sanguis, -inis, m., blood, bloodshed; race, stock, family.

sānō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [sānus], 1, make sound, heal, cure.

sānus, -a, -um, adj., sound, whole, healthy; sane, sensible.

sapiēns, -entis, [part. of sapiō, taste of], adj., wise, knowing, sensible, discreet. As subst., m., discreet person, man of sense, wise man, sage.

sapienter, [sapiēns], adv., sensibly, wisely, discreetly.

sapientia, -ae, [sapiēns], f., good taste, prudence, intelligence; wisdom.
Sardis or Sardes, -ium, [Σάρδεις], f. pl., Sardis or Sardes, the capital of Lydia in western Asia Minor.
Sardinia, -ae, f., Sardinia, a large island in the Mediterranean, west of the southern part of Italy.
Sardiniensis, -e. adj., of Sardinia, Sardinian. As subst., Sardinensis, -is, m., inhabitant of Sardinia, Sardinian.
sarmentum, -i, n., twig, fagot; pl., brushwood, fagots.
satelles, -itis, m. and f., attendant, follower, courtier.
satietas, -atis, [satis], f., sufficiency, abundance; satiety, weariness.
satis, adj., n., indecl., enough, sufficient, satisfactory. As subst., enough, sufficiency. As adv., enough, sufficiently, quite, wholly, tolerably, somewhat. Comp. satius, better, preferable.
satisfaciō, -facere, -feci, -fectus, [satis + faciō], 3, give satisfaction, satisfy, content.
satius, see satis.
satrapes, -is, or satrapa, -ae, [σατράπης], m., governor of a province, satrap.
saucius, -a, -um, adj., wounded, hurt; ill, sick.
Saufeius, -i, m., Saufeius, gentile name of L. Saufeius, a friend of Atticus.
scæptrum, -i, [σκῆπτρον], n., royal staff, sceptre.
scriēns, part. of scriō.
scrienter, [sciēns], adv., knowingly, intelligently, skilfully, expertly.
sclīcet, [seire licet], adv., you may know, of course, forsooth, evidently.
scriō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, 4, know, understand, perceive.
Scipio, -onis, m., [scipīō, staff], Scipio, the name of a very distinguished family of the Cornelian gens. In this book are mentioned:
(1) P. Cornelius Scipio, consul in 218 B.C., defeated by Hannibal at the Ticinus and at the Trebia; he was killed in battle with the Carthaginians in Spain in 212 B.C.
(2) P. Cornelius Scipio Africānus, son of the preceding; he ended the second Punic war by defeating Hannibal at Zama, B.C. 202.
(3) P. Cornelius Scipio or Scipio Cornelius, father-in-law of Pompey. He was adopted by Q. Metellus Pius and thereafter known as Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio. He was consul in 52 B.C.
scītum, -i, [sciscō], n., ordinance, decree.
scopulōsus, -a, -um, [scopulus, rock], adj., full of rocks, rocky, craggy.
scriba, -ae, [cf. scribō], m., scribe, clerk, secretary.
scribō, scribere, scrips!, scriptus, 3, scratch, engrave; write.
scripтор, -ősis, [scribō], m., one who writes, scribe, copyist, clerk; author, narrator.

scripturn, -ī, [scribō], n., writing, manuscript.

scripturna,-ae, [scribō], f., writing; composition, work, book.

scrūtor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, dep., search carefully, examine, search.

scūtum, -ī, n., shield; protection.

Scyūrus, -ī, [Σκῦρος], f., Scyrus, an island in the Aegean Sea.

Scythēs, -ae, [Σκύθης], m., a Scythian, inhabitant of Scythia, a large country lying northeast of the Caspian Sea.

Scythissa, -ae, f., a Scythian woman.

sē, acc. and abl. of suī.

sē or sēd, [abl. of suī], prep., used mostly in composition, apart, away from.

secundus, -a, -um, [sequor], adj., following, next, second; second; secondary, inferior; favorable, fortunate.

sēcūrus, -a, -um, [sē + ērē], adj., free from care, unconcerned, quiet, easy; safe, secure.

secus, indecl. n., found only in adverbial acc., sex.

secus, adv., otherwise, differently.

sed, conj., but, on the contrary; but also, but even.

sēdecim, [sex + decem], indecl. num., sixteen.

sedeō, -ēre, sēdi, sessus, 2, sit, remain sitting; preside, hold court, be encamped; be established.

sēditio, -ōnis, [sēd + eō], f., going aside; dissension, civil discord, rebellion; strife, quarrel.

sēdō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [cf. sedeō], 1, bring to rest, end, stop; still, calm, appease; refresh.

sēgnis, -e, comp. sēgnior, sup. sēgnissimus, adj., slow, tardy, inactive, lazy.

sēgniter, comp. sēgnius, adv., slowly, slothfully, lazily.

sēgregō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [sē + gregō, from grex], 1, separate from the flock; part, remove, separate.

sēiūncitus, -a, -um, part. of sē-iūngō.

sēiungō, -ere, sēiūnxī, sēiūntus, [sē + iungō], 3, separate, divide.

Seleucus, -ī, [Σέλευκος], m., Seleucus, surnamed Nicator, 'the Victorious,' one of Alexander's generals. After Alexander's death he became king of Syria and founder of the dynasty of the Seleucidae.

sellē, -ae, [sedeō], f., seat, chair.

semel, num. adv., once, once for all.

sēmi-, prep., used only in composition, half-, semi-.

sēmianīmis, [sēmi- + anima], adj., half-alive, half-dead.

sēmivīvus, -a, -um, [sēmi- + vivus], adj., half-alive, half-dead, nearly dead.

semper, adv., always, continually, forever.

Semprōnius, -a, the name of a Roman gens. In this book are mentioned:

(1) Ti. Semprōnius Longus, consul in 218 B.C.; together with Scipio he was defeated by Hannibal at the river Trebia.

(2) Ti. Semprōnius Gracchus, consul in 213 B.C., slain in battle with the Carthaginians.

Sēna, -ae, f., Sena, a town in Umbria in northeastern Italy, near
which Hasdrubal was defeated and killed in 207 B.C.

**senátus**, -ůs, [senex], m., council of elders, senate. senátus cónsultum, decree of the senate.

**senectús**, -útis, [senex], f., old age.

**senésco**, senéscre, senuī, —, [inch. of seneō], 3, grow old, become aged; grow weak, decline.

**senex**, senis, comp. senior, adj., old, aged, advanced in years. As subst., m., old man. Comp. as subst., senior, -óris, m., elder, elderly man.

**sēnī**, -ae, -a, [sex], distr. num., six each.

**senior**, -óris, comp. of senex.

**sēnsus**, -ůs, [cf. sentiō], m., perceiving, feeling, sensation, sense; opinion, view, notion, inclination; taste.

**sententia**, -ae, [cf. sentiō], f., way of thinking, opinion, judgment, will, desire; thought, purpose; sentence, saying, sentiment; vote.

**sentiō**, -ire, sēnsī, sēnsus, 4, discern by sense, feel; hear, see, perceive; think, be of opinion, believe; agree in opinion.

