

Elementary Classics

EUTROPIUS

BOOKS I AND II

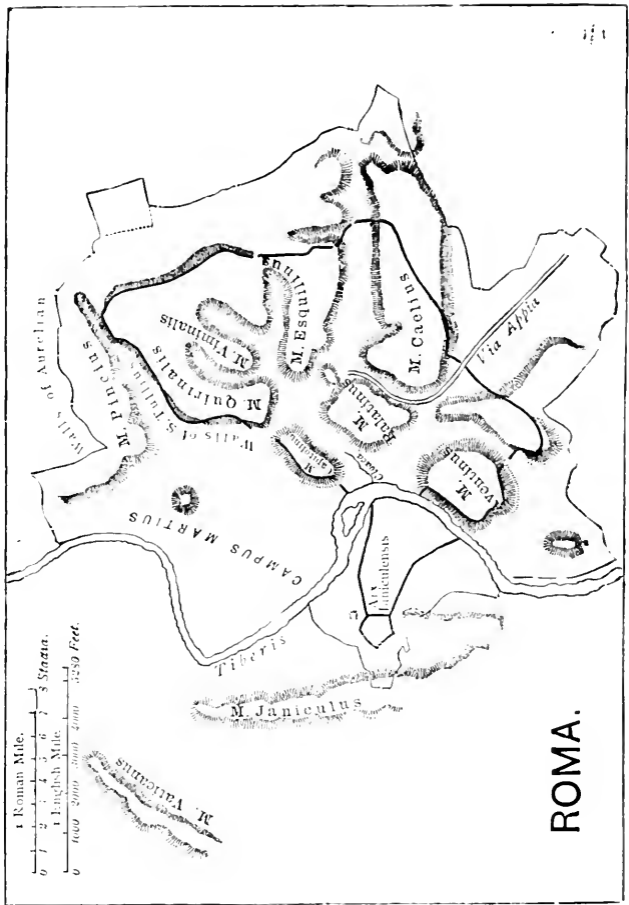
W. WELCH M. A.

AND

C. G. DUFFIELD M. A.



EUTROPIUS.



1 Roman Mile.
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
 1 English Mile.
 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5250 Feet.

ROMA.

L Elementary Classics
E916W.2

EUTROPIUS

BOOKS I. AND II.

WITH NOTES, VOCABULARY, AND EXERCISES

BY

W. WELCH, M.A.

AND

C. G. DUFFIELD, M.A.

HEAD MASTER OF APPLEBY SCHOOL, LEICESTERSHIRE

London
MACMILLAN AND CO.
AND NEW YORK
1892

All rights reserved

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Introduction, - - - - -	vii
Note on Eutropius, - - - - -	xi
Directions for Translating, - - - - -	xiii
Rules of Agreement, - - - - -	xiv
Directions for Parsing, - - - - -	xiv
Eutropi Breviarii ab Urbe Condita Libri I. et II., -	1
Exercises, - - - - -	26
Notes, - - - - -	50
Abbreviations, - - - - -	61
Vocabulary, - - - - -	63
Index, - - - - -	86
Maps—Rome, - - - - -	<i>frontispiece.</i>
Italy, - - - - -	19

INTRODUCTION.

WHILE quite agreeing in the use of dictionaries for upper forms, the Editors are of opinion that for small boys it causes great waste of time, and much mental confusion, without any corresponding advantage. As a rule boys cannot understand how a word can be used in more than one sense ; they take the first meaning given in the dictionary, and if it is not the meaning required by the context, so much the worse for the sense. When boys come to such an age that they are able to realize the necessity of making a fit choice, the working of the dictionary is no doubt a valuable mental exercise.

Some seek to meet the objection to the use of dictionaries by having a vocabulary arranged alphabetically with selected meanings ; but for beginners this plan has several drawbacks. In order to get all the benefit possible from a construing lesson, the

meaning of the Latin words should be known both in the context and also separately, and it is for this reason that many teachers make their boys write down the words when they have looked them out, and so form their own vocabulary. But young boys do not copy faithfully, and if the words have been learnt off from these home-made vocabularies, a large crop of errors will have been stored up. The winnowing process is not an easy one.

These considerations have decided the Editors to adopt the plan of arranging the vocabularies in the order of the text. The boys can here learn the vocabulary to a lesson after the construing has been made clear to them, and thus get to know the words both in the context and independently of it. If the master always gives part of the time to an examination in the back vocabularies, the knowledge of his pupils will increase rapidly.

Should it be found that the learning of so many words is apt to produce a confused rather than a clear knowledge, the master can make his boys mark the important words only to be learnt, the rest being considered in the context alone. In this way some of the root words of the language will become familiar, and the beginner's memory may escape the danger of the confusion which comes of trying to remember too many words at once.

As a rule no word is given more than once in the

vocabulary. If it has been forgotten, it must be sought for again, by means of the index, in the place where it first occurred: thus the principle of "connecting the known with the unknown" is insisted upon.

Marks of quantity have been placed over those syllables only where it is possible for a boy to make a mistake in pronunciation.

What may be considered by some to be a more valuable feature of the book are the exercises, which consist of five or six sentences made up of words occurring in the chapter with which the exercise runs parallel, or of words but lately used. The tendency always is to make the sentences too hard. Every teacher of any experience knows the value of closely connecting the translation and composition lesson, and is also painfully aware of the difficulty of making up the required sentences during the lesson. It is hoped, therefore, that this saving of time and labour on the part of the teacher will be duly appreciated. It is suggested that the translation of any chapter and the exercise on that chapter should be done on the same day, and, if possible, during the same lesson.

An English-Latin vocabulary has been purposely omitted. The average boy will prefer to look out a word in a vocabulary rather than exercise his thought; and even if he has to look back to the text for the

word, it will be another link forged between the translation and composition.

The notes, which, as a rule, boys make but little use of, will, it is hoped, be found to contain all that is necessary. They are not copious, and do not profess to take the place of the master's explanation.

EUTROPIUS.

EUTROPIUS has left behind his name only and an Epitome of Roman History in ten books. He appears to have lived during the reigns of the Emperors Constantine, Constantius, Julian, Jovian, and Valens, *i.e.* somewhere between A.D. 308 and 378. In the dedication of his work to the Emperor Valens, in whose reign it was written, he styles himself *vir clarissimus*, which probably denotes that he was of consular, senatorial, or equestrian rank, and *Magister memoriæ*. The latter title makes him a sort of private secretary to Valens, and possibly to one or more of his predecessors. As such his especial duty was to convey the decisions of the Emperor to the individuals concerned. In A.D. 363 the Emperor Julian after making great preparations in Syria, invaded Persia with a large army, which won many victories, but was compelled at last to retreat. In one of these engagements the Emperor was killed. In this army Eutropius served, though in what capacity is not known. He briefly alludes to it in Bk. x. 16,

Julianus ... ingenti apparatu Parthis intulit bellum, cui expeditione ego quoque interfui. It is very probable that he was the Eutropius mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus, a historian who wrote about twenty years later : if so, he was proconsul of Asia, was accused of sedition, and acquitted.

His work commences with the foundation of Rome by Romulus, and ends with the death of Jovian, A.D. 363. He is almost entirely free from the faults of other writers of his age. His style is simple, restrained, and easy : his Latin much better than that of most of his contemporaries : he appears to have used Livy, Dio Cassius, and Suetonius as his authorities : as a historian his judgment is cool and impartial, as a writer he is free from errors of bad taste.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSLATING.

1. Pick out the finite verb (the **predicate**) and find out its voice, mood, tense, number, and person.
2. Find the **subject** or subjects with which it agrees. Translate.
3. If the verb is incomplete, find the **object** or **completion**. Translate.
4. See if the **subject** is **enlarged** by any of the methods mentioned below ; if it is, translate, taking the **enlargements** with the subject.
5. See if the **object** is **enlarged** ; if it is, translate, taking the **enlargements** with the object.
6. Take the **extensions of the predicate**. Translate.
7. Translate finally, putting in the introductory conjunctions or other words not yet taken.

The **subject** may be

1. A noun.
2. A pronoun (perhaps understood in the verb).
3. An adjective.
4. An infinitive mood.
5. A phrase.

The **subject** may be **enlarged** by

1. An adjective or participle.
2. A noun in apposition.
3. A noun in the genitive case.
4. A relative clause.
5. A participial phrase.

The **object** or **completion** may consist of a phrase, or of any of the parts of speech which can form a **subject**.

The **object** may be enlarged in the same way as the **subject**.

The **predicate** may be extended by

1. Adverb.
2. Ablative case.
3. Preposition and its case.
4. Adverbial sentence.

RULES OF AGREEMENT.

1. The verb agrees with its subject in number and person (and gender in the compound tenses).

2. The adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case.

3. The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number ; for case it looks to its own verb.

PARSING.

1. *Verb*. Person, number, tense, mood, and voice, from ——— (give the parts). Agrees with ———, its subject.

2. *Noun*. Case, number, and gender, from ———, of the ——— declension. Give the reason for the case.

3. *Adjective*. Case, number, and gender, from ——— and is declined like ———. It agrees with its substantive ———. Give the comparative and superlative.

4. *Relative*. Case, number, and gender, from ———. It agrees with its antecedent ———. Give the reason for the case.

EUTROPI
BREVIARII AB URBE CONDITA
LIBRI I. ET II.

DOMINO
VALENTI GOTHICO MAXIMO
PERPETUO AUGUSTO
EUTROPIUS V. C. MAGISTER MEMORIAE.

RES Romanas ex voluntate mansuetudinis tuae ab urbe condita ad nostram memoriam, quae in negotiis vel bellicis vel civilibus eminebant, per ordinem temporum brevi narratione collegi strictim, additis etiam his, quae in principum vita egregia extiterunt, ut tranquillitatis tuae possit mens divina laetari prius se illustrium virorum facta in administrando imperio secutam, quam cognosceret lectione.

EUTROPI

BREVIARIUM AB URBE CONDITA

LIBER PRIMUS.

1. ROMANUM imperium, quo neque ab exordio ullum fere minus neque incrementis toto orbe amplius humana potest memoria recordari, a Romulus.
B.C. 753. Romulo exordium habet, qui Reae Silviae, Vestalis Virginis, filius et, quantum putatus est, Martis cum Remo fratre uno partu editus est. Is cum inter pastores latrocinaretur, decem et octo annos natus, urbem exiguam in Palatino monte constituit, XI. Kal. Maias, Olympiadis sextae anno tertio, post Trojae excidium, ut qui plurimum minimumque tradunt, anno trecentesimo nonagesimo quarto.

2. Condita civitate, quam ex nomine suo Romam vocavit, haec fere egit. Multitudinem finitimorum in civitatem recepit, centum ex senioribus legit, quorum consilio omnia ageret, quos senatores nominavit propter senectutem. Tum, cum uxores ipse et populus suus non haberent, invitavit ad spectaculum

hudorum vicinas urbi Romae nationes atque earum
 virgines rapuit. Commotis bellis propter raptarum
 20 injuriam, Caeninenses vicit, Antemnates, Crustuminos,
 Sabinos, Fidenates, Veientes. Haec omnia oppida
 urbem cingunt. Et cum, orta subito tempestate, non
 comparuisset, anno regni tricesimo septimo ad deos
 transisse creditus est et consecratus. Deinde Romae
 25 per quinos dies senatores imperaverunt, et his reg-
 nantibus annus unus completus est.

3. Postea Numa Pompilius rex creatus est, qui
 Numa bellum quidem nullum gessit, sed non minus
 Pompilius. civitati quam Romulus profuit. Nam et
 B.C. 715.
 30 leges Romanis moresque constituit, qui consuetudine
 procliorum jam latrones ac semibarbari putabantur,
 et annum descripsit in decem menses prius sine
 aliqua supputatione confusum, et infinita Romae sacra
 ac templa constituit. Morbo decessit quadragesimo
 35 et tertio imperii anno.

4. Huic successit Tullus Hostilius. Hic bella
 Tullus reparavit, Albanos vicit, qui ab urbe Roma
 Hostilius. duodecimo miliario sunt, Veientes et Fiden-
 B.C. 674.
 40 ates, quorum alii sexto miliario absunt ab urbe Roma,
 alii octavo decimo, bello superavit, urbem ampliavit
 adjecto Caelio monte. Cum triginta et duos annos
 regnasset, fulmine ictus cum domo sua arsit.

5. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numae ex filia nepos,
 Ancus suscepit imperium. Contra Latinos dimi-
 Marcius. cavit, Aventinum montem civitati adjecit
 B.C. 640.
 45

et Janiculum, apud ostium Tiberis civitatem supra mare sexto decimo miliario ab urbe Roma condidit. Vicesimo et quarto anno imperii morbo periit.

6. Deinde regnum Priscus Tarquinius accepit. Hic numerum senatorum duplicavit, circum Tarquinius 50 Romae aedificavit, ludos Romanos instituit, Priscus. B.C. 616. qui ad nostram memoriam permanent. Vicit idem etiam Sabinos et non parum agrorum sublatum iisdem urbis Romae territorio junxit, primusque triumphans urbem intravit. Muros fecit et cloacas, Capitolium 55 inchoavit. Tricesimo octavo imperii anno per Anci filios occisus est, regis ejus, cui ipse successerat.

7. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili femina, captiva tamen et ancilla. Hic quoque Sabinos subegit, montes Servius Tullius. B.C. 578. 60 tres, Quirinalem, Viminalem, Esquilinum, urbi ad-junxit, fossas circum murum duxit. Primus omnium censum ordinavit, qui adhuc per orbem terrarum in-cognitus erat. Sub eo Roma, omnibus in censum delatis, habuit capita octoginta tria milia civium 65 Romanorum cum his, qui in agris erant. Occisus est scelere generi sui Tarquini Superbi, filii ejus regis, cui ipse successerat, et filiae, quam Tarquinius habebat uxorem.

8. A. L. Tarquinius Superbus, septimus atque 70 ultimus regum, Volscos, quae gens ad Cam- Tarquinius Superbus. B.C. 534. paniam euntibus non longe ab urbe est, vicit, Gabios civitatem et Suessam Pometiam subegit,

cum Tuscis pacem fecit, et templum Jovi in Capitolio
 75 aedificavit. Postea Ardeam oppugnans, in octavo
 decimo miliario ab urbe Roma positam civitatem,
 imperium perdidit. Nam cum filius ejus, et ipse
 Tarquinius junior, nobilissimam feminam Lucretiam
 eandemque pudicissimam, Collatini uxorem, stupras-
 80 set, eaque de injuria marito et patri et amicis
 quæsta fuisset, in omnium conspectu se occidit.
 Propter quam causam Brutus, parens et ipse Tar-
 quini, populum concitavit et Tarquinio ademit
 imperium. B. Mox exercitus quoque cum, qui civi-
 85 tatem Ardeam cum ipso rege oppugnabat, reliquit:
 veniensque ad urbem rex portis clausis exclusus est,
 cumque imperasset annos quattuor et viginti, cum
 uxore et liberis suis fugit. Ita Romæ regnatum est
 per septem reges annis ducentis quadraginta tribus,
 90 cum adhuc Roma, ubi plurimum, vix usque ad quintum
 decimum miliarium possideret.

9. Hinc consules coepere, pro uno rege duo, hac
 causa creati, ut, si unus malus esse voluisset,
The Republic.
 B.C. 509. alter eum, habens potestatem similem, coër-
 95 ceret. Et placuit, ne imperium longius quam annum
 haberent, ne per diuturnitatem potestatis insolentiores
 redderentur, sed civiles semper essent, qui se post
 annum scirent futuros esse privatos. Fuerunt igitur
 anno primo ab expulsis regibus consules L. Junius
 100 Brutus, qui maxime egerat, ut Tarquinius pelleretur,
 et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiæ. Sed

Tarquinio Collatino statim sublata est dignitas. Placuerat enim, ne quisquam in urbe maneret, qui Tarquinius vocaretur. Ergo, accepto omni patrimonio suo, ex urbe migravit, et loco ipsius factus est L. 105
Valerius Publicola consul. Commovit tamen bellum urbi Romae rex Tarquinius, qui fuerat expulsus, et collectis multis gentibus, ut in regnum posset restitui, dimicavit. 10. In prima pugna Brutus consul et Arruns, Tarquini filius, invicem se occid- 110
erunt, Romani tamen ex ea pugna victores recesserunt. Brutum matronae Romanae, defensorem pudicitiae suae, quasi communem patrem per annum luxerunt. Valerius Publicola Sp. Lucretium Tri-
cipitinum collegam sibi fecit, Lucretiae patrem, quo 115
morbo mortuo, iterum Horatium Pulvillum collegam sibi sumpsit. Ita primum annus quinque consules habuit, cum Tarquinius Collatinus propter nomen urbe cessisset, Brutus in proelio perisset, Sp. Lucretius morbo mortuus esset. 120

11. Secundo quoque anno iterum Tarquinius, ut reciperetur in regnum, bellum Romanis intulit, auxilium ei ferente Porsenna, Tusciae rege, et Romam paene cepit. Verum tum quoque victus est. 125

Tertio anno post reges exactos Tarquinius cum suscipi non posset in regnum, neque ei Porsenna, qui pacem cum Romanis fecerat, praestaret auxilium, Tusculum se contulit, quae civitas non longe ab urbe

130 est, atque ibi per quattuordecim annos privatus cum uxore consenuit.

Quarto anno post reges exactos cum Sabini Romanis bellum intulissent, victi sunt, et de his triumphatum est.

135 Quinto anno L. Valerius ille, Bruti collega et quater consul, fataliter mortuus est, adeo pauper, ut collatis a populo nummis sumptum habuerit sepulturae. Quem matronae, sicuti Brutum, annum luxerunt.

140 12. Nono anno post reges exactos cum gener
First Dictator. Tarquini ad injuriam soceri vindicandam
B.C. 501. ingentem collegisset exercitum, nova Romae dignitas est creata, quae dictatura appellatur, major quam consulatus. Eodem anno etiam magister equi-
 145 tum factus est, qui dictatori obsequeretur. Neque quicquam similis potest dici quam dictatura antiqua huic imperii potestati, quam nunc tranquillitas vestra habet, maxime cum Augustus quoque Octavianus, de quo postea dicemus, et ante cum C. Caesar sub
 150 dictaturae nomine atque honore regnaverint. Dictator autem Romae primus fuit T. Larcus, magister equitum primus Sp. Cassius.

13. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos seditionem populus Romae fecit, tanquam a senatu atque
 155 consulibus premeretur. Tum et ipse sibi tribunos plebis, quasi proprios judices et defensores, creavit, per quos contra senatum et consules tutus esse posset

14. Sequenti anno Volsci contra Romanos bellum reparaverunt, et victi acie etiam Coriolos civitatem, quam habebant optimam, perdidērunt. 160

15 Octavo decimo anno postquam reges ejeti erant, expulsis ex urbe C. Marcius, dux ^{Coriolanus and the} Romanus, qui Coriolos ceperat, ^{Volsci.} Volseorum civitatem, ad ipsos Volscos contendit iratus et auxilia contra Romanos accepit. Romanos saepe vicit, usque 165 ad quintum miliarium urbis accessit, oppugnaturus etiam patriam suam, legatis, qui pacem petebant, repudiatis, nisi ad eum mater Veturia et uxor Volumnia ex urbe venissent, quarum fletu et deprecatione superatus, removit exercitum. Atque hic secundus 170 post Tarquinium fuit, qui dux contra patriam suam esset.

16. C. Fabio et L. Virginio consulibus trecenti nobiles homines, qui ex Fabia familia erant, ^{War with Veii.} contra Veientes bellum soli susceperunt, ^{B.C. 483.} 175 promittentes senatui et populo per se omne certamen implendum. Itaque profecti, omnes nobiles et qui singuli magnorum exercituum duces esse deberent, in proelio conciderunt. Unus omnino superfuit ex tanta familia, qui propter aetatem puerilem 180 duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Post haec census in urbe habitus est, et inventa sunt civium capita centum et septemdecim milia trecenta et undeviginti.

17. Sequenti tamen anno cum in Algido monte ab 185

urbe duodecimo ferme miliario Romanus obsideretur
 Cincinna- exercitus, L. Quintius Cincinnatus, dictator
 tus
 summoned est factus qui agrum quattuor jugerum
 to take
 command. possidens manibus suis colebat. Is cum in
 190 opere et arans esset inventus, sudore deterso, togam
 praetextam accepit et caesis hostibus liberavit exer-
 citum.

18. Anno trecentesimo et altero ab urbe condita
 Decemvirs
 appointed.
 195 B.C. 451. consulibus decem facti sunt, qui summam
 potestatem haberent, decemviri nominati. Sed cum
 primo anno bene egissent, secundo unus ex his,
 Ap. Claudius, Virgini cujusdam, qui honestis jam
 stipendiis contra Latinos in monte Algido militarat,
 200 filiam virginem corrumpere voluit; quam pater
 occidit, ne stuprum a decemviro sustineret, et re-
 gressus ad milites movit tumultum. Sublata est
 decemviris potestas, ipsique damnati sunt.

19. Anno trecentesimo et quinto decimo ab urbe
 205 condita Fidenates contra Romanos rebellaverunt.
 Auxilium his praestabant Veientes et rex Veientium
 Tolumnius. Quae ambae civitates tam vicinae urbi
 sunt, ut Fidenae sexto, Vei octavo decimo miliario
 absint. Conjunxerunt se his et Volsci. Sed Mam.
 210 Aemilio dictatore et L. Quintio Cincinnato magistro
 equitum victi etiam regem perdiderunt. Fidenae
 captae et excisae.

20. A. Post viginti deinde annos Veientani rebel-

laverunt. Dictator contra ipsos missus est **Furius**
Camillus, qui primum eos vicit acie, mox Camillus 215
Dictator.
B.C. 405.
 etiam civitatem diu obsidens, cepit et Falis-
 eos, non minus nobilem civitatem. Sed commota est
 ei invidia, quasi praedam male divisisset, damnatus-
 que ob eam causam et expulsus civitate. Statim
 Galli Senones ad urbem venerunt et victos Romanos 220
 undecimo miliario a Roma apud flumen
 Alliam secuti etiam urbem occupaverunt. Rome
taken by
the Gauls.
B.C. 390.
B. Neque defendi quicquam nisi Capitolium
 potuit: quod cum diu obsedissent et jam Romani
 fame laborarent, accepto auro, ne Capitolium obsider- 225
 ent, recesserunt. Sed a Camillo, qui in vicina civitate
 exulabat, Gallis superventum est, gravissimeque victi
 sunt. Postea tamen etiam secutus eos Camillus ita
 cecidit, ut et aurum, quod his datum fuerat, et omnia,
 quae ceperant, militaria signa revocaret. Ita tertio 230
 triumphans urbem ingressus est et appellatus secundus
 Romulus, quasi et ipse patriae conditor.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

1. Anno trecentesimo sexagesimo quinto ab urbe
 condita, post captam autem primo, dignitates Tribuni
militares
appointed. 235
B.C. 389.
 mutatae sunt, et pro duobus consulibus facti
 tribuni militares consulari potestate. Hinc
 jam coepit Romana res crescere. Nam Camillus eo

anno Volseorum civitatem, quae per septuaginta annos bellum gesserat, vicit et Aequorum urbem et Sutrinorum, atque omnes deletis earundem exercitibus occupavit, et tres simul triumphos egit.

2. T. etiam Quintius Cincinnatus Praenestinos, qui usque ad urbis Romae portas cum bello venerant, persecutus ad flumen Alliam vicit, octo civitates, quae sub ipsis agebant. Romanis adjunxit, ipsum Praeneste aggressus in deditionem accepit. Quae omnia ab eo gesta sunt viginti diebus, triumphusque ipsi decretus.

3. Verum dignitas tribunorum militarium non diu perseveravit. Nam post aliquantum nullos placuit fieri, et quadriennium in urbe ita fluxit, ut potestates ibi majores non essent. Praesumpserunt tamen tribuni militares consulari potestate iterum dignitatem et triennio perseveraverunt. Rursus consules facti.

