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CORNELIUS NEPOS
EPAMINONDAS, HANNIBAL, CATO

H. L. EARL, M.A.



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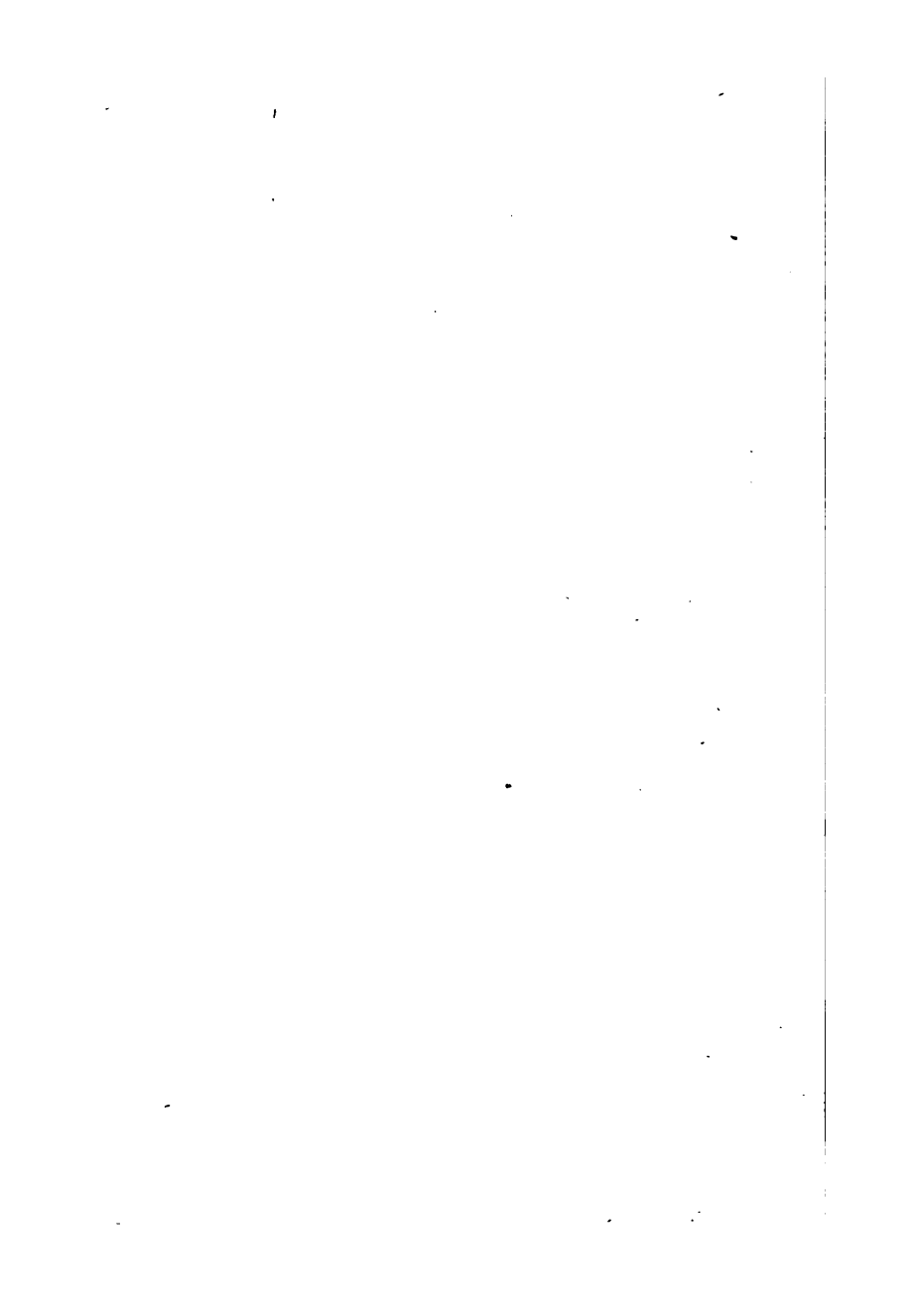


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Classical Master of St. Paul's School

CORNELIUS NEPOS

EPAMINONDAS, HANNIBAL, CATO



HER DISPATCHED IN A BOAT WITH HERALD'S STAFF
(see Hannibal, sec. xix).

CORNELIUS NEPOS

EPAMINONDAS, HANNIBAL
CATO

EDITED

WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

BY

H. L. EARL, M.A.

ASSISTANT MASTER AT THE MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL



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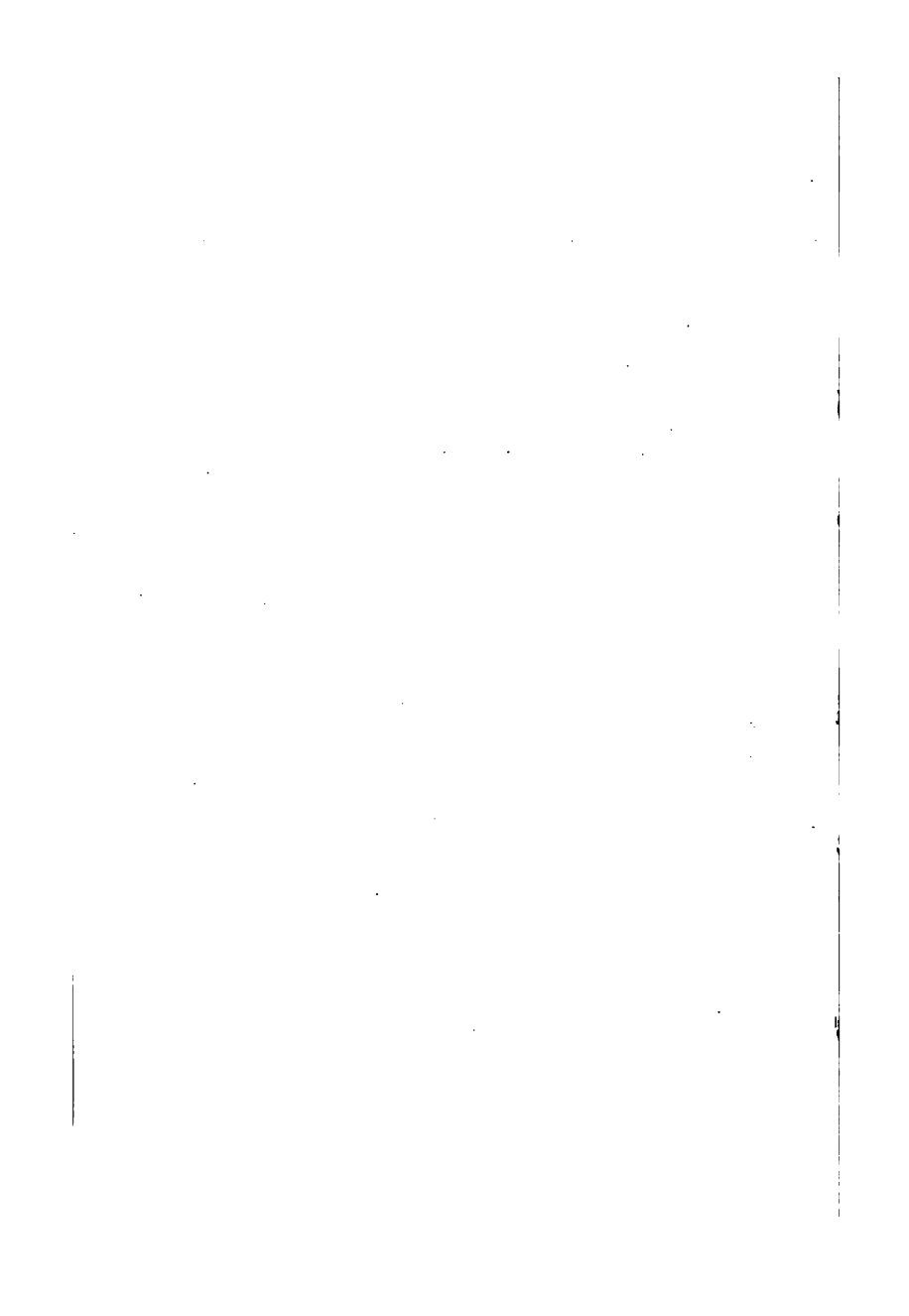
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PREFACE

THIS volume is intended for boys of the Upper Third or Lower Fourth Forms. Too much study of Caesar's campaigns in Gaul, his desultory wars, his negotiations (in reported speech) with Ariovistus, and the building of difficult bridges, are apt to be a weariness to the young student, and in choosing the lives of Epaminondas, Hannibal, and Cato, the object is to give greater variety and interest to a term's work. The vocabulary and notes together should be a sufficient aid to a boy in his study of Nepos, and such explanations and historical parallels as have been thought necessary are to be found in the notes. I know from experience that the average schoolboy pays scant regard to the introduction, but eagerly searches for construing aids. My object is, that while thus engaged, he may be induced to notice such explanations as may interest him in the subject-matter of his work.



CONTENTS



	PAGE
INTRODUCTION—	
CORNELIUS NEPOS	1
EPAMINONDAS	4
HANNIBAL	6
CATO	9
TEXT	13
NOTES	55
APPENDIX	
INDEX OF PROPER NAMES	
VOCABULARY	

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	PAGE
LETTER-CARRIER DISPATCHED IN A BOAT WITH HERALD'S STAFF. (Ships and boat from various sources) <i>Frontispiece</i>	
COIN BEARING THE NAME OF EPAMINONDAS	13
A PYRRHIC DANCE. (From a vase-painting)	14
A MUSIC LESSON ON THE FLUTES. (From a vase-painting)	15
WRESTLERS AND TRAINER. (From a vase-painting)	17
A GREEK ORATOR. (From a statue)	21
GREEK WARRIORS. (From a vase-painting)	25
CADMEIA AND PLAIN OF THEBES. (Landscape adapted from a drawing in Duruy)	28
COIN OF CARTHAGE	30
PHILIP V OF MACEDON. (From a coin)	31
MAP OF ITALY	34
BATTLE-FIELD OF CANNÆ. (From a drawing in Duruy)	37
PRUSIAS I. (From a coin)	42
BUILDINGS ON THE ACROPOLIS AT PERGAMON. (Adapted from Baumeister)	44
TUSCULUM. (Adapted from a drawing in the Biblio- thèque Nationale)	48
COIN OF CATO	49
A MILITARY TRIBUNE. (From Trajan's Column)	50
THE CENSUS. (From a bas-relief)	52, 53
COIN OF LEPIDUS	54

INTRODUCTION

CORNELIUS NEPOS.

NOTHING is known of the life of Nepos, except that he was the contemporary and friend of Cicero, Atticus, and Catullus, and therefore lived towards the close of the Roman Republic.

Authorship.—Of most of his works only the titles have survived, while the lives of famous Greek and Roman commanders bear traces of having been abridged from their original form. This abridgment was probably the work of one Aemilius Probus, at the end of the fourth century, who was formerly regarded as the author. This otherwise unknown writer may have merely written a revised version of the histories of Nepos, or he may possibly have rescued them from oblivion, and tried to palm them off upon the public as his own, but the style of the Latin, and the internal evidence generally, point to their having been composed in the later days of the Republic, and not in the fourth century A. D.

An abridgment from the original.—Moreover, the abrupt transitions and change of subject frequently give the reader the impression that the cutting down of the original has been unskilfully done, destroying the connexion of the sentences.

The three lives of the present volume bear evident traces of this condensing process. The three battles of Leuctra, Mantinea, and Cannae are dismissed in as many lines, while Cato's long public career is crammed into an exceedingly narrow compass.

Treatment of the subject.—As a historian, Nepos writes to interest his reader, while making out the best possible case for his hero. Thus Epaminondas is a man in advance of his time, so perfect in character, both public and private, as to be unnatural; while in the case of Hannibal, he gives us that general's real exploits as a mere list of battles, with the name of the consul in each case whose ill luck it was to encounter him, at the same time that he treats us to a full account of the absurd story of how he won a naval victory by throwing snakes at the enemy.

Impartial history of Hannibal.—It is just to Nepos, however, to remark that though a Roman might be fairly impartial in his history of Epaminondas, yet it was difficult for him to treat the character of Hannibal in a similar spirit. But this is exactly what he has done. The nationality and prejudices of the author do not in any way appear; even the stock-charges of cruelty and treachery are laid aside, and we are spared the repetition of that well-worn tradition that the luxury of Capua was the ruin of the invading host.

EPAMINONDAS.

Seizure of the citadel of Thebes		
by the Lacedaemonians . . .		B. C. 382.
Thebes regains freedom . . .		„ 379.
Battle of Leuctra		„ 371.
Battle of Mantinea		„ 362.

Supremacy of Athens gives way to that of Sparta.

—The public career of Epaminondas may be briefly described as the rise and supremacy of Thebes. The Greeks seemed incapable of lasting union. The Persian wars had certainly for a time forced them to fight side by side, but this alliance ceased when the pressing need for it passed away. Nor was the supremacy of Athens more permanent. She worked the confederacy of Delos solely for her own interest, and reduced her allies to the position of subjects. The latter, resenting their humiliation, were ready to rebel, and Athens was crushed at the close of the Peloponnesian war in 404 B. C.

Severity of Spartan domination causes rebellion.

—The period of Spartan supremacy now follows, which taught the revolted allies of Athens that they had only exchanged one master for a worse. They saw their popular governments or democracies suppressed, and oligarchies, or the rule of the few, substituted, and their cities not unfrequently burdened with maintaining a Spartan force. More dangerous to Sparta was the growing discontent of such cities as Thebes, Corinth, and Argos. Thebes saw she had no chance of establishing a confederacy of her own in Boeotia, owing to Spartan interference. Corinth looked with jealousy on the growing power of Sparta at sea, while Argos hated the Lacedaemonians with the feelings of a near neighbour. With these incentives to revolt, added to a liberal bribe of Persian gold, the cities rose in arms, just as the Spartan king Agesilaus was preparing a formidable attack on the Persian power in Asia Minor.

Sparta successful for a time, through the aid of the Persians.—The allies, however, were worsted at the battles of Corinth, 394 B. C., and Coronca, in the same year, after which the war dragged on without any decisive

event, except the destruction of a Spartan division by Iphicrates and his light-armed troops. Finally, Sparta, by clever diplomacy, won over the Persians to her side, and through the influence of the Satrap Tiribazus, the peace of Antalcidas was arranged, 387 B. C., by which the Greeks of Asia Minor were given up to Persia, while all the other Greek cities were to be free. This latter clause really struck at such cities as Thebes, whose confederacy at once began to break up.

Her tyranny culminates in the treacherous seizure of the Cadmea—The Spartans, for the next few years, abused their power by several acts of tyranny, and in 382 B. C., taking advantage of the condition of Thebes, which as usual was torn by opposing factions, they treacherously seized the Cadmea, or citadel, and installed Leontiades, who had called them to his aid, in power, supported by a Spartan garrison.

Thebes was now at the mercy of Sparta.

The rise of Thebes. Three years later, the Cadmea was recovered by Pelopidas and a small band of exiles who had returned to Thebes. They killed Leontiades, gathered together a large band of armed Thebans, and intimidated the Spartan commander into surrender. The latter and his men were allowed to go, and the city was once more free. Epaminondas had thus far refused to identify himself with the movement, as he detested the idea of civil war, and regarded any triumph over his fellow citizens as ruinous, but as soon as the citadel was gained, and the struggle became one against the Spartans, he at once took a leading part.

Political virtues of Epaminondas in advance of his time.—Nepos rightly estimates his work when he says that Theban greatness began and ended with him. We may without hesitation regard Epaminondas as the

noblest character in Greek history, and it was his misfortune to live in an age when a man's greatest aspirations do not seem to have ranged beyond the walls of his native city. In this respect he was certainly in advance of his age, for while making the interest of Thebes his first aim, he looked with a wider Hellenic patriotism to the welfare of Greece. Incorruptible in public life, he was no less so as a private citizen, and preferred the independence of poverty to sharing the wealth of his friend Pelopidas. When in command, he was equally ready to take responsibility upon himself, or at the conclusion of his office to retire into obscurity, and serve his city in the capacity of an ordinary citizen.

Career of Epaminondas.—In 378 B.C. and the following year, Agesilaus invaded Theban territory, and almost reached the city, but so skilfully were the Thebans posted, that he was obliged to retire, foiled in his attempt to bring the enemy to an engagement.

Tactics of Epaminondas.—In 371 B.C. Epaminondas met the Spartans in battle at Leuctra, and gained the day by hurling a dense column of Thebans upon the enemy, and so breaking their line. The Spartan allies showed no disposition to renew the battle, and a general rising of her dependents caused the fall of the supremacy of Sparta in the following year. Epaminondas then followed up the blow by invading Peloponnesus. With his army raised to 70,000 men, he marched on Sparta, where he failed in an attack, but after leaving the city, which he was probably, as a Greek, reluctant to destroy, he turned towards Messenia, and reorganized that nation as a check upon the Spartan power.

Shortlived power of Thebes. Ends with Epaminondas.—Thebes was now at the height of her glory,

and as long as she followed the counsels of Epaminondas might have retained her leading position, but she treated her Achaean allies with harshness. Athens looked with jealousy upon her power, and Sparta once more showed signs of asserting her position. It was then that Epaminondas invaded Peloponnesus for the fourth and last time, 362 B.C. Once more he was foiled at Sparta itself, but coming upon the enemy near Mantinea, he repeated the tactics of Leuctra. The Thebans again drove their way through the Spartan ranks, and carried all before them, but Epaminondas was killed. Pelopidas had died the year before, and Thebes was destined soon to feel the want of her two greatest citizens.

HANNIBAL.

'How fair a battlefield we are leaving to Rome and Carthage.' The prophetic words of Pyrrhus speedily became history, for eleven years later, in 264 B.C., the two Republics fell to and fought for the trade and dominion of the Western Mediterranean.

Position of Rome, 218 B.C.—At the beginning of the second Punic War, 218 B.C., the Romans were in the following position. They had crushed Carthage at sea, had gained Sicily by treaty, and Sardinia by robbery. They had carried their own northern frontier to the Padus, and fixed the Ebro as the limit of Carthaginian influence in Spain. But they had also gained the undying hostility of the Barca family.

The second Punic War, the struggle of one family against a nation.—Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal, hated Rome from the day that the Senate took advantage of the revolt of the mercenaries to demand the cession of Sardinia. He saw clearly that the difficulty of Carthage

was the opportunity of Rome, and determined to seek in Spain a compensation for the loss of Sicily. His ability and power had raised him jealous enemies at home, and the rulers of Carthage were not sorry to see him depart on a distant and doubtful enterprise. If he succeeded, they had gained Spain. If he failed, they were rid of Hamilcar.

Aims of Hamilcar.—But the latter was a man of very far-reaching views. Spain was not the ultimate goal of his ambition; he aimed at using it as a base for future attacks upon Rome. He only lived to carry out part of the plan of campaign, his son-in-law Hasdrubal succeeded him, and on his death, Hannibal took the command at the age of twenty-six.

Features of interest in the Punic Wars. Importance of sea power in first Punic War.—A peculiar interest attaches to this struggle, because we see a nation with many features of resemblance to our own position, fighting for its life. The Carthaginians were a race of traders, and as the only highway of commerce in those days was the sea, they swept the sea with their fleets, and strained every nerve to keep the command of it. It is instructive to us therefore to observe what happened when that command was wrested from them. With the sea open to Phoenician triremes, it seemed useless for the Romans to besiege strong fortresses on the Sicilian coast, so they set to work to build a fleet and meet the enemy on his own element. The dogged perseverance with which a race of landsmen built four fleets in succession, and finally overcame skilled seamen in a naval battle, is a convincing proof that they recognized the paramount importance of sea power. Carthage accepts her defeat for the time, and makes peace on the terms demanded by Rome.

Hannibal in command. His object, to head an uprising of Italy against Rome.—The second Punic War begins with Hannibal's expedition from Spain through Transalpine Gaul, over the Alps, and so into North Italy. We must not lay too much stress upon the importance of sea power to him in the first part of this war. Supposing he could have conveyed his large army in ships, and so have escaped the losses in crossing the Alps, it was not his aim to descend upon the Italian coast as a foreign invader, but to march through the disaffected region of Cisalpine Gaul, recruiting his ranks with the Insubrians and other tribes. In this he was successful, Gauls flocked in numbers to join him, and he poses as the deliverer of the oppressed tribes of Italy.

This attempt fails, except in the South.—But the Latins, and Italians for the most part, were not badly treated by Rome, and had sufficient political wisdom to see that true liberty could not be given them by a Phœnician soldier, that Rome was the power to be reckoned with, and would remain after Hannibal had gone. It was only in South Italy, more Greek than Italian, that he gained any real support. He knew that his army alone could not conquer Rome, and that it could only be effected by a general uprising of Italy.

Folly of Carthage.—Added to this, the inability of Carthage to grasp the situation, as shown by the despatch of reinforcements to Spain rather than Hannibal, and the failure of Hasdrubal to join forces with his brother, all combined to render his position hopeless. Still he held out for years, unable to bring his opponents to battle, yet never giving them a chance of attacking him, and it was only when recalled to defend Carthage itself against Scipio, that he returned, to meet his first defeat at Zama, 202 B.C.

Bare outlines of the war given by Nepos.—Nepos gives a very brief account of Hannibal in Italy. The passage of the Pyrenees, Rhone, and Alps are just mentioned as incidents, and then follows a bare list of battles fought and won. Cannae is not even mentioned by name, yet here a double consular army was literally cut to pieces. The days of miracles were over; no great 'twin brethren' came down on the right of Aemilius, to fight 'before the ranks of Rome,' so 40,000 citizens died sword in hand, to make the saddest page in the history of the Eternal City.

Sad close of Hannibal's career.—The closing scenes of Hannibal's life are sad. They read like a good story that has been spun out too long. We feel that his biographers should have let him sup in the Capitol with Maharbal, or die in the arms of victory at Cannae, leaving future ages to speculate on the certain destruction which would have overtaken Rome, and altered the history of the whole world, had he been permitted to live.

A Forecast.—What would have resulted if Hasdrubal had crushed Nero at the Metaurus we do not know, and can therefore with some confidence predict. He would have joined Hannibal in the south. The brothers would have entered Rome. Latin civilization, with all its effects upon Europe, might have been effaced. A Phoenician, Oriental influence would have succeeded, and Southern Europe to this day would have been an Armenia or Tunis.

CATO.

(B. C. 234-149.)

Changes at Rome during this period. Cato's early life.—Marcus Porcius Cato lived through a period in which the power of Rome underwent a wonderful

expansion. His early days were passed amid the turmoil and dangers of the second Punic War (he would be about eighteen years old when Cannae was fought), when the Republic was fighting for existence against Hannibal, when Sicily was the only province, and the Padus was the boundary on the North.

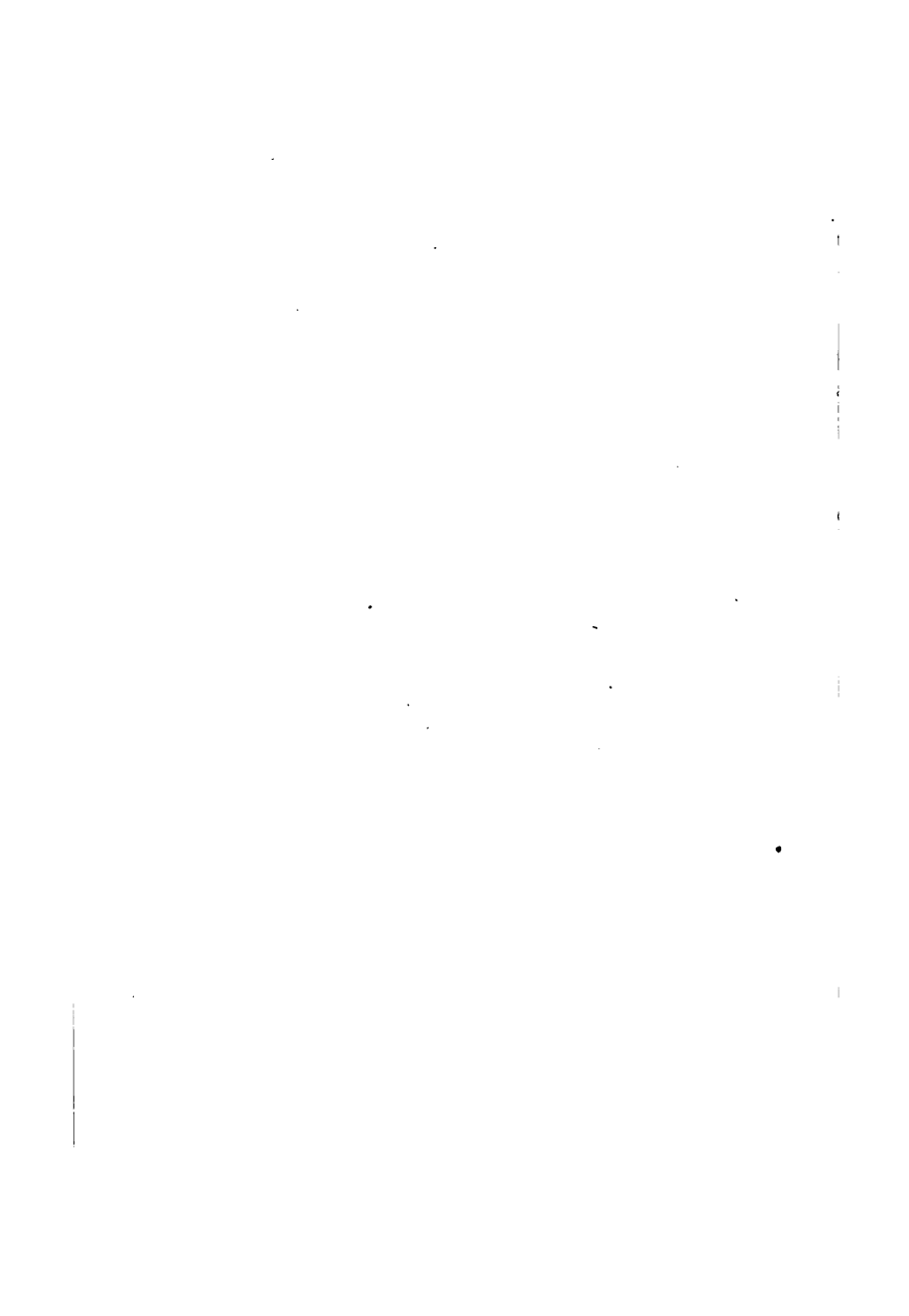
Greek influence upon Rome.—He lived to see Carthage humiliated, and Rome, now mistress of the West, rapidly pushing her conquests among the kings of the East. Nor was this a mere upsetting of governments, and replacing of petty kings by Roman officials. It marks a period of revolution in the manners, morals, and life of the Romans themselves. Greece took ample revenge for the overthrow of her independence. Her language, literature, customs, and luxury, as well as her statues and works of art, were transplanted to the Tiber, and became the fashion.

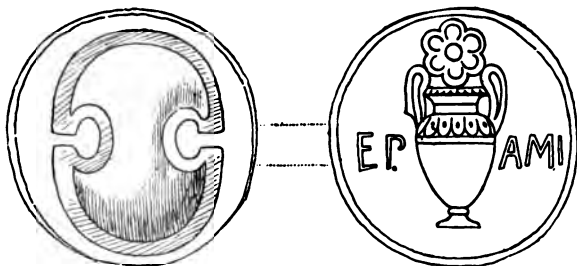
Wealth accumulates and men decay.—The wealth of the East poured into Rome. Troops of slaves worked on the farms once tilled by the Italian yeomen who had filled the ranks of the legions in the Punic Wars. The Roman citizens, crowding into the city, were becoming a dangerous, idle rabble, hardly kept in order by free gifts of corn. Roman generals and governors were no longer the men to return to the plough when their term of office was over. They had probably made enough money to retire upon during one year, by squeezing the luckless provincials under them.

Cato tries to stem the current.—Throughout his life, Cato sternly set his face against this national degradation. He was a true 'laudator temporis acti,' a praiser of the good old times, often good, because distance lends enchantment to the view. He had no sympathy with the spirit of the age. He hated Greek

influence, and all who fell under it, especially Scipio Africanus. But he was fighting a losing battle. Men laughed kindly at his good advice, but would not act upon it, and his bitterness raised up a crop of personal enemies.

Cato as Censor, and commander.—On becoming Censor, he was in a position to give practical effect to his opinions, and took measures without fear or favour against powerful offenders. To the end of his days he was worried by legal proceedings as a result of his censorship, but Cato was essentially a fighting man, and well able to defend himself. As a military commander, he acted in Spain with that ruthless severity which seemed ingrained in the Roman nature after the second Punic War, and though an upright republican and upholder of liberty in the Senate, he governed his own household with a very real despotism.





COIN BEARING THE NAME OF EPAMINONDAS.

EPAMINONDAS

(d. B. C. 362)

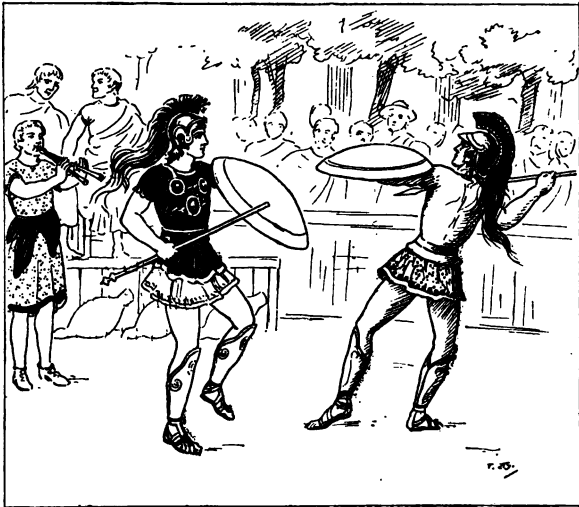
Epaminondas, Polymnidis filius, Thebanus.

I

In studying the life of this great Theban, my readers must remember that we are dealing not with Roman but with Greek customs, and that these differ widely from our own.

DE hoc priusquam scribimus, haec praecipienda videntur lectoribus, ne alienos mores ad suos referant, neve ea, quae ipsis leviora sunt, pari modo apud ceteros fuisse arbitrentur. scimus enim musicen nostris moribus abesse a principis persona, saltare vero etiam in vitiis poni: quae omnia apud Graecos et grata et laude digna ducuntur. cum autem exprimere imaginem consuetudinis atque

vitae velimus Epaminondae, nihil videmur debere
 10 praetermittere, quod pertineat ad eam declarandam.



A PYRRHIC DANCE. (From a vase-painting.)

II

I propose to give a sketch of the life of Epaminondas, mentioning his family, his education and course of study, abilities, and lastly his successes, by which the world usually judges great men.

Quare dicemus primum de genere eius, deinde quibus disciplinis et a quibus sit eruditus; tum de moribus ingeniique facultatibus et si qua alia memoria digna erunt, postremo de rebus gestis,
 5 quæ a plurimis animi anteponuntur virtutibus.

III

He was of good family, though poor, but received his training in music, dancing, and philosophy from the most famous teachers of the day.

Natus est igitur patre, quo diximus, genere



A MUSIC LESSON ON THE FLUTES. (From a vase-painting.)

honesto, pauper iam a maioribus relictus, eruditus autem sic, ut nemo Thebanus magis. nam et citharizare et cantare ad chordarum sonum doctus

5 est a Dionysio, qui non minore fuit in musicis
gloria quam Damon aut Lamprus, quorum per-
vulgata sunt nomina, cantare tibiis ab Olympiodoro,
saltare a Calliphrone. At philosophiae praecep-
torem habuit Lysim Tarentinum, Pythagoreum:
10 cui quidem sic fuit deditus, ut adulescens tristem
ac severum senem omnibus aequalibus suis in
familiaritate anteposuerit; neque prius eum a se
dimisit, quam in doctrinis tanto antecessit con-
discipulos, ut facile intellegi posset pari modo
15 superaturum omnes in ceteris artibus. atque haec
ad nostram consuetudinem sunt levia et potius
contemnenda: at in Graecia utique olim magnae
laudi erant

IV

In bodily training, Epaminondas aimed above all things at making himself a useful citizen in time of war. He distrusted professional athletes and strong men, who might perform feats of strength, but would break down under the continued strain of a campaign.

Postquam ephebus est factus et palaestrae dare operam coepit, non tam magnitudinī virium servivit quam velocitati: illam enim ad athletarum usum, hanc ad belli existimabat utilitatem pertinere.
5 itaque exercebatur plurimum currendo et luctando ad eum finem, quoad stans complecti posset atque contendere. in armis vero plurimum studii consumebat.



WRESTLERS AND TRAINER. (From a vase-painting.)

V

'Mens sana in corpore sano.'

In his case athletics were not carried to an excess: a good soldier, he was also a good general, and though the foremost man in Greece, he yet lived and died poor, and well-earned glory was his only reward.

Ad hanc corporis firmitatem plura etiam animi bona accesserant. erat enim modestus, prudens, gravis, temporibus sapienter utens, peritus belli, fortis manu, animo maximo, adeo veritatis diligens,

NEPOS.

O

5 ut ne ioco quidem mentiretur. idem continens,
 clemens patiensque admirandum in modum, non
 solum populi, sed etiam amicorum ferens iniurias:
 in primis commissa celans, quod interdum non
 minus prodest quam diserte dicere: studiosus
 10 audiendi, ex hoc enim facillime disci arbitrabatur.
 itaque cum in circulum venisset, in quo aut de
 re publica disputaretur aut de philosophia sermo
 haberetur, numquam inde prius discessit, quam ad
 finem sermo esset adductus. paupertatem adeo
 15 facile perpressus est, ut de re publica nihil praeter
 gloriam ceperit,

VI

*Though poor himself, he was ever ready to help others, and
 that he was able to do so proves his influence with his
 friends.*

Amicorum in se tuendo caruit facultatibus, idem
 ad alios sublevandos saepe sic usus est, ut iudicari
 possit omnia ei cum amicis fuisse communia. nam
 cum aut civium suorum aliquis ab hostibus esset
 5 captus, aut virgo amici nubilis, quae propter pau-
 pertatem collocari non posset, amicorum consilium
 habebat et, quantum quisque daret, pro faculta-
 tibus imperabat. eamque summam cum fecerat,
 priusquam acciperet pecuniam, adducebat eum, qui
 10 quaerebat, ad eos, qui conferebant, eique ut ipsi
 numerarent, faciebat, ut ille, ad quem ea res per-
 veniebat, sciret quantum cuique deberet.

