

- 1 **antequam**: before. Distinguish this subordinating conjunction from the preposition *ante*. *Antequam* takes the indicative to denote an actual fact, the subjunctive to indicate an anticipated action. **ea**: “those things” (the neuter plural of *is, ea, id*). **dicenda** = *dicenda esse*, an infinitive in indirect speech dependent on *arbitror*.
- 2 **consilium**, **-ī** *n.* deliberation, judgment, plan. **profectio**, **-iōnis** *f.* departure.
- 3 **reversio**, **-iōnis** *f.* return, turning back. **aliquandō** *adv.* at last, finally.
- 4 **auctoritās**, **-ātis** *f.* authority. **rem publicam**: subject accusative with the infinitive *esse revocātam*. **manendum mihi**: an impersonal indirect speech construction governed by *statuēbam*. Literally: “there must be a remaining by me”. **statuō**, **-ere**, **-uī**, **-ūtum**, to set up, erect; resolve, decide.
- 5 **quasi** *conj.* as if, as though. **vigilia**, **-ae** *f.* watch, vigil, guard. **consulāris**, **-e** *adj.* consular. **senatōrius**, **-a**, **-um**, senatorial. **usquam** *adv.* ever. **discēdō**, **-ere**, **-cēssī**, **-cēssum**, to leave, depart.
- 6 **dēiciō**, **-ere**, **-iēcī**, **-ectum**, to cast down; avert (*oculōs*). **quō**: an ablative of time when. **aedēs** (*aedis*), **-is** *f.* temple, shrine. **tellūs**, **-ūris** *f.* earth. A Temple of Earth (equated with the Greek Gaia) was built on the Esquiline in 268 B.C. The meeting referred to was that of March 17.
- 7 **quantum**: as much as. **iaciō**, **-ere**, **iēcī**, **iactum**, to throw; establish. **fundamentum**, **-ī** *n.* foundation.
- 8 **renovō**, **-are**, to renew, restore, revive. **vetus**, **-eris** *adj.* old, ancient. **verbum**: ἀμνηστία or ὀδεια (amnesty).
- 9 **ūsūrpō**, **-are**, to employ, make use of; usurp, assume. **quō**: an ablative with *usa erat*. **sedō**, **-are**, to soothe, assuage, check. Note the gerundive form, agreeing as adjective with *discordiūs*. **discordia**, **-ae** *f.* discord, disagreement. **utor**, **utī**, **usus sum** + *abl.* to use. **civitās illa**: Athens.
- 10 **obliviō**, **-iōnis** *f.* forgetfulness. **sempiternus**, **-a**, **-um**, everlasting. **dēleō**, **-ēre**, **-ēvī**, **-ētum**, to blot out, erase, annihilate, destroy. **dēlendā** (*esse*) is the infinitive in indirect speech dependent on *censuī*. **cēnsēō**, **-ēre**, **-uī**, **-ensum**, to be of the opinion, judge; propose for formal vote.
- 11 **praeclārus**, **-a**, **-um**, splendid, noble, excellent. **ēgregius**, **-a**, **-um**, outstanding, distinguished. **voluntās**, **-ātis** *f.* will; purpose; good-will; inclination. **dēnique** *adv.* at last, at length; in short.
- 12 **per eum et per liberōs eius**: Antony’s children were given as hostages to the conspirators in order to insure peace. **praestāns**, **-āntis**, distinguished, eminent. **cōfirmō**, **-āre**, to strengthen, confirm.
- 13 **prīncipium**, **-ī** *n.* beginning. **reliqua**: “the things that followed”. **cōnsentiō**, **-īre**, **-sēnsī**, **-sēnsū**, to agree with + *dat.*
- 14 **prīnceps**, **-ipis** *m.* leader. **adhibeō**, **-ēre**, **-uī**, **-itum**, to apply, employ; invite, summon. **ordō**, **-inis** *m.* order, rank; Order (here the senatorial Order).
- 15 **dēferō**, **-ferre**, **-tūlī**, **-lātum**, to bring down; confer, transfer; offer, hand over; report; inform. **nisi** *conj.* except. **quod** = *id quod*. **nōtus**, **-a**, **-um**, known.
- 16 **commentārius**, **-ī** *m.* notebook, diary, memorandum, note. **reperiō**, **-īre**, **repperī**, **-ertum**, to discover; learn. Antony has seized Caesar’s papers immediately after his assassination. After the Senate confirmed Caesar’s *acta* at the meeting of March 17, Antony later began to disclose previously unknown *acta* from Caesar’s memoranda. **summā constantiā**: an ablative of manner. **quaerō**, **-ere**, **quaesivī**, **-itum**, to ask, inquire about.
- 18 **quī**: an interrogative adjective. **exsul**, **-ulis** *m./f.* banished person, exile. **restitūtī** = *restitūtī sunt* from *restituō*, **-ere**, **-uī**, **-ūtum**, to restore, recall. **praetereā** *adv.* besides, beyond this. **nēmō**: the noun occurs only in the nominative, dative (*nēmīnī*) and accusative (*nēmīnem*). The one exile recalled was S. Clodius, brother of the notorious P. Clodius, enemy of Cicero.
- 19 **immūnitās**, **-ātis** *f.* exemption from public burden. **assentior**, **-īrī**, **-sēnsus sum**, to agree with + *dat.*
- 20 **voluit**: governs *nos* and *assentīrī*. Sulpicius proposed that no new *acta* of Caesar be admitted into law.
- 21 **figō**, **-ere**, **fixī**, **fixum**, to affix, fasten, post. **praetereō**, **-īre**, **-īvī**, **-itum**, to pass beyond, pass over, omit.
- 22 **singulāris**, **-e**, unique, extraordinary. **factum**, **-ī** *n.* deed. **festinō**, **-āre**, to hasten. **dictātūra**, **-ae** *f.* dictatorship. **vis** *f.* force, power, violence.
- 23 **regius**, **-a**, **-um**, royal. **potestās**, **-ātis** *f.* power. **obsīdeō**, **-ēre**, **-sēdī**, **-sessum**, to remain near, frequent, haunt; lay siege to. **funditus** *adv.* entirely. **sustulit**: from *tollō*, **-ere**, *sustulī*, *sublātum*, to remove. Antony had proposed the perpetual abolishment of the dictatorship. **dē quā rē**: “concerning which matter”.
- 24 **sententia**, **-ae** *f.* opinion (expressed in Senate). **ne . . . quīdem**, not . . . even. **senātūs consultum**, decree of the senate. **fiō**, **fieri**, **factum sum**, to be made, be done. **vellet**: imperfect subjunctive of *volō*, *velle*, *voluī*.