4. L. Genucio et Q. Servilio consulibus mortuus est Camillus. Honor ei post Romulum secundus delatus est.

5. T. Quintius dietator adversus Gallos, qui ad Italianam venerant, missus est. Ii ab urbe quarto miliario trans Anienem fluvium consederant. Ibi nobilissimus de senatoribus juvenis L. Manlius provocantem Gallum ad singulare certamen progressus occidit, et, sublato torque aureo colloque suo imposito, in perpetuum Torquati et sibi

et posteris cognomen accepit. Galli fugati sunt, mox per C. Sulpicium dictatorem etiam victi. Non multo post a C. Marcio Tusei victi sunt, et octo milia captivorum ex his in triumphum ducta.

6. Census iterum habitus est. Et cum Latini, qui ²⁷⁰ a Romanis subacti erant, milites praestare nollent, ex Romanis tantum tirones lecti sunt, factaeque legiones decem, qui modus ^{Valerius gets the name Corvinus.} sexaginta vel amplius armatorum milia efficiebat. Parvis adhuc Romanis rebus tanta tamen in re ²⁷⁵ militari virtus erat. Quae cum profectae essent adversum Gallos duce L. Furio, quidam ex Gallis unum ex Romanis, qui esset optimus, provocavit. Tum se M. Valerius tribunus militum obtulit, et cum processisset armatus, corvus ei supra dextrum ²⁸⁰ brachium sedit. Mox, commissa adversum Gallum pugna, idem corvus alis et unguibus Galli oculos verberavit, ne rectum posset aspicere. Ita a tribuno Valerio interfectus. Corvus non solum victoriam ei, sed etiam nomen dedit. Nam postea idem Corvinus ²⁸⁵ est dictus. Ac propter hoc meritum annorum trium et viginti consul est factus.

7. Latini, qui noluerant milites dare, hoc quoque a Romanis exigere coeperunt, ut unus consul ex eorum, alter ex Romanorum populo crearetur. Quod cum ²⁹⁰ esset negatum, bellum contra eos susceptum est, et ingenti pugna superati sunt: ac de his perdomitis triumphatum est. Statuae consulibus ob meritum

victoriae in Rostris positae sunt. Eo anno etiam
 295 Alexandria ab Alexandro Macedone condita est.

8. Jam Romani potentes esse coeperunt. Bellum
 Samnite enim in centesimo et tricesimo fere miliario
 War. ab urbe apud Samnitas gerebatur, qui medii
 sunt inter Picenum, Campaniam, et Apuliam. L.
 300 Papirius Cursor, cum honore dictatoris ad id bellum
 profectus est. Qui cum Romam rediret, Q. Fabio
 Maximo, magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum
 reliquit, praecepit, ne se absente pugnaret. Ille,
 occasione reperta, felicissime dimicavit et Samnitas
 305 delevit. Ob quam rem a dictatore capitis damnatus,
 quod, se vetante, pugnasset, ingenti favore militum et
 populi liberatus est, tanta Papirio seditione commota,
 ut paene ipse interficeretur.

9. A. Postea Samnites Romanos T. Veturio et
 310 Battle of the Caudine Forks. B.C. 321. Sp. Postumio consulibus ingenti dedecore
 vicerunt et sub jugum miserunt. Pax
 tamen a senatu et populo soluta est, quae
 cum ipsis propter necessitatem facta fuerat. Postea
 Samnites victi sunt a L. Papirio consule, septem
 315 milia eorum sub jugum missa Papirius primus de
 Samnitibus triumphavit. Eo tempore Ap. Claudius
 censor aquam Claudiam induxit et viam Appiam
 stravit. Samnites reparato bello Q. Fabium Maxi-
 mum vicerunt, tribus milibus hominum occisis.
 320 B. Postea, cum pater ei Fabius Maximus legatus
 datus fuisset, et Samnitas vicit et plurima ipsorum

oppida cepit. Deinde P. Cornelius Rufinus M. Curius Dentatus, ambo consules, contra Samnitas missi ingentibus proeliis eos confecerunt. Tum bellum cum Samnitibus per annos quadraginta novem actum 325 sustulerunt. Neque ullus hostis fuit intra Italiam, qui Romanam virtutem magis fatigaverit.

10. Interjectis aliquot annis iterum se Gallorum copiae contra Romanos Tuscis Samnitibusque junxerunt, sed cum Romam tenderent, a Cn. Cornelio 330 Dolabella consule deletae sunt.

11. A. Eodem tempore Tarentinis, qui jam in ultima Italia sunt, bellum indictum est, quia legatis Romanorum injuriam fecissent. Hi War with Pyrrus. B.C. 281. Pyrrum, Epiri regem, contra Romanos in auxilium 335 poposcerant, qui ex genere Achillis originem trahebat. Is mox ad Italiam venit, tumque primum Romani cum transmarino hoste dimicaverunt. Missus est contra eum consul P. Valerius Laevinus, qui cum exploratores Pyrrici cepisset, jussit eos per castra duci, ostendi 340 omnem exercitum, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiarent Pyrrum quaecumque a Romanis agerentur. B. Com-missa mox pugna, cum jam Pyrrus fugeret, elephantorum auxilio vicit, quos incognitos Romani expaverunt. Sed nox proelio finem dedit: Laevinus 345 tamen per noctem fugit, Pyrrus Romanos mille octingentos cepit et eos summo honore tractavit, occisos sepelivit. Quos cum adverso vulnere et truci vultu etiam mortuos jacere vidisset, tulisse ad

350 caelum manus dicitur cum hac voce: se totius orbis dominum esse potuisse, si tales sibi milites contigissent.*

12. **A.** Postea Pyrrus conjunctis sibi Samnitibus, Lucanis, Brittiis Romam perrexit, omnia
Advance of 355 Pyrrus. ferro ignique vastavit, Campaniam popu-
 latus est atque ad Praeneste venit, miliario ab urbe octavo decimo. Mox terrore exercitus, qui eum cum consule sequebatur, in Campaniam se recepit. Legati, ad Pyrrum de redimendis captivis missi, ab eo honori-
 360 fice suscepti sunt. Captivos sine pretio Romam misit.

B. Unum ex legatis Romanorum, Fabricium, sic admiratus, cum eum pauperem esse cognovisset, ut quarta parte regni promissa sollicitare voluerit, ut ad se transiret, contemptusque est a Fabricio. Quare
 365 cum Pyrrus Romanorum ingenti admiratione teneretur, legatum misit, qui pacem aequis conditionibus peteret, praecipuum virum, Cineam nomine, ita ut Pyrrus partem Italiae, quam jam armis occupaverat, obtineret.

370 13. Pax displicuit, remandatumque Pyrro est a
Mission of Cineas. senatu eum cum Romanis, nisi ex Italia recessisset, pacem habere non posse. Tum Romani jusserunt captivos omnes, quos Pyrrus reddiderat, infames haberi, quod armati capi potuissent,
 375 nec ante eos ad veterem statum reverti, quam si binorum hostium occisorum spolia rettulissent. Ita legatus Pyrri reversus est. A quo cum quaereret

Pyrrus, qualem Romam comperisset, Cineas dixit regum se patriam vidisse; scilicet tales illic fere omnes esse, qualis unus Pyrrus apud Epirum et 380 reliquam Graeciam putaretur. Missi sunt contra Pyrrum duces P. Sulpicius et Decius Mus consules. Certamine commisso, Pyrrus vulneratus est, elephanto interfecto, viginti milia caesa hostium, et ex Romanis tantum quinque milia: Pyrrus Tarentum fugatus. 385

14. A. Interjecto anno contra Pyrrum Fabricius est missus, qui prius inter legatos sollicitari Integrity of Fabricius. non poterat, quarta regni parte promissa. Tum, cum vicina castra ipse et rex haberent, medicus Pyrri nocte ad eum venit, promittens veneno se 390 Pyrrum occisurum, si sibi aliquid polliceretur. Quem Fabricius vinctum reduci iussit ad dominum, Pyrroque dici quae contra caput ejus medicus spondisset. Tum rex admiratus eum dixisse fertur: 'Ille est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate quam sol a 395 curso suo averti potest.' Tum rex ad Siciliam profectus est. Fabricius victis Lucanis et Samnitibus triumphavit.

B. Consules deinde M'. Curius Dentatus et Cornelius Lentulus adversum Pyrrum missi Defeat and end of 400 Pyrrus. sunt. Curius contra eum pugnavit, exercitum ejus cecidit, ipsum Tarentum fugavit, castra cepit. Ea die caesa hostium viginti tria milia. Curius in consulatu triumphavit. Primus Romam elephantos quattuor duxit. Pyrrus etiam a Tarento 405

mox recessit et apud Argos, Graeciae civitatem, occisus est.

15. C. Fabio Licinio C. Claudio Canina consulibus
 Treaty with Ptolemy. anno urbis conditae quadringentesimo sexa-
 410 gesimo primo legati Alexandrini a Ptolemaeo
 missi Romam venire et a Romanis amicitiam, quam
 petierant, obtinuerunt.

16. Q. Ogulnio, C. Fabio Pictore consulibus Picentes
 bellum commovere, et ab insequentibus consulibus P.
 415 Sempronio Ap. Claudio victi sunt; et de his trium-
 phatum est. Conditae a Romanis civitates, Ariminum
 in Gallia, et Beneventum in Sannio.

17. M. Atilio Regulo L. Julio Libone consulibus,
 Sallentinis in Apulia bellum indictum est, captique
 420 sunt cum civitate simul Brundisini, et de his trium-
 phatum est.

18. Anno quadringentesimo septuagesimo septimo,
 Census. cum jam clarum urbis Romae nomen esset,
 arma tamen extra Italiam mota non fuerant. Ut
 425 igitur cognosceretur, quae copiae Romanorum essent,
 census est habitus. Tum inventa sunt civium capita
 ducenta nonaginta duo milia, trecenta triginta quat-
 tuor, quamquam a condita urbe nunquam bella
 cessassent.

430 Et contra Afros bellum susceptum est primum, Ap.
 Claudio Q. Fulvio consulibus. In Sicilia
 First Punic War. B.C. 263-241 contra eos pugnatum est, et Ap. Claudius
 de Afris et rege Siciliae Hierone triumphavit.



19. Insequenti anno, Valerio Marco et Otacilio Crasso consulibus, in Sicilia a Romanis res magnae 435 gestae sunt. Tauromenitani, Catinenses et praeterea quinquaginta civitates in fidem acceptae. Tertio anno in Sicilia contra Hieronem, regem Siculorum, bellum paratum est. Is cum omni nobilitate Syracusanorum pacem a Romanis impetravit deditque argenti ducenta 440 talenta. Afri in Sicilia victi sunt, et de his secundo Romae triumphatum est.

20. Quinto anno primi belli, quod contra Afros gerebatur, primum Romani C. Duilio et Cn. Cornelio Asina consulibus in mari dimicaverunt, paratis navibus 445 rostratis, quas Liburnas vocant. Consul Cornelius fraude deceptus est. Duilius commisso proelio Carthaginiensem ducem vicit, triginta et unam naves cepit, quattuordecim mersit, septem milia hostium cepit, tria milia occidit. Neque ulla victoria 450 Romanis gratior fuit, quod, invicti terra, jam etiam mari plurimum possent.

C. Aquilio Floro L. Scipione consulibus, Scipio Corsicam et Sardiniam vastavit, multa milia inde captivorum abduxit, triumphum egit. 455

21. A. L. Manlio Vulzone M. Atilio Regulo consulibus bellum in Africam translatum est. Contra Hamilcarem, Carthaginensium ducem, in mari pugnatum, victusque est. Nam perditis sexaginta quattuor navibus se recepit. Romani viginti duas amiserunt. 460 Sed cum in Africam transissent, primam Clypeam,

Africae civitatem, in deditionem acceperunt. Consules usque ad Carthaginem processerunt, multisque castellis vastatis, Manlius victor Romam rediit, et
 465 viginti septem milia captivorum reduxit, Atilius Regulus in Africa remansit. **B.** Is contra Afros aciem instruxit. Contra tres Carthaginiensium duces dimicans victor fuit, decem et octo milia hostium cecidit, quinque milia cum decem et octo elephantis cepit,
 470 septuaginta quattuor civitates in fidem accepit. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romanis petiverunt. Quam cum Regulus nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus dare, Afri auxilium a Lacedaemoniis petiverunt. Et duce Xanthippo, qui a Lacedaemoniis missus fuerat,
 475 Romanorum dux Regulus victus est ultima pernicie. Nam duo milia tantum ex omni Romano exercitu refugerunt, quingenti cum imperatore Regulo capti sunt, triginta milia occisa, Regulus ipse in catenas coniectus.

480 **22** M. Aemilio Paulo Ser. Fulvio Nobiliore consulibus ambo Romani consules ad Africam
 Naval
 victory of
 Romans. profecti sunt cum trecentarum navium classe. Primum Afros navali certamine superant. Aemilius consul centum et quattuor naves hostium demersit,
 485 triginta cum pugnatoribus cepit, quindecim milia hostium aut occidit aut cepit, militem suum ingenti praeda ditavit. Et subacta Africa tunc fuisset, nisi quod tanta fames erat, ut diutius exercitus expectare non posset. Consules, cum victrici classe redeuntes,

cirea Siciliam naufragium passi sunt. Et tanta tem-
 pestas fuit, ut ex quadringentis sexaginta quattuor
 navibus tantum octoginta servari potuerint; neque
 ullo tempore tanta maritima tempestas audita est.
 Romani tamen statim ducentas naves reparaverunt,
 neque in aliquo animus his infractus fuit. 495

23. Cn. Servilius Caepio C. Sempronius Blaesus
 consules cum ducentis sexaginta navibus ad
 Africam profecti sunt. Aliquot civitates Reverses
 of the
 Romans by
 sea.
 ceperunt. Praedam ingentem reducentes
 naufragium passi sunt. Itaque cum continuae cala-
 500
 mitates Romanis displicerent, decrevit senatus, ut
 a maritimis proeliis recederetur et tantum sexaginta
 naves ad praesidium Italiae salvae essent.

24. L. Caecilio Metello C. Furio Placido consulibus
 Metellus in Sicilia Afrorum ducem cum centum
 505
 triginta elephantis et magnis copiis venientem super-
 avit, viginti milia hostium cecidit, sex et viginti
 elephantos cepit, reliquos errantes per Numidas, quos
 in auxilium habebat, collegit et Romam deduxit
 ingenti pompa, cum centum triginta elephantorum
 510
 numerus omnia itinera completeret.

Post haec mala Carthaginienses Regulum ducem,
 quem ceperant, petiverunt, ut Romam proficisceretur,
 et pacem a Romanis obtineret, ac permutationem
 captivorum faceret. 515

25. Ille Romam cum venisset, inductus in senatum,
 nihil quasi Romanus egit, dixitque se ex illa die, qua

in potestatem Afrorum venisset, Romanum esse
 Patriotism desisse. Itaque et uxorem a complexu re-
 of Regulus.
 520 n.c. 255. movit et senatui suavit, ne pax cum Poenis
 fieret: illos enim fractos tot casibus spem nullam
 habere; se tanti non esse, ut tot milia captivorum
 propter unum se et senem et paucos, qui ex Romanis
 capti fuerant, redderentur. Itaque obtinuit. Nam
 525 Afros pacem petentes nullus admisit. Ipse Cartha-
 ginem rediit, offerentibusque Romanis, ut eum Romae
 tenerent, negavit se in ea urbe mansurum, in qua
 postquam Afris servierat, dignitatem honesti civis
 habere non posset. Regressus igitur ad Africam
 530 omnibus suppliciis exstinctus est.

26. P. Claudio Pulero L. Junio consulibus Claudius
 contra auspicia pugnavit et a Carthaginensibus victus
 est. Nam ex ducentis et viginti navibus cum triginta
 fugit, nonaginta cum pugnatoribus captae sunt, de-
 535 mersae ceterae. Alius quoque consul naufragio
 classem amisit, exercitum tamen salvum habuit,
 quia vicina litora erant.

27. A. C. Lutatio Catulo A. Postumio Albino con-
 sulibus, anno belli Punici vicesimo et tertio
 Roman
 540 victory
 near
 Lilybaeum. Profectus est cum trecentis navibus in Sici-
 liam: Afri contra ipsum quadringentas paraverunt.
 Nunquam in mari tantis copiis pugnatum est. Luta-
 tius Catulus navem aeger ascendit: vulneratus enim
 545 in pugna superiore fuerat. Contra Lilybaeum,

civitatem Siciliae, pugnatum est ingenti virtute Romanorum. Nam sexaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves captae sunt, centum viginti quinque demersae, triginta duo milia hostium capta, tredecim milia occisa, infinitum auri, argenti, praedae in potestatem 550 Romanorum redactum. **B.** Ex classe Romana duodecim naves demersae. Pugnatum est VI. ^{Close of First Punic War.} Idus Martias. Statim pacem Carthaginienses petiverunt, tributaque est his pax. Captivi Romanorum, qui tenebantur a Carthaginiensibus, redditi 555 sunt. Etiam Carthaginienses petiverunt, ut redimi eos captivos liceret, quos ex Afris Romani tenebant. Senatus iussit sine pretio eos dari, qui in publica custodia essent: qui autem a privatis tenerentur, ut pretio dominis reddito Carthaginem redirent, atque 560 id pretium ex fisco magis quam a Carthaginiensibus solveretur.

28. Q. Lutatius A. Manlius consules creati bellum Faliscis intulerunt, quae civitas Italiae opulenta quondam fuit. Quod ambo consules intra sex dies, quam 565 venerant, transegerunt quindecim milibus hostium caesis, ceteris pace concessa, agro tamen ex medietate sublato.

EXERCISES.

I. 1.

RULES TO BE LEARNT.

(i.) A verb agrees with the subject of the sentence in *gender*, *number*, and *person*.

(ii.) Adjectives agree with nouns in *gender*, *number*, and *case*.

(iii.) Transitive verbs usually take an *accusative* of the object.

1. Of the whole world.
2. To the Roman empire.
3. By human recollection.
4. Ten shepherds.
5. For small cities.
6. In the ninetieth year.
7. I shall found a city.
8. They were robbing.
9. He relates the beginning of the Roman empire.

I. 2.

1. He invites the senators.
2. He has a wife.
3. We shall conquer the neighbouring tribes.

4. The town surrounds the city.
5. They choose a hundred senators.
6. A storm arose.
7. A hundred senators were invited.
8. The tribes stirred up war.

I. 3.

RULE.—Certain verbs of *making*, *calling*, and *thinking*, take a direct object in the accusative and another accusative in apposition, as *urbem Romanam vocat* = he calls the city Rome. When the verb is passive both these accusatives become nominative, one as the subject of the verb, and the other in apposition to it.

1. They make Numa king.
2. He thought them robbers.
3. We call the city Rome.
4. He will be made a senator.
5. They were called kings.
6. The year was divided.
7. No wars were carried on.
8. We shall call these men senators.

I. 4.

1. We shall renew the war.
2. The war had been renewed.
3. The city has been enlarged.
4. He added the Caelian hill (mons).
5. The Albans have been overcome.
6. The war may have been renewed.

7. The lightning strikes the house.
8. The house had been struck.
9. This milestone has been restored.

I. 5.

RULE.—Duration of time is expressed in Latin by the accusative case.

1. The king reigned thirty years.
2. He died aged (natus) ten years.
3. He will have reigned eight months.
4. They fought for two months.
5. The Romans waged wars many years.
6. The house was burning two days.

I. 6.

1. The king will enter the city.
2. He was building a house.
3. He remained ten days.
4. You had conquered the Sabines.
5. We will remain two years.
6. The number of the senators had been doubled.

I. 7.

RULE.—The following prepositions are found with an accusative :—

ante, apud, ad, adversus,
 circum, circa, citra, eis,
 contra, erga, extra, infra.
 inter, intra, juxta, ob,

penes, pone, post, and praeter,
prope, propter, per, secundum,
supra, versus, ultra, trans.

And unto these, if *motion* be intended,
Let in, sub, super, subter be appended.

1. After Tarquinius Tullius reigned.
2. They built a wall round the city.
3. The mountain is near the city.
4. He is not able to reign on account of old age.
5. The Romans drew a ditch through the city.
6. He perished through the wicked act of his brother.
7. The slave was a prisoner three years.

I. 8. A.

1. They have gone to Campania.
2. Ardea was besieged one year.
3. They have complained to their friends.
4. A temple had been built.
5. The city was placed between the hills.
6. The Romans were besieging Ardea.
7. Numa was the most noble of the kings.
8. The citizens had complained.

B.

1. The king came to the city.
2. The gates had been shut three days.
3. The kings ruled twenty-four years.
4. Rome had seven kings.

5. Romulus (was) the first, Superbus was the last of them.
6. The king fled to Campania.
7. Rome had a large army.

I. 9.

RULE.—Motion to a place, if the place be a town or small island, is expressed by the accusative without a preposition.

1. He led an army to Rome.
2. The king came to Ardea.
3. They had gone to Campania.
4. We shall remove to Rome.
5. They had led armies to Gabii.

I. 10.

The Genitive Case. The commonest use of the genitive is to express **possession** or **authorship**.

1. Lucretius was the father of Lucretia.
2. The gates of the city had been shut.
3. Rome was a city of Italy.
4. The son of Tarquinius was the last of the kings.
5. The temple of Jupiter had been built.
6. They took away the honour of the consul.

I. 11.

The Dative Case. The indirect object of a verb is usually in the dative case.

1. They brought help to the king.
2. They built a temple to Jupiter.

3. The consul will take a colleague for himself.
4. Porsenna rendered help to Tarquinius.
5. I shall betake myself to Tusculum.
6. They mourn for the king.
7. We were collecting money for the poor (men).

I. 12.

RULE.—Verbs governing the dative case are

(i.) Verbs compounded with **sum** except **possum**.

(ii.) Verbs compounded with

bene, male, satis, re,
ad, ante, con, in, inter, de,
ob, sub, super, post, and prae.

(iii.) A few uncompounded verbs, as **placeo** and **credo**

1. They will have obeyed the Dictator.
2. Caesar commanded the Roman army.
3. The judge was pleasing the people.
4. The people had believed the king.
5. The army obeys the king.
6. Tullus succeeded Numa.
7. An army is profitable to the state.
8. We shall believe the most noble woman.
9. O sons, obey ye your fathers.
10. The daughters have obeyed the matrons.

I. 13.

1. A wall was built round the city.
2. O tribunes, collect money for the people.
3. O soldiers, obey ye your generals.

4. The king reigned fourteen years.
5. The army will be led to Rome.
6. He added the Caelian hill to the city.

I. 14.

RULE.—The Ablative case usually denotes the **means, instrument, manner, or cause** of an action. With the preposition *a* it signifies the *agent* also after a passive verb, as *Urbs a Romulo aedificata est.*

1. They had been conquered in battle.
2. The Volsci had been conquered by the Romans.
3. The kings were expelled by the Romans.
4. The king died by disease.
5. The father had been killed by the wicked act of his son.
6. Rome was founded by Romulus.
7. By the help of the Romans, we shall conquer.
8. Temples were built by the people.

I. 15.

RULE.—A **point of time** (time “when”) is expressed by the ablative case.

1. The Romans were conquered in the third year.
2. On the fourth day we shall leave the city.
3. On the eighteenth day the king died.
4. In the fourth year after the war the temples were restored.
5. In the sixteenth year the temple was struck by lightning.
6. The women mourned for the king ten days.

I. 16.

RULE.—Certain prepositions take the ablative case :—

a (ab), absque, coram, de,
 palam, clam, cum, ex or e,
 sine, tenus, pro, and proae.
 And unto these if *rest at* be intended,
 Let in, sub, super, subter, be appended.

1. Many soldiers fell in battle.
2. The army set out from the city.
3. Three hundred nobles of (ex) that family led the army to battle.
4. The city had been attacked by the Gauls.
5. He set out from the city with his friends.
6. The Gauls fled with their wives and children.
7. The walls of the city were built by Tarquinius.
8. The city (of) Ardea is not far from the city (of) Rome.