VII

Epaminondas haughtily refuses a bribe offered by the King of Persia to influence his policy.

Tentata autem eius est abstinencia a Diomedonte Cyziceno: namque is rogatu Artaxerxis regis Epaminondam pecunia corrupendum suscepit. hic magno cum pondere auri Thebas venit et Micythum adulescentulum quinque talentis ad suam perduxit voluntatem, quem tum Epaminondas plurimum diligebat. Micythus Epaminondam convenit et causam adventus Diomedontis ostendit. at ille Diomedonte coram 'nihil' inquit 'opus pecunia est: nam si rex ea vult, quae Thebanis sunt utilia, gratis facere sum paratus, sin autem contraria, non habet auri atque argenti satis. namque orbis terrarum divitias accipere nolo pro patriae caritate. tu quod me incognitum tentasti tuique similem existimasti, non miror tuique ignosco; sed egredere propere, ne alios corrumpas, cum me non potueris. et tu, Micythe, argentum huic redde, aut, nisi id confestim facis, ego te tradam magistratui.'

VIII

Though angry with the king's envoy for tempting his honesty, he nevertheless gives him a safe conduct back to Athens.

Hunc Diomedon cum rogaret, ut tuto exiret suaque, quae attulerat, liceret efferre, 'istud quidem' inquit 'faciam, neque tua causa, sed mea, ne, si tibi

sit pecunia adempta, aliquis dicat id ad me creptum
 5 pervenisse, quod delatum accipere noluissem.' a
 quo cum quaesisset, quo se deduci vellet, et ille
 Athenas dixisset, praesidium dedit, ut tuto per-
 veniret. neque vero id satis habuit, sed etiam, ut
 inviolatus in navem escenderet, per Chabriam
 10 Atheniensem, de quo supra mentionem fecimus,
 effecit.

IX

I have said enough to show that Epaminondas was incorruptible: want of space will not allow me to say more.

Abstinentiae erit hoc satis testimonium. plurima
 quidem proferre possumus, sed modus adhibendus
 est, quoniam uno hoc volumine vitam excellentium
 virorum complurium concludere constituimus,
 5 quorum separatim multis milibus versuum com-
 plures scriptores ante nos explicarunt.

X .

Boeotian though he was, Epaminondas was as keen in debate as in war. Witness his retort to Meneclides. Thebes owed her supremacy to the sword, and by the sword it must be maintained.

Fuit etiam disertus, ut nemo ei Thebanus par
 esset eloquentia, neque minus concinnus in brevitate
 respondendi quam in perpetua oratione ornatus.
 habuit obtrectatorem Menecliden quendam, indidem
 5 Thebis, et adversarium in administranda re publica,
 satis exercitatum in dicendo, ut Thebanum scilicet:
 namque illi genti plus inest virium quam ingenii.

is, quod in re militari florere Epaminondam videbat, hortari solebat Thebanos, ut pacem bello anteferrent, ne illius imperatoris opera desideraretur. huic ille 10
 'fallis' inquit 'verbo cives tuos, quod hos a bello revocas: otii enim nomine servitutum concilias.



A GREEK ORATOR. (From a statue.)

nam paritur pax bello. itaque qui ea diutina volunt frui, bello exercitati esse debent. quare si principes Graeciae vultis esse, castris est vobis utendum, non 15 palaestra.'

XI

Taunted with rivalling Agamemnon, Epaminondas parried the thrust by showing that Agamemnon, with all Greece behind him, had taken ten years to capture Troy, while he with one single city had just given freedom to Greece.

Idem ille Meneclides cum huic obiiceret, quod liberos non haberet neque uxorem duxisset, maximeque insolentiam, quod sibi Agamemnonis belli gloriam videretur consecutus: 'at' ille 'desine'
 5 inquit, 'Meneclida, de uxore mihi exprobrare: nam nullius in ista re minus uti consilio volo.' (habebat enim Meneclides suspicionem adulteri.) 'quod autem me Agamemnonem aemulari putas, falleris. namque ille cum universa Graecia vix decem annis
 10 unam cepit urbem, ego contra ea una urbe nostra dieque uno totam Graeciam Lacedaemoniis fugatis liberavi.'

XII

To cross swords with Epaminondas in debate was no light matter. He was an adept in the art of carrying the war into the enemy's country. See his reply to Callistratus.

Idem cum in conventum venisset Arcadum, petens ut societatem cum Thebanis et Argivis facerent, contraque Callistratus, Atheniensium legatus, qui eloquentia omnes eo praestabat tempore, postularet
 5 ut potius amicitiam sequerentur Atticorum, et in oratione sua multa invectus esset in Thebanos et Argivos in eisque hoc posuisset, animum advertere debere Arcadas, quales utraque civitas cives procreasset, ex quibus de ceteris possent iudicare:
 10 Argivos enim fuisse Orestem et Alcmaeonem matri-

cidas, Thebis Oedipum natum, qui cum patrem suum interfecisset, ex matre liberos procreasse: huic in respondendo Epaminondas, cum de ceteris perorasset, postquam ad illa duo opprobria pervenit, admirari se dixit stultitiam rhetoris Attici, qui non 15 animadverterit innocentes illos natos domi, scelere admissio, cum patria essent expulsi, receptos esse ab Atheniensibus.

XIII

The moral effect of his indictment of Spartan tyranny was even more striking than the 'crowning mercy' of Leuctra and Mantinea.

Sed maxime eius eloquentia eluxit Spartaee legati ante pugnam Leuctricam. quo cum omnium sociorum convenissent legati, coram frequentissimo legationum conventu sic Lacedaemoniorum tyrannidem coarguit, ut non minus illa oratione opes 5 eorum concusserit quam Leuctrica pugna. tum enim perfecit, quod post apparuit, ut auxilio Lacedaemonii sociorum privarentur.

XIV

Epaminondas was above all things a true patriot. He never allowed private resentment to clash with the welfare of his city, and his real greatness of mind showed itself when he forgave his countrymen for their ingratitude.

Fuisse patientem suorumque iniurias ferentem civium, quod se patriae irasci nefas esse duceret, haec sunt testimonia. cum eum propter invidiam cives sui praeficere exercitui nolissent duxque esset delectus belli imperitus, cuius errore eo esset 5

deducta illa multitudo militum, ut omnes de salute pertimescerent, quod locorum angustiis clausi ab hostibus obsidebantur, desiderari coepta est Epaminondae diligentia: erat enim ibi privatus numero
 10 militis. a quo cum peterent opem, nullam adhibuit memoriam contumeliae et exercitum obsidione liberatum domum reduxit incolumem. nec vero hoc semel fecit, sed saepius.

XV

Of ordinary bravery in the field, Epaminondas had no lack, but he also possessed the rarer quality of moral and political courage in a high degree. Witness his deliberate breaking of the law for his country's good.

Maxime autem fuit illustre, cum Peloponnesum exercitum duxisset adversus Lacedaemonios haberetque collegas duos, quorum alter erat Pelopidas, vir fortis ac strenuus. hi cum criminibus adversariorum
 5 omnes in invidiam venissent ob eamque rem imperium eis esset abrogatum atque in eorum locum alii praetores successissent, Epaminondas populi scito non paruit, idemque ut facerent persuasit collegis et bellum, quod susceperat, gessit. namque
 10 animadvertibat, nisi id fecisset, totum exercitum propter praetorum imprudentiam inscitiamque belli periturum. lex erat Thebis, quae morte multabat, si quis imperium diutius retinisset, quam lege praefinitum foret. hanc Epaminondas cum rei
 15 publicae conservandae causa latam videret, ad perniciem civitatis conferre noluit et quattuor

mensibus diutius, quam populus iusserat, gessit imperium.



GREEK WARRIORS. (From a vase-painting.)

XVI

Epaminondas nobly clears his colleagues by taking all the responsibility upon himself, and offers to suffer the utmost rigour of the law if the judges will only publish his crime.

Postquam domum reditum est, collegae eius hoc crimine accusabantur. quibus ille permisit, ut

omnem causam in se transferrent suaque opera factum contenderent, ut legi non oboedirent. qua
 5 defensione illis periculo liberatis nemo Epaminondam responsurum putabat, quod, quid diceret, non haberet. at ille in iudicium venit, nihil eorum negavit, quæ adversarii crimini dabant, omniaque, quæ collegæ dixerant, confessus est neque recusavit
 10 quo minus legis poenam subiret.

XVII

'Inscribe these words on my tomb: Epaminondas saved his country, beat the Lacedaemonians at Leuctra, and gave liberty to all Greece. For this a grateful country punished him with death.' A shout of laughter from the whole assembly greeted this sally, and Epaminondas left the court without a stain on his character.

Sed unum ab eis petivit, ut in sepulcro suo inscriberent: 'Epaminondas a Thebanis morte multatus est, quod eos coëgit apud Leuctra superare Lacedaemonios, quos ante se imperatorem nemo
 5 Boeotorum ausus fuit aspicere in acie, quodque uno proelio non solum Thebas ab interitu retraxit, sed etiam universam Graeciam in libertatem vindicavit eoque res utrorumque perduxit, ut Thebani Spartam oppugnarent, Lacedaemonii satis haberent, si salvi
 10 esse possent, neque prius bellare destitit, quam Messene restituta urbem eorum obsidione clausit.' haec cum dixisset, risus omnium cum hilaritate coortus est, neque quisquam iudex ausus est de eo ferre suffragium. sic a iudicio capitis maxima
 15 discessit gloria.

XVIII

At Mantinea, 362 B. C., he died, fighting bravely, a victim to his own greatness. The enemy were well aware that he was the heart and soul of the Theban power, and bent all their efforts to take his life.

Hic extremo tempore imperator apud Mantineam cum acie instructa audacius instaret hostibus, cognitus a Lacedaemoniis, quod in unius pernicie eius patriae sitam putabant salutem, universi in unum impetum fecerunt neque prius abscesserunt, 5 quam magna caede multisque occisis fortissime ipsum Epaminondam pignantem, sparo eminus percussum, concidere viderunt. huius casu aliquantum retardati sunt Boeoti, neque tamen prius pugna excesserunt, quam repugnantes proffigarunt. 10 at Epaminondas, cum animadverteret mortiferum se vulnus accepisse simulque, si ferrum, quod ex hastili in corpore remanserat, extraxisset, animam statim emissurum, usque eo retinuit, quoad renuntiatum est vicisse Boeotos. id postquam audivit, 15 'satis' inquit 'vixi: invictus enim morior.' tum ferro extracto confestim exanimatus est.

XIX

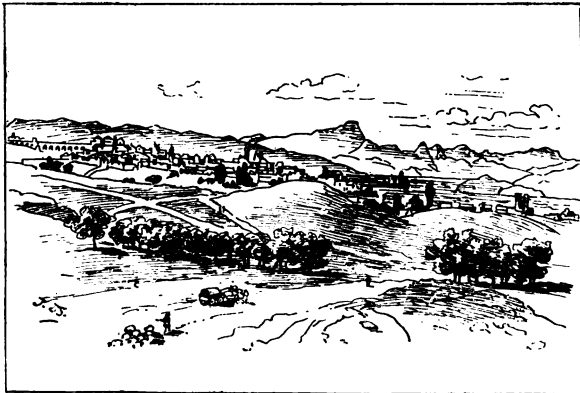
His friend Pelopidas once reproached him with not marrying and leaving sons to fight for their country, but Epaminondas turned the tables on him by retorting that Pelopidas certainly had a son, but he was no credit to his father, while he himself was bequeathing an imperishable legacy to Thebes in the battle of Leuctra.

Hic uxorem numquam duxit. in quo cum repre-

henderetur quod liberos non relinqueret a Pelopida, qui filium habebat infamem, maleque eum in eo patriae consulere diceret, 'vide' inquit 'ne tu peius
 5 consulas, qui talem ex te natum relicturus sis. neque vero stirps potest mihi deesse : namque ex me natam relinquo pugnam Leutricam, quae non modo mihi superstes, sed etiam immortalis sit necesse est.'

XX

Epaminondas shrank from civil war, but showed himself an uncompromising foe to the Spartans.



CADMEIA AND PLAIN OF THEBES.

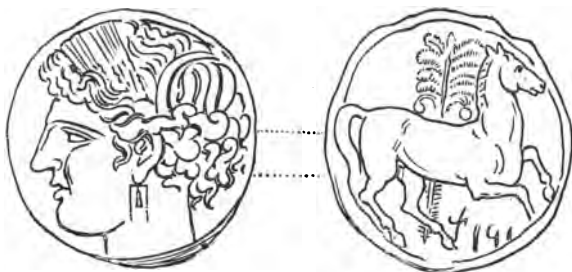
Quo tempore duce Pelopida exules Thebas occuparunt et praesidium Lacedaemoniorum ex arce expulerunt, Epaminondas, quamdiu facta est caedes civium, domo se tenuit, quod neque malos defendere

volebat neque impugnare, ne manus suorum sanguine cruentaret : namque omnem civilem victoriam funestam putabat. idem, postquam apud Cadmeam cum Lacedaemoniis pugnari coeptum est, in primis stetit.

XXI

The Spartans rightly saw in Epaminondas the soul of the greatness of Thebes. Supreme during his lifetime, that city speedily relapsed into her former obscurity after his death.

Huius de virtutibus vitaeque satis erit dictum, si hoc unum adiunxero, quod nemo ita inficias, Thebas et ante Epaminondam natum et post eiusdem interitum perpetuo alieno paruisse imperio, contra ea, quamdiu ille praefuerit rei publicae, caput fuisse totius Graeciae. ex quo intellegi potest unum hominem pluris quam civitatem fuisse.



COIN OF CARTHAGE.

HANNIBAL

Hannibal, Hamilcaris filius, Carthaginiensis.

I

A conqueror in every battle in Italy, Hannibal only failed to crush Rome outright because he was one man opposed to a nation, and his final ruin, which all the efforts of Rome had failed to effect, was brought about by the jealousy and stupidity of his own countrymen.

Si verum est, quod nemo dubitat, ut populus Romanus omnes gentes virtute superarit, non est infitandum Hannibalem tanto praestitisse ceteros imperatores prudentia, quanto populus Romanus
5 antecedit fortitudine cunctas nationes. nam quotienscumque cum eo congressus est in Italia, semper discessit superior. quod nisi domi civium suorum invidia debilitatus esset, Romanos videtur superare potuisse. sed multorum obtrectatio devicit unius
10 virtutem.

II

Hannibal was indeed 'cradled in the field,' and the story of his life is simply the war with Rome. Even after Zama, his one aim was to stir up the kings of the far East to hostilities with the Republic. This deadly enmity was repaid in kind by the Romans, and the court of Antiochus was the scene of their intrigues.

Hic autem velut hereditate relictum odium paternum erga Romanos sic conservavit, ut prius



PHILIP V OF MACEDON. (From a coin.)

animam quam id deposuerit, qui quidem, cum patria pulsus esset et alienarum opum indigeret, numquam destiterit animo bellare cum Romanis. nam ut 5 omittam Philippum, quem absens hostem reddidit Romanis, omnium his temporibus potentissimus rex Antiochus fuit. hunc tanta cupiditate incendit bellandi, ut usque a rubro mari arma conatus sit inferre

- 10 Italiae. ad quem cum legati venissent Romani, qui de eius voluntate explorarent darentque operam, consiliis clandestinis, ut Hannibalem in suspicionem regi adducerent, tamquam ab ipsis corruptum alia atque antea sentiret, neque id frustra fecissent, 15 idque Hannibal comperisset seque ab interioribus consiliis segregari vidisset, tempore dato adiit ad regem, eique cum multa de fide sua et odio in Romanos commemorasset, hoc adiunxit :

III

Hannibal tells his history to Antiochus. 'When I was only nine years old, my father asked me if I should like to go with him to Spain. When I told him how eager I was, he asked me to swear, with my hand on the altar, never to be friends with Rome. I swore the oath. I have never broken it, and I never will.'

- 'Pater meus,' inquit, 'Hamilcar, puerulo me, utpote non amplius novem annos nato, in Hispaniam imperator proficiscens Carthagine, Iovi optimo maximo hostias immolavit; quae divina res dum 5 conficiebatur, quaesivit a me vellemne secum in castra proficisci. id cum libenter accepissem atque ab eo petere coepissem ne dubitaret ducere, tum ille, "faciam," inquit, "si mihi fidem quam postulo dederis." simul me ad aram adduxit, apud quam 10 sacrificare instituerat, eamque ceteris remotis tenentem iurare iussit, numquam me in amicitia cum Romanis fore. id ego iusiurandum patri datum usque ad hanc aetatem ita conservavi, ut nemini dubium esse debeat, quin reliquo tempore eadem

mente sim futurus. quare si quid amice de Ro-¹⁵
manis cogitabis, non imprudenter feceris, si me
celaris: cum quidem bellum parabis, te ipsum
frustraberis, si non me in eo principem posueris.'

IV

So Hannibal went to the wars with his father Hamilcar, and on the death of the latter, was made commander of the cavalry, becoming leader of the Carthaginian forces in Spain after the assassination of his brother-in-law, Hasdrubal.

Hac igitur qua diximus aetate cum patre in Hispaniam profectus est: cuius post obitum, Hasdrubale imperatore suffecto, equitatu omni praefuit. hoc quoque interfecto exercitus summam imperii ad eum detulit. id Carthaginem delatum publice ⁵ comprobatum est. sic Hannibal minor quinque et viginti annis natus imperator factus proximo triennio omnes gentes Hispaniae bello subegit: Saguntum, foederatam civitatem, vi expugnavit, tres exercitus maximos comparavit. ex his unum in Africam ¹⁰ misit, alterum cum Hasdrubale fratre in Hispania reliquit, tertium in Italiam secum duxit.

V

He crossed the Pyrenees, marched through southern Gaul, forced the passes of the Alps, and at last descended upon the plains of northern Italy.

Saltum Pyrenaeum transiit; quacumque iter fecit, cum omnibus incolis conflixit; neminem nisi victum dimisit. ad Alpes posteaquam venit, quae

Italiam ab Gallia seiungunt, quas nemo umquam
 5 cum exercitu ante eum praeter Herculem Graium
 transierat (quo facto is hodie saltus Graius appel-



latur), Alpico conantes prohibere transitu concidit,
 loca patefecit, itinera muniit, effecit ut ea elephantus

ornatus ire posset, qua antea unus homo inermis
vix poterat repere. hac copias traduxit in Italiam- 10
que pervenit.

VI

A series of battles now followed, in all of which the Romans were beaten, the Ticinus, Trebia, and lake Trasimene, followed by the crushing disaster of Cannae, where the numbers of the Romans only served to make the slaughter more terrible.

Conflixerat apud Rhodanum cum P. Cornelio Scipione consule eumque pepulerat. cum hoc eodem Clastidii apud Padum decernit sauciumque inde ac fugatum dimittit. tertio idem Scipio cum collega Tiberio Longo apud Trebiam adversus eum venit. 5 cum his manum conseruit: utrosque profligavit. inde per Ligures Appenninum transiit, petens Etruriam. hoc itinere adeo gravi morbo adficitur oculorum, ut postea numquam dextro aequae bene usus sit. qua valetudine cum etiamtum premeretur 10 lecticaque ferretur, C. Flaminium consulem apud Trasumenum cum exercitu insidiis circumventum occidit, neque multo post C. Centenium praetorem cum delecta manu saltus occupantem. hinc in Apuliam pervenit. ibi obviam ei venerunt duo 15 consules, C. Terentius et L. Aemilius. utriusque exercitus uno proelio fugavit, Paulum consulem occidit et aliquot praeterea consulares, in his Cn. Servilium Geminum, qui superiore anno fuerat consul. 20

VII

There was now no army between Hannibal and Rome itself, but he made no attempt to enter the city. He deceives Fabius by a wily stratagem, under cover of which he extricates his army from a dangerous position.

Hac pugna pugnata Romam profectus est nullo resistente. in propinquis urbi montibus moratus est. cum aliquot ibi dies castra habuisset et Capuam reverteretur, Q. Fabius Maximus, dictator
 5 Romanus, in agro Falerno ei se obiecit. hic clausus locorum angustiis noctu sine ullo detrimento exercitus se expedit, Fabioque, callidissimo imperatori, dedit verba. namque obducta nocte sarmenta in cornibus iuvenorum deligata incendit eiusque
 10 generis multitudinem magnam disalutam immisit. quo repentino obiecto visu tantum terrorem iniecit exercitui Romanorum, ut egredi extra vallum nemo sit ausus.

VIII

Hannibal is now opposed by other commanders, Rufus, Gracchus, Marcellus, each of whom in turn served to swell the list of his triumphs. It would be tedious to sum up the roll of his victories.

Hanc post rem gestam non ita multis diebus M. Minucium Rufum, magistrum equitum pari ac dictatorem imperio, dolo productum in proelium fugavit. Tiberium Sempronium Gracchum, iterum
 5 consulem, in Lucanis absens in insidias inductum sustulit. M. Claudium Marcellum, quinquies consulem, apud Venusiam pari modo interfecit. longum

est omnia enumerare proelia. quare hoc unum
satis erit dictum, ex quo intelligi possit, quantus
ille fuerit: quamdiu in Italia fuit, nemo ei in acie 10
restitit, nemo adversus eum post Cannensem pugnam
in campo castra posuit.



BATTLE-FIELD OF CANNAE. (From Dury.)

IX

Hannibal had now been summoned home to defend Carthage in her turn against attack, and would rather have patched up a temporary peace, if possible, to give a breathing time to his exhausted country. A parley with Scipio followed, but the leaders failed to come to any agreement, and shortly after the Carthaginians were defeated at Zama.

Hinc invictus patriam defensum revocatus bellum
gessit adversus P. Scipionem, filium eius Scipionis,
quem ipse primo apud Rhodanum, iterum apud

Padum, tertio apud Trebiam fugarat. cum hoc
5 exhaustis iam patriae facultatibus cupivit inprae-
sentiarum bellum componere, quo valentior postea
congrederetur. in colloquium convenit: condiciones
non convenerunt. post id factum paucis diebus
apud Zamam cum eodem conflixit: pulsus (incredi-
10 bile dictu) biduo et duabus noctibus Hadrumetum
pervenit, quod abest ab Zama circiter milia pas-
suum trecenta. in hac fuga Numidae, qui simul
cum eo ex acie excesserant, insidiati sunt ei: quos
non solum effugit, sed etiam ipsos oppressit. Ha-
15 drumeti reliquos e fuga collegit: novis dilectibus
paucis diebus multos contraxit.

X

Carthage was now thoroughly humbled, and sent an embassy to the Senate, thanking them for making peace, and asking certain favours of them. The answer was, that they must first depose Hannibal and his brother Mago from their command of the army.

Cum in apparando acerrime esset occupatus, Carthaginienses bellum cum Romanis composuerunt. ille nihilo secius exercitui postea praefuit resque in Africa gessit usque ad P. Sulpicium C. Aurelium
5 consules. his enim magistratibus legati Cartha-
ginienses Romam venerunt, qui senatui populoque Romano gratias agerent, quod cum iis pacem fecis-
sent, ob eamque rem corona aurea eos donarent simulque peterent, ut obsides eorum Fregellis essent
10 captivique redderentur. his ex senatus consulto responsum est: munus eorum gratum acceptumque

esse ; obsides, quo loco rogarent, futuros, captivos non remissuros, quod Hannibalem, cuius opera susceptum bellum foret, inimicissimum nomini Romano, etiam nunc cum imperio apud exercitum 15 haberent itemque fratrem eius Magonem.

XI

So Hannibal was recalled and chosen one of the yearly magistrates. He showed a capacity for finance equal to his genius in war, for he turned a deficit into a surplus.

Hoc responso Carthaginienses cognito Hannibalem domum et Magonem revocarunt. huc ut rediit, rex factus est, postquam imperator fuerat, anno secundo et vicesimo : ut enim Romae consules, sic Carthagine quotannis annui bini reges creabantur. in eo magistratu pari diligentia se Hannibal praebuit, ac fuerat in bello. namque effecit, ex novis vectigalibus non solum ut esset pecunia, quae Romanis ex foedere penderetur, sed etiam superesset, quae in aerario reponeretur. 10

XII

Rome now sent envoys to Carthage, and Hannibal, suspecting the cause of their coming, made his escape to the East. The ungrateful city rewarded him with exile and loss of property.

Deinde anno post M. Claudio L. Furio consulibus, Roma legati Carthaginem venerunt. hos Hannibal ratus sui exposcendi gratia missos, priusquam iis senatus daretur, navem ascendit clam atque in Syriam ad Antiochum profugit. hac re 5

palam facta Poeni naves duas, quae eum comprehenderent, si possent consequi, miserunt : bona eius publicarunt, domum a fundamentis disiecerunt, ipsum exulem iudicarunt.

XIII

Hannibal next tried to induce his countrymen to continue the war in hopes of support from Antiochus.

At Hannibal anno tertio, postquam domo profugerat, L. Cornelio Q. Minucio consulibus, cum quinque navibus Africam accessit in finibus Cyrenaeorum, si forte Carthaginenses ad bellum Antiochi
5 spe fiduciaque inducerentur, cui iam persuaserat, ut cum exercitibus in Italiam proficisceretur. huc Magonem fratrem excivit. id ubi Poeni resciverunt, Magonem eadem, qua fratrem, absentem adfecerunt poena. illi desperatis rebus cum solvissent naves
10 ac vela ventis dedissent, Hannibal ad Antiochum pervenit. de Magonis interitu duplex memoria prodita est : namque alii naufragio, alii a servulis ipsius interfectum eum scriptum reliquerunt.

XIV

If only Antiochus had listened to Hannibal's advice, the war would have had a very different issue. The latter served him well, in spite of his folly.

Antiochus autem, si tam in gerendo bello consiliis eius parere voluisset, quam in suscipiendo instituerat, propius Tiberi quam Thermopylis de summa

imperii dimicasset. quem etsi multa stulte conari videbat, tamen nulla deseruit in re. praefuit paucis 5 navibus, quas ex Syria iussus erat in Asiam ducere, hisque adversus Rhodiorum classem in Pamphylio mari conflixit. quo cum multitudine adversariorum sui superarentur, ipse, quo cornu rem gessit, fuit superior. 10

XV

On the defeat of Antiochus, Hannibal, fearing to be given up to the Romans, fled to the Cretans. But the treasure he had with him proving too much for the avarice of the latter, he cheated them by a simple trick, giving them lead to guard, while he fled with the gold.

Antiocho fugato, verens ne dederetur, quod sine dubio accidisset, si sui fecisset potestatem, Cretam ad Gortynios venit, ut ibi, quo se conferret, consideraret. vidit autem vir omnium callidissimus in magno se fore periculo, nisi quid providisset, propter 5 avaritiam Cretensium : magnam enim secum pecuniam portabat, de qua sciebat exisse famam. itaque capit tale consilium. amphoras complures complet plumbo, summas operit auro et argento. has praesentibus principibus deponit in templo Dianae, 10 simulans se suas fortunas illorum fidei credere. his in errorem inductis, statuas aëneas, quas secum portabat, omni sua pecunia complet easque in propatulo domi abiicit. Gortynii templum magna cura custodiunt, non tam a ceteris quam ab Hannibale, 15 ne ille inscientibus iis tolleret secumque duceret.

XVI

Deprived of the support of Antiochus, Hannibal goes to the court of Prusias, king of Bithynia, and does all in his power to strengthen him against the Romans.

Sic conservatis suis rebus omnibus Poenus, illis Cretensibus, ad Prusiam in Pontum pervenit. apud quem eodem animo fuit erga Italiam, neque aliud quidquam egit quam regem armavit et exercuit
5 adversus Romanos. quem cum videret domesticis



PRUSIAS I. (From a coin.)

opibus minus esse robustum, conciliabat ceteros reges, adiungebat bellicosas nationes.

XVII

A neighbouring king, Eumenes, was a powerful obstacle to this policy, and it was necessary to beat him by stratagem, as he could not be overcome by force.

Dissidebat ab eo Pergamenus rex Eumenes,

Romanis amicissimus, bellumque inter eos gerebatur et mari et terra: sed utrobique Eumenes plus valebat propter Romanorum societatem: quo magis cupiebat eum Hannibal opprimi. quem si removisset, 5
faciliora sibi cetera fore arbitrabatur. ad hunc interficiendum talem iniit rationem. classe paucis diebus erant decreturi: superabatur navium multitudine: dolo erat pugnandum, cum par non esset armis. 10

XVIII

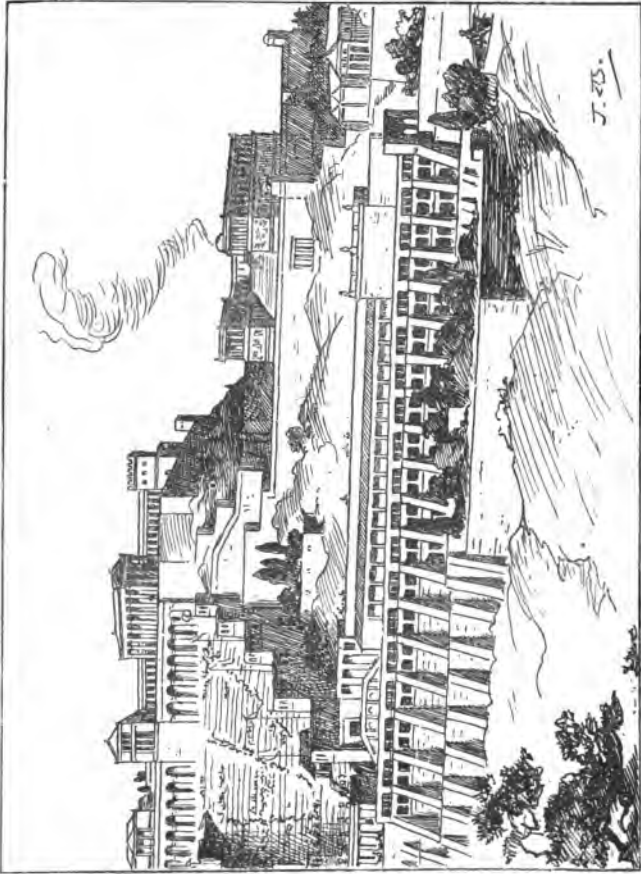
He ordered his men to fill a number of earthenware vessels with venomous snakes. In the battle the crews were only to attack the ship of Eumenes.

Imperavit quam plurimas venenatas serpentes vivas colligi easque in vasa fictilia conici. harum cum effecisset magnam multitudinem, die ipso, quo facturus erat navale proelium, classarios convocat iisque praecipit, omnes ut in unam Eumenis regis 5 concurrant navem, a ceteris tantum satis habeant se defendere. id illos facile serpentium multitudine consecuturos. rex autem in qua nave veheretur, ut scirent, se facturum: quem si aut cepissent aut interfecissent, magno iis pollicetur praemio fore. 10

XIX

He learns where Eumenes was by the simple device of sending him a letter. The Bithynians with one accord attack the flag-ship of the king.

Tali cohortatione militum facta classis ab utrisque in proelium deducitur. quarum acie constituta,



BUILDINGS ON THE ACROPOLIS AT PERGAMON.

priusquam signum pugnae daretur, Hannibal, ut palam faceret suis, quo loco Eumenes esset, tabellarium in scapha cum caduceo mittit. qui ubi 5 ad naves adversariorum pervenit epistolamque ostendens se regem professus est quaerere, statim ad Eumenem deductus est, quod nemo dubitabat, quin aliquid de pace esset scriptum. tabellarius, ducis nave declarata suis, eodem unde erat egressus se 10 recepit. at Eumenes soluta epistola nihil in ea repperit, nisi quae ad irridendum eum pertinerent. cuius etsi causam mirabatur neque reperiēbat, tamen proelium statim committere non dubitavit. horum in concursu Bithynii Hannibalis praecepto universi 15 navem Eumenis adoriuntur.

XX

Eumenes, thus hard pressed, sought safety in flight. Meanwhile his other ships, assailed by pots full of snakes breaking on their decks, turned and fled to the shore.

Quorum vim rex cum sustinere non posset, fuga salutem petit: quam consecutus non esset, nisi intra sua praesidia se recepisset, quae in proximo litore erant collocata. reliquae Pergamenae naves cum adversarios premerent acrius, repente in eas vasa 5 fictilia, de quibus supra mentionem fecimus, conici coepta sunt. quae iacta initio risum pugnantibus concitarunt, neque quare id fieret poterat intelligi. postquam autem naves suas oppletas conspexerunt serpentibus, nova re perterriti, cum, quid potis- 10 simum vitarent, non viderent, puppes verterunt seque ad sua castra nautica rettulerunt. sic Hannibal

consilio arma Pergamenorum superavit, neque tum
solum, sed saepe alias pedestribus copiis pari pru-
15 dentia pepulit adversarios.

XXI

By chance the news now reached Rome that Hannibal was with Prusias, and envoys were at once sent to demand his surrender. The king refused to break the law of hospitality by betraying a guest, but told the Romans to find him themselves.

Quae dum in Asia geruntur, accidit casu ut legati Prusiae Romae apud T. Quintium Flaminium consularem cenarent, atque ibi de Hannibale mentione facta ex iis unus diceret eum in Prusiae regno
5 esse. id postero die Flamininus senatui detulit. patres conscripti, qui Hannibale vivo numquam se sine insidiis futuros existimarent, legatos in Bithyniam miserunt, in iis Flaminium, qui ab rege peterent, ne inimicissimum suum secum haberet
10 sibi dederet. his Prusias negare ausus non est: illud recusavit, ne id a se fieri postularent, quod adversus ius hospitii esset: ipsi, si possent, comprehenderent: locum, ubi esset, facile inventuros.

XXII

Hannibal, in his fortified retreat, hearing from a slave that he was blocked by an armed force, knew that his end was come, and that he must never fall alive into the hands of the Romans. He therefore took poison.