**sēparātum**, [sēparátus], adv., asunder, apart, separately.

**sēparātus**, -a, -um, [part. of sēparō], adj., separated, separate, several, distinct, different.

**sepelīō**, -ire, sepelīvi, sepultus, 4, bury, inter; ruin, overwhelm, destroy.

**septem**, indecl. num., seven.

**septemtrīōnēs**, -um, m. pl., the seven stars of the Great Bear, Wain, or Dipper; by metonymy, the north.

**septimus**, -a, -um, [septem], num. adj., seventh.

**septingentī**, -ae, -a, [septem + centum], num. adj., seven hundred.

**septuāgēsimus**, -a, -um, [septuā-gintā], num. adj., seventieth.

**septuāgintā**, indecl. num., seventy.

**sepulcrum**, -ī, [cf. sepeliō], n., burial-place, grave, tomb, sepulchre.

**sequēns**, -entis, [part. of sequor], adj., to follow, following; later.

**sequor**, -i, secūtus sum, 3, dep., follow, attend; come after, come next; pursue; follow, comply with, adopt, conform to.

Ser., with proper names = Servius, a Roman forename.

**sērius**, -a, -um, [for severīus, from severus], adj., grave, earnest, serious. As subst., sēria, -ōrum, n. pl., serious matters, serious discourse.

**sermō**, -onis, m., speech, talk, conversation; utterance, remark; discussion; language, speech.

**sērō**, comp. sērius, adv., late, at a late hour; too late.

**serō**, serere, —, sertus, 3, bind together, interweave; join, connect.

**serpēns**, -entis, [part. of serpō, crawl], m., serpent, snake.

**sertus**, part. of serō.

**Servīlius**, -a, name of a Roman gens. In this book are mentioned:

(1) Cn. Servīlius Geminus, consul in 217 B.C., killed at Cannae.

(2) Servīlia, -ae, f., the mother of M. Junius Brutus.

**servīō**, -ire, -īvi, -itus, [servus], 4, be a servant, be enslaved, serve; be devoted, labor for, aim at; comply with, conform.
servitūs, -ūtis, [servus], f., slavery, servitude.
servoir, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, 1, make safe, save, preserve, guard.
servulus, -ī, [dim. of servus], m., young slave, slave.
servus, -ī, m., slave, servant, serf.
sēstertius, -a, -um, [sēmis, tertius], adj., two and a half. As subst., sēstertius, -ī, gen. pl., sēstertium, m., (originally sc. nummus), a sesterce, a small silver coin, originally 2½ asses, = 4½ cents. With num. advs., sēstertium, acc. n. (= centēna miliaria sēstertium), is understood; e.g. centiēns sēstertium, ten million sesterces.
Sēstus, -ī, [Σεστός], f., Sestus, a town on the eastern coast of the Thracian Chersonesus, opposite Abýdus.
sētius, [for sectius, from secō, cut], adv. comp., less, in a less degree.
seu, see sīve.
Seuthēs, -is, [Σεοθης], m., Seuthes, name of a Thracian king, a friend of Alcibiades.
sevērē, comp. sevērius, sup. sevērissimē, [sēvērus], adv., gravely, seriously, severely.
sevēritās, -ātis, [sevērus], f., seriousness, sternness, strictness, severity.
sevērus, -a, -um, adj., serious, sober, grave, stern; gloomy.
sex, indecl. num., six.
sexāgēnī, -ae, -ā, [sexāgintā], distrib. num., sixty each.
sexāgintā, [sex], indecl. num., sixty.
sextus, -a, -um, [sex], num. adj., sixth.

sexus, -ūs, only found in the gen. and abl. sing., m., sex.
sī, conj., if, since, when, whether; would that.
sibī, see suī.
sic, adv., thus, in this way, so.
Sicilia, -ae, f., Sicily.
Siculus, -a, -um, adj., Sicilian.
As subst., Siculī, -ōrum, m. pl., the Sicilians.
sīcut, [sic ut], adv., so as, just as; as, for instance.
sīdō, sidere, —, —, [cf. sedeō], 3, sit down; sink, settle.
Sīgēum, -i, [Σιγεου], n., Sīgēum, a promontory and city in the Troad, in northwestern Asia Minor.
significō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [sĭgnum, cf. faciō], 1, make signs, show, point out, indicate; portend, mean, signify.
signō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [sĭgnum], 1, set a mark on, mark, designate; seal, seal up; adorn; point out, indicate.
signum, -i, n., mark, sign; military standard, ensigns; signal; seal of a letter.
Sīlēnus, -i, [Σιληνός], m., Sīlēnus, a Greek historian, who wrote of the wars of Hannibal.
silva, -ae, f., wood, forest, woodland.
similis, -e, adj., like, resembling, similar.
similitūdō, -inis, [similis], f., likeness, resemblance, similitude.
simplex, -icis, adj., simple, single, plain, unmixed; frank, straightforward, guileless, sincere.
simul, adv., at the same time. simul atque (ac), as soon as.
simul ac, see simul.
simulācrum, -i, [simulō], n., likeness, image; statue.
SOPHROSYNE

simulātio, -ōnis, [simulō], f., assumption, feigning, pretence.
simulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [similiis], i, make like, imitate, copy; represent, pretend, feign, simulate.
simultās, -ātis, [simul], f., hostile encounter; rivalry, grudge, hatred.
sīn, [si + nē], conj., if however, but if.
sine, prep. with abl., without.
singulāris, -e, [singuli], adj., one by one, one at a time, single; solitary, exclusive, of one man; remarkable, unparalleled.
singuli, -ae, -a, adj., one at a time, single, individual, separate. As subst., singuli, -ōrum, m. pl., individuals.
sinister, -tra, -trum, adj., left, on the left; in the language of the Roman augurs, favorable, auspicious; of the Greek augurs, perverse, unlucky.
Sisinās, -ae, m., Sisinias, eldest son of Datames.
sistō, -ere, stītī, status, 3, cause to stand, set, fix; with sē, stand firm, endure.
situs, -a, -um, [part. of sinō], adj., placed, set, lying, situated; laid out; dependent.
sīve or, seu conj., or if, whether.
sīve . . . sīve, or seu . . . seu, whether . . . or, if . . . or if.
sōbrius, -a, -um, [sē + ēbrīus, drunk], adj., sober; moderate; temperate; sensible, pleasant.
socer, -eri, m., father-in-law.
sociālis, -e, [socius], adj., of companionship, of allies, allied, confederate. bellum sociāle, war with the allies, social war.
societās, -ātis, [socius], f., fellow-