- 25 **afferō, -ferre, attulī, allātum**, to bring to. **quo recitātō**: “with it having been read aloud”.
- 26 **amplus, -a, -um**, ample, copious; splendid, magnificent.
- 27 **quīdam, quaedam, quoddam**, a certain. **oblāta**: from *offerō, -ferre, obtulī, oblātum*, to bring in, present, offer. **regnum, -ī n.** kingdom, royal power. *regnō* is an ablative absolute with *sublātō*. **perferō, -ferre, pertulī, perlātum**, to carry through, bear; bring news; suffer, endure. Cicero refers to the dictatorship of Caesar.
- 28 **sublātō**: from *tollō, -ere, sustulī, sublātum*, to remove. **pignus, -oris n.** pledge, security. **rēi publicae**: dative. **sē**: subject accusative in indirect speech with *velle*.
- 29 **iūstus, -a, -um**, fair, just; lawful.
- 30 **propter** + *acc.* on account of. **funditus adv.** entirely.
- 31 **sustulisset**: from *tollō, -ere, sustulī, sublātum*, to remove.
- 32 **caedēs, -is f.** slaughter, massacre. **senatus**: supply *erat*. **uncus, -ī m.** hook. **impingō, -ere, -pēgī, -pactum** + *dat.* to drive into; dash against.
- 33 **Marius**: hero of the Jugurthine and Cimbric wars, consul 7 times, and enemy of Sulla in the civil wars of the 80s B.C. An imposter, claiming to be Marius grandson, appeared in Rome in April accusing Antony of abandoning the Caesarian cause. Antony had him arrested and executed. **invādō, -ere, -vādī, -vāsum**, to go into; attack; seize upon. **commūniter adv.** in common, jointly.
- 34 **collēga, -ae m.** colleague. Here P. Cornelius Dolabella, consul with Antony. **porrō adv.** henceforth; moreover. **proprius, -a, -um**, one’s own. **nisi conj.** unless, if not. **afuisset**: Antony left Rome in late April to raise troops in Campania. In his absence, his colleague Dolabella suppressed popular manifestations in favor of the Caesarian faction.
- 35 **iīs**: dative with *credō*. **futūra fuisse**: “would have been”. **communis, -e**, common, joint. **serpō, -ere, serpsī**, to crawl, creep. **infīnītus, -a, -um**, unlimited, boundless, endless.
- 36 **mānō, -āre**, to flow, trickle; spread. **latius**: comparative adverb. **bustum, ī n.** pyre, tomb.
- 37 **insepultus, -a, -um**, unburied. **sepultūra, -ae f.** burial. **efficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum**, to bring about. The mob had raised an altar and column to Caesar in the Forum at the spot where he body had been burned. **cotidiē adv.** daily. **perditus, -a, -um**, ruined, desperate.
- 38 **cum suī similibus servīs**: with slaves alike to them. **minitor, -āri, -ātus sum** + *dat.* to threaten. **tālis, -e**, such (often introduces an *ut* clause of result).
- 39 **animadversio, -ōnis f.** punishment. **cum . . . tum**: both . . . and. **in**: “against” (as always in an adversative context). **audax, -ācis**, audacious. Note the common variant of *audacis* for *audacēs*. **scelerātus, -a, -um**, criminal.
- 40 **nefarius, -a, -um**, wicked, evil. **liberī, -ōrum m.** children; freedmen. **ēversio, -iōnis f.** overthrowing, destruction. **exsecrātus, -a, -um**, cursed.
- 41 **mirum**: a wonder (governs the indirect speech which follows). **valdē adv.** greatly. **dissentio, -ire, -sensī, -sensum**, to disagree; to be different from (*ab*).
- 42 **quibus**: ablative of time when. Antony convened the Senate on June 1 and announced a number of fictitious *acta* of Caesar and proposed to trade his province Macedonia for the Gallic provinces. **ut adessēmus**: “that we be present”. An *ut* clause of indirect command dependent on *ēdixerat*. **ēdicō, -ere, -dixī, -dictum**, to make now, publish, decree. **mutāta**: *mutāta sunt*.
- 43 **invītus, -a, -um**, unwilling.
- 44 **negō, -āre**, to deny, say no. **audeō, -ēre, ausus sum**, to dare.
- 45 **careō, -ēre, -uī** + *abl.* to be without; be deprived of. **cervīx, -īcis m.** neck. **iugum, -ī n.** yoke; ridge. **servilis, -e**, servile. **dēiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -ectum**, to cast down.
- 46 **contio, -iōnis f.** public meeting. **sermō, -ōnis m.** conversation, talk. **quī appelēbantur**: as they were called.
- 47 **caveō, -ēre, cāvī, cautum** + *dat.* to provide for, lend aid to.
- 48 **conservātiō, -iōnis f.** preservation. **spēs, spēi f.** hope.
- 49 **praeda, -ae f.** booty, plunder. **incitō, -āre**, to incite, rouse. **quae**: “which things” (a connecting relative pronoun). **cum**: a causal *cum*. **malō, malle, maluī**, to prefer.

- 50 **ius legatōnis liberum**: a commission allowing travel at public expense. **ea mente**: “with the intention”. **discēdō, -ere, -cēssī, -cēsuum**, to leave, depart.
- 51 **initium, -ī n.** beginning. **senātūs**: a genitive. **cōgō, -ere, cōgē, cōactum**, to bring together, collect; force, compel. Here a gerundive agreeing with *senātūs*. **fore** = *futūrum esse*.
- 52 **expōnō, -ere, -pōsuī, -positum**, to set out, set forth. **profectiōnis cōsiliū**: Cicero left for the East on July 17, having accepted a *lēgatiō libera* from consul Dolabella. He made his way to Syracuse, whence he set out for Greece. Driven back by storms, he put in at Rhegium, where he heard encouraging news from Rome. He returned to Rome on August 31.
- 53 **plus**, more (with a partitive genitive). **admiratiō, -iōnis f.** astonishment, wonder. **cum**: causal. **iter, itineris n.** route; journey.
- 54 **trītus, -a, -um**, rubbed; worn; much used, usual. **vītō, -āre**, to avoid. Antony had 4 legions at Brundisium. **Sextilis, -e**, August.
- 55 **transmissiō, -iōnis f.** passing over, passage. **quae**, a connecting relative. Read with *urbs*.
- 56 **coniūctus, -a, -um**, connected, joined. **plus**, more. It governs *una nocte*, an ablative of comparison. **mē**: the direct object of *cupiens*.
- 57 **vereor, -ērī, veritus sum**, to fear. **ne**: that. Recall that the meaning of *ut* and *ne* are reversed in fear clauses. **repentīnus, -a, -um**, sudden, unexpected. Read with *adventus*. **necessārī, -ōrum m.pl.** kinsmen; friends. **adventus, -ūs m.** arrival.
- 58 **suspiciō, -iōnis f.** suspicion. A partitive genitive with *aliquid*. **commoror, -ārī, -ātus sum**, to linger, tarry.
- 59 **Leucopetra, -ae f.** the promontory on the toe of Italy, a few miles south of Rhegium. **ventus, -ī m.** wind. **dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum**, to carry down.
- 60 **cōnscendō, -ere, -scendī, -censum**, to climb up, ascend; board (a ship). **trāsmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missum**, to send over; cross over. **multum adv.** much. **provehō, -ere, -vēxī, -vectum**, to carry forward; sail forth. **rēiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum**, to throw back. **auster, -strī m.** south wind.
- 61 **unde adv.** whence, from where.
- 62 **cum**: causal. **intempestus, -a, -um**, timeless; stormy. **maneō, -ēre, mansī, mansum**, to remain, stay. **comes, -itis m.** companion, associate.
- 63 **familiāris, -is m.** friend. **postrīdiē adv.** on the following day. **eundem**: from *īdem, eadem, idem*.
- 64 **mūniceps, -ipis m.** town citizen. **complūrē, -a**, several, many. **quīdam**: here nominative plural and a substantive: “certain ones”. **Romā**: an ablative of place from which. **recēns, -entis**, just come; recent.
- 65 **prīmum adv.** for the first time; first. **accipiō**: to hear, learn (a very common meaning). **contiō, iōnis f.** a public meeting (here Cicero refers to the speech given by Antony at the meeting). The speech was given in late July, perhaps in preparation for the meeting of the Senate on August 1.
- 66 **legō, -ere, lēgī, lectum**, to read. **ceopī, -isse, coeptum**, to have begun. The verb has only perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect forms. **cōgitō (1)** to ponder, consider. **multō**: an ablative of degree of difference with the adverb *post*. **ēdictum**: Brutus and Cassius remained in the municipal towns outside of Rome and issued an edict in late July, no doubt justifying their actions.
- 67 **quīdem adv.** indeed. **fortasse adv.** perhaps. **eōs**: the direct object of *diligō*.
- 68 **familiaritās, -ātis f.** intimate friendship. **gratiā**: for the sake of (and ablative of cause governing *rei publicae* and *familiāritātis*). **diligō, -ere, dilēxī, dilēctum**, to esteem, prize, love. **aequitās, -ātis f.** fairness, impartiality.
- 69 **addēbant**: “they added” (referring to the townsmen) The verb governs the series of indirect statements which follows. **fit**: “it happens”. **plērumque adv.** generally, commonly. **bonī**: a partitive genitive dependent on *quid*. **quid**: something.
- 70 **affingō, -ere, -finxī, -fictum**, to feign, invent. **quō**: by which (an ablative of means). **laetius**: “more pleasing”. **rem conventūram (esse)**: that the dispute was going to be composed.
- 71 **senātus frequens**: a well-attended meeting of the senate. **fore**: futurum esse. **repudiō (1)** to reject, scorn.
- 72 **suāsor, ōris m.** advisor. **remittō, -ere, -mīsī, -mīssum**, to send back; dismiss.
- 73 **redeō, -īre, -ivī, -itum**, to go back, return.
- 74 **tantā**: read with *cupiditāte*. **sum**: read with *incensus*. **cupiditās, -ātis f.** longing, desire. **incendō, -ere, -cendī, -cēnsus**, to burn, inflame. **nullī**: governs both *rēmī* and *ventī*.
- 75 **rēmus, -ī m.** oar. **quō**: “because”. **mē**: subject accusative in indirect speech dependent on *putārem*. **ad tempus**: “in time”. **occurō, -ere, -(cu)curī, -cursum**, to run to meet; to be present at.