Hannibal enim uno loco se tenebat in castello, quod ei a rege datum erat muneri, idque sic aedificarat, ut in omnibus partibus aedificii exitus haberet, scilicet verens ne usu veniret, quod accidit. huc cum

legati Romanorum venissent ac multitudine domum 5
 eius circumdedissent, puer ab ianua prospiciens
 Hannibali dixit plures praeter consuetudinem ar-
 matos apparere. qui imperavit ei, ut omnes fores
 aedificii circumiret ac propere sibi nuntiaret, num
 eodem modo undique obsideretur. puer cum 10
 celeriter, quid esset, renuntiasset omnesque exitus
 occupatos ostendisset, sensit id non fortuito factum,
 sed se peti neque sibi diutius vitam esse retinen-
 dam. quam ne alieno arbitrio dimitteret, memor
 pristinorum virtutum venenum, quod semper secum 15
 habere consuerat, sumpsit.

XXIII

*It is wonderful that amid this unceasing struggle against
 Rome, he found time to devote himself to literature.*

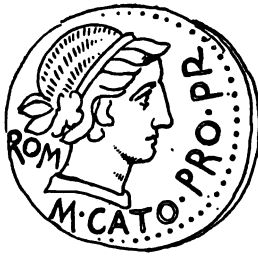
Sic vir fortissimus, multis variisque perfunctus
 laboribus, anno acquievit septuagesimo. quibus con-
 sulibus interierit, non convenit. namque Atticus M.
 Claudio Marcello Q. Fabio Labeone consulibus mor-
 tuum in annali suo scriptum reliquit, at Polybius 5
 L. Aemilio Paulo Cn. Baebio Tamphilo, Sulpicius
 autem Blitho P. Cornelio Cethego M. Baebio
 Tamphilo. atque hic tantus vir tantisque bellis
 districtus nonnihilo temporis tribuit litteris. namque 10
 aliquot eius libri sunt, Graeco sermone confecti, in
 iis ad Rhodios de Cn. Manlii Vulsonis in Asia
 rebus gestis. huius belli gesta multi memoriae
 prodiderunt, sed ex his duo, qui cum eo in castris
 fuerunt simulque vixerunt, quamdiu fortuna passa

15 est, Silenus et Sosilus Lacedaemonius. atque hoc
Sosilo Hannibal litterarum Graecarum usus est
doctore.

Sed nos tempus est huius libri facere finem et
Romanorum explicare imperatores, quo facilius
20 collatis utrorumque factis, qui viri praeferendi
sint, possit iudicari.



TUSCULUM. (From a drawing in the Bibliothèque Nationale.)



COIN OF CATO.

CATO

I

Marcus Porcius Cato was a native of Tusculum, and passed his early days on a Sabine farm left him by his father. He then came to Rome to push his fortune, on the advice of an influential friend.

M. Cato, ortus municipio Tusculo, adolescentulus, priusquam honoribus operam daret, versatus est in Sabinis, quod ibi heredium a patre relictum habebat. inde hortatu L. Valerii Flacci, quem in consulatu censuraque habuit collegam, ut M. Perpenna censorius narrare solitus est, Romam demigravit in foroque esse coepit.

II

A soldier at the age of eighteen, Cato served with credit in the second Punic War, and took part in the battle of the Metaurus. As quaestor, B.C. 205, he was associated with the consul Publius Scipio Africanus, a man of utterly different ideas. On being made praetor, Sardinia became his province, from whence, according to Nepos, he had brought the poet Ennius to Italy.

Primum stipendium meruit annorum decem septemque. Q. Fabio M. Claudio consulibus tri-

NEPOS.

white

E

absol. absolute

900.00
1000.00

ST.



A MILITARY FIGURE
57 in *Times*'s Column.)

of his
return, to
him from

young Facco, with
between. ex quo
grately,

CATO. CAP. III-VI

P. Scipio Africanus consul ^{2nd time of whom} iterum, cuius ^{in his} in priori ^{James} consulatu quaestor fuerat, voluit eum de provincia ⁵ depellere et ipse ei succedere, neque hoc per senatum ^{thought} efficere potuit, cum ~~quidem~~ ^{thought} Scipio principatum in civitate ^{first place} obtineret, quod tum non potentia, sed iure ¹⁴⁵ res publica administrabatur.

IV

It is as censor that Cato is best known. The great aim of his life was to recall his fellow-citizens to the stern simplicity of the earlier days of the Republic.

Qua ex re iratus senatui, consulatu peracto pri- ^{advised} vatus in urbe mansit. Sat Cato, censor cum eodem ^{wrote} Flacco factus, severe praefuit ei potestati. nam et ^{same} in complures nobiles animadvertit et multas res ^{F. C.} novas in edictum addidit, qua re luxuria reprimetur, ⁵ quae iam tum incipiebat pullulare.

V

His policy as censor raised up a host of enemies.

Circiter annos octoginta, usque ad extremam ^{undoubtedly} aetatem ab adolescentia, rei publicae causa suscipere ^{from} inimicitias non destitit. a multis tentatus non modo nullum detrimentum existimationis fecit, sed, quoad vixit, virtutum laude crevit. ⁵

He grew by praise of his virtues. He is remarkable, not only for the versatility of his genius, but for the extent of his learning. He excelled in farming, law, generalship and eloquence, while his literary researches earned him the reputation of an industrious and learned antiquary.

In omnibus rebus singulari fuit industria : nam et

ST.

Exponent

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from as

bunus militum in Sicilia fuit.

inde ut rediit, castra

follow
secutus est C. Claudii Ne-
ronis, magnique opera eius
existimata est in proelio
apud Senam, quo cecidit
Hasdrubal, frater Hanni-
balis. ab quaestor obtigit

by the

the
the
caste...

10 P. Africano consuli, cum
quo non pro sortis ne-
cessitudine vixit: nam-
que ab eo perpetua dis-
sensit vita. aedilis plebi

officiu
of pro

factus est cum C. Helvio
praetor provinciam obti-
nuit Sardiniam, ex qua
quaestor superiore tem-
pore ex Africa decedens

leaving

20 Q. Ennium poetam de-
duxerat, quod non minoris
aestimamus quam quem-
libet amplissimum Sar-
diniensem triumphum

leaving
ne



A MILITARY TRIBUNE.
(From Trajan's Column.)

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in relation...
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life...
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tan...
qu...
III

As consul in Spain, Cato gave clear proofs of his industry, and ruthless severity. On his return, he now his declared enemy, tried to drive him from and take his place.

Consulatum gessit cum L. Valerio Flacco, sor provinciam nactus Hispaniam citeriorem, exque triumphum deportavit. ibi cum diutius moraretur

to have
to obtain
leaving etc...

to obtain
leaving etc...

CATO. CAP. III-VI

of whom
20th line
box 51

P. Scipio Africanus consul iterum, cuius in priori
consulatu quaestor fuerat, voluit eum de provincia
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Thought
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people

ad. d. d. d.
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same
P.

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pen.

grew by praise of his virtues.

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In omnibus rebus singulari fuit industria : nam et

Sta
represent



THE CENSUS. (From a bas-relief.)

agricola solers et peritus iuris consultus et magnus
 imperator et probabilis orator et cupidissimus litte-
 rarum fuit. quarum studium etsi senior arripuerat,
 tamen tantum progressum fecit, ut non facile reperiri
 possit neque de Graecis neque de Italicis rebus, quod
 ei fuerit incognitum. ab adolescentia confecit ora-
 tiones.

VII

In his old age he took to writing history, beginning with the kings of Rome, and tracing the origin of the Italian towns. Passing over the intervening period, he then deals with the first and second Punic wars, continuing the narrative down to the year before his death.

Senex historias scribere instituit. earum sunt
 libri septem: primus continet res gestas regum
 populi Romani, secundus et tertius unde quaeque
 civitas orta sit Italica, ob quam rem omnes Origines
 videtur appellasse. in quarto autem bellum Poeni-
 cum est primum, in quinto secundum: atque haec
 omnia capitulatim sunt dicta. reliqua quoque bella
 pari modo persecutus est usque ad praeturam Servii
 Galbae, qui diripuit Lusitanos: atque horum bel-
 lorum duces non nominavit, sed sine nominibus



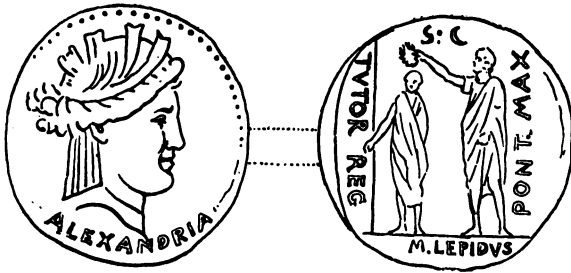
THE CENSUS. (From a bas-relief.)

res notavit. in eisdem exposuit, quae in Italia Hispanisque aut fierent aut viderentur admiranda; in quibus multa industria et diligentia comparet, nulla doctrina.

Huius de vita et moribus plura in eo libro per-15
secuti sumus, quem separatim de eo fecimus rogatu

T. Pomponii Attici. quare studiosos Catonis ad
illud volumen delegamus.

[Handwritten notes and scribbles in the lower half of the page, including a large circular mark on the left and various illegible scribbles on the right.]



COIN OF LEPIDUS. CROWNING THE YOUNG KING PROLEMY EPIPHANES.

NOTES

EPAMINONDAS

I. line 1. **praecipienda**: the gerundive is here used as an adjective, as *praecipio* is a transitive verb. When the verb is intransitive, its gerundive is impersonal. Thus: *currendum est* (impers.), 'one must run,' but, *haec praecipienda sunt*, 'these things must be advised, or warned.'

2, 3. **ne . . . referant**, 'not to measure the character of others according to their own.'

3. **leviora**. The comparative *maior* may mean not only 'greater,' but 'too great,' or 'rather great.' Here *leviora* = 'somewhat trifling.'

5. **musicen**: this word must be understood in a wider sense than our 'music,' as it includes all the arts of the Muses, such as poetry, music, dancing. *Musicen* is Greek, with Greek accusative.

nostris moribus, 'according to our code.'

persona: from *per, sono*, to sound through; means (1) a mask; (2) a character or part, played by an actor; (3) the character which any one sustains in his life.

musicen . . . abesse: construction of accusative with infinitive, after *scimus*, a verb of knowing.

6. **saltare . . . poni**: another instance of accusative with infinitive, the accusative here being itself an infinitive mood, *saltare*.

7. **cum**: here used in causal sense, 'since.'

8. **exprimere imaginem**, 'to sketch the likeness.'

10. **quod pertineat**: *quod* is here used indefinitely.

ad eam declarandam: gerundive attraction with *ad*, to express purpose. The gerundive agrees with *eam* in number and gender, *eam* being attracted into the case of *declarandum*,

II. 3. *si qua alia*, 'whatever other details.'

qua is the indefinite pronoun *quis, qua, quid*, used after *nē, num, or si*.

5. *virtutibus*: dative governed by *anteponuntur*, a verb compounded with a preposition. Such verbs take an accusative of the direct object, while the indirect object is either dative, as here, or the preposition is repeated, governing its case, thus: *Traiecit exercitum Rheno* ('he threw his army across the Rhine'), or *Traiecit exercitum trans Rhenum*.

III. It is impossible to avoid comparing Epaminondas with Bonaparte in certain respects. Both were poor, with their own careers to make, while both despised money with regard to the indulgences it can bring. The main object of both was proficiency in arms, and in this last the parallel is still more complete. Bonaparte broke loose from the hard and fast rules of the warfare of the preceding century, and dazzled the world by the rapidity of his conquests. Instead of a desultory campaign, in which an army would sit down before a fortress, invest it with careful regard to all the known rules of war, take it or fail, and then retire to winter-quarters, he would throw himself upon his enemies in overwhelming force at a given place and moment, and turn defeat into victory by a charge of the 'old guard,' supported by converging artillery fire. So too Epaminondas at Leuctra. His forces were outnumbered by the Lacedaemonians, and had he obeyed the time-honoured tradition of meeting the enemy with a level front, line against line, their longer formation would have speedily overlapped and outflanked his troops. To meet this danger, he concentrated all his efforts upon forcing the enemy's line at a given point by the charge of a dense column of his best troops. This manoeuvre cut the opposing army in two, and the rout was complete. It is not easy for us to estimate rightly the moral courage shown in thus breaking through the old traditions of tactics.

1. *quo*: attracted to the case of *patrie*. We should have expected *quem diximus*.

1, 2. *genere honesto*: ablative of quality. *honestus* = 'distinguished'; the substantive *honor* means 'honour' in our sense of 'distinction.'

3. *ut*. This might be a consecutive clause, in which case we must understand *eruditus sit*, 'so that no Theban was better trained.' It is more probable, however, that it is comparative, meaning 'as.'

4. **oitharisare**: a Latinized Greek verb, to play on the cithara, or lute.

5, 6. **minore . . . gloria**: ablative of quality.

7. **tibis: tibia** was literally a shin-bone, then a pipe or flute.

8. **philosophiae**: objective genitive governed by *praeceptorem*; i. e. *praeceptorem* is a noun with a verbal, transitive force, and can therefore govern an object. Thus *praeceptor esse philosophiae* is equivalent to *praecipere philosophiam*.

10. **cui quidem . . . ut**, 'to whom he was so devoted that . . . ' *ut* here has consecutive meaning, the clause being introduced by the demonstrative word *sic*.

adulescens: in apposition to the subject of *anteponerit*; 'he, when a young man.'

12. **prius** goes with *quam*. 'Nor did he dispense with his services before that, or until.'

14. **ut**: another consecutive clause, introduced by *tanto*. 'So that it could easily be understood that in like manner he would outstrip them all.'

16. **ad nostram consuetudinem**, 'judged according to our standard.'

17. **contemnenda**: adjectival or personal gerundive, agreeing with *haec*.

17, 18. **magnae laudi**, predicative dative, the predicate, or asserting part, of the sentence being *erant magnae laudi*.

IV. The Greeks worshipped the 'human form divine,' and their course of training aimed as much at bodily as at mental perfection. The prize winners at the national festival of Olympia were content with a wreath as a prize, added to the *kudos* or glory which their success won for themselves and their native city throughout the Hellenic world. But Epaminondas, like many thinking men, was beginning to see that athleticism might be carried too far, and become a curse instead of a blessing. A man whose whole time was taken up with special training for one feat could not be a serviceable soldier on campaign.

1. **ephebus**: a Greek youth from eighteen to twenty years of age. *ephebus* is here the complement after the factitive verb *factus est*.

palaestrae: the wrestling school, where Greek youths practised gymnastics. The word is also used to denote the exercise itself.

2. **non tam**, 'he aimed, not so much at greatness of

strength, as agility,' i.e. he subordinated his gymnastics to usefulness as a private soldier.

3, 4. *illam . . . hanc* : *hic*, when compared with *ille*, means 'this near me,' and so nearest in point of time, the latest mentioned, the latter. While *ille* means that yonder, furthest away in time, and so the former. 'He considered the former tended to the advantage of athletes, the latter to service in war.'

6. *ad eum finem quoad*, 'as long as he could keep his footing and grapple his opponent, and struggle on.'

V. If we may believe Nepos, Epaminondas must have been an almost perfect character, and it is a pity that such virtues should not have had larger scope for their exercise. The Greek patriot never looked beyond the bounds of his own city or village, and only on such occasions as the Olympic games, or the Persian wars, did he recognize his kinship with other Greek cities. Epaminondas was devoted to Thebes, but he appears to have had somewhat broader views than his fellow citizens, and it is possible that he spared Sparta the extreme penalties of defeat, from an aversion to destroying a Greek city.

2. *accesserant*: literally 'had approached.' To this strength of body good qualities of mind also were added.

prudens: contracted from *providens*, hence 'foreseeing,' 'prudent.'

3. *gravis*: literally 'heavy,' here 'weighty in authority.' *temporibus . . . utens*, 'seizing his opportunities.'

4. *fortis manu, animo maximo*. He had not only the courage of a fighting man, but the rarer quality of moral courage; cf. XV.

animo maximo: ablative of quality.

veritatis: genitive governed by *diligens*, 'so careful of the truth.'

5. *ut*: consecutive clause introduced by *adeo*. 'So that he would not tell a lie even in jest.'

idem: lit. 'the same,' used to avoid repetition of a name, when many details are told of one person; may be construed 'also.'

6. *patiens*: present participle of *patior*, used adjectivally; cf. *diligens*.

8. *in primis*, or *imprimis*: literally 'among the first,' and so 'particularly,' 'especially.'

commissa celans, 'concealing things entrusted to him.'

12. *disputaretur*: used impersonally; intransitive verbs

having only the impersonal use in the passive. 'And so, when he had come into any company, in which a discussion was going on about state affairs, or a discourse on philosophy was being delivered.'

15. **ut**: consecutive clause, introduced by *adeo*.

VI. Utterly indifferent to money himself, Epaminondas was able to help those in need through his influence with wealthier friends, while he himself, as Nepos puts it, reaped only glory as his reward. There have been public men equally regardless of gain, such as the elder Pitt, when he haughtily refused to touch a penny of the emoluments of the Paymaster of the Forces, some 40,000 a year, and Robespierre, the 'jealous incorruptible' of the French Revolution, though any comparison with that sanguinary demagogue is somewhat hard on Epaminondas.

1. **caruit facultatibus**, 'he did without the resources of his friends.'

3. **ei cum amicis**, 'between him and his friends.'

5. **nubilis** is here a predicate, i. e. it forms part of the assertion in the sentence, and is not a mere epithet applied to *virgo*. 'Whenever the daughter of a friend was of marriageable age, but could not be bestowed in marriage owing to want of means.'

6. **posset**: subjunctive, because the relative *quae* clause is here consecutive; '(so poor), that she could not . . .'

7. **habebat**, 'he would call a meeting'; the imperfect showing that it frequently happened.

daret: subjunctive because it is an indirect question, introduced by the interrogative adjective *quantum*. 'How much each should give.'

pro = 'in proportion to.'

10, 11. **ei ut ipsi numerarent**, 'that they should count out the money to him themselves.'

11-12. **ut ille . . . sciret**, 'in order that he might know.' Final or purpose clause.

ad quem ea res perveniebat, 'to whom that sum was coming.' An adjectival relative clause, qualifying *ille* like an adjective.

12. **quantum cuique deberet**, 'how much he owed to each.'

VII. This story reminds us of that sturdy Roman, Manius Curius, who was eating his dinner, a roasted turnip, off a wooden platter, when the Samnite ambassadors came in,

bringing a present of gold. He sent them away with the words, 'It is better not to have gold, but rather to command those who have it.'

5. **talentis** originally meant a weight, then a certain value of gold or silver. The Attic talent was worth about £243. Ablative of Instrument.

9. **inquit**, used when the *oratio recta*, or speaker's words are quoted, the most emphatic word coming first, such as *nihil*.

opus, 'need,' only used in nominative and accusative; governs the ablative.

12. **auri**: partitive genitive after *satis*.

13. **pro**, 'in place of,' 'instead of.' If the reading *prae* be adopted, it will mean 'in comparison with.'

14. **patriae caritate**, 'affection for my country'; *patriae* is objective genitive.

15. **tui similem**, 'like yourself,' i. e. corrupt. *similis* may govern either genitive or dative.

17. **cum**: here used concessively. 'Though you have not succeeded in bribing me.'

VIII. 2. **attulerat**. A relative clause when doubly dependent, i. e. dependent upon another subordinate clause, is put in the subjunctive. Here we have the indicative, because the words 'which he had brought' are not part of Diomedon's speech, but only an explanation of *sua*.

2, 3. **istud . . . faciam**, 'I will grant that request of yours, not for your sake, but my own.'

3. **tibi**: dative of person from whom something is taken.

4. **id ad me**: literally, 'that that money came to me, having been seized, which I had refused to accept when offered.'

5. **noluisse**: subjunctive because it is in a relative clause, dependent on an accusative with infinitive.

6. **quo**: equivalent to *et eo*. 'And when he had inquired of him whether he wished to be conducted.'

vellet: subjunctive of indirect question.

7. **Athenas**: motion to a town is expressed without a preposition.

11. **effecit**, 'he managed.'

IX. 1, 2. **plurima quidem**, 'we might bring forward many proofs, but a limit must be observed.'

X. 1. **ut nemo**, 'so that no Theban could rival him in eloquence.'

2. **eloquentia**: ablative of respect.

2, 3. **concinnus . . . ornatus**: note that the two adjectives are placed at the beginning and end of the sentence, while the prepositional phrases *in brevitate* and *in oratione* are in the middle.

3. **perpetua oratione** means continuous speech, not question and answer.

4. **quendam** means a certain person whom we can name; 'one Meneclides.'

indidem = **inde idem**, 'from the same'; translate 'likewise from Thebes.'

5. **in administranda**, 'his opponent in the management of state affairs,' i. e. a political adversary.

6. **satis**, 'well-trained in the art of speaking, for a Theban, of course'; the meaning is explained by the reputation of the people of Boeotia, of which Thebes was the chief city, for their slowness and stupidity.

7. **virium quam ingeni**: when two substantives are compared, if the first is in the genitive, dative, or ablative case, *quam* is placed between them, and the second put in the same case as the first, as here. If the first is nominative or accusative, *quam* may be omitted, and the second put in the ablative.

8. **in re militari florere**, 'was gaining glory in the art of war.'

10. **ne illius**. *illius* is in apposition with *imperatoris*; 'that his services as commander might not be wanted.'

12. **otii**, 'you are procuring them slavery in the name of peace.'

13. **paritur**, 'peace is gained by war.' Epaminondas was no believer in peace at any price, or schemes for disarming.

itaque qui. This reminds us of the old maxim *si vis pacem, para bellum*.

14. **debent**: agreeing with the understood antecedent to *qui*, as its nominative case.

quare: 'and so, if you wish to be the leaders of Greece, you must make use of the camp, not the wrestling school.'

15. **utendum**: impersonal gerundive, governing *castris* in the ablative.

vobis: dative of the agent, after a gerundive; literally, 'use must be made of the camp by you.'

XI. 1. **Idem ille**, 'when Meneclides likewise brought it up against him that he had no children, and had never married.'

quod here takes the subjunctive, because the clause is part of the reproach of Meneclides, and is therefore in *Oratio Obliqua*. The whole *quod* clause is the direct object of *obiiceret*.

3. **insolentiam** comes in as a third charge, governed by *obiiceret*.

6. **in ista re**, 'in the matter you mention I wish for no one's advice less than yours.'

7. **quod autem**: 'but as for thinking I am rivalling Agamemnon, you are mistaken.'

9. **universa**. Agamemnon headed a league of all the Greek states against Troy, to exact vengeance for the loss of Helen, wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, whom Paris, son of Priam of Troy had carried off.

annis: ablative of time within which.

10. **una urbe**: Thebes.

11. **die uno**: at Leuctra, in Boeotia, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans.

Lacedaemoniis fugatis: translate coordinately with *liberavi*; 'I routed the Lacedaemonians and freed Greece.'

XII. 1. **Idem**: cf. V. 1. 5.

Arcadium. Arcadia was the central district of Peloponnesus. Its inhabitants were always known for their rustic simplicity. When Epaminondas had shown at the battle of Leuctra that Sparta was no longer invincible, most of her allies and subjects in Peloponnesus were eager to throw off her yoke, and the Arcadians determined to restore the Pan Arcadian League. It was to secure the alliance of this league that Epaminondas came before them. Moreover Athens was becoming alarmed at the spread of Theban influence, and began to fear that by the overthrow of her old enemy Sparta, the balance of power would be upset, and eventually she even sent a strong contingent to join the Spartans.

4. **omnes praestabat**, in the sense of to excel, generally governs a dative.

6. **multa invectus esset**, 'had cast many reproaches against.'

7. **Argivos**. Argos was the capital of Argolis in Peloponnesus.

animum advertere. That the Arcadians ought to consider what kind of citizens each city had produced, that from them they might be able to judge of the rest.

9. **quibus** : here the relative introduces a final or purpose clause.

10. **Orestes** killed his mother Clytemnestra, in punishment for her murder of his father Agamemnon.

Alcmaeon killed his mother in obedience to the command of his father, and like Orestes, was pursued and haunted by the Furies.

11. **Oedipus** was king of Thebes. He was brought up in ignorance of his father and mother, and afterwards killed the former in fight, and married the latter. On discovering his sin, he put out his own eyes and wandered forth to Athens, where a temple was afterwards dedicated to him.

12. **procreasse**. The relative *qui* is here drawn into the *cum interfecisset* clause, the accusative before the infinitive *procreasse* being *Oedipum*.

13. **cum de ceteris**, 'when he had finished speaking about the other matters.'

14. **duo opprobra** : the cases of Oedipus and Orestes.

16. **animadverterit**, 'in that he did not observe.' *qui* is here equivalent to a causal conjunction together with a demonstrative pronoun, it = *quod is*. Just as in a final clause it = *ut is*.

domi : i. e. at Thebes. Epaminondas, with much sarcasm, wonders at the Athenian envoy raking up the examples of these men. While free from sin, they lived at Thebes, but after they became criminals, they were forced to seek refuge elsewhere, and found it among the Athenians, who were seemingly more tolerant of crime. Oedipus took refuge at Colonus, in Attica, a story which afterwards formed the ground-work of a tragic poem by Sophocles, an Athenian poet. Nepos endeavours to show that Epaminondas was as formidable in council as in the field; he is not content with standing on the defensive, but repels his enemy, and carries the war into his country; in this instance he not only defends Thebes from the charge of being a breeder of criminals, but proves that it was Athens herself that gave an asylum to the rejected of Thebes.

17. **admisso** : the verb means 'to grant admittance to one's self,' hence 'to become guilty of,' 'to commit.'

patria : ablative of separation.

XIII. The Spartans do not appear to have played a noble part in Greek history. They were splendid soldiers, and their whole life-training was directed to this one object, but they had no sympathies beyond the limited number of their

own citizens, their demeanour to their inferiors was haughty, and their rule tyrannical. In the Persian war, when all Greece was in danger, their conduct was most suspicious, and they were probably more eager to see the ruin of Athens than the success of the common cause. Forbidden by their laws to trade, they could not enrich themselves in this manner, and it was probably the result of this that they were always known as the most corrupt of the Greeks: a Spartan could rarely resist a bribe. It was the reaction against this tyranny that made the Peloponnesian States so ready to support Thebes, just as the growing severity of Theban supremacy after the death of Epaminondas made them equally desirous of asserting their freedom. The meeting of envoys before the battle of Leuctra, when Epaminondas accused the Spartans of tyranny, reminds us of the assembly of Peloponnesian States in 509, when Cleomenes, king of Sparta, tried to induce an army of allies to advance on Athens, and restore the tyranny of Hippias. The Corinthian deputy, however, upbraided the Spartans for their design, and reminded the meeting of what Corinth had herself suffered at the hands of the tyrant, and Cleomenes in consequence found it impossible to induce the allies to go any farther.

1. 'But especially did his eloquence shine forth at Sparta, when ambassador before the battle of Leuctra.'

Spartae is here locative case.

legati stands in apposition to *eius*; 'the eloquence of him, (when) ambassador.'

2. **quo** = *et eo*, 'and when envoys had assembled thither.'

5. **coarguo**, used with the person, means to convict; with the thing, as here, to prove true.

ut: observe the constant use by Nepos of consecutive clauses.

opes usually means wealth in the plural, here it = 'power.' 'So that he shook their power no less by that speech than by the battle of Leuctra itself,' because by his arguments he induced many of Sparta's allies to fall away.

6, 7. **tum enim**, 'for he then achieved the result, which became clear afterwards, that the Spartans were robbed of the help of their allies.' The *ut* clause is substantival, standing in the relation of object to *perfecti*, in the accusative case.

7. **quod post apparuit**, an adjectival clause, qualifying the substantive *ut* clause. The structure of the sentence

therefore is this: *perfectit*, 'he achieved' (predicate). *quod post apparuit* = what was afterwards apparent (adjective qualifying object). *ut pritarcentur* = that the Spartans should be deprived of their allies (object).

auxilio: ablative of separation.

XIV. Democracies have not been alone in ungrateful treatment of their best friends. The elder Pitt was ungraciously dismissed from office in 1757, in spite of his talents and honesty, through the personal dislike of the king, but was almost immediately recalled, as all classes knew that only so strong a man as he could steer the country through the crisis then threatening. The result was the brilliant four years (1757-1761) which gave us Canada and America, followed by an equally ungracious dismissal by George III, jealous of Pitt's commanding genius. So with Walpole. George II hated him, and rudely deposed him from office in 1727, to make way for the incompetent Wilmington. But when the latter was driven to ask the aid of his fallen rival in drawing up the king's speech to Parliament, it was felt that the situation was too absurd, and Walpole was reinstated in power, nor did he serve his king and country the less zealously for the temporary slight put upon him. One more example. Bonaparte had bitterly and perhaps unjustly blamed Marshal Victor for some mishap in one of his campaigns, saying that he was not fit to command an army. The marshal calmly replied, that though no longer general, he should yet take his part in the campaign, as he would shoulder a bayonet in the rank of the Guard.

1. **Fuisse**: supply *eum*, i. e. Epaminondas.

iniurias: here in the active sense of wrong-doing.

2. **duceret**: *quod* takes the subjunctive, being dependent on the accusative and infinitive sentence, *fuisse ferentem*.

5. **cuius errore**, 'by whose blundering the army had been brought into such a position (eo) that all were fearing for their safety.'

7-8. **quod . . . obsidebantur**. The indicative is used here, because the sentence, though grammatically dependent on the preceding subjunctive, is really put in as a parenthesis by the author, to give information to the reader.

8. **desiderare** means to desire something that is wanting, sc., 'to long for,' 'to miss.'

coepit est: *coepi* has also a perfect of passive form.

9. **privatus**, as a participle or adjective, means deprived

of office, then as a substantive, it simply means a citizen, not employed by government. Epaminondas nobly thought of his city's interests rather than of gratifying his own pride.

10. a quo, 'and when they asked aid of him, he showed no recollection of the insult.'

11. *contumeliae*: objective genitive after *memoriam*.

et exercitum: literally, 'led back the army, freed from blockade, in safety home.' In English we should make *liberatum* co-ordinate with *reduxit*, 'he freed the army from blockade and led it back home.' Latin abounds in sub-ordinate clauses with one principal verb, where an English writer would use several co-ordinate principal verbs.

12. *domum*: accusative of motion to.

XV. It has often been said that it requires an able man to obey all the rules of a game, but a positive genius to know when to break them, and this is true not only of Epaminondas, but for all time. He possessed that rare courage which has enabled great men to break through traditional obedience to rule, and take the re-ponsibility of failure upon themselves. Nelson, when he put his blind eye to the telescope and so failed to see Hyde Parker's signal to retire at Copenhagen, had an uneasy feeling that a court-martial might hang him. Yet but for this firmness, the Danish ships would have fallen into line with Bonaparte's fleet against us. Again, the battle of Cape St. Vincent would never have been won but for Nelson's refusal to obey the admiral's signal to retreat, and his boarding two Spanish three-deckers in defiance of orders, and thus gaining the victory, must have caused mixed feelings in Sir John Jervis, when the Admiralty made him a peer for a success due to the disobeying of his own orders. On the eve of the battle of Plassey, which gave us the command of Bengal, Clive shrank from the burden of re-ponsibility of fighting such odds, and called a council of war. His officers advised retreat. Thereupon Clive's strong will reasserted itself; setting aside the decision, he determined on action, and a few hours saw Surajah Dowlah's host scattered to the four winds. Clive afterwards said, he only once in his life called a council of war, and had he obeyed that council, England would never have been mistress of Bengal.

1. *illustre*: agreeing with *fuisse patientem* . . . *ciurum* in the last chapter.

Peloponnesum: put without a preposition as if it were 'land or town.'

4. **criminibus**: 'owing to the accusations of their opponents'; ablative of cause.

5. **invidiam**, 'had come into disfavour.'

6. **eis**: dative of the person from whom something is taken.

7. **praetores**. *Nepos*, of course, does not mean the Roman title in its technical meaning, but simply 'generals.'

8. **idemque**, 'and persuaded his colleagues to do the same.'

13. **si quis**, 'whoever should keep his command longer than it had been fixed beforehand by law.'

14. **cum**: here used causally. 'Since he perceived that this law had been passed to preserve the state, he would not apply it to the ruin of the State.'

16, 17. **quattuor mensibus**: ablative of measure of difference.

17, 18. **gessit imperium**, 'held office.'

XVI. The proud bearing of Epaminondas on this occasion reminds us of the conduct of Scipio Africanus, the conqueror of Hannibal. His brother Lucius had been accused of embezzlement, and Scipio, coming before the judges, would not stoop to plead for him, but calmly tore up the account books in the presence of the people, and said, 'This day fourteen years ago, I defeated Hannibal at Zama, let us go to the Capitol and thank the gods for saving Rome.' Thereupon he left the court, and the people following him, the accusers were left to themselves, and the charges against Lucius fell to the ground.

1. **reditum est**: impersonal passive of *redeo*.

1, 2. **hoc crimine**, 'on this charge,' of holding office beyond the allotted time.

2. **quibus ille**, 'but he allowed them to transfer the whole case to himself, and to declare that it was through his agency that they disobeyed the law.' Notice the position of *sua*, coming first word in the sentence, it is emphatic, and really the predicate. The *ut* clause is substantival, being the accusative before the infinitive *factum esse*, 'that their disobedience to the law had happened through his agency.'

6. **responsurum**: *respondeo* in this connexion means to meet a charge, to appear before a tribunal.

6, 7. **quod . . . haberet**: subjunctive, because it forms part of what the people thought and said.

8. **crimini dabant**, 'brought as an accusation.'

crimini is here dative of purpose.

9. *neque recusavit*, 'and did not refuse to undergo the penalty of the law.'

XVII. 1. *Sed unum*, 'One request, however, he made of them.'

4. *se*. As a man is not supposed to be the writer of his own epitaph, *eum* should be used here. We may suppose, however, that as Epaminondas is dictating his epitaph to the judges, he naturally uses the reflexive pronoun, which refers to the principal subject, i. e. himself.

se is in apposition to *imperatorem*.

5. *ausus fuit aspiciere*. The Spartans, from their life of drill, had gained the reputation throughout Greece of being invincible when in battle array. Small detachments of them had occasionally been beaten, but it was reserved for the tactics of Epaminondas at Leuctra to show the world that a Spartan army might be destroyed.

