Tiberius Caesar: emperor AD 14-37.

crucio (1) to torture; eccl crucify. post diem decimum Kalendas Apriles: March 23.

duobus Geminis consulibus: L. Rubellius Geminus ad C. Fufius Geminus were consuls in AD 29. Lactantius is following the Latin tradition; the Greek tradition preferred AD 33.

congrego (1) to gather together, collect. metus, -us m fear. comprehensio f arrest, apprehension; perception, comprehension.

debus XL: ablative of duration of time. commoror (1) to tarry, linger, abide. cor, cordis n heart.

interpreter (1) to explain, expound.

involutus, -a, -um, intricate, obscure. ordino (1) to set in order, arrange, adjust.

praedicatio f proclamation; eccl preaching.

dogama, -atis n doctrine, dogma. dispono, -ere, -posui, -positum, to set in order, arrange; settle, determine. sollemnis, -e, yearly, annual; established, appointed, customary; solemn.

officium n duty, task. repleo, -ere, -evi, -etum, to fill up; complete. circumvolo, -ere, -volvi, -volutum, to roll around, intertwine. procella f violent wind, storm.

subtraho, -ere, -traxi, -tractum, to carry off, withdraw. oculis: ablative of separation.

assumo, -ere, -sumpi, -sumptum, to take up, receive, accept. Ablative absolute with Mathia et Paulo. Iudas, -ae m Judas Iscariot. proditor m betrayer, traitor. Paulo: only Matthias was added to the number of disciples to replace Judas. Some editors remend the text to remove this odd reference to Paul.

dispergo, -ere, -sersi, -spersum, to scatter (on all sides), disperse. sicut adv just as.

illis: dative with imperaverat.

principium n beginning, origin; post-class mastery, dominion, principate. Neroiniani: note the adjective form with imperii. Nero was emperor AD 54-68. ecclesia f Greek assembly; eccl the Church.

fundamentum n foundation, ground-work, basis.

Petrus: that Peter was in Rome and was martyred there is the universal tradition of the early church. His greeting from “the church in Babylon” (1 Peter 5.13) generally has been seen as a reference to Rome. edo, -ere, edidi, editum, to give out, bring forth, produce, bring about, perform. Ablative absolute with miraculis.

virtus, -utis f strength, worth, excellence, virtue. Read with data. sibi: dative with data.

potestas, -atis f power.

iustitia f justice, righteousness. fidelis, -e, faithfull, loyal. stabilis, -e, firm, steadfast.

colloco (1) to arrange, set up, erect, establish. defero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, to carry or bring; give an account, report, announce. animadvertio, -ere, -verti, -versum, to notice, observe.

Romae: locative. ubique adv everywhere. cotidie adv daily. deficio, -ere, -feci, -fectum, to leave, desert, forsake. Infinitive in indirect speech. cultus, -us m cultivation; reverence, worship.

idolum n image, spectre, ghost; eccl idol. damno (1) to harm, damage; condemn. vetustus adj aged, old, ancient. An ablative absolute. ut: as, since.

exsecrablis, -e, detestable, accursed. noceo, -ere, -ui, to harm. The participle nocens is a common adjective meaning “pernicious, wicked, criminal”. prosilio, -ire, -ui, to leap or spring forth. ad: purpose (as often with a gerund or gerundive). excido, -ere, -cidi, -cism, to cut out, excise; demolish, destroy. Here a gerund.
deleo, -ere, -ivi, -letum, to erase, abolish, destroy (a gerund). persecuor, -i, -secutus sum, to pursue, chase; prosecute; persecute.

cross, crucis $f$ cross. Paulum interfecit: Church tradition holds that both Peter and Paul died in this persecution.

impune adv with impunity, without punishment. respicio, -ere, -spexi, -spectum, to look back; have regard for, be mindful of. vexatio $f$ distress, trouble. deicio, -ere, -ieci, -iectus, to cast down or away.

fastigium $n$ highest point, height. Ablative of separation. devolvo, -ere, -volvi, -volutum, to tumble down. sumnum $n$ the highest point (a substantive). impotens, -entis, powerless, weak; violent, out of control. nusquam adv nowhere.