- 76 **tardius**: “more tardily” (comparative adverb). **grātulor, -ārī, -ātus sum**, to congratulate.
- 77 **Velia, -ae f.** a town in Campanis, near Salerno. **dēvehō, -ere, -vēxī, -vectum**, to carry down; sail. **Brutum vīdī**: Cicero consulted with Brutus, who was staying in Campania. **quantō meō dolōre**: “with what great sorrow to me”. **turpis, -e**, shameful, foul. Here a substantive: “a shameful thing”.
- 78 **audeō, -ēre, ausus sum**, to dare. **revertor, -ī, -versus sum**, to return. **cēdō, -ere, cēssī, cēssum**, to yield; go.
- 79 **volō, velle, voluī**, to wish, want. **tūtō adv.** safely. **illum**: subject accusative in indirect speech dependent on *vīdī*. **similiter adv.** similarly. **atque**: as. Note the meaning of *atque* when used with a comparative.
- 80 **commoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum**, to disturb greatly. **ērēctus, -a, -um**, upright, erect, lofty. **factum, -ī n.** deed.
- 81 **cōnscientia, -ae f.** consciousness, knowledge, sense. Here an ablative of means. **casus, -ūs m.** fall, downfall; circumstance (good or bad). **queror, -ī, questus sum**, to complain, lament.
- 82 **ex eō**: from him (Brutus). **prīmum adv.** for the first time; first. **cognōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nitum**, to learn. **quae**: read with *orātiō*.
- 83 **L. Pisō**: the father-in-law of Caesar. He opposed Antony in his speech of August 1, but later became a supporter. **quamquam conj.** although. **parum adv.** too little, insufficiently. Read with *erat . . . adiutus*.
- 84 **adiuvō, -āre, -iūvī, -iūtum**, to assist, support. **testimōnium, -ī n.** evidence, witness. **quō**: than which (an ablative of comparative).
- 85 **gravius**: more weighty. **praedicātiō, -iōnis f.** proclamation; praise; declaration. **postea adv.** afterwards.
- 86 **mihi vidēbātur**: a parenthetical comment, not requiring an indirect speech construction. **cōsequor, -ī, -ī, -secūtus sum**, to follow closely; reach; attain. Supply *est*. **sequerer**: note the form of the imperfect subjunctive for a deponent verb. **properō (1)** to hasten.
- 87 **praesentēs**: “those present”. **proficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum**, to advance, make progress, gain (something); to be useful.
- 88 **praestō, -ere, -stitī, -stitum**, to stand out, stand before; *trans.* to perform, fulfill. **hūmāntus adv.** in accordance with human nature; humanely, kindly. **accidō, -ere, -cidī**, to happen. **multa**: “many things” (subject accusative in indirect speech dependent on *videntur*).
- 89 **impendeō, -ēre**, to hang over; be imminent; be threatening. **praeter prep.** beyond, except. **fātum, -ī n.** fate, destiny.
- 90 **testem**: “as a witness” (accusative predicate of *vocem*). **perpetuae voluntātis**: dependent on *testem*. **ergā prep.** towards, in relation to.
- 92 **quoniam conj.** now that. **uterque, utraque, utrumque**, each (of two), both. **probō (1)** to test, try; prove; approve.
- 93 **cōfidō, -ere, -fīsus sum**, to trust; confide; be assured, be confident. **pauca**: “a few things”.
- 94 **hesternus, -a, -um**, yesterday’s. **non nullō officiō**: because of some service (or kindness). Antony had spared Cicero’s life after the battle of Pharsalia.
- 95 **prae sē ferre**: to show, exhibit; make no secret of. The phrase creates an indirect speech clause with *me* (from line 94) as subject accusative and *debēre* as the infinitive. *debēre* governs *esse*, which in turn governs *id* (from line 94). The result: “I have always made no secret that, because of some kindness of his, I ought to be it (i.e., a friend of Antony). **causae**: a dative. “What was there for a cause . . .”.
- 96 **acerbē adv.** harshly. **cōgō, -ere, cōēgī, cōactum**, to bring together, collect; force, compel.
- 97 **frequens, -entis**, crowded, well-attended. **ea res agebātur**: “such a matter was being dealt with” (leading to an *ut* of result). **aegrotus, -ī m.** a sick person. **dēferō, -ferre, -tūlī, -lātum**, to bring down; confer, transfer; offer, hand over; report; inform.
- 98 **credo**: another parenthetical comment, not requiring an indirect speech construction.
- 99 **Appium**: subject accusative with infinitive *delātum esse* dependent on *memoriae proditum est*. **caecus, -a, -um**, blind. **senex, -is m.** old man. **memoriae proditum est**: “has been handed down to memory.”

- 101 **supplicātiō, -iōnis** *f.* supplication (to the gods). **referō, -ferre, rettulī, relātus**, to bring or carry back; make a formal motion, propose. **quō**: read with *genere*. **genus, -eris** *n.* race, stock; kind, type. **dēsum, dēesse, dēfuī**, to be wanting, fail.
- 102 **sōlēō, -ēre, solitus sum**, to be accustomed. On the of the semi-deponent verbs. **pīgnus, -oris (and -eris)** *n.* pledge, security, guaranty. If a senator was summoned to the Senate and failed to appear, an item could be taken from his house as security for his appearance, or he could be fined. **eōrum**: read with *gratiā*.
- 103 **grātia, -ae** *f.* favor, regard, friendship. Here an ablative of cause. **triumphus, -ī** *m.* a triumphal procession. **ita** *adv.* so (often introducing an *ut* clause of result).
- 104 **liberum sit**: “it it free”. **mōs, mōris** *m.* custom, habit. **quī**: a connecting relative referring back to *senatōrī* (i.e., Cicero was none of the senators who did not feel it necessary to attend).
- 105 **cumque**: “and because”. **langueō, -ēre**, to be weary, faint, fatigued. **mihi met**: the enclitic *-met* is added to pronouns as an intensifier. **displiceō, -ēre, -uī, -itus**, to be displeased, out of sorts, fretful. **quī**: a relative clause of purpose. The antecedent (i.e., the person sent to deliver the message) has been suppressed.
- 106 **ei**: to him (i.e., Antony). **faber, -rī** *m.* workman. **domum meam**: recall that *domus* (like cities, towns, and small islands) does not take a preposition to express motion towards or motion from.
- 107 **nimis** *adv.* too, too much, excessively. **irācundē** *adv.* angrily. **valdē** *adv.* strongly, intensely, very much, exceedingly. **intemperanter** *adv.* intemperately, immoderately. **cuius**: an interrogative. Read with *maleficiī*.
- 108 **maleficium, -ī** *n.* misdeed, offense, crime. Read “So great is the punishment of what crime . . .?”
- 109 **opera, -ae** *f.* work, labor; worker, laborer. Ablative a means with *disturbātum*. **disturbō (1)** to throw into disorder; destroy, demolish. The *esse* of this infinitive has been suppressed. **publicē** *adv.* with public funds. Read with *aedificātam*. **ex senātūs sententiā**: “by a decree of the senate”. Cicero’s house, demolished by P. Clodius in 58 B.C., was rebuilt by senatorial decree.
- 110 **Quis**: an interrogative. **damnum, -ī** *n.* hurt, harm, damage, injury. **ultrā** *prep.* beyond, past; except. **multa (mulcta), ae** *f.* a money penalty, a fine. Cicero reinforces the point that the only consequence for failure of a senator to appear is a security or a fine.
- 111 **quod si**: “but if”. **remittō, -ere, -mīsī, -mīssum**, to send back; dismiss; release, slacken, abate. **profectō** *adv.* certainly, assuredly.
- 112 **severitās, -ātis** *f.* severity. **cogendī**: a gerund.
- 113 **anne**: *an* (introducing a question) may take an enclitic personal pronoun. **cēnseō, -ēre, -uī, -ensum**, to be of the opinion, judge; propose for formal vote. **quod = id quod. invītus, -a, -um**, unwilling.
- 114 **dēcernō, -ere, -crēvī, -crētum**, to decide, decree. **ut**: an *ut* clause of indirect command. **parentālia, -ium** *n.pl.* festival in honor of dead parents. Cicero viewed as impious the suggestion that the Parentalia should be mixed with a thanksgiving to the gods. **misceō, -ēre, -uī, mixtum**, to mix, mingle.
- 115 **rēligiō, -iōnis** *f.* religious scruple; ceremony.
- 116 **cui**: the antecedent is *mortuō*. These preliminary honors ultimately resulted in the full deification of Caesar. **fuerit Brutus**: “let him be a Brutus”. The perfect subjunctive is often used for polite commands.
- 117 **dominātus, -ūs** *m.* domination. **regius, -a, -um**, royal. The ablatives of separation are governed by *liberāvit*. **ad**: “for”.
- 118 **factum, -ī** *n.* deed, action. **stirps (stirpēs, stirpis), -is** *f.* trunk; root; descendant, offspring. **quīngentēsīmus, -a, -um**, 500th. **prōpāgō (1)** to propagate, prolong. **addūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum**, to lead to, bring along; influence, induce.
- 119 **quisquam, quidquam**, any. This pronoun rare as an adjective. **coniungō, -ere, -iūnxī, -iūnctum**, to join, connect.
- 120 **sepulcrum, -ī** *n.* tomb. **usquam** *adv.* anywhere. **estō, -are**, to stand out; be visible; be existing. **parentō (1)** to make offerings to a parent.
- 121 **eam**: introduces an *ut* clause of result. **mē**: direct object of *defendere* (line 123). **adversus + acc.** towards, with respect to.
- 122 **quī**: read with *casus*. **accidō, -ere, -cidī**, to befall; happen. **cāsus, -ūs** *m.* falling; accident, event; disaster, misfortune.
- 123 **morbus, -ī** *m.* sickness, disease. **famēs, -is** *f.* famine, hunger. **partim** *adv.* in part.
- 124 **ignoscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nōtum**, to forgive. **dī = dī**. **velim**: present subjunctive of *volo*. It introduces an indirect command clause in which the *ut* has been suppressed.

