

- 1 **Germānicus** (16/15 BC-AD 19), father of Caligula (C. Caesar), was the son of Drusus (brother of Tiberius) and Antonia (daughter of Mark Antony and Octavia, sister of Augustus). He married Agrippina the Elder, daughter of Agrippa and Julia (daughter of Augustus).
- 2 **patruus, -ī m** paternal uncle. **quaestūra, -ae f** quaestorship (direct object of *gessit*). **quīnquennium, -ī n** a period of five years. An ablative of degree of difference with *ante*. Germanicus held the office in AD 7 when he was twenty years old, five years before the age allowed by law.
- 3 **cōsulātus, -ūs m** consulship (also direct object of *gessit*). He proceeded directly to the consulship in AD 12, after which Augustus sent him to command the eight legions on the Rhine.
- 4 **excessus, -ūs m** death. Ablative absolute with *nuntiātō*. **ūniversus, -a, -um**, whole, entire, all together. **imperātorem Tiberium**: Tiberius had been granted *tribūnicia potestās* and *maius imperium* before Augustus' death in AD 14, but the legions in Lower Germany mutinied and attempted to hail Germanicus as *imperātor*.
- 5 **pertināx, -ācis**, tenacious, firm, stubborn. **recūsō** (1) to refuse, deny (*recūsantīs* modifies *legiōnēs*, as does *dēferentīs*). **summa, -ae f** sum; substance; chief part. *summa rēi pūblicae* = supreme power, offered by the mutinous legions to Germanicus. **dēferō, -ere, -tulī, -lātum**, to bring, carry; offer, grant.
- 6 **compescō, -ere, -uī**, to restrain, check, repress. **dēvincō, -ere, -vīcī, -victum**, to conquer completely, subdue. The account is compressed. Germanicus quieted the unruly legions, led them against the Germans in inconclusive campaigns in AD 14, 15 and 16, and celebrated a triumph on his return to Rome in 17. He held his second consulship in 18 and was sent to the East with *maius imperium*.
- 7 **creō** (1) to create; make (someone consul, king, etc.). **honor, -ōris m** public office; honor.
- 8 **compōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positum**, to store up, put together; arrange, settle. A gerundive of purpose with *stātum*. **status, -ūs m** status; situation. **expellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsum**, to drive away. Here “forced to hurry away.”
- 9 **redigo, -ere, -ēgī, -ātum**, to drive back; reduce; render. **agens**: often with expressions of time. **aetās, -ātis f** age.
- 10 **diūturnus, -a, -um**, of long duration. **morbus, -ī m** illness. Ablative of cause. **Antiochiae**: locative. **obeō, -īre, -īī (īvī)**, to go to meet; die, pass away. **venēnum, -ī n** poison.
- 11 **līvor, -ōris m** black and blue spot; envy, spite. **spūma, -ae f** foam, froth. **ōs, ōris n**. mouth; face.
- 12 **crēmātī**: a genitive singular (referring to Germanicus) dependent on *cor*. **os, ossis n** bone. **incorruptus, -a, -um**, unspoiled, uninjured. **reperiō, -īre, reperrī, repertum**, to find. **cuius**: *cor* is the antecedent: “the nature of which is thought such that . . .”
- 13 **exīstimō** (1) to judge, consider, think. **tinctum**: “tinged” (modifying *cor* and governing *venēnō*). **igne**: read with *cōnficī*. **cōnficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum**, to construct; complete; exhaust, consume. **nequeō, -ēre, -ēvī**, to be unable.
- 14 **fraus, fraudis f** deceit, trickery. **ministerium, -ī n** office; service. **opera, -ae f** work; exertion, labor. **Cn. Calpurnius Piso**: appointed *legātus* of Syria to monitor Germanicus in the East, Piso was rumored to have poisoned him. He later stood trial before the Senate, during which he took his own life.
- 15 **sub idem tempus**: “about the same time.” **praepōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positum**, to place in front, prefer; place in command over + *dat*. **dissimulō** (1) to conceal, hide, keep secret. **offendum (esse)**: *ōrātiō obliqua* with *patrem aut filium* as subject accusatives and *sibi* as dative of agent.
- 16 **quasi adv** as if, just as; as it were, so to speak. **plānē adv** clearly, plainly; certainly. **aeger, -ra, -rum**, sick, ill.
- 17 **acerbitās, -ātis f** harshness, sharpness. Read with *gravissimīs* (ablatives of means with *adfēcit*). **adhibeō, -ere, -uī, -itum**, to apply, offer, bring; invite, summon. Ablative absolute with *nūllō . . . modō*.