repente adv suddenly. compareo, -ere, -ui, to appear, be visible, be present, exist. ne . . . quidem, not even. sepultura $f$ burial, funeral. malae bestiae: read with sepulturae.

illum, accusative in indirect speech with credunt. delirus $m$ crazy person (a substantive). transfero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, to carry away.

vivus $adj$ alive. reservo (1) to keep back, save, preserve. Sibylla dicente: ablative absolute, governing the indirect speech which follows. matricida $c$ a matricide. profugus $m$ fugitive, exiled.

ut: "so that".

novissimus: the last, most recent. praecedo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum, to go in advance, precede. adventus, -us $m$ arrival. nefas indecl sinful.

duos prophetas: subject accusatives in indirect speech with quidam sanctorum pronuntiant.

sanctus $adj$ holy. sempiternus $adj$ everlasting.

praecursor $m$ forerunner, precursor. diabolus $m$ eccl devil, Satan. praevius $adj$ going before, leading the way. venientis: read with diaboli. ad: purpose.

vastatio $f$ devastation. eversio $f$ overthrowing, destruction.

Domitianus: Domitian, emperor AD 81–96, is claimed by Eusebius (4th cent) to have persecuted the Christians, but little contemporary evidence of this exists. orior, -iri, ortus $m$ to arise. invisus $adj$ hated, hateful. dominatio $f$ tyranny, despotism.

subjectus $c$ a subject (substantive). cervix, -icis $f$ the back of the neck. incubo, -are, -ui, to lie or press upon. quam diutissime: as long as possible.

donec $conj$ until. dominus $m$ eccl the Lord. tendo, -ere, tendenti, tensum/tentum, to stretch, extend.

instinctus, -us $m$ instigation, impulse.

luo, -ere, lui, to pay (a debt or penalty).

ultio $f$ revenge. quod: "the fact that". domi: locative.

erado, -ere, erasi, erasum, to scrape off; eradicate, abolish. Domitian suffered damnatio memoriae. fabrico (1) to make, construct, build. The verb is normally deponent.

ita . . . ut: in such a way that.

titulus $m$ inscription. vestigium $n$ footprint, track; trace.

decretum $n$ decree. etiam mortuo: "to him even dead," dative with inureret. nota $f$ mark; censure. inuro, -ere, -ussi, -ustum, to burn in, brand. ignominia $f$ disgrace, dishonor.

rescindo, -ere, -scidi, -scissum, to cut off; annul, abolish. status, -us $m$ state, condition. pristinus $adj$ former, original.

multo: ablative of degree of difference. floridus $adj$ blooming. eniteo, -ere, -ui, to shine forth, gleam.
clavus m key.

regimen n guidance, direction. impetus, -us m attack, assault. patior, -i, passus sum, to suffer (the subject is ecclesia).

porrigo, -ere, -rexi, -rectum, to stretch or spread out. angulus m corner.

 quo: "to where". penetro (1) to pierce, penetrate, enter. natio f country, people.

ferus adj wild, savage. mos, moris f custom. suscipio, -ere, -cepi, -cetum, to take up, adopt.

mitesco, -ere, to become mild, gentle, tame. rumpo, -ere, rupi, ruptum, to break.

exsisto, -ere, -stiti, -stitum, to come forth, emerge, appear.

Decius: emperor AD 249-251, he required the populace to acquire libelli attesting to their sacrifice to the traditional gods.

vexo (1) to injure, damage, harrass. quis enim: Lactantius’ view that only “bad” emperors persecuted, “good” emperors were favorable to Christianity, is not supported by the historical record. Christians were persecuted continuously (if intermittently) from the time of Nero through the beginning of the 4th century. Obdurate refusal by Christians to sacrifice to the traditional gods was always punishable by death. quasi: as if.

gratis: “on account of”. The genitive regularly precedes this ablative of cause. proveho, -ere, -vexi, -vectum, to carry forward, advance, move. principalis, -e, imperial. fastigium n highest point, height. furo, -ere, -ui, to rage, rave.

protinus adv immediately. proficiscor, -i, -fectus sum, to set out.

Carpos: a Gothic people. Decius died campaining against them in AD 251.

circumvenio, -ire, -veni, -ventum, to surround. deleo, -ere, -ivi, -letum, to erase, abolish, destroy.

exutus adj stripped (of armour and clothes), from exuo, -ere.

pabulum n fodder. fera f wild beast. volucris, -is f bird.