ship, association, society; alliance, confederacy.
socius, -ī, m., fellow, partner, companion, ally.
Sōcratēs, -is, [Σωκράτης], m., Socrates, the celebrated Athenian philosopher, born 469 B.C. He was condemned to death on the charge of corrupting the youth, and not worshipping the gods of the state, in 399 B.C.
Sōкратicus, -a, -um, adj., of Socrates, Socratic. As subst., Sōкратicus, -ī, m., pupil of Socrates.
sōlēo, -ēre, solitus sum, 2, semi-dep., use, be wont, be accustomed.
sōlitūdō, -inis, [sōlus], f., loneliness, solitariness; solitude, desert, wilderness; want, destitution.
sollers, -ertis, [sollus, whole, + ars], adj., skilful, clever, adroit.
sollicitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [sollicitus], i, disturb, stir, move, shake; disturb; rouse, excite.
sōlum, adv., alone, only, merely.
nōn sōlum . . . sed etiam, not only . . . but also.
sōlus, -a, -um, gen. sōlius, adj., alone, only, single, sole; solitary, forsaken.
solūtus, part. of solvō.
solvō, -ere, solvī, solūtus, [sē + luō], 3, loosen, unbind; untie, let down; unseal, open; release; divide; pay. nāvem solvere, to set sail.
somnus, -ī, [cf. sōpiō], m., sleep.
sonitus, -ūs, [cf. sonus], m., noise, sound, din.
sonus, -ī, m., noise, sound.
Sōphrosyne, -ēs, [Σωφροσύνη], f., Sophrosyne, daughter of Dionysius the elder of Syracuse, and wife of the younger Dionysius.
sōpiō, -ivre, -īvī, -ītus, [cf. sopor],
4, deprive of sense, put to sleep; pass., sleep.
sopor, -ōris, m., deep sleep, slumber; sleeping-draught.
soror, -ōris, f., sister.
sors, sortis, f., lot, fate, destiny, decision by lot.
Sōsilus, -ī, [Σωσιλος], m., Sosilus, a Greek historian.
Sosius, -ī, m., Sosius, gentile name of C. Sosius, consul in 32 B.C.
Sparta, -ae, [Σπάρτη], f., Sparta, Lacedaemon, the capital of Laconia, in the southeastern part of the Peloponnesus.
Spartānus, -a, -um, adj., of Sparta, Spartan. As subst., Spartānus, -ī, m., Spartan, inhabitant of Sparta.
sparus, -ī, m., a small spear, with a barbed head; hunting-spear.
spatium, -ī, n., space, room, extent, distance; race-course, track; space of time.
speciēs, gen. wanting, acc. -em, abl. -ē, f., sight, look, appearance; idea, notion; semblance, pretense, seeming.
specimen, -inis, [cf. speciēs], n., mark, token, proof, example, sign.
spectāculum, -ī, [spectō], n., seat in the theatre; show, sight, spectacle; public show.
spectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [frequ. of speciō], 1, look at, behold, watch, observe, see; look to, aim at; tend, incline, be directed; judge.
spectulātor, -ōris, [spectulor], m., lookout, spy, scout.
speculor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [specula, watch-tower], 1, dep., spy out, watch, observe, examine; look for.
spērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [spēs], 1, hope, look for, expect.
spēs, spei, f., hope, anticipation, expectation.
spīritus, -ūs, [cf. spirō], m., breathing, breath; spirit, haughtiness, pride.
splendidē, [splendidus], adv., brightly, magnificently, splendidly.
splendidus, -a, -um, comp. splendidior, sup. splendidissimus, adj., bright, shining, brilliant; illustrious, noble, distinguished.
splendor, -ōris, m., brightness, splendor; magnificence, excellence.
spōliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [spolium], 1, strip, bare; rob, pillage, plunder.
spōns, spontis, [cf. spondeō], f., only found in the abl. sing., usually with poss. pron.; sponde, of one's own accord, voluntarily, spontaneously.
spōnsālia, -īum, n. pl., betrothal, espousal, wedding.
spōnsor, -ōris, [spondeō], m., bondsman, surety, voucher.
statim, [cf. stō], adv., steadily, forthwith, straightway, immediately, instantly.
statua, -ae, [cf. sistō], f., image, statue.
statuō, -ere, -uī, -ātus, 3, cause to stand, set up; erect, make, build; determine, resolve; determine on, appoint.
statūra, -ae, [cf. stō], f., height, size, stature.
status, ĭs, [stō], m., station, position, place; posture, attitude; condition, rank.
Stēsagorās, -ae, [Στησαγόρας], m., Stesagoras, brother of Miltiades.
stipendium, -i, n., paying of tax, impost, tribute; income, salary, pay. stipendium merēre, to serve in the army.

stipulātiō, -ōnis, f., formal agreement, engagement, bargain, stipulation.

stirps, stirpis, f., stock, trunk; offspring, progeny, son; race, family; origin, beginning.

stītī, perf. of stītō.

stō, stāre, stetī, status, 1, stand, be upright, be erect; stand firm, abide, remain.

stolidus, -a, -um, adj., slow, dull, stupid.

strāmentum, -i, [cf. sternō], n., spread, covering, housing; straw, litter.

strātum, -i, [part. of sternō], n., covering, housing, saddle; coverlet, quilt.

strēnuus, -a, -um, adj., brisk, nimble, quick, active, vigorous.

streptītus, -ūs, m., confused noise, din, clash, crash, applause.

struō; struere, strūxi, strūctus, 3, place together, heap up, arrange; make, construct, build.

Strymon, -onis, [Στρύμων], m., the Strymon, one of the principal rivers of Thrace, flowing into the Strymonic Gulf.

studeō, -ēre, -ui,- —, 2, give attention; desire; favor.

studiōsē, [studiōsus], adv., eagerly, zealously.

studiōsus, -a, -um, [studium], adj., eager, zealous, anxious, interested in, studious; attached, devoted.

studium, -i, [studeō], n., application, zeal, desire, eagerness, endeavor; study, pursuit; goodwill, affection, kindness.

stultē, [stultus], adv., foolishly.

stultitia, -ae, [stultus], f., folly, foolishness, simplicity.

suādeō, -ēre, suāsi, suāsus, 2, advise, exhort, urge, persuade.

suāvitās, -ātis, [suāvis, sweet], f., sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness.

sub, prep. with acc. and abl., under :
(1) With acc., after verbs of motion, under, below; towards, up to; until; after.
(2) With abl., under, beneath, at the foot of; during; subject to.
In composition, under, beneath; somewhat, a little; secretly.

subālāris, -e, [sub + ālā, arm- pīt], adj., under the arms, carried under the arm.

subducō, -ducere, -dūxi, -ductus, [sub + dūcō], 3, draw away, lead away, withdraw, remove; transfer; steal, hide; haul up.

subeō, -ire, -īvī or -īi. -itus, [sub + eō], irr., go under; come up, ascend, approach; encounter; submit to, yield to.

subiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectus, [sub + iaciō], 3, throw under, set up, place under; substitute; present; make subject, submit.

subigō, -igere, -ēgī, -āctus, [sub + agō], 3, drive up, bring up; cultivate, work; conquer, subdue, subjugate; force, compel.

subitō, [subitus], adv., suddenly, on a sudden, at once.

subitus, -a, -um, adj., sudden, unexpected, surprising.

sublātus, part. of tollō.

sublevō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [sub + levō], 1, lift from beneath, lift up, support; lighten, alleviate; sustain, support, assist, encourage.
submoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, submōtus, [sub + moveō], 2, put out of the way, drive off, remove, send away.

subōrnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [sub + ōrnō], 1, fit out, furnish, supply, equip; incite secretly, instigate, suborn; support secretly.

subscribō, -scribere, -scripsī, -scripĭtus, [sub + scribō], 3, write underneath; sign an accusation, join in indicting, charge, prosecute.

subsidiyum, -i, n., troops in reserve; aid, help, assistance.

substituō, -stituere, -stitūi, -stitūtus, [sub + statuō], 3, present, submit; put in place of, substitute.

substringō, -stringere, -strīnxī, -strictus, [sub + stringō], 3, bind beneath, tie up.

subsum, -esse, —, [sub + sum], irr., be under, be behind; be near, be at hand; lie at the bottom, be concealed, be in reserve.

subtexō, -texere, -texuī, —, [sub + texō], 3, weave under, sew on; work up, compose; work in, add.

suburbānus, -a, -um, [sub + urbānus], adj., near the city, suburban; near the city = near Rome.

succēdō, -ere, successī, successus, [sub + cēdō], 3, go below, come under, enter; follow, succeed; approach, draw near, advance; be successful.

succendō, -cendere, -cendi, successīnus, [sub + candō], 3, kindle beneath, set on fire from beneath; inflame, fire.

succumbō, -cumbere, -cubuī, —, [sub + cumbō], 3, fall down, lie down; submit, succumb.

succurrō, -currere, -curri, succursus, [sub + currō], 3, run under, run to help, aid, assist.

sūdor, -ōris, m., sweat, perspiration.

suffectus, part. of sufficiō.

sufficiō, -ficere, -feci, -fectus, [sub + faciō], 3, put under, dip, dye; choose as substitute; be sufficient, avail, suffice.

suffrāgium, -i, [suffrāgor], n., voting-tablet, ballot, vote; decision, judgment, opinion; pl., the polls. suffrāgium ferre, to vote.

suffrāgor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, dep., vote for, support; favor, recommend.

sūi, (gen.), dat. sibī, acc. and abl. sē, strengthened form, sēmēt, reflex. pron., sing. and pl., himself, herself, itself, themselves.