I. 17.

NOTE.—A noun may combine with a participle in the ablative case independently. This construction is equivalent to a subordinate sentence, introduced by *when, because, although, if, etc., e.g.* Bello orto = quum bellum ortum esset. This construction is called the ablative absolute.

NOTE.—Translate the phrases in italics by the ablative absolute :—

1. *An army having been collected*, he set out from the city.
2. *The city having been blockaded*, many perished.
3. *Taking his toga*, he left the house.
4. *When the kings had been driven out*, consuls were made.

5. *If peace is made*, we shall remove into the city.
6. *When the enemy had been conquered*, the general led his army to Rome.

I. 18.

1. Instead of kings, consuls were made.
2. *When the city had been founded*, the men had no wives.
3. *When the consul was killed*, the army was put to flight.
4. The soldiers stirred up sedition.
5. *Their power having been taken away*, the soldiers were not able to stir up sedition.
6. In the second month the consuls held a census.

I 19.

RULE.—**Direct questions** are asked in Latin by means of interrogative pronouns and adverbs, or by the particles *num*, *nonne*, and *-ne*. *Num* expects the answer “no,” *nonne* “yes,” and *-ne*, which must be attached to the first word of the sentence, simply asks for information. The chief interrogative pronouns are *quis*, who? *qualis*, of what kind? *quantus*, how great? *quot*, how many? and the chief interrogative adverbs, *ubi*, where? *unde*, whence? *quando*, when? *cur*, why?

1. How many cities have been taken?
2. Who was king of the Veientes?
3. Who founded the city (of) Rome?
4. When will the soldiers return to the city?
5. Why has not the young man ploughed the field?
6. When will the enemy seek peace?
7. Have not the allies rendered help to the Romans?
8. Has the king reigned many years?
9. Has the soldier shut the gates of the city? (No.)

I. 20 A.

1. Camillus, *having taken the city*, divided the spoil.
2. Has not the wicked consul been banished?
3. Are the Romans able to be conquered in battle?
(No.)
4. *If Camillus is leader*, who will conquer the Romans?
5. Will not power be taken away from the consuls?
6. *If the city is besieged*, envy will be stirred up against the consuls.
7. *When the spoil had been divided*, the soldiers returned home.

I. 20 B.

1. Who will defend the Capitol?
2. *The Capitol having been besieged for a long time*, the Romans were distressed by hunger.
3. Who will give gold to these soldiers?
4. *Having recovered the standards*, the soldiers sought the city.
5. Who was the founder of the Roman city?
6. Romulus, the founder of the Roman city, was the first king.
7. *If gold is received*, the Gauls will not blockade the city.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

II. 1.

NOTE. —A noun and a participle in Latin especially after a preposition represent two nouns in English connected by the preposition "of"; e.g., post captam urbem=after the taking of the city.

1. In the sixtieth year after the foundation of the city.
2. In the third year after the birth of the king.
3. On the second day after the banishment of Tarquinius, consuls were appointed.
4. After the banishment of the kings, who ruled?
5. After the capture of the standards, the Roman soldiers fought badly.
6. After the death of the consul, a new office was made.

II. 2.

1. Have the Romans decreed a triumph to the consul?
(No.)
2. How many states have been received in surrender?
3. O soldiers, pursue the enemy.
4. The general set out with a large army to Praeneste.
5. On account of the destruction of the army the general was banished
6. Had not the gates of the city been shut before the destruction of the temple?

II. 3 and 4.

1. Was not Camillus the noblest of the Romans ?
2. How many years have the tribunes held office ?
3. Will the office of the tribunes last long ?
4. Have they not built a temple to Jupiter on the Capitol ?
5. How many soldiers have fallen in battle ?
6. When will the gates of the city be shut ?
7. The consul has been dead four years.

II. 5.

1. Manlius challenged a Gaul to single combat.
2. The Gaul put on his neck a golden collar.
3. A triumph was decreed by the senators to Manlius.
4. Have not the Gauls been routed ?
5. *Having destroyed the city, they encamped across the river.*
6. Manlius was made dictator.

II. 6.

RULE.—A **relative pronoun** agrees with its antecedent in **gender, number, and person**, but the **case** is decided by its position in its own sentence.

1. The Gauls, who commenced the battle, were routed.
2. The general, whom the Gaul challenged, was Valerius.
3. The raven, which sat upon his arm, gave him the victory.

4. Valerius, whose name was Corvinus, defeated the Gaul.
5. The city, which was on the hill, was called Rome.
6. Romulus, who founded the city, was called a god.
7. The city, which Romulus founded, was taken by the Gauls.

II. 7.

1. Did not Alexander found Alexandria ?
2. Was not Alexandria called after (ab) Alexander ?
3. They have destroyed the statue, which the consuls placed in the temple.
4. The statue, which had been placed by the consuls in the temple, was destroyed by the people.
5. The peace, which the Latins demanded, was given.
6. The raven, which was beating the eyes of the Gaul, gave victory to Valerius.

II. 8.

1. War had been waged twenty years.
2. The consul, whom they banished, was set free by the consul.
3. *Having set the army free*, the consul returned to Rome.
4. The consul himself was killed.
5. The soldiers fought in the absence of the general (the general being absent).
6. *If we find an opportunity*, we shall return to Rome.
7. *Having stirred up a sedition*, they killed the consul.
8. The legion, which the general left in the city, was defeated by the Gauls.

II. 9 A.

1. The peace which the Romans have made with the enemy will be broken.
2. In the war which had been waged against the Samnites, the Romans were sent under the yoke.
3. *When the enemy had been sent under the yoke*, peace was made.
4. *If the peace is broken*, war will be renewed.
5. After the defeat of the consuls, peace was made.
6. The Samnites will break the peace which has been made with the Romans.

II. 9 B. and II. 10.

RULE.—*Quum* (=when) is used constantly with the **imperfect** and **pluperfect subjunctive** [translated as **indicative** in English], and in this construction it combines the meanings of *when* and *since*. Like the ablative absolute it may be used where in English we use a **perfect participle active**, which is wanting in Latin.

1. Having conquered (*says*, when he had conquered) the enemies he returned to Rome.
2. When five years had intervened, the Romans declared war.
3. Five legions having been destroyed by the consul, peace was made.
4. Have not the enemy been sent under the yoke?
5. When they were going to Rome, they were defeated by the consul.
6. When the consul had been killed, the Romans put-an-end-to the war.

II. 11 A.

RULE.—A purpose is expressed in English by the infinitive, as He sent the soldier *to report*, etc. This in Latin would be expressed by *ut* (= in order that) with **pres.** or **imperf. subjunctive** as—*misit militem ut renuntiaret*. If the verb in the principal sentence is **present**, **present perfect**, **future simple**, or **future perfect tense**, then a **present subjunctive** will follow after *ut*. If the verb in the principal sentence is **imperfect**, **past indefinite**, or **pluperfect**, then an **imperfect subjunctive** must be used after *ut*, as *militem mittit* } *ut* { *renuntiet*.
misit } *ut* { *renuntiaret*.

1. The soldier was sent *to demand* peace.
2. The consul will send a soldier to report the death of Pyrrus.
3. He demands that the army should be dismissed.
4. He had come *to give* the gold to the soldier.
5. Have you sent a soldier to Rome *to report* the surrender of the enemy?
6. He came into the camp *to see* the general.
7. He has sent legates *to seek* peace.

II. 11 B.

1. The general sent soldiers *to bury* the dead.
2. We had gone from the city *to see* the battle.
3. *Raising his hands* to heaven he spoke with a loud (magna) voice.
4. Tarquinius made war on the Romans that he might be restored to his kingdom.
5. The Romans feared the elephants which Pyrrus had.
6. When night had put an end to the battle they buried the dead.

II. 12 A.

1. He sends legates to Pyrrus *to* ransom the prisoners.
2. The prisoners who had been taken were ransomed by Pyrrus.
3. When he had ransomed the prisoners he returned to the city.
4. On the eighteenth day the prisoners were sent to Rome.
5. Pyrrus set out that he might lay waste the country.
6. *Having laid waste the country* Pyrrus returned to the camp.

II. 12 B.

RULE.--After 'such,' 'so,' 'so great,' etc., the dependent sentence expressing the consequence is to be translated by **ut** with the **subjunctive**. The same rule holds for the relation of tenses as we find in sentences expressing a purpose.

1. He was so poor that he was able to give nothing.
2. Pyrrus had so much admiration for (*say*, of) the Romans that he sent away the prisoners.
3. The army is so great that we are not able to conquer it.
4. So great was the good faith of Pyrrus that he admired his enemies.
5. So great was the honour of Fabricius that he despised the terms of Pyrrus.
6. The enemies of the Romans were so many that they were nearly destroyed.
7. There were so many elephants in that battle that the Romans fled.

II. 13.

RULE.—The object sentence after a verb denoting ‘speech’ or any operation of the mind or senses is represented by an accusative with an infinitive. Such a sentence in English is introduced by the word ‘that,’ which is absent in Latin.

1. He says that he has seen the king.
2. He says that the spoils have been taken.
3. They said that the legates had returned.
4. I do not believe that the Romans will be conquered.
5. Do you not think that Pyrrus admired the Romans?
6. They said that the legates would seek peace.

II. 14 A.

NOTE.—‘Promitto’ and ‘polliceor,’ and other verbs of ‘promising,’ ‘undertaking,’ etc., require a future infinitive, and if the subject of both sentences is the same the pronoun must not be omitted, e.g. I promise to come = *promitto me venturum esse*.

1. Pyrrus promises to give a fourth part of his kingdom.
2. Pyrrus promised to send all the prisoners.
3. The general promised to bury the dead.
4. He undertook to ransom the prisoners.
5. They vowed that they would kill the consul.
6. The king promised that he would not lay waste Italy.
7. Do you think that the sun is able to be turned away from his course?

II. 14 B.

1. They say that Curius fought against Pyrrus.
2. Did he not believe that the camp had been taken?

3. The physician said that Pyrrus had been wounded.
4. *Having defeated Pyrrus*, Curius returned to the city.
5. They say that Pyrrus was killed at Argos.
6. On the second day after the taking of (II. 1) the camp, Pyrrus was routed.
7. The soldiers, who were sent, vowed that they would bring the prisoners.

II. 15, 16, 17.

1. The legates sought peace.
2. Legates were sent to Rome to seek peace.
3. They said that the Romans had declared war.
4. Was not the friendship of the Romans sought by the king?
5. Have the legates obtained the peace that they sought?
6. The cities, that the Romans founded, have been taken.
7. The consuls promised to place a statue of the general in the city.
8. So great was his popularity among (*say*, of) the soldiers that he was set free.

II. 18.

RULE.—An indirect question is one that depends upon such verbs as **ask**, **doubt**, **know**, **enquire**, etc. The sentence containing the question may be introduced by either **interrogatives**, **pronouns**, and **adverbs**, or by the particles **num**, **nonne**, and **-ne**. The rule for the sequence of tenses must be observed.

Dir. Question. Who are you? **Quis es?** **Indirect Quest.**
I ask who you are. **Rogo quis sis.**

1. How many Romans were there in Africa ?
2. I asked how many Romans there were in Africa ?
3. He ascertained how great the city was.
4. They wish to know why the consul was killed.
5. Do you know how many cities the Romans founded.
6. Who was able to ascertain how many soldiers were fighting ?

II. 19.

1. The Romans have done great deeds in Sicily.
2. The consuls reported that great deeds had been done by the Romans in Sicily.
3. Do you think that peace will be obtained from the Romans ?
4. *When peace was obtained*, the king gave the Romans many talents of silver.
5. They gave many talents of silver that they might obtain peace.
6. So many talents of silver were given, that peace was obtained.
7. *By giving much silver* (abl. abs.) they obtained peace.

II. 20.

1. No victory can (possum) be more pleasing to the Romans.
2. Who will be able to deceive the consul ?
3. They said that twenty ships had been sunk.

4. Having taken the ships, Duilius returned to the city.
5. He asked how many ships they had prepared.
6. They say that Duilius, *when the battle had begun*, sunk thirty ships.

II. 21 B.

1. Have you ascertained how many ships the Romans lost?
2. The legate says that the Romans have lost twenty-two ships.
3. When will they cross over into Africa?
4. He asked when the Carthaginians had crossed over into Italy.
5. *Having destroyed the city*, the general returned to Rome.
6. *Having received the surrender of the Carthaginians*, the general set free the prisoners.

II. 21 B.

NOTE.—For the **participle** in an ablative absolute, another noun may be sometimes substituted, as *duce Regulo* = under the leadership of Regulus (lit. Regulus being leader).

1. *In the consulship of Manlius*, the Romans were conquered by the Carthaginians.
2. The Romans fought *with Regulus as general*.
3. *In the reign of Tullius* there was war between the Romans and Albans.
4. *In the consulship of L. Junius Brutus, and L. Valerius Publicola*, Tarquinius made war on the Romans.

5. *If Camillus is leader*, we shall conquer the Gauls.
6. *Because the Romans were victorious*, the Carthaginians sought peace.

NOTE. —Translate by ablative absolute the clauses above in italics.

II. 22.

1. The storm was so great that the ships could not be saved.
2. The famine was so great, that the soldiers suffered severely (*graviter*.)
3. *While the consuls were returning*, the ships were lost.
4. They reported that the Africans had been defeated.
5. Did you ask how great the storm was ?
6. He said that so-great-a storm had never before been heard of.

II. 23.

1. So many shipwrecks were displeasing to the Romans.
2. The senate decreed that the consuls should set out.
3. *When they had taken the city*, they brought back great spoil.
4. The Romans returned to Italy *with the loss of only five ships* (abl. abs.).
5. *In the consulship of Cæpio and Blaesus*, many ships of the Romans were lost.
6. Do you not know that the senate has decreed that the consuls should set out ?

II. 24.

1. The consuls led to Rome the elephants that they had taken.
2. Regulus was asked *to* return to Rome.
3. Regulus set out to Carthage *to* ask for peace.
4. *After making an exchange of prisoners* the armies returned to the city.
5. *He made peace and* (abl. abs.) returned to the camp.
6. The consul returned to Rome with the thirty elephants which had been taken in the battle.

II. 25.

RULE.—A **negative purpose** is expressed by *ne* with the subjunctive : a **negative consequence** by *ut non*.

1. He asked the Romans *not* to admit the legates.
2. He said that he had advised the Romans *not* to make peace.
3. The conditions were so hard that peace was *not* made.
4. He asked the Romans *not* to detain him at Rome.
5. He said that he was a Roman.
6. He advised the senate *not* to restore the prisoners.

II. 26.

NOTE.—To say ... **not** is usually rendered *not* by *dicere ... non* but by *negare* : *e.g.* *negavit se in ea urbe mansurum* : he *said* that he would *not* remain, etc.

1. He said that he was *not* a Roman.
2. The legates said that peace had *not* been made.

3. Regulus said that the Romans would *not* restore the prisoners.
4. Regulus said that he would return to Carthage.
5. The senate advised Regulus not to return to Carthage.
6. The consul said that he had escaped, that thirty ships had been captured, and ninety sunk.

II. 27 A.

1. The consul advised the senate to prepare four hundred ships.
2. He *says* that he will *not* remain at Rome.
3. *Notwithstanding the loss of the fleet* (abl. abs.) the army was saved.
4. They *said* that *no* victory was more grateful to the Romans.
5. The famine was so great that out of so great an army only a few could be saved.
6. He promises to restore the prisoners to the Carthaginians.
7. *Under the generalship of Cornelius* (abl. abs.) the Romans defeated the Carthaginians.

II. 27 B. and 28.

1. Out of the fleet so (adeo) few ships returned that the Romans believed that they had been defeated.
2. The Romans demanded that the prisoners which the general had taken in war might be ransomed.

3. Pyrrus, *though he promised the fourth part of his kingdom* (abl. abs.) was not able to turn away Fabricius from uprightness.
4. From the foundation of the city to the taking of Carthage war never ceased.
5. Regulus *said* that since (quum) he had been defeated by the Carthaginians, he could *not* be an honourable citizen.
6. When the Gauls had besieged the Capitol a long time, the Romans gave them gold that they might withdraw from the city.

NOTES.

THE DEDICATION.

2. **Valenti.** Emperor of the East A.D. 364-378. Son of Gratianus and brother of the Roman Emperor Valentinianus, by whom he was made Emperor of the East. The greater part of his reign was occupied by wars with the Goths, whom he defeated at first, but afterwards, when they had been allowed by him to cross the Danube and settle in Thraace, they took up arms again. Valens collected a large army and marched against them, but was defeated near Hadrianople, August 9th, 378. He was never seen after the battle. The title *Gothicus* was given him after his victories.

4. **Eutropius.** See Introduction.

V.C. = *Vir Clarissimus*: a title of honour to indicate senatorial rank.

magister memoriae. An officer whose duty it was to receive the decision of the Emperor on any subject and convey it to the public or the persons concerned.

5. **ex voluntate**: by permission.

mansuetudinis tuae: Your Grace.

10. **tranquillitatis tuae**: Your Serene Highness, a later title of the Roman Emperors.

Eutropi. Proper nouns in *-ius* make *-i* in gen. case.

LIBER PRIMUS.

1. **quo.** Abl. of comparison after **minus** and **amplius**.

4. **Vestalis virginis.** One of the virgin priestesses of Vesta, whose duty it was to watch by turns, night and day, the everlasting fire that blazed upon the altar of the goddess.

5. **Martis.** Mars the god of war and tutelary deity of Rome.

8. **Palatino.** The most central of the seven hills of Rome.

XI. Kal. Maias. An abbreviated form of (*ante diem*) undecimum Kalendas Maias = April 21st. For the Roman method of reckoning dates, see "Public Schools" or any grammar.

9. **Olympiadis.** An Olympiad in the Greek Calendar is the period of four years which elapsed between the celebration of the Olympic games. The Olympiads began to be reckoned from the victory of Coroebus in the foot-race, which happened in the year B.C. 776. The first year of the 6th Olympiad was B.C. 756, and therefore the 3rd year corresponds to B.C. 754.

Trojae excidium. The destruction of Troy by the Greeks is usually assigned to the year B.C. 1184, although there is no historical authority for the date. Eutropius appears to have used the date 1148.

10. **ut qui, etc.** "As writers say who give both the highest and lowest figures."

12. **Romam.** It is more probable that Romulus took his name from Rome. But he must not be regarded as a real personage. The stories of him represent the traditional belief of the Romans. Romulus, another form of Romus, is the Roman people represented by an individual.

15. **quorum** = *ut eorum*, and the subj. **ageret** expresses a purpose.

senatores = 'elders,' from *senex*, an old man.

20. **Caeninenses.** The people of Caenina, a Sabine town in Latium.

Antemnates. The people of Antemnae, a Sabine town destroyed by the Romans in the earliest times.

Crustuminos. The people of Crustumeria, or Crustumium, a highland town of the Sabines, near the source of the Allia.

21. **Sabinos.** The Sabines, an ancient and powerful people of central Italy.

Fidenates. The inhabitants of Fidenae, a Sabine town five miles N.E. of Rome. As an ally of Veii it frequently revolted, and was frequently taken by the Romans.

Veientes. The people of Veii, a powerful Etrusean city about 12 miles from Rome. The Veientines were engaged in almost unceasing hostilities with Rome for more than 3½ centuries, but their city was at last taken by Camillus after a siege of 10 years.

25. **his regnantibus**, “under their rule.”

29. **civitati.** Dative. *Esse* and compounds (except *posse*) are found with a dative after them.

32. **annum descripsit.** Other writers say that the year of 10 months was instituted by Romulus, and that Numa added two more—January and February—to bring the year into regular agreement with the seasons.

33. **sacra.** The institution of pontiffs, augurs, flamens, vestal virgins, and *Salii* is ascribed to Romulus.

37. **Albanos.** Alba Longa, the most ancient town in Latium: it was destroyed by Tullus, and never rebuilt.

41. **Caelius mons.** See Map of Rome.

43. **ex filia.** Ancus was Numa's grandson on his mother's side.

46. **Janiculum.** The Mons Janiculus on the opposite side of the Tiber was united to the city by the Pons Sublicius.

civitatem Ancus founded the town of Ostia at the mouth (*ostium*) of the Tiber, sixteen miles from Rome. It continued to be the port for Rome till the time of the Emperor Trajan, when it was destroyed.

50. **circum.** When Tarquinius Priscus took the town of Apiolæ from the Latins he celebrated his triumph by games held in the valley between the Palatine and Aventine hills. A rude circular platform was at first erected, but afterwards at the repetition of the games a more permanent structure. It was known subsequently as the Circus Maximus. The games were called indiscriminately *Ludi Romani*, *Circenses*, or *Magni*, and were really instituted by Romulus.

53. **non parum agnorum**, not a little land.

55. **Capitolium.** The temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline hill.

57. **regis ejus**, gen. in apposition to *Anci*.

59. *femina*. His mother was Ocrisia, one of the prisoners taken by Tarquinius at Corniculum, and made the slave of Tanaquil, wife of Tarquinius.

63. *censum*. A registration of persons and property for purposes of taxation. The census took place at Rome afterwards every five years, and was attended by a general purification, whence this period of time got the name of a *lustrum*. The census was performed in the Campus by the censors.

65. *milia*. *Milia* is a noun, and ought to have a genitive with it. *Capita* must be taken as object after *habuit*, and *milia* in apposition to *capita*.

68. *filiae*. Tullia was married to Tarquinius Superbus, and instigated her husband to usurp the throne and murder her father, over whose dead body she allowed her chariot to be driven.

72. *euntibus* = on the way to, lit. 'to those going.'

73. *Gabii*. An ancient town of Latium, capital of the Volsci.

Suessa Pometia. One of the 23 towns covered by the Pomptine marshes.

74. *Tuscis*. Etruria, situated between the Arnus and the Tiber, was a powerful confederacy of 12 cities while Rome was yet in its infancy. The last three kings of Rome were almost certainly of Etruscan origin.

75. *Ardea*. The chief town of the Rutuli in Latium, about three miles from the sea. It was one of the oldest towns of Italy, and said to be the residence of Turnus.

79. *Collatini*. L. Tarquinius Collatinus, son of Egerius, and nephew of Tarquinius Priscus, received his surname from the town Collatia, of which Egerius was governor. With L. Junius Brutus he was first consul.

80. *patri*. Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus.

88. *fugit*. Tarquinius with his two sons, Titus and Arruns, took refuge at Caere in Etruria: Sextus fled to Gabii, where he was shortly afterwards murdered.

89. *annis*. We should rather expect the accusative here indicating *duration* of time; but the 243 years may be taken to mean a period *when* the throne was occupied by the seven kings, and in that case the abl. is intelligible.

90. **ubi plurimum** : "in its greatest parts," lit. 'where (it possessed) most' ; understand *possidebat* with **ubi plurimum**.

96. **insolentiores** = "too arrogant."

97. **sed civiles semper essent**. Understand *ut* here from the previous *ut* after **placuit**.

100. **qui...pelleretur** = "who had been especially active in procuring the expulsion of Tarquinius."

102. **dignitas** —*i.e.*, as consul.

103. **qui...vocaretur**. The subj. here is used with *qui* to express the supposition, 'if he were called Tarquinius.'

106. **Valerius**. P. Valerius Publicola, the 'Friend of the People,' was consul three times afterwards, and died in B.C. 503. He proposed many laws in favour of the liberty of the people, especially that by which citizens condemned by a magistrate might have the right of appeal to the people. He belonged to one of the most ancient Patrician families, the gens Valeria: they enjoyed many civic privileges, *e.g.*, the right of burial within the walls of the city.

115. **quo morbo mortuo**: **mortuo** agrees with **quo**, and **morbo** is ablative of manner.

119. **perisset**. Contracted from *periisset* = *perivisset*, which is rare.

136. **fataliter** = *fato*, *i.e.*, by a natural death.

137. **ut...habuerit**. The sequence of tenses requires **haberet**. The perfect subj. is sometimes used for the imperfect where the *fact* is to be brought out. But this will not explain all the places where Eutropius violates the sequence of tenses.