7. *vindicare in libertatem*, 'to set free.'

8. *eoque res*, 'and brought the relations of both states to such a position.'

9. *Lacedaemonii*. We should here insert some word to show the contrast between this clause and the preceding. 'That Thebans attacked Sparta, *while* the Lacedaemonians were satisfied, if . . .'

11. *Messene* had been conquered by Sparta about 645 B.C., and the inhabitants treated with great harshness. They always maintained their national spirit, and nearly three hundred years later were raised to a position of independence by Epaminondas, as an effective method of holding the Spartan power in check. His other scheme was to organize the Arcadians.

14. *iudicio capitis*: literally, 'a trial of his head,' i. e. involving a man's life, a trial on a capital charge.

XVIII. *The Battle of Mantinea*. The year 362 B.C. witnessed the last and fourth invasion of Peloponnesus by Epaminondas. Reinforced by a strong contingent of Arcadian and Messenian allies, he advanced southward, and tried to take Sparta by surprise. Failing in this, he made an attempt on Mantinea, only to be foiled by some Athenian cavalry. Meanwhile the Spartans had been largely reinforced, and offered the Thebans battle at Mantinea. As at Leuctra, Epaminondas relied on an attack of his best Theban troops formed in a dense column on the left of his army, and once

more his generalship was successful. The Theban column by sheer weight bore down the Spartans, broke the enemy's line, and decided the day. But Epaminondas was dead, and it was probably to this alone that the beaten army owed its escape. As Mirabeau, dying in the earlier days of the French Revolution, said, 'I carry with me the mourning of the French monarchy,' so might Epaminondas have truly said of his countrymen of Thebes. Pelopidas had already died, and Thebes never produced a citizen worthy to carry on the work of these great men.

3, 4. **quod in unius perniciæ eius.** The Lacedæmonians as noted above, were not a noble enemy. For instances of aiming at the life of a commander we cannot but be reminded of the battle of Ramoth Gilead between the Syrians and allied men of Israel and Judah, when the Syrians were ordered to fight neither with small nor great, but only with the King of Israel. For later times, cf. Napoleon, who seeing his former rival, Moreau, at the battle of Dresden, ordered some cannon to be turned in his direction, and it is said aimed the fatal shot himself. Compare too the battle of Trafalgar, where six or seven of the French ships at once began firing single guns at the Victory (with Nelson on board) to see whether they were within range.

5. **neque prius,** 'nor did they withdraw, until they saw Epaminondas himself fall fighting bravely.'

9, 10. **prius . . . quam . . . profigarunt,** 'until they routed those who were keeping up resistance.' This is not quite historical; as a matter of fact, great confusion followed upon the death of the leader, and the victory was in consequence not nearly so decisive as it might have been.

11. **mortiferum** from its position is emphatic, and predicative; 'when he perceived that the wound he had received was mortal.'

12, 13. **si . . . extraxisset,** 'if he should draw out.'

ferrum quod ex hastili, 'the iron point,' which part of the spear had stuck in his body.

13, 14. **animam . . . emissurum:** supply *se*; 'that he would at once give forth his breath,' i. e. breathe his last.

14. **usque co . . . quoad:** literally, 'right up to that point until,' i. e. 'he kept it just so long, until . . .'

14, 15. **renuntiatum est.** When the verb of saying or thinking is impersonal, as here, the accusative with infinitive clause is the subject to it, thus *Boeotos vicisse* is really nominative to *renuntiatum est*. When the verb of saying is personal, then the accusative with infinitive clause is its object. Compare

the story of General Wolfe on the heights of Abraham, when news was brought to him that the French were running. Also Nelson, anxiously inquiring how many of the enemy had struck their colours, adding that he should be satisfied with twenty.

XIX. 1. **duxit**: used of a man marrying a woman. *nubo* with the dative denotes the woman marrying, or 'veiling herself for' the man.

in quo = *et in eo*.

2. **quod . . . relinqueret**, 'for not leaving.' If Nepos were giving his reader the reason of the attack of Pelopidas, we should have *relinquebat*. The subjunctive is used because the clause occurs in the words used by Pelopidas. 'I blame you for leaving no children.'

3. **qui . . . habebat**. This clause is merely an adjective qualifying Pelopidas, inserted by Nepos to show us the folly of Pelopidas introducing the subject. It is therefore indicative.

4. **consulere** with the dative, as here, means to consult for the good of. With the accusative, *consulo te* means 'I consult you, ask your advice.'

diceret goes back to the *cum reprehenderetur* construction, after the *quod* and *qui* clauses.

vide . . . ne, 'mind you do not consult your country's interest even worse.'

5. **qui . . . sis**, 'in that you are going to leave such a son behind you.'

7. **quae**, 'which must necessarily not only survive me, but must even be immortal'; supply *ut* after *necesse est*.

XX. 1. **Quo tempore**, 'when, under the lead of Pelopidas.'

2. **arce**: the Cadmea, the citadel of Thebes. The Spartans had installed themselves in the citadel of Thebes as a result of those miserable civil feuds which eventually brought about the ruin of Greece. The leader of one of the Theban parties, Leontiades, treacherously let in the Spartan garrison, and by their aid drove out his rivals, B. C. 382.

4. **malos**: those citizens who, with Leontiades, had connived at the seizure of the Cadmea.

5. **suorum**. Epaminondas was in advance of his time. Every Greek city was torn by faction strife, in which the successful party governed the city, while their opponents

had to stay in exile till a favourable opportunity arose for their return. All Thebans were his fellow-citizens in the eyes of Epaminondas.

6. *7. civilem victoriam funestam*, 'he regarded every triumph over fellow-citizens as disastrous.' Compare Falkland in the first campaign of the civil war between Charles I and his Parliament.

7. *idem*: v. note to l. 5, par. V.

XXI. One man does not make a great state, and the greatness of Thebes died with Epaminondas.

2. *adiunxero*: future, because the *si* clause is dependent upon the future *crit dictum*, and therefore itself refers to future time.

it inficias = 'which no one denies.'

inficias is accusative after *ire*, nearly always in negative sentences, as here.

3. *ante Epaminondam natum*, 'before the birth of Epaminondas.'

4. *alieno . . . imperio*: the rule of other states, such as Sparta.

5. *rei publicæ*: dative after *præfuerit*. The compounds of *sum*, except *possum*, take a dative.

7. *pluris*: genitive of value; 'of greater worth than a whole state.'

HANNIBAL

I. Nothing strikes us more in the history of the Punic Wars than the bravery of the Roman nation. The early history of Rome is taken up with the struggles of the Plebeians against the Patricians for political rights, and with the city's wars for existence against neighbouring tribes. Then follow the Samnite wars and the defeat of Pyrrhus, which made her mistress of Italy. Now comes the life and death struggle with Carthage, which leaves Rome supreme in the Mediterranean, and the greatness of Hannibal can best be proved by the fact that for seventeen years he maintained himself in Italy, defeating every army and every leader sent against him.

Line 1. *Si verum est*: *si* with the indicative here shows

that the supposition is a true one. 'If it be true' (which we know it is).

ut: the *ut* clause is here substantival, being subject to *est rerum*. The usual construction would be the accusative and infinitive.

2-4. **virtute . . . prudentia**: ablatives of respect.

3. **infiltrandum**: impersonal gerundive. Observe that deponent verbs have a gerundive with passive meaning.

Hannibalem . . . praestitisse: accusative with infinitive standing as subject to *infiltrandum*. The accusative with infinitive is subject when the principal verb is impersonal, as here.

tanto: correlated to *quanto* = 'by so much,' 'by how much,' i. e. 'as much as.'

praestitisse: see note.

4. **prudentia**: contracted from *providentia*, literally = 'foresight.'

5. 'As often as he encountered the Roman people in Italy, he always came off the best.' Cf. Ticinus, Trobia, Trasimene, Cannae.

7. **quod nisi**: *quod si* = 'but if, therefore *quod nisi* = but if not.' Nepos has just mentioned that Hannibal was invincible, therefore the 'but' is out of place in the clause *Romanos superare potuisse*. Translate, 'And if he had not been weakened.'

8. **invidia**. Note the senseless folly of the Carthaginians, who replied to Hannibal's request for reinforcements after his great victories, that if he could win such great battles, he ought not to want more men, heedless of the fact that the very winning of great battles necessarily meant great losses of his own men.

videtur: personal construction, literally, 'he seems to have been able to overcome,' i. e. it appears that he could have overcome Rome.

9. **multorum**: subjective genitive, the abuse of many; i. e. the abuse which many poured upon him.

devicit, 'overcame the valour of a single man,' i. e. the jealousy which his countrymen showed to Hannibal ruined his efforts against Rome.

II. 1, 2. **paternum**, 'hatred inherited from his father.'

2. **ut**: consecutive clause, following *sic*. 'So that he laid down his life before he gave it up.' *depono* is used with both *animam* and *odium* in a slightly different sense. This is called *zeugma*.

3-5. **qui . . . destiterit**: causal use of the relative; 'in that he never ceased.'

4. **alienarum**: cf. Antiochus, Prusias.

5. **6. ut omittam**, 'to pass by,' 'to say nothing of.'

6. **Philippus**. Philip V, king of Macedon.

absens. On hearing of the defeat of the Romans at Cannae, Philip sent an envoy to conclude an alliance with Hannibal, but he was seized by the Romans on his return journey, and it was not until a year later that Philip made a definite treaty with the Carthaginian. Even then he did nothing further for two years, when he subdued part of Illyria.

reddidit: factitive verb, that is, a verb of making, with *hostem* as its complement.

8. **Antiochus** was the most powerful monarch of the East. He had added large portions of Asia Minor to his dominions, and had carried on a successful campaign in Egypt. It was this which brought him into collision with Rome. The young king of Egypt had been placed under the protection of the Romans by his guardians, but while the war with Philip of Macedon was going on, the Republic did not care to make an enemy of Antiochus. As soon however as Philip was subdued, the Romans, no longer fearing hostilities, required Antiochus to surrender all his conquests to the young Ptolemy, together with some territory to Philip. The king refused, and it was soon after this that Hannibal arrived at his court.

8, 9. **bellandi**: objective genitive after *cupiditate*.

9. **ut**: consecutive clause introduced by *tanta*.

usque a rubro mari, 'all the way from the Red Sea.'

But Antiochus was at this time in Asia Minor. Nepos is frequently not careful to sift the accuracy of his information.

inferre: used with *bellum* to mean carrying the war into an enemy's country, i. e. 'acting on the offensive.'

10. **quem**: translate as if *et cum*.

11. **eius**: i. e. 'Antiochi.'

10, 11. **qui . . . explorarent darentque**: final use of the relative, which is here equivalent to *ut illi*.

12. **consiliis clandestinis**, 'by intrigues'; ablative of instrument.

12, 13. **ut . . . adducerent**: following *operam darent*. *operam dare* also takes a dative; cf. *operam dat versibus scribendis*.

14. **neque . . . fecissent**: the construction here returns to the *cum* clause (temporal).

14: i. o. the bringing of Hannibal into suspicion.

15, 16. *sequo . . . vidisset*, 'and had noticed that he was being kept away from the secret councils.'

16. *segregari*: imperfect infinitive, as shown by the historic tense *vidisset*.

tempore dato: either ablative absolute, or ablative of time when.

III. 1. **Hamilcar**, surnamed Barca, a word akin to the Hebrew Barak, meaning lightning. We first hear of him as commanding the Carthaginians in Sicily, B. C. 247. The Romans were then in possession of nearly all Sicily, but Hamilcar landed on the North coast, and established himself on Mount Hercte for three years. In B. C. 244, he took up another position on Mount Eryx, which he held for two years more. His efforts, however, were rendered useless by the defeat of the Carthaginians in a naval fight off the Aegatian islands. Sicily was ceded to Rome, and Hamilcar returned to Africa, a deadly enemy of the Republic. He was next employed in putting down a dangerous revolt of the mercenary troops. It was probably Hamilcar who first conceived the idea that Carthage should look to Spain to compensate for her losses in Sicily, and the government gave him a free hand in Spanish affairs during the rest of his life. His hatred of Rome was mainly owing to the action of the Republic in forcing Carthage to cede Sardinia to her, when the mercenary war was at its height.

puerulo: diminutive of *puer*.

2. **amplius**: note the omission of *quam*. Generally after a comparative, the second word compared is put in the ablative without *quam*, or *quam* is used, and the second word put in the same case as the first.

5. **vellemne**: subjunctive of indirect question.

5, 6. **in castra**, 'to the camp,' i. o. to the wars.

7. **ne . . . ducere**, 'not to hesitate to take me with him.'

8. **inquit**: used when the speaker's words or Oratio Recta are used.

9. **dederis**: future perfect, because the *si* clause, depending on the future *faciam*, refers to future time.

10. **ceteris remotis**, 'having caused the others to withdraw.'

10, 11. **eamque . . . tenentem . . . iussit**, 'ordered me to swear, while holding it,' i. e. the altar.

11. **numquam**: placed first for emphasis; 'that never would I be friends with Rome.'

12. *iusturandum*: declined in both parts, i. e. *iuristurandi*.

13. *usque ad*, 'right up to this day.'

13, 14. *ut . . . debeat*: consecutive clause, the *quin* clause being the real subject to *debeat*.

14, 15. *quin . . . sim futurus*, 'but that I shall be of the same mind.'

eadem mente: ablative of quality.

15. *quid*: indefinite pronoun, used after (1) *si*, as here, 'if any'; (2) *ne quis*, 'lest any,' 'in order that no one'; (3) *num quis? num quis fecit*, 'has any one done it?'

16, 17. *cogitabis . . . celaris*: cf. l. 9 *faciam si dederis. celo* takes two accusatives, one of the person, the other of the thing. *celo te hanc rem*, 'I conceal this circumstance from you.'

17. *celaris* = *celaveris*.

IV. Hasdrubal, Hamilcar's son-in-law, held the chief command in Spain for nearly nine years. He was distinguished not so much by his military talents as by his diplomacy. It was this which gained him friends at Carthage, and thus the command in Spain, and he exerted all his tact in conciliating the Spanish tribes. His power seems to have been almost independent of the government in Africa, and the treaty with Rome which fixed the Iberus as the boundary between the two nations was made, not with Carthage, but with Hasdrubal alone. During these years, the young Hannibal was employed, with unvarying success, in expeditions against more distant tribes. After the murder of Hasdrubal, Hannibal, who had already shown himself a born leader of men, was greeted by the army as its new commander, and the government of Carthage discreetly sanctioned an appointment which they could not prevent. Hannibal was now ready for carrying out the real work of his life, the invasion of Italy. His army was prepared, he was his own master, and only a pretext for war was wanting. This pretext soon came. The people of Saguntum had attacked a tribe under Hannibal's protection: this tribe appealed to him, and he at once attacked Saguntum. The latter appealed to Rome, and an embassy to Hannibal being referred by him to Carthage, and meeting with no success there, the Second Punic War began.

1. *qua*: relative attracted to the case of its antecedent *celate*; cf. Epam. iii. l. 1 *patre, quo diximus*.

2. *obitum*: 229 B. C. He met his death fighting bravely against a tribe between the Tagus and Guadiana.

3. **suffecto**, 'having been appointed in his place.'

equitatui: compounds of *sum*, except *possum*, take a dative.

4. **interfecto**: B.C. 221. He was murdered by a slave, whose master he had put to death.

5. **ad eum**: *defero* is also used with the dative of the indirect object.

id . . . delatum, 'that news, when reported to Carthage.'

Carthaginiem: accusative of motion to a town.

7. **annis**: another reading gives *minus* for *minor*. I have followed the text of Nipperdey.

proximo triennio: ablative of time with which.

8. **Saguntum**, a city of Greek origin, south of the Iberus, and therefore not included under the protection of the treaty between Hasdrubal and the Romans. It had, however, concluded a treaty (*foedus*) with the latter. The Saguntines offered a desperate resistance, and the place was only taken after a siege of eight months. The Spaniards have always been rather noted for their bravery in defending besieged towns than in battles in the field; cf. the siege of Saragossa in the Peninsular war, when the French were compelled to reduce the city to ruins.

9. **foederatam**: the Romans were frequently involved in war in this manner, assisting some dependent state when attacked.

tres exercitus. He seems to have left a considerable force of African troops with his brother Hasdrubal in Spain, while a body of Spanish troops were sent over to Carthage to protect it and keep the African provinces in order. The weakness of Carthage lay in the fact of her relying for defence upon mercenary troops. Her policy towards her subjects was harsh, they were not conciliated with political rights like the Italian allies of Rome, and whereas the Italians stood stoutly by the Republic, and filled the ranks of the Roman armies against Hannibal, the difficulties of Carthage were merely so many opportunities for the oppressed Africans to rebel, while the danger of a mutiny of mercenaries was ever present. For seventeen years Rome faced Hannibal in Italy, while the presence of a Roman army in Africa was enough to bring Carthage to her knees.

11. **Hasdrubale fratre**. It was this Hasdrubal who endeavoured to reinforce his brother in Italy by a second invasion from the North, but he was intercepted by the consuls Nero and Livius, and killed at the battle of the Metaurus.

V. Hannibal's army, when he crossed the Iberus, amounted

to 90,000 foot and 12,000 horse; but he had to leave 11,000 south of the Pyrenees to keep the newly conquered province in order. A large number of Spaniards deserted him when he passed the frontier, and with a diminished but thoroughly reliable army, he marched through Gaul to the Rhone without much resistance. Crossing the river, in spite of opposition, with very little loss, he managed to gain the alliance of a chief of the Allobroges, which proved of great service to him; but it was the beginning of October before he reached the Alps. Here his real difficulties began, for in addition to the natural difficulties of the pass, probably the little St. Bernard, he was attacked by the mountain tribes, and it was with an army diminished to 26,000 men that he at length reached the friendly country of the Insubrians.

1. **Saltum** here = a pass.

2. **omnibus**: this cannot be true; many of the Gauls were friendly to him, and his emissaries had been at work conciliating them, as it was in every way his interest to reserve his strength for the struggle with Rome.

5. **Herculem Graium**. Hercules had been ordered by Eurystheus to fetch some red oxen belonging to a monster called Geryon, who lived on an island in the west. Sailing to the spot in a boat given him by the sun, he killed Geryon, seized the oxen, and returned with them over the Pyrenees and Alps. The words *Graium Herculem* are an attempt to account for the word *Graium* as 'Greek,' but it was more probably a word of local meaning.

6. **quo facto**, 'in consequence of which'; ablative of cause.

6, 7. **appellatur**: factitive verb, with *Graius* for its complement.

7. **transitu**: ablative of separation.

8. **patefecit**, 'opened up the country.'

munit, 'he made roads.' The verb *munit* was probably used in connexion with roads owing to their being adapted for military purposes. The conquest of a district by Rome was invariably followed by the making of military roads for the passage of legions and war material. **ea** is emphatic; 'so that an elephant with harness (*ornatus*) could march along that very path, where before a single man could hardly creep.'

VI. When Hannibal reached the Rhone, Scipio was near Massilia, being too late to prevent the enemy crossing the river. This Scipio was the father of the victor of Zama. His own army being sent into Spain, he hastened back to

Italy, took command of the Roman force in Cisalpine Gaul, and encountered Hannibal near the Ticinus. The Romans were beaten and Scipio wounded. After this, Hannibal crosses the Padus, and again offers battle; but Scipio withdrew to the Trebia, where he was joined by the other consul Sempronius Longus. The Roman army now vastly outnumbered that of Hannibal, but its ruin was complete. Hannibal's generalship was everywhere superior to that of his opponents, and the Roman cavalry was no match for the Numidian. From this time Hannibal always tries to bring on a battle, and it was not till Cannae that the Romans learned wisdom. He now marches down through the Ligurian tribes into Etruria, and entices Flaminius into battle on most unfavourable ground near lake Trasimene, the Roman army being annihilated.

3. **Claustidium.** This refers to the engagement near the Ticinus. The place was treacherously given up with all its military stores to Hannibal.

4. **idem:** cp. Epam. v. 5, xi. 1, xii. 1.

5. **Trebian.** The relations between Scipio and Sempronius Longus before the battle remind us of Varro and Paullus at Cannae. Scipio tried to restrain his colleague from fighting, but Sempronius was bent on a battle, and Scipio was unable to move owing to his wound. Hannibal skilfully drew the Romans into fighting on ground of his own choosing. Placing an ambuscade under Mago in some wooded ground, he sent some light horsemen across the river to challenge the enemy. Sempronius fell into the trap, sent cavalry to attack the Numidians, and his main army to support the cavalry. The Numidians retroated across the river again, and when the Romans in pursuit reached the opposite bank, numb with cold, they found themselves in face of Hannibal's whole army. As Livy says of Cannae, it was not so much that men surrounded were fighting against those who surrounded them, as that exhausted troops were struggling with a fresh and unwearied enemy. The Romans were utterly defeated, only a remnant of their army making its way through to Placentia.

8. **gravi morbo:** ophthalmia.

9. **ut:** consecutive clause, introduced by *adeo*.

aeque bene: Livy merely says that he lost the sight of one eye.

10. **cum:** concessive; 'though he was being carried.'

11-12. **Flaminius . . . Trasimenum.** Flaminius, the plebeian consul, a brave man but a reckless general. He had

gained great popularity by an Agrarian law, to divide certain lands among poor Roman citizens. Hannibal passed near the Roman army, plundering as he went, and when Flaminius caught at the bait and hurried in pursuit, drew him into a trap by lake Trasimene, where Flaminius with 15,000 men was killed. The Roman vanguard of 6,000 men surrendered and Hannibal now showed his intention of drawing Rome's Italian allies to his side; he let all Italian prisoners go free, but threw the Romans into chains.

12, 13. *circumventum occidit*: translate by two coordinate verbs; 'surrounded and killed.'

13. *neque multo post*, 'and not long after.'

Centenius had been sent to the assistance of Flaminius with 4,000 horse, all of whom were either killed or made prisoners.

16. **Gaius Terentius Varro**. This man had won the confidence of the people by his eloquence, but he was not fit to command an army in the field, and Aemilius Paulus, on being elected, had been warned by Fabius that he would have to oppose not only Hannibal, but also Varro.

Nepos crams the most important battles of the second Punic War, Trebia, Trasimene, and Cannae, into the space of a few lines, making it appear that this is not a history, but merely an abridgment of one. Cannae is not even mentioned by name, and in a battle which cost the lives of more than 40,000 Romans, we are merely told that Paulus and several of consular rank were killed.

The disaster of Cannae, 216 B.C., was ever remembered by the Romans as the greatest in their history, and it taught them never again to face Hannibal in the open field. The Roman army amounted to no less than 86,000 men, but this advantage of numbers was largely neutralized in a battle on level ground, owing to Hannibal's superiority in cavalry, and by the fatal arrangement that the consuls should take supreme command on alternate days. Varro used his day's command to force on a battle, and Paulus, while doubting the wisdom of this, did his best to support him.

The Romans were drawn up in a deep array like a phalanx, and Hannibal so skilfully arranged his troops that his enemy lost all the advantage of numbers. The infantry were composed of Gauls, Spaniards and Africans. The first two formed the centre, less deep than the Roman formation, but of equal length, while the Africans flanked them on either side. On the right wing he placed his Numidian cavalry, on the left that of the Spaniards and Gauls. The

Roman horse, few in number, were soon put to flight, and meanwhile the two centres were engaged. The heavy mass of legionaries bore back the projecting, wedge-shaped array of Hannibal's centre, and fiercely following up their advantage, drove it right in. But at this moment the Africans attacked their flank, while the cavalry fell upon their rear. The Romans were now surrounded, pressed close to one another, and the battle became a slaughter. The men in the centre were a helpless mob, without a chance of using their weapons until the massacre reached them. Of all the vast army, only 10,000 demoralized troops could be reassembled by Varro.

18. **occidit.** Paulus might have saved himself, but refused to survive the slaughter of his men.

consulares. Men who had borne the office of consul.

VII. Nepos speaks of Hannibal as though he had simply followed up the defeat at Cannae by marching upon Rome. This was indeed urged upon him by Maharbal and others, but for various reasons he refused. He was anxious to gain Capua, he might spoil the prestige of his success by failing to enter Rome, and he did not therefore at this time approach the city. The *propinquis montibus* must have been further away than the words of Nepos would lead us to suppose. The stratagem of the oxen must have occurred between the battles of Trasimene and Cannae.

1. **pugna pugnata.** *pugna* must here be a cognate construction, that is, a verb, even intransitive, may govern an accusative of a noun possessing a meaning cognate or allied to the verb, e. g. *pugnare pugnam, ludere ludum.*

2. **urbi:** dative after *propinquis*, an adjective of nearness.

4. **Capuam.** The chief city of Campania, and one of the few which went over to the side of Hannibal.

dictator. After the expulsion of the kings from Rome, power was divided between two consuls as a safeguard against tyrannical use of it, but it was felt that circumstances of danger might arise, in which the authority of one man would be necessary, and the senate passed a decree that one of the consuls should nominate a dictator, *ne quid detrimenti caperet respublica*, 'that the state might not receive any harm.' The dictator's power was supreme, but it was only for six months. Fabius had been appointed dictator after the battle of Trasimene. He saw more clearly than others, the hopelessness of fighting battles with Hannibal, and he adopted the more inglorious policy of harassing him

with long marches, cutting off stragglers and supplies, and so wearing out his troops. This policy, however, was not appreciated at Rome, where it was felt to be discouraging to her allies, who saw their farms plundered, while nothing was apparently being done. In consequence of this, Fabius was known as *Cunctator*, or the 'Delayer.'

8. *dedit verba*, 'deceived.'

obducta nocte: literally, 'when night was drawn over,' i. e. 'under cover of night.'

11, 12. *terrorem iniecit exercitui*, 'inspired the army with such fear.'

12. *ut*: consecutive clause.

vallum. A mound formed by the digging of the fossa or ditch; it was planted with a palisade of stakes at the top.

VIII. 2. *magistrum equitum*: the dictator nearly always appointed this officer himself. He was subject to the dictator's command, but exercised full powers in the absence of his superior. In B. C. 217 the *magister equitum* had powers equal to his chief, so that there were really two dictators.

2, 3. *pari . . . imperio*: with authority equal to the dictator; ablative of quality.

3, 4. *productum . . . fugavit*, 'drew him out to battle and routed him.'

4. *Gracchus* defeated Hanno, one of Hannibal's officers near Beneventum, and carried out his promise of giving liberty to the slaves who had fought in his army. He was himself defeated and killed while marching from Lucania in the South to reinforce the Roman army besieging Capua.

5, 6. *in insidias inductum sustulit*, 'led him into an ambush and destroyed him.'

6. *Marcellus*: a bold leader, one of the ablest Roman generals in the war. He twice repulsed Hannibal at Nola. His great exploit was the capture of Syracuse. He was cut off, with his colleague Crispinus, by Hannibal's cavalry, near Venusia. Hannibal himself described him as a good soldier, but a bad general.

10. *fuert*: subjunctive of indirect question after interrogative adjective *quantus*. *quantus fuerit* is subject to the verb *possit*.

in acie, 'in a pitched battle.'

IX. The Carthaginians now reaped the reward of their folly. They could never understand that their best chance

of successful resistance to Rome lay in reinforcing Hannibal, and the latter, unsupported from home, was gradually driven to act on the defensive in Southern Italy, which throughout remained faithful to him. Now that Carthage was herself threatened, they at once sent for Hannibal to defend them. The two greatest leaders of the day, Scipio and Hannibal, met in conference, but without result, and the battle of Zama witnessed the overthrow of the Carthaginian power.

1. **defensum**: supine in *um*, used to express purpose after a verb of motion; 'in order to defend.'

2. **P. Scipionem**. The greatest Roman of his day, perhaps the greatest in all Roman history. He is said to have saved his father's life at the battle of the Ticinus. He fought at Cannae, and afterwards took a leading part in encouraging his countrymen to resist Hannibal. He commanded the Roman armies in Spain with great success, and later invaded Africa with a force variously estimated at 12,000 or 35,000 men. Scipio's ambition and pride had raised up enemies in the senate, and Fabius roundly accused him of deserting his colleague in Italy in order to gain glory for himself abroad.

4. **fugarat**: contracted from *fugaverat*.

5. **exhaustis**: with causal meaning, 'as the means of his country were now exhausted.'

5, 6. **inpraesentiarum**: for *in praesentia rerum*; 'under present circumstances.'

6. **quo**: final clause, 'that he might . . .'

7. **condiciones**, 'the terms were not agreed upon.'

8. **paucis diebus**: ablative of time how long after.

9. **apud Zamam**, 'in the neighbourhood of Zama.'

10. **dictu**: the supine in *u* is an ablative of respect, fourth declension, used after certain adjectives such as *facilis*, *difficilis*, &c.; 'incredible to relate.' Incredible indeed, even for Hannibal himself, to march with a beaten army 300 miles in two days and nights, even though the Roman mile is slightly less than ours.

11, 12. **milia passuum**: that is about 1618 yards.

14. **ipso**: this means that Hannibal not only evaded their attack upon him, but did more, crushed them as well.

14, 15. **Hadrumeti**: locative case.

16. **paucis diebus**: ablative of time within which.

X. In 201 B.C. Carthage made peace with Rome. Thoroughly humbled, she gave up all idea of foreign

possessions, and agreed to make no war at all out of Africa, or even in Africa without her rival's consent. Shortly after this Hannibal was removed from his command of the army at the request of the Senate.

1. **Cum**: here used concessively, 'although.'

3. **nihilò secius**: literally, 'by nothing the less.'

nihilò: ablative of measure like *multo*.

4. **usque ad . . . consules**, 'down to the consulship of.'

6, 7. **qui . . . gratias agerent**, 'to thank'; final clause.
qui = ut ei.

7. **is**: referring to the Carthaginians.

fecissent: subjunctive after *quod*, because it is part of what the Carthaginians said, and is therefore virtually *oratio obliqua*. They said, 'we thank you for having made peace.' On the other hand, if Nepos merely inserted the *quod* clause to tell his reader why the ambassadors came to Rome, we should have *fecerant*.

8. **eos**: Senate and people of Rome.

donarent here means to present, governing an accusative (*eos*) and an ablative *corona aurea*, to present them with a golden crown. *donarent* final clause with *qui*. *dono* may also take the same construction as *do*, i. e. accusative and dative.

9. **eorum**: i. e. Carthaginiensium.

10, 11. **his . . . responsum est**: verbs which govern a dative are used impersonally in the passive, and continue to govern the dative.

12. **rogarent**: subjunctive, because in a relative clause dependent on the *obsides futuros esse* clause.

12, 13. **captivos non remissuros**: supply *se*; 'they would not send back.'

14. **susceptum . . . foret**: relative clause dependent on the *quod* clause, which again is dependent on the accusative and infinitive.

16. **haberent**: the *quod* clause is subjunctive being dependent on accusative with infinitive.

XI. Carthage was governed by a senate of 300, presided over by two elective magistrates called Suffetes, and a smaller council of 100, which possessed the real power. As Carthage had now abdicated her right to make war independently of Rome, Hannibal's office, which had formerly been a military one, was now connected with the government of the city. In this capacity he showed the same ability which had marked his conduct of the war.

2. **ut**, 'when.'

rex: the Suffetes or Latinized Shophetim, translated 'Judges' in the history of the Jews.

3. **imperator**. Nepos of course does not use the word in its technical meaning, but simply as 'general.' Cf. a similar use of the word to denote the generals chosen to supersede Epaminondas and his colleagues.

anno secundo: dating from the murder of Hasdrubal in 221 B. C., when Hannibal was chosen commander by the soldiers.

5. **quotannis annui bini**: every year two kings used to be chosen with power for one year.

6. **pari diligentia . . . ac fuerat**: not easy to translate literally; 'showed himself as careful as he had been in war.' Ablative of quality.

7. **namque effecti**, 'for he managed that there should not only be money to be paid to the Romans, but that there should be some left over, to be stored in the treasury'

8. **ex foedere**, 'in accordance with the treaty.'

9, 10. **penderetur . . . reponeretur**: final clauses.

XII. The scene now changes to the East, where the rest of Hannibal's life is passed in exile.

1. **anno post**, 'the year after.' *post* is here an adverb.

2. **Roma**: ablative of motion from a town.

3. **sui exposcendi**: gerundive attraction.

3, 4. **priusquam** takes an indicative when the only idea conveyed is that of time. When there is any idea of waiting, the subjunctive is used; here it means without waiting for a hearing to be given to the ambassadors.

4. **senatus daretur**, 'before an audience was given them.'

5. **Antiochum**: Antiochus III king of Syria. Hannibal fled to Antiochus, B. C. 195, the year after the king had been requested by the Romans to give up the Thracian Chersonese to Philip of Macedon. Antiochus seems to have missed all his opportunities in his dealings with Rome. While the latter was at war with Philip, the Syrian king might have turned the scale by joining the Macedonians. Hannibal now urged him to invade Italy at once, but he again lost his chance, and it was not until the Romans had concluded another war with the Gauls, that he crossed over to Greece. Here he was beaten at Thermopylae (cf. XV, l. 3), in two sea fights, and again near Mount Sipylus, and to submit to severe terms, being forced, among other

conditions, to surrender all enemies of Rome who were living at his court. Hannibal, however, was allowed to escape.

6, 7. *quae . . . comprehenderent*: final clause, 'to arrest him.'

8. *publicarunt*: for *publicaverunt*.

9. *ipsum* shows the punishment on the person of Hannibal, as compared with that on his property.

XIII. Hannibal lands near Cyrene, hoping to raise the courage of the Carthaginians to renew the war with Rome, and sends for his brother Mago to join him. His countrymen reply by proclaiming the same sentence on Mago as on Hannibal. Death of Mago, by shipwreck or assassination. We may ransack history without finding a good parallel to the ingratitude of Carthage. Yet Hannibal's treatment was no isolated instance. A cruel death was the usual punishment of an unsuccessful Carthaginian general, a barbarism which throws into fine relief the Roman treatment of Varro after Cannae, when the Senate thanked him 'for that he had not despaired of the Republic.' We may quote, however, as a faint parallel to the fickleness of popular feeling, the attack of the London mob on Wellington, who after fighting his country's battles for twenty years, was driven to fortify his house against his fellow-citizens.