Sulla, -ae, m., Sulla, family name of L. Cornelius Sulla, victor over Mithridates, king of Pontus. He was leader of the aristocratic party against Marius and Cinna, and was dicta-tor of Rome from 82 to 79 B.C.

Sullānus, -a, -um, adj., of Sulla, by Sulla.

Sulpicius, -a, name of a Roman gens. See Blithō, Galba, Rūfus.

sum, esse, fuī, fut. part. futūrus, fut. inf. fore or futūrus esse, imp. subj. sometimes forem, irr., be, exist, live; be true, be the case, be so; happen, take place.

summa, -ae, [summus, sc. rēs], f., top, summit; chief place, chief command, supremacy; chief point, sum. summæ imperii prae-esse, to hold the chief command.

summus, see superus.
Sūmō, -ere, sūmṣi, sūmptus, [sub + emō], 3, take, take in hand; eat, drink, consume; take, choose, select; assume; claim; buy, purchase; take up, enter upon, begin.

Sūmptuosus, -a, -um, [sūmptus], adj., expensive, costly, dear.

Sūmptus, -ūs, [sūmō], m., outlay, expense, cost, charge.

Suppellex, suppellectilis, f., domestic utensils, household stuff, furniture.

Super, adv., above, over; left, remaining.

Super, [super], prep. with acc. and abl.:
(1) With acc., over, above, upon, upwards.
(2) With abl., over, upon, beyond, in addition to.

Superadstō, -stāre, -stītī, —, 1, stand upon.

Superbē, [superbus], adv., haughtily, proudly, superciliously.

Superbia, -ae, [superbus], f., loftiness, haughtiness, pride.

Superbus, -a, -um, adj., haughty, proud, vain, arrogant; proud; splendid.

Superior, -ius, comp. of superus.

Superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [superus], 1, go over, rise above, overtop; pass over; sail by, pass round; exceed; be left over; overcome, subdue, surpass, excel.

Superstes, -itis, [super, cf. stō], adj., standing by, present; surviving, alive.

Supersum, -esse, -fūi, irr., be over and above, be left, remain; outlive, survive.

Superus, -a, -um, comp. superior, [super], adj., above, upper, higher. As subst., superī, -ōrum, m. pl., the gods above, gods of heaven.

Comp., superior, -ius, higher, upper; former, previous, preceding; greater; superior, victor.

Sup., suprēmus, -a, um, highest, topmost; last; summus, -a, -um, highest, greatest; often highest part of, top of.

Suppeditō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [sub + pēs], freq., 1, give in abundance; provide; be at hand, abound.

Suppetō, -petere, -petīvī, -petitus, [sub + petō], 3, be at hand, be present.

Supplex, -icis, [sub + plicō], adj., kneeling in entreaty, begging, suppliant. As subst., m., a suppliant.

Supplicium, -ī, [supplex], n., kneeling, bowing down; entreaty, petition, supplication; as the criminal knelt to receive the death-penalty, execution; punishment of death.

Suppōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, suppositus, [sub + pōnō], 3, set under; put in place of, substitute for.

Supportō, -āre, -āvī, —, [sub + portō], 1, convey, bring forward, conduct.

Supprimō, -primere, -pressī, suppressus, [sub + premō], 3, hold back, stop; bring to anchor.

Suprā, adv. and prep.:
(1) As adv., on the top, above; before, formerly; beyond, more.
(2) As prep. with acc., above, over; beyond, more than.

Suprēmus, see superus.

Sūsamithrēs, -is, m., Susamithres, a Persian to whom the task of assassinating Alcibiades was assigned.
suscipió, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptus, [subs + capiō], 3, take, catch; receive, admit; take upon oneself, enter upon, incur, succeed to; acknowledge, recognize.

suspicāx, -ācis, [suspicor], adj., distrustful, suspicious.

suspició, -spicer, -spēxi, suspēctus, [sub + speciō], 3, look upwards, look up at; admire, regard, esteem, worth, admirable; distrusting, distrustful.

sustineō, -tinēre, -tinuī, -tentus, [sub + teneō], 2, hold up, keep up, support; lift, carry; hold in check, check, restrain; support, maintain; bear, endure.

sustulī, see tollō.

suus, -ā, -um, [cf. sui], poss. pron. adj., of oneself, his own, her own, his, hers, its, their; characteristic, peculiar; just, due, appropriate; favorable, advantageous. As subst., sui, -ōrum, m. pl., one's own men, his men, his subjects, their men; sua, -ōrum, n. pl., their things, their goods.

Syrācūsae, -ārum, [Συράκουσαι], f. pl., Syracuse, a famous and powerful city on the eastern coast of Sicily. It was founded by Corinthians under Archias in 734 B.C.

Syrācūsanus, -a, -um, adj., Syracusan, of Syracuse. As subst., Syrācūsanus, -ī, m., a Syracusan, inhabitant of Syracuse.

Sýria, -ae, [Σύρια], f., Syria, a country in Asia, lying between the Euphrates and the Mediterranean Sea.

T.

T., with proper names = Titus, a Roman forename.

tabellārius, -ī, [tabella], m., letter-carrier, messenger.

tabernāculum, -ī, [taberna], n., tent.

taceō, -ēre, -ui, -itus. 2, be silent, say nothing; pass over in silence, leave unsaid.

Tachōs, -ī, [Tάχως], m., Tachos, who made himself king of Egypt in 362 B.C., during the reign of Artaxerxes II.

taciturnus, -a, -um, [cf. taceō], adj., silent.

Taenarus, or Taenarum, -ī, [Tal-vapos or Talvapov], n., Taenarum, a city and promontory of Laconia on the southern shore of the Peloponnesus, near a deep cavern; it was a fabled entrance to the Lower World.

taenia, -ae, [ταϊνία], f., band, ribbon, fillet.

talentum, -ī, n., half of a hundredweight, talent; talent, a sum of money equal to about $1132 in gold.

tālis, -e, adj., such, of such a kind; the following, such as this. tālis . . . quālis, of such a kind . . . as.

tam, adv., in such a degree, as much, so, so much.

tam diū, adv., so long, for so long a time.

tamen, adv., notwithstanding, nevertheless, yet, however, still.

Tamphiliānus, -a, -um, adj., Tamphilian. domus Tamphiliāna, Tamphilian house, so called because it was built by one Tamphilus, otherwise unknown.
Tamphilus, -ī, m., Tamphilus, a Roman family name. See Bae-
bius and Tamphiliānus.

tamquam, [tam + quam], conj., as if.

tantō, see tantus.

tantum, [tantus], adv., so much, so greatly; only so much, only, merely. tantum quod, only just.

tantummodo, [tantum + modo], adv., only, merely.

tantus, -a, -um, adj., of such size, so great, such. As subst., tantum, -ī, n., so much; in gen. of price, tanti, of so much value, worth so much; abl. of degree of difference, tantō, by so much, so much.

tardus, -a, -um, comp. tardior, sup. tardissimus, adj., slow, sluggish, tardy; irresolute; late.