Valerianus: Valerian, emperor AD 253-259/60 (when he was captured by the Persians) banned Christian assemblies and required Christian to sacrifice to the pagan gods. Executions occurred, notably Cyprian. corripio, -ere, -ripui, -reptum, to seize.

intento(1) to stretch out or extend towards. multum: direct object of fudit, governing iusti sanguinis. quamvis conj although.

fundo, -ere, fudi, fusum, to pour, shed. genus, -eris n type, kind, sort.

adficio, -ere, -feci, -fectum, to do something (either good or bad to someone). posteri mpl posterity, coming generations. documentum n warning, proof (governing the indirect speech which follows). dignus adj + abl worthy of; read with mercedem.

scelus, -eris n evil or impious deed. merces, -edis f pay, wages, reward.

insolenter adj contrary to custom, immoderately, haughtily. certeris: separation. adimo, -ere, -emi, -emptum, to take away, deprive of.

perdo, -ere, -didi, -ditum, to lose. servitus, -utis f slavery.

si quando: “if any any time”. libuerat: “it was please (to him) (an impersonal).

inclino(1) to lean, bend down. praebeo, -ere, -ui, -itum, to offer, hold out.
dorsum n back (of a beast of burden). illud esse verum: "that this was the true state of affairs". exprobro (1) + dat to reproach, upbraid.

risus, -us m laughter, laughing. quod: "that which". paries, -ietis m wall (of a house). pingo, -ere, pinxi, pictum, to paint.

dignissime: "most deservedly". trimphatus adj triumphed over, defeated. aliquamdiu adv for a considerable time. barbaris . . . ludibrio ac derisui: double dative

ludibrium n mockery, derision. derisus, -eris m mock, scorn. accebo, -ere, accesi, accessum, to go to, approach; happen to; be added to. quod: "the fact that".

cum: concessive.

extremus adj extreme, utmost, utter. utor m avenger. omnino adv altogether, at all. repetor, -ere, -ivi, -itum, to seek after, demand, claim; jurid to demand back. postea . . . quam: note the tmesis.

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cum: concessive.

exuviae f/pl spoils, booty. cerno, -ere, crevi, cretum, to discern, see.

sacrilegis: a substantive. exigo, -ere, -egi, -actum, to drive out; exact. mirabile est: governs the indirect speech which follows.

daedoe, -ere, ausus sum, to dare.

continento, -ere, -u, -tentum, to hold together, perseve. universa: “all things” (direct object of regentis and continentis.

Aurelianus: Aurelian ("Restitutor orbis"), emperor AD 270-275, began the restoration of the Empire following the disasters of the mid-century. Persecution during his reign are poorly attested. vesanus adj mad, insane; fierce, wild, savage. praecipus, -itis adj hasty, rash, impetuous. quamvis conj although.

memini, -isse, to remember (perfect forms, present meaning). obliviscor, -i, oblitus sum, to forget. scelus, -eris n evil or impious deed.

ira f anger, wrath. lacco, -ere, -ivi, to excite, provoke. verum adv truly. perficio, -ere, -feci, -fectum, to complete.

protinus adv immediately. initium n beginning, commencement. extingo, -ere, -stinx, -stinctum, to kill; destroy; abolish.

nondum adv not yet. ulterior adj farther, more remote. cruentus adj bloody. scripta: decrees, instructions.

Caenofrurium: Aurelian was assassinated by his senoir officers from a false report that he was preparing to eliminate them.

intereo, -ere, -ii, -itum, to die, perish; destroy, kill. tot adv so many.