3, 4. *Cyrene* was the chief town of a province of that name in Libya.

4, 5. *si . . . inducerentur*: the conditional clause has here the meaning of, 'in hopes of the Carthaginians being induced,' lit. 'if by chance they might be.'

4. *Antiochi*: objective genitive after *spe fiduciaque*.

5. *spe fiduciaque*: ablative of cause.

persuaserat. This was not so, Hannibal could not induce Antiochus to seize the moment when the Romans had their hands full elsewhere.

8. *eadem qua*, 'they treated him with the same penalty as . . .'

absentem, 'in his absence.'

9. *solvere navem*, 'to loosen a ship,' i. e. 'to weigh anchor,' 'set sail.'

11. *memoria* = first, 'remembrance,' then 'time of remembrance,' and lastly, as here, 'a historical account.'

12. *servulis*: diminutive of *servus*.

13. *scriptum reliquerunt*, 'have left it written,' i. e. 'have recorded.' It is probable that Nepos is in error as to the

end of Mago. Other authorities represent him as being defeated by the Romans in a battle in Cisalpine Gaul, and as dying of his wounds on the voyage back to Carthage.

XIV. Hannibal saw clearly through the folly of Antiochus, but served him well, and deserved a larger share of his confidence.

1, 2. **tam . . . quam.** More frequently used qualifying an adjective; here it = 'as much . . . as.'

1-4. **si . . . voluisset . . . dimicasset.** *dimicasset* is the pure subjunctive, and the use of the historic tense shows that the condition is impossible. 'If he had been willing (which he was not), he would have fought nearer Tiber (which he did not).' The *si voluisset* clause is the protasis, containing the condition. The principal sentence *dimicasset*, showing what results from the condition, is the apodosis.

2. **eius**, 'Hannibalis.'

3. **Thermopylis.** Antiochus had invaded Greece at the request of the Aetolians, but was beaten at Thermopylae in B. C. 191, and forced to return to Asia.

3, 4. **de summa imperii**, 'for supreme power.' Rome had crushed Carthage and all the west of the Mediterranean, while Antiochus was the most powerful eastern king of the time. Distinguish between *summa*, *summae*, subst., as here, and the adj. *summus*.

4. **quem** = et eum, i. e. Antiochum.

7. **Ehodiorum.** Rhodes was an island at the south-western extremity of Asia Minor. Pamphylia was a district between Lycia and Cilicia, in the south of Asia Minor.

8, 9. **quo cum . . . superarentur**: *quo* understand *proelio*. 'And when his men were being overpowered by numbers in this battle.'

9. **quo cornu**: *quo* is here put as a relative adjective agreeing with *cornu*, instead of following it as a pronoun.

XV. After the defeat of Antiochus, Hannibal takes refuge in Crete, but cannot trust the honesty of the Cretans. He therefore matches what the Romans called 'Punic faith' against their greed.

1. **fugato**: *fugare*, 'to put to flight'; *fugere*, 'to flee.'

verens ne. Note the difference between the Latin and English idiom. *vereor ne* means, 'I fear something will happen'; *vereor ut*, 'I fear something will not happen.'

literally = 'I am anxiously on the watch,' so that

terens ne dederetur means, 'anxious lest he should be given up.'

1. 2. *quod . . . accidisset, si . . . fecisset*: cf. XIV. 2-4 note.

2. *sui*, 'if he had given them power over him,' that is 'an opportunity of seizing him.'

Gretam: accusative of motion to, without preposition, as being an island.

3. *ut . . . consideraret*: final clause.

quo se conferret, 'whither to betake himself.'

4. *omnium callidissimus*: as Nepos says, *longum est enumerare*, but for proofs of his acuteness cf. battle of Trasimere, and his escape from Fabius.

5. *nisi quid providisset*: literally, 'if he had not taken any precautions.'

quid: indefinite pronoun.

8. *tale*, 'the following.'

amphoras. An earthenware vessel, generally for wine, also used to mean a liquid measure of a little over six gallons.

9. *plumbo . . . auro . . . argento*: ablatives of instrument.

summas: adjective agreeing with *amphoras*; 'he covers them at the top with gold.'

10. *praesentibus principibus*, 'in the presence of the chief men,' i. e. that they might witness his action.

11. *credere* here means 'to trust,' governing a direct object *suas fortunas*, and an indirect *fidei*.

fortunas, 'his property.'

illorum fidei, 'to their honour.'

13. *in propatulo*: literally, 'in an uncovered place.'

14. *domi*: locative case.

magna cura: ablative of manner. Manner may be expressed by the ablative with an adjective agreeing with it, or by the substantive and the preposition *cum*.

15. *tam . . . quam*: see XIV. 1.

16. *ne ille*: final clause, 'that he might not carry it off without their knowledge.'

XVI. Pontus was applied first to the Black Sea, then to most of the country south of it, including the fertile district of Bithynia.

3. *eodem animo*: ablative of quality.

erga, meaning 'towards,' but only with regard to the feelings.

5. *Romanos*. Prusias doubtless feared the fate which

was overtaking other petty sovereigns at the hands of the Romans. The latter would take advantage of a quarrel between two kings, side with one, and help him to crush his rival. The survivor would then be reduced to the position of an Indian prince in British territory, nominally governing, but really subject to the orders of a Roman 'resident.' Then this puppet king would be induced or forced to give up his sovereignty, and finally his kingdom would become a Roman province.

cum videret: causal clause.

5. 6. *domesticis opibus*: literally, 'his home power,' i. e. his own resources without allies.

6. *minus . . . robustum*, 'too weak.'

XVII. 2. *amicissimus*. Eumenes had long recognized Rome as the rising power, and had diligently courted her alliance. He had already gained some advantages from it, when peace was concluded with Philip. Antiochus tried hard to shake his fidelity to Rome, but Eumenes rejected his overtures, and with his troops took no small share in the decisive battle of Magnesia. In reward for this, he was raised to the position of a powerful king, but was afterwards suspected of intriguing with Perseus, king of Macedonia.

3. *utrobique*: literally, 'on both parts,' referring to *mari et terra*, i. e. both with fleets and armies.

4. *quo*, 'on which account.'

5. *removisset*: pluperfect in future sense because it represents in reported speech a future perfect in the direct; 'and he thought that the rest of his task would be more easy for him, if he should succeed in putting him out of the way.'

6. *ad hunc*: gerundive attraction.

7. *talem . . . rationem*, 'he devised the following plan.'

7, 8. *paucis diebus*: ablative of time within which.

8, 9. *superabatur . . . multitudine*, 'he was being outnumbered,' i. e. 'surpassed in number.'

9. *dolo . . . pugnandum*: impersonal gerundive; 'he had to fight by craft.'

cum: causal, 'since he was no match.'

XVIII. 1, 2. *Imperavit . . . colligi*. *Impero* generally takes a dative case and *ut* with subjunctive.

5. *unam*: emphatic from its position; 'he orders them to charge the ship of Eumenes, and no other.'

6. *satis habeant*: governed by *ut*; 'and to consider it enough merely to defend themselves against the rest.'

7. *id.*: i. e. the defence against the other ships.

8. *vesheretur*: indirect question after interrogative adjective *qua*, introduced by *scirent*. An indirect question need not be introduced by a verb of asking, but by any verb which can take a question as its subject or object. 'He himself would take care that they should know in which ship Eumenes was.'

9, 10. *capissent . . . interfecissent*: cf. XVII. 5, note.

10. *magno . . . praemio*: predicative dative; *eis*, dative of recipient; literally, 'it should be for a great reward to them.'

XIX. 1. *militum*: objective genitive after the verbal noun *cohortatione*.

2. *acies*: *acies* means properly the line of any army, drawn up for battle, but Nepos, like Caesar, uses military terms for naval matters.

3. *priusquam*: cf. XII. 4, note.

4. *quo . . . esset*: cf. XVIII. 8. *ut faceret*, final clause.

8, 9. *quin aliquid*, 'no one doubted but that some proposal for peace had been written in it.'

12. *quae . . . pertinerent*: consecutive use of the relative, coming after the negative *nihil*.

13. *cuius*: objective genitive after *causa*.

15. *Bithynii . . . universi*, 'the Bithynians, with one accord, in obedience to Hannibal's orders.'

XX. 1. *Quorum vim*, 'and since the king could not withstand the violence of their attack.'

cum: in causal sense.

2. *consecutus non esset*: apodosis to the protasis *se recepisset*; cf. XV. 2.

4, 5. *cum . . . premerent*: temporal clause; 'while in the act of pressing their foes hard.'

7. *quae iacta*, 'when these were thrown, at first they aroused laughter in the combatants.'

8. *quare id fieret*: indirect question, subject to *poterat intelligi*.

fieret: quasi-passive verb, with active form and passive meaning, 'why it was being done.'

9. *postquam . . . conspexerunt*: temporal clause.

10. *nova re perterriti*, 'frightened at the unusual sight.'

cum: causal.

10, 11. *quid potissimum*, 'what they should rather avoid.'

11. *puppes*, 'the sterns,' applied to the whole ship.

12. **seque rettulerunt**, 'retired to,' 'fell back upon.'
 13. **consilio**, the opposite of force, 'by skill.'
 14. **alias**, 'at other times.'
pedestribus copiis: ablative of instrument.
 14. 15. **pari prudentia**: ablative of manner.

XXI. The Romans were now drawing the net closer round Hannibal. Already undisputed masters of the west, they were now actively interfering in the east of the Mediterranean, and no refuge was safe.

1. **geruntur**: historic present, used by the historian to give variety, or vividness, to his description.

1-3. **ut . . . cenarent**: substantival clause, subject to *accidit*.

2. **apud**, 'at the house of.'

Flaminius, the conqueror of Philip of Macedon. In conjunction with the Aetolians, he defeated the Macedonians at Cynoscephalae, where 13,000 of the enemy were killed or taken, the Romans only losing 700 men.

6. **patres conscripti**. At first the senate consisted of patrician *patres*, or heads of families; then plebeians were enrolled (*conscripti*) and added to the number. The Senate was then called *Patres et Conscripti*, then the *et* drops and *Patres Conscripti* remains as the title of the Senate.

6, 7. **qui . . . existimarent**: causal use of *qui*.

6. **Hannibale vivo**, 'as long as Hannibal lived.'

8, 9. **qui . . . peterent**: final clause, 'to demand.'

9. **suum**: referring to *Romani*, the principal subject.

secum: referring to the subordinate subject, Prusias.

10. **sibi = Romanis**. 'Not to keep their bitterest enemy with him, but to give him up to them.'

negare, 'to say "no."'

ausus . . . est: semi-deponent verb, i. e. active in form and meaning in its present stem-tenses, and deponent in the perfect stems.

11. **illud**: referring to the request which follows.

12. **esset**: subjunctive after *quod*, because it is part of the refusal of Prusias, and therefore in Oratio Obliqua.

12, 13. **comprehenderent**, 'let them seize him themselves.' A command in the third person, in Oratio Obliqua, past time, is expressed by the imperfect subjunctive. Thus the direct command, '*comprehendite*,' becomes indirect *comprehenderent*.

13. **ubi esset**: relative clause dependent on accusative with infinitive, and therefore subjunctive.

inventuros: supply *eos*, i. e. *Romanos*.

XXII. 1. **uno loco**: ablative of place, expressed as here with an adjective without a preposition, or by a preposition without the adjective. Thus *in Italia*, 'in Italy'; *tota Italia*, 'all over Italy.'

2. **munerī**: dative of purpose.

3. **ut . . . haberet**: consecutive clause.

4. **verens ne**: cf. XV. 1, note.

ne usu veniret, quod accidit, 'lest that should happen, which did happen.'

6. **circumdedissent** here means 'to surround'; taking an accusative case with an ablative of instrument. Usually it means 'to put around,' taking the construction of verbs compounded with a preposition, i. e. accusative of direct object, and dative of indirect.

7. **praeter consuetudinem**: literally, 'beyond custom,' i. e. 'more than was usual.'

13. **se peti**, 'that it was he himself who was being sought.'

neque, 'and that he must no longer live.'

13, 14. **retinendam**: personal gerundive.

14. **quam . . . dimitteret**, 'and that he might not lose it at the will of another,' i. e. that he might not be dragged through the streets of Rome in triumph and put to death.

15. **virtutum**: objective genitive after *memor*.

XXIII. 2, 3. **quibus . . . interierit**, 'it is not agreed in what consulship he died.'

3. **non convenit**. Livy places his death in the consulship of Marcellus and Labco, B. C. 183, Polybius in 182, and Sulpicius in 181.

5. **scriptum reliquit**: cf. XIII. 13.

9. **temporis**: partitive genitive after *nonnihil*.

litteris. One cannot but be reminded of one of the greatest generals of modern times. Frederick the Great of Prussia, during the Seven Years' War, found time, amid brilliant victories, crushing defeats, and cares of State, to write reams of indifferent verses; and the parallel becomes more striking when we know that he always carried a corrosive poison about him, that he might not fall into the hands of the Austrians alive.

15-17. **hoc . . . usus est doctore**, 'employed him as a teacher of Greek.'

16. **litterarum**: objective genitive after *doctore*.

19. **imperatores**. This does not refer to the lives of Cato and Atticus which follow, as they are different compositions.

20. **utrorumque**, 'of both Greeks and Romans.'

CATO

I. line 1. **municipio**: a town in Italy which possessed the rights of Roman citizenship, but was governed by its own laws.

Tusculo: a very ancient town of Latium, on a hill near the modern Frascati.

adulescentulus: diminutive of *adulescens*.

2. **honoribus** = public office.

3. **Sabinis**, 'among the Sabines.' They were an ancient Italian race, some of whom were united in very early times with the Romans as one people, under the name of Quirites. They were to the north-east of Rome.

4. **L. Valerii Flacci**: a patrician noble, who owned an estate near Cato's farm in the Sabine country. He shared the latter's old-fashioned principles, and saw that his eloquence and fearlessness might achieve a distinguished career at Rome. He therefore persuaded him to give up farming, and take to pleading in the law courts, as the speediest method of winning his way to public offices. See vocabulary of proper names.

5. **Perpenna**: mentioned by Roman writers as a man of extraordinary longevity, as he lived to the age of ninety-eight: perhaps the fact that he took no leading part in the troubles of that unquiet period contributed to his length of life. He was not a contemporary of Cato, but may have got his information about these matters from men who were witnesses of them.

6. **consorsius**: Cicero and Nepos both refer to Perpenna's consorship.

6, 7. **in foro esse**, 'to take part in legal business.'

II. 1. **Primum . . . meruit** = 'he earned his first pay as a soldier.'

1, 2. **annorum decem septemque**: descriptive genitive, 'a boy of seventeen years.'

2, 3. **tribunus militum**. There were six military tribunes to each legion. As Cato was born in 234 B. C., and began military service at the age of seventeen, he would only have served three years when he became military tribune, at the age of twenty. This rapid promotion may have been due to the gaps in the Roman armies in their terrible struggle

with Hannibal. Cannae had been fought two years before this.

4-7. **Neronis . . . Senam.** Nepos refers to the battle of the Metaurus, the most brilliant Roman achievement in the Second Punic War, which ruined the hopes of Hannibal. Nero was confronting the Carthaginians in South Italy, when news reached him that Hasdrubal, Hannibal's brother, was in the north. The crisis was a dangerous one, as Rome might have fallen, had the two brothers united their forces. Leaving a skeleton force behind him, to keep up watch fires, and amuse Hannibal with the appearance of an army, the consul hurried northwards with his main body, and succeeded in joining the other consul, Livius, leaving Hannibal in ignorance of his departure, while his arrival was only detected by Hasdrubal on the day of battle. The result was the complete defeat of the Carthaginians and death of Hasdrubal.

5. **magni:** genitive of value.

9. **quaestor obtigit:** *quaestor* in apposition to Cato. As *quaestor* he fell to the lot of Scipio. The *quaestors* were elected and then drew lots for their places. This was the lowest office which conferred a seat in the senate. When attached to an army, the *quaestor* managed its money affairs, provided for the payment and provisioning of the troops, and the sale of plunder.

11, 12. **non pro sortis necessitudine:** lit. = 'not in proportion to the close connexion of allotment.' The consul and *quaestor* should have been in sympathy with one another, but Cato was a resolute enemy of the policy of Scipio. Fabius was Scipio's great opponent in the Senate, and looked to Cato to act as a check upon his extravagance.

14. **aedilis plebi.** The *aediles* were magistrates at Rome who had the superintendence of public buildings, markets, weights and measures. The *plebeian aediles*, two in number, preserved the decrees of the Senate and people in the temple of Ceres. The *curule aediles*, also two, were created for the purpose of holding public exhibitions. The free towns also had their *aediles*.

16. **praetor:** in apposition to Cato. At first there was only one *praetor*, a magistrate charged with the administration of justice. After the first Punic War we find two, one to preside over trials between citizens and aliens, called the *praetor peregrinus*, while the other was called *urbanus*. When Sicily and Sardinia were made provinces, each was placed under a *praetor*.

17. *Sardiniam*. Rome had taken advantage of the difficulties of Carthage after the first Punic War, to force her to give up Sardinia. The mercenary troops in the island had revolted, and on being driven out, appealed to Rome for help. This was granted, and Carthage was compelled by the Senate, under threat of renewed war, to surrender Sardinia, and 1,200 talents.

20. *Ennius* was born near Brundisium in 239. We know nothing of his early life, except that, on doubtful evidence, he served in the army with credit, and reached the rank of centurion. He believed in the Pythagorean doctrine of transmigration of souls, and boasted that his body was tenanted by the soul of Homer. At the age of thirty-eight, he was brought to Rome by Cato, and though intimate with the greatest men of the day, such as Scipio, he lived in honourable poverty as a preceptor of Roman youths. The poems of Ennius only survive in fragments, so that we can only judge of his merits by the verdict of his countrymen, who hailed him as the father of Latin poetry.

24. After a successful campaign the senate allowed the conqueror to enter the city *triumphans*. He passed along the Sacred Way to the temple of Capitoline Jove, with a long train of captives and spoils. For a lesser success, such as a bloodless victory, or the defeat of slaves, the general received an 'ovation,' i. e. he entered the city, not in his chariot, but on horseback or on foot.

III. 2. *Hispaniam citeriorem*, 'nearer Spain,' or the country between the Ebro and the Pyrenees.

5, 6. *voluit eum . . . depellere*. Cato's return was probably hastened owing to the hostility of Scipio at home, as the latter was jealous of the successes of his rival in Spain. Plutarch's account differs from that of Nepos: he says that Scipio was actually appointed to supersede Cato, but being annoyed at failing to secure a vote of censure upon the administration of the latter, did nothing at all during his period of command.

6, 7. *neque . . . efficere potuit*, 'but could not manage it.'

6. *per senatum*. The Senate regarded Scipio Africanus as an able but dangerous man, capable of making war in order to gratify his own ambition.

7. *cum*: concessive use, 'although.'

IV. 2. *censor*. This office was created in the year 443 B. C. Livy says that in the year before this the consulate was

abolished or suspended, and the office of military tribune substituted, to which plebeians were admitted. The patricians, in order to lessen the value of these concessions, appointed censors to take over some of the chief duties of the consuls, the new magistrates to be patricians only. They were at first chosen for five years, afterwards for eighteen months. Their duties were to hold the census or register of Roman citizens and their property, and choose the Senate and knights. They could review the public or private life of any citizen, and punish him for neglect of his duty to the State, or for ill-living; and their great object was to maintain the old Roman character and habits.

3. **severe.** Cato was honest and fearless, and set his face resolutely against corruption. No part of his career was more honourable than when he was waging war against abuses at Rome, yet it raised a storm of opposition, and his later days were embittered by the vexatious prosecutions of his enemies; he was forced to defend himself no less than forty-four times, not for his cruel campaign in Spain, but for trying to reform abuses of the State. Compare Clive in India, who was covered with honours in England for having enriched the Company and himself with the spoils of Bengal, and afterwards worried to his grave by the malignant attacks of those who resented his last and most upright administration of Indian affairs.

4. **in . . . nobiles animadvertit**, 'he punished.' The punishment inflicted by the censors was called *nōta* or *animadvertio*. The infliction of this *nota* caused the degradation of the offender thus 'consured,' and removal from his tribe.

4, 5. **res novas.** He declaimed against the practice of taking statues of the gods from temples in conquered countries and using them as ornaments. He taxed the sale of young slaves heavily, in order to check luxurious living, and showed himself no respecter of persons when degrading prominent men.

5. **qua re**: final use of the relative; 'in order that luxury might be checked.'

V. 3. **inimicitias.** He was prosecuted forty-four times, but only once failed in his defence.

tentatus, 'though attacked.'

VI. 1. **industria**: ablative of quality with adjective.

3, 4. **litterarum**: objective genitive.

4. **senior**, 'when quite an old man.'

6. **possit**: consecutive clause.
 7. **fuert**. Why subjunctive?
confecit, 'he composed.'

VII. 4. **Origines**. Several fragments of this work have been preserved.

9. **Galbae**. Cato took a leading part in the prosecution of this man for treachery and cruelty to the Lusitani, a brave tribe inhabiting the country we now call Portugal. He induced their army to surrender, then broke faith with them, put some to death, and sold others as slaves. Among those who escaped was Viriathus, who afterwards gave so much trouble to the Romans.

13, 14. **industria** . . . **doctrina**: ablatives of quality.

14. **doctrina**. On the contrary, Cato is generally acknowledged to have been a man of great learning.

APPENDIX

CONSTRUCTIONS

EPAMINONDAS

Ablative : (1) *of manner*: iii. 14 pari modo.

xvii. 14 maxima gloria.

(2) *of measure of difference*: xv. 16 quattuor mensibus diutius.

(3) *of origin*: iii. 1 natus est patre.

(4) *of quality*: iii. 1 genere honesto.
iii. 5 non minore gloria.

v. 4 animo maximo.

(5) *of respect*: x. 2 eloquentia.

(6) *of separation*: xiii. 7 auxilio.
xvi. 5 periculo.

(7) *of time within which*: xi. 9 decem annis.

Accusative with Infinitive. *See Oratio Obliqua.*

Attraction : iii. 1 quo attracted to case of patre.

Causal use of cum : i. 7 cum velimus.

xv. 14 cum videret.

— — qui : xii. 15 qui non animadverterit.

xix. 5 qui relicturus sis.

Chiasmus is the name given to such expressions as neque minus concinnus in brevitate respondendi quam in perpetua oratione ornatus. *Cf.* accuratum scribendo, legendo doctum, or scribendo accuratum, doctum legendo.

Comparative use of ut : iii. 3 ut nemo Thebanus magis.

Concessive clauses : vii. 17 cum non potueris.

Consecutive clauses : iii. 10 sic deditus ut anteposuerit.

v. 4 adeo diligens ut mentiretur.

v. 14 adeo ut ceperit.

vi. 2 sic usus est, ut iudicari possit.

x. 1 ut nemo Thebanus par esset.

xiii. 4 sic coarguit ut concusserit.

xiv. 5 eo esset deducta ut omnes pertimescerent.

xvii. 8 eo res perduxit ut Thebani oppugnarent.

Doceo usually takes accusative of person and another of thing; in the passive, an accusative of the thing; in iii. 4 it takes the infinitives cantare and citharizare.

Final use of qui: xii. 9 ex quibus = ut ex iis.

— — ut: vi. 11 ut ille sciret.

viii. 7 ut tuto perveniret.

— — ne: i. 3 ne referant.

vii. 16 ne corrumpas.

Genitive of value: xxi. 7 pluris fuisse.

Gerundive (1) attraction. See note i. 10.

vi. 1 in se tuendo.

vi. 2 ad alios sublevandos.

x. 5 in administranda re publica.

xv. 14 rei publicae conservandae.

(2) *impersonal*: x. 15 castris est vobis utendum.

(3) *adjectival or personal*: i. 1 haec praecienda.

iii. 15 haec sunt contemnenda.

vii. 3 Epaminondam corrumpendum.

ix. 2 modus adhibendus est.

Idem (cf. note to v. 5).

xii. 1 and xx. 7.

Indefinite clause: i. 10 quod pertineat.

Indirect question: vi. 7 quantum quisque daret.

vi. 12 quantum cuique deberet.

Note that an indirect question need not be introduced by a verb of asking, but by any verb which can take a question as its subject or object.

viii. 6 quo se deduci vellet.

xii. 8 quales utraque civitas cives procreasset.

xvi. 6 quid diceret.

Objective genitive. See note iii. 8.

Governed by verbs, nouns, or adjectives with the meanings of love, desire, hope, fear, care, skill, knowledge, and power. Thus amor patris, with objective sense, means love (felt by children) for a father. If subjective, it would mean a father's love (for his children).

v. 9 studiosus audiendi.

vii. 14 patriae caritate.

xiv. 11 memoriam contumeliae.

xv. 11 inscitiam belli.

Oratio Obliqua: indirect speech.

The rule for this construction is that the principal verb is put

in the infinitive mood, with its subject in the accusative case, while the subordinate verbs are mostly in the subjunctive mood.

xii. 7 animum to procreasse.

xii. 16 innocentes to the end.

The Athenian's words in Oratio Recta or direct speech would be as follows :—

‘ Argivi enim fuerunt Orestes et Alcmaeon matricidae, Thebis Oedipus natus, qui cum patrem suum interfecisset, ex matre liberos procreavit.’

The words of Epaminondas :—

‘ Admiror stultitiam rhetoris Attici, qui non animadvertenter, innocentes illos natos domi, scelere admissis cum patria essent expulsi, receptos esse ab Atheniensibus.’

Oratio Recta. *The speaker's words, direct speech ; of this there are numerous examples.*

viii. 2 istud . . . noluissem.

This would be as follows in Oratio Obliqua.

‘ Illud quidem se facturum esse, neque eius causa, sed sua, ne si ei esset pecunia adempta, aliquis diceret id ad se ereptum pervenisse, quod delatum accipere noluisset.’

Cf. also x. 11.

‘ eum fallere verbo cives suos, quod illos a bello revocaret : otii enim nomine servitutem conciliare. nam pari pacem bello. itaque eos qui ea diutina vellent frui, bello exercitatos esse debere. . quare si principes Graeciae vellent esse, castris esse illis utendum non palaestra.’

Virtual Oratio Obliqua *means that a clause may be dependent upon a principal verb in the indicative mood, according to the strict grammar, but is really, according to the sense, part of the speaker's words. In this case the verb is put into the subjunctive mood.*

Cf. the quod clause in xi. 2.

xix. 2 quod liberos non relinqueret.

Partitive Genitive : vi. 4 civium suorum.

x. 7 plus virium quam ingenii.

xv. 3 alter quorum.

xvi. 7 nihil eorum.

xvii. 4 nemo Boeotorum.

Praesto. *See note on xii. 4.*

The verb here, meaning to excel, governs an accusative ; usually in this sense it takes a dative as a compound of praee,

meaning to stand at the head of. It is also used impersonally, meaning to be better, or preferable.

Predicative dative : iii. 17 *magnae laudi erant.*

xvi. 8 *crimini dabant.*

Qui with subjunctive, see *Appendix Final, Causal*; *qui* also takes the subjunctive when subordinate to *Oratio Obliqua*.

Note also the construction in xii. 11 qui . . . procreasse.

See note.

Quod (with subjunctive) : i. 10 *quod pertineat.*

xi. 1 *quod non haberet, neque duxisset.*

xvi. 6 *quod non haberet quid diceret.*

Substantive ut clause : viii. 8 *ut escenderet.*

Temporal clauses : (1) *cum* : v. 11 *cum venisset.*

vi. 4 *cum captus esset.*

vi. 8 *cum fecerat.*

viii. 1 *cum rogaret.*

viii. 6 *cum quaesisset.*

xii. 1 *cum venisset.*

xii. 17 *cum essent expulsi.*

xiv. 3 *cum noluisent.*

xiv. 10 *cum peterent.*

xv. 1 *cum duxisset.*

xviii. 11 *cum animadverteret.*

xix. 1 *cum reprehenderetur.*

(2) *postquam* : iv. 1 *postquam factus est ephebus.*

xii. 14 *postquam pervenit.*

xvi. 1 *postquam reditum est.*

(3) *prius . . . quam* : i. 1 *prius quam scribimus.*

iii. 12 *prius eum dimisit quam.*

v. 13 *prius discessit quam . . . esset adductus.*

vi. 9 *priusquam acciperet.*

xviii. 6 *prius abscesserunt quam.*

(4) *quoad* : iv. 5 *quoad completi posset.*

HANNIBAL

Ablative (uses of) : (1) *absolute* : iii. 1 *puerulo me (temporal)*,
when I was a little boy.

iv. 2 *Hasdrubale . . . suffecto (temporal).*

iv. 4 *hoc . . . interfecto (temporal).*

vii. 1 *pugna pugnata (temporal).*

vii. 8 *nocte obducta (temporal).*

ix. 5 *exhaustis facultatibus (causal).*

- xi. 1 hoc responso cognito (*temporal*).
 xiii. 9 desperatis rebus (*cause*), *despairing of them*.
 xvi. 1 conservatis rebus, illis omnibus (*temporal*).
 xix. 2 acie constituta (*temporal*).
 xix. 10 nave declarata (*temporal*).
 xix. 11 soluta epistola (*temporal*).
 xxi. 6 Hannibale vivo (*temporal*) *as long as*.
- (2) *of cause* : xiii. 5 spe fiduciaque.
 (3) *of how long before or after* : vi. 13 multo post.
 viii. 1 multis diebus.
 ix. 8 paucis diebus post id factum.
 xii. 1 anno post.
- (4) *instrument* : vi. 8 gravi morbo.
 vi. 12 insidiis.
 vii. 6 angustiis.
 viii. 3 dolo.
 xiii. 12 naufragio.
 xv. 9 plumbo . . . auro . . . argento.
 xv. 13 pecunia.
 xviii. 7 serpentium multitudine.
- (5) *manner* : xx. 14. pari prudentia.
 xxii. 10 eodem modo.
- (6) *measure of difference* : i. 3, 4 tanto . . . quanta.
- (7) *of place* : x. 12 quo loco.
 xiv. 9 quo cornu.
 xvii. 3 mari et terra.
 xix. 4 quo loco.
 xxii. 1 uno loco.
- (8) *quality* : iii. 14 eadem mente.
 iv. 1 hac aetate.
 viii. 2 pari imperio.
 xi. 6 pari diligentia.
 xvi. 3 eodem animo.
- (9) *respect* : i. 2 virtute.
 i. 4 prudentia . . . fortitudine.
- (10) *separation* : v. 7 transitu.
- (11) *time when* : ii. 7 iis temporibus.
 xi. 3 anno secundo et vicesimo.
 xiii. 1 anno tertio.
 xviii. 3 die ipso quo.
 xxi. 5 postero die.
- (12) *time within which* : iv. 7 proximo triennio.
 ix. 10 biduo et duabus noctibus.
 ix. 16 paucis diebus.
 xvii. 8 paucis diebus.

- Amplius** : iii. 2 non amplius novem annos nato. *See note.*
Attraction : iv. 1 hac qua diximus aetate.
Cognate construction : vii. 1. *See note.*
Command in Oratio Obliqua, in past time : xxi. 12 ipsi . . .
 comprehenderent.
Conjunctive (pure use) : xiv. 4 Antiochus dimicasset.
 xv. 2 quod accidisset.
 xx. 2 consecutus non esset.
Cum : (1) *causal* : xvi. 5 cum videret.
 xvii. 9 cum par non esset.
 xx. 1 cum non posset sustinere.
 xx. 10 cum non viderent.
 (2) *concessive* : vi. 10 cum valetudine premeretur.
 x. 1 cum esset occupatus.
 (3) *temporal*, ii. 10 cum venissent . . . fecissent . . . com-
 perisset . . . vidisset.
 iii. 7 cum accepissem.
 iii. 18 cum parabis.
 vii. 3 cum habuisset.
 xiii. 9 cum solvissent.
 xiv. 8 cum sui superarentur.
 xvi. 5 cum videret.
 xviii. 3 cum effecisset.
 xx. 4 cum premerent.
 xxii. 4 cum legati venissent.
 xxii. 10 cum nuntiasset.
Dative (predicative) xviii. 10 magno praemio fore. . .
 xxii. 2 datum erat muneri.
Factitive verbs : ii. 6 hostem reddidit Romanis.
 iv. 7 imperator factus.
 v. 6 Graius appellatur.
Genitive : (1) *objective* : ii. 8 cupiditate bellandi.
 xiii. 4 Antiochi spe.
 xv. 2 sui potestatem.
 xix. 1 cohortatione militum.
 xix. 13 cuius causam.
 xxiii. 16 litterarum doctore.
 (2) *partitive* : xxiii. 9 nonnihil temporis.
Gerundive : (1) *attraction* : xii. 3 sui exposcendi.
 xiv. 1 in gerendo bello . . . in suscipiendo.
 xvii. 6 ad hunc interficiendum.
 (2) *impersonal* : i. 2 non est infitiandum.
 xvii. 9 dolo erat pugnandum.
 (3) *personal* : xxii. 13 vitam esse retinendam.
 xxiii. 20 qui viri praeferendi sint.

- Gerund : x. 1 in apparando.
 xix. 12 ad irridendum.
- Historic (*present*), vi. 3, 4 decernit . . . dimittit.
 vi. 8 adficitur.
 xix. 2 deducitur.
 xix. 5 mittit.
 xx. 2 petit.
 xxi. 1 geruntur.
- Indirect Question : iii. 5 vellemne proficisci.
 viii. 9 quantus ille fuerit.
 xx. 10 quid vitarent.
 xxii. 9 num undique obsideretur.
 xxiii. 20 qui viri praeferendi sint.
- Oratio Obliqua (*accusative with infinitive*) : i. 3 Hannibalem . . .
 nationes.
Subject clause to est infitandum.
 x. 11 munus . . . Magonem.
Subject clause to responsum est.
The Oratio Recta would be as follows :—
 ‘Munus vestrum gratum acceptumque est. Obsides
 quo loco rogatis, erunt; captivos non remittemus,
 quod Hannibalem, cuius opera susceptum bellum
 est, inimicissimum nobis, etiam nunc cum imperio
 apud exercitum habetis, itemque fratrem Mago-
 nem.’
 xviii. omnes . . . fore.
Hannibal's words would be :—
 ‘Omnes in unam Eumenis regis concurrere navem,
 a ceteris tantum satis habete vos defendere. Hoc
 facile serpentium multitudine consequemini. Rex
 autem in qua nave vehatur, ut sciatis ego faciam :
 quem si aut ceperitis aut interfeceritis, magno vobis
 polliceor praemio fore.’
- Oratio Recta : iii.
*In turning into Oratio Obliqua, the principal subject becomes
 accusative, and the principal verb infinitive, while sub-
 ordinate verbs are put in the subjunctive.*
- Postquam (*with temporal clause*) : v. 3 posteaquam venit.
 xiii. 1 postquam domo profugerat.
- Prius . . . quam : ii. 2 prius animam quam id deposuerit.
 xii. 3 priusquam senatus daretur.
 xix. 3 priusquam signum daretur.
- Qui : (1) *causal, always with subjunctive* : ii. 3 qui nunquam
 destiterit.
 xxi. 7 qui existimarent.

