omnibus rēbus relictis: ablative absolute. persequendum (esse): a future passive periphrastic infinitive in indirect speech (from persequor, -sequī, -sectūs sum, to pursue) with Pompeium as its subject accusative. sibi: “by him” (dative of agent in a future passive periphrastic construction).

existimō (1) to think, deem; judge. quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque adj. and pron. whoever, whatever. fuga, -ae, flight. se recipere: to betake oneself, go. rursus adv. again. copiae, -arum f.pl. forces, troops.

comparō (1) to prepare, put together, assemble. renovō (1) to renew. quantuscumque, quantacumque, quantumcumque, however great, however much. itineris: a partitive genitive from iter, itineris n. journey.

equitātus, -ūs m. cavalry. efficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fēctum, to achieve, accomplish, effect. cotidiē adv. daily.

prōgredior, -gregī, -gressus sum, to advance.

minoribus itineribus: “by quick marches”. subsequor, -sequī, -sectūs sum, to follow closely. iubeō, -ère, iussī, iussum, to order. erat . . . propositum: from prōponō, -ere, -postū, -positūm, to put forth, publish. edictum, -i, edit, proclamation (the direct object of erat propositum).

Amphipoli: at Amphipolis (a locative). A city on the north coast of the Aegean Sea, on the great Via Egnatia leading from Dyrhachium on the Adriatic to Byzantium on the Bosphorus. utī = ut. iuniorēs: young men (of military age).

iurandī = iurandī sacramentum, the military oath of service. A gerund from iurō -āre, to swear. causā + gen. for the sake of (genitive always precedes). conveniō, -ire, -i, -tum, to assemble. utrum . . . an whether . . . or. āvertō, -ere, -vertī, -versum, to turn aside. Here a genitive gerundive with causā.

suspičiō, -iōnis f. suspicion. quam diutissimē: “for as long as possible”. quam with a superlative translates “as . . . as possible”. longiorēs: comparative adjective from longus, -a, -um, long, further.

consilium, -i, plan. occultō (1) to hide, conceal. novis dīlectibus: “with new recruits” (ablative of means with conāretur). prēmō, -ere, pressī, pressum, to press

teneō, -ère, -uī, -tum, to hold. conor, -ārī, -ātus sum, to try, attempt. ancora, -ae, anchor.

constō, -āre, -stītī, to stand still. vocātīs . . . hospitibus: ablative absolute. hospes, -itīs m. guest-friend. pecūnia . . . corrogātā: ablative absolute.

necessārius, -a, -um, necessary. sumptus, -ūs m. expense, cost. corrogō (1) to collect, solicit. cognoscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nītum, to learn. adventus, -ūs m. arrival.

discēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessum, to leave, depart. Mytilēnēs: “to Mytilene” (the main city of Lesbos, an island off Asia Minor). paucīs diebus: ablative of time within which. biduum, -i, two days. tempestās, -ātīs f. season; weather; storm. retineō, -ère, -uī, -tēntus, to hold back, retain, detain.

navibusque aliis addītīs actuāris: ablative absolute. addō, -ere, -didī, -ditum, to add. actuārius, -a, -um, light, swift (of ships). pervēnīō, -ere, -vēnī, -ventum, to arrive.

consensus, -ūs m. agreement, consensus.

illīc, there, in that place. negotior, -ārī, -ātus sum, to do business, trade. arma capta esse: “that arms had been taken up”. A subject accusative + infinitive in indirect speech (after cognoscit). excludō, -ere, -clūsī, -clūsum, to shut out, exclude. nuntius, -i, messenger.

dimittō, -ere, -missī, -missum, to send out, dispatch. dīmissīs (esse): another infinitive in the indirect speech construction. finītīmus, -a, -um, neighboring. civitās, -ātīs f. city.

adeō, -ire, -ivī, -itum, to go to, approach. magnō . . . periculō: ablative of attendant circumstances.

superiore annō: “the preceding year” (ablative of time when).

consulāris, -e, of consular rank. nonnūllus, -a, -um, some (lit. not none). accidō, -ere, -i, to befall, happen. Rhōdī: locative.

sequor, sequī, secūtus sum, to follow. oppidō ac portū: ablative of place where.