140. **gener Tarquini**. Mamilius Octavius of Tusculum.

143. **dictatura**. The Dictator was an irregular officer at first only appointed to meet emergencies. His power was supreme in the city, but he laid it down at the end of six months or when the necessity for which he was created had passed away. The Dictator had a deputy to represent him in his absence, who was called *magister equitum*, originally, as his name implies, commander of the cavalry.

147. **huic imperii potestati** : 'the present imperial power' ; *huic* refers to the time when Eutropius was writing.

tranquillitas vestra. An expression unknown in the days of Roman freedom, but quite characteristic of the later days of the empire: *vestra* refers to Valens.

148. **Augustus.** The first Roman emperor. He was the son of C. Octavius and Atia, daughter of Julia, the sister of J. Caesar. His original name was C. Octavius, but after his adoption by his great-uncle he changed his name to C. Octavianus. The name Augustus was a title given him by the Senate in B.C. 27. He was born B.C. 63, and died A.D. 14.

149. **C. Caesar.** Gaius Julius Caesar, the great Dictator, was one of the most brilliant men of antiquity. He distinguished himself as a general, an orator, a lawgiver, a historian, and a statesman. He was born B.C. 100. He conquered the whole of Gaul, defeated his powerful enemy Pompey, and became king in all but the name. He was murdered by a conspiracy of the aristocracy under Brutus and Cassius, B.C. 44.

sub dictaturae nomine. Julius Caesar was Dictator altogether only 11 days, and Augustus was never really Dictator at all. He always strenuously refused to accept the office because of the odium with which Sulla had surrounded it.

154. **tanquam** = 'on the ground that.' **premeretur**: subjunctive because not necessarily *fact*, but *what they said*.

155. **tribunos plebis.** First appointed in B.C. 494 to protect the Plebs from the cruel oppression of the Patrician magistrates. Their special duties were to look after the interests of the Plebeians. Their persons were considered sacred and inviolable. Plebeians only were eligible for the office.

159. **Coriolos.** The capital of the Volsci. It was taken in B.C. 493 by C. Marcius, and gave him the surname Coriolanus.

160. **optimam.** Notice the position of a *superlative* adjective when it occurs with a noun and a relative sentence.

166. **oppugnaturus** = *et oppugnavisset*.

171. **qui . . . esset.** A subjunctive is found after a relative pronoun, where, not 'the *individual* that,' but 'the *kind* that,' is signified.

174. **Fabia familia.** The family of the Fabii produced many distinguished generals, notably Q. Fabius Cunctator, who led the Roman army against Hannibal in the second Punic War.

178. **qui singuli . deberent.** Ovid, *Fasti* II. 200, has almost the same words—

E quis dux fieri quilibet aptus erat.

188. **jugerum.** A *juger* was a piece of land measuring 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length by 120 in breadth—*i.e.*, about $\frac{2}{3}$ of an English acre.

189. **in opere :** ‘at work.’

190. **togam praetextam.** The white gown with a broad purple border worn by magistrates and the children of both sexes.

193. **altero :** secundo.

196. **decemviri.** The decemvirs were appointed at the beginning of B.C. 449 to supersede all other officers and draw up a body of laws for the state. At the end of their year of office the people were so satisfied with this arrangement that they elected decemviri for another year. Nine were new men ; only Appius Claudius remained of the former body. These men proceeded to act in a cruel and tyrannical manner, committed all kinds of outrages on the persons and property of Plebeians, and finally, when the year was out, refused to resign. The incident mentioned in this chapter roused the people to an insurrection, and the decemvirate was abolished in B.C. 447.

cum = ‘although.’

199. **monte Algidio.** A range of mountains in Latium extending from Praeneste to Mons Albanus. The Roman army had been hemmed in on it by the Aequi, and only saved by the energy of Cincinnatus.

218. **quasi** = ‘on the charge that.’ **divisisset**: subjunctive because the action existed not *in fact* but only in the *minds* of the accusers.

220. **Senones.** A powerful tribe of N. Gaul. About B.C. 400 they invaded Italy and settled in Umbria, whence they harassed the surrounding country. In 390 they captured Rome. They were subdued by Dolabella in B.C. 283.

222. **Alliam.** The Allia is a tributary of the Tiber, meeting it six miles from Rome.

223. **ne.. obsiderent :** ‘on condition that they should not besiege.’

LIBER SECUNDUS.

236. **tribuni militares consulari potestate.** The Plebeians were trying to get a law passed that the consulship should not be confined to either order, but the Patricians evaded the attempt by changing the constitution. Military tribunes with consular power were appointed, and both Patricians and Plebeians were eligible. Until 367, when the office was abolished, there were sometimes consuls, sometimes military tribunes.

239. **Sutrinorum urbem.** Sutrium, an ancient town of Etruria, faithful to the Romans, and several times besieged by the Etruscans. Camillus retook it on the same day that it had surrendered to the Etruscans.

245. **sub** = 'in subjection to.'

252. **fluxit** = 'passed away.'

253. **Praesumpserunt** = 'assumed.'

265. **collo suo**: ablative after **imposito**, which is in agreement with **torque**.

275. **parvis Romanis rebus** = 'though the Roman state was small.'

286. **annorum.** Descriptive genitive.

293. **triumphatum est** = 'a triumph was celebrated.'

consulibus = in honour of : dat. of advantage.

294. **Rostra.** The stage in the Forum from which orators addressed the people, so called because it was adorned with the beaks of vessels lately captured from the Antiates in the Latin War.

295. **Alexandria.** Founded in B.C. 332 upon the narrow neck of land between L. Mareotis in Egypt and the Mediterranean. Under the fostering care of the Ptolemies, being the capital of a great and fertile country, on the highway of commerce between the East and West, it became the wealthiest and most magnificent city in the world.

Alexandro. The great Macedonian conqueror of the world: born B.C. 356, died 323, at Babylon.

299. **Picenum, etc.** See Map.

300. **cum honore** = 'with the title of.'

305. **capitis** = 'to death.' Gen. after some word like *crimine, nomine*, etc., understood.

307. **Papirio** = 'against Papirius.' Dative with notion of disadvantage.

311. **sub jugum miserunt** = 'caused them to pass under the yoke'—a sign of defeat, and an indelible disgrace. The *jugum* was made by fastening a spear across two others stuck upright in the ground.

317. **Aquam Claudiam**. The Claudian Aqueduct.

viam Appiam. The celebrated Appian Road, the communication between Rome and Southern Italy. It issued from the Porta Capena and ended at Brundisium. It was commenced by Appius Claudius, B.C. 312.

326. **fuit**. Be careful to translate **fuit** as a present perfect—has been. Why?

335. **in auxilium** = 'to help them.'

336. **Achillis**. Son of Peleus and Thetis, and the bravest of the Greek warriors who fought against Troy.

342. **agerentur**. Subjunctive because subordinate to another sentence containing a subjunctive.

348. **adverso vulnere** = 'with wounds in front.'

350. **se...potuisse**. Accusative with infinitive depending on a verb of speech implied in the words **cum hac voce**.

351. **sibi contigissent** = 'had fallen to his lot.'

362. **ut...voluerit**. A perfect subjunctive for an imperfect is not unusual where the *fact* is to be brought out.

365. **Romanorum** : objective genitive ; 'admiration for the Romans.'

367. **ita ut** = 'on the understanding that.'

374. **infames haberi** = 'should be considered disgraced.'

375. **ante** is an adverb to be taken with **quam**.

381. **putaretur**. Dependent verb in oratio obliqua.

contra caput ejus = 'against his life.'

393. **spondisset**. Dependent verb in oratio obliqua.

406. **Argos, -i** (Argi, -orum). A town in S. Greece. Pyrrus while laying siege to Argos was killed by a tile thrown from the top of a house by a woman, B.C. 272.

410. **Ptolemaeo.** Ptolemaeus I., surnamed Soter, the first of a long line of Egyptian kings, had been one of Alexander's generals, and when at his death the Macedonian empire was divided, Egypt fell to the lot of Ptolemy.

416. **Ariminum.** A coast town in Umbria, which had been until B.C. 268 in possession of the Senonian Gauls.

417. **Beneventum.** A town in Samnium, on the via Appia. Its original name, Maleventum (= foul air), was changed to Beneventum by the Romans when they colonized it in B.C. 268.

425. **essent.** Subjunctive of indirect question.

429. **cessassent.** **Quamquam** in statements of *fact* is usually found with the indicative. There is no reason for the subjunctive here.

436. **Tauromenitani.** Tauromenium, a populous city on the east coast of Sicily.

Catinenses. Catana or Catina, a town at the foot of Mt. Etna.

441. **talenta.** The Attic silver talent is probably meant here: it was worth £243 15s. of our money.

446. **Liburnis.** Light vessels built upon a model taken from the Liburnians, a sea-faring people living on the east shore of the Adriatic. (Liburnae, -arum, supply *naves*): cf. Hor. *Ep.* I., "Ibis Liburnis inter alta navium, Amice, propugnacula."

447. **Duilius.** Duilius won his battles by a new device. Each ship was furnished with a grappling-iron, by means of which the Roman sailors seized the enemy's ships and then boarded them.

458. **pugnatum.** Supply *est*.

461. **Clypeam.** A city in the Carthaginian territory known as Aspis until it was captured in the first Punic War by the Romans, who translated the name into the corresponding Latin Clypea.

463. **Carthaginem.** One of the first cities of the ancient world. It was situated on the north coast of Africa, and was said to have been founded by Phoenicians from Tyre under Dido. The struggle for supremacy with Rome covered a period of more than 100 years, and was fought out in three wars. The first lasted from B.C. 265-242. The second from the siege of Saguntum in B.C. 218 to the battle of Zama, B.C. 202. The third broke out in B.C. 149, and Carthage was taken and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the Younger in B.C. 146.

495. **in aliquo** = 'in any degree.'

511. **omnia itinera completeret** = 'reached their journey's end.'

517. **nihil quasi Romanus egit** = 'behaved not at all like a Roman.'

522. **tanti.** Gen. of price = 'so valuable.'

525. **nullus.** **nullus** for 'nemo' in the nom. case is extremely rare.

528. **servierat.** The subjunctive would have been more usual here in a dependent sentence in *oratio obliqua*. Perhaps **postquam Afris servierat** is not part of the speech of Regulus, but inserted by Eutropius.

532. **contra auspicia** = 'in defiance of the auspices.' The method of taking the auspices on military expeditions was rather different from the practice in time of peace. A coop of chickens was taken, and the *pullarius* brought them out and fed them at early dawn: if they refused to eat it was a bad omen, but if they ate greedily it was considered a favourable sign.

550. **infiniteum** = 'an infinite amount.'

552. **VI. Idus Martias** = ante diem sextum Idus Martias = the 10th of March.

561. **ex fisco** = from the State treasury.'

565. **intra sex dies, quam venerant** = 'within six days of their arrival.' This seems to be a confusion of two constructions, *intra sex dies* and *post sextum diem quam venerant*.

567. **ex medietate** = 'to the extent of a half.'

ABBREVIATIONS.

abl., ablative.
acc., accusative.
adj., adjective.
adv., adverb.
com., common.
comp., comparative.
conj., conjunction.
dat., dative.
defect., defective.
demons., demonstrative.
distrib., distributive.
f., feminine.
frequent., frequentative.
gen., genitive.
gov., governing.
imper., imperative.
impers., impersonal.
incept., inceptive.
indecl., indeclinable.
indef., indefinite.
infin., infinitive.
irreg., irregular.

lit., literally.
m., masculine.
n., neuter.
nom., nominative.
num., numeral.
part., participle.
pass., passive.
perf., perfect.
pl., plural.
poss., possessive.
prep., preposition.
pres., present.
pron., pronoun.
reflex., reflexive.
rel., relative.
sing., singular.
subs., substantive.
superl., superlative.
v.a., verb active.
v. dep., verb deponent.
v.n., verb neuter.
voc., vocative.

VOCABULARY.

The parts of regular verbs are not given.

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

DEDICATION.

Eutrop-ius, -ii, *m.*, Eutropius.

breuiar-ium, -ii, *n.*, summary.

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

urb-s, -is, *f.*, a city.

con'd-o, -ere, -idi, -itum, *v.a.* 3,

I build, I found.

lib-er, -ri, *m.*, a book.

I = prim-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, first.

et, *conj.*, and. **et ... et**, both ... and.

II = secund-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, second.

domin-us, -i, *m.*, a lord, a chief.

Valen-s, -tis, *m.*, Valens, Emperor of the East A.D. 364-378.

Gothic-us, -i, *m.*, Gothicus.

Maxim-us, *adj.*, greatest, (*as a title*) most mighty.

perpetu-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, lasting, perpetual, (*here*) immortal.

August-us, -i, *m.*, Augustus.

V = vir, **vir-i**, *m.*, a man.

C = clarissim-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, most illustrious.

Mag-ister, -istri, *m.*, a master.

memōr-ia, -iae, *f.*, memory, recollection.

re-s, -i, *f.*, a thing. circumstance, property, (*pl.*) affairs.

Roman-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, Roman.

e or **ex**, *prep. gov. abl.*, out of, from, according to.

volunt-as, -atis, *f.*, will, pleasure.

mansuetud-o, -inis, *f.*, clemency.

tu-us, -a, -um, *adj. pron.*, thy, your.

ad, *prep. gov. acc.*, to.

nos-ter, -tra, -trum, *adj. pron.*, our, belonging to us.

qui, **quae**, **quod**, *rel. pron.* who, which.

in, *prep. with abl.*, in, on, with *acc.*, into, for.

negoti-um, -i, *n.*, business, affairs.

vel ... vel, *conj.*, either .. or (*volo*, I wish).

bellic-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, military.

civil-is, -e, *adj.* of or as a citizen, political, civil.

e'min-eo, -ui, *v.n.* 2, I stand forth, am distinguished.
 per, *prep. gov. acc.*, through.
 ord-o, -inis, *m.*, order, arrangement.
 temp-us, -ōris, *n.*, time.
 brēv-is, -e, *adj.*, short.
 narrat-io, -iōnis, *f.*, history, narrative.
 col'lig-o, -ere, 'lēg-i, 'lect-um, *v.a.* 3, I collect, I gather together (cum, lego).
 strictim, *adv.*, briefly.
 ad'd-o, 'dīd-i, 'dīt-um, *v.a.* 3, I give in addition, I add.
 etiam, *adv.*, even, also.
 hic, haec, hoc, *demonstr. pron.*, this.
 prin'cep-s, 'cīp-is, *m.*, a prince, an emperor.
 vit-a, -ae, *f.*, life.
 e'grēg-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, distinguished, eminent (e, grex).
 ext-o, -are, 'tīt-i, 'tīt-um, *v.n.* 1, I stand out.
 ut, *conj.*, that, as.
 tranquillit-as, -atis, *f.*, Serenity, Serene Highness.
 pos-sum, pos'se, pot'ui, *v. irreg.*, I am able (potis, able and sum).
 men-s, -tis, *f.*, a mind.
 divin-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, divine.
 laet-or, -ari, -atus sum, *v.n. dep.* 1, I rejoice.
 prius, *adv.*, before, sooner.
 prius ... quam, before that.
 se, *reflex. pron. sing. and pl.*, himself, herself, itself, themselves.
 illustr-is, -e, *adj.*, famous, illustrious.

fact-um, -i, *n.*, a deed, an action.
 ad'ministr-o, *v.a.* 1, I govern.
 imper-ium, -ii, *n.*, an empire.
 sēqu-or, -i, -ūtus (or sec-ūtus) sum, *v. dep.* 3, I follow.
 co'gnosc-o, -ere, 'gnov-i, 'gnīt-um, *v.a.* 3, I perceive, I ascertain.
 lect-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a reading (lego).

LIBER I.

I. I.

nēque (or nec), *conj.*, nor (nec ... nec, neither ... nor).
 exord-ium, -ii, *n.*, a beginning.
 ull-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, any.
 fēre, *adv.*, almost, generally, about.
 mīnus, *comp. adv.*, less.
 in'crement-um, -i, *n.*, increase, growth (in, cresco, I increase).
 tot-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, whole, entire.
 orb-is, -is, *m.*, a circle, the world.
 amplius, *comp. adv.*, more, greater.
 humān-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, human.
 record-or, -ari, -atus sum, *v. dep.* 1, I remember.
 Rōmūl-us, -i, *m.*, Romulus.
 hāb-eo, *v.a.* 2, I have, I consider.
 Re-a, -ae, *f.*, Rea.
 Silv-ia, -iae, *f.*, Silvia.
 Vestāl-is, -e, *adj.*, belonging to Vesta, Vestal.
 virg-o, -inis, *f.*, a virgin, a maiden.

fīli-us, -i, *m.*, a son.
quantum, *adv.*, as much as, as far as.
pūt-o, *v.a.* 1, I think, I deem.
Mar-s, **Mar-tis**, *m.*, Mars.
cum, *prep. gov. abl.*, with.
Rēm-us, -i, *m.*, Remus.
frāt-er, -ris, *m.*, a brother.
un-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, one.
part-us, -ūs, *m.*, a birth.
ēd-o, -ere, -idi, -itum, *v.a.* 3, I bring forth.
is, **ea**, **id.** *pron.*, he, she, it, that.
inter, *prep. gov. acc.*, among.
past-or, -ōris, *m.*, a herdsman, a shepherd.
latrocīn-or, *v. dep.* 1, I rob, I lead a robber's life (latro, a robber).
dēcem, *indecl. num. adj.*, ten.
octo, *indecl. num. adj.*, eight.
ann-us, -i, *m.*, a year.
nasc-or, -i, **nat-us sum**, *v. dep.* 3, I am born.
exigu-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, small.
Palatīn-us, -i, *m.*, the Palatine.
mon-s, -tis, *m.*, a hill, a mountain.
con-stitu-o, -ere, 'stītū-i, 'stītūt-um, *v.a.* 3, I build, I establish (sto, I stand: statuo, I cause to stand).
XI. = **undēcīm-us**, -a, -um, *adj.*, eleventh.
Kalend-ae, -arum, *f. pl.*, the Calends; the first day of a Roman month.
Mai-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the month of May.
Olymp-ias, -iādis, *f.*, an Olympiad.

sext-us, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, sixth.
ter-tius, -tia, -tium, *num. adj.*, third.
post, *prep. gov. acc.*, after, behind.
Troj-a, -ae, *f.*, Troy.
excid-ium, -ii, *n.*, destruction.
plur-imus, -īma, -imum, *superl. adj.*, most, highest.
min-imus, -īma, -imum, *superl. adj.*, smallest, lowest.
-que, *conj.*, and.
tra'd-o, -ere, 'dīd-i, 'dīt-um, *v.a.* 3, I hand over, I relate (trans, do).
trecent-ēsīmus, -ēsīma, -ēsīm-um, *num. adj.*, the three hundredth.
nōnāg-ēsīmus, -ēsīma, -ēsīm-um, *num. adj.*, ninetyeth.
quart-us, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, fourth.

I. 2.

cīvīt-as, -ātis, *f.*, a state.
nōm-en, -īnis, *n.*, a name.
su-us, -a, -um, *poss. pron.*, his own, her own, its own.
Rōm-a, -ae, *f.*, Rome.
vōc-o, *v.a.* 1, I call, I name.
āg-o, -ere, ēg-i, act-um, *v.a.* 3, I do, I treat (I drive).
multitud-o, -inis, *f.*, a large number.
fīn-ītimus, -ītīma, -ītīm-um, *adj.*, bordering on; *subst.*, a neighbour.
re-cīp-io, -ere, **recēp-i**, **recept-um**, *v.a.* 3, I take again, I receive. recipere se, to betake oneself (re, capio).

- centum, *num. adj. indecl.*, a hundred.
- sên-ior, -iôris, *comp. adj.*, older; *subst. pl.*, the elders.
- lêg-o, -ere, lêg-i, lect-um, *v.a.* 3, I pick out, I choose.
- consil-ium, -ii, *n.*, advice, plan, counsel.
- omn-is, -e, *adj.*, every; *pl.*, all.
- Senât-or, -ôris, *m.*, a Senator, member of the Senate.
- nômîn-o, *v.a.* 1, I give a name to, I call (nomen).
- propter, *prep. gov. acc.*, on account of.
- senect-us, -ûtis, *f.*, old age.
- tum, *adv.*, then, at that time.
- cum, *conj.*, when, since, although.
- ux-or, ôris, *f.*, a wife.
- ips-e, -a, -um, *pron.*, the (man) himself.
- pôpûl-us, -i, *m.*, a people.
- non, *adv.*, not.
- invît-o, *v.a.* 1, I invite.
- spectâcul-um, -i, *n.*, a show, a spectacle.
- lud-us, -i, *m.*, a game, a sport.
- vîcîn-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, neighbouring.
- nâ-tio, -tiônis, *f.*, a nation, a tribe (nascor, I am born).
- atque, *conj.*, and.
- râp-io, -êre, -ûi, -tum, *v.a.* 3, I seize, I snatch away.
- com'môv-eo, -êre, 'môv-i, 'môt-um, *v.a.* 2, I stir up, I excite.
- bell-um, -i, *n.*, war.
- injûri-a, -ae, *f.*, a wrong, an insult.
- Caenîn-enses, -ensium, *m. pl.*, the people of Caenina, the Caeninenses.
- vinc-o, -ere, vîc-i, vict-um, *v.a.* 3, I conquer.
- Antemn-âtes, -âtum, *m. pl.*, the people of Antemnae, the Antemnates.
- Crustûm-ini, -inorum, *m. pl.*, the people of Crustumium, the Crustumini.
- Sâb-ini, -inorum, *m. pl.*, the Sabines.
- Fidên-âtes, -âtum, *m. pl.*, the people of Fidēnae, the Fidenates.
- Veient-es, -îm, *m. pl.*, the people of Veii, the Veientes.
- oppid-um, -i, *n.*, a town.
- cing-o, -êre, cinx-i, cinct-um, *v.a.* 3, I surround.
- or-ior, -iri, ort-us sum, *v. dep.* 4, I arise.
- subito, *adv.*, suddenly, unexpectedly.
- tempes-tas, -tâtis, *f.*, a storm.
- com'pâr-eo, -êre, -ûi, *v.n.* 2, I am visible, I appear.
- reg-num, -ni, *n.*, a kingdom, a reign.
- tric-êsimus, -êsima, -êsimum, *num. adj.*, thirtieth.
- sept-îmus, -îma, -îmum, *num. adj.*, seventh.
- de-us, -i, *m.*, a god (*roc. dens, pl. dei or dii*).
- trans-eo, -ire, 'iv-i or 'i-i, it-um, *v.a. irreg.*, I go across.
- crêd-o, -êre, -bîi, -atum, *v.a. and n.* 3, I believe, I trust.
- con'secr-o, *v.a.* 1, I consecrate, I deify (cum, sacro).

deinde, *adv.*, afterwards, thereupon.

quī-ni, -nae, -na, *distrib. num.*
adj., five each.

di-es, -ēi, *m. and f.*, a day.

imper-o, *v.a.* 1, I command, I rule.

regn-o, *v.a.* 1, I rule.

com'plēo, 'plēre. 'plēv-i, 'plēt-um, *v.a.* 2, I fill up, I complete.

I. 3.

postea, *adv.*, afterwards (post, eam).

Num-a, -ae, *m.*, Numa.