coerceo, -ere, -ui, -itum, to enclose, surround; control, confine, restrain.
machinator m machinist, engineer; contriver, inventor.
disperdo, -ere, -didi, to destroy, spoil, ruin (rare but class.).
avaritia f greed, avarice. timiditas f cowardice, timidity, anxiety. particeps, -cips, sharer, comrade, partner.
multiplico (1) to multiply, increase.
singuli eorum: “each of them”. contendo, -ere, -tendi, -tentum, to strive, attempt.
quam: “than” (read with maiorem numerum). soli: “alone”.
adeo . . . ut: to such a degree . . . that. maior: read with numerus.
enormitas f vastness, enormous size.
cultura f tillage, cultivation.
frustum n piece, bit. concido, -ere, -cido, -cisum, to cut up. Supply sunt. Diocletian doubled the number of provinces from 50 to almost 100 and placed Italy has well under the provincial system. praeses, -idis m governor of a province. officium n official or attendant on a magistrate (post-class.).
incubare (1) to lie upon, fall upon, fasten on. An historical infinitive. rationalis m accountant.
magister m controllers. vicarius m deputy (of the praetoria prefects). civilis, -e adj civil (note the pun). actus, -us m act, action, deed.
admodum adv quite, wholly, entirely. rari: rare (supply sunt). tantum adv only. proscriptio f proscription, confiscation.
exactio f demand, requisition, tax, impost. creber, -ra, -rum, frequent, repeated.
iniuriae non ferendae: “unsupportable injuries”. haec: neuter plural nominative.
exhibeo, -ere, -ui, -itum, to maintain, support, sustain (a post-class. meaning, frequent in juridical Latin). specto (1) to regard, pertain (a rare meaning).
idem: Diocletian. insatiabilis, -e, insatiable. thesaurus m treasure, treasury. minuo, -ere, -ui, -utum, to lessen, diminish.
extraordinarius adj out of the ordinary. [ops], opis f property, substance, wealth, riches, treasure; help, support, assistance. largitio f a granting, bestowing, dispensing, distributing. congero, -ere, -gessi, -gestum, to accumulate, heap up. recondo, -ere, -didi, -ditum, to store away, conceal.
servo (1) to keep. iniquitas f unfairness; unreasonable demand; evil deed.
caritas f love, esteem; dearness, high price. legem: direc object of statuere. pretium n price. rerum venalium: “of things for sale”. Diocletian’s Edict on Prices was issued in ad 301 in an attempt to stablize the economy. statuo, -ere, -ui, -tum, to set up, set, station; establish.
conor (1) to try, attempt. ob exigua et vilia: “on account of small and cheap items”. effundo, -ere, -fudi, -fusum, to pour out, shed. Supply est. venalis, -e adj to be sold, for sale.
quiquam, quaequam, quidquam/ quicquam, anyone, anything; *quicquam* is regularly used with a negative. *metus, -us m* fear. An ablative of cause. *deterius adv* worse. *exardeo, -ere, -arsi, -arsum, to blaze out. donec conj until.*

*exitium n* destruction, ruin, death. *solveretur*: “was repealed”.

*accedo, -ere, accesi, accessum, to go to, approach; happen to; be added to. cupiditas f* passionate desire, lust, passion. *minor adj* less (read with exactio).

*exactio f* a demanding, exacting, requisition.

*exardeo, -ere, -arsi, -arsum, to blaze out. donec conj until.*

*exito, -ere, -em, to cut out; raze, demolish.*

*migro (1) to move, depart.*

*exactio f* a demanding, exacting, requisition.

*operarius m* laborer, workman. *artifex, -icis m* craftsman. *plaustrum n* wagon, cart.

*quaecumque*: “whatsoever”. *sint*: read with necessaria.

*moneta f* mint.

*fabrica f* workshop.

*repente adv* suddenly. *civtatis*: probably Nicomedia, where Diocletian has established his capital in the East. *excido, -ere, -cidi, -cium, to cut our; raze, demolish.*

*praestereo, -ire, -ivi, -itum, to pass beyond; pass by; not mention. quam: how. pereo, -ire, -ii, -itum, to perish, die.*


*consuetudo, -inis f* custom, habit.

*pex tedius, -us m* destruction, ruin.

*diruo, -ere, -ui, -utum, to tear asunder, overthrow, demolish, destroy. iterum fortasse casura: “perhaps to fall down again”.*

*demento (1) to rave, be mad. coaequo (1) to make equal.*

*praecipuus adj* particular, peculiar. *quod: “the fact that”. ubicumque adv wherever. cultior: “well cultivated”.*

*parata: supply est. domino: “against the owner”. calumnia f trickery, artifice, chicanery, cunning device; false accusation.*

*quasi: as if. aliena: “things belonging to another”.*

*everta, -ere, -verti, -versum, to overturn, overthrow. pro sceleribus: “for his crime”.*  

*nihil non meretur: “anything was deserved”. tamdiu . . . quamdiu: as long as . . . just so long. felicitas f* happiness, good fortune.