récipio, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum, to receive. missisque . . . nuntīs: ablative absolute. ut: introducing an indirect command.

voluntās, -ātīs f. will, wish. solvō, -ere, -i, -ūtus, to untie; pay. naves solvere: to set sail.

fama, -ae, report, rumor. perferō, -ere, -tūlī, -lātum, to carry through, report.
déonò, -ere, -posui, -positum, to lay aside. adeò, -ire, -ivì, -itum, to go to, approach. consilium, -i, plan.
societas, -ätis f. alliance; business company. sublata: from tollò, -ere, sustàli, sublatum, to raise, take away. quidam, quaedam, quoddam adj. certain. privatus, -i, private person (i.e. not holding public office). sùmò, -ere, sumpsi, sumptum, to take up, take. aës, aëris n. bronze; bronze coin.

pondus, -eris n. weight. militàris -e, military. usus, -ús m. use. impóno, -ere, -posui, -positum, to place in, put in. milia, -örum n.pl. thousands (+ partitive genitive).

partim . . . partim: partly . . . partly. déligò, -ere, -lègì, -lectum, to select, choose.
negotiátor, -öris m. businessman. cogò, -ere, -égì, -actum, to collect; compel. ex suis: “from their own people”. quisque: each (subject of existimábát). ad hanc rem: “for this purpose”. idóneus, -a, -um, suitable.


mensis, -is m. month. Note the ablative of degree of difference. per: “by” (to express agency). propinquus, -i, relation, relative, intimate advisor. regnò: ablative of separation.

longo spatio: ablative of degree of difference (with distàre). distò (1) to be distant.

hospitium, -i, (tie of) hospitality. amictia, -ae, friendship. Alexandrià: ablative of place where.
op, opis f. wealth; pl. resources, strength. calamitás, -ätis f. calamity, disaster. tegò, -ere, teci, tectum, to cover; protect. qui: et qui. confectò . . . officiò: “with their business have been concluded” (ablative absolute).

legátìo, -àonis f. legation, embassy. liberius: “rather too freely”. This is a common meaning of comparative adjectives. miles, -itís m. soldier. colloquor, -loquí, -locútus sum, to discuss, converse. coepi, -isse: to begin (perfect tense only).

hortor, -àri, -àtus sum, to urge, encourage. ut: an ut clause of indirect command. officium, -i, duty. praestò, -äre, -stiti, to exhibit; show; perform, discharge. neve, and not; nor. fortùna, -ae, fortune; good luck; bad luck.
despiciò, -ere, -spexì, -spectum, to look down on, despise. complürès, several, quite a few.

accipió, -ere, -cépi, -ceptum, to receive, take. Gabinius: consul in 58 and governor of Syria in 57-54. He used his legions to restore Ptolemy XII Auletes to Egypt in 56 and left a garrison of Roman troops in Alexandria.

pròcurátiò, -àonis f. management, control. sive . . . sive, either . . . or. timor, -órís m. fear. addúcò, -ere, -duçi, -ductum, to lead to, bring to; influence. posteà adv. afterwards. praedicò (1) to proclaim, state strongly.
sollicitió, -àonis f. management, control. sive . . . sive, either . . . or. timor, -órís m. fear. addúcò, -ere, -duçi, -ductum, to lead to, bring to; influence. posteà adv. afterwards. praedicò (1) to proclaim, state strongly.

clam adv. secretly. consiliò initò: “a plan having been formed”.
praefectus, -ì, prefect. officer. singulàris, -e, singular, striking. audacia, -ae, daring, boldness.
ad interficiendum Pompeium: gerundive of purpose (lit. “for the purpose of Pompey being killed).

notitia, -ae, familiarity. pròductus, -a, -um, led on.
bellò: “during the war”. An ablative of time without preposition. praedo, -ónis m. pirate, brigand.

ordinem ducere: to be the leader of a centurion. navicula, -ae, a little boat. parvulus, -a, -um, tiny (diminutive of parvus, -a, -um). Note the irony of the location where Pompeius Magnus met his end.

conscedò, -ere, -i, -scensum, to climb on, board. cum paucis suis: “with a few of his own men”. item adv. likewise, in the same fashion.

comprehendò, -ere -i, -hensus, to grasp, seize. custodia, -ae, custody. necò (1) to kill.