- 126 **malīs** = evils.
- 127 **tueor, -erī, tūtus sum**, to protect, guard. **contemnō, -ere, -temp̄sī, -temptum**, to despise, disdain. **modo** *adv.* only. **veniendī**: a gerund (“of coming”).
- 128 **dicendī**: another gerund. **recūsō** (1) to refuse, reject. **utinam** *adv.* would that! (followed by a subjunctive).
- 129 **quō**: because. **proficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum**, to advance, make progress, gain (something); to be useful.
- 130 **ne**: that not. **accidō, -ere, -cidī**, to happen. **dignus, -a, -um** + *abl.* worthy of.
- 131 **quā**: read with *ex rē*. **accipio dolōrem**: governs the indirect speech clause that follows, with *hominēs* as subject accusative and *secūtōs (esse)* as infinitive.
- 132 **usōs**: a perfect active participle from *utor, uti, usus sum*, acting a pure adjective modifying *hominēs* and governing *amplissimīs beneficiīs*. **ducem**: proponent. In apposition to *L. Pisonem*, which in turn is the direct object of *secūtōs (esse)*.
- 133 **idcirco** *adv.* on that account, for that reason, therefore.
- 134 **locatī**: “having been placed” (modifies *nos consules*). **prō nihilō**: “as nothing”.
- 135 **haberemus**: to consider, judge, hold. Recall that common abstract meaning of *habeo*. **non modo**: “not only”. **nēmō**: read with *consulāris*. **L. Pisōni**: a dative with *assensus est*.
- 135 **assentior, -īrī, -sēnsus sum**, to agree with + *dat.* **servitus, -ūtis m.** slavery, servitude.
- 137 **necessaria**: read with *servitus*. **desiderō** (1) to miss, long for; want, require.
- 138 **consulari locō**: “in the consular place”. Senators spoke in order of rank. **alius . . . alius**, one . . . the other.
- 139 **ignoscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nōtum**, to forgive. **requirō, -ere, requīsīvī, -requīsītum**, to seek for (someone or something missing). **quōs**: an accusative to be read with the infinitives. **doleō, -ēre, -uī**, to feel pain; be grieved. It governs both *venīre* and *deesse*. The *non modo . . . sed (etiam)* is to be read with both with *doleo* and with *metu*, creating an *inconcinntas* for emphasis.
- 140 **metus, -ūs m.** fear.
- 141 **aliū alia . . . causa**: some for one reason, others for another. *Alius* repeated in another case (or with an adverb from the same stem) expresses briefly a double statement.
- 142 **gratias et ago et habeo**: I both have and express gratitude.
- 144 **etiāsi**, even if. **audeō, -ēre, ausus sum**, to dare. **ratio, -ionis f.** method, reasoning; manner of planning something.
- 145 **adhuc** *adv.* still, up to now.
- 146 **servanda (esse)**: future passive periphrastic in indirect speech. *acta* is the accusative subject. **quō**: because. **probo** (1) to test; prove; approve.
- 147 **habendam (esse)**: future passive periphrastic in indirect speech dependent on *arbitror* with *rationem* as subject accusative.
- 148 **vellem** = *vellem ut*. **modō** *adv.* only. **advocātus, -ī m.** supporter. **opīnor, -ārī**, to be of the opinion, suppose.
- 149 **minus valēre**: to be unwell. **per illum**: by him. **doceō, -ēre, -uī, -tum**, to teach, explain.
- 150 **potius** *adv.* rather. **quem ad modum**: in what fashion.
- 151 **an**: introduces a disjunctive question. **commentāriolum, -ī n.** a short treatise; notebook. **chirographum, -ī n.** handwriting; autograph; document. **unō auctōre**: “on his sole authority”. **proferrō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum**, to bring forward, produce.

- 152 **firmō** (1) to strengthen; confirm.
- 153 **ille**: Caesar. **aes, aeris** *n.* bronze. **incīdō, -ere, -cīsī, -cīsum**, to cut into; inscribe. **iussum, -ī** *n.* order. command.
- 154 **pro nihil**: “as nothing”.
- 155 **equidem** *adv.* indeed.
- 156 **fixus, -a, -um**, fixed, established. **idem**: Caesar. **ut**: “just as”.
- 157 **multis**: to many people. **non fecit**: he did not keep, fulfill. **multō plura**: “many more”. **illō mortuō**: “with him dead”. **reperiō, -īre, repperī, repertum**, to find, discover.
- 158 **quam**: read with *beneficia* - “than all the benefits”. **ā vīvō**: “by him (when he was) alive”. **omnis** = *omnēs*. Note this common variant. **tribuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum**, to bestow. **mutō** (1) to change, alter.
- 159 **utinam**: “would that” (followed by a subjunctive).
- 160 **ad Opis** = *ad templum Opis*. The temple of Opis was the state treasury of Caesar. **cruentus, -a, -um**, bloody. Read with *pecunia*. **his temporibus**: ablative of time when. **iīs**: dative with *redditur*.
- 162 **effūsa** = *effūsa sint*, from *effundo, -ere, -fūsi, -fusum*, to pour out. **ecquid est**: is there anything.
- 163 **proprie** *adv.* more peculiarly. **dici**: present passive infinitive. **togatus**: “as a civilian”.
- 164 **versor, -ārī, -ātus sum**, to be engaged in, deal with. **quaerō, -ere, -sīvī, -sītum**, to seek; inquire into. **Gracchī**: the Gracchi brothers (Tiberius and Gaius) who attempted a series of reforms in 133 and 121 B.C. They were from the Sempronian clan.
- 165 **Quare Sullae; Corneliae**. The *leges Corneliae* were a series of reforms passed by L. Cornelius Sulla, dictator 82-80 B.C. **Pompei tertius consulates**: the third consulship of Pompey was in 53 B.C.
- 166 **constō, -āre, -stifī, -stātum**, to consist. **nempe** *conj.* certainly, to be sure.
- 167 **quidnam**: what. Recall that the enclitic *-nam* is an intensifier. **agō, agere, ēgē, actum**, to do. **legēs multās**: the direct object of *tulisse*. **se**: subject accusative in direct speech dependent on *responderet*.
- 168 **dō, dāre, dēdī, dātum**, to give, produce.
- 169 **ducō, -ere, duxī, ductum**, to lead; consider.
- 170 **cōnīveō, -ēre, -nīvī (nīxī)**, to blink, wink; wink at, connive.
- 171 **ferendum (esse) non putō**: I do not think ought to be borne (endured).
- 172 **optimā rē publicā**: an ablative of time when. **saepius** *adv.* quite often. **flagitō** (1) to demand persistently; summon before court.
- 173 **ne**: introducing an indirect command clause. **praetorius, -a, -um**, praetorian (pertaining to a praetor). Here a nominative modifying *provinciae*. **nēve** *conj.* and not, or not.
- 174 **consulāris, -e**, consular. **tollō, -ere, sustulī, sublātum**, to raise, lift; remove. **videntur**: the subject is *acta*.
- 175 **servarī**: a complementary infinitive dependent on *posse*. **lege**: ablative of means. **tertia decuria**: the composition of jury panels created great controversy in the late Republic. Originally confined to members of the Senate, the C. Gracchus had opened them to the Equestrian class. This “third panel” would include centurions and common soldiers of the Legio Alauda. Caesar, however, had already legislated on judicial matters, restricting participation to citizens of higher property qualifications.
- 177 **ēvertō, -ere, ēvertī, ēversum**, to overturn; destroy. **nisi** *conj.* if not, unless. **memōriae**: a genitive dependent on *causā*. **referō, -ere, rettulī, rellātum**, to carry back; transfer; record, register, set down.