(2) *consecutive, with subjunctive to express result* : viii. 9 ex quo intelligi possit.

xix. 12 nisi quae pertinerent.

(3) *final with subjunctive, expressing purpose* : ii. 10 qui explorarent, darentque operam.

ix. 6. quo valentior congregederetur.

x. 6 qui agerent, donarent, peterent.

xi. 8 quae penderetur, quae reponeretur.

xii. 6 quae comprehenderent.

xxi. 8 qui peterent.

xxiii. 19 quo facilius possit iudicari.

qui, when introducing an adverbial clause of cause, consequence or purpose, is equivalent to a subordinate conjunction and a demonstrative pronoun. Thus qui existimarent (xxi. 7) = quod ei existimarent; quo valentior (ix. 6) = ut eo valentior. When used in its ordinary meaning, with an adjectival clause, it is equivalent to a coordinate conjunction with demonstrative pronoun. Thus Alpes, quas nemo transierat : quas = et eas.

Quod (*with subjunctive*) : x. 7 quod fecissent. *See note.*

x. 13 quod haberent.

Because (as the Romans said) the Carthaginians had Hannibal at the head of the army.

xxi. 11 quod adversus ius hospitii esset.

Quod nisi : i. 7 quod nisi debilitatus esset.

Si (*conditional clause, with indicative future*), iii. 9 si dederis.

iii. 16 si cogitabis, si celaris, si posueris.

With present indicative : i. 1 si verum est.

The indicative is used with the si clause and the principal sentence, when the truth of the one sentence depends on the truth of the other : if one is a fact, the other is also a fact.

The conjunctive is used in both clauses when the condition is imaginary.

xiv. 1 si voluisset . . . dimicasset, *if he had been willing (which he was not), he would have fought (which he therefore did not). So too*

xv. 2 quod accidisset, si fecisset.

si with imperfect subjunctive, implying improbability,

xiii. 4 si forte . . . inducerentur, *on the chance of their being induced.*

xxi. 12 comprehenderent si possent, *let them take him if they could.*

Supine (1) in u, *ablative of respect, fourth declension, after certain adjectives.*

ix. 9 incredibile dictu.

(2) *in um, accusative after verbs of motion, expressing purpose.*

ix. 1 patriam defensum revocatus, called back in order to defend his country.

Tam . . . quam: xiv. 1 tam in gerendo quam in suscipiendo bello.

xv. 15 non tam a ceteris quam ab Hannibale.

Towns (cases of) : iii. 3 Carthagine (ablative motion from).

iv. 5 Carthaginem (accusative motion to).

vi. 3 Clastidii (locative).

vii. 4 Capuam (accusative motion to).

ix. 10 Hadrumetum (accusative motion to).

ix. 14 Hadrumeti (locative).

x. 9 Fregellis (locative).

xi. 4 Romae (locative).

xii. 2 Carthaginem (accusative after verbs of motion).

xv. 2 Cretam (accusative of motion to an island).

The preposition *apud* with the name of a battlefield, i. e. *apud Zamam*, means that the battle was in the neighbourhood of the place in question, not exactly at it.

Ut : (1) consecutive, showing result ; indicative in English : ii. 2 ut deposuerit = that he laid down.

ii. 9 ut conatus sit.

iii. 14 ut debeat esse dubium nemini.

vi. 9 ut numquam usus sit.

vii. 12 ut nemo sit ausus.

xxii. 3 ut exitus haberet.

The consecutive clause is always introduced by some demonstrative word such as *tantus, talis, ita, sic*, expressed or understood.

(2) final : xv. 3 ut ibi consideraret.

xix. 4 ut palam faceret.

(3) temporal, with indicative : xi. 2 huc ut rediit.

(4) with substantive clause : i. 1 ut Populus Romanus superarit (subject to verum est).

v. 8 effecit, ut elephante ire posset (object to effecit).

xxi. 1 ut legati cenarent (subject to accidit).

CATO

Ablative : (1) absolute : ii. 2 Fabio Claudio consulibus (temporal).

iv. 1 consulatu peracto (temporal).

(2) instrumental : iii. 8 potentia, iure.

iv. 5 qua re.

- (3) *manner*: vii. 8 pari modo.
 (4) *quality*: vi. 1 singulari industria.
 vii. 13 multa industria et diligentia, nulla doctrina.
 (5) *respect*: v. 5 laude.
 (6) *time when*: ii. 11 superiore tempore.
- Cum**: (1) *causal*, iii. 3 cum moraretur.
 (2) *concessive*: iii. 7 cum obtineret, *though he was holding*.
- Etsi**: *concessive*: vi. 4 etsi arripuerat.
- Genitive**: (1) *description*: ii. 1 annorum decem.
 (2) *objective*: v. 2 reipublicae causa.
 vi. 2 peritus iuris consultus.
 vi. 4 quarum studium.
 vii. 17 studiosos Catonis.
 (3) *possession*: ii. 6 frater Hannibalis.
 iii. 4 cuius.
 vii. 8 Servii Galbae.
 vii. 15 Huius.
 (4) *price*: ii. 4 magni.
 ii. 12 minoris.
- Priusquam** (*temporal*): i. 2 priusquam daret.
- Qui**: (1) *consecutive*: vii. 11 quae viderentur, *such things as seemed*.
 (2) *final*, iv. 5 qua re reprimeretur.
- Quoad** (*temporal*): v. 4 quoad vixit.
- Quod** (*causal*): i. 3 quod habebat.
 iii. 8 quod respublica administrabatur.
- Ut**: (1) *consecutive*: vi. 5 ut non possit reperiri.
 (2) *relative clause of manner*: i. 5 Ut Perpenna solitus est narrare.
 (3) *temporal*: ii. 3 inde ut rediit.

VOCABULARY OF PROPER NAMES

Aemilius, -i, m. Lucius Aemilius Paulus, conqueror of the Illyrians, chosen Consul with Terentius Varro to fight Hannibal: is defeated and killed at Cannae, B.C. 216.

Africānus, -i, m. Africanus, the title won by Publius Cornelius Scipio after his defeat of Hannibal at Zama.

Āgāmēmñōn, -ōnis, m. Agamemnon, king of Mycenae, brother of Menelaus, and father of Orestes, commander of the Greek forces besieging Troy, afterwards murdered by his wife Clytaemnestra.

Alcmaeōn, -ōnis, m. Alcmaeon, who, in obedience to his father's command, murdered his mother, and was haunted by the Furies in consequence.

Alpēs, -ium, f. The Alps

Antiochus, -i, m. Antiochus III, known as the Great, king of Syria, from B.C.

223 to B.C. 187. Proposes to divide Egypt with Philip V of Macedon. Is warned by Flamininus not to set foot in Europe. Crosses the Hellespont, and is induced by the Aetolians to invade Greece, where he is defeated at Thermopylae. Afterwards utterly crushed at the battle of Magnesia, by Lucius Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus. It was at Ephesus that Antiochus received Hannibal.

Appennīnus, -i, m. The Apennine mountain range.

Āpūllia, -ae, f. Apulia, a district in Lower Italy, north of Calabria and East of Samnium.

Arcādia, -ae, f. Arcadia, the central district of Peloponnesus, known for the rustic simplicity of its inhabitants.

Argōs, n. Only used in the nominative and accusative: the chief town of

- Argolis, in the Peloponnesus.
- Artaxerxēs**, -is, *m.* Artaxerxes, king of Persia.
- Āsia**, -ae, *f.* Asia, used in a limited sense to denote a Roman province in the West of Asia Minor.
- Āthēnae**, -arum, *f.* Athens, the chief city of Attica.
- Attica**, -ae, *f.* Attica, a peninsula of Greece proper, running southward, NE of Peloponnesus.
- Atticus**, -i, *m.* The surname of T. Pomponius, the intimate friend of Cicero, given to him on account of his long residence at Athens.
- Aurēlius**, -i, *m.* Caius Aurelius Cotta, Praetor urbanus B.C. 202, Consul B.C. 200 with Publius Sulpicius Galba.
- Baebius**, -i, *m.* 1. Cnaeus Baebius Tamphilus, Consul B.C. 182.
2. M. Baebius Tamphilus, mentioned as Consul with Cethegus, B.C. 181.
- Bithynia**, -ae, *f.* Bithynia, a fertile province in Asia Minor, between the Propontis (Sea of Marmora), and the Black Sea.
- Blithō**, *see* Sulpicius.
- Boeōtia**, -ae, *f.* A district of Greece proper, of which Thebes was the chief city.
- Cadmēā**, -ae, *f.* The citadel of Thebes, founded by Cadmus.
- Calliphrones**, -is, *m.* Calliphrones, who taught Epaminondas dancing.
- Callistrātus**, -i, *m.* An Athenian orator, who in B.C. 369, when Epaminondas invaded Spartan territory, induced the Athenians to grant the aid which Sparta had requested.
- Cannae**, -arum, *f.* A fortress in Apulia, on the right bank of the river Aufidus, the scene of the total defeat of the Romans by Hannibal, B.C. 216.
- Cāptia**, -ae, *f.* The chief city of Campania, noted for its wealth and luxury; it revolted to Hannibal, and was severely punished by the Romans in consequence.
- Carthāgo**, -inis, *f.* Carthage, a colony of Tyre, founded about one century before Rome: the principal trading city in the West of the Mediterranean; situated on the coast of Africa, about 150 miles south west of the westernmost point of Sicily.
- Cātō**, -onis, *m.* Marcus Porcius Cato, the Censor, born 234 B.C. died 149 B.C.; known for his severity when in command in Spain, and for his sternness as a judge of morals when Censor at Rome.
- Centēnius**, -i, *m.* Caius Centenius, Praetor, B.C. 217, defeated by Maharbal, one of Hannibal's officers,

with the loss of his whole force, shortly after the battle of Trasimene.

Cēthēzus, *see* Cornelius.

Chābrīās, -ae, *m.* An Athenian general: he led the Athenian troops sent to aid Sparta at the second invasion of Peloponnesus by Epaminondas, and repulsed the Thebans at Corinth.

Clastīdium, -i, *n.* A fortress in Cisalpine Gaul near the river Padus.

Claudius, -i, *m.* 1. Caius Claudius Nero, Consul 207 B.C., who left his camp in South Italy, where he was watching Hannibal, to join his colleague Livius. Their united forces then defeated Hasdrubal at the battle of the Metaurus.

2. Marcus Claudius Marcellus, took the city of Syracuse B.C. 212, killed in a skirmish with Hannibal's troops, B.C. 208.

Cornēlius, -i, *m.* A Roman gens, celebrated as containing a long list of distinguished men.

1. Publius Cornelius Cethegus, Consul B.C. 181.

2. Lucius Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus, so called from his victory at Magnesia, when he crushed the power of Antiochus. He was afterwards called to account by one of the Tribunes, for alleged embezzlement of public money during his Asiatic cam-

paign. Brother of Scipio Africanus.

3. Publius Cornelius Scipio, Consul 218 B.C. Sent by the Senate to Spain to fight Hannibal, he touched at Massilia, to find that the Carthaginian had already crossed the Pyrenees. He then tried to prevent the enemy from crossing the Rhone, but being too late for this, he hurried into Cisalpine Gaul to meet him on his descent from the Alps, but was beaten at the Ticinus and severely wounded. Afterwards defeated and killed in Spain, B.C. 212.

4. Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus, son of the last named; so called from his victory over Hannibal at Zama, B.C. 202.

Crēta, -ae, *f.* Crete, a large island in the Mediterranean.

Cyrēne, -es, *and* Cyrenae, -arum, *f.* Chief town of a province in Libya.

Cyrēnaei, -orum, *m.* The people of Cyrene.

Cyzicus, -i, *f.* A town in Mysia.

Cyzicēnūs, -a -um, *of* or belonging to Cyzicus.

Dāmōn, -ōnis, *m.* Damon, a celebrated musician, teacher of Epaminondas.

Dīāna, -ae, *f.* Diana, goddess of the moon, and of hunting.

Díomédón, -ontis, *m.* Diomedon, a native of Cyzicus.
Díonýsís, -i, *m.* Dionysius, a musician of Thebes.

Ennius, -i, *m.* Ennius, a celebrated Roman poet; born 239 B.C., died 169 B.C.

Ēpáminóndás, -ae, *m.* Epaminondas, a celebrated Theban general.

Ētrúria, -ae, *f.* Etruria, a district of Italy, north of Rome.

Euménēs, -is, *m.* Eumenes, king of Pergamus, son of Attalus I. A zealous ally of the Romans, but afterwards suspected by them of intriguing with the Macedonians.

Fábíus, -i, *m.* The name of a Roman gens.

1. Quintus Fabius Maximus, twice Dictator, and several times Consul. He clearly saw the folly of fighting battles with Hannibal, and adopted a waiting policy, in hopes of wearing him out. For this he earned the title of Cunctator, or the 'delayer.'

2. Quintus Fabius Labeo; Consul in B.C. 183.

Fálernus ager. A district in Campania, famed for its wine.

Flaccus. See Valerius.

Fláminínus. See Quintius.

Fláminíus, -i, *m.* Caius Flaminius, Consul B.C.

217. Defeated and killed at the battle of Lake Trasimene by Hannibal.

Frégellae, -arum, *f.* Fre-gellae, an ancient city of the Volsci in Latium, on the Liris.

Fúrius, -i, *m.* Lucius Furius, Consul B.C. 196.

Galba, -ae, *m.* Servius Galba, known chiefly for his cruel treatment of the Lusitanians in 151 B.C.

Gémínus, see Servilius.

Gortyní, -orum, *m.* The Gortynians, natives of Gortynia, an ancient city of Crete.

Gracchus. See Sempronius.

Gracía, -ae, *f.* Greece.

Græcus, -a, -um. Greek. (*adj.*)

Graius, -a, -um. Greek, an epithet of Hercules.

Hadrúmētum, *i, n.* Hadrumetum, a city of Africa.

Hámilcār, -aris, *m.* Hamilcar Barca, the father of Hannibal. He conceived such a deadly hatred of Rome, when that Republic forced Carthage to surrender Sardinia, taking advantage of the revolt of the mercenaries, that he made his son swear never to be friends with Rome.

Hanníbál, -alis, *m.* Hannibal, the great Carthaginian general, the central figure of the second Punic war. He organized an army in Spain, crossed the Pyrenees,

Rhone, and Alps, and descended upon the plains of Italy: beat the Romans at the Ticinus, Trebia, Trasimene, and Cannae, and for many years held out against the whole power of Rome in Southern Italy. Summoned to Carthage to defend the city, he was at last defeated by Scipio at Zama, and fled to the East, where he wandered from one country to another, and finally took poison that he might not grace a Roman triumph.

Hasdrübäl, -alis, *m.* Hasdrubal.

1. Son-in-law of Hamilcar, whom he succeeded in the command in Spain; made a treaty with Rome, fixing the Ebro as boundary between the two nations. Assassinated, B. C. 221.

2. Brother of Hannibal. Defeated by the Scipios in Spain, about the time of the battle of Cannae. He afterwards endeavours to join Hannibal in Italy, but is defeated and killed at the Metaurus, B. C. 207.

Helvius, -i, *m.* Caius Helvius, plebeian Aedile with Cato, B. C. 199.

Hercülés, -is, *m.* Hercules, son of Jupiter and Alcmena; the god of strength.

Hispánia, -ae, *f.* Spain, divided, after the conquests of Scipio, into two provinces, ceterior and ul-

terior, each ruled by a Praetor or Proconsul.

Jüpítër, Iovis, *m.* Jupiter, the chief god among the Romans.

Läbëö. See Fabius.

Läcëdaemön, -önis, *f.* Lacedaemon or Sparta, the chief city in Laconia, in Peloponnesus.

Lamprus, -i, *m.* Lamprus, a teacher of music at Athens.

Leucträ, -orum, *n.* Leuctra, a town in Boeotia, famous as the scene of a victory of Epaminondas over the Lacedaemonians.

Ligürés, -um, *m.* The Ligurians, an Italian people in Cisalpine Gaul.

Longus, -i, *m.* Tiberius Sempronius Longus, Consul with P. Cornelius Scipio, B. C. 218. Defeated by Hannibal at the Trebia.

Lücänia, -ae, *f.* Lucania, a district in the South-West of Italy.

Lüsitäni, -orum, *m.* The Lusitanians, inhabitants of the country we now call Portugal.

Lýsis, -idis, *m.* Lysis a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, who taught Epaminondas.

Mägö, -önis, *m.* Mago, a brother of Hannibal, accompanied him to Italy, and commanded part of

- the Carthaginian infantry at Cannae. Was afterwards sent to Carthage to ask for reinforcements. Defeated by the Romans in Cisalpine Gaul, B. C. 203.
- Manlius**, -i, *m.* Cnaeus Manlius Volso, Consul B. C. 189. Conquered the Galatians and Pisidians.
- Mantīnēa**, -ae, *f.* Mantinea, a city of Arcadia, celebrated for the defeat of the Lacedaemonians by Epaminondas, who was killed in the battle.
- Marcellus**. See **Claudius**.
- Maximus**. See **Fabius**.
- Mēnēclīdēs**, -is, *m.* Menecles, an opponent of Epaminondas at Thebes.
- Messēnē**, -es, *f.* Messene, the chief city of Messenia, in Peloponnesus, conquered by the Lacedaemonians, and again founded by Epaminondas to counteract the power of Sparta.
- Micythūs**, -i, *m.* Micythus, a friend of Epaminondas.
- Mīnūcius**, -i, *m.* Marcus Minucius Rufus, who served as master of the horse to Fabius Maximus, B. C. 217. Chafing under the inaction of the Dictator, and aided at Rome by the eloquence of Varro, he was given a command of equal power with Fabius, and would have been destroyed with his army by Hannibal, had not his colleague come to his assistance.
- Nēro**. See **Claudius**.
- Nūmīdae**, -arum, *m.* The Numidians, a people of North Africa, between Carthage and Mauritania.
- Oedīpus**, -ōdis, *m.* Oedipus, king of Thebes. He killed his father, not knowing who he was, and married his mother, and when he discovered his crime, tore out his own eyes, and wandered forth as an outcast to Athens.
- Olympiōdōrus**, -i, *m.* A musician who instructed Epaminondas on the flute.
- Ōrestēs**, -is and -ae, *m.* Orestes, son of Agamemnon and Clytaemnestra, who avenged his father's murder by killing his mother. For this he was pursued by the Furies.
- Pādus**, -i, *m.* A large river in Northern Italy, flowing through Cisalpine Gaul, and dividing Gallia Transpadana from Cispadana.
- Pamphylia**, -ae, *f.* A country on the sea-coast of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia.
- Paulus**. See **Aemilius**.
- Pēlōpīdās**, -ae, *m.* Pelopidas, a Theban general and statesman, and intimate friend of Epaminondas. It was he who first proved

- to Greece that the Spartans were not invincible, by defeating two of their divisions at Tegyra, B. C. 375.
- Pēlōponnēsus**, -i, *f.* The southern peninsula of Greece proper, the modern Morea, joined to the mainland by the isthmus of Corinth; named from Pelops.
- Pergāmēnus**, -a, -um, of or belonging to Pergamum.
- Pergāmum**, -i, *n.* A city in Mysia, on the Cäystrus.
- Perpenna**, -ae, *m.* M. Perpenna, Consul B. C. 92, Censor B. C. 86, died at the age of 98.
- Philippus**, -i, *m.* Philip V, king of Macedonia. Makes a treaty with Hannibal, and afterwards helps him at Zama. Defeated by Flamininus at Cynoscephalae.
- Poeni**, -orum, *m.* The Phoenicians, i.e. the Carthaginians, hence the wars with Carthage are called the Punic wars.
- Pōlybīus**, -i, *m.* Polybius, a Greek historian of Megalopolis.
- Pōlymnis**, -idis, *m.* Polymnis, father of Epaminondas.
- Pontus**, a district in Asia Minor, between Bithynia and Armenia, the kingdom of Mithridates.
- Prūsias**, -ae, *m.* Prusias, king of Bithynia, who befriended Hannibal.
- Pyrēnaeus**, -a, -um. Pyrenaean, hence Pyrenaei montes, the Pyrenees.
P. Saltus, the pass over the Pyrenees.
- Pŷthagoras**, -ae, *m.* Pythagoras, a philosopher of Samos.
- Pŷthagōrēus**, -a, -um. Pythagorean, applied to the followers of his philosophy. They believed in the transmigration of souls.
- Quintius**, -i, *m.* T. Quintius Flamininus, the conqueror of Philip V of Macedon.
- Rhōdānus**, -i, *m.* The Rhone.
- Rhōdīi**, -orum, *m.* The inhabitants of Rhodes, an island off the south-west coast of Asia Minor.
- Rōma**, -ae, *f.* Rome.
- Rūfus**. See **Minucius**.
- Sābīni**, -orum, *m.* The Sabines, an ancient Italian people adjoining the Latins.
- Sāguntum**, -i, *n.* Saguntum, a town on the Mediterranean coast of Spain, the taking of which by Hannibal led to the second Punic War.
- Sardīnia**, -ae, *f.* A large island of the Mediterranean, possessed by Carthage, but surrendered to Rome during the revolt of the mercenaries, B. C. 238.
- Scipīō**. See **Cornelius**.

- Semprōnīus**, -i, *m.* The name of a Roman gens. Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, Consul B. C. 215, and 213.
- Servīlius**, -i, *m.* Cnaeus Servilius Geminus, Consul B. C. 217, was killed at Cannae.
- Sēna**, -ae, *f.* Sena, a town on the coast of Umbria, near which Hasdrubal was defeated by Nero and Livius.
- Servīus**. See Galba.
- Sicīlia**, -ae, *f.* Sicily, a large island close to Italy, which became Roman at the end of the first Punic War.
- Silēnus**, i, *m.* Silenus, a native of Calatia, a historian.
- Sōsilus**, -i, *m.* Sosilus, of Sparta, who taught Hannibal Greek.
- Sparta**. See Lacedaemon.
- Sulpicius**, -i, *m.* Name of a Roman gens.
 1. Publius Sulpicius Galba, Consul, B. C. 211, and again in 200 with Aurelius.
 2. Sulpicius Blitho, a Roman writer.
- Syria**, -ae, *f.* Syria.
- Tamphilus**. See Baebius.
- Tārentum**, -i, *n.* Tarentum, a town of Lower Italy.
- Tērentius**, -i, *m.* C. Terentius Varro, Consul with Aemilius Paulus 216 B. C. Defeated at Cannae.
- Thēbae**, -arum, *f.* Thebes, the chief city of Boeotia.
- Thermōpŷlae**, -arum, *f.* Thermopylae, a defile between mount Oeta and the sea, famous for the battle between the Persians and the Spartans under Leonidas. Also the scene of the defeat of Antiochus by the Roman Consul Labrius, 191 B. C.
- Tibēris**, -is, *m.* The river Tiber.
- Tibērius**. See Longus, and Sempronius.
- Trāsīmēnus**, -i, *m.* Lake Trasimene. Defeat of Caius Flaminius by Hannibal, B. C. 217.
- Trēbia**, -ae, *f.* The river Trebia, where Hannibal defeated Sempronius Longus, B. C. 218.
- Tuscūlum**, -i, *n.* Tusculum, a city of Latium.
- Vālērius**, -i, *m.* Lucius Valerius Flaccus, Consul, B. C. 195.
- Vēnūsia**, -ae, *f.* Venusia, a town on the borders of Apulia and Lucania.
- Volso**. See Manlius.
- Zāma**, -ae, *f.* Zama, scene of Hannibal's defeat by Scipio Africanus, B. C. 202.

VOCABULARY

- a** or **ab**, *prep.*, from, by (*gov. abl.*).
- abicio**, -ēre, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v. a.*, to throw away. (**ab** + **iacio**.)
- abrōgo**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to take away, recall. (**ab** + **rogo**.)
- abscedo**, -cēdere, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v. n.*, to depart, retire. (**ab** + **cēdo**.)
- absens**, -ntis, *adj.*, absent.
- abstinentia**, -ae, *f.*, self-denial, moderation. (**ab** + **tēneo**.)
- absum**, -fui, -esse, *irreg. v. n.*, to be away from, absent. (**ab** + **sum**.)
- ac**, **atque**, *conj.* and : *also* = *quam*, *than*.
- accēdo**, -cēdere, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v. n.*, to go to, approach. (**ad** + **cēdo**.)
- accīdo**, -cidēre, -cidi, 3 *v. n.*, to happen. (**ad** + **cādo**.)
- accipio**, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 *v. a.*, to take, receive. (**ad** + **capio**.)
- accūso**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to accuse.
- acies**, -ei, *f.*, line of battle.
- acquiesco**, -quiescere, -quievi, -quiesctum, 3 *v. n.*, to rest, die. (**ad** + **quiesco**.)
- ācriter**, *adv.*, keenly, fiercely, bravely.
- ad**, *prep.* (*with acc.*), to.
- addo**, addere, addidi, additum, 3 *v. a.*, to add.
- addūco**, -dūcere, -duxi, -ductum, 3 *v. a.*, to bring to, bring in. (**ad** + **duco**.)
- ādeo**, *adv.*, so, so much.
- ādeo**, -ire, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 4 *v. n. and a.*, to go to, approach. (**ad** + **eo**.)
- adhībeo**, -hībere, -hībui, -hībitum, 2 *v. a.*, to apply, use, show. (**ad** + **habeo**.)
- adīmo**, adimere, adēmi, ademptum, 3 *v. a.*, to take away.
- adiungo**, -iungere, -iunxi, -iunctum, 3 *v. a.*, to join to, add. (**ad** + **iungo**.)
- administro**, -āre, -avi, -atum, 1 *v. a.*, to manage, carry out. (**ad** + **minister**.)
- admiror**, -āri, -ātus, 1 *dep. a.*, to wonder, admire. (**ad** + **miror**.)
- admitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, to admit, commit.

- admodum, *adv.*, exceedingly.
- adorior, -oriri, -ortus, 4 *dep. a.*, to attack. (ad + orior.)
- adsum, adesse, adfui, *irreg. t. n.*, to be present.
- adulescens, -entis, *c.*, a young person: *really a present participle meaning growing up.* (adolesco.)
- adulescentia, -ae, *f.*, the age of an adulescens, *i. e.* from the fifteenth to the thirtieth year.
- adulescentulus, -i, *m.*, a very young man (*diminutive*).
- adulterium, -i, *n.*, adultery.
- adventus, -ūs, *m.*, approach.
- adversarius, -i, *m.*, opponent.
- adversus, *prep.*, against (*with acc.*).
- adverto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, 3 *v. a.*, to turn to, attend to: *animus advertere, or animadvertere, to observe.*
- aedificium, -i, *n.*, building. (aedes + facio.)
- aedifico, -āre, -avi, -atum, 1 *v. a.*, to build. (aedes + facio.)
- aedilis, -is, *m.*, an Aedile, a magistrate at Rome.
- aemulor, -ari, -atus, 1 *dep. a.*, to rival, emulate (aemulus).
- aeneus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of copper or bronze (aes).
- aequālis, -e, *adj.*, equal, equal in age.
- aeque, *adv.*, equally, in like manner.
- aerarium, -i, *n.*, treasury. (aes.)
- aestimo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to value, estimate.
- aetas, -ātis, *f.*, age.
- affēro, afferre, attūli, allātum, *irreg. t. a.*, to bring.
- afficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, 3 *v. a.*, to treat, punish. (ad + facere.)
- āger, agri, *m.*, field, land.
- āgo, āgere, āgi, actum, 3 *v. a.*, to do, drive: *with gratias, to return thanks.*
- agricōla, -ae, *m.*, farmer. (ager + colo.)
- āliās, *adv.*, at another time, on other occasions, in another place.
- āliēnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of or belonging to another. (alius.)
- āliquantum, *adv.*, considerably.
- āliquis, aliqua or aliquae, aliquid, *indef. pron.*, someone or other.
- āliquōt, *indef. indecl. numeral adj.*, several.
- ālius, alia, aliud, *adj.*, other, another, alius, alius, = *one, another.*
- altēr, altēra, alterum, *adj.*, one of two.
- alter . . . alter, the one . . . the other.
- amicōs, *adv.*, in a friendly way, amicably.
- amicitia, -ae, *f.*, friendship.
- amicus, -i, *m.*, a friend: *also adj.*, amicus, -a, -um, friendly.
- āmitto, -mittēre, -misi, -missum, to lose.
- amphōra, -ae, *f.*, a wine-jar; *also a liquid measure.*
- amplus, -a, -um, *adj.*, large, spacious; *more commonly found in the comparative amplius, used as an adverb,*

- more, and in the superlative *amplissimus*, splendid, powerful, gloricus.
- angustiae*, -arum, *f.*, a defile or narrow pass; hence, difficulty, distress.
- anima*, -ae, *f.*, life, breath.
- animadverto*, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, 3 *v. a.*; *animus* advertere, to observe, turn the mind towards; *animadvertere* in aliquem, to punish any one.
- animus*, -i, *m.*, the mind, feeling, courage.
- annalis*, -is, *m.* (*sc. liber*), a history of the events of the year; more common in the plural, *annales*, annals.
- annus*, -i, *m.*, a year.
- annuus*, -a, -um, *adj.*, lasting one year.
- antē*, *prep. with acc.*, before; also *adv.*, formerly.
- antēā*, *adv.*, before, formerly.
- antecēdō*, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v. a.*, to go before, hence to exceed, surpass.
- antefēro*, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, *v. a.*, to put before, prefer.
- antepōno*, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, 3 *v. a.*, to place before, prefer.
- appāreo*, -parēre, -parui, -paritum, 2 *v. n.*, to appear.
- appāro*, -parare, -paravi, -paratum, 1 *v. a.*, to prepare.
- appellō*, -āre, -avi, -atum, 1 *v. a.*, to call or name.
- apud*, *prep. with acc.*, near, among, at the house of, in the pages of.
- āra*, *ārae*, *f.*, an altar.
- arbitrium*, -i, *n.*, judgement, decision. power; from *ar-* biter, an umpire or eyewitness. (*ad + eo.*)
- arbitror*, -āri, -ātus, 1 *v. dep. a.*, to judge, think.
- argentum*, -i, *n.*, silver.
- armā*, -orum, *n.*, arms.
- armo*, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to arm, equip.
- arrīpio*, -ripēre, -rīpi, -reptum, 3 *v. a.*, to snatch, grasp, seize. (*ad + rapio.*)
- ars*, *artis*, *f.*, art.
- arx*, *arcis*, *f.*, citadel.
- ascendo*, -cendēre, -cendi, -censum, 3 *v. a.*, to ascend. (*ad + scando.*)
- aspicio*, -aspicēre, -aspexi, -aspectum, 3 *v. a.*, to behold. (*ad + specio.*)
- āt*, *conj.*, but.
- athlēta*, -ae, *m.*, a wrestler, prize fighter, athlete.
- atquē*, *conj.*, and; when used with comparative words, than, cf. *alia atque antea lit.* = other than before.
- audacter*, *adv.*, boldly; *audacius*, *audacissime*. (*audeo + dare.*)
- audēo*, audēre, ausus, 2 *v. dep. a. and n.*, to dare.
- audīo*, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, 4 *v. a.*, to hear.
- aurēus*, -a, -um, *adj.*, golden.
- aurum*, -i, *n.*, gold.
- aut*, *conj.*, or; *aut . . . aut*, either . . . or.
- autem*, *conj.*, but; generally second word in sentence and often contrasting with *quidem*.
- auxilium*, -i, *n.*, help; in plural, allied troops.
- āvaritia*, -ae, *f.*, avarice, greed.