Tarentīnus, -a, -um, adj., of Ta-
rentum, Tarentine. As subst., Tarentīni, -ōrum, m. pl., in-
habitants of Tarentum, Tarenti-
tines.

Tarentum, -ī, n., Tarentum, a celebrated and powerful city of southern Italy, situated in Cala-
бриa, on the Gulf of Tarentum.

Taurus, -ī, [Tāuros], m., Taurus, a range of mountains in the south-
eastern part of Asia Minor.

tectum, -ī, [tegō], n., covered structure, building, shelter, house, abode; covering, roof.

tegō, tegere, tēxi, tectus, 3, cover, cover over; hide, conceal; keep secret; defend, guard.

tellum, -ī, n., missile weapon, mis-
sile; dart, spear, javelin.

temerārius, -a, -um, [temerē], adj., rash, heedless, imprudent, inconsiderate.

temerē, adv., by chance, without
design; rashly, heedlessly, thought-
lessly. nōn temerē, hardly, scarcely.

tempestās, -ātis, [tempus], f., portion of time, point of time, time, season; storm, tempest; disturbance, calamity.

templum, -ī, n., open place for observation, consecrated place, sacred enclosure; temple, shrine.

temporārius, -a, -um, [tempus], adj., of time, time-serving.

temptō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [intens.
of tendō], 1, handle; attempt; tempt, tamper with.

tempus, -oris, n., time, season, interval; time, opportunity, leisure; occasion; condition; cir-
cumstances. temporis causā, having regard to circumstances, insincerely.

tendō, tendere, tetendi, tentus or tēnsus, 3, stretch, spread out; lay a snare; offer, present; go, march; strive; extend, reach.

tenebrae, -ārum, f. pl., darkness, gloom; gloomy place; lurking-
places.

teneō, -ēre, -uī, —, 2, hold, grasp, hold fast; take in, understand; keep; possess; guard, watch, de-
fend; of a course, keep, hold, maintain. ventus adversum tenet, the wind blows the wrong way.

tēnesmos, -ī,[revesmos], m., straining, tenesmus.

tenuis, -e, [cf. tendō], adj., drawn out, meagre, slim; slight, insignifi-
cant, trifling.

tenus, [cf. tendō], prep. with abl., as far as.

ter, num. adv., three times, thrice; repeatedly.
Terentius, -a, name of a Roman gens. See Varro.
ternī, -ae, -a, [ter], distr. num., three each, three.
terra, -ae, f., the earth, ground; land, country, region. terrā, on land, by land.
terrestrius, -tre, [terra], adj., of the earth, on land, land.
terribilis, -e, [terreō], adj., frightful, dreadful, terrible.
terror, -ōris, [terreō], m., great fear, affright, panic, terror.
tertiō, [tertius], adv., for the third time.
tertius, -a, -um, [cf. trēs], num. adj., third.
tēsta, -ae, f., brick, tile; sherd. testārum suffrāgia, among the Greeks, ballot by potsherds, ostracism.
testamentum, -i, [testor], n., will, testament.
testātus, -a, -um, comp. testātior, [part. of testor], adj., public, manifest, evident.
testimōnium, i, [testis], n., witness, evidence, testimony; testimonial.
testis, -is, m. and f., witness.
testor, -āri, -ātus sum, [testis], i, dep., cause to testify, call as witness, invoke; show, prove.
testūdō, -inis, [tēsta], f., tortoise; tortoise-shell; sherd of wood protecting besiegers, tortoise, covering.
tēstula, -ae, [dim. of tēsta], f., small potsherd, voting-tablet. testulārum suffrāgīs or tēstulā, ballot by potsherds, ostracism.
Thasius, -a, -um, adj., Thasian, of Thasus. As subst., Thasius, -i, m., inhabitant of Thasos, Thasian.
Thasus, -i, [Thάσος], f., Thasos, an island in the northern part of the Aegean Sea, near the coast of Thrace.
thētrum, -i, [θέατρον], n., theatre.
Thēbae, -ārum, [Θῆβαι], f. pl., Thebes, the chief city of Bocotia.
Thēbānus, -a, -um, adj., of Thebes, Theban. As subst., Thēbānus, -i, m., inhabitant of Thebes, Theban.
Themistoclēs, -is or -i, acc. -em or -ēn, [Θεμιστοκλῆς], m., Themistocles, a famous statesman and general of Athens. See II.
Theopompus, -i, [Θεόπομπος], m., Theopompus, a celebrated historian of Chios, who flourished in the fourth century B.C.
Thērāmenēs, -is, [Θηράμενης], m., Theramenes, a general and statesman of Athens who was prominent during the latter part of the Peloponnesian War, and after its close became one of the Thirty Tyrants.
Thermopylæ, -ārum, [Θερμοπυλαῖ], f. pl., Thermopylæ, a pass through Mt. Oeta on the southern frontier of Thessaly, famous on account of its defence by Leonidas in 480 B.C.
Thessalia, -ae, [Θησαλία], f., Thessaly, a country forming the eastern part of northern Greece.
Thrācia, -ae, [Θρᾴκη], f., Thrace, a large country which lay northeast of Greece and east of Macedonia.
Thraessa, -ae, [Θράσσα], f., a Thracian woman.
Thraex, Thraecis, adj., Thracian. As subst., m., a Thracian.
Thrasybūlus, -i, [Θρασύβουλος], m., Thrasybulus. See viii.
Thūcýdidēs, -is, [Θούκυδίδης],
m., Thucydides, a celebrated historian of Athens, who lived from 471 to about 400 B.C. He wrote a history of the Peloponnesian War.

Thürīi, -orum, [Θυρόης], m. pl., Thurii, a city in the southwestern part of Lucania.

Thuys, Thuynis, m., Thwys, a Paphlagonian prince who was captured by Datames.

Ti., with proper names = Tiberius, a Roman forename.

Tiberis, -is, m., the Tiber, the principal river of central Italy, on which Rome is situated.

tībia, -ae, f., shin bone; by metonymy, frequently in pl., pipe, flute.

Timaeus, -i, [Τίμαος], m., Timaeus, a Sicilian historian, who lived from 352 to 256 B.C.

tīmō, -ēre, -ūi, —, 2, fear, be afraid; be afraid of, dread.

timidus, -a, um, [timeō], adj., fearful, afraid, cowardly, timid.

Timoleōn, -ontis, [Τιμόλεων], m., Timoleon. See xx.

Timoleontēus, -a, -um, adj., of Timoleon. As subst., Timoleontēum, -i, n., the Timoleontēum, the gymnasium of Timoleon.

Timophanēs, -is, [Τιμοφάνης], m., Timophanes, the brother of Timoleon.

titim, -ōris, m., fear, dread.

Timoteōs, -i, [Τιμόθεος], m., Timothēus. See XIII.

Tīribazus, -i, m., Tiribazus, a Persian satrap under Artaxerxes II.

Tissaphernēs, -is, m., Tissaphernes, a Persian satrap under Darius II. and Artaxerxes II.

Tithraustēs, -is, m., Tithraustes, a Persian general of the time of Artaxerxes II.

titubō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, 1, stagger, totter, reel; hesitate, be in doubt.

tollō, -ere, sustulī, sublātus, 3, lift, take up, raise; encourage; rear; extol; remove, make way with, abolish; kill, destroy.