Pompil-ius, -ii, *m.*, Pompilius.

rex, rēg-is, *m.*, a king.

cre-o, *v.a.* 1, I make.

quīdem, *adv.*, indeed.

n'ull-us, -a, -um (*gen.* nullius, *dat.* nulli), *adj.*, no, not one; *subst.*, no one (ne, ullus).

gēr-o, -ēre, gess-i, gest-um, *v.a.* 3, I carry on.

sed, *conj.*, but.

quam, *adv.*, how, than.

pro'sum, prod'esse, pro'fu-i, *v. irreg.*, I am of use to, I benefit (*with dat.*).

nam, *conj.*, for.

lex, lēg-is, *f.*, a law.

mos, mōr-is, *m.*, custom; *pl.*, manners.

con'suē-tūdo, -tūdīnis, *f.*, a custom.

proel-ium, -ii, *n.*, a battle.

jam, *adv.*, now.

latr-o, -ōnis, *m.*, a robber.

ac, *conj.*, and.

sēmi'barbār-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, half barbarian.

de'scrib-o, -ēre, 'scrips-i, 'script-um, *v.a.* 3, I write down, I mark off.

mens-is, -is, *m.*, a month (*from* mēt-ior, mens-us sum, I measure).

sine, *prep. gov. abl.*, without.

alīquis, alīqua, alīquid, *indef. pron.*, someone, anyone.

alīqui, alīqua, alīquod, *adj. pron.*, some, any.

sup'putat-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a reckoning, computation.

con'fund-o, -ēre, fūd-i, fūs-um, *v.a.* 3, I confound, I confuse.

in'fīnī-tus, -ta, -tum, *adj.*, unlimited, innumerable.

sacr-um, -i, *n.*, a religious ceremony.

templ-um, -i, *n.*, a temple.

morb-us, -i, *m.*, a disease.

dē'cēd-o, -ēre, 'cess-i, 'cess-um, *v.n.* 3, I go down, I depart, I die (cedo, I go).

quadrag-ēsīmus, -ēsīma, -ēsī-mum, *num. adj.*, fortieth.

I. 4.

suc'ced-o, -ēre, 'cess-i, 'cess-um, *v.a.* 3, I go after, I follow (*sub, cedo*).

Tull-us, -i, *m.*, Tullus.

Hostil-ius, -ii, *m.*, Hostilius.

re'par-o, *v.a.* 1, I restore, I repair, I renew, I get again.

Alb-āni, -ānōrum, *m.*, the people of Alba, the Albans.

dūōdēcīm-us, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, twelfth.

milia-rium, -rii, *n.*, a milestone.

sum, esse, fu-i, *v.n. irreg.*, I am.

al-ius, -ia, -iud (*gen.* al-ius, *dat.* al-ii), *adj. pron.*, another (alii ... alii, some ... others).

sex-tus, -ta, -tum, *num. adj.*, sixth.

ab-sum, -esse, -fu-i, *v.n. irreg.*, I am distant.

oct-āvus, -āva, -āvum, *num. adj.*, eighth.

dēcim-us, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, tenth.

super-o, *v.a.* 1, I am over, I conquer.

ampl-ō, *v.a.* 1, I enlarge.

ad-jīc-īo, -ēre, -jēc-i, -ject-um, *v.a.* 3, I add to (ad, jacio).

Caeli-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, Caelian.

triginta, *indecl. num. adj.*, thirty.

du-o, -ae, -o, *num. adj.*, two.

ful-men, -mīnis, *n.*, lightning, a thunderbolt.

ic-o, -ere, -i, -tum, *v.a.* 3, I strike.

dōm-us, -ūs, *f.*, a house.

ard-eo, -ere, ars-i, ars-um, *v.n.* 2, I am on fire. I burn.

I. 5.

Anc-us, -i, *m.*, Ancus.

Marc-ius, -ii, *m.*, Marcius.

fīlī-a, -ae, *f.*, a daughter.

nēp-os, -ōtis, *m.*, a grandson, a descendant.

sus-cip-īo, -ere, -cēp-i, -cept-um, *v.a.* 3, I take up, I receive (sub, capio).

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

Latīn-i, -ōrum, *m.*, the people of Latinum, the Latins.

dīmīc-o, *v.n.* 1, I fight.

Aventīn-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, Aventine.

Jān-īculum, -īculi, *n.*, Janiculum.

apud, *prep. gov. acc.*, near, at, by.

ost-ium, -ii, *n.*, a mouth (of a river).

Tībēr-is, -is, *m.*, the Tiber (now the Tevere).

supra, *prep. gov. acc.*, above, upon.

mar-e, -is (*nom. pl.*, maria), *n.*, the sea.

vīc-ēsīmus, -ēsīma, -ēsīmum, *num. adj.*, twentieth.

per-eo, -ire, -iv-i or -i-i, -īt-um, *v.a. irreg.*, I go through, I perish.

I. 6.

Prisc-us, -i, *m.*, Priscus.

Tarquin-ius, -ii, *m.*, Tarquinius.

ac-cip-īo, -ere, -cēp-i, -cept-um, *v.a.* 3, I receive (ad, capio).

num-ērus, -ēri, *m.*, a number.

du-plīc-o, *v.a.* 1, I double (duo, plico, I fold).

circ-us, -i, *m.*, a circus.

aedī-fīc-o, *v.a.* 1, I build (aedes, a house, facio).

in-stītū-o, -ere, -stītū-i, -stītūt-um, *v.a.* 3, I establish, I found.

per-mān-eo, -ere, -mans-i, -mans-um, *v.n.* 2, I remain, I continue.

ī-dem, eā-dem, ĩ-dem (*gen.* ējus-dem, *dat.* eī-dem), *adj. pron.*, the same.

pār-um, *adv.*, little, too little.

āg-er, -ri, *m.*, a field, *pl.*, the country.

sub-lat-us est *from* toll-o, -ere, sus-tul-i, sub-lat-um, *v.a.* 3, I take away.

territor-ium, -ii, *n.*, territory, landed possessions.

jung-o, -ere, junx-i, junct-um, *v.a.* 3, I join.

triumph-o, *v.n.* 1, I celebrate a triumph.

intr-o, *v.n.* 1, I enter.

mur-us, -i, *m.*, a wall.

fāc-io, -ere, fēc-i, fact-um, *v.a.* 3, I make.

cloāc-a, -ae, *f.*, a drain, a sewer.

Capitōl-ium, -iī, *n.*, the Capitol.

incho-o, *v.a.* 1, I begin.

oc-cīd-o, -ere, -i, cis-um, *v.a.* 3, I kill (*ob*, caedo).

I. 7.

Serv-ius, -ii, *m.*, Servius.

Tull-ius, -ii, *m.*, Tullius.

gign-o, -ere, gēnu-i, gēnīt-um, *v.a.* 3, I bring forth (*genitus*, born).

nō-bilis, -bīle, *adj.*, noble.

fē-mīna, -mīnae, *f.*, a woman.

cap-tivus, -tīva, -tīvum, *adj.*, captive (*capio*).

tamen, *conj.*, nevertheless, yet.

ancill-a, -ae, *f.*, a slave, a handmaid.

quōque, *conj.*, also.

sub-ig-o, -ere, ēg-i, act-um, *v.a.* 3, I conquer, I subdue (*sub*, ago).

tres, tria, *num. adj.*, three.

Quīrīn-ālis, -āle, *adj.*, belonging to Quirinus, Quirinal.

Vīmīn-ālis, -āle, *adj.*, Viminal.

Esquīl-īnus, -īna, -īnum, *adj.*, belonging to the Esquiliae, Esquiline.

ad-jung-o, -ere, junx-i, junct-um, *v.a.* 3, I join to.

foss-a, -ae, *f.*, a ditch, an entrenchment (*fod-io*, foss-um, I dig).

circum, *prep. gov. acc.*, around.

duc-o, -ere, dux-i, duct-um, *v.a.* 3, I draw, I lead.

cens-us, -ūs, *m.*, a census, rating (*censeo*, I assess).

ordīn-o, *v.a.* 1, I arrange, I appoint (*ord-o*, -inis, a straight row).

adhuc, *adv.*, hitherto.

terr-a, -ae, *f.*, the earth, land.

in-cognīt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, unknown (*cognosco*, I become acquainted with).

sub, *prep. gov. abl.*, under.

de-fer-o, -re, tūl-i, lāt-um, *v.a. irreg.*, I bring or carry down, I confer.

cāp-ut, -itis, *n.*, a head, life.

octoginta, *indecl. num. adj.*, eighty.

mille, *num. adj. indecl.*, a thousand; *subst.*, milli-a, *n. pl.*, a thousand.

cīv-is, -is, *com.*, a citizen.

scēl-us, -ēris, *n.*, a wicked act a crime.

gēn-er, -ēri, *m.*, a son-in-law

Superb-us, -i, *m.*, Superbus

I. 8 (A).

L = Luc-ius, -ii, *m.*, Lucius.

ultim-us, -a, -um, *adj. superl.*, last, farthest.

- Volsc-i, -ōrum, m.,** the Volscians.
gen-s, -tis, f., a family, a tribe.
Camp-ana, -anāe, f., Campania.
eo, ire, īv-i or i-i, it-um, v.n. *irreg.*, I go.
longe, adv., far.
Gab-ii, -iōrum, m., Gabii.
Suess-a Pomet-ia, gen. Suess-ae Pomet-iae, f., Suessa Pometia.
Tusc-i, -ōrum, m., The Etrurians.
pax, pāc-is, f., peace.
Ju-piter, gen. Jov-is, m., Jupiter.
Ardē-a, -ae, f., Ardea.
op-pugn-o, v.a. 1, I fight against, I besiege.
pōn-o, -ere, pōs-ui, pōs-ītum, v.a. 3, I place.
per-d-o, -ere, -idi, -ītum, v.a. 3, I lose.
juvĕn-is, -is, adj., young.
jun-ior, -iōris, comp., younger.
nobl-issimus, -issima, -issimum, superl. adj. (see nobilis).
Lucrĕti-a, -ae, f., Lucretia.
pudĭc-us, -a, -um, adj., modest, virtuous.
Collatĭn-us, -i, m., Collatinus.
stupr-o, v.a. 1, I defile, I debauch.
de, prep. gov. abl., of, concerning, respecting.
marĭt-us, -i, m., a husband.
pat-er, -ris, m., a father.
amic-us, -i, m., a friend.
quĕr-or, -i, quest-us sum, v. dep. 3, I complain.
- conspect-us, -ūs, m.,** a sight, a view (*conspicio*).
caus-a, -ae, f., a cause, a reason.
Brut-us, -i, m., Brutus.
paren-s, -tis, com., a parent, a kinsman.
con-cĭt-o, v.a. 1, I stir up.
ad-ĭm-o, -ere, -ĕm-i, -empt-um, v.a. 3, I take away.
- I. 8 (B).
- mox, adv.,** soon, afterwards.
exercĭt-us, -ūs, m., an army.
re-lĭnqu-o, -ere, -lĭqu-i, -lĭct-um, v.a. 3, I leave, I leave behind.
vĕn-io, -ire, vĕn-i, vent-um, v.a. 4, I come.
port-a, -ae, f., a gate.
claud-o, -ere, claus-i, claus-um, v.a. 3, I shut.
ex-clūd-o, -ere, -clūs-i, -clūs-um, v.a. 3, I shut out.
viginti, indecl. num. adj., twenty.
lĭbĕr-i, -ōrum, m., children.
fŭg-io, -ere, fŭg-i, fug-ītum, v.n. 3, I flee away, I escape.
ita, adv., so, in this way.
septem, indecl. num. adj., seven.
du-cent-i, -ae, -a, num. adj., two hundred.
quadraginta, indecl. num. adj., forty.
tribus, see tres.
ŭbĭ, adv., where, when.
plurĭmum, superl. adv., mostly, very much, in a very high degree.
vix, adv., scarcely, hardly.

usque, *adv.*, all the way, as far as.

quin-tus, -ta, -tum, *num. adj.*, fifth.

pos-sīd-co, -ere, 'sēd-i, 'sess-um, *v.a.* 2, I possess.

I. 9.

hinc, *adv.*, hereupon, then.

con-sūl, -is, *m.*, a consul.

coep-i, -isse, -tum, *defect. verb.*, I begin.

pro, *prep. gov. abl.*, instead of, for.

si, *conj.*, if.

māl-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, bad, wicked.

vōl-o, vel-le, vōlu-i, *v. irreg.*, I am willing, I wish.

alter, alter-a, altēr-um, *adj.*, the other (of two), one of two, *with num. adj.*, the second.

potes-tas, -tātis, *f.*, power (potens).

sīmīl-is, -e, *adj.*, like, similar.

co-erc-eo, *v.a.* 2, I correct, I restrain (cum, arceo).

plāc-eo, *v.n.* 2, I please; plāc-et, -uit, *v. impers.*, it is resolved.

ne, *conj.*, lest, that ... not, *with imper. mood*, not.

longius, *comp. adj.*, longer (*comp.*, of longe).

dīūturn-itas, -itātis, *f.*, length of time (diu, *adv.*, for a long time).

in-solen-s, -tis, *adv.*, unaccustomed, insolent, arrogant (soleo, I am accustomed).

red-d-o, -ere, -idi, -itum, *v.a.* 3, I render, I make.

semper, *adv.*, always.

sc-īo, -īre, scīv-i or scī-i, scī-tum, *v.a.* 4, I know (how).

futūr-us, -a, -um, *ful. part. of sum.*

privāt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, private; *subst.*, privāt-us, -i, *m.*, a private person.

igitur, *adv.*, therefore, consequently.

ex-pell-o, -ere, 'pūl-i, 'pul-sum, *v.a.* 3, I drive out, I expel.

Jūn-ius, -ii, *m.*, Junius.

maxime, *superl. adv.*, chiefly, mainly.

statim, *adv.*, immediately.

dign-itas, -itātis, *f.*, dignity, honour (dign-us, worthy).

enim, *conj.*, for.

quis-quam, quae-quam, quic-quam or quid-quam, *pron. indef.*, any (person or thing).

mān-eo, -ere, -si, -sum, *v.n.* 2, I stay, I remain.

ergo, *adv.*, therefore, consequently.

patr-īmōnium, -īmōnii, *n.*, paternal fortune, patrimony (pater).

migr-o, *v.n.* 1, I remove.

lōc-us, -i, *m.* (*pl.*, loc-i and loc-a), a place.

Valer-ius, -ii, *m.*, Valerius.

Publicōl-a, -ae, *m.*, Publicola.

multus, -ta, -tum, *adj.*, much, great; *pl.* many.

re-stitū-o, -ere, 'stītū-i, 'stitūt-um, *v.a.* 3, I replace, I restore (re, statuo).

I. 10.

pugn-a, -ae, *f.*, a fight, a battle.
 Arrun-s, -tis, *m.*, Arruns.
 invicem, *adv.*, in turn, mutually.
 vict-or, -ōris, *m.*, a conqueror,
 (vinco, I conquer).
 re'ced-o, -ere, 'cess-i, 'cess-um,
v.n. 3, I go back, I withdraw.
 matrōn-a, -ae, *f.*, a wife, a
 matron.
 defens-or, -ōris, *m.*, a defender
 (defendo).
 pudic-itia, -itiae, *f.*, modesty,
 chastity.
 quasi, *adv.*, as if, as.
 com'mun-is, -e, *adj.*, common,
 belonging equally to several.
 lūg-eo, -ere, lux-i, *v.a.* 2, I
 mourn for.
 Spur-ins, -ii, *m.*, Spurius.
 Lucret-ius, -ii, *m.*, Lucretius.
 TricipitIn-us, -i, *m.*, Tricipi-
 tinus.
 collēg-a, -ae, *m.*, a colleague.
 mōr-ior, -i, mortu-us sum, *v.*
dep. 3, I die.
 itērum, *adj.*, a second time,
 again.
 Horat-ius, -ii, *m.*, Horatius.
 Pulvill-us, -i, *m.*, Pulvillus.
 sūm-o, -ere, sumps-i, sumpt-um,
v.a. 3, I take, I choose.
 primum, *adv.*, first, at first,
 for the first time.
 quinque, *num. adj. ind. cl.*, five.
 cēd-o, -ere, cess-i, cess-um, *v.n.*
 3, I go, I depart.

I. 11.

in'fēr-o, 'fer-ri, 'tul-i, il'lat-um,
v.a. irreg., I carry into or
 against.

auxil-ium, -ii, *n.*, help, assist-
 ance; *pl.*, auxiliary troops.
 fer-o, -re, 'tul-i, 'lat-um, *v.a.*
irreg., I carry, I bring, I bear.
 Porsenn-a, -ae, *m.*, Porsenna.
 Tusci-a, -ae, *f.*, Etruria.
 paene, *adv.*, nearly, almost.
 vērum, *adv.*, but.
 ex'īg-o, -ere, 'ēg-i, 'act-um, *v.a.*
 3, I drive out.
 praest-o, -are, 'stīt-i, 'stīt-um
and 'stāt-um, *v.a.* 1, I render,
 I give.
 Tuscūl-um, -i, *n.*, Tuseulum.
 con'fer-o, -re, 'tūl-i, col'lat-um,
v.a. irreg., I collect; *with*
reflex. pron., I betake myself.
 ibi, *adv.*, there.
 quattuordēcim, *num. adj. in-*
decl., fourteen.
 con'senesc-o, -ere, 'sen-ūi, *v.n.*
 3, I grow old (together with).
 ill-e, -a, -ud, *pron. demons.*,
 that, he, she, it.
 quāter, *distrib. num. adv.*, four
 times.
 fatālīter, *adv.*, according to the
 fates, by fate.
 ad'eo, *adv.*, to such an extent,
 so.
 paup-er, -ēris, *adj.*, poor.
 collāt-us, -a, -um (*see confero*
above).
 numm-us, -i, *m.*, a coin, money.
 sumpt-us, -ūs, *m.*, cost, ex-
 pense.
 sepultūr-a, -ae, *f.*, burial.
 sic-uti, *adv.*, so as, just as.

I. 12.

nōn-us, -a, -um, *num. adj.*,
 ninth.

ex'act-us (*see* *exigo*, 11).
soc-er, -eri, m., a father-in-law.
vindīc-o. v.a. 1, I avenge.
ingen-s, -tis, adj., great.
nōv-us, -a, -um, adj., new.
dictatūr a, -ae, f., the dictatorship.
ap'pell-o, v.a. 1, I call, I name
 (ad, pello).
maj-or, -ōris, comp.adj., greater.
consulāt-us, -ūs, m., the consul-
 ship.
ēqu-es, -itis, com., a horse sol-
 dier, a knight: *pl.*, cavalry
 (equus, a horse).
dictāt-or, -ōris, m., a dictator
 (dicto, I say frequently).
ob'sēqu-or, -i, 'sēquut-us (or
 'sēcut-us) sum, *v. dep.* 3, I
 submit to, I obey.
similius, comp. adv., more like.
dīc-o, -ere, dix-i, dict-um, v.a.
 3, I say, I tell.
antiqu-us, -a, -um, adj., old,
 ancient.
nunc, adv., now.
ves-ter, -tra, -trum, poss. pron.,
 your, yours.
Octaviān-us, -i, m., Octavianus.
ante. prep. gov. acc., before.
C = Gai-us, -i, m., Gaius.
Caes-ar, -āris, m., Caesar.
hōn-or, -ōris, m., honour, rank.
autem, conj., but, moreover.
T = Titu-s, -i, m., Titus.
Larc-ius, -ii, m., Larcus.
Sp = Spurius.
Cass-ius, -ii, m., Cassius.

I. 13.

sedīti-o, -ōnis, f., insurrection,
 sedition.

tanquam, adv., so as, as if.
prēm-o, -ere, press-i, press-um,
v.a. 3, I press, I oppress.
tribun-us, -i, m., a tribune.
pleb-s, -is, f., the common
 people, the commons.
propri-us, -a, -um, adj., one's
 own, special.
jūd-ex, -icis, m., a judge, a
 ruler.
sēn-ātus, -ātus, m., the Senate.
tut-us, -a, -um, adj., safe.

I. 14.

āc-ies, -icī, f., a battle, an army
 (drawn up).
Cōriōl-i, -ōrum, m., Corioli.
optīm-us, -a, -um, superl. adj.,
 the best.

I. 15.

postquam, conj., after that.
e'jic-io, -ere, jēc-i, ject-um,
v.a. 3, I cast forth, I thrust
 out (e, jācio).
ex'puls-us, -a, -um (*see* *ex-*
pello, 9).
Q = Quint-ius, -ii, m., Quintius.
dux, dūc-is, com., a leader.
cap-io, -ere, cēp-i, capt-um,
v.a. 3, I take.
contend-o, -ere, -i, tent-um,
v.n. 3, I go eagerly, I hasten.
irasc-or, -i, irat-us sum, v.
dep. 3, I am angry.
saepe, adv., often.
ac'ced-o, -ere, cess-i, cess-um,
v.n. 3, I approach, I am
 added (ad, cedo).
patri-a, -ae, f., fatherland,
 native land.

legāt-us, -i, *m.*, an ambassador,
a lieutenant.

pēt-o, -ere, -īvi or -īi, -itum,
v.a. 3, I seek.

rēpudi-o, *v.a.* 1, I reject, I
repudiate.

nīsī, *conj.*, unless, except.

mā-ter, -tris, *f.*, a mother.

Vetūri-a, -ae, *f.*, Veturia.

Volumni-a, -ae, *f.*, Volumnia.

flet-us, -ūs, *m.*, a weeping (fleo,
I weep).

dēpreca-tiō, -tionis, *f.*, a beg-
ging off, an earnest entreaty.

re-mōv-eo, -ere, -mōv-i, -mōt-
um, *v.a.* 2, I remove.

I. 16.

Fab-ius, -ii, *m.*, Fabius.

Virgin-ius, -ii, *m.*, Virginius.

tre-cent-i, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*,
three hundred.

hom-o, -inis, *com.*, a man, a
human being.

Fab-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, Fabian.

famili-a, -ae, *f.*, a household, a
family.

sol-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, alone (*gen.*
sol-ius).

pro-mitt-o, -ere, -mīs-i, -miss-
um, *v.a.* 3, I send forward,
I promise.

certām-en, -inis, *n.*, a combat.

im-pl-eo, -ēre, -plēv-i, -plēt-
um, *v.a.* 2, I fill up, I com-
plete, I carry out.

itaque, *conj.*, and so.

pro-ficisc-or, -i, -fect-us sum.
v. dep. 3, I set out.

singūl-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, each
one, single.

magn-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, great.

dēb-eo, -ere, -ui, -itum, *v.a.* 2,
I owe, I ought to.

con-cid-o, -ere, -i, *v.n.* 3, I fall
(con, cado).

omnīno, *adv.*, altogether,
entirely (*here only*).

super-sum, -esse, -fu-i, *v. irreg.*,
I am left, I survive.

tan-tus, -ta, -tum, *adj.*, so
great, so large.

ae-tas, -tātis, *f.*, age.

puer-īlis, -īle, *adj.*, boyish,
youthful (puer).

in-vēn-io, -ire, -vēn-i, -vent-
um, *v.a.* 4, I come upon, I
find.

septemdecim, *num. adj. indecl.*,
seventeen.

undeviginti, *num. adj. indecl.*,
nineteen.

I. 17.

Algīd-us, -i, *m.*, Algidus.

duodēc-īm-us, -īma, -īmum,
num. adj., twelfth.

ferme, *adv.*, almost, nearly.

ob-sid-eo, -ere, -sēd-i, -sess-um,
v.n. 2, I blockade (ob, sedeo).

Cincinnati-us, -i, *m.*, Cincin-
natus.

quattuor, *indecl. num. adj.*,
four.

jūgēr-um, -i, *n.*, a juger, an
acre (*plural*, jugera, juger-
um).

pos-sīd-eo, -ere, -sēd-i, -sess-
um, *v.a.* 2, I possess.

mān-us, -ūs, *f.*, a hand, a band.

cōl-o, -ere, -ui, cult-um, *v.a.* 3,
I cultivate, I inhabit.

op-us, -cris, *n.*, work.

ar-o, *v.a.* 1, I plough.

sud-or, -ōris, *m.*, sweat.
 de-terg-eo, -ere, 'ters-i, -ters-
 um, *v.a.* 2, I wipe off.
 tōg-a, -ae, *f.*, a toga.
 prae-text-us, -a, -um, *adj.*,
 praetexta, edged (prae'texo,
 I weave).
 caed-o, -ere, cēcīd-i, caes-um,
v.a. 3, (I cause to fall), I
 kill.
 hos-tis, -tis, *m.*, a stranger, an
 enemy (public).
 libēr-o, *v.a.* 1, I set free.