*inquinio (1) to stain, defile, pollute.*  

*expona, -ere, -posui, -positum, to set out; explain.*

*ago, -ere, egi, actum, to pass, spend time (a very frequent meaning). pro: on account of, because of. scrutator m* examiner, investigator (post-Aug).

*immolo (1) to sacrifice. pecus, -udis c cow, sheep. iecur, -oris n* liver. *ventura: “things to come”.*

*scientes dominum: “knowing the Lord” (Christians). adsto, -ere, -stiti + dat to stand near someone.*

*frons, -ntis f* forehead.
fugo (1) to rout, put to flight, chase away. sacra: “the sacred ceremonies”. trepido (1) to bustle about anxiously, be confused or agitated. haruspex, -icus m soothsayer, diviner. solitus adj accustomed, usual.

extra npl internal organs. lito (1) to make an acceptable offering, to sacrifice with good omens.

identidem adv repeatedly. macto (1) to sacrifice, offer. hostia f sacrificial animal, offering.

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solitus adj accustomed, usual.
gregatim *adv* in flocks, herds, swarms, troops, or crowds. *circundo, -dare, -dedi, -datum,* to put, set, or place around.

ambio, -ire, -ivi (-ii), -itum, to surround, encircle, encompass. *alligo* (1) to tie to. *collum n* neck. *molaris, -is m* millstone, large stone

persecutio *f* pursuit, prosecution (class); persecution.

incubo, -are, -ui, to lie or press upon. *dispergo, -ere, -si, -sum,* to scatter on all sides.


excogito (1) to devise, contrive. *temere adv* rashly. *ius dicetur:* “justice be dispensed”.

*ara f* altar. Altars were erected in the courts and suspected Christians required to sacrifice. *secretarium n* council chamber.

tribunal, -is *m* raised platform; judgment seat. *litigamor* *m* party to a lawsuit. *cassas suas dicerent:* “plead their cases”.

*adiretur:* “there was an approaching” (an impersonal).

comeo (1) to travel to, pass.

sententia *f* opinion, judgment. *exspecto* (1) to await; expect.

libens *adj* willing. *pareo, -ere, -ui,* to obey. *adeo adv* so much, so very.

conventiculum *n* assembly; place of assembly.

paries, -etis *m* wall. restituo, -ere, -ui, -utum, to restore, rebuild. *diruo, -ere, -ui, -utum,* to tear asunder, overthrow, demolish, destroy. *patior, -i, passus sum,* to allow; suffer.

*verum:* read with *templum.*

incolumis, -e, safe, unharmored.

praeter Gallias: “except the Gallic provinces” controlled by Constantius.

acerbus *adj* harsh (to the taste); rough, shrill; coarse, violent (of men); harsh, grievous, bitter, sad (of things). *saevio, -ire, -ivi, -itum,* to rage, vent one’s rage.

The verse is from Vergil’s *Aeneid* 6.625-27 and describes the fates of the occupants of the Underworld.

*ferreus adj* (of) iron. *omnes:* read with *formas.*

percurro, -ere, -curri, -cursum, to run through, traverse; enumerate.

infero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, to bring to; inflict on.

arma civilia: “civil war”. The political vicissitudes of the Tetrarchy established by Diocletian in 293 were complex. Constantine was eventually recognized as Augustus in the West after the death of his father Constantius in 306. Licinius had consolidated his hold on the Balkans and the East. Maxentius controlled Italy, Sicily and Africa. In 312 Constantine crossed the Alps and marched on Rome.

idoneus adj suitable, appropriate.

virium: forces (partitive genitive with plus). a Severo: Maxentius was the son of Emperor Maximian (d. 310) and had recently defended Rome against, and recovered his father’s army from, Severus, whom he later executed.