- 18 **modus, ī m** measure, size, extent; moderation, limit. **adficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum**, to do something to; influence, affect, work upon. The direct object is *Germānicum*. **discerpō, -ere, -cerpsī, -cerptum**, to tear to pieces.
- 19 **capitis damnāre**: to sentence to death. The genitive is used with verbs of accusation and condemnation.
- 20 **omnēs**: modifies *virtūtēs* (subject accusatives with *contigisse* in *ōrātiō obliqua*). **Germānicō**: dative with *contigisse*.
- 21 **contingō, -ere, -tigī, -tāctum** + *dat* to touch closely; affect; happen or fall to. It governs both *Germānicō* and *nemini cuiquam*. **satis constat**: “it is well know.” **ēgregius, -a, -um**, outstanding, excellent. **ingenium, -ī n** nature, temper, character.
- 22 **in utrōque . . . genere**: “in both types” (Greek and Latin). **doctrīna, -ae f** learning, knowledge. **praecellō, -ere**, to excel, surpass. A participle modifying *ingenium*. **benevolentia, -ae f** goodwill, kindness.
- 23 **conciliō** (1) to unite, win over, gain. **grātia, -ae f** favor, esteem. **prōmereō, -ēre, -uī, -itum**, to merit, deserve (*conciliandae grātiae ac prōmerendi amōris*: gerundives dependent on *studium*). **mīrus, -a, -um**, wonderful, marvelous. Read with *studium*.
- 24 **efficāx, -ācis**, efficacious, capable. **congruō, -ere, -uī**, to coincide, be consistent with, agree. It governs the dative *formae*. **gracilitās, -ātis f** thinness, leanness; simplicity. **crūs, crūris n** leg. **ea**: “they” (his legs).
- 25 **paulātim adv** little by little, gradually. **repleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētum**, to fill up. Supply *sunt*. **assiduus, -a, -um**, persistent. Read with *vectātiōne*. **vectātiō, -iōnis f** riding.
- 26 **comminus, -a, -um**, hand-to-hand. **percutiō, -ere, -cussī, -cussum**, to strike, cut down, execute. **ōrāre causās**: to plead cases. **triumphālis**: “as a person who had held a triumph.”

- 27 **monumentum, -ī n** memorial; monument. **et adv** also. **cōmoedia, -ae f.** comedy. **forīs adv** outdoors; abroad. **cīvilis, -e,** polite, courteous, gracious.
- 28 **foederātus, -a, -um,** allied (by treaty). **līctor, -ōris m** official attendant of a Roman magistrate. **sīcubi adv** if anywhere, wherever. **clārus, -a, -um,** bright, clear; illustrious, famous.
- 29 **inferiae, -ārum f.pl.** rites and offerings to honor the dead. **Mānēs, -ium m.pl.** shades of the departed. **caesōrum:** “of those cut down” (genitive with *reliquiās*). **clādēs, -is f** disaster, defeat; slaughter, massacre. P. Quinctilius Varus had lost three legions in Germany in AD 9.
- 30 **vetus, -eris, old. reliquiae, -ārum f.pl.** “remains.” **tumulus, -ī m** mound. **humō (1)** to bury. Note the future active participle as a purpose construction. **colligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lectum,** to bring together, gather, collect
- 31 **comportō (1)** to bring together. **prīmus:** “he was the first who” (a very common meaning). **adgredior, -ī, -gressus sum,** to go to, approach; undertake.
- 32 **obtrectātor, -ōris m** detractor; rival. **quālescūque,** of whatever kind. **quantuscūque,** howsoever great (or small). **nancīscor, -ī, nactus sum,** to meet with, find, obtain, incur.
- 33 **lēnis, -e,** soft, smooth, gentle, mild, moderate, calm, kind. **adeō adv** to such a degree, so (often with an *ut* of result). **innoxius, -a, -um,** harmless; blameless. **Pisōni:** read with *rēscendentī* and *dīvexantī* (datives with *suscēnsēre*). **dēcrētum, -ī n** decree. **rēscindō, -ere, -scidi, -scissum,** to cut or tear open; annul, repeal. **clientēla, -ae f** clients, dependents.
- 34 **dīvexō (1)** to vex, trouble. **prīus:** read with *quam* (a common *tnesis*). **suscēnsē, -ēre, -uī + dat** to be enraged. **indūcere in animum:** to bring one’s mind to, resolve. **venēficiū, -ī n** poisoning; sorcery.
- 35 **dēvōtiō, -iōnis f** vow; curse; spell, incantation. **impugnō (1)** to fight against, attack, assail. **comperiō, -īre, -perī, -pertum,** to find out, learn, discover. Governs *ōrātiō obliqua* of *impungārī sē*. **ultrā adv** further.
