nterpretation of omens. The quindecimviri supervised foreign cults at Rome. The septemviri epulonum organized public banquets in honor of the gods. The fratres Arvales were in charge of an ancient agricultural rite. The sodales Titii were obscure and little understood. The fetiales were involved in the declaration of war and peace and the formalities of treaties.
Ianum Quirinum: the doors of the temple of Janus were closed only during times of peace.
terrā marique: "on land and sea". pariō, -ere, peperī, partum, to give birth to, produce, give rise to, create. parta is modifying pax.
nascor, $-\overline{1}$, nātus sum, to be born. condō, -ere, -didī, -ditum, to found, establish. omninō $a d v$. altogether, wholly, entirely, only.
19 prōdere memoriae: to hand down, report, relate. ter $a d v$. thrice, three times. principe senatūs: "while leader of the senate". censē, -ere, $-\mathbf{u} \overline{\mathbf{1}},-\mathbf{u s}$, to think, believe; propose, decree, suggest.
fīnitimus, -a, -um + dat. neighboring, next to, bordering on.
gens, gentis $f$. family, clan, tribe, people. pareō, -ēre, $-\mathbf{u} \overline{\mathbf{1}}+d a t$. to obey. fīnis, fīnis $m$. end; boundary; $p l$. territory. augē̄, -ēre, auxī, auctum, to increase, enlarge.
inclūdō, -ere, -clūsī, -clūsum, to shut in, enclose, bound. Gādēs, -um f.pl. Cadiz. ostium, -ī, entrance, opening, mouth (of a river).
23 pācō (1) to pacify. Hadrianum mare: the Adriatic Sea.
bellō per inuriam: "an unjust war". inferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, to carry in; wage (war). classis, -is $f$. fleet. The voyage was in 5 B.C. and reached the area of the Elbe and Jutland.
25 Rhēnus, - $\overline{\mathbf{1}}$, the Rhine. orior, -īrī, ortus sum, to rise.
26
annōs . . . nātus: "at the age of". impensa, -ae, expense, cost.
compārō (1) to prepare, put together, gather. dominātiō, -iōnis $f$. domination, tyranny. factiō, -iōnis $f$. faction, party. oppressam: from opprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressum. Here the perfect passive participle, almost pure adjective, modifies rem pūblicam.
vindicō (1) to protect, defend; avenge, punish. in libertātem vindicāre: to restore to liberty. ob quae: "on account of these things". decrētum, -ī, decision, decree. honōrificus, -a, -um, complimentary, conferring honor. ordō, -inis $m$. order, rank, class.
adlegō, -ere, -lēgī, -lectum, to select, appoint. C. Pansa et A. Hirtio consulibus: the common ablative of time when. consulāris, -e, consular, of a consul.
sententia, -ae, opinion. tribū̄, -ere, -ū̄, ūtum, to bestow, confer. imperium, $\overline{\mathbf{1}}$, command, supreme power. nē quid: "lest any". Recall that aliquis, aliquid lose the ali- following sī,nisi, num and né.
dētrīmentum, $-\overline{\mathbf{1}}$, harm. A partitive genitive with quid. propraetor, -ōris $m$. magistrate in place of a praetor. simul cum, together with. prōvidē, -ēre, $-\overline{\mathbf{1}}$, -visum, to foresee, see to, provide for.
$\overline{\mathbf{1}} \mathrm{dem}$, eadem, idem, the same. cos. = consul. uterque, utraque, utrumque, each (of two). bellō: in the war. The word is used with the ablative alone without preposition.
cadō, -ere, cecidī, casum, to fall, die. triumvir: a member of a Board of Three. reī pūblicae constituendae: "for the purpose of the republic being organized" (a gerundive). creō (1) to create, make, appoint.
trucidō (1) to slaughter, murder. exilium, -ī, exile. expellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsum, to drive out, expel. iudicium, - $-\mathbf{1}$, trial, judgment.
lēgitimus, -a, -um, legitimate, lawful, regular. ulciscor, -ī, ultus sum, to avenge, punish. facinus, -ōris $n$. deed, crime. posteā $a d v$. afterwards. inferentīs: a common variant for the accusative plural of a third declension noun (inferentēs). bellum inferentīs + dat. "waging war on".
bis $a d v$. twice. aciēs, -ē̄ $f$. battle line; battle.
continuus, -a, -um, continuous, successive.
princeps senatūs: "leader of the senate". usque ad: up to. quō: ablative of time when.