- 178 **quamvīs** *conj.* however much; although. **inīquus, -a, -um**, unfair.
- 179 **tulit**: “he (Caesar) carried”. **habēbitur**: “will not be considered”.
- 180 **centuriō, -iōnis** *m.* the commander of an infantry century.
- 181 **iudicātus, -ūs** *m.* office of a *iudex* (juror). **pateō, -ēre, -ui**, to lie open, be open. **cēnsus, -ūs** *m.* a registering of citizens; property, fortune.
- 182 **praeфинiō, -ire**, to limit, determine in advance.
- 183 **honestus, -a, -um**, honorable. **ordines**: troops.
- 184 **quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque**, whoever, whatever.
- 185 **si ferrētis**: “if you carry a law”. **quicumque equō meruisset**: “whoever was deserving of a horse” (i.e., whoever had served in the cavalry would be included in the jury panel). **quod est lātius**: “which is wider” (i.e., which is a broader honor than granting jury service to commanders of the centuries).
- 186 **nemini**: dative of *nemo*, governed by *probarētis*. **probō** (1) to prove; be serviceable; be acceptable. **spectō** (1) to behold; examine.
- 187 **ista**: “those things”. **addō, -ere, -didī, -dium**, to add. **manipulārīs** = *manipulārēs*. A *manipularis* was the common soldier of the legion. Antony is attempting to reduce the property requirement for jury service in order to include the common soldiers of Caesar. **ex legiōne Alaudārum**: the Lark Legion, raised by Caesar in Gaul.
- 188 **aliter** *adv.* otherwise, in another way. **negō** (1) to say not. Here it governs the indirect speech which follows, with *se* as subject accusative and *posse* as infinitive. **salvus, -a, -um**, safe. **contumeliōsus, -a, -um**, insulting, outrageous, dishonorable.
- 189 **ad iudicandum**: a gerund. **nec opinātis**: not expecting. **index, -icis** *m.* pointer; forefinger; indictment; that which reveals or discloses.
- 190 **res**: direct object. **liberē** *adv.* freely. **audeō, -ēre, ausus sum**, to dare. **quantus, -a, -um**, how great.
- 191 **excogitō** (1) to consider deeply; contrive, devise, think up. **ut**: as (recall this meaning when the accompanying verb is indicative).
- 192 **quisque** + superlative = “each one”. **ita**, thus, the more. **libens, -entis**, willing. Here a superlative adverb. **servitās, -ātis** *m.* severity, rigor. **iudicandi**: a gerund. **sordēs, -is** *f.* dirt, filth, shabbiness.
- 193 **ēluō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum**, to wash away, wash clean. **honestīs decuriīs**: an ablative with *dignus*. **potius** *conj.* rather. Read with *quam*. **dignus, -a, -um**, worthy of + *abl.*
- 194 **turpem** = *turpem decurionem*. **iurē** *adv.* rightly, justly.
- 195 **alter, altera, alterum**, other; second. **et** *adv.* also. **de vī et maiestatis damnātī**: those condemned of violence and treason. The ablative or genitive may be used to express accusation or punishment. The noun *vis*, of course, has no genitive form.
- 196 **prōvocō** (1) to appeal. **utrum . . . an**: creates a double question.
- 197 **cuius intersit**: the impersonal *interest* (“it is a concern”) takes a genitive of the person. Translate as “in whose interest it is” followed by an indirect speech clause.
- 198 **reus, -ī** *m.* defendant, accused. Note the ablative of accusation *legibus illīs*. **quem**: accusative in indirect speech dependent on *putēmus* with the infinitive *futurum (esse)*. **gesta**: “things done” from *gerō, -ere, gessī, gestum*.
- 199 **profectō** *adv.* certainly, assuredly. **in iudiciū**: into court. **At res populārīs**: supply *est*. **utinam** *adv.* would that! (followed by a subjunctive).
- 201 **salūs, -ūtis** *f.* health, safety. **unā**: read with *mente* and *voce*, ablatives of manner. **cōsentiō, -īre, -sēnsī, -senum**, to agree (in word or thought), be of the same opinion. **cupiditās, -ātis** *f.* desire, eagerness. Note the gerundive construction which follows.
- 202 **ferendae**: a gerundive modifying *legis*. **turpitūdō, -inis** *f.* ugliness, unsightliness, foulness. **gratia, -ae** *f.* favor; pleasantness; charm.
- 203 **turpius**: “more disgraceful” (comparative adjective). Supply *est*. **maestatem populī Romānī minuere**: “to diminish the majesty of the Roman People,” the technical phrase for “treason”.