I. 18.

consul-āris, -āre, *adj.*, belong-
 ing to a consul, consular,
subst., an ex-consul.
 cess-o, *v.n.* 1, I cease.
 summ-us, -a, -um, *super. adj.*,
 highest.
 decem-vir-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*,
 Decemvirs.
 bēne, *adv.*, well.
 Ap = App-ius, -ii, *m.*, Appius.
 Claud-ius, -ii, *m.*, Claudius.
 qui-dam, quae-dam, quod-dam,
indef. pron., a certain (one).
 honest-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, hon-
 ourable.
 stipend-ium, -ii, *n.*, military
 service.
 milit-o, *v.n.* 1, I serve (as a
 soldier).
 cor-rump-o, -ere, 'rūp-i, 'rupt-
 um, *v.a.* 3, I debauch.
 stupr-um, -i, *n.*, defilement.
 sus-tin-eo, -ere, 'tin-ui, 'tent-
 um, *v.a.* 2, I endure, I
 undergo.
 re-grēd-i-or, -i, 'gress-us sum,
v. dep. 3, I return.

tumult-us, -ūs, *m.*, insurrection,
 sedition.
 damn-o, *v.a.* 1, I condemn.

I. 19.

re-bell-o, *v.n.* 1, I renew war,
 I revolt.
 Tolumn-ius, -ii, *m.*, Tolumnius.
 amb-o, -ae, -o, *adj. pl.*, both.
 Fidēn-ae, -ārum, *f.*, Fidenae.
 Vei-i, -ōrum, *m.*, Veii.
 con-jung-o, -ere, 'jūnx-i, junct-
 um, *v.a.* 3, I join (together).
 Mam = Māmerc-us, -i, *m.*,
 Mamercus.
 Aemil-ius, -ii, *m.*, Aemilius.
 capt-us, *see* capio (15).
 ex-cīd-o, -ere, -i, 'cīs-um, *v.a.*
 3, I destroy, I overthrow.

I. 20 (A).

Veientān-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the
 people of Veii, the Veientes.
 mitt-o, -ere, mīs-i, miss-um,
v.a. 3, I send.
 Furi-us, -i, *m.*, Furius.
 Camill-us, -i, *m.*, Camillus.
 diu, *adv.*, for a long time.
 Falisc-i, -ōrum, *m.*, Falisci.
 com-mot-us, *see* commoveo (2).
 invīdī-a, -ae, *f.*, envy, jealousy.
 praed-a, -ae, *f.*, booty, spoil.
 male, *adv.*, badly, unjustly.
 dī-vid-o, -ere, 'vīs-i, 'vīs-um,
v.a. 3, I divide.
 ob, *prep. gov. acc.*, on account
 of.
 Gall-us, -i, *m.*, a Gaul.
 Senōn-es, -um, *m. pl.*, the
 Senones.
 flum-en, -inis, *n.*, a river.

Alli a, -ae, *f.*, Allia.
oc'cup-o, *v.a.* 1, I seize.

I. 20 (B).

de'fend-o, -ere, 'fend-i, 'fens-um, *v.a.* 3, I defend.

fām-es, -is, *f.*, hunger.

labōr-o, *v.n.* 1, I am distressed, I suffer.

ac'cept-us, *see* accipio (I. 6).

aur-um, -i, *n.*, gold.

exsūl-o, *v.n.* 1, I am an exile.

super'vĕn-io, -ire, 'vĕn-i, 'vent-um, *v.n.* 4, I fall upon, I attack.

gravissīme, *superl. adj.*, very severely (*graviter*).

d-o, -are, dĕd-i, dāt-um, *v.a.* 1, I offer, I give.

mīlīt-āris, -āre, *adj.*, belonging to a soldier, military (*miles*).

sign-um, -i, *n.*, a standard.

re'vōc-o, *v.a.* 1, I recall, I recover.

in'grĕd-ior, -i, 'gress-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I enter.

condīt-or, -ōris, *m.*, a builder, a founder.

II. 1.

sexag-ĕsimus, -ĕsima, -ĕsimum, *num. adj.*, sixtieth.

mut-o, *v.a.* 1, I change.

cresc-o, -ere, crĕv-i, crĕt-um, *v.n.* 3, I grow, I increase.

septuaginta, *indecl. num. adj.*, seventy.

Aequ-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Aequi.

Sutrīn-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the people of Sutrium, the Sutrini.

dĕ'lĕo, 'lere, 'lĕv-i, 'lĕt-um, *v.a.* 2, I destroy, I annihilate.
sīmul, *adv.*, together, at the same time.

II. 2.

Praenestīn-i, -orum, *m. pl.*, the people of Praeneste, the Praenestines.

per'sĕqu-or, -i, 'sequut-us or 'secut-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I follow after, I pursue.

Praenest-e, -is, *f.*, Praeneste.

ag'grĕd-ior, -i, 'gress-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I step or go, up to.

dĕd-itio, -itiōnis, *f.*, surrender.

triumph-us, -i, *m.*, a triumph.

de'cern-o, -ere, 'crĕv-i, 'crĕt-

-um, *v.a.* 3, I decree, I order.

II. 3.

persevĕr-o, *v.n.* 1, I continue.

aliquantum, *adv.*, somewhat, a little.

fi-o, -ĕri, fact-us sum, *pass. of* facio (I. 6).

quadrienn-ium, -ii, *n.*, a space of four years.

flu-o, -ere, flux-i, flux-um, *v.n.* 3, I flow, pass by.

prae'sūm-o, -ere, 'sumps-i, 'sumpt-um, *v.a.* 3, I take to myself.

trienn-ium, -ii, *n.*, a space of three years.

rursus, *adv.*, back, again.

II. 4.

Genuc-ius, -ii, *m.*, Genueius.

Servil-ius, -ii, *m.*, Servilius.

de'lat-us, *see* defero (I. 7).

II. 5.

adversus, *prep. gov. acc.*, against.

Italī-a, -ae, *f.*, Italy.

trans, *prep. gov. acc.*, beyond, across.

Ani-o, -ēnis, *m.*, the Anio.

fluv-ius, -ii, *m.*, a river (fluo, I flow).

con'sid-o, -ere, 'sēd-i, 'sess-um, *v.a.* 3, I encamp.

Manl-ius, -ii, *m.*, Manlius.

pro'vōc-o, *v.a.* 1, I challenge.

singul-āris, -āre, *adj.*, single.

pro-grēd-ior, -i, 'gressus sum, *v. dep.* 3, I advance, I proceed.

torqu-is (*or -es*), -is, *m. and f.*, a collar.

aur-eus, -ea, -eum, *adj.*, golden (aurum, gold).

coll-um, -i, *n.*, a neck.

im'pōn-o, -ere, 'pōs-ui, 'pōsīt-um, *v.a.* 3, I put on.

Torquāt-us, -i, *m.*, Torquatus.

post-ērus, -ēra, -ērum, *adj.*, next: *pl. subst.*, post ēri, -ērōrum, *m.*, posterity.

cog'nom-en, -inis, *n.*, a surname (cum, nomen).

fūg-o, *v.a.* 1, I put to flight, I rout.

Sulpic-ius, -ii, *m.*, Sulpicius.

multo, *adv.*, by much, far, much.

Marc-ius, -ii, *m.*, Marcius.

duct-us, *see* duco (I. 7).

II. 6.

sub'act-us, *see* subigo (I. 7).

mil-es, -itis, *c.*, a soldier, soldiery.

n'ol-o, **n'ol-le**, **n'olu-i**, *v.a. and n. irreg.*, I do not wish, I am unwilling (non, volo).

tantum, *adv.*, so greatly, only.

tīr-o, -ōnis, *m.*, a recruit.

lect-us, *see* lego (I. 2).

lĕg-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a legion.

mōd-us, -i, *m.*, amount, number, manner.

ef'fīc-io, -ere, 'fēc-i, 'fect-um, *v.a.* 3, I accomplish, I complete.

parv-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, little, small.

virt-us, -ūtis, *f.*, bravery (vir, a man).

adversus, *prep. gov. acc.*, against.

pro'fect-us, *see* proficiscor (I. 16).

of'fer-o, -re, **ob'tul-i**, **ob'lat-um**, *v.a. irreg.*, I offer (ob, fero).

pro'ced-o, -ere, 'cess-i, 'cess-um, *v.n.* 3, I go forward.

arm-o, *v.a.* 1, I arm.

corv-us, -i, *m.*, a raven.

dex-ter, -tra, -trum, *adj.*, the right (hand).

bracch-ium, -ii, *n.*, the arm.

sēd-eo, -ere, sēd-i, sess-um, *v.n.* 2, I sit, I settle.

com'mitt-o, -ere, 'mīs-i, 'miss-um, *v.a.* 3, I commence, I entrust.

āl-a, -ae, *f.*, a wing.

ungu-is, -is, *m.*, a nail, a claw.

ocūl-us, -i, *m.*, an eye.

verbēr-o, *v.a.* 1, I beat.

rectum, *adv.*, straight forward.

a'spic-io, -ere, 'spex-i, 'spect-um, *v.a.* 3, I look at, I behold.

interfic-*io*, -ere, *fēc-i*, *fect-um*,
v.a. 3, I kill.

solum, *adv.*, alone, only.

victōr-*ia*, -iae, *f.*, victory
(vinco).

Corvīn-*us*, -i, *m.*, Corvinus.

dict-*us*, see dico (I. 12).

merit-*um*, -i, *n.*, a service.

II. 7.

neg-*o*, *v.a.* and *n.* 1, I deny, I
refuse, I say 'no.'

suscept-*us*, see suscipio (I. 5).

perdōm-*o*, -are, -ui, -itum, *v.a.*
1, I overcome, I subjugate
(per, thoroughly; domo, I
subdue).

statu-*a*, -ae, *f.*, a statue, an
image.

Rostr-*a*, -orum, *n. pl.*, the
Rostra.

posit-*us*, see pono (I. 8 A).

Alexandrī-*a*, -ae, *f.*, Alexandria.

Alexand-*er*, -ri, *m.*, Alexander.

Macēd-*o*, -ōnis, *m.*, a Mace-
donian.

II. 8.

pōt-*ens*, -entis, *adj.*, powerful
(*pres. part. of* possum).

centēs-*imus*, -ēsima, -ēsimum,
num. adj., hundredth.

Samn-*ites*, -itium, *m. pl.*, Sam-
nites.

mēd-*ius*, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, middle.

Pic-ē-*num*, -ēni, *n.*, Picenum.

Apūli-*a*, -ae, *f.*, Apulia.

Papīr-*ius*, -ii, *m.*, Papirius.

Curs-*or*, -ōris, *m.*, Cursor.

red-*eo*, -ire, -iv-*i* or -i-*i*, -it-*um*,
v.n. irreg., I go back, I re-
turn.

Maxim-*us*, -i, *m.*, Maximus.

prae-*cip-io*, -ere, -cēp-*i*, -cept-
um, *v.n.* 3, I order.

abs-*ens*, -entis, *adj.*, absent.

pugn-*o*, *v.a.* 1, I fight.

occā-*sio*, -sionis, *f.*, opportunity
(ob, cado).

rēp-*ēr-io*, -ire, repper-*i*, -tum,
v.a. 4, I find.

fēlic-*issime*, *adv.*, most success-
fully (feliceiter).

quod, *conj.*, because.

vēt-*o*, -are, -ui, -itum, *v.a.* 1, I
forbid.

fav-*or*, -ōris, *m.*, a favouring,
goodwill.

II. 9 (A).

Vetur-*ius*, -ii, *m.*, Veturius.

Postum-*ius*, -ii, *m.*, Postumius.

dē-*dēc-us*, -ōris, *n.*, dishonour.

jūg-*um*, -i, *n.*, a yoke.

solv-*o*, -ere, -i, solut-*um*, *v.a.*

3, I unloose, I break, I pay
(se, apart: luo, I loosen).

necess-*itas*, -itātis, *f.*, necessity.

fact-*us*, see fio (II. 3).

cens-*or*, -ōris, *m.*, a censor.

āqu-*a*, -ae, *f.*, water, an aque-
duct.

Claud-*ius*, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, Clau-
dian.

in-*duc-ō*, -ere, -dux-*i*, -duct-*um*,
v.a. 3, I bring in.

vi-*a*, -ae, *f.*, a way, a road.

App-*ius*, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, Appian.

stern-*o*, -ere, strav-*i*, strat-*um*,
v.a. 3, I spread out, I level.

II. 9 (B).

dat-*us*, see do (I. 20 B).

Cornēl-*ius*, -ii, *m.*, Cornelius.

Rufin-us, -i, *m.*, Rufinus.
 M' = Man-ius, -ii, *m.*, Manius.
 Cur-ius, -ii, *m.*, Curius.
 Dentāt-us, -i, *m.*, Dentātus.
 con'fic-io, -ere, 'fēc-i, 'fect-um,
v.a. 3, I finish, I kill.
 novem, *indecl. num. adj.*, nine.
 act-us, *see ago* (I. 2).
 sus'tul-erunt, *see tollo* (I. 6).
 intra, *prep. gov. acc.*, within
 in the interior.
 magis, *comp. adv.*, more,
 rather.
 fātīg-o, *v.a.* 1, I weary, I
 harass.

II. 10.

inter'jīc-io, -ere, 'jēc-i, 'ject-
 um, *v.a.* 3, I throw between.
Pass. I intervene (*jacio*).
 alīquot, *num. adj. indecl.*,
 some, several.
 cop-ia, -iae, *f.*, plenty, *pl.*,
 forces, troops.
 tend-o, -ere, tētend-i, tens-um
 or tent-um, *v.n.* 3, I go, I
 direct my steps.
 Cn = Cnei-us, -i, *m.*, Cneius.
 Dolabell-a, -ae, *m.*, Dolabella.

II. 11 (A).

Tarent-īni, -īnorum, *m. pl.*, the
 people of Tarentum, the
 Tarentines.
 in'dīc-o, -ere, 'dix-i, 'dict-um,
v.a. 3, I declare.
 quia, *conj.*, because.
 Pyrr-us, -i, *m.*, Pyrrus.
 Epīr-us, -i, *f.*, Epirus.
 posc-o, -ere, pōpōsc-i, *v.a.* 3, I
 demand.
 gen-us, -ēris, *n.*, a family.

Achill-es, -is, *m.*, Achilles.
 orig-o, -īnis, *f.*, birth, descent
 (*orior*).
 trah-o, -ere, trax-i, tract-um,
v.a. 3, I draw, I derive, I
 protract.
 trans'mar-īnus, -īna, -īnum,
adj., beyond sea (*mare*).
 P = Publ-ius, -ii, *m.*, Publius.
 Laevīn-us, -i, *m.*, Laevinus.
 explorā-tor, -tōris, *m.*, a scout.
 jub-eo, -ere, juss-i, juss-um,
v.a. 2, I order.
 cas-trum, -tri, *n.*, a fort, *pl.*, a
 camp.
 os'tend-o, -ere, -i, 'tens-um,
v.a. 3, I show.
 di'mitto, -ere, 'mīs-i, 'miss-um,
v.a. 3, I send away (*lit.* in
 different directions).
 re'nunti-o, *v.a.* 1, I announce.
 quicunque, quaecunque, quod-
 cunque, *rel. pron.*, whoever,
 whatever.

II. 11 (B).

elephant-us, -i, *m.*, an elephant.
 ex'pavesc-o, -ere, 'pav-i, *v.a.*
incept. 3, I dread (*lit.*, I begin
 to dread).
 nox, noct-is, *f.*, night, darkness.
 fi-nis, -nis, *m. and f.*, an end,
pl., borders, territories.
 octingent-i, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*,
 eight hundred.
 tract-o, *v.a.* 1 (*frequent. of*
traho), I draw out, I treat
 (*lit.*, I keep dragging about).
 sepēl-io, -ire, -īvi or -ī-i,
 'sepult-um, *v.a.* 4, I bury.
 ad'vers-us, -a, -um, *past. part.*
of ad'vert-o, I turn toward.

vuln-us, -eris, *n.*, a wound.
 trux, trūc-is, *adj.*, fierce, wild.
 vult-us, -ūs, *m.*, the countenance, look.
 jac-eo, -ere, -ui, *v.n.* 2, I lie prostrate.
 vīd-eo, -ere, vīd-i, vīs-um, *v.a.* 2, I see. *Pass.*, I seem.
 tul-isse, *see* *f. ro* (t. II).
 cael-um, -i, *n.*, the sky, the heavens.
 vox. vōc-is, *f.*, the voice, language.
 tal-is, -e, *adj.*, of such a kind.
 con-ting-o, -ere, tīg-i, tact-um, *v.n.* 3, I happen to, I befall (*cum*, tango, I touch).

II. 12 (A).

Lucān-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Lucani.
 Britti-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Brittii.
 per-g-o, -ere, rex-i, rect-um, *v.n.* 3, I proceed, I go (*per*, rego).
 fer-rum, -ri, *n.*, iron, a sword.
 ign-is, -is, *m.*, fire.
 vast-o, *v.a.* 1, I lay waste, I devastate.
 popul-or, *v. dep.* 1, I lay waste.
 terr-or, -ōris, *m.*, great fear, terror.
 rēd-īm-o, -ere, ēm-i, empt-um, *v.a.* 3, I buy back, I ransom (*re*, emo).
 honōrifice, *adv.*, honourably.
 prē-tium, -tii, *n.*, money, worth.

II. 12 (B).

Fabric-ius, -ii, *m.*, Fabricius.
 sic, *adv.*, in this manner, so.

admīr-or, *v. dep.* 1, I wonder at, I admire.
 par-s, -tis, *f.*, a part, a share, *pl.*, a (political) party.
 sollicit-o, *v.a.* 1, I move violently, I tempt.
 con-temn-o, -ere, tempt-s-i, tempt-um, *v.a.* 3, I hold in contempt, I despise.
 quāre, *adv.*, why, wherefore (*abl. of quis*, *abl. of res*).
 admira-tio, -tiōnis, *f.*, admiration, wonder.
 tēn-eo, -ere, -ui (*no supine*). *v.a.* 2, I hold, I have.
 aequ-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, equal, fair, just.
 cond-itio, -itiōnis, *f.*, a condition, *pl.*, terms.
 praecip-ūus, ūa, -ūum, *adj.*, principal, distinguished.
 Cinē-as, -ae, *m.*, Cineas.
 arm-a, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, arms.
 obtīn-eo, -ere, -ui, tent-um, *v.a. and n.* 2, I hold, I obtain, I prevail.

II. 13.

dis-plīc-eo, -ere, -ni, -itum, *v.n.* 2, I displease, I am displeasing to (*placeo*).
 re-mand-o, *v.a.* 1, I reply, I send word back.
 infām-is, -e, *adj.*, infamous.
 vēt-us, -eris, *adj.*, old, former.
 stāt-us, -ūs, *m.*, condition, state.
 re-vert-or, -i, vers-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I return.
 bīn-i, -ae, -a, *num. adj. distrib.*, two (each).
 spōl-ium, -ii, *n.*, spoil.

rē·fēr-o, -re, ret·tūl-i, 'lat-um, *v.a. irreg.*, I bring or carry back.

quaer-o, -ere, quaesīv-i or quaes-īi, quaesīt-num, *v.a. 3*, I ask, I enquire.

quāl-is, -e, *adj.*, such as, of what kind.

com·pēr-io, -ire, -i, -tum, *v.a. 4*, I find out, I ascertain.

scīlicet, *adv.*, namely.

illic, *adv.*, there.

re·līqu-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, remaining, the rest of (*relinquo*).

Graeci-a, -ae, *f.*, Greece.

Dec-ius, -ii, *m.*, Decius.

Mus, Mur-is, *m.*, Mus.

vulnēr-o, *v.a. 1*, I wound.

caes-a, *see caedo* (I. 17).

Tarent-um, -i, *n.*, Tarentum.

II. 14 (A).

medīc-us, -i, *m.*, a physician.

venēn-um, -i, *n.*, poison.

pol·lic-eor, -eri, līcīt-us sum, *v. dep. 2*, I promise.

vinc-io, -ire, vinx-i, vinc-tum, *v.a. 4*, I bind fast.

re·dūc-o, -ere, 'dux-i, 'duct-um, *v.a. 3*, I lead back, I bring back.

spond-eo, -ere, spon-d-i, spons-um, *v.a. 2*, I pledge myself, I vow.

for, far-i, fat-us, *v. n. dep. and defect. 1*, I say, I speak.

dif·fīcilius, *comp. adv.*, with more difficulty, less easily (*facilis*).

hones-tas, -tātis, *f.*, upright-ness.

sol, sōl-is, *m.*, the sun.

cur-sus, -sūs, *m.*, a running, a course (*curro*, I run).

a·vert-o, -ere, -i, 'vers-um, *v.a. 3*, I turn away.

II. 14 (B).

Lentūl-us, -i, *m.*, Lentulus.

consūlāt-us, -ūs, *m.*, the office of consul, consulship.

re·cess-it, *see recedo* (I. 10).

Arg-os, -i, *acc. Arg-os, n.*, Argos (*also Arg-i, -ōrum, m.*).

II. 15.

Licin-ius, -ii, *m.*, Licinius.

Canīn-a, -ae, *m.*, Canina.

quadringent-ēsimus, -ēsima, -ēsimum, *num. adj.*, four hundredth.

Alexandrin-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, belonging to Alexandria, Alexandrine.

Ptolēmae-us, -i, *m.*, Ptolemy.

amic-itia, -itiae, *f.*, friendship.

II. 16.

Oguln-ius, -ii, *m.*, Ogulnius.

Pict-or, -ōris, *m.*, Pictor.

Picent-es, -ium, *m.*, the inhabitants of Picenum, the Picentes.

in·sequ-or, -i, 'secūt-us or 'sequut-us sum, *v. dep. 3*, I follow, I succeed.

Sempron-ius, -ii, *m.*, Sempronius.

Ap = Appius.

Arīmīn-um, -i, *m.*, Ariminum.

Gall-ia, -iae, *f.*, Gaul.

Benevent-um, -i, *n.*, Beneven-tum.

Samn-ium, -ii, *n.*, Samnium.

II. 17.

M = Marcus.

Atil-ius, -ii, *m.*, Atilius.

Jul-ius, -ii, *m.*, Julius.

Lib-o, -ōnis, *m.*, Libo.

Sāllentīn-i, -ōrum, *m.*, the Sal-
lentines.

Brundisīn-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the
people of Brundisium, the
Brundisini.

II. 18.

septuag-ēsīmus, -ēsīma, -ēsī-
mum, *num. adj.*, seventieth.

sept-īmus, -īma, -īmum, *num.*
adj., seventh.

cla rus, -ra, -rum, *adj.*, re-
nowned, famous.

extra, *prep. gov. acc.*, outside
of, beyond.

mōv-co, -ere, mōv-i, mot-um,
v.a. 2, I stir up, I excite.

in-vent-us, *see invenio* (I. 16).

nōnāgīnta, *num. adj. indecl.*,
ninety.

nunquam, *adv.*, never.

Afr-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Afri-
cans.

Fulv-ius, -ii, *m.*, Fulvius.

Sicil-ia, -iae, *f.*, Sicily.

Hiēr-o, -ōnis, *m.* Hiero.

II. 19.

Otacil-ius, -ii, *m.*, Otacilius.

Cras-us, -i, *m.*, Crassus.

gest-ae, *see gero* (I. 3).

Tauromēnītān-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*,
the people of Tauromenium,
the Tauromenians.

Catīnens-es, -īnū, *m. pl.*, the
people of Catania, the Cati-
nenses.

praetērēa, *adv.*, besides, more-
over.

quīnquagīnta, *num. adj. indecl.*,
fifty.

fīd-es, -ēi, *f.*, faith, trust; in
fidem accipere—to receive
into trust, *i.e.*, alliance.

Sicūl-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the
people of Sicily, the Sicilians.

pār-o, *v.a. 1*, I provide, I pre-
pare.

nōbīl-itas, -itātis, *f.*, nobility.