Mauris atque Gaetulis: tribes in Africa recently in revolt, suppressed by Maxentius before Constantine’s attack. dimico (1) to fight, struggle. Supply est with this impersonal.

praevaleo, -ere, -ui, to prevail. donec conj until.

ad utrumque paratus: “prepared for either (outcome)” (from Aeneid 2.61). propius adv closer.

pons Mulvius: the Milvian Bridge a few miles north of Rome on the Via Flaminia. immineo, -ere, -ui, to project over; be at hand, be near, be imminent.

a.d. sextum Kalendas Novembres: October 27. The battle was actually fought on October 28, 312.

quirennalia npl 5 year period. commoneo, -ere, -ui, -itum, to remind one forcibly of something, to put in mind, to impress upon, advise strongly. in quiete: “in his sleep”.

nota (1) to mark. scutum n shield.

transversa X summo capite circumflexo: there is some debate as to exactly what this symbol was. capere ferrum: to take up arms.

acies: the battle lines. utrimque: on each side. par, paris adj equal.

nota: supply est. Another line from the Aeneid 10.757.

sedito f mutiny, riot. increpo, -are, -ui, -itum (rarely -āvī, -ātum), to make any noise; blame or upbraid loudly, chide, rebuke, reprove. velut adv just as, like.

conspicio, -ere, -spexi, -spectum, to catch sight of, spy. repente adv suddenly. circenses: games. natalis m birthday.

deo, -ere, edidi, editum, to give (out); publish, proclaim; produce; perform. succlamo (1) to call or cry out, to shout, exclaim after or in reply to any thing (not in Cic or Caes).

consterno (1) to perplex; to terrify, alarm, affright, dismay, overwhelm with terror, etc. proterreo, -ere, -ui, -reptum, to frighten or scare away, to drive away by terror, terrify (rare but class.

libros Sibyllinos: the Sibylline books were a collection of oracular utterances in Greek hexameter purchased from a Sibyl by Tarquinius Superbus, the last king of Rome, and consulted at crises throughout the history of Rome. reperio, -ere, -ui, -pertum, to find.

tergum n back. scindo, -ere, -di, -sum, to split, cleave, tear; break down.

crudesco, -ere, -ui, to grow harsh or violent, grow worse (poets and post-Aug prose).

supererat aciei: “was upon the battle line”. proterreo, -ere, -ui, -itum, to frighten or scare away, to drive away by terror, terrify (rare but class).

versus: after ad or in as an intensifier (common in all periods). propero (1) to hasten.

interrumpo, -ere, -rupi, -ruptum, to break apart or asunder, break to pieces, break up.

deturbo (1) to drive, thrust, or cast down, to throw or beat down.
tam ego quam . . . quam: tam quam creates a comparative intensifying clause, here repeated to emphasize the unity of the emperors.

Mediolanum: Milan

universa: “all things”. commodum n advantage, profit. securitas f freedom from care, unconcern (class); safety, security (post-Aug). pertineo, -ere, -ui, to relate, concern, pertain to.

in tractu haberemus: “we have under consideration”.

prosum, profusse, profui + dat to be of benefit, be useful. in primis: especially, chiefly, above all. ordino (1) to set in order, adjust, regulate.

divinitas f godhead, divinity. contineo, -ere, -ui, -tentum, to hold together; preserve, retain; hold back, curb, check.

potestas, -atis f power. sequendi: a gerund.

quam: the antecedent is religioni.

aptus adj joined, connected; suitable, fit, appropriate. cuius religon: “to the worship of whom”.

obsequor, -i, -secutus sum, to accommodate one's self to the will of a person; to comply with, yield to, gratify, humor, submit to. solitus adj accustomed, usual.

praesto, -are, -stii (post-class -stāvī), -atum or -itum, to keep, preserve, maintain; show, exhibit; give, offer, furnish. Complementary infinitive with possit summa divnitas with solitum favorem, etc as object. dicatio tua: a late-Empire term of address; “your Reverence,” here referring the the provincial governers receiving the letter. Read with convenit: “it is fitting that Your Reverence know that it was pleasing to us . . .”.

amoveo, -ere, amovī, amotum, to remove, withdraw.

prius adv previously. scriptis: “letters” (supply in). officium: here, “office”. super prep + acc or abl concerning, about (mostly a Late Latin usage).

prorsus adv certainly, precisely, absolutely. sinister, -tra, -trum, wrong, perverse, improper. nostrā clementia: ablative with alīna (which construes with gen., dat., abl., and ab).

simpliciter adv openly, frankly. unusquisque: each one, everyone.

eandum: read with voluntatem. gero, -ere, gessi, gestum, to bear, carry, wear; have.

voluntas f wish, desire. citra adv + prep on this side of; without, free from, with no regard to, etc (post-Aug). inquietudo, -inis f restlessness, disquiet, anxiety. molestia f trouble, molestation. id ipsum: direct object of observare.

contendo, -ere, -di, -tum, to hasten. quae: “which things” (connecting relative). sollicitūdo f uneasiness of mind, care, disquiet (class); care, forethought, duty, responsibility (late). significo (1) to show, point out, express, publish, make known.