Augustus lists the priestly offices bestowed upon him. As pontifex maximus he was the head of the college of pontifices who advised the state on cults in general. As augur he advised the state on the

Cimbrī, -ōrum, the Cimbri, a Germanic tribe in southern Denmark. quō adv. (to) where.53
adeō, -īre, -īvī, -itum, to go to, approach. īdem, eadem, idem, the same.
tractus, - $\overline{\mathbf{u}} \mathrm{m}$. region, district. lēgātus, $-\overline{\mathrm{i}}$, legate, envoy. amīcitia, -ae, friendship, alliance.
petiērunt $=$ petivērunt. iussum, $-\overline{\mathbf{1}}$, order, command. auspicium, $-\overline{\mathbf{1}}$, auspices.
ferē $a d v$. almost, nearly, about. The Ethiopian campaign was in 24-22 B.C., the Arabian campaign in 2524 B.C.
magnae . . . copiae: note the enclosed and interlocking order, "a great number of enemies of each people". caedō, -ere, cecīdī, caesum, to cut down, kill. aciēs, -ēī f. battle line; battle.
complūrēs, complūra, several, a good many. usque ad, up to, as far as.
perveniō, -īre, -ī, -tum, to arrive. Note the impersonal construction. Meroe: capital of Nubia on the Nile, center of a powerful commercial kingdom from the 7 th cent. B.C. until the 4 th cent. A.D.
procēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessum, to proceed, go forward.
quisque, quaeque, quodque, each; any. Embassies from India are attested in 25 and 20 B.C.
appetō, -ere, -īvī, -ītum, to strive for; seek after; attack.
citrā $+a c c$. on this side, on the near side. Tanaim: the Don river in southern Russia. ultrā $+a c c$. on the far side of, beyond. Albanī, Hiberī, Medī: nations in Georgia, the Caucasus, and northern Iraq.
exstingō, -ere, -stinxī, -stinctum, to quench, put out, suppress.
consensus, -ūs $m$. consensus, agreement. universōrum: "of everyone". potītus: "having gained power over" (from potior, -ìrī, -itus sum, which takes an ablative except when the res publica is the object, when it takes the genitive).
potestās, -ātis $f$. power. arbitrium, -ī, mastery, power, control. transferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, to carry across, transfer. Augustus is referring to his "restoration" of the Republic in 28 and 27 B.C.
meritum, $-\overline{\mathbf{1}}$, service, favor, merit. senātūs consultum: "decree of the senate". laurea, -ae, laurel tree, laurel wreath. The laurel wreath was a sign of victory. postis, -is $m$. doorpost.
aedēs, -is $f$. temple, shrine; pl. house. vestītī (sunt): "were adorned" (from vestiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum, to dress, adorn, array). pūblicē $a d v$. publicly, officially, on behalf of the state. corōna, -ae, crown. The civic crown was granted for saving the life of a citizen in battle. ianua, -ae, door.
fīgō, -ere, fīxī, fixum, to attach, affix. clupeus, $\overline{\mathbf{1}}$, round bronze shield. aureus, -a, -um, golden, of gold. curia, -ae, senate house. ponō, -ere, posuī, -itum, to place.
dare: an infinitive in the indirect speech construction introduced by testātum est. virtūtis . . pietātis: a series of genitives, all dependent on caussa $\bar{a}$.
caussā = causā, "by reason of, on account of". As always, the genitives precede. testor, -ārī, -ātus sum, to bear witness. Note the impersonal construction.
auctoritās, -ātis $f$. (personal) authority. praestō, -āre, -stitī + dat. to be superior to, excel. potestās, -ātis $f$. (official) power. nihilum, $-\overline{\mathbf{1}}$, nothing. Here an ablative of degree of difference with amplius: "more by nothing" (i.e. "no more").
magistrātus, - $\overline{\mathbf{u}} \mathrm{m}$. magistracy. conlega, -ae $m$. colleague.
consulātus, $-\overline{\mathbf{u}} \mathrm{s} m$. consulship.
universus, -a, -um, whole, entire, all.
vestibūlum, $-\overline{\mathbf{1}}$, vestibule. inscribendum (esse): a future passive infinitive in an indirect statement depending on censuit. Aug. = Augustānō.
53 quadrīga, -ae, 4-horse chariot (often plural). ex s.c. $=e x$ senāt $\bar{u} s$ consultō. censeō, -ere, $-\mathbf{u} \overline{\mathbf{1}}, \mathbf{- u s}$, to think, believe; propose, decree, suggest.