Syracusan-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the
people of Syracuse, the Syra-
cusans.

im-pētr-o, *v.a. 1*, I obtain, I
procure (by asking or en-
treating).

argent-um, -i, *n.*, silver,
money.

talent-um, -i, *n.*, a talent.

II. 20.

Duil-ius, -ii, *m.*, Duilius.

Asīn-a, -ae, *m.*, Asina.

nāv-is, -is, *f.*, a ship.

rostr-ātus, -āta. -ātum, *adj.*,
beaked (rostrum, a beak).

Liburn-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, Libur-
nian.

frau-s, fraud-is, *f.*, fraud.

de-cip-īo, -ere, cēp-i, cept-um,
v.a. 3, I catch, I deceive (de-
capio).

Carthagīniens-is, -e, *adj.*, Car-
thaginian.

merg-o, -ere, mers-i, mers-um,
v.a. 3, I immerse, I sink.

grat-ior, -ius (*gen. -iōris*), *comp. adj.*, more pleasing (*gratus*).

in-vict-us, -a, -um, adj., unconquered (*in, vinco*).

Aquil-ius, -ii, m., Aquilius.

Flor-us, -i, m., Florus.

Scip-io, -iōnis, m., Scipio.

Corsic-a, -ae, f., Corsica.

Sardin-ia, -iae, f., Sardinia.

inde, adv., thence.

ab-duc-o, -ere, dux-i, duct-um, v.a. 3, I lead away.

II. 21 (A).

Vuls-o, -ōnis, m., Vulso.

Regū-us, -i, m., Regulus.

Afric-a, -ae, f., Africa.

trans-fer-o, -re, tul-i, lat-um, v.a. irreg., I carry across.

Hamil-ar, -āris, m., Hamilear.

vict-us, see vinco (I. 2).

sexaginta, num. adj. indecl., sixty.

a-mitt-o, -ere, mīs-i, -miss-um, v.a. 3, I lose.

Clypē-a, -ae, f., Clypea.

Carthāg-o, -inis, f., Carthage.

castell-um, -i, n., a fort.

re-mān-eo, -ere, mans-i, v.n. 2, I stay behind, I remain.

II. 21 (B).

in-stru-o, -ere, strux-i, struct-um, v.a. 3, I draw up (*in order*).

dur-us, -a, -um, adj., hard.

Lācēdaemōni-i, -ōrum, m., the Laedaemonians.

Xanthipp-us, -i, m., Xanthippus.

pernicī-es, -ēi, f., destruction.

rē-fūg-io, -ere, fūg-i, fugit-um, v.a. 3, I flee back, I escape (*by flight*).

quingent-i, -ae, -a, num. adj., five hundred.

imperāt-or, -ōris, m., a commander, general.

catēn-a, -ae, f., a chain.

con-jic-io, -ere, jēc-i, ject-um, v.a. 3, I throw (*together*) (*eum, jacio*).

II. 22.

Paul-us, -i, m., Paulus.

Nobili-or, -ōris, m., Nobilior.

class-is, -is, f., a fleet.

nav-ālis, -āle, adj., naval.

de-merg-o, -ere, mers-i, mers-um, v.a. 3, I sink.

pugnāt-or, -ōris, m., a fighter, a combatant.

quindecim, num. adj. indecl., fifteen.

aut...aut, conj., either...or.

dīt-o, v.a. 1, I make rich, I enrich.

tunc, adv., then.

diūtius, comp. adv., longer (*diu*).

ex-spect-o, v.n. 1, I wait.

vict-rix, -ricis, adj., victorious.

circa, prep. gov. acc., around.

naufrag-ium, -ii, n., shipwreck (*navis, frango*).

pat-ior, -i, pass-us sum, v. dep. 3, I suffer.

tant-us, -a, -um, adj., so great.

quadringent-i, -ae, -a, num. adj., four hundred.

serv-o, v.a. 1, I save, I preserve.

maritīm-us, -a, -um, *adj.* of or belonging to the sea, sea.

aud-īo, *v.a.* 4, I hear.

anīm-us, -i, *m.*, mind, courage, spirit.

in-fring-o, -ere, frēg-i, fract-um, *v.a.* 3, I break, I crush.

II. 23.

Caep-īo, -iōnis, *m.*, Caepio.

Blaes-us, -i, *m.*, Blaesus.

pass-us, *see* patior (II. 22).

con-tinu-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, continuous, successive (*cum*, teneo).

de-crev-it. *see* decerno (II. 2).

prae-sid-ium, -ii, *n.*, protection, defence.

salv-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, safe, saved.

II. 24.

Caecil-ius, -ii, *m.*, Caecilius.

Metell-us, -i, *m.*, Metellus.

Placid-us, -i, *m.*, Placidus.

sex, *num. adj. indecl.*, six.

err-o, *v.n.* 1, I wander.

Numīd-ae, -ārum, *m.*, the Numidians.

de-duc-o, -ere, dux-i, duct-um, *v.a.* 3, I lead away.

pomp-a, -ae, *f.*, ceremony.

it-er, -inēris, *n.*, a journey.

mal-um, -i, *n.*, a misfortune.

per-muta-tio, -tiōnis, *f.*, an exchange.

II. 25.

nī-hil (*contract. d. nil*), *n. indecl.*, nothing.

dē-sīn-o, -ere, sīv-i or sī-i, sīt-um, *v.n.* 3, I leave off. I cease.

com-plex-us, -ūs, *m.*, an embrace.

suad-ēo, -ere, suas-i, suas-um, *v.n.* 2, I advise.

Poen-i, -ōrum, *m.*, the Carthaginians.

frang-o, -ere, frēg-i, fract-um, *v.a.* 3, I break. I weaken.

tot, *num. adj. indecl.*, so many.

cas-us, -ūs, *m.*, a falling, an accident (*cado*).

sp-es, -ēi, *f.*, hope.

sēn-ex, -is (*Acc.*, sēn-em), *adj.*, old. *Subst.*, an old man or woman.

pauc-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, small. *pl.*, few.

mans-urus, *see* maneo (I. 9).

serv-īo, *v.n.* 4, I am a slave.

re-gress-us, *see* regredior (I. 18).

supplīc-ium, -ii, *n.*, punishment, torture.

ex-sting-no, -uere, stinx-i, stinct-um, *v.a.* 3, I put out entirely, I kill.

II. 26.

Pulc-er, -ri, *m.*, Pulcer.

auspic-ium, -iī, *n.*, augury, auspices.

cēter, -a, -um, *adj.*, the other (rare in sing.).

lit-us, -ōris, *n.*, the shore.

II. 27 (A).

Lutat-ius, -ii, *m.*, Lutatius.

Catūl-us, -i, *m.*, Catulus.

A = Aul-us, -i, *m.*, Aulus.

Albīn-us, -i, *m.*, Albinus.

aeg-er, -ra, -rum, *adj.*, sick, ill.

a'scend-o, -ere, 'scend-i, 'scens-um, *v.n.* 3, I ascend (ad, scando, I climb).

super-ior, -ius, *comp. adv.*, higher, former (superus).

Lilybae-um, -i, *n.*, Lilybaeum.

tre'decim, *incl. num. adj.*, thirteen.

red'ig-o, -ere, 'eg-i, 'act-um, *v.a.* 3, I bring back (re, ago).

II. 27 (v).

dŭō'dĕcim, *incl. num. adj.*, twelve.

VI. = sext-um.

Id-ūs, -ūm, *f. pl.*, the Ides.

Mart-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, of or belonging to March.

trīb-ŭo, -nere, -ŭi, -ŭtum, *v.a.* 3, I give, I yield.

lic-et, -ere, -it or -itum est, *v.n. impers.* 2. It is permitted, it is lawful.

public-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, public.

custodi-a, -ae, *f.*, custody, keeping, a prison.

isc-us, -i, *m.*, the treasury, the exchequer.

II. 28.

in'tul-erunt, *see* infero (I. 11).

opulent-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, wealthy, rich.

quondam, *adv.*, at one time, formerly.

trans'ig-o, -ere, 'ĕg-i, 'act-um, *v.a.* 3, I bring to an end, I finish.

con'cĕd-o, -ere, 'cĕss-i, 'cĕss-um, *v.a.* 3, I grant, I concede.

mĕd'iĕt-as, -ātis, *f.*, a half, a moiety.

INDEX.

(The numerals refer to the Books and Chapters.)

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>a, ab, Ded.
 abduco, II. 20.
 absens, II. 8.
 absum, I. 4.
 ae, I. 3.
 accedo, I. 15.
 acceptus, I. 20 (B).
 accipio, I. 6.
 Achilles, II. 11 (A).
 acies, I. 14.
 actus, II. 9 (B).
 ad, Ded.
 addo, Ded.
 adeo (<i>adv.</i>), I. 11.
 adhuc, I. 7.
 adimo, I. 8 (A).
 adjicio, I. 4.
 adjungo, I. 7.
 administro, Ded.
 admiratio, II. 12 (B).
 admiror, II. 12 (B).
 adversum, II. 6.
 adversus (<i>part.</i>), II. 11 (B).
 adversus (<i>prep.</i>), II. 5.
 aedifico, I. 6.
 aeger, II. 27 (A).</p> | <p>Aemilius, I. 19.
 Aequi, II. 1.
 aequus, II. 12 (B).
 aetas, I. 16.
 Afri, II. 18.
 Africa, II. 21 (A).
 ager, I. 6.
 aggredior, II. 2.
 ago, I. 2.
 ala, II. 6.
 Albani, I. 4.
 Albinus, II. 27 (A).
 Alexander, II. 7.
 Alexandrinus, II. 15.
 Algidus, I. 17.
 aliquantum, II. 3.
 aliqui, I. 3.
 aliquis, I. 3.
 aliquot, II. 10.
 alius, I. 4.
 Allia, I. 20 (A).
 alter, I. 9.
 ambo, I. 19.
 amicitia, II. 15.
 amicus, I. 8 (A).
 amitto, II. 21 (A).
 amplio, I. 4.
 amplius, I. 1.</p> | <p>ancilla, I. 7.
 Ancus, I. 5.
 animus, II. 22.
 Anio, II. 5.
 annus, I. 1.
 ante, I. 12.
 Antemnates, I. 2.
 antiquus, I. 12.
 Ap. = Appius, II. 16.
 appello, I. 12.
 Appius, I. 18.
 apud, I. 5.
 Apulia, II. 8.
 aqua, II. 9 (A).
 Aquilius, II. 20.
 Ardea, I. 4.
 ardeo, I. 4.
 argentum, II. 19.
 Argos, II. 14 (B).
 Ariminum, II. 16.
 arma, II. 12 (B).
 armo, II. 6.
 aro, I. 17.
 Arruns, I. 10.
 ascendo, II. 27 (A).
 Asina, II. 20.
 aspicio, II. 16.
 Atilius, II. 17.</p> |
|---|---|---|

- A = Aulus**, II. 27 (A).
audio, II. 22.
Augustus, Ded.
aureus, II. 5.
aurum, I. 20 (B).
auspicium, II. 26.
aut, II. 22.
autem, I. 12.
auxilium, I. 11.
Aventinus, I. 5.
averto, II. 14 (A).
- bellicus**, Ded.
bellum, I. 2.
bene, I. 18.
Beneventum, II. 16.
bini, II. 13.
Blaesus, II. 23.
bracchium, II. 6.
breviarium, Ded.
brevis, Ded.
Brittii, II. 21 (A).
Brundisini, II. 17.
- C. = Gaius**, I. 12.
Caecilius, II. 24.
caedo, I. 17.
Caelius, I. 4.
caelum, II. 11 (B).
Caeninenses, I. 2.
Caepio, II. 23.
caesa, II. 13.
Caesar, I. 12.
Camillus, I. 20 (A).
Campania, I. 8 (A).
Canina, II. 15.
capio, I. 15.
capitolium, I. 6.
captivus, I. 7.
captus, I. 19.
caput, I. 7.
Carthago, II. 21 (A).
- Carthaginiensis**, II. 20.
Cassius, I. 12.
castellum, II. 21 (A).
castrum, II. 11 (A).
casus, II. 25.
catena, II. 21 (B).
Catinenses, II. 19.
Catulus, II. 27 (A).
causa, I. 8 (A).
cedo, I. 10.
censor, II. 9 (A).
census, I. 7.
centesimus, II. 8.
centum, I. 2.
certamen, I. 16.
cesso, I. 18.
ceter, II. 26.
Cincinnatus, I. 17.
Cineas, II. 12 (B).
cingo, I. 2.
circa, II. 22.
circum, I. 7.
circus, I. 6.
civilis, Ded.
civis, I. 7.
civitas, I. 2.
clarissimus, Ded.
clarus, II. 18.
Claudius (n.), I. 18.
Claudius (adj.), II. 9 (A).
claudio, I. 8 (B).
cloaca, I. 6.
Clypea, II. 21 (A).
Cn. = Cneius, II. 10.
coepi, I. 9.
coerceo, I. 9.
cognomen, II. 5.
cognosco, Ded.
Collatinus, I. 8 (A).
collega, I. 10.
- collatus**, I. 11.
colligo, Ded.
collum, II. 5.
colo, I. 17.
commotus, I. 20 (A).
commoveo, I. 2.
communis, I. 10.
compareo, I. 2.
compleo, I. 2.
comperio, II. 13.
complexus, II. 25.
concedo, II. 28.
concito, I. 8 (A).
conditio, II. 12 (B).
conditor, I. 20 (B).
condo, Intr.
confero, I. 11.
conficio, II. 9 (B).
confuudo, I. 3.
conjicio, II. 21 (B).
conjungo, I. 19.
consecro, I. 2.
consenesco, I. 11.
consilium, I. 2.
conspetus, I. 8 (A).
constituo, I. 1.
consuetudo, I. 3.
consul, I. 9.
consularis, I. 18.
consulatus, I. 12.
contemno, II. 12 (B).
contendo, I. 15.
contingo, II. 11 (B).
continuus, II. 23.
contra, I. 5.
copia, II. 10.
Corioli, I. 14.
Cornelius, II. 9 (B).
corrumpo, I. 18.
Corvinus, II. 6.
corvus, II. 6.
Crassus, II. 19.

creasco, II. 1.
 credo, I. 2.
 creco, I. 3.
 Crustumini, I. 2.
 cum (*prop.*), I. 1.
 cum (*conj.*), I. 2.
 Curius, II. 9 (B).
 Cursor, II. 8.
 cursus, II. 14 (A).
 custodia, II. 27 (E).

damno, I. 18.
 datus, II. 9 (E).
 de, I. 8 (A).
 debeo, I. 16.
 decedo, I. 3.
 decem, I. 1.
 decemviri, I. 18.
 decerno, II. 2.
 decipio, II. 20.
 Decius, II. 13.
 decrevit, II. 23.
 dedecus, II. 9 (A).
 deditio, II. 2.
 deduco, II. 24.
 defendo, I. 20 (E).
 defensor, I. 10.
 defero, I. 7.
 deinde, I. 2.
 delatus, II. 4.
 deleo, II. 1.
 demergo, II. 22.
 Dentatus, II. 9 (E).
 deprecatio, I. 15.
 describo, I. 3.
 desino, II. 25.
 detergeo, I. 17.
 deus, I. 2.
 dico, I. 12.
 dictator, I. 12.
 dictatura, I. 12.
 dictus, II. 6.

di, I. 2.
 difficilius, II. 14 (A).
 dignitas, I. 9.
 dimico, I. 5.
 dimitto, II. 11 (A).
 displiceo, II. 13.
 dito, II. 22.
 diu, I. 20 (A).
 diurnitas, I. 9.
 diutius, II. 22.
 divido, I. 20 (A).
 divinus, Ded.
 do, I. 20 (E).
 Dolabella, II. 10.
 dominus, Ded.
 domus, I. 4.
 ducenti, I. 8 (E).
 duco, I. 7.
 ductus, II. 5.
 duo, I. 4.
 duodecim, II. 27 (E).
 duodecimus, I. 4.
 duplico, I. 6.
 durus, II. 21 (E).
 Duilius, II. 20.
 dux, I. 15.

e. ex, Ded.
 edo, I. 1.
 efficio, II. 6.
 egregius, Ded.
 eicio, I. 15.
 elephantus, II. 11 (E).
 emineo, Ded.
 enim, I. 9.
 eo, I. 8 (A).
 Epirus, II. 11 (A).
 eques, I. 12.
 ergo, I. 9.
 erro, II. 24.
 Esquilinus, I. 7.
 et, Ded.

etiam, Ded.
 Eutropius, Ded.
 exactus, I. 12.
 excidium, I. 1.
 excido, I. 19.
 excludo, I. 8 (E).
 exercitus, I. 8 (E).
 exigo, I. 11.
 exiguus, I. 1.
 exordium, I. 1.
 expavesco, II. 11 (E).
 expello, I. 9.
 explorator, II. 11 (A).
 expulsus, I. 15.
 exspecto, II. 22.
 extinguo, II. 25.
 exsulo, I. 20 (E).
 exto, Ded.
 extra, II. 18.

Fabius, I. 16.
 Fabricius, II. 12 (E).
 facio, I. 6.
 factum, Ded.
 factus, II. 9 (A).
 Falisci, I. 20 (A).
 fames, I. 20 (E).
 familia, I. 16.
 fataliter, I. 11.
 fatigo, II. 9 (E).
 favor, II. 8.
 favellissime, II. 8.
 femina, I. 7.
 fere, I. 1.
 ferme, I. 17.
 fero, I. 11.
 ferrum, II. 12 (A).
 Fidenae, I. 19.
 Fidenates, I. 2.
 fides, II. 19.
 filia, I. 5.
 filius, I. 1.

- finis, II. 11 (B).
 finitimus, I. 2.
 fio, II. 2.
 fiscus, II. 27 (B).
 fletus, I. 15.
 Florus, II. 20.
 flumen, I. 20 (A).
 fluo, II. 3.
 fluvius, II. 5.
 for, II. 14 (A).
 fossa, I. 7.
 frango, II. 25.
 frater, I. 1.
 fraus, II. 20.
 fugo, II. 5.
 fugio, I. 8 (B).
 fulmen, I. 4.
 Fulvius, II. 18.
 Furius, I. 20 (A).
 futurus, I. 9.
- Gabii, I. 8 (A).
 Gallia, II. 16.
 Gallus, I. 20 (A).
 gener, I. 7.
 geus, I. 8 (A).
 genus, II. 11 (A).
 Genusius, II. 4.
 gero, I. 3.
 gestae, II. 19.
 gigno, I. 7.
 Gothicus, Ded.
 Graecia, II. 13.
 gratior, II. 20.
 gravissime, I. 20 (B).
- habeo, I. 1.
 Hamilear, II. 21 (A).
 hic, Ded.
 Hiero, II. 18.
 homo, I. 16.
 honestas, II. 14 (A).
- honestus, I. 18.
 honor, I. 12.
 honorifice, II. 12 (A).
 Horatius, I. 10.
 Hostilius, I. 4.
 humanus, I. 1.
- ibi, I. 11.
 ico, I. 4.
 idem, I. 6.
 Idus, II. 27 (B).
 igitur, I. 9.
 ignis, II. 21 (A).
 ille, I. 11.
 illic, II. 13.
 illustris, Ded.
 imperator, II. 21 (B).
 imperium, Ded.
 impero, I. 2.
 impleo, I. 16.
 impetro, II. 19.
 impono, II. 5.
 in, Ded.
 inchoo, I. 6.
 incognitus, I. 7.
 incrementum, I. 1.
 inde, II. 20.
 indico, II. 11 (A).
 induco, II. 9 (A).
 infamis, II. 13.
 infero, I. 11.
 infinitus, I. 3.
 infringo, II. 22.
 ingens, I. 12.
 ingredior, I. 20 (B).
 injuria, I. 2.
 insolens, I. 9.
 insequor, II. 16.
 instituo, I. 6.
 instruo, II. 21 (B).
 inter, I. 1.
 interficio, II. 6.
- interjicio, II. 10.
 intra, II. 9 (B).
 intro, I. 6.
 intulerunt, II. 28.
 invenio, I. 16.
 inventus, II. 18.
 invicem, I. 10.
 invictus, II. 20.
 invidia, I. 20 (A).
 invito, I. 2.
 ipse, I. 2.
 irascor, I. 15.
 is, I. 1.
 ita, I. 8 (B).
 Italia, II. 5.
 itaque, I. 16.
 iter, II. 20.
 iterum, I. 10.
- jaceo, II. 11 (B).
 jam, I. 3.
 Janiculum, I. 5.
 jubeo, II. 11 (A).
 judex, I. 13.
 jugerum, I. 17.
 jugum, II. 9 (A).
 Julius, II. 17.
 jungo, I. 6.
 junior, I. 8 (A).
 Junius, I. 9.
 Jupiter, I. 8 (A).
 juvenis, I. 8 (A).
- Kalendae, I. 1.
- L = Lucius, I. 8 (A).
 laboro, I. 20 (B).
 Lacedaemonii, II. 21
 (B).
 laetor, Ded.
 Laevinus, II. 11 (A).
 Larcus, I. 12.

- Latini, I. 5.
 latro, I. 3.
 latrocinor, I. 1.
 lectio, Ded.
 lectus, II. 6.
 legatus, I. 15.
 legio, II. 6.
 lego, I. 2.
 Lentulus, II. 14 (B).
 lex, I. 3.
 liber, Ded.
 liberi, I. 8 (B).
 libero, I. 17.
 Libo, II. 17.
 Liburnus, II. 20.
 licet, II. 27 (B).
 Licinius, II. 15.
 Lilybaeum, II. 27 (A).
 litus, II. 26.
 locus, I. 9.
 longe, I. 8 (A).
 longius, I. 9.
 Lucani, II. 12 (A).
 Lucretia, I. 8 (A).
 Lucretius, I. 10.
 ludus, I. 2.
 lugeo, I. 10.
 Lutatius, II. 27 (A).
- M = Marcus, II. 17.
 M' = Manius, II. 9 (B).
 Macedo, II. 7.
 magis, II. 9 (B).
 magister, Ded.
 magnus, I. 16.
 Maius, I. 1.
 major, I. 12.
 male, I. 20 (A).
 malum, II. 24.
 malus, I. 9.
 Mamercus, I. 19.
 manco, I. 9.
- Manlius, II. 5.
 mansuetudo, Ded.
 Marcus, II. 5.
 Marcus, I. 5.
 mare, I. 5.
 manus, I. 17.
 maritus, I. 8 (A).
 Mars, I. 1.
 Martius, II. 27 (B).
 mater, I. 15.
 matrona, I. 10.
 maxime, I. 9.
 Maximus, Ded.
 Maximus, II. 8.
 medietas, II. 28.
 medicus, II. 14 (A).
 medius, II. 8.
 memoria, Ded.
 mensis, I. 3.
 mergo, II. 20.
 meritum, II. 6.
 Metellus, II. 24.
 mens, Ded.
 migro, I. 9.
 miles, II. 6.
 miliarium, I. 4.
 militaris, I. 20 (B).
 milito, I. 18.
 mille, I. 7.
 minimus, I. 1.
 minus, I. 1.
 mitto, I. 20 (A).
 modus, II. 6.
 mons, I. 1.
 morbus, I. 3.
 morior, I. 10.
 mortuus, I. 10.
 mos, I. 3.
 moveo, II. 18.
 mox, I. 8 (B).
 multitudo, I. 2.
 multo, II. 5.
- multus, I. 9.
 murus, I. 6.
 Mus, II. 13.
 muto, II. 1.
- nam, I. 3.
 narratio, Ded.
 nascor, I. 1.
 natio, I. 2.
 naufragium, II. 22.
 navalis, II. 22.
 ne, I. 9.
 nec, I. 1.
 necessitas, II. 9 (A).
 nego, II. 7.
 negotium, Ded.
 nepos, I. 5.
 neque, I. 1.
 nihil, II. 25.
 nisi, I. 15.
 nobilior, II. 22.
 nobilis, I. 7.
 nobilissimus, I. 8
 (A).
 nomitas, II. 19.
 nolo, II. 6.
 nomen, I. 2.
 nomino, I. 2.
 non, I. 2.
 nonagesimus, I. 1.
 nonaginta, II. 18.
 noster, Ded.
 novem, II. 9 (B).
 novus, I. 12.
 nox, II. 11 (B).
 nullus, I. 3.
 Numa, I. 3.
 numerus, I. 6.
 Numidae, II. 24.
 nummus, I. 11.
 nunc, I. 12.
 nunquam, II. 18.