Torquātus, -i, m., Torquatus, a Roman family name. In this book are mentioned:

(1) A. Manlius Torquātus, a Roman youth, a friend of Cicero and Atticus.

(2) L. Manlius Torquātus, consul B.C. 65.

torquis, -is, m., necklace, collar.

tot, adj., indecl., so many, such a number of. As subst., m., so many men.

totidem, [tot + -dem], indecl. adj., just so many, the same number of.

tōtus, -a, -um, gen. totūs, adj., all, all the, the whole, entire; wholly.

tractō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [freq. of trahō], 1, draw violently, drag; handle, manage; treat, conduct oneself toward; narrate, recount.

tractus, -ūs, [cf. trahō], m., dragging, drawing out; track, course; stretch, extent.

trādō, -dere, -didi, -ditus, [trāns + dō], 3, give up, hand over, deliver, consign, entrust; surrender, betray; hand down, transmit, report.

trādūcō, -ducere, -dūxi, -ductus, [trāns + dūcō], 3, lead across, carry over, transport; expose, dishonor.

trahō, -ere, trāxi, tractus, 3, draw, drag; attract, allure, influence; lead, carry; derive; detain.
trāiciō, -icere, -iēci, -iectus, [trānș + iaciō], 3, throw across, transfer; penetrate, transfix; go over, pass over.

tranquillītās, -ātis, [tranquil-lus], f., quietness, calmness, calm.

tranquillō, -āre, -ātus, [tranquil-lus], 1, make calm, still, compose.

trānsāctus, part. of trānsigō.

trānseō, -ire, -īvi or -īi, -ītus, [trānș + eō], irr., cross over, pass by, pass; be changed, turn.

trānsferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātus, [trānș + ferō], irr., bear across, transport; transfer; ascribe, charge; copy; put off, delay, translate.

trānsfigō, -figere, -fixī, -fixus, [trānș + figō], 3, pierce through, transfix, stab to the heart.

trānsfugiō, -fugere, -fugī, —, [trānș + fugiō], 3, flee to the other side, desert.

trānsigō, -igere, -ēgī, - ēctus, [trānș + agō], 3, drive through, stab, transfix; finish, settle; perform; bring to an end, end; spend.

trānsitus, -ūs, [trānș, cf. eō], m., going over, passing over, passage.

trānslātus, part. of trānsferō.

trānspōrto, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [trānș + portō], 1, carry over, take across, remove, transport.

Trasumēnus, -ī, m., Trasumenus, a lake in Etruria, the scene of the defeat of Flaminius by Hannibal.

Trebia, -ae, f., the Trebia, a river in Cisalpine Gaul, flowing into the Po.

trecentī, -ae, -a, [trēs + centum], num. adj., three hundred.

tredecim, [trēs + decem], indecl. num., thirteen.

trēs, tria, gen. trium, num. adj., three.

trēsvirī, -ōrum, [trēs + viri], m. pl., triumvirs, three associates in office, especially one of three dictators chosen to reorganize the state.

tribūnus, -ī, [tribus], m., head of a tribe, tribune. tribūnus mili-tāris, tribune of the soldiers, six to a legion. tribūnus plēbis, tribune of the people. Tribunes were first appointed in 494 B.C., after the first secession to the Sacred Mount. At first there were but two; afterwards the number was increased to five, and finally to ten. They were originally appointed to afford protection to the common people; and that they might be able to afford such protection, their persons were declared sacred and inviolable. They gradually acquired the right of vetoing any act which a magistrate might undertake during his term of office. They convoked the assembly of the tribes (comitia tribūta), and usually presided over it.

tribuō, -ere, -ūi, -ūtus, [tribus], 3, assign; grant, bestow; ascribe, attribute; yield.

trīduum, -ī, [trēs + diēs], n., period of three days, three days.

triennium, -ī, [trēs + annus; sc. spatium], n., period of three years, three years.

trīgiuntā, indecl. num., thirty.

trīmēnstris, -e, [trēs + mensis], adj., lasting three months, three months.

trīplex, -icis, [ter, cf. plicō], adj., threefold, triple.
trīpūs, -odis, [τριποῦς], m., three-footed seat, tripod.

trirēmis, -e, [τερ + ρέμος], adj., having three banks of oars. As subst., trirēmis, -is, m., vessel having three banks of oars, trireme.

trīstitis, -e, adj., sad, sorrowful; gloomy, sullen.

trīticum, -i, [trītus, part., ground], n., wheat.

triumphus, -i, m., triumphal procession, celebration of a victory. by a triumphal entry into Rome.

triumvir, -vīri, [trēs + vīr], m., one of three associates in office, triumvir. See trēsvīri.

Trōas, -ados, [Τρῶας], adj., Trojan. As subst., f., the country around Troy, Troad.

Troezēn, -ēnis, [Τροέζην], f., Troezen, a very ancient city in the southeastern part of Argolis.

Trōicus, -a, -um, adj., of Troy, Trojan.

tropaeum, -i, n., memorial of victory, trophy; victory.

tū, gen. tua, pl. vōs, pers. pron., thou, you.

tuba, -ae, f., trumpet.

tueor, -ēri, tūtus sum, 2, dep., look at, gaze at, consider; defend, protect, maintain, support.

Tullius, -i, m., Tullius, a Roman gentile name. See Cicero.

tum, adv., then, at that time, in those times; in that case. cum...

tumultus, -ūs, [cf. tumeō, swell], m., uproar, confusion, tumult; panic; national peril.

tunica, -ae, f., undergarment, shirt, tunic.

turba, -ae, f., tumult, uproar, disturbance, commotion; crowd, throng, common crowd, mass.

turbidus, -a, -um, [turba], adj., full of confusion, wild, disordered; restless, confused.

turpis, -e, comp. turbior, sup. turpissimus, adj., ugly, unsightly, foul, filthy; disgraceful, scandalous.

turpiter, [turpis], adv., shamefully, disgracefully, dishonorably.

turpitūdō, -inis, [turpis], f., ugliness; disgrace, dishonor, infamy.

Tūsculum, -i, n., Tusculum, an ancient town of Latium, the modern Frascati, about fifteen miles southeast of Rome on the foothills of the Alban Mountains.

tūtēla, -ae, [tueor], f., watching, keeping, defending, protection; guardianship.

tūtō, [tūtus], adv., safely, without danger.

tūtus, -a, -um, [part. of tueor], adj., guarded, safe, secure. As subst., tūtum, -i, n., place of safety, safety, security.

tuus, -a, -um, [tu], poss. pron., adj., thy, thine; your, yours.

tyrrannis, -idis, [τύραννος], f., rule of a tyrant, tyranny, despotic rule.

tyrranus, -i, [τύραννος], m., king, despot, ruler; applied by the Greeks to a ruler who usurped his power, without regard to the mildness or severity of his rule.

U.

ubi, adv. and conj., in which place, where; where? As conj., when.

ubīnam, [ubī + nam], inter. adv., where? where on earth?
ulciscor, -i, ultus sum, 3, dep., avenge oneself on, punish; take vengeance for, avenge.

ullus, -a, -um, gen. ullius, adj., any. As subst., ullus, -ius, m., any one, anybody. ullum, -ius, n., anything.

ulterior, -ius, gen. -oris, [cf. ultrā], adj., comp., farther, beyond; n., ulterius, as adv., beyond, farther; to a greater degree, more. Sup., ultimus, -a, -um, furthest, most distant, uttermost, last; utmost, greatest.

últimus, see ulterior.

ultus, part. of ulciscor.

umquam, adv., at any time, ever.