- 204 **iudicium**, *ī n.* judgment; court. **ad eam ipsam vim**: “to that very violence”. **propter** *prep.* on account of. **quam**: *vim* is the antecedent. **iure** *adv.* rightly, justly.
- 206 **plura**: “more” (neuter plural, of course). **disputō** (1) to examine, investigate; discuss. **quasī** *adv.* as if, just as. **it agatur**: “it were a matter of”, “it concerned”.
- 207 **prōvocō** (1) to appeal. **id fertur**: “it is being proposed”. **omnīnō** *adv.* altogether, at all. **reus**, *-ī m.* defendant, accused.
- 208 **quis**: an interrogative adjective, modifying *accusator* and *iudex*. **aut . . . aut**: either . . . or. **accusātor**, *-ōris m.* prosecutor. **āmēns**, *āmentis*, out of one’s senses, mad. **reō condemnātō**: “with the defendant condemned” (an ablative absolute). **obicīō**, *-ere*, *-iēcī*, *-iectum*, to throw or fling.
- 209 **sē**: the direct object of *obicere*. **multitūdini conductae**: “to the multitude (having been) gathered”. Here the indirect object of *obicere*. **iudex**, *-icis m.* judge, juror.
- 210 **opera**, *-ae f.* workman, day-laborer. **mercēnnārius**, *-a*, *-um*, paid, hired. **prōtrahō**, *-ere*, *-traxī*, *-tractum*, to drag forward or to. **prōvocātiō**, *-iōnis f.* appeal (to a higher tribunal). **istā lege**: “by this law”.
- 211 **salutāris**, *-e*, healthy; salutary, wholesome. **quaestiō**, *-iōnis f.* investigation; court. **tollo**, *-ere*, *sustulī*, *sublātum*, to lift, raise; remove. **quid est aliud**: “what else is this”.
- 212 **turbulentus**, *-a*, *-um*, troublesome, wild, agitated. **sēditiōsus**, *-a*, *-um*, seditious, mutinous, factious.
- 213 **quam**: read with *ad pestem*. **pestis**, *-is f.* disease, sickness, plague. **furor**, *-ōris m.* madness, frenzy. **tribūnicius**, *-a*, *-um*, tribunician. **impellō**, *-ere*, *-pellī*, *-pulsum*, to drive or push on.
- 215 **quod** = *id quod*. **obrogō** (1) + *dat.* to invalidate one law by passing another; substitute. **eī**: “for him” a dative with *interdici*.
- 216 **aquā et igni**: ablatives of separation. **interdicō**, *-ere*, *-dixī*, *-dictum*, to interpose; forbid, prohibit; bar. The quaint phrases refers to the exile of a Roman.
- 217 **rescindō**, *-ere*, *-scidī*, *-scissum*, to tear open; tear down; rescind, repeal, annul (a law). **quae**: the antecedent is *acta*. Here it is a subject accusative within indirect speech dependent on *arbitrātus sum*. Read with *illa* and *conservanda*.
- 218 **probō** (1) to test, try; prove; approve. **conservanda** (*esse*): the infinitive within indirect speech dependent on *arbitrātus sum*.
- 219 **causā**: an ablative of cause. The dependent genitive always precedes. **quās**: the “antecedent” is *legēs*. The placement of the antecedent inside the relative clause is not uncommon. *legēs* is subject accusative with *infirmādas* (*esse*) dependent on *puterem*. **vīvus**: “while alive”.
- 220 **infirmō** (1) to weaken. **ne . . . quidem**: not . . . even. **quās**: subject accusative with *vidētis*.
- 221 **proferrō**, *-ferre*, *-tulī*, *-latum*, to bring forth, produce, **figō**, *-ere*, *fixī*, *fixum*, to affix, fasten, post.
- 222 **ā mortuō**: “by a dead man” (i.e., Caesar). **civitās**, *-ātis f.* city; citizenship. **singulīs**: “to men individually”.
- 223 **universus**, *-a*, *-um*, entire, as a whole, collectively. **immūnitās**, *-ātis f.* exemption from public burden. Here an ablative of means. **sublāta** = *sublāta sunt*.
- 224 **vectīgal**, *-gālis n.* toll; tax. **haec**: “these things”. A general reference to the earlier measures. **domō**: recall that *domus* takes no preposition to express place from which or place to which.
- 225 **ipse**: referring to Caesar.
- 226 **quibus lātis**: “which (laws) have been carried”. **glorior**, *-ārī*, *-ātus sum*, to boast, pride oneself on. **rem publicam**: subject accusative dependent on *putābat*. **contineō**, *-ēre*, *-uī*, *-tum*, to hold; keep together.
- 227 **inquam**: “I say”. The verb is defective. The only common forms are *inquam*, *inquis*, *inquit*, *inquiunt* (present) and *inquiēs*, *inquiet* (future). ‘
- 228 **ēvertō**, *-ere*, *ēvertī*, *ēversum*, to overturn; destroy.

- 229 **saltem** (also **saltim**) *adv.* at least. **queror, -ī, questus sum**, to complain, lament. **latae (esse)**: “to have been carried” from *fero, ferre, tulī, lātum*. **ne . . . quīdem**, not . . . even.
- 231 **prōmulgātiō, -iōnis f.** a public announcement.
- 232 **quisquam vestrum**: “any of you”. *vestrum* is partitive genitive.
- 233 **bonīs tribūnīs**: an ablative of attendant circumstance. **plēbēs** (also **plēbs** or **plēps**), **-eī** (also **-ī**, and **-is**), the plebeians; populace. **parātōs**: “men prepared”. **intercēdō, -ere, -cēssī, -cessum**, to come between, intercede; cast a veto.
- 244 **vacuus, -a, -um**, empty; free from + *ablative*.
- 245 **mihi**: supply *dicis* or *dixisti*. **intercessiō, -iōnis f.** intercession; veto. **scīlicet adv.** evidently, of course, certainly.
- 246 **salūs, -ūtis f.** safety, health. **negligō, -ere, -lēxī, -lectum**, to not heed, not care about; neglect. **nimis adv.** too (much).
- 247 **ducō, -ere, duxī, ductum**, to lead; consider. **saepiō, -īre, saepsī, saeptum**, to surround with a hedge; fence in. **aditus, -ūs m.** approach, entrance. **armātī**: “armed men”. **praesidium, -ī n.** guard; garrison.
- 248 **multīs**: read with *locīs*. The phrase is used without a preposition.
- 249 **aes, aeris n.** bronze. **incīdō, -ere, -cīsī, -cīsum**, to cut into; inscribe.
- 240 **lēgitimus, -a, -um**, fixed or allowed by law.
- 241 **hocine = hoc** with the enclitic *-ne*. **ius rogandī**: the right of placing legislation before the *comitia* for approval.
- 243 **scīscō, -ere, scīvī, scītum**, to seek to know, inquire; approve, enact, ordain. **futurīs**: future events (literally: “things going to be”). **quod**: causal. **est amicōrum**: “it is the part of friends, it is the role of friends”. **ante adv.** beforehand, in advance.
- 244 **vitō (1)** to avoid. **refellō, -ere, -felli**, to rebut, refute.
- 245 **integrum est vobīs**: “you have a free hand”.
- 246 **vitum, -ī n.** vice, fault, defect.
- 247 **irascor, -ī+ dat.** to be angry at. **dicentī**: a present active participle to be read with *mihi*. **oportet**: it is right, it is proper.
- 248 **te**: subject accusative with *facturum (esse)* dependent on *arbitror*. **noscō, -ere, nōvī, nōtum**, to know. **facilitās, -ātis f.** ease, facility; good nature, affability.
- 249 **collēgam tuum**: Antony. **in hāc suā fortunā**: “in this fortune of his”.
- 250 **gravius**: neuter comparative adjective agreeing with *quidpiam*. **quispiam, quaeipiam, quodpiam (quidpiam) indef. pron.** anyone, anything. **avunculus, -ī m.** maternal uncle. **imitor, -ārī**, to imitate, copy.
- 251 **irācundus, -a, -um**, full of anger, resentful.
- 252 **odiōsus, -a, -um**, hateful; annoying, troublesome. **tanta**: read with *impunitās*.
- 253 **praesertim adv.** especially. **ius**: “condition” (a common meaning). **aequus, -a, -um**, fair, reasonable.
- 254 **in vitam eius**: “against his (way of) life.”