- ob, I. 20 (A).
 obssequor, I. 12.
 obsideo, I. 17.
 obtineo, II. 12 (B).
 occasio, II. 8.
 occido, I. 6.
 occupo, I. 20 (A).
 Octavianus, I. 12.
 octavus, I. 4.
 octo, I. 1.
 octingenti, II. 11 (B).
 octoginta, I. 7.
 offero, II. 6.
 Ogulnius, II. 16.
 Olympias, I. 1.
 omnino, I. 16.
 omnis, I. 2.
 oppidum, I. 2.
 oppugno, I. 8 (A).
 opulentum, II. 28.
 optimus, I. 14.
 opus, I. 17.
 orbis, I. 1.
 ordino, I. 2.
 ordo, Ded.
 origo, II. 11 (A).
 orior, I. 2.
 ostendo, II. 11 (A).
 ostium, I. 5.
 Otacilius, II. 19

 P=Publius, II. 11(A).
 paena, I. 11.
 Palatinus, I. 1.
 Papirius, II. 8.
 parens, I. 8 (A).
 paro, II. 19.
 pars, II. 12 (B).
 partus, I. 1.
 parum, I. 6.
 parvus, II. 6.
 passus, II. 23.

 pastor, I. 1.
 pater, I. 8 (A).
 patior, II. 22.
 patria, I. 15.
 patrimonium, I. 9.
 paucus, II. 25.
 Paulus, II. 22.
 pauper, I. 11.
 per, Ded.
 perdomo, II. 7.
 pereo, I. 5.
 pergo, II. 12 (A).
 permaneo, I. 6.
 permutatio, II. 24.
 perniciēs, II. 21 (B).
 perpetuus, Ded.
 persequor, II. 2.
 persevero, II. 3.
 peto, I. 15.
 Picenum, II. 8.
 Picentes, II. 16.
 Pictor, II. 16.
 placeo, I. 9.
 placidus, II. 24.
 plebs, I. 13.
 plurimum, I. 8 (B).
 plurimus, I. 1.
 Poeni, II. 25.
 polliceor, II. 14 (A).
 pompa, II. 24.
 Pompilius, I. 3.
 pono, I. 8 (A).
 popular, II. 12 (A).
 populus, I. 2.
 porta, I. 8 (B).
 Porsenna, I. 11.
 posco, II. 11 (A).
 positus, II. 7.
 possideo, I. 8 (B).
 possum, Ded.
 post, I. 1.
 postea, I. 3.

 posterus, II. 5.
 postquam, I. 15.
 Postumius, II. 9 (A).
 praecepicio, II. 8.
 praecipuus, II. 12 (B).
 praeda, I. 20 (A).
 Praeneste, II. 2.
 Praenestini, II. 2.
 praesidium, II. 23.
 praesto, I. 11.
 praesumo, II. 3.
 praeterea, II. 19.
 praetextus, I. 17.
 pretium, II. 12 (A).
 primo, I. 13.
 primum, I. 10.
 prius, Ded.
 princeps, Ded.
 Priscus, I. 6.
 prius, Ded.
 priusquam, Ded.
 privatus, I. 9.
 pro, I. 9.
 procedo, II. 6.
 proelium, I. 3.
 profectus, II. 6.
 proficiscor, I. 16.
 progredior, II. 5.
 promitto, I. 10.
 proprius, I. 13.
 provoco, II. 5.
 prosum, I. 3.
 Ptolemaeus, II. 15.
 Publicola, I. 9.
 publicus, II. 27 (B).
 pudicitia, I. 10.
 pudicus, I. 8 (A).
 puerilis, I. 16.
 pugna, I. 10.
 pugnator, II. 22.
 pugno, II. 8.
 Pulcer, II. 26.

- Pulvillus, I. 10.
 puto, I. 1.
 Pyrrus, II. 11 (A).
 quadringentesimus,
 II. 15.
 quadragesimus, I. 3.
 quadraginta, I. 8 (B).
 quadriennium, II. 3.
 quadringenti, II. 22.
 quaero, II. 13.
 qualis, II. 13.
 quam, I. 3.
 quantum, I. 1.
 quare, II. 12 (B).
 quartus, I. 1.
 quasi, I. 10.
 quater, I. 11.
 quattuor, I. 17.
 quattuordecim, I. 11.
 -que, I. 1.
 queror, I. 8 (A).
 qui, Ded.
 quia, II. 11 (A).
 quicumque, II. 11 (A).
 quidam, I. 18.
 quidem, I. 3.
 quindecim, II. 22.
 quingenti, II. 21 (B).
 quini, I. 2.
 quinque, I. 10.
 Quintius, I. 17.
 quintus, I. 8 (B).
 Quirinalis, I. 7.
 quisquam, I. 9.
 quod, II. 8.
 quondam, II. 28.
 quoque, I. 7.
 rapio, I. 2.
 Rea, I. 1.
 rebello, I. 19.
 recedo, I. 10.
 recessit, II. 14 (B).
 rectum, II. 6.
 recipio, I. 2.
 recordor, I. 1.
 redeo, II. 8.
 redigo, II. 27 (A).
 redimo, II. 12 (A).
 reduco, II. 14 (A).
 Regulus, II. 21 (A).
 refero, II. 13.
 refugio, II. 21 (B).
 regno, I. 2.
 regnum, I. 2.
 regredior, I. 18.
 regressus, II. 25.
 relinquo, I. 8 (B).
 reliquus, II. 13.
 remando, II. 13.
 remaneo, II. 21 (A).
 removeo, I. 15.
 Remus, I. 1.
 renuntio, II. 11 (A).
 reparo, I. 4.
 reperio, II. 8.
 repulio, I. 15.
 res, Ded.
 restituo, I. 9.
 revoco, I. 20 (B).
 rex, I. 3.
 Roma, I. 2.
 Romanus, Ded.
 Romulus, I. 1.
 Rostra, II. 7.
 rostratus, II. 20.
 Rufinus, II. 9 (B).
 rursus, II. 3.
 Sabini, I. 2.
 sacrum, I. 3.
 saepe, I. 15.
 Sallentini, II. 17.
 Samnites, II. 8.
 Samnium, II. 16.
 Sardinia, II. 20.
 salvus, II. 23.
 scelus, I. 7.
 scilicet, II. 13.
 scio, I. 9.
 Scipio, II. 20.
 se, Ded.
 secundus, Ded.
 sed, I. 3.
 sedeo, II. 6.
 seditio, I. 13.
 semibarbarus, I. 3.
 semper, I. 9.
 Sempronius, II. 16.
 Senator, I. 2.
 senatus, I. 13.
 senectus, I. 2.
 senex, II. 25.
 senior, I. 2.
 Senones, I. 20 (A).
 sepelio, II. 11 (B).
 septem, I. 8 (B).
 septemdecim, I. 16.
 septesimus, II. 18.
 septimus, I. 2.
 septuagesimus, II. 18.
 septuaginta, II. 1.
 sequor, Ded.
 sepultura, I. 11.
 Servilius, II. 4.
 servio, II. 25.
 Ser = Servius, I. 7.
 servo, II. 22.
 sex, II. 24.
 sexagesimus, II. 1.
 sexaginta, II. 21 (A).
 si, I. 9.
 sic, II. 12 (B).
 Sicilia, II. 18.
 Siculi, II. 9.

- scienti, I. 11.
 signum, I. 20 (E).
 Silvia, I. 1.
 similis, I. 9.
 similius, I. 12.
 simul, II. 1.
 sine, I. 3.
 singularis, II. 5.
 socer, I. 12.
 sol, II. 14 (A).
 sollicitor, II. 12 (F).
 solum, II. 6.
 solus, I. 16.
 solvo, II. 9 (A).
 Sp = Spurius, I. 12.
 spectaculum, I. 2.
 spes, II. 25.
 spoliium, II. 13.
 spondeo, II. 14 (A).
 statim, I. 9.
 statua, II. 7.
 status, II. 13.
 sterno, II. 9 (A).
 stipendium, I. 18.
 strictim, Ded.
 stupro, I. 8 (A).
 stuprum, I. 18.
 suadeo, II. 25.
 sub, I. 7.
 subactus, II. 6.
 subigo, I. 7.
 subito, I. 2.
 sublatus, I. 6.
 succedo, I. 4.
 sudor, I. 17.
 Suessa Pometia, I.
 S (A).
 Sulpicius, II. 5.
 sum, I. 4.
 summus, I. 18.
 sumo, I. 10.
 sumptus, I. 11.
 superbus, I. 7.
 superior, II. 27 (A).
 supero, I. 4.
 supersum, I. 10.
 supervenio, I. 20 (B).
 supplicium, II. 25.
 supputatio, I. 3.
 supra, I. 5.
 susceptus, II. 7.
 suscipio, I. 5.
 sustinco, I. 18.
 sustulerunt, II. 9 (B).
 Sutrini, II. 1.
 suus, I. 2.
 Syracusani, II. 19.
 T = Titus, I. 12.
 talentum, II. 19.
 talis, II. 11 (B).
 tamen, I. 7.
 tanquam, I. 13.
 tantum, II. 6.
 tantus, I. 16.
 Tarentini, II. 11 (A).
 Tarentum, II. 13.
 Tarquinius, I. 6.
 Tauromenitani, II. 19.
 tempestas, I. 2.
 templum, I. 3.
 tempus, Ded.
 tendo, II. 10.
 teneo, II. 11 (B).
 terra, I. 7.
 territorium, I. 6.
 terror, II. 12 (A).
 tertius, I. 1.
 Tiberius, I. 5.
 tero, II. 6.
 toga, I. 17.
 tollo, I. 6.
 Tolumnius, I. 19.
 Torquatus, II. 5.
 torquis, II. 5.
 tot, II. 25.
 totus, I. 1.
 tracto, II. 11 (E).
 trado, I. 1.
 traho, II. 11 (A).
 tranquillitas, Ded.
 trans, II. 5.
 transeo, I. 2.
 transfero, II. 21 (A).
 transigo, II. 28.
 transmarinus, II. 11
 (A).
 trecentesimus, I. 1.
 trecenti, I. 16.
 tredecim, II. 27 (A).
 tres, I. 7.
 tribunus, I. 13.
 tribuo, II. 27 (B).
 tribus, I. 8 (F).
 tricesimus, I. 2.
 Tricipitinus, I. 10.
 triennium, II. 3.
 triginta, I. 4.
 triumpho, I. 6.
 triumphus, II. 2.
 Troja, I. 1.
 trux, II. 11 (B).
 tulisse, II. 11 (E).
 Tullius, I. 7.
 Tullus, I. 4.
 tum, I. 2.
 tumultus, I. 18.
 tunc, II. 22.
 Tusci, I. 8 (A).
 Tuscia, I. 11.
 Tusculum, I. 11.
 tutus, I. 13.
 tuus, Ded.
 ubi, I. 8 (E).
 ullus, I. 1.

ultimus, I. 8 (A).	verum, I. 11.	vir, Ded.
undecim, I. 1.	vestalis, I. 1.	Virginus, I. 16.
undeviginti, I. 16.	vester, I. 12.	virgo, I. 1.
unguis, II. 6.	veto, II. 8.	virtus, II. 6.
unus, I. 1.	Veturia, I. 15.	vita, Ded.
urbs, Ded.	vetus, II. 13.	vix, I. 8 (B).
usque, I. 8 (B).	via, II. 9 (A).	voco, I. 2.
ut, Ded.	vicesimus, I. 5.	volo, I. 9.
uxor, I. 2.	vicinus, I. 2.	Volsci, I. 8 (A).
Valens, Ded.	victor, I. 10.	Volumnia, I. 15.
Valerius, I. 9.	victoria, II. 6.	voluntas, Ded.
vasto, II. 12 (A).	vietrix, II. 22.	vox, II. 11 (B).
Veientani, I. 20 (A).	victus, II. 21 (A).	vulnere, II. 13.
Veientes, I. 2.	video, II. 11 (B).	vulnus, II. 11 (B).
Veii, I. 19.	viginti, I. 8 (B).	Vulso, II. 21 (A).
vel, Ded.	Viminalis, I. 7.	vultus, II. 11 (B).
venenum, II. 14 (A).	vincio, II. 14 (A).	Xantippus, II. 21
verbero, II. 6.	vinco, I. 2.	(B).
	vindico, I. 12.	

Works on Latin and Greek Grammar and Composition.

LATIN.

- Short Exercises in Latin Prose Composition and Examination Papers**
IN LATIN GRAMMAR. Part I. By Rev. H. Belcher, LL.D. 18mo.
1s 6d. KEY, for Teachers only. 3s 6d.
Part II. 18mo. 2s. KEY, for Teachers only. 18mo. 3s.
- Latin Prose Exercises based upon Cæsar's Gallic War.** By Clement
Bryans, M.A. Ex. fcap. 8vo. 2s 6d. KEY, for Teachers only. 4s 6d.
- First Lessons in Latin.** By K. M. Eicke, B.A. Gl. 8vo. 2s 6d.
- Exercises on Latin Syntax and Idiom.** Arranged with reference to
Roby's School Latin Grammar. By E. B. England. Cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
KEY, for Teachers only. 2s 6d.
- An Introduction to Latin Elegiac Verse Composition.** By J. H. Lupton,
M.A. Globe 8vo. 2s 6d. KEY TO PART II. (XXV.-C.). Globe 8vo. 3s 6d.
- An Introduction to Latin Lyric Verse Composition.** By the same.
Gl. 8vo. 3s. KEY, for Teachers only. Gl. 8vo. 4s 6d.
- First Latin Grammar.** By M. C. Macmillan, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. 1s 6d.
- Macmillan's Latin Course.** By A. M. Cook, M.A., Assistant Master at
St. Paul's School.
FIRST PART. Gl. 8vo. 3s 6d.
SECOND PART. 2s 6d. [*Third Part in Preparation.*]
- Macmillan's Latin Reader.** A Latin Reader for the Lower Forms in Schools.
By H. J. Hardy, M.A. Gl. 8vo. 2s 6d.
- Parallel Extracts.** Arranged for Translation into English and Latin, with
Notes on Idioms. By J. E. Nixon, M.A. Part I. Historical and Episto-
lary. Crown 8vo. 3s 6d.
- Prose Extracts.** Arranged for Translation into English and Latin, with
General and Special Prefaces on Style and Idiom. By the same. Second
Edition. Crown 8vo. 4s 6d. Selections from the same. 3s.
- A First Latin Verse Book.** By W. E. P. Pantin, M.A. Globe 8vo. 1s 6d.
KEY. 4s net.
- Sermo Latinus.** A Short Guide to Latin Prose Composition. By Professor
J. P. Postgate, Litt.D. Gl. 8vo. 2s 6d. KEY Gl. 8vo. 3s 6d.
- Hints towards Latin Prose Composition.** By A. W. Potts, M.A., LL.D.
Extra fcap. 8vo. 3s.
- Passages for Translation into Latin Prose.** Edited with Notes and
References to the above. Extra fcap. 8vo. 2s 6d. KEY, for Teachers
only. 2s 6d.
- Exercises in Latin Verse of Various Kinds.** By Rev. G. Preston. Globe
8vo. 2s 6d. KEY, for Teachers only. Globe 8vo. 5s.
- A Grammar of the Latin Language, from Plautus to Suetonius.** By H. J.
Roby, M.A. Part I. Sounds, Inflections, Word-formation, Appendices.
Cr. 8vo. 9s. Part II. Syntax, Prepositions, etc. 10s 6d.
- School Latin Grammar.** By the same. Cr. 8vo. 5s.
- Synthetic Latin Delectus.** With Notes and Vocabulary. By E. Rush, B.A.
Extra fcap. 8vo. 2s 6d.
- First Steps to Latin Prose Composition.** By Rev. G. Rust, M.A. 18mo.
1s 6d. KEY, for Teachers only. By W. M. Yates. 18mo. 3s 6d.
- Passages from Latin Authors for Translation into English.** By E. S.
Shuckburgh, M.A. Crown 8vo. 2s.
- Latin Prose after the Best Authors: Cæsarian Prose.** By F. P. Simp-
son, B.A. Ex. fcap. 8vo. 2s 6d. KEY, for Teachers only. 5s.

MACMILLAN AND CO., LONDON.

Works on Latin and Greek Grammar and Composition.

GREEK.

- Greek and English Dialogues for Use in Schools and Colleges.** By Prof. J. S. Blackie. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s 6d.
- A Greek Primer, Colloquial and Constructive.** Crown 8vo. 2s 6d.
- Syntax of the Moods and Tenses of the Greek Verb.** By W. W. Goodwin, LL.D., D.C.L., Professor of Greek in Harvard University. New Ed., revised and enlarged. 8vo. 14s.
- A Greek Grammar.** By the Same. Cr. 8vo. 6s.
- A Greek Grammar for Schools.** By the Same. Cr. 8vo. 3s 6d.
- A Greek Grammar for Schools and Colleges.** By James Hadley. Revised by F. de F. Allen. Cr. 8vo. 6s.
- First Steps to Greek Prose Composition.** By Blomfield Jackson, M.A. 18mo. 1s 6d. KEY, for Teachers only. 18mo. 3s 6d.
- Second Steps to Greek Prose Composition, with Examination Papers.** By the Same. 18mo. 2s 6d. KEY, for Teachers only. 18mo. 3s 6d.
- Exercises in the Composition of Greek Iambic Verse.** By Prof. H. Kynaston, D.D. With Vocabulary. Ex. fcap. 8vo. 5s. KEY, for Teachers only. Ex. fcap. 8vo. 4s 6d.
- Parallel Passages for Translation into Greek and English.** With Indexes. By Rev. E. C. Mackie, M.A. Gl. 8vo. 4s 6d.
- Macmillan's Greek Course.** Edited by Rev. W. G. Rutherford, M.A., LL.D., Headmaster of Westminster. Gl. 8vo.
- FIRST GREEK GRAMMAR—ACCIDENCE.** By the Editor. 2s.
- FIRST GREEK GRAMMAR—SYNTAX.** By the Same. 2s.
- ACCIDENCE AND SYNTAX.** In one Volume. 3s 6d.
- EASY EXERCISES IN GREEK ACCIDENCE.** By H. G. Underhill, M.A. 2s.
- A SECOND GREEK EXERCISE BOOK.** By Rev. W. A. Heard, M.A. 2s 6d.
- EASY EXERCISES IN GREEK SYNTAX.** By Rev. G. H. Nall, M.A. 2s 6d.
- Macmillan's Greek Reader.** Stories and Legends. A First Greek Reader with Notes, Vocabulary, and Exercises. By F. H. Colson, M.A. Globc 8vo. 3s.
- A Table of Irregular Greek Verbs,** classified according to the arrangement of Curtius's Greek Grammar. By J. M. Marshall, M.A. 8vo. 1s.
- First Greek Reader.** By Prof. John E. B. Mayor, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. 4s 6d.
- Greek for Beginners.** By Rev. Prof. J. B. Mayor, M.A. Part I., with Vocabulary, 1s 6d. Parts II. and III., with Vocabulary and Index. Fcap. 8vo. 3s 6d. Complete in one Vol. 4s 6d.
- The New Phrynichus:** being a Revised Text of the Ecloga of the Grammarian Phrynichus. With Introduction and Commentary. By the Rev. W. G. Rutherford, M.A., LL.D. 8vo. 18s.
- First Lessons in Greek.** Adapted to Goodwin's Greek Grammar, and designed as an Introduction to the Anabasis of Xenophon. By J. W. White. Cr. 8vo. 3s 6d.
- Attic Primer.** Arranged for the use of beginners. By J. Wright, M.A. Extra fcap. 8vo. 2s 6d.

MACMILLAN AND CO., LONDON.



- Lucian.**—EXTRACTS FROM LUCIAN. With Exercises. By Rev. J. BOND, M.A., and Rev. A. S. WALPOLE, M.A.
- Nepos.**—SELECTIONS ILLUSTRATIVE OF GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY. With Exercises. By G. S. FARSELL, M.A.
- Ovid.**—SELECTIONS. By E. S. SHUCKBURGH, M.A.
EASY SELECTIONS FROM OVID IN ELEGIAC VERSE. With Exercises. By H. WILKINSON, M.A.
STORIES FROM THE METAMORPHOSES. With Exercises. By Rev. J. BOND, M.A., and Rev. A. S. WALPOLE, M.A.
- Phaedrus.**—SELECT FABLES. Adapted for Beginners. With Exercises. By Rev. A. S. WALPOLE, M.A.
- Thucydides.**—THE RISE OF THE ATHENIAN EMPIRE. BOOK I. Chs. 89-117 and 22-23. With Exercises. By F. H. COLSON, M.A.
- Virgil.**—SELECTIONS. By E. S. SHUCKBURGH, M.A.
BUCOLICS. By T. E. PAGE, M.A.
GEORGICS. BOOK I. By T. E. PAGE, M.A.
BOOK II. By Rev. J. H. SKRINE, M.A.
AENEID. BOOK I. By Rev. A. S. WALPOLE, M.A.
BOOK II. By T. E. PAGE, M.A.
BOOK III. By T. E. PAGE, M.A.
BOOK IV. By Rev. H. M. STEPHENSON, M.A.
BOOK V. By Rev. A. CALVERT, M.A.
BOOK VI. By T. E. PAGE, M.A.
BOOK VII. By Rev. A. CALVERT, M.A.
BOOK VIII. By Rev. A. CALVERT, M.A.
BOOK IX. By Rev. H. M. STEPHENSON, M.A.
BOOK X. By S. G. OWEN, M.A.
- Xenophon.**—ANABASIS. Selections, adapted for Beginners. With Exercises. By W. WELCH, M.A., and C. G. DUFFIELD, M.A.
BOOK I. By Rev. A. S. WALPOLE, M.A.
BOOK I. With Exercises. By E. A. WELLS, M.A.
BOOK II. By the same.
BOOK III. By Rev. G. H. NALL, M.A.
BOOK IV. By Rev. E. D. STONE, M.A.
SELECTIONS FROM BOOK IV. With Exercises. By the same.
SELECTIONS FROM THE CYROPAEDIA. With Exercises. By A. H. COOKE, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of King's College, Cambridge.
- The following contain Introductions and Notes, but no Vocabulary:—
- Cicero.**—SELECT LETTERS. By Rev. G. E. JEANS, M.A.
- Herodotus.**—SELECTIONS FROM BOOKS VII. AND VIII. THE EXPEDITION OF XERXES. By A. H. COOKE, M.A.
- Horace.**—SELECTIONS FROM THE SATIRES AND EPISTLES. By Rev. W. J. V. BAKER, M.A.
SELECT EPODES AND ARS POETICA. By H. A. DALTON, M.A., Assistant Master at Winchester.
- Plato.**—EUTHYPHRO AND MENEXENUS. By C. E. GRAVES, M.A.
- Terence.**—SCENES FROM THE ANDRIA. By F. W. CORNISH, M.A., Assistant Master at Eton.
- The Greek Elegiac Poets.**—FROM CALLINUS TO CALLIMACHUS. Selected by Rev. HERBERT KYNASTON, D.D.
- Thucydides.**—BOOK IV. Chs. 1-41. THE CAPTURE OF SPHACTERIA. By C. E. GRAVES, M.A.

* * *Other Volumes to follow.*

6046

LL
F916W.2
Eutropius
Books I and II; ed. by Miller and
Duffield.

**University of Toronto
Library**

**DO NOT
REMOVE
THE
CARD
FROM
THIS
POCKET**

Acme Library Card Pocket
LOWE-MARTIN CO. LIMITED