únā, [únus], adv., in the same place, at the same time, together.

unde, adv., inter., where? on which side? rel., from which place, whence; where; from whom, from which.

úndecim, [únus + decem], indecl. num., eleven.

úndecimvirī, -orum, m. pl., college of eleven men, the eleven, a body of men at Athens having charge of the police, the prisons, and the punishment of criminals.

undique, adv., from all parts, from every quarter, on all sides.

unguentum, -i, n., ointment, unguent, perfume.

úniversus, -a, -um, [únus + versus], adj., all together, all in one, as a whole, whole, entire; general. As subst., universi, -orum, m. pl., all men.

únus, -a, -um, gen. unius, adj., one, a single, only.

únusquisque, unaquaque, umquamquodque, [únus + quisque], adj., each one, every one.

urbānus, -a, -um, [urbs], adj., of the city, in the city, in Rome.

urbs, urbis, f., a walled town, city; often Rome.

usquam, adv., at any place, anywhere.

usque, adv., all the way, right on, continuously, even.

úsūra, -ae, [cf. útor], f., using, use, enjoyment; interest, usury.

úsus, -ús, [útor], m., use, practice, employment; experience, training; custom, practice; intercourse, association, familiarity; profit, advantage. úsū venire, to happen, to occur.

ut or utī, adv., of place, where; of time, as soon as, when; of manner, inter., how? in what manner? rel., as, seeing that; as if. ut ... ita, so ... as; while ... still.

ut or utī, conj., with subj., of result, that, so that; of purpose, in order that, that; of concession, although, introducing a limiting circumstance, as, considering, for.

úter, -tris, m., bag of hide, leather bottle, skin.

uter, utra, utrum, gen. utrīus, adj., which of two, which; whichever one; either of the two.

uteque, utraque, utrumque, gen. utrīsusque, adj., each, either, each one, both.

utī, see ut.

Útica, -ae, f., Utica, a town on the coast of Africa, about twenty-seven miles northwest of Carthage; it was founded by Tyrians.

útìlis, -e, comp. útilior, sup. útilissimus, [útor], adj., useful, serviceable, helpful; profitable, expedient.
UTILITAS

utilitās, -ātis, [utilis], f., use, usefulness, expediency, advantage.

utinam, adv., oh, that! if only! would that!

utique, adv., in any case, at any rate, certainly; especially.

ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum, 3, dep., used with abl., make use of, employ, enjoy; consume, take; experience, undergo; practise; enjoy the friendship of, associate with. With two abls., use as, employ as, find to be.

utpote, [ut + pote], adv., as is possible, as is natural, of course, seeing that, since.

utrobiqūe, [uter + ubi + -que], on both sides, from each side; on both land and sea.

utrum, [uter], inter. adv., in direct questions rendered only by the inflection of the voice; in indirect questions, whether. utrum . . . an, whether . . . or.

uxor, -ōris, f., wife, spouse, consort.

uxōrem dūcere, to marry.

V.

vacātiō, -ōnis, [vacō], f., freedom, exemption; exemption from military service.

vacuēfaciō, -facere, -feci, -factus, [vacēns + faciō], 3, make empty, clear, free.

vadimōnium, -i, [vas], n., bail, security. vadimōnium impōnere, to exact bail.

vāgīna, -ae, [cf. vās], f., scabbard, sheath.

valdē, [for validē], adv., strongly, very, exceedingly.

valēns, -entis, comp. valentior, sup. valentissimus, [part. of valeō], adj., strong; vigorous, powerful; well, healthy, hale.

valeō, -ēre, -uī, —, fut. part. valērūs, 2, be strong, have strength, be able; be well; have power, be effective, be valid; have influence, prevail; avail, be applicable, extend; as greeting, imp., valē, farewell.

Valerius, -i, m., Valerius. See Flaccus.

valētūdō, -inis, [valeō], f., habit, state of health, health; good health; bad health.

vāllum, -i, n., line of palisades, intrenchment; wall, rampart, fortification.

valvae, -ārum, f. pl., folding-doors, door.

varietās, -ātis, [varius], f., difference, variety; inconstancy, fickleness.

varius, -a, -um, adj., variegated, parti-colored, mottled, diverse; various, changeful; inconstant, fickle.

Varro, -onis, m., Varro, surname of C. Terentius Varro, consul in 216 B.C.; he was defeated by Hannibal at Cannae.

vās, vāsis, n., vessel, dish, utensil; pl., vāsa, -ōrum, equipments, baggage.

vātēs, -is, m. or f., foreteller, seer, prophet.

-ve, enclitic conj., or, or if you will, or if you please.

vēctigal, -ālis, n., revenue, tax, impost; income, rents.

vehiculum, -i, [cf. vehō], n., conveyance, carriage.

vehō, vehere, vēxi, vēctus, 3, bear, carry, convey, draw.
vel, [old imp. of volō], conj., or if you will, or even, or. vel...vel, either...or.
vel, [conj. vel], adv., or even, even, certainly, indeed; when used with superlatives vel intensifies their meaning.
vēlōcitās, -ātis, [vēlōx], f., swiftness, fleetness, rapidity.
vēlum, -i, [cf. vehō], n., means of propelling, sail. vēla ventīs dare, to make sail, sail away.
velut or velutī, adv., even as, just as; just as if, as if.
vēnātīcus, -a, -um, [cf. vēnūr], adj., of hunting, for hunting. canis vēnātīcus, hunting-dog, hound.
vēnātōrius, -a, -um, [vēnātor, hunter], adj., of a hunter. galea vēnātōria, hunting-cap.
vēnditō, -āre, -āvī, —, [freq. of vendō], 1, keep offering for sale, try to sell; sell; try to ingratiate oneself with.
vēndō, -dere, -didī, -ditus, [for vēnumdo], 3, sell.
venēnātus, -a, -um, [part. of venēnō], adj., poisoned, poisonous, venomous.
venēnum, -i, n., drug; poison.
Venerius, -a, -um, adj., of Venus; of love.
veneror, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, dep., reverence, worship, adore, venerate; do homage to; entreat, supplicate.
venia, -ae, f., indulgence, kindness, favor, forbearance, pardon; permission.
veniō, venire, vēnī, ventus, 4, come, go.
vēnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1, dep., hunt, chase.
venter, -tris, m., belly; appetite.
ventitō, -āre, -āvī, —, [freq. of veniō], 1, come often, keep coming, resort.
ventus, -i, m., wind.
vēnūnumdō, -dare, -dedī, -datus, [vēnum, sale + dō], 1, sell.
Venusia, -ae, f., Venusia, a town of Apulia on the border of Lucania, the birthplace of Horace.
venustus, -a, -um, adj., charming, agreeable, beautiful; graceful.
vēr, vēris, n., the spring.
verber, -eris, n., lash, whip, scourge, rod; lashing; blow.
verbōsus, -a, -um, comp. verbōsior, [verbum], adj., full of words, long, wordy, verbose.
verbum, -i, n., word, saying. verba dare, to deceive, to trick, to outwit.
vērē, comp. vērius, sup. vēris-simē, [vērus], adv., truly.
vereor, -erī, veritus sum, 2, dep., reverence, respect, stand in awe; fear, be afraid.
vergō, vergere, —, —, 3, bend, turn, verge; be directed, look.
vēritās, -ātis, [vērus], f., truth, truthfulness.
vērō, [vērus], adv. and conj., in truth, truly, indeed, however.
versō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [freq. of vertō], 1, turn often; vex, agitate; think over, meditate; pass, be, be situated, be busied; occupy oneself, conduct oneself.
versūra, -ae, [cf. vertō], f., conversion, borrowing; loan.
versus, -ūs, [vertō], m., line, row, verse.
vertō, -ere, vertī, versus, 3, turn, direct, change; pass, be turned, turn about, return. annō ver-
tente, with the returning year, in a whole year.
vērum, [vērus], adv., truly, certainly; but.
vērus, -a, -um, adj., true, real, actual, genuine; right, proper, reasonable. rē vērā, sec rēs.
vesperāscō, -ere, —, —, [vesper, evening-star], 3, inch., become evening, grow dark.
vestinum, -i, n., bottom of the foot; sole: foot; footstep, foot-print; trace, mark, vestige.
vestiō, -rei, -iī, -ītus, [vestis], 4, cover with a garment, cloth, dress.
vestis, -is, f., covering for the body, clothes, clothing; robe.
vestītus, -īs, [vestīō], m., clothing, apparel.
veterānus, -a, -um, [vetus], adj., old, veteran. As subst., veterānī, -ōrum, m. pl., veteran soldiers, veterans.
vetō, -āre, -āui, -āitus, i, not suffer, not permit, oppose, forbid, prohibit.
Vettonēs, -um, m. pl., Vettones, a people of Lusitania, the modern Portugal.
vetus, -eris, adj., old, aged; former, of long standing, of a former time.
vēxō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [freq. of vehō], i, shake, toss violently; harry, waste; trouble, disturb.
via, -ae, f., way, highway, road; passage, march, journey.