- bellōsus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, warlike.
bello, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, to wage war. (bellum.)
bellum, -i, *n.*, war.
bēnē, *adv.*, well.
bidūm, -i, *n.*, the space of two days.
binī, -ae, -a, *distrib. num. adj.*, two each.
bōnūs, -a, -um, *adj.*, good; melior, optimus.
brēvītās, -ātis, *f.*, shortness, brevity.
cādo, cādēre, cecīdi, cāsum, 3 *v. n.*, to fall.
cādūcūs, -i, *m.*, or caduceum, -i, *n.*, a herald's staff.
caedes, -is, *f.*, slaughter, murder.
callīdus, -a, -um, *adj.*, cunning.
campūs, -i, *m.*, a plain.
canto, -āre, -āvi, -atum, 1 *v. n.*, to sing.
cāpio, -ēre, cēpi, captum, 3 *v. a.*, to take, seize.
cāpītūlātīm, *adv.*, *lit.* by heads (caput), in chapters or separate headings.
captīvus, -i, *m.*, a prisoner. (capio.)
cāpūt, -itis, *n.*, head.
cārēo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v. n.*, to lack, to be or do without.
cārītās, -ātis, *f.*, dearness, affection, love. (cārus.)
castellum, -i, *n.*, a fort.
castra, -orum, *n.*, a camp.
cāsūs, -ūs, *m.*, a falling, accident, misfortune. (cado.)
causa, -ae, *f.*, cause.
- cōlērītēr**, *adv.*, quickly.
cōlo, -are, -avi, -atum, 1 *v. a.* to conceal.
cōno, -are, -avi, -atum, 1 *v. n.*, to dine or sup.
ensor, -ōris, *m.*, a censor.
ensōrius, -a, -um, of or belonging to a censor.
ensūra, -ae, *f.*, censorship. (cētērus), -a, -um, *adj.*, the rest; not found in *nom. sing. m.*
chorda, -ae, *f.*, string, cord.
circitēr, *adv.*, or *prep. with acc.*, about, around, nearly.
circūlūs, -i, *m.*, a circle, then a social circle or company.
circum, *prep. with acc.*, around.
circumdo, -dare, -dedi, -datum, 1 *v. a.* 1. to put around, *gov. acc. and dat.* 2. to surround, *gov. acc. with abl.*
circumdo, -ire, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 4 *v. a.*, to go round.
circumvēnio, -vēnire, -vēni, -ventum, 4 *v. a.*, to surround.
cītērīōr, cītērīūs, *comp. adj.*, nearer, on this side. (citrā.)
cīthāriso, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, to play on the cithara.
cīvīlis, -is, *adj.*, of or belonging to citizens. (civis.)
cīvis, -is, *c.*, a citizen.
cīvītās, -ātis, *f.*, a state, Roman citizenship.
clam, *adv.*, secretly; *prep. with abl.*, without the knowledge of.
clandestīnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, secret. (clam.)
classīarīūs, -a, -um, *adj.*, relating to a classis or

- fleet; *as subst.*, classarii, classiariorum, *m.*, sailors.
- classis, -is, *f.*, a fleet.
- claudo, claudere, clausi, clausum, 3 *v. a.*, to shut.
- clēmens, clementis, *adj.*, kind, lenient.
- coargūo, -arguere, -argui, 3 *v. a.*, to prove guilty.
- coepi, coepisse, coeptus, *semi dep. v. a.*, to begin; *also pass. forms in perf. stem tenses, as coeptum est.*
- cōgīto, -are, -avi, -atum, 1 *v. a.*, to think.
- cognosco, -nescere, -novi, -nitum, 3 *v. a.*, to find out, learn.
- cōgo, cogere, cōegi, cōactum, 3 *v. a.*, to compel, collect. (*cum + ago.*)
- cohortatio, -ōnis, *f.*, encouragement, exhortation.
- collēga, -ae, *m.*, a colleague, one chosen at the same time. (*cum + lego.*)
- collīgo, colligere, collēgi, collectum, 3 *v. a.*, to collect.
- collōco, -are, -avi, -atum, 1 *v. a.*, to place, station, bestow in marriage.
- collōquium, -i, *n.*, a parley, conference. (*cum + loquor.*)
- commēmōro, -are, -avi, -atum, 1 *v. a.*, to mention.
- committo, -mittere, -misi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, to entrust; proellum committere, to join battle.
- commūnis, -is, *adj.*, in common.
- compāreo, -parere, -parui, 2 *v. n.*, to appear.
- compāro, -are, -avi, -atum, 1 *v. a.*, to prepare, assemble.
- compērio, compereire, compēri, compertum, 4 *v. a.*, to discover.
- complector, -plecti, -plexus sum, 3 *v. dep. a.*, to embrace.
- complēo, -plere, -plēvi, -plētum, 2 *v. a.*, to fill.
- complūrēs, -a, *adj.*, several.
- compōno, -pōnere, -pōsui, -pōsitum, 3 *v. a.*, to arrange, conclude.
- comprēhendo, -prēhendere, -prēhendi, -prēhensum, 3 *v. a.*, to seize.
- comprōbo, -are, -avi, -atum, 1 *v. a.*, to approve.
- concido, -cidere, -cidi, 3 *v. n.*, to fall. (*cum + cado.*)
- concido, -cidere, -cidi, -cisum, 3 *v. a.*, to cut to pieces, destroy. (*cum + caedo.*)
- concoīlio, -are, -avi, -atum, 1 *v. a.*, to win the favour of, conciliate.
- concoīlium, -i, *n.*, a council.
- concinnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, elegant, neat. (*deriv. uncertain.*)
- concoīto, -are, -avi, -atum, 1 *v. a.*, to stir up, to arouse.
- conclūdo, -clūdere, -clūsi, -clūsum, 3 *v. a.*, to shut in, include.
- concurro, -currere, -curri, -cursum, 3 *v. n.*, to run together.
- concursum, -ūs, *m.*, a running together, an assembling, an engagement.
- concoūtio, -cūtēre, -cuasi, -cussum, 3 *v. a.*, to shake violently, to shatter.

- condīcio**, -onis, *f.*, condition, terms.
condiscipulus, -i, *m.*, fellow-pupil.
confēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, *irreg. v. a.*, to bring together, compare, apply; *with reflexive se*, to betake oneself.
confestim, *adv.*, immediately. (*festino.*)
conficō, -ficere, -fēci, -fectum, 3 *v. a.*, to compose, complete, carry out.
confitēor, -fitēri, -fessus, 2 *v. dep. a.*, to confess. (*fateor.*)
configo, -figere, -fixi, -fictum, 3 *v. n.*, to fight.
congrēdiōr, -grēdi, -gressus, 3 *v. dep. n.*, to meet, encounter.
coniicio, -iicere, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v. a.*, to throw together.
cōnor, -āri, -ātus, 1 *v. dep. n.*, to attempt; *indeterminate verb.*
conscribo, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, 3 *v. a.*, to enlist, enroll.
consēquor, -sēqui, -secūtus, 3 *v. dep. a.*, to follow, gain, carry out.
consēro, -serere, -sērui, -sertum, 3 *v. a.*, to join; *conserere manus*, to join battle.
conseruo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to preserve.
considēro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to consider.
consillium, -i, *n.*, plan, design, advice.
conspicō, -spicere, -spexi, -spectum, 3 *v. a.*, to behold. (*spēcio.*)
constitūo, -stitūere, -stitui, -stitūtum, 3 *v. a.*, to set up, determine.
consuesco, -suescere, -suēvi, -suētum, 3 *v. n.*, to be accustomed.
consuētudo, -īnis, *f.*, custom.
consul, -is, *m.*, a consul. *The two consuls were the chief magistrates at Rome.*
consulāris, -is, *m.*, one who had been consul.
consulātus, -ūs, *m.*, consulship.
consūlo, -sūlere, -sūlūi, -sultum, 3 *v. a.*, to consult, *consulo te*, I consult you, ask your advice; *consulo tibi*, I consult for your interests.
consultum, -i, *n.*, decree, decision.
consūmo, -sūmere, -sumpsi, -sumptum, 3 *v. a.*, to consume, spend.
contemno, -temnere, -tempti, -temptum, 3 *v. a.*, to despise.
contendo, -tendere, -tendi, -tentum, 3 *v. a.*, to hasten, contend, assert.
continens, -ntis, *part. adj. of* contineo, self-controlling, moderate.
contīnēo, -tīnere, -tīnui, -tentum, 2 *v. a.*, to contain. (*cum + teneo.*)
contrā, *prep. with acc.*, against.
contrāho, -trāhēre, -traxi, -tractum, 3 *v. a.*, to bring together. (*cum + traho.*)
contrārius, -a, -um, *adj.*, opposite, contrary.
contūmēlia, -ae, *f.*, insult; *same root as contemno*, to despise.

convēnio, -vēnire, -vēni, -ventum, 4 *v. n.*, to come together; *used impersonally*, convenit, it is agreed.

conventus, -ūs, *m.*, a coming together, meeting.

convoco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to call together.

coōrior, -ōriri, -ortus, 4 *v. dep. n.*, to arise.

cōpia, -ae, *f.*, plenty; *in plural*, troops.

cōram, *prep. with abl.*, in presence of.

cornū, -ūs, *n.*, horn, wing of an army.

cōrōna, -ae, *f.*, a crown.

corpūs, -ōris, *n.*, body.

corrumpo, -rumpere, -rūpi, -ruptum, 3 *v. a.*, to corrupt.

crēdo, crēdere, crēdidi, crēditum, 3 *v. a.*, to believe, *gov. dat.*; *when meaning entrust, gov. acc. and dative*: cf. credere fortunas illorum fidei.

crēo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to create.

cresco, crescere, crēvi, crētum, 3 *v. n.*, to grow, increase.

crimēn, -iniē, *n.*, an accusation, a crime.

crūento, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to stain with blood. (cruor, cruentus.)

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

cunctus, -a, -um, all. (cum + iunctus.)

cūpiditās, -ātis, *f.*, desire, greediness, ambition. (cupio.)

cūpidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, desirous of.

cūpio, cupere, cūpivi, cūpitum, 3 *v. a.*, to desire.

cūra, -ae, *f.*, care.

curro, currere, cucurri, cursum, 3 *v. n.*, to run.

custōdio, -ire, -ivi, -itum, 4 *v. a.*, to guard.

dē, *prep. with abl.*, down from, concerning.

dēbeo, debere, debui, debitum, 2 *v. a.*, to owe, to be obliged. (dehibeo.)

dēbilito, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to weaken. (debilis.)

dēcēdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v. n.*, to depart, to die.

dēcem, *num. adj.*, ten.

dēcerno, -cernere, -crevi, -cretum, 3 *v. a.*, to decide, to decide by battle.

dēclāro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to declare, to make clear.

dēdo, dēdere, dēdidi, dēditum, to give up, surrender.

dēdūco, -dūcere, -duxi, -ductum, 3 *v. a.*, to lead down, lead.

dēfendo, -fendere, -fendi, -fensum, 3 *v. a.*, to defend.

dēfensio, -ōnis, *f.*, defence.

dēfēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, *irreg. v. a.*, to bring down, to bestow upon. id senatui detulit, he reported it to the senate.

deinde, *adv.*, then, next.

dēlēgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to refer.

dēlēgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to fasten, bind.

dēlēgo, deligere, delegi, delectum, 3 *v. a.*, to choose.

- dēmiġro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. n., to depart.
- dēpello, -pellēre, -pūli, -pulsūm, 3 v. a., to drive away.
- dēpōno, -ponēre, -pōsūi, -pōsitūm, 3 v. a., to lay aside.
- dēporto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., to carry off, bring home.
- dēsero, -sērēre, -sērui, -sertūm, 3 v. a., to desert.
- desidero, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., to miss, to long for.
- dēsino, -sīnēre, -sīvi, -sītum, 3 v. n., to cease.
- dēspēro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., to despair of.
- dēsisto, -sistēre, -stīti, -stītum, 3 v. n., to cease.
- dēsūm, defui, deesse, *irreg.* v. n., to be wanting.
- dētrīmentum, -i. n., loss, damage.
- dēvinco, -vincēre, -vīci, -victūm, 3 v. a., to conquer, surpass.
- dexter, dextera, dextērūm, *also* dextra, dextrum, *adj.*, on the right.
- dico, dicēre, dixi, dictum, 3 v. a., to say.
- dictātor, -ōris, m., a dictator (a magistrate appointed at Rome in times of great danger, with supreme power).
- dies, diei, c. *in sing.*, m. *in pl.*, a day.
- dignus, -a, -um, *adj.*, worthy (*gov. abl.*).
- dilectus, -ūs, m., a levy.
- diligens, -entis, *adj.*, careful, attentive.
- diligentia, -ae, f., diligence, care.
- dīlīgo, -ligēre, -lexi, -lectum, 3 v. a., to love.
- dīmīco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. n., to fight.
- dimitto, -mittēre, -mīsi, -missum, 3 v. a., to send away, let go.
- dīrīpio, -rīpere, -rīpui, -rēptum, 3 v. a., to plunder.
- discēdo, -cēdēre, -cessi, -cessum, 3 v. n., to depart.
- discīplīna, -ae, f., instruction, learning, discipline.
- disco, discēre, dīdīci, 3 v. a., to learn.
- dīserte, *adv.*, clearly.
- dīsertus, -a, -um, *adj.*, eloquent.
- dīsīcīo, -īcēre, -īcī, -īectum, 3 v. a., to scatter.
- dispālor, -āri, -ātus, 1 v. *dep.* n., to straggle, wander in different directions.
- dispūto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., to discuss, maintain.
- dissentio, -sentīre, -sensi, -sensum, 4 v. n., to disagree with.
- dissīdeo, -sīdēre, -sēdi, -sensusum, 2 v. n., to think differently, to be at variance.
- dīstringo, -stringēre, -strīnxi, -strīctum, 3 v. a., to distract.
- diu, diutius, diutissime, *adv.*, long.
- diutīnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of long duration.
- dīvīnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, relating to the gods, divine. (*deus or divus.*)
- dīvītīae, -ārūm, f., riches.
- dō, dāre, dēdi, dātum, 1 v. a., to give.

dōcēo, **dōcēre**, **dōcui**, **dōc-**
tum, 2 *v. a.*, to teach.

dōctōr, **-ōris**, *m.*, a teacher.
(*doceo.*)

dōctrina, **-ae**, *f.*, learning.

dōctus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, learned.

dōlūs, **-i**, *m.*, craft, treachery.

dōmesticus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*,
relating to home, domes-
tic. (*domus.*)

dōmūs, **-ūs**, *f.*, home, house.

dōno, **-āre**, **-āvi**, **-ātum**, 1
v. a., to give, *gov. acc. and*
dat.; meaning to present,
gov. acc. with abl.

dūbīto, **-āre**, **-āvi**, **-ātum**, 1
v. a. and n., to doubt.

dūbīus, **-a**, **-um**, *adj.*, doubt-
ful.

dūco, **dūcēre**, **dūxi**, **dūc-**
tum, 3 *v. a.*, to lead.

dūm, *conj.*, while, until.

dūō, **duae**, **duo**, *num. adj.*,
two.

dūplex, **-icis**, *adj.*, double.
(*duo + plico*, hence two-
fold, deceitful.)

dūx, **dūcis**, *c.*, leader, general.

ē or **ex**, *prep. gov. abl.*, out of,
from.

eā, *adv.*, there.

ēdictum, **-i**, *n.*, edict, decree.

ēfferō, **-ferre**, **extuli**, **ela-**
tum, *irreg. v. a.*, to carry
out.

ēfficō, **-ficēre**, **-fēci**, **-fec-**
tum, 3 *v. a.*, to effect, to
manage, to bring to pass.

ēffugio, **-fugēre**, **-fugi**, 3
v. n., to flee, escape.

ēgō, *first pers. pron.*, I.

ēgrēdiōr, **ēgrēdi**, **ēgressus**,
3 *v. dep. n.*, to go away,
depart.

ēicō, **ēicēre**, **ēicēi**, **ēic-**
tum, 3 *v. a.*, to cast out,
eject. (*e + iacio.*)

ēlēphantus, **-i**, *m.*, an ele-
phant.

ēlōquentia, **-ae**, *f.*, elo-
quence.

ēlūceo, **elucēre**, **ēluxi**, 2
v. n., to shine forth, to be
evident.

ēmīnūs, *adv.*, at a distance,
lit. hands apart; *contrasted*
with cominus, hand to
hand.

ēmitto, **ēmīttēre**, **ēmīsi**,
emissum, 3 *v. a.*, to send
forth; *emittere animam*,
to die.

ēnim, *conj.*, for.

ēnūmēro, **-āre**, **-āvi**, **-ātum**,
1 *v. a.*, to count up. (*num-*
erus.)

ēo, **ire**, **ivi** or **ii**, **ītum**, 4
v. n., to go.

ēō, *adv.*, thither, to that
place.

eōdem, *adv.*, to the same
place. (*idem.*)

ēphēbus, **-i**, *m.*, a young man.

ēpistūla, **-ae**, *f.*, a letter.

ēquēs, **-itis**, *m.*, a horse-
soldier, a knight.

ēquītātus, **-ūs**, *m.*, cavalry.

ērgā, *prep. with acc.*, towards
(*with regard to feelings only*,
not place).

ēripio, **ēripēre**, **ēripui**, **ērep-**
tum, 3 *v. a.*, to snatch
away. (*e + rapio.*)

error, **-ōris**, *m.*, error, mis-
take.

ērūdio, **ērūdīre**, **ērūdīvi**,
ērūdītum, 4 *v. a.*, to teach.

escendo, **escendēre**, **escendi**,
escensum, 3 *v. a. and n.*,

to go up; *escendere* in *navem*, to embark.
ēt, *conj.*, and; *et... et*, both ... and.
ētiam, *conj.*, also.
etsi, *conj.*, although.
exānīmo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, *lit.* to deprive of air. (*anima*.) *In pass.*, to be deprived of life, to die.
excēdo, -cēdēre, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v. n.*, to go away from.
excellens, -entis, *part. adj.*, excellent.
excīo, excīre, excīvi, excītum, 4 *v. a.*, to call forth, rouse.
exō, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, 4 *v. n.*, to go out.
exercō, exercēre, exercūi, exercītum, 2 *v. a.*, to train.
exercitātus, -a, -um, *part. adj.*, practised, trained. (*From exercitare, rarely found.*)
exercitus, -ūs, *m.*, an army.
exhaurio, -haurire, -hausi, -haustum, 4 *v. a.*, to drain, exhaust.
existimātio, -ōnis, *f.*, reputation, opinion.
existimo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to think.
exitūs, -ūs, *m.*, an outlet, exit.
expēdīo, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, 4 *v. a.*, to extricate, set free.
expello, -pellēre, -pūli, -pulsūm, 3 *v. a.*, to drive out.
explīco, -plīcāre, -plīcūi, -plīcītum, 1 *v. a.*, to unfold, describe.
explōro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1

v. a., to investigate, to search out.
expōno, -pōnēre, -pōsūi, -pōsītum, 3 *v. a.*, to set forth, explain; to disembark.
exposco, -poscēre, -pōposci, 3 *v. a.*, to demand.
exprīmo, -primēre, -pressi, -pressum, 3 *v. a.*, to represent, to sketch, to express clearly.
exprōbro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to taunt, reproach.
expugno, -āre, -avi, -atum, 1 *v. a.*, to take by storm.
extrā, *prep. with acc.*, outside, beyond; *also adv.*, outside.
extrāho, -trāhēre, -traxi, -tractum, 3 *v. a.*, to draw out, extract.
extrēmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, last. (*extra.*)
exūl, -is, *c.*, an exile.
fācīlē, *adv.*, easily; *fācīlius*, *facillime*. (*From facio; lit.* that which may be done.)
fācīlis, -e, *adj.*, easy.
fācio, fācēre, feci, factum, 3 *v. a.*, to do, make.
factum, -i, *n.*, a deed; *lit.* a thing done. (*pass. part. of facio.*)
facultās, -ātis, *f.*, power, means, opportunity.
fallo, fallēre, fēfelli, falsum, 3 *v. a.*, to cheat, deceive.
fāma, -ae, *f.*, rumour, report, reputation.
fāmillārītās, -ātis, *f.*, friendship.
fēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, *irreg. v. a.*, to bear, carry.
ferrum, -i, *n.*, iron.

- fiotilis**, -ō, *adj.*, made of earthenware. (*From* fingere, to fashion.)
fidēs, fidei, *f.*, faith, honour, trustworthiness.
fidūcia, -ae, *f.*, reliance, confidence.
fillus, -i, *m.*, a son.
finis, -is, *c.*, an end; *in plural*, boundaries, territories.
fio, fieri, factus, *pass. of facio*, to be made, to become.
firmitās, -ātis, *f.*, strength.
flōrō, flōrere, flōrui, 2 *v. n.*, to flourish.
foedērātus, -a, -um, *part. adj.*, confederate, allied. (*From verb*, foedero, -are.)
foedūs, -ēris, *n.*, a treaty.
fōris, -is, *f.* (*mostly in plural*), a door.
fortē, *adv.* by chance. (*Adverbial abl. of fors.*)
fortis, -e, *adj.*, brave.
fortiter, *adv.*, bravely; fortius, fortissime.
fortitūdo, -inis, *f.*, bravery.
fortūto, *adv.*, by chance.
fortūna, -ae, *f.*, fortune; *in plural*, fortunes, property.
fōrum, -i, *n.*, the market-place at Rome.
frāter, fratris, *m.*, a brother.
frēquens, -entis, *adj.*, frequent; *more often* = in numbers, crowded.
frūor, frui, fructus and frui-tus, 3 *v. dep. a.*, to enjoy (*gov. abl.*).
frustrā, *adv.*, in vain.
frustror, -ari, -atus, 1 *v. dep. a.*, to deceive, frustrate.
fūga, -ae, *f.*, flight.
fūgio, fūgere, fūgi, fūgitum, 3 *v. n.*, to flee.
fūgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to put to flight.
fundāmentum, -i, *n.*, a foundation. (*fundāre.*)
fūnestus, -a, -um, *adj.*, deadly, fatal. (*funus.*)
gens, gentis, *f.*, a race, clan, tribe.
gēnus, gēneris, *n.*, a race, a kind.
gēro, gerere, gessi, gestum, 3 *v. a.*, to carry, wage (*war*).
glōria, -ae, *f.*, glory.
grātia, -ae, *f.*, favour, influence, gratitude; *pl.* thanks; debere gratiam, to be under an obligation; referre gratiam, to make a return; gratiā, for the sake of; gratias agere, to return thanks.
grātis, *adv.*, freely, without payment.
grātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, pleasing.
grāvis, -ē, *adj.*, heavy, oppressive, serious.
hābēo, -ere, -ui, -itum, 2 *v. a.*, to have.
hostile, -is, *n.*, a spear-shaft.
herēditas, -atis, *f.*, an inheritance.
herēdium, -i, *n.*, an inherited estate.
hic, haec, hōc, *emphatic demons. pron.*, this.
hic, *adv.*, here.
hilaritās, -ātis, *f.*, merriment, joy.
hinc, *adv.*, hence, from this place.
histōria, -ae, *f.*, history.

- hōdie, adv.**, to-day. (*hoc + die.*)
homo, -inis, c., mankind, the human race, a human being.
hōnestus, -a, -um, adj., distinguished, honourable.
hōnor, -ōris, m., a distinction, honour, office.
hortātus, -ūs, m., an exhorting, advice; *verbal noun from hortor.*
hortor, -ari, -atus, 1 v. dep. a., to encourage, exhort.
hospitium, -i, n., hospitality.
hostia, -ae, f., a victim.
hostis, -is, m., the enemy of one's country; *as contrasted with inimicus, a personal enemy.*
hūc, adv., hither.
- iam, adv.**, now, already, by this time.
iānua, -ae, f., a door; *from same root as the god Ianus, meaning a going.*
ibī, adv., there.
idem, eadem, idem, def. pron., and adj., the same.
igitur, conj., therefore.
ignosco, -noscere, -nōvi, -nōtum, 3 v. a., pardon (*gov. dat.*).
ille, illa, illud, emphat. demons. pron., he; *as adj.*, = that.
illūdo, -lūdēre, -lūsi, -lūsum, 3 v. a., to mock, scoff at.
illustris, -ē, adj., famous, distinguished.
imāgo, -inis, f., image, likeness.
immitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, 3 v. a., to send against, let go.
- immōlo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a.**, to sacrifice.
immortālis, -ē, adj., immortal. (*in, neg., + mors.*)
impērātor, -ōris, m., commander-in-chief.
impērītus, -a, -um, adj., unskilled, *gov. gen.*
impērīum, -i, n., supreme power.
impēro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., to command, *gov. dat., followed by ut with subj.*
impētus, -ūs, m., attack. (*in + peto.*)
impraesentiarum, adv., for the present. (*in praesentia rerum.*)
imprūdentē, adv., imprudently. (*in + pro + video, not foreseeing.*)
imprūdentia, -ae, f., imprudence; *short for improvidentia.*
impugno, -are, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., to attack.
In, prep. with abl., in; *with acc.*, into, to, against, towards.
incendo, -cendēre, -cendi, -censum, 3 v. a., to set on fire, inflame, kindle.
incipio, -cipere, -cēpi, -cepum, 3 v. a., to begin.
incognītus, -a, -um, adj., unknown.
incōla, -ae, c., an inhabitant. (*in + colo.*)
incolumis, -e, adj., safe and sound.
indē, adv., thence; *inde a pueritia, from his very boyhood.*
indidem, adv., from the same place. (*inde + idem.*) in-

- dīdem Thebis, likewise from Thebes.
- indūco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, 3 v. a., to draw into, to persuade.
- industria, -ae, f., industry, diligence.
- Ineo, -ire, -ivi, -itum, 4 v. a., to enter, to begin.
- Inermis, -e, adj., unarmed.
- infāmis, -e, adj., of bad fame, notorious.
- infēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, irreg. v. a., to bring against; inferre bellum, to wage aggressive war.
- infītiae, -ārum, f., denial. (in + fateor.) Used only in the acc. in connection with ire, meaning to deny.
- infītior, -āri, -ātus, 1 v. dep. a., to deny.
- ingēnium, -i, n., ability, talent, nature.
- Inimicitia, -ae, f., enmity.
- inimicus, -a, -um, adj., unfriendly.
- Initium, -i, n., beginning.
- iniciō, -icere, -iēci, -iectum, 3 v. a., to throw into; iniicere terrorem alicui, to inspire with fear.
- iniūria, -ae, f., an injustice, wrong, injury.
- innōcens, -entis, adj., innocent. (in + noceo, hurt.)
- inquam, defect. verb, chiefly used in 3 sing. pres., inquit, he says, (when the speaker's words are given).
- insciens, -entis, part. adj., not knowing.
- insciōtia, -ae, f., ignorance. (in + sciō.)
- insīdiāe, -ārum, f., ambush, stratagem, treachery.
- insīdior, -ari, -ātus, 1 v. dep. v. a., to lie in wait for, plot against.
- insōlentia, -ae, f., insolence, arrogance; from insolere, to be accustomed, meaning a state of unusualness, novelty, want of moderation.
- instītūō, -stitūere, -stitui, -stitūtum, 3 v. a., to begin.
- insto, -stare, -stiti, -stātum, 1 v. n., to press on.
- instrūō, -struere, -struxi, -structum, to prepare, set in order, draw up (a line of battle).
- insum, inesse, infui, irreg. v. n., to be in.
- intellēgo, -lēgere, -lexi, -lectum, 3 v. a., to understand.
- interdum, adv., sometimes.
- intērō, -ire, -ivi, -itum, 4 v. n., to die.
- interficiō, -ficere, -fēci, -fectum, 3 v. a., to kill.
- intērior, -us, comp. adj., on the inside. (intra.)
- intēritus, -ūs, m., death, destruction.
- invēho, -vehere, -vexi, -vectum, 3 v. a., to carry into; pass. to reproach, inveigh against.
- invēnio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, 4 v. a., to find.
- invictus, -a, -um, adj., unconquered. (in + vinco.)
- invidia, -ae, f., envy, hatred.
- inviōlātus, -a, -um, unharmed.
- iōcus, -i, m., a jest.
- ipsē, ipsa, ipsum, def. pron..

- himself, *used also in first and second person.*
- irascor**, irasci, Irātus, 3 *dep. v. n.*, to be angry.
- irrideo**, ridere, -rīsi, -rīsum, 2 *v. a. and n.*, to mock, ridicule.
- is**, eā, id, *demons. pron.*, he, she, it; *as adj.* = that.
- istē**, istā, istud, *demons. pron.*, that fellow; *as adj.* = that of yours.
- Itā**, *adv.*, so.
- Itāquē**, *conj.*, therefore, and so.
- Item**, *adv.*, likewise.
- Itēr**, itineris, *n.*, journey. (*eo*, itum.)
- Itērum**, *adv.*, again.
- iūbēo**, iūbere, iussi, iussum, 2 *v. a.*, to order; *gov. acc.*, followed by *infm.*
- iūdex**, -īcis, *m.*, judge.
- iūdicium**, -i, *n.*, trial, court of judgment.
- iūdicō**, -āre, -avi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to judge.
- iungo**, iungere, iunxi, iunctum, 3 *v. a.*, to join.
- iurisconsultus**, -i, *m.*, one learned in the law, a lawyer.
- iūro**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, to swear.
- iūs**, iūris, *n.*, law; law of man, *as contrasted with fas*, law of God.
- iūsiurandum**, iurisiurandi, *n.*, an oath.
- iūvencus**, -i, *m.*, an ox.
- iuxta**, *prep. with acc.*, near.
- lābōr**, -ōris, *m.*, labour.
- laus**, laudis, *f.*, praise.
- lectica**, -ae, *f.*, a litter, a chair.
- lectōr**, -oris, *m.*, a reader. (*lēgo*.)
- lēgātio**, -ōnis, *f.*, an embassy.
- lēgātus**, -i, *m.*, an ambassador, a deputy-governor, a lieutenant-general.
- lēvis**, -e, *adj.*, light, trifling.
- lex**, lēgis, *f.*, a law.
- libenter**, *adv.*, readily, gladly. (*libet*.)
- libēr**, libri, *m.*, a book.
- libēri**, -orum, *m.*, children.
- libēro**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to set free.
- libertas**, -ātis, *f.*, freedom.
- licēt**, licēre, licūit, 2 *impers. v.* it is allowed, *with dat.*
- littēra**, -ae, *f.*, letter of the alphabet; *in pl.*, an epistle.
- littūs**, -ōris, *n.*, the shore.
- lōcus**, -i, *m.*, a place; *pl.*, loci *and loca*.
- longē**, *adv.*, far off.
- longus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, long, tedious.
- luctor**, -āri, -ātus, 1 *dep. v. n.*, to wrestle.
- luxūria**, -ae, *f.*, luxury.
- māgis**, *comp. adv.*, more; mag-nopere, magis, maxime.
- māgister**, -tri, *m.*, a master; magister equitum, the second in command under a dictator.
- māgistrātus**, -ūs, *m.*, a magistrate. (*magister*.)
- magnitūdo**, -inis, *f.*, size, greatness.
- magnus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, great; maior, maximus.
- māle**, *adv.*, badly; peius, pessime.
- mālo**, malle, mālui, *irreg.*

- v. a., to prefer. (*Contracted from magis + volo.*)
- mālus, -a, -um, *adj.*, bad; peior, pessimus.
- mānĕo, manĕre, mansi, mansum, 2 v. n., to remain.
- mānus, -ūs, *f.*, a hand; conserere manus, to join battle.
- māre, -is, *n.*, the sea.
- māter, mātris, *f.*, a mother.
- mātricida, -ae, *m.*, the slayer of a mother. (*mater + caedo.*)
- maximē, *superl. adv.*, very greatly, especially. *See magis.*
- mēmōr, -ōris, *adj.*, mindful of.
- mēmōria, -ae, *f.*, memory, remembrance.
- mens, mentis, *f.*, the mind, intention.
- mēnsis, -is, *m.*, a month.
- mentio, -ōnis, *f.*, mention.
- mentior, -iri, -itus, 4 v. *dep. n.*, to speak falsely.
- mērĕo, mērĕre, mĕrui, mĕritum, 2 v. a., to earn, deserve.
- mĕūs, -a, -um, *possessive adj. of ego*, = my; *voc. sing. masc. mi.*
- mīlēs, -itis, *m.*, a soldier.
- mīltāris, -e, *adj.*, relating to a soldier; *res militaris*, the art of war.
- millē, *indecl. adj.*, thousand.
- millia, -ium, *n.*, thousands, *followed by gen.*
- mīnūs, *adv.*, less.
- mīror, -āri, -ātus, 1 *dep. v. a.*, to wonder at, admire.
- mitto, mittĕre, misi, missum, 3 v. a., to send.
- mōdestus, -a, -um, *adj.*, moderate, temperate, modest.
- mōdō, *adv. (abl. of modus)*, only.
- mōdūs, -i, *m.*, a limit; measure, manner.
- mons, -tis, *m.*, a mountain.
- morbū, -i, *m.*, a disease.
- mortior, mōri, mortū, 3 *dep. v. n.*, to die.
- mōrōr, -āri, -ātus, 1 *dep. v. a. and n.*, to delay.
- mors, mortis, *f.*, death.
- mortifĕrus, -a, -um, death-bringing, fatal. (*mors + fero.*)
- mōs, mōris, *m.*, custom; *in pl.*, conduct, character.
- multitudo, -īnis, *f.*, a multitude, number.
- multo, -are, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., to punish, fine.
- multus, -a, -um, *adj.*, much; plus, plurimus.
- mūncipium, -i, *n.*, a town governed by its own laws, but possessing part of the privileges of *cives Romani*.
- mūnio, -ire, -ivi, -itum, 4 v. a., to fortify.
- mūnūs, -ĕris, *n.*, gift, office, duty.
- mūsicē, musices, *f.*, the art of music and poetry.
- mūsicūs, -a, -um, *adj.*, relating to music.
- mūsicūs, -i, *m.*, a musician.
- nam, namque, *conj.*, for.
- nanciscor, nancisci, nactus, 3 *dep. v. a.*, to obtain.
- narro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., to relate, describe.
- nascor, nasci, nātus, 3 v. n., to be born.

nātio, -ōnis, *f.*, a tribe, nation.
 naufrāgium, -i, *n.*, shipwreck.
 (navis + frango.)
 nauticus, -a, -um, *adj.*, naval.
 nāvālis, -e, *adj.*, naval.
 nāvis, -is, *f.*, a ship.
 nē, *conj.* used in final clauses,
 in order that . . . not, lest;
 ne . . . quidem, not even.
 -nē, appended to a word as an
 interrogative particle.
 nēc, nēquē, *conj.*, nor, and
 not; nec . . . nec, neither
 . . . nor.
 nēcessē, *neut. adj.*, necessary.
 nēcessitūdo, -inis, *f.*, rela-
 tionship.
 nēfās, *n. indecl.*, impiety,
 wickedness.
 nēgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *1*
v. a., to deny.
 nēgōtium, -i, *n.*, business.
 nēmō, nullus, *m.*, no one;
abl., nullo.
 nēquē. See nec.
 nēve, neu, *conj.*, introduces
 negative clause of purpose.
 nīhīl, -i, *n.*, nothing; con-
 tracted to nil.
 nīsi, *conj.*, if not, unless.
 nōbilis, -e, *adj.*, well-known
 (nosco), famous.
 nōlo, nolle, nōlui, *irreg. v. n.*,
 to be unwilling. (ne + volo.)
 nōmēn, -inis, *n.*, a name.
 nōmīno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,
1 v. a., to name.
 nōn, *adv.*, not.
 nonnīhīl, -i, something.
 nōstēr, nostra, nostrum, *poss.*
adj. of nos, our.
 nōto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *1 v. a.*,
 to note, mark (of a censor),
 to brand with ignominy
 or disgrace.

nōvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, new.
 nox, noctis, *f.*, night.
 nūbilis, -e, *adj.*, marriage-
 able. (nubo.)
 nullus, -a, -um, *neg. adj.*,
 none.
 num, *adv.*, asking a question,
 and expecting the answer no.
 Also in indirect questions =
 whether.
 nūmēro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,
1 v. a., to count.
 nūmērūs, -i, *m.*, number.
 nunquam, *adv.*, never.
 nuntio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, *1*
v. a., to report, announce.
 ob, *prep. with acc.*, on account
 of.
 obducō, -ducere, -duxi,
 -ductum, *3 v. a.*, to draw
 over. nocte obductā, *lit.*
 night being spread over
 them, *i. e.* in the darkness
 of the night.
 obitūs, -ūs, *m.*, death.
 obicō, -icere, -icēci, -iec-
 tum, *3 v. a.*, to throw in
 the way of; *gov. acc. and*
dat., to bring up a charge
 against someone.
 obōediō, -ire, -īvi, -ītum, *4*
v. a., to obey.
 obsēs, -īdis, *c.*, a hostage.
 obsidēo, -sidere, -sēdi, -ses-
 sum, *2 v. a.*, to sit down
 in front of, and so to
 besiege. (ob + sedeo.)
 obsidīō, -ōnis, *f.*, a blockade,
 siege.
 obtinēo, -tinēre, -tinūi,
 -tentum, *2 v. a.*, to hold.
 obtingo, -tingere, -tīgi, *3*
v. n., to fall to the lot of,
gov. dat. (ob + tango.)

obtrectātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, disparaging, detraction.
 obtrector, -ōris, *m.*, one who disparages, or finds fault.
 obviam, *adv.*, in the way of, *gov. dative*.
 occido, -cidere, -cīdi, -cīsum, 3 *v. a.*, to kill. (ob + caedo.)
 occūpo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to seize.
 octōgintā, *indecl. num. adj.*, eighty.
 oculus, -i, *m.*, an eye.
 odiūm, -i, *n.*, hatred.
 olim, *adv.*, once, formerly.
 omitto, -mittere, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, to disregard, leave out.
 omnis, -e, *adj.*, all.
 opem, -is, *f.* (as if from *nom.*, ops), help; in *pl.*, wealth, resources.
 ōpera, -ae, *f.*, work, attention; dare operam coepit, he began to devote his attention to.
 ōperio, operire, operui, operitum, 4 *v. a.*, to cover.
 opplēo, opplere, opplevi, oppletum, 2 *v. a.*, to fill.
 opprimo, -primere, -pressi, -pressum, 3 *v. a.*, to overpower.
 opprobrium, -i, *n.*, reproach, insult.
 oppugno, -are, -avi, -atum, 1 *v. a.*, to attack.
 optimus, *superl. of bonus*.
 ōpūs, *n.*, need, only in *nom. and acc.*
 opus, operis, *n.*, a work.
 ōrātiō, -ōnis, *f.*, a speech.
 ōrātōr, -ōris, *m.*, a speaker, pleader.
 orbis, -is, *m.*, a sphere,

orb; orbis terrarum, the world.
 ōrigō, -inis, *f.*, origin; in *pl.* refers to Cato's history. (orior.)
 ōriōr, ōriri, ortus, 4 *v. dep. n.*, to arise.
 orno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to adorn, equip; ornatus in perpetua oratione, skilled in . . .
 ostendo, -tendere, -tendi, -tensum or -tentum, 3 *v. a.*, to show.
 ōiūm, -i, *n.*, leisure.

palaestra, -ae, *f.*, the wrestling-school.
 palam, *prep. with abl.*, in the presence of; *adv.*, openly.
 pār, pāris, *adj.*, equal.
 pārēo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, 2 *v. n.*, to obey, *gov. dat.*
 pārīo, parere, pēperi, partum, 3 *v. a.*, to bear, bring forth, beget.
 pārō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to prepare, obtain.
 pars, partis, *f.*, a part.
 pātēfacio, -facere, -feci, -factum, 3 *v. a.*, to open.
 pātēr, pātris, *m.*, a father.
 pāternus, -a, -um, *adj.*, inherited from a father, paternal.
 pātior, pāti, passus, 3 *v. dep. a.*, to suffer.
 pātria, -ae, *f.*, one's native country. (pater.)
 paucus, -a, -um, *adj. in sing.* rare; in *pl.* means few.
 paupēr, *gen.*, pauperis, *adj.*, poor.
 paupertās, -ātis, *f.*, poverty.
 pax, pācis, *f.*, peace.