237 *quo:* *ut* of purpose. *absolutus* adj unrestricted, unconditional. *colo, -ere, -ui, cultum,* to cultivate; worship.

239 *indulgeo, -ere, -dulsi, -dultum,* to be kind, tender, indulgent to (here, an impersonal construction). *pervideo, -ere, -vidi, -visum,* to consider, perceive, discern. *dicatio tua:* see note in 229.

240 *pro:* “in accordance with”.

241 *concedo, -ere, -cessi, -cessum,* to yield, grant. *quod: id quod. deligo, -ere, -legi, -lectum,* to select, choose.

242 *cuquam honoris:* “from any cult” (dative of separation). *detraho, -ere, -traxi, -tractum,* to take away, remove. Supply *esse.*

243 *in persona Christianorum:* “concerning the Christians as a body”.

244 *censeo, -ere, -ui, -sum,* to be of the opinion. *quod:* “the fact that”. *convenio, -ire, -veni, -ventum,* to meet, assemble.

245 *insuper* adv moreover. *certa forma:* “with a definite rule”.

246 *restituo, -ere, -ui, -utum,* to replace, restore; give back, return. *dono:* “as a gift”.

247 *datis . . . litteris:* supply *in officium:* here, “office”.

248 *fiscus:* state treasury.

249 *videntur esse mercati:* “seem to have been sold”.

250 *posta . . . posta,* to put aside; postpone, esteem less; neglect; disregard (class but not in Cic). *frustratio:* deceiving, deception, disappointment, frustration (rare; not in Cic). *ambiguitas:* equivocalness, double sense, ambiguity, uncertainty.

251 *restituo, -ere, -ui, -utum,* to replace, restore; give back, return. *dono:* “as a gift”.

252 *probus* adv immediately. *intercessio:* intercession, intervention.

253 *idem Christiani:* subject of *consuerunt* and *noscuntur.*

254 *prorsus* adv certainly, precisely, absolutely.

255 *supra dicta scilicet ratione servata:* “with the rationale stated above certainly preserved”.

256 *indemnitas:* security from damage or loss, indemnity (post-class).

257 *supra dicto:* “the aforementioned” (referring to *corpori Christianorum*).
264 efficax, -acis adj efficacious, effectual, powerful, efficient (mostly post-Aug not in Cic and Caes). praeceptum n order, decree.

265 compleo, -ere, -evi, -etum, to fill up; complete; fulfill.

266 hactenus adv thus far, so far, up to this time; so much for this (class); to this extent, so far as, in this way (not ante-Aug). fiét: “it will be, it will come about”. sicut adv just as. superius: “above”.

267 comprehendo, -ere, -si, -sum, to include, set forth (Late Latin). divinus: adjective with favor. iuxta prep near to; here “towards”.

268 experior, -iri, -pertus sum, to try, test, attempt; experience. prospere adj agreeably, successfully. successus, -us m good result, success, achievement (post-Aug). beatitudo f happiness, felicity.

269 persevero (1) to continue steadfastly, persist. sanctio f order, decree.

270 forma f shape, form; manner, kind. ad: governs notitiam. notitia f notice, acquaintance. profero, -ere, -tuli, -latum, to produce, publish. Read with haec scripta. programmata, -atis n proclamation, decree (post-class). The letter from the Emperors would be posted along with the decree issued by the local governors.

271 scientia f knowledge.

272 lateo, -ere, -ui, to hide, conceal.

274 his . . . : ablative absolute. verbo: orally. conventiculum n assembly; place of assembly. status, -us m state, condition.

275 pristinus adj former, original. everto, -ere, -verti, -versum, to overturn, overthrow.

276 plus minus: about, approximately.