Vīcēsimus, -a, -um, [vigintī], num. adj., twentieth.
Vīcēns, [vigintī], num. adj., twenty times. in sēstertio viciēns, (sc. centēnia mīlia), with a property of two million sestertes.
Vīcīnitās, -ātis, [vicinus], f., nearness, vicinity; neighborhood, region.
Vīcis, vicis, only found in the gen., acc., and abl. sing., and nom., acc., dat., and abl. pl., f., change, vicissitude; lot, hap, chance, fortune.
Vīctor, -ōris, [vincō], m., conqueror, vanquisher, victor; in apposition, with adj. force, victorious.
Vīctōria, -ae, [vīctor], f., victory, success.
Vīctus, -ūs, [cf. vīvō], m., sustenance, nourishment, victuals; way of living, mode of life.
Vīctus, part. of vincō.
Vīdeo, -ère, vidī, visus, 2, see, discern, go to see, visit; pass., seem.
Vīdua, -ae, [viduus, bereft], f., unmarried woman, widow.
Vīgeo, -ère, -uī, —, 2, be lively, be vigorous, flourish, be strong.
Vigilantia, -ae, [cf. vigil], f., wakefulness, vigilance.
Vigilia, -ae, [vigil], f., watching, wakefulness, sleeplessness; watch, a fourth part of the night; watch, guard; pl., sentinels, post, guard.
Vigintī, indecl. num., twenty.
Vīlis, -e, adj., of small price, of little value, cheap; poor, paltry.
Vīlla, -ae, [dim. of vicus], f., country-house, farm, villa.
Vincīō, -ire, vinxi, vincitus, 4, bind, bind fast; fetter, confine, restrain; encircle, gird.
vinclum, see vinculum.

vinco, -ere, viici, victus, 3, conquer, overcome, defeat, subdue; prevail, have one's way.

vinculum or vinculum, -i, [vinciō], n., means of binding, bond, band, cord, fastening, fetter, rope; pl., fetters, bonds, prison.

vindicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [vindicō], 1, assert claim to, demand formally, claim; avenge, punish. in libertātem vindicāre, to claim for liberty, set free, free.

vīnea, -ae, [vinum], f., vineyard; shed, for protecting besiegers.

vīnoleñentus, -a, -um, [vinum], adj., full of wine, intoxicated; given to drink.

vīnum, -i, n., wine.

violentus, -a, -um, [cf. vis], adj., forcible, violent, boisterous.

violō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [cf. vis], 1, treat with violence, injure; dishonor, outrage, violate.

Vīpsānius, -a, name of a Roman gens. See Agrippa.

vir, virī, m., male person, man; husband.

virgō, -inis, f., maid, maiden; young woman, girl.

virgula, -ae, [dim. of virga], f., little twig, branch, wand.

virīlis, -e, [virī], of a man, manly, of manhood, masculine, virile; bold, spirited.

virītim, [virī], adv., man by man, singly, individually.

virtūs, -ūtis, [virī], f., manliness, manhood, strength, bravery, courage; merit, virtue.

vis, —, acc. vim, abl. vi, f., strength, force, vigor, power, energy; hostile force, violence; quantity, number; pl., vīrēs, -ium, energy, vigor.

vīsō, vīsere, visī, visus, [freq. of videō], 3, look at attentively, survey; go to see.

vīsus, -ūs, [videō], m., look; appearance, vision.

vīsus, part. of videō.

vīta, -ae, [cf. vivō], f., life; way of life; existence, being.

vitium, -i, n., fault, defect, blemish, vice; unfavorable sign; offence, crime.

vītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, 1, shun, seek to escape, avoid.

vitulinus, -a, -um, [vitulus], adj., of a calf. As subst., vitulina, -ae, [sc. carō], f., calf's-flesh, veal.

vīvō, vivere, vīxī, vīctus, 3, live, be alive, have life; pass the time, live; dwell.

vīvus, -a, -um, [cf. vivō], adj., alive, living, having life; of a river, running; lively, vigorous, vivacious.

vīx, adv., with difficulty, hardly, scarcely, barely.

vocitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [freq. of vocō], 1, call habitually, name; call loudly.

vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, [cf. vocō], 1, call, summon, invoke; call by name, name; call together, bid, invite; call, put, set, place. in crīmen vocāre, to accuse.

volō, velle, voluī, —, irr., will, wish, be minded, determine; be willing, consent.

Volsō, see Manlius.

volūmen, -inis, [cf. volvō], n., coil, whirl, fold; roll of writing, book, volume.

Volumnius, -i, m., Volumnius. gentle name of P. Volumnius Eutrapelus, a partisan of Marc Antony.
voluntās, -ātis, [cf. volō], f.,
will, freewill; wish, desire, disposition, inclination; good-will, favor.

vōtum, -ī, [voveō], n., promise to a god, solemn pledge, vow; wish, longing, prayer.

vōx, vocis, f., voice, sound, tone, cry, call; saying, word, speech, sentence.

vulgō, [vulgus], adv., among the multitude, universally, commonly; openly, publicly.

vulgus, -ī, n., the masses, multitude, people, public; crowd, rabble.

vulnerō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus, [vulnus], 1, wound, hurt, injure, harm.

vulnus, -eris, n., wound, blow, misfortune, calamity, defeat, disaster.

vultus, -ūs, m., expression of countenance, visage, feature, look; face.

X.

Xenophōn, -ontis, [Ξενοφῶν], m., Xenophon, an Athenian who conducted the Retreat of the Ten Thousand in 400 B.C. He is celebrated also as a writer.

Xerxēs, -is or -ī, [Ξέρξης], m., Xerxes, king of the Persians from 485 to 465 B.C., son of Darius Hystaspis. He undertook a great expedition against Greece, but was defeated at Salamis in 480 B.C.

Z.

Zacynthius, -a, -um, adj., Zacynthian, of Zacynthus, an island northwest of the Peloponnesus, off the coast of Elis.

Zama, -ae, f., Zama, a town in Numidia, southwest of Carthage, the scene of the defeat of Hannibal by Scipio Africanus.