- pĕcŭria**, -ae, *f.*, a sum of money. (*From pecus, cattle, as in ancient times wealth consisted so'ely of catt'le.*)
- pĕdester**, -tris, -trĕ, *adj.*, on foot. (*pes.*)
- pĕiŭs**. See male.
- pello**, pellĕre, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3 *v. a.*, to drive, rout.
- pendo**, pendĕre, pĕpendi, pensum, 3 *v. a.*, to pay, weigh out.
- pĕr**, *prep. gov. acc.*, through, by means of.
- pĕrāgo**, -agĕre, -ĕgi, -actum, 3 *v. a.*, to finish, carry out.
- percŭtĭo**, -cŭtĕre, -cussi, -cussum, 3 *v. a.*, to strike.
- perducō**, -ducĕre, -duxi, -ductum, 3 *v. a.*, to lead.
- pĕrĕo**, -ire, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 4 *v. n.*, to die.
- perficio**, -ficĕre, -feci, -fectum, 3 *v. a.*, to complete, carry out.
- perfungor**, -fungi, -functus, 3 *v. dep. a.*, to perform, *gov. abl.*
- pĕricŭlum**, -i, *n.*, danger.
- pĕritus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, skilled, *gov. gen.*
- permittō**, -mittĕre, -misi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, to permit.
- pernicĭes**, -ei, *f.*, destruction.
- pĕrŕŏro**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a. and n.*, to conclude a speech.
- perpĕtor**, -pĕti, -pessus, 3 *v. dep. a.*, to endure.
- perpĕtŭus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, lasting, continuous.
- persĕquor**, -sĕqui, -sĕcŭtus, 3 *v. dep. a.*, to pursue, follow.
- persōna**, -ae, *f.*, a character; *lit.* a mask. (*per + sono.*)
- persuādeo**, -suādĕre, -suāsi, -suāsum, 2 *v. a.*, to persuade, *gov. dat. and followed by ut with subj.*
- perterrĭtus**, -a, -um, *pass. part. of perterreo*, frightened.
- pertimesco**, -timescĕre, -timui, 3 *v. incept. n.*, to begin to fear.
- pertĭnĕo**, -tĭnĕre, -tĭnui, -tentum, 2 *v. n.*, to belong, concern, extend.
- pervenĭo**, -venire, -vĕni, -ventum, 4 *v. n.*, to come through, arrive.
- pervulgo**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to publish, spread abroad.
- pĕto**, pĕtĕre, pĕtĭvi, pĕtĭtum, 3 *v. a.*, to seek, attach.
- phĭlŏsŏphĭa**, -ae, *f.*, philosophy.
- plebs**, plĕbis, *f.*, the people, the commons.
- plumbum**, -i, *n.*, lead.
- plŭrĭmus**, *superl. of multus.*
- plŭs**, *compar. of multus.*
- poena**, -ae, *f.*, punishment, penalty.
- pŏĕta**, -ae, *m.*, a poet.
- pollicĕcr**, pollicĕri, pollicitus, 2 *v. dep. a. and n.*, to promise.
- pondŭs**, -ĕris, *n.*, weight. (*pendo.*)
- pŏno**, ponĕre, posui, positum, 3 *v. a.*, to place.
- pŏpŭlus**, -i, *m.*, the people.
- porto**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to carry.
- possum**, posse, potui, *irreg. v. n.*, to be able. (*potis + sum.*)
- post**, *prep. with acc.*, behind, after; *adv.*, afterwards.

- postēā, *adv.*, afterwards.
(post + ea.)
- postēāquam, *adv.*, after that.
- postērus, -a, -um, *adj.*, next, following; posterior, postremus.
- postquam, *conj.*, after that, generally with perfect indic.
- postrēmus. See postērus.
- postūlo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., to demand.
- pōtens, -entis, *part. adj.*, powerful, able. (possum.)
- pōtētia, -ae, *f.*, power.
- pōtētās, -ātis, *f.*, power, rule, sovereignty.
- pōtissimum, *superl. adv.*, in preference, especially.
- pōtius, *adv.*, rather.
- praebēo, -ēre, -ēi, -ētum, 2 v. a., to afford, show.
- praecceptor, -ōris, *m.*, a teacher. (praecipio.)
- praecipitum, -i, *n.*, a thing taught, precept.
- praecipio, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 v. a., to teach, enjoin.
- praefēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, *irreg. v. a.*, to put before to prefer one thing to another, *gov. acc. and dat.*
- praeficio, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, 3 v. a., to place in command.
- praefinio, -ire, -ivi, -itum, 4 v. a., to define beforehand.
- praemium, -i, *n.*, reward.
- praesens, -entis, *adj.*, present. (praesum.)
- praesidium, -i, *n.*, protection, guard.
- praesto, -stare, -stiti, -stitum, 1 v. a. and *n.*, to surpass, perform.
- praesum, -fui, -esse, *irreg. v. n.* to be at the head.
- praeter, *prep. with acc.*, besides, beyond, along.
- praeterea, *adv.*, besides.
- praetermitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, 3 v. a., to let pass, omit.
- praetōr, -ōris, *m.*, used in general sense of commander, in *Life of Epaminondas*. In *Roman history* denotes a special magistrate.
- praetūra, -ae, *f.*, praetorship.
- prēmo, prēmēre, pressi, pressum, 3 v. a., to press.
- primō, *adv.*, at first.
- primum, *adv.*, at first, in the first place.
- primus, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, first; prae, prior, primus.
- princeps, -cipis, *m.*, the first man, chief; also *adj.*, first. (primus + capio.)
- principātus, -ūs, *m.*, leadership.
- prior, *comp. adj.*, sooner, earlier. See primus.
- pristinus, -a, -um, *adj.*, ancient, former.
- prūs, *adv.*, sooner.
- prūsquam, before that; sometimes the words are separated.
- privātus, -a, -um, *part. adj.*, private; as *subst.*, a private citizen, one not in office.
- privo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., to deprive.
- prō, *prep. with abl.*, for, instead of, in return for, in proportion to.
- prōbābīlis, -e, *adj.*, acceptable, pleasing, worthy of being approved. (probo.)

- prōcēō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1
v. a., to produce.
prōdo, prōdēre, prōdidi, prō-
 ditum, 3 *v. a.*, to betray,
 hand down to memory.
prōducō, -ducēre, -dūxi,
 -ductum, 3 *v. a.*, to lead
 forward, entice, prolong.
procellum, -i, *n.*, battle.
prōferō, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum,
 to bring forward.
prōfiscor, -fiscisci, -fectus, 3
v. dep. n., to set out.
prōfiteor, -fiteri, -fessus, 2
v. dep. a., to profess.
prōfigo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1
v. a., to defeat, crush.
prōfugio, -fugere, -fūgi,
 -fūgitum, 3 *v. n.*, to flee.
prōgrēdior, -grēdi, -gressus,
 3 *v. dep. n.*, to advance.
prōgressus, -ūs, *m.*, progress.
prōhibeo, -ēre, -ūi, -itum, 2
v. a., to prevent; followed by
 quominus with subj.
prōpātulum, -i, *n.*, an open
 space; in *pl.* publicly.
prōpē, *prep. with acc.*, near;
as adv., nearly: propius,
 proxime.
prōpērē, *adv.*, hastily.
prōpinquus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
 near, with *dat.*
propter, *prep. with acc.*, on
 account of.
prōspicō, -spicere, -spexi,
 -spectum, 3 *v. n.*, to look
 forward.
prōsum, prōdesse, profui,
irreg. v. n., to be of service
 to.
prōvidēō, -videre, -vidi,
 -visum, 2 *v. a.*, to look for-
 ward to, provide.
prōvinciā, -ae, *f.*, a province.
- proximus**, -a, -um, *adj.*,
 nearest, next; *superl.* of
 prope.
prūdēns, -entis, *part. adj.*,
 prudent. (= providens.)
prudentia, -ae, *f.*, prudence.
 (= providentia.)
publicō, *adv.*, publicly, in
 the name of the state.
publico, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,
 1 *v. a.*, to make public,
 to seize.
publicus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
 public.
pūer, -i, *m.*, a boy.
pūerulus, -i, *m.*, a little boy;
diminutive of puer.
pugna, -ae, *f.*, a battle.
pugno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1
v. n., to fight.
pullūlo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1
v. n., to grow up, increase,
 spread.
puppis, -is, *f.*, the stern of a
 ship, then the whole ship.
pūto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1
v. a. and n., to think.
- quā**, *rel. adv.*, where, in which
 place.
quācunque, *adv.*, whereso-
 ever.
quaero, quaerere, quaesivi,
 quaesitum, 3 *v. a.*, to seek.
quaestor, -ōris, *m.*, a quae-
 stor, a Roman official.
quālis, -e, *adj.*, *interr. and rel.*,
 of what kind; correlated to
 talis, of such a kind.
quam, *adv. and conj.*, than, as;
 quam maximus, as great
 as possible.
quamdiū, *adv.*, how long, as
 long as.
quantus, -a, -um, *interrog. and*

- rel. adj.*; *interrog.*, how great; *rel.*, as great as.
quārē, *adv.*, wherefore.
quartus, -a, -um, *ordinal numeral adj.*, fourth.
quattuōr, *cardinal numeral adj.*, four.
quī, quae, quod, *rel. pron. and adj.*, who.
quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, *indef. pron.*, someone (known but not named).
quīdem, *adv.*, on the one hand, in contrast with autem; ne . . . quidem, not even.
quīlibēt, quaelibet, quodlibet, *indef. pron. and adj.*, who you will, any you please. (qui + libet.)
quīn, *conj.* = (qui . . . ne), but that; after non dubium est.
quinque, *num. adj.*, five.
quinquies, *num. adv.*, five times.
quīs, quis, quid, *interrog. pron.*, who? what?
quīs, quā, quid, *indef. pron.*, any; used after ne, num, and si.
quisquam, quaequam, quidquam, *indef. pron. in negative sentences, its adj. is ullus.*
quisquē, quaeque, quidque, *indef. pron.*, each of a number, as distinguished from uterque, each of two.
quisquis, quidquid, *indef. pron.*, whoever.
quō, *adv.*, whither; also = in order that, with final clause.
quōdā, *adv.*, as long as, until; = ad quod, till when?
quōd, *causal conj.*, because; quod si, but if; quod nisi, but if not.
quōmīnūs, *conj.*, by which the less; prohibuit eum quominus abiret, he hindered him from going away.
quōnīam, *causal conj.*, seeing that, because.
quōtānnis, *adv.*, yearly.
quōtīescunq̄ue, *adv.*, how often soever, as often as.
rātīō, -ōnis, *f.*, reason, calculation, method. (reor.)
rēcīpīo, -cīpēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 *v. a.*, to take back; se recipere, to retreat.
rēcūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, to refuse.
reddō, reddēre, reddīdi, reddītum, 3 *v. a.*, to give back, restore.
rēdēō, -īre, -īvi or -īi, -ītum, 4 *v. n.*, to go back, return. (re + eo.)
rēdūco, -dūcēre, -duxi, -ductum, 3 *v. a.*, to lead back.
rēfēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, *irreg. v. a.*, to carry back, relate.
regnum, -i, *n.*, a kingdom.
rēlinquo, -linquēre, -liqui, -lictum, 3 *v. a.*, to leave behind.
rēlīquus, -a, -um, *adj.*, remaining.
rēmānēō, -manēre, -mansī, -mansum, 2 *v. n.*, to stay behind.
rēmītto, -mittēre, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, to send back.
rēmōvēō, -mōvēre, -mōvi, -motum, 2 *v. a.*, to remove.
rēnuntīo, -are, -avi, -atum, 1 *v. a.*, to bring back word.
rēor, rēri, rātus, 2 *dep. v. a.*, to think.

rēpēntē, *adv.*, suddenly.
 rēpēntīnus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
 sudden, unexpected.
 rēpēriō, rēpērire, rēpēri, rē-
 pertum, 4 *v. a.*, to find.
 rēpo, rēpēre, repai, reptum,
 3 *v. n.*, to creep.
 rēpōno, -pōnere, -pōsui, -pōsi-
 tum, 3 *v. a.*, to replace.
 rēprēhendo, -prēhendere,
 -prēhendi, -prehensum, 3
v. a., to blame.
 rēprimo, -primere, -pressi,
 -pressum, 3 *v. a.*, to repres.
 rēpugno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,
 1 *v. n.*, to fight, resist.
 rēs, rei, *f.*, a thing, property.
 rescisco, -sciscere, -scivi,
 -scitum, 3 *v. a.*, to find out,
 learn.
 resisto, -sistere, -stiti, -sti-
 tum, 3 *v. n.*, to resist, *gov.*
dat.
 respondeo, -spondere, -spon-
 di, -sponsum, 2 *v. a.*, to
 answer.
 responsum, -i, *n.*, an answer.
 respublica, reipublicae, *f.*,
 the state.
 restitūo, -stitūere, -stitui,
 -stitutum, 3 *v. a.*, to re-
 store.
 rētardo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1
v. a., to delay.
 rētīno, -tīnere, -tīnui,
 -tentum, 2 *v. a.*, to hold
 back, restrain.
 rētraho, -trāhēre, -traxi,
 -tractum, 3 *v. a.*, to draw
 back.
 rēvertor, rēverti, rēversus,
 3 *dep. v. n.*, to return.
 rēvoco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1
v. a., to call back.
 rex, rēgis, *m.*, a king.

rhētor, -ōris, *m.*, rhetorician,
 orator.
 risus, -ūs, *m.*, laughter. (rideo.)
 rōbustus, -a, -um, *adj.*, strong.
 (robur.)
 rōgātus, -ūs, *m.*, an asking,
 request.
 rōgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*,
 to ask.
 rūber, rubra, rubrum, *adj.*,
 red.
 sācrifico, -āre, -āvi, -ātum,
 1 *v. a.*, to sacrifice.
 saepe, *adv.*, often.
 salto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1
v. n., to dance.
 saltus, -ūs, *m.*, a glade,
 mountain pass.
 sālus, -ūtis, *f.*, safety.
 salvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, safe.
 sanguis, -uinis, *m.*, blood.
 sāpienter, *adv.*, wisely.
 sarmentum, -i, *n.*, twigs,
 brushwood, fascine. (sarpo,
 to cut off, prune.)
 sātis, *adv.*, enough.
 saucius, -a, -um, *adj.*,
 wounded.
 scāpha, -ae, *f.*, a boat.
 scēlus, scēlōris, *n.*, crime.
 scilloēt, *adv.*, assuredly, that
 is to say. (scire + licet.)
 scio, scire, scivi, scitum, 4
v. a., to know.
 scitum, -i, *n.*, a decree. (From
 scisco.)
 scribo, scribēre, scripsi, scrip-
 tum, 3 *v. a.*, to write.
 scriptor, -ōris, *m.*, a writer.
 sē, *reflexive pronoun acc. case*;
gen. sui; *dat. sibi*; *abl. se.*
 scōundus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
 second (*lit.* following, *from*
sequor); also favourable.

sēcūs, adv., differently.
sed, conj., but.
sēgrēgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., to keep apart. (se, apart, grex, a flock.)
sēiungo, -iungere, -iunxi, -iunctum, 3 v. a., to separate. (se + iungo.)
sēmēl, num. adv., once.
semper, adv., always.
sēnātus, -ūs, m., senate, *i. e.* council of senes or old men.
sēnex, sēnis, m., an old man.
sēnior, comp. of senex, but not in comp. sense, meaning old rather than young.
sentio, sentire, sensi, sensum, 4 v. a. and n., to think, feel.
sēpārātīm, adv., separately.
septem, indecl. num. adj., seven.
septuāgēsīmus, -a, -um, num. adj., seventieth.
sēquor, sequi, sēcūtus, 3 dep. v. a., to follow.
sermo, -ōnis, m., a speech, discourse.
serpens, -ntis, c., a snake; *lit.* a crawler, *from the pres. part. of serpo*, to crawl.
servio, -īre, -īvi, -ītum, 4 v. a., to be a slave to, to serve. (servus.)
servūlus, -i, m., a young slave.
sēvērē, adv., sternly.
sēvērus, -a, -um, adj., stern.
sī, condit. conj., if.
sic, adv., thus, in this manner.
signum, -i, n., signal; *in pl.* Roman standards.
sīmīlis, -e, adj., like, *gov. gen. or dat.*

sīmūl, adv., at the same time.
sīmūlo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., to pretend.
sīn, conj., but if. (si + ne.)
sīne, prep. gov. abl., without.
singulāris, -e, adj., remarkable.
sītus, -a, -um, pass. part. of sino, placed, situated.
sōciētās, -ātis, f., a union, confederacy, alliance.
sōcīus, -i, m., an ally.
sōlō, solēre, solitus, 2 semi dep. v. n., to be accustomed.
sollers, sollertis, adj., skilful.
sōlum, adv., only.
sōlus, -a, -um, adj., alone.
solvo, solvère, solvi, solūtum, 3 v. a., to loose, open; *of ships*, to weigh anchor, set sail.
sōnus, -i, m., sound.
spārus, -i, m., a spear.
spēs, spei, f., hope.
sors, sortis, f., chance, lot, duty assigned by lot.
stātīm, adv., immediately. (stare.)
stātūa, -ae, f., a statue. (statuo.)
stīpendīum, -i, n., a soldier's pay. (stips + pendo.)
stīrps, stirpis, f., (1) the root and stem of a plant; (2) a race, descendants.
sto, stāre, stēti, stātum, 1 v. n., to stand.
strēnūus, -a, -um, adj., vigorous, active.
stūdīōsus, -a, -um, adj., zealous for, fond of, studious of.
stūdīum, -i, n., zeal, eagerness.
stulte, adv., foolishly.

- stultitia**, -ae, *f.*, folly.
stultus, -a, -um, *adj.*, foolish.
subĕo, -ĭre, -ĭvi or -ĭi, -ĭtum, 4 *v. a.*, to undergo.
sublĭgo, -igĕre, -ĕgi, -actum, 3 *v. a.*, to put down, conquer.
sublĕvo, -ĕre, -ĕvi, -ĕtum, 1 *v. a.*, to lift up from beneath and so to help.
succĕdo, -cĕdere, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v. n.*, to take the place of.
sufficĭo, -ficĕre, -fĕci, -fĕctum, 3 *v. a.*, to choose in the place of.
suffrĕgium, -i, *n.*, a vote.
sum, esse, fŭi, *irreg. verb.*, to be.
summa, -ae, *f.*, the chief point, principal matter; **summa imperii**, the command in chief.
sŭmo, sŭmĕre, sumpsi, sump-tum, 3 *v. a.*, to take.
sŭpĕrior, *comp. of sŭpĕrus*, higher, superior, former.
sŭpĕro, -ĕre, -ĕvi, -ĕtum, 1 *v. a.*, to get the upper-hand of, to overcome, to excel.
sŭperstĕs, -stĭtis, *adj.*, surviving.
sŭpersum, -esse, -fŭi, *irreg. v. n.*, to survive.
sŭpĕrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, over, above; superior, supremus or summus.
sŭprĕ, *prep. with acc.*, above; *adv.*, above in the sense of before.
suscĭpio, -cĭpĕre, -cĕpi, -cep-tum, 3 *v. a.*, to undertake. (sub + capio.)
suspĭcio, -ŕnis, *f.*, suspicion.
sustŭlĭo, -tĭnĕre, -tĭnŭi, -tentum, 2 *v. a.*, to bear up against, resist.
sustŭlĭt. See *tollo*.
sŭus, -a, -um, *reflex. adj.* of se, his own, her own, their own.
tĕbellĕrius, -i, *m.*, a letter-carrier. (tabella.)
tĕlentum, -i, *n.*, a talent. See *note*.
tĕlis, -e, *adj.*, of such a kind; *correlated to qualis*.
tam, *adv.*, so, so much.
tĕmĕn, *conj.*, nevertheless.
tamquam, *adv.*, as if, as it were.
tantus, -a, -um, *adj.*, so great; *correlated to quantus*.
templum, -i, *n.*, a temple.
tempto, -are, -avi, -atum, 1 *v. a.*, to make an attempt on, to tempt.
tempŭs, -ŕis, *n.*, time.
tĕnĕo, -ĕre, tĕnui, tentum, 2 *v. a.*, to hold.
terra, -ae, *f.*, the earth, land.
terror, -ŕis, *m.*, terror.
tertĭus, -a, -um, *adj.*, third.
testĭmŕnĭum, -i, *n.*, proof.
tĭbĭ, *dat. of tu*.
tĭbĭa, -ae, *f.*, the flute, or pipe.
tollo, tollĕre, sustŭli, sublĕtum, 3 *v. a.*, to raise, carry off, destroy.
tŕtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, whole.
trĕdo, trĕdere, trĕdidi, trĕdĭ-tum, 3 *v. a.*, to give up, betray, hand down.
trĕdŭco, -dŭcere, -dŭxi, -ductum, 3 *v. a.*, to lead across.
transĕo, -ĭre, -ĭvi or -ĭi, -ĭtum, 4 *v. a.*, to go across.

- transfēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, *irreg. v. a.*, to convey across.
- transitus, -ūs, *m.*, a crossing, passage.
- trēcenti, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*, three hundred.
- trēs, tria, *num. adj.*, three.
- tribūnus, -i, *m.*, a tribune, a magistrate at Rome.
- tribūo, tribuere, tribui, tribūtum, 3 *v. a.*, to give, assign.
- triennium, -i, *n.*, space of three years.
- tristis, -e, *adj.*, sad, serious.
- triumphus, -i, *m.*, a triumph.
- tu, tui, *pers. pron. 2nd pers.*, thou.
- tūōor, tūeri, tūitus, 2 *dep. v. a.*, to protect, preserve.
- tum, *adv.*, then.
- tūto, *adv.*, safely; tutius, tutissime.
- tūus, -a, -um, *possess. adj. of tu, thy, your.*
- tūrannis, -idis, *f.*, tyranny, despotic rule.
- ūbī, *adv.*, *interrog. or rel.*, where; *of time*, when.
- ullus, -a, -um, *pron. adj.*, any; *adj. of quisquam.*
- umquam, *adv. of time*, ever, at any time.
- undē, *adv.*, from whence.
- undique, *adv.*, on all sides.
- ūniversus, -a, -um, *adj.*, all together.
- unus, -a, -um, *adj.* one.
- urbs, urbis, *f.*, a city.
- usque, *adv.*, right up to, as far as.
- ūsūs, -ūs, *m.*, practice, experience; usu venire, to occur in fact.
- ūt, *conj.*, in final clauses, that, in order that; in consec., so that; in temporal, when.
- ūterque, utraque, utrumque, *pron. adj.*, each of two.
- ūtilis, -e, *adj.*, useful.
- ūtilitās, -ātis, *f.*, usefulness.
- ūtiquē, *adv.*, at any rate.
- ūtor, ūti, ūsus, 3 *dep. v. a.*, to use, *gov. abl.*
- utpōte, *adv.*, namely, as being.
- utrōbiquē, *adv.*, on both sides, in both ways; *refers in text to power both by land and by sea.*
- uxōr, -ōris, *f.*, a wife.
- vālō, -ēre, -ūi, -itum, 2 *v. n.*, to be strong: *pres. part.*, valens, used as *adj.*, meaning strong; valentior, valentissimus.
- vālētūdō, -inis, *f.*, 1. a state of health (whether good or bad). 2. ill-health.
- vallum, -i, *n.*, a rampart, fortification.
- vārius, -a, -um, *adj.*, varied, different.
- vās, vāsis, *n.*, a vessel.
- vectigāl, -ālis, *n.*, a tax. (veho.)
- vēho, vēhēre, veki, vectum, 3 *v. a.*, to carry, draw.
- velōcītās, -ātis, *f.*, swiftness, activity.
- vēlum, -i, *n.*, a sail.
- vēlūt, *adv.*, just as.
- vēnēnātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, venomous, envenomed.
- vēnēnum, -i, *n.*, poison.
- vēnio, venīre, vēni, ventum, 4 *v. n.*, to come.
- ventus, -i, *m.*, the wind.

- verbum**, -i, *n.*, a word.
vērēor, verēri, vērītus, 2
dep. v. a., to fear. See note.
vērītās, -ātis, *f.*, truth.
vērō, *adv.*, surely, indeed,
 but.
versor, -āri, -ātus, 1 *dep. v. n.*,
 to live, to be engaged in.
versus, -ūs, *m.*, a verse, a
 line.
verto, vertēre, verti, versum,
 3 *v. a.*, to turn.
vērus, -a, -um, *adj.*, true.
vīcēsīmus, -a, -um, *num. adj.*,
 twentieth.
victōria, -ae, *f.*, victory.
 (vinco.)
vidēo, vidēre, vīdi, vīsum, 2
v. a., to see; *pass.*, to seem.
vincō, vincēre, vīci, victum,
 3 *v. a.*, to conquer.
vīndīco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1
v. a., to claim; vindicare
 in libertatem, to set free.
vir, vīri, *m.*, a man.
virgo, -īnis, *f.*, a maiden.
- virtūs**, -ūtis, *f.*, virtue, man-
 liness, courage. (vir.)
vīs, *f.*, violence; *acc. vim*;
abl. vi; *plural vires means*
 strength.
vīsus, -ūs, *m.*, seeing, sight.
vīta, -ae, *f.*, life.
vītium, -i, *n.*, vice, fault.
vīto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*,
 to avoid.
vīvo, vīvēre, vixi, victum, 3
v. n., to live.
vīvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, alive.
vix, *adv.*, hardly, scarcely.
vōbīs, *dat. and abl. pl. of vos.*
vōlo, velle, vōlūi, *irreg. v. a.*,
 to wish.
vōlūmēn, -īnis, *n.*, a roll,
 volume. (volvo.)
vōluntās, -ātis, *f.*, the will,
 desire.
vōs, *pers. pron., 2nd pers. pl.*,
 you; *gen. vestrum or vestri.*
vox, vōcis, *f.*, a voice.
vulnūs, vulneris, *n.*, a
 wound.

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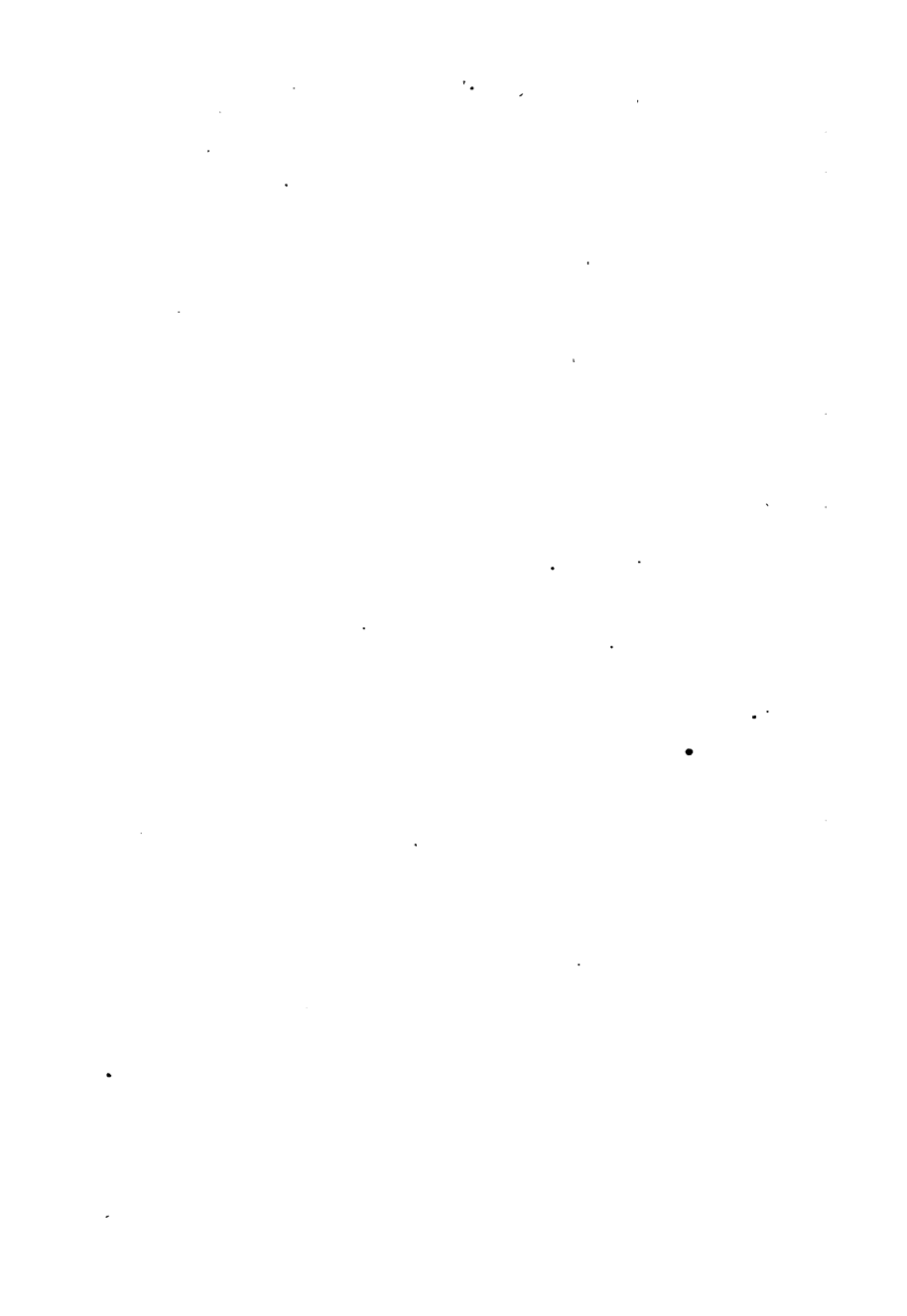
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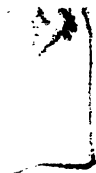
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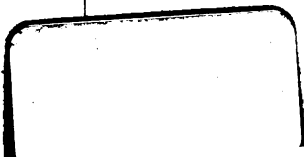
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