- 255 **mōs, moris** *f.* custom, habit; *pl.* character. **contumēlia, -ae** *f.* outrage, affront, insult. **quōminus**: “but that”. This is frequently used with verbs of *hindering* and *refusing*. It is equivalent to *quin*.
- 256 **recūsō** (1) to refuse. **sin** *conj.* but if. **consuētūdō, -inis** *f.* habit, custom.
- 257 **liberē** *adv.* freely. **quae** = *ea quae*. **sentiō, -īre, sensī, sensum**, to perceive, sense, feel.
- 258 **deprecor, -ārī, -ātus sum**, to beseech, entreat. **impetrō** (1) to obtain by entreaty.
- 259 **ut civī**: as to a fellow citizen. **armīs**: ablative with *utātur*. **suī defendendī causā**: a gerundive construction. **iīs**: a dative with *noceant*.
- 260 **quae ipsīs visa erunt**: “those thing which will seem (fitting) to themselves”. **noceō, -ēre, -uī**, to be harmful + *dat.*
- 261 **postulatiō, -iōnis** *f.* request, demand. Here an ablative of comparison with *aequius*.
- 262 **quodsī** *conj.* but if. **dictum est**: “has been said”. **omnis**: read with *oratio* and recall that the meaning of the singular is “each” or “every”.
- 263 **quae**: the “antecedent” is *oratio*. The antecedent often follows the relative pronoun. **habētur**: speeches are “had” in Latin, “given” in English. **voluntās, -ātis** *f.* will; purpose; good-will; inclination. **etiāmsī** *conj.* even if.
- 264 **ferēmus amīcī naturam**: “we will bear (put up with) the nature of a friend”. **īdem illī**: “those same men”.
- 265 **adversariō**: dative of *adversarius* and a predicate of *tibi*: “to you as an adversary of Caesar”. **quod**: which (was allowed). **socer, -ī m.** father-in-law.
- 266 **admoneō, -ēre, -uī**, to remind, advise warn. **quiddam**: “a certain thing” (direct object of *admonent*). **caveō, -ēre, cavī, cautum**, to be on one’s guard; beware of; heed. **iustior**: “more just (excuse).”
- 267 **non veniendī**: “of not coming” (a gerund). **morbus, -ī m.** sickness.
- 268 **intueor, -ērī, intuitus sum**, to gaze upon.
- 269 **uterque, utraque, utrumque**, each (of two). **vestrum**: partitive genitive with *utriusque*. **reticiō, -ere**, to keep silent. The construction is often with *de*, but also occurs with a dative of person or an accusative (usually neuter) of thing about which one keeps silent. **crēdō**: governs the indirect speech clause beginning with *vōs* and ending with **concupivisseī**.
- 270 **magna quaedam**: neuter accusative plurals.
- 271 **nimis** *adv.* too, too much. **crēdulus, -a, -um**, credulous, gullible. **suspīcor, -ārī, -ātus sum**, to suspect; mistrust. **amplus, -a, -um**, large, wide, spacious; great, lofty, grand. **clārus, -a, -um**, clear, distinct; renowned, famous.
- 272 **contemnō, -ere, contēpsī, contemptum**, to consider of slight value, despise, scorn. **ops, opis** *f.* power, might; **opēs**, wealth; power. **violentus, -a, -um** forcible, impetuous.
- 273 **potentia, -ae** *f.* power; political power (esp. unofficial). **cārītās, -ātis** *f.* high regard, esteem, affection. **concupīscō, -ere, -cupīvī, -cupītum**, to long for, covet; aspire to, strive after. **minimē ferendam**: “not to be endured”.
- 274 **laus**: nominative predicate to *gloria*. **recte** *adv.* rightly, properly, correctly. Read with *factorum*, with is substantive (“of things having been done). **meritum, ī n.** a praiseworthy deed.
- 275 **optimī cuisque**: “of every best man”. **comprobō** (1) to approve strongly.
- 276 **dicerem**: present contrary to fact: “I would tell (you)”. **quī**: interrogative adjective with *fructus*: “what fruit (result, profit). *quī* and *quis* are effectively interchangeable as interrogative adjectives and pronouns. **nisi** *conj.* if not, unless. **tē**: subject accusative dependent on *viderem*. **praetor ceterōs**: “more than others”.
- 277 **paulisper** *adv.* for a short time; for some time. **experior, -īrī, -pertus sum**, to test; know by experience. An infinitive in indirect speech dependent on *viderem*. **Quem**: an interrogative adjective with *diem*: “what day?” **recordor, -ārī, -ātus sum**, to remember, recall.
- 278 **inlūcēscō, -ere, -lūxī**, to grow light (the day), dawn; shine. **expiātō fōrō**: “with the Forum having been cleansed”. Dolabella had destroyed the column erected in the Forum by the populace to Caesar’s memory. **concursum, -ūs m.** a running together; gathering, assembly.
- 279 **princeps, -ipis m.** leader, chief. **scēlus, -eris n.** crime, wicked deed. **poenā**: an ablative of means or punishment. **adfacio, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum**, to do something to, affect. **urbe**: read with *liberātā* in an ablative absolute. **caedēs, -is f.** slaughter, massacre. **metus, -ūs m.** fear.
- 280 **se recipiō, -ere, -cēpī**, to take oneself, go. **cuius**: an interrogative adjective, dependent on *studia*. **ordō, -inis m.** order; rank. **gēnus, -eris n.** type; family; clan.

- 281 **studium**, -ī *n.* zeal, eagerness, enthusiasm, eagerness. **laus**, **laudis** *f.* praise. **grātulātiō**, -iōnis *f.* a manifestation of joy; congratulations. **offerō**, -ere, **obtūli**, **oblātum**, to present, show, offer. **quīn**, nay, rather; indeed. **mihi**: dative with *gratiās agēbant*.
- 282 **quō auctōre**: “whose authority” (an ablative with *ūt*). **tē**: subject accusative with *arbitrabantur*. **ūt**: the infinitive with *arbitrabantur*. **bonī virī**: nominative plural.
- 283 **grātulor**, -ārī, -ātus **sum** + *dat.* to express one’s joy to; congratulate. **recordāre**: singular imperative of a deponent verb.
- 294 **cōnsēsus**, -ūs *m.* common feeling, agreement. **oblīvīscor**, -ī, **oblītus sum** + *gen.* to forget, be unmindful.
- 285 **offēsus**, -a, -um, offended, displeased. **sē**: subject accusative in indirect speech with *abiēcisse*. **significō** (1) to show, indicate. **vetus**, -eris, old, ancient.
- 286 **abiecīō**, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum, to cast away.
- 287 **hanc**: read with *dignitatem*.
- 288 **aequō animō**: “with equanimity”.
- 289 **unum illum diem**: the object of *anteponis*. **quō**: ablative of time when.
- 290 **omnibus hīs mensibus**: datives with *anteponis*. **quibus**: ablative of time when (“during which”). **tē**: the object of *putant*. **multum**: much, a lot. **dissentīō**, -īre, -sēnsī, -sensum, to disagree, have a different opinion.
- 291 **beātum**: predicate of *tē*. **antepōnō**, -ere, -posuī, -positum, to place one thing (acc.) before another (dat.).
- 292 **sollicitūdō**, -inis *f.* worry, trouble.
- 293 **oblītus**: “having forgotten”. Recall that deponent verbs have perfect *active* participles. **auspiciū**, -ī *n.* auspice; divination by bird-watching. **augur**, -uris *m.* college of priests responsible for divination.
- 294 **nuntiātōrum**: “announced” (read with *auspiciōrum*). **primum collēgam tibi esse voluisti**: “you first wished (him) to be your colleague”. Antony had at first resisted Dolabella’s assumption of the consulship in place of Caesar and had impeded it by reporting, as augur, bad omens.
- 295 **in Capitōlium missus**: Antony’s son had been one of the hostages sent to the Liberators on the Capitol in order to induce them to talks. **obses**, -idis *m.* hostage.
- 296 **quō diē**: “on what day”. **qui**: an interrogative, but referring back to the *populus*. **nullā**: read with *contione*.
- 297 **frequens**, -entis, crowded, well-attended. Here the comparative adjective refers again to *populus*.
- 298 **libertātem pax consequēbātur**: peace followed liberty. The “liberty” was the assassination of Caesar; the “peace” was the agreement reached in the Senate on March 17.
- 299 **proximō** = “on the following day”. **consecūtis**: note the active use of the perfect participle of a deponent verb. **intermittō**, -ere, -mīsī, -missum, to interrupt; leave an interval; discontinue. The verb governs *afferre*.
- 300 **quasī donum**: “just as a gift”.
- 301 **haec**: read with *nota*. **inusta est**: was burned upon (from *inūrō*, -ere, -ūssī, -ūstum, to burn into or onto, brand; inflict).
- 302 **nota**, -ae *f.* the mark placed next to a senator’s name on the senate roll to indicate that he is expelled; dishonor; shame. **ignōminia**, -ae *f.* disgrace, dishonor. **sempiternus**, -a, -um, everlasting. **unius M. Manlī**: read with *scelus*.
- 303 **scēlus**, -eris *n.* crime. **dēcrētō gentis Manliae**: “by a decree of the Manlian clan”. **neminem patricium Manlium . . . licet**: “it is allowed for no patrician member of the Manlian clan”. *neminem* is the object of *licet*. **Marcum**: predicate of *Manlium* and object of *vocārī*. Marcus Manlius was a great hero of early Rome who resisted the Gauls when they attempted to seize the Capitol in 390 B.C. Later, when he espoused the cause of the plebeians, he was convicted of seeking royal power and thrown from the Tarpeian Rock (384 B.C.).
- 304 **odium**, -ī *n.* hatred; aversion. **funditus** *adv.* entirely.
- 305 **tollō**, -ere, **sustulī**, **sublātum**, to raise, lift; remove.

- 306 **tē**: read with *paenitēbat*. **haec**: read with *tanta* (“such great things”). **gerō, -ere, gessī, gestum**, to do, make; wage (war); wear. **fortūnae**: this genitive and those that follow are governed by *paenitēbat*.
- 307 **amplitūdō, -inis f.** width, extent, size; grandeur, importance. **clāritās, -ātis f.** distinctiveness; distinction. **paenitet**: this impersonal (meaning “to regret”) takes an accusative of person feeling the regret and genitive of thing causing the regret.
- 308 **mūtatiō, -iōnis f.** change, alteration. **addūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum**, to lead to; persuade; influence. **suspīcor, -ārī, -ātus sum**, to suspect; mistrust. **pecuniā**: an ablative of means. **captum (esse)**: the infinitive in indirect speech governed by **suspīcer**.
- 309 **licet = licet ut. quod cuique libet**: that which is pleasing to each (person). **loquātur**: governed by the *licet (ut)*. The sentence is compressed: “Let each man say what he pleases”.
- 310 **sordidus, -a, -um**, dirty, foul, mean, despicable, base. **humilis, -e**, low, petty, shallow, poor, abject, servile. **quamquam conj.** although. **soleō, -ēre, solitus sum**, to be accustomed. **domesticus, -a, -um**, belonging to the household; domestic; *subst.* a family member. (A veiled allusion to Fulvia, Antony’s wife. Fulvia, the heir of the Gracchi *gens*, was enormously wealthy and ambitious. Her first husband, P. Clodius Pulcher, was a factious politician of the 50s B.C. who was killed by his rival T. Annius Milo in 52 B.C. She soon married G. Scribonius Curio, a promising young officer and politician and ally of Caesar. Curio followed Caesar in the Civil War of 49 B.C. but was killed while attempting to conquer North Africa. Fulvia then married Marcus Antonius, whose political career she consistently supported. After the execution of Cicero, Dio Cassius reports that Fulvia took Cicero’s head into her lap and pierced his tongue with her golden hairpins. **deprāvō (1)** to corrupt, pervert.
- 311 **non numquam**: sometimes (an example of litotes). **fīrmitās, -ātis f.** firmness, strength of will, constancy. **utinam adv.** would that! (followed by a subjunctive). **culpa, -ae f.** blame.
- 312 **vitō (1)** to avoid. **vereor ne**: “I fear that”. Remember the inversion of *ut* with verbs of fearing. The *ut* clause is complex, with two subjunctive verbs (*putes* and *malis*). **ignōrō (1)** to not know. **verus, -a, -um**, true.
- 313 **gloriōsum putes**: “you might think it glorious”. An indirect speech clause follows with *te* as the subject accusative and *posse* as infinitive. **posse plus =** to be more powerful. **plus te unum posse quam omnēs**: “that you, one person, be more powerful than all”. **metuō, -ere, -uī**, to fear.
- 314 **diligō, -ere, dilēxī, dilēctum**, to esteem, prize, love. **malō, malle, maluī**, to prefer. **carus, -a, -um**, dear, valued, loved.
- 315 **mereor, -ēri, meritus sum**, to deserve, merit. **colō, -ere, coluī, cultum**, to till, cultivate; worship, revere, honor.
- 316 **metuī**: present passive infinitive of *metuō*. **invidiōsus, -a, -um**, exciting ill-will; hateful, hated. **imbēcillus, -a, -um**, weak, feeble. **cadūcus, -a, -um**, prone to fall, weak, frail, transitory.
- 317 **quod**: referring back to the entire previous clause. **fabula, -ae f.** story; play. **illi ipsi**: datives with *perniciōsum*. “**Oderint dum metuant**”, “Let them hate, as long as they fear”. Both verbs are present subjunctive (recall the meaning of *odī, odisse*). *Dum* takes a subjunctive when means not just “as long as” but “provided that” or “if”. The quote is from the *Atreus* of Accius (170 – c. 86 B.C.).
- 318 **perniciōsus, -a, -um**, destructive, ruinous.
- 320 **mereor, -ēri, meritus sum**, to deserve, earn, merit. **licentia, -ae f.** freedom, license, uncontrolled power.
- 321 **illa erat vita**: this was his life. **secundus, -a, -um**, favorable.
- 322 **properus, -a, -us**, prosperous. **par, paris**, equal. **acerbus, -a, -um**, bitter.
- 323 **sprēmus diēs**: “last day”. **Cinna**: the ally of Marius in the Civil War of 88-87. He executed his enemies.
- 325 **quid interr.** how? **flectō, -ere, flexī, flectum**, to bind, curve, turn; persuade, influence. **exitus, -ūs m.** departure, way out; end, conclusion, result; death.
- 326 **quisquam, quicquam (quicquam) subst. only** anyone, anything. **proficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum**, to advance, make progress, gain (something); to be useful. **valeō, -ēre, -uī**, to be well; be strong; prevail.
- 327 **quem**: a connecting relative pronoun referring back to Caesar. Translate as *eum*, the subject accusative in the *oratio obliqua*.
- 328 **impūne adv.** unpunished, with impunity. **interfector, -ōris m.** killer, murderer.
- 329 **respiō, -ere, -spexī, -spectum**, to look back; reflect upon, consider; have respect for.
- 330 **nascor, -ī, natus sum**, to be born.

- 332 **ambo, ambae, ambo**, both. **quibus**: “by which” (*iudicia* is the antecedent).
- 333 **permolestē** *adv.* with much vexation. **quid** = *quid significant*. **gladiatōribus**: “at the gladiator games”.
- 334 **versus, -ūs m.** turning; verse. **statuae**: dative with *plausus*. **plausus, -ūs m.** clapping, applause.
- 335 **duōbus tribūnīs**: dative, also with *plausus*. **adversor, -ārī, -ātus sum**, to oppose, resist. **parum** *adv.* too little, insufficiently.
- 336 **consentiens, -ientis** *adj.* harmonious. **voluntās, -ātis f.** will; attitude.
- 337 **ludi Apollinares**: these games were held in Rome from July 6-13. They were made permanent in 208 B.C., following a great plague. Two days were devoted to races in the Circus, the remainder with plays in the theater. **potius** *adv.* rather.
- 338 **magna**: read with *testimōnia* and *iudicia*. **ipsīs**: dative with *licēbat*.
- 339 **medulla, -ae f.** marrow; heart.
- 340 **viscera, -um n.pl.** entrails; innards. **haereō, -ēre, haesī, haesum**, to stick. adhere. **Accio**: read with both *plaudi* and *dari*. The play was *Tereus* of Accius. This retelling of Sophocles’ version of the myth of Tereus, Procne, and Philomela was apparently popular in the late Republic. **plaudī**: impersonal passive infinitive with *putabātis* (“that there was an applauding for Accius”).
- 341 **palma, -ae f.** palm tree; prize. **ludīs suīs**: ablative with *caruit*. The Urban Praetor normally presided over the *ludi Apollinares*, but Brutus was not present in the City. **careō, -ēre, -uī +abl.** to be without, be deprived of.
- 342 **apparātus, -a, -um**, well-prepared, splendid. **tribuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum + dat.** to bestow, confer.
- 343 **desiderium, -ī n.** longing, desire, yearning. **leniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum**, to soften, alleviate, sooth.
- 344 **populāribus civibus**: dative with *tribuerentur*.
- 345 **contemnō, -ere, -tempsī, -temptum**, to despise, disdain.
- 346 **īnfimus, -a, -um**, lowest.
- 348 **sīn conj.** but if. **leviōra**: trifles (literally, “lighter things”).
- 349 **A. Hirtius**: consul-elect for 43 B.C. Initially a supporter of Antony, Hirtius was persuaded by Cicero to join the senatorial cause.
- 350 **probātus, -a, -um**, approved; pleasing
- 351 **iucundus, -a, -um**, pleasant, delightful. **vincit**: “surpasses”. **omnīs**: accusative plural.
- 352 **in quō**: “in whom”.
- 353 **meminī, meminisse**, to remember (like *odī, odisse*, it has perfect forms but present meanings).
- 354 **hoc**: direct object of *interpretāmini*. **vōs**: subject nominative. **quale sit**: “what kind of thing it might be”.
- 355 **interpretor, -ārī, -ātus sum**, to translate, interpret; comprehend. **quibus**: dative with *cara*. **eōrum**: read with *vita*.
- 356 **cōsulō, -ere, consūluī, consultum**, to deliberate about (*de*); to look out for the interests of + *dat.* **fructus, -ūs m.** fruit, profit, reward, benefit.
- 357 **quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque**, whosoever, whatsoever. **cāsus, -ūs m.** event, occurrence, chance; misfortune, calamity.

358 **exstō** (1) to stand out, be visible; appear, exist.

359 **potestās, -ātis** *f.* power; opportunity.

360 **fiet**: “will occur”.

361 **reservō** (1) to keep back, reserve.

362 **huc si quid accesserit**: “if something will be added to this (i.e., his time of life).”