- 36 **quam:** “than.” **mōre maiōrum:** “in accordance with the ancient custom.” **renūntiō (1)** to report; renounce, revoke. **mandō (1)** to commend, entrust.
- 37 **domesticus, -ī m** member of the household. **ultiō, -iōnis f** vengeance. **accidō, -ere, -cidī,** to befall, happen.
- 38 **frūctus, -ūs m** fruit; profit, gain; enjoyment. **ūber, -eris,** fertile; rich, plentiful. **sīc,** so (often with an *ut* of result). **probō (1)** to test; prove; approve, esteem. **diligō, -ere, -lēxī, -lectum,** to esteem highly, prize, love.
- 39 **necessitūdō, -inis f** necessity, need; relations, friends. **cūctor (1)** to delay; hesitate; doubt. **an:** whether.
- 40 **successor, -ōris m** successor, heir. **dēstinō (1)** to fix; resolve, intend; appoint. **adoptandum:** gerundive of purpose; supply *eum*. Augustus adopted Tiberius in 4 BC and required Tiberius to adopt Germanicus at the same time. **vulgus, -ī n** the people.
- 41 **plūrimī trādant:** introduces *ōrātiō oblique* of *adisse, prodisse, effudisse*. **quotiēns rel.** as often as, whenever. **aliquō adv** to some place, somewhere. **sīcunde conj.** if from anywhere. **prae prep** in front of; on account of, because of. **turba, -ae f** tumult, confusion; crowd, multitude.
- 42 **occurrō, -ere, -(cu)currī, -cursum + dat.** to hasten to meet. Here a substantive participle, as is *prōsequentium*. **discrīmen, -inis n** crisis, peril, danger.
- 43 **comprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressum,** to press; restrain, repress. **sēditīō, -iōnis f** mutiny, revolt. **revertentī:** dative with *prodisse*.
- 44 **prōdīre obviam:** to go to meet. **prōnūntiō (1)** to announce officially, proclaim. **tantum modo,** only just. **duae: duae cohortēs.**
- 45 **sexus, -ūs m** sex, gender.
- 46 **vīcēsīmus, -a, -um,** twentieth. **lapis, -idis f** stone; milestone. **effundō, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsus,** to pour out; break out.
- 47 **longē adv** far. **iudiciū, -ī n** court; judgment; opinion.
- 48 **existō, -ere, -stītī, -stītum,** to come out; arise, spring forth. **dēfungor, -ī, -functus sum,** to work out completely; perform; die. **lapidō (1)** to pelt with stones. **subvertō, -ere, -versī, -versum,** to turn upside-down, overturn. **deum = deōrum.**
- 49 **Lārs, Laris m** private tutelary deities. Read with *familiarēs*. **abicio, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum,** to cast away. **partus, -ūs m** birth, new-born, offspring.
- 50 **quīn,** nay indeed. **et adv** also. **barbarōs:** subject accusative with *ferunt*. **ferunt:** “they say” (governing *ōrātiō obliqua* of *cōnsensisse, posuisse, rāsisse, and abstinuisse*). **intestīnus, -a, -um,** internal.
- 51 **velut adv** just as. **maeror, -ōris m** mourning, grief. **cōnsentiō, -īre, -sēnsī, -sensum,** to agree, decide in common.
- 52 **indūtīae, -ārum f** truce, armistice. **rēgulus, -ī m** prince, chieftain. **barbam pōnere:** to cut one’s beard. **rādō, -ere, rāsī, rāsum,** to scrape; scratch; shave; graze.
- 53 **indiciū, -ī n** evidence; sign; indication. **luctus, -ūs m** sorrow, mourning. **regum regem:** the king of kings (the Parthian king). **vēnor, -ārī, -ātus sum,** to hunt.
- 54 **convīctus, -ūs m** feasting. **megistānes, -um m pl** the high nobility of the East. **abstineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentum + abl.** to abstain or refrain from. **iūstitiū, -ī n** cessation of public business and public and private entertainment (either for an emergency or in mourning). **īnstar n (nom and acc only)** image, likeness.

- 55 **fāma**, -ae *f* report; rumor; fame. **valētūdō**, -inis *f* health; good health; bad health, illness. **attonitus**, -a, -um, stunned, terrified.
- 56 **civitās**, -ātis *f* city; citizenry. **sequentis**: read with *nuntiōs*. **opperior**, -irī, -pertus sum, to await. **vesperī**, in the evening.
- 57 **auctor**, -ōris *m* witness, guarantor; author. **incertis auctōribus**: ancient rumors were notoriously unreliable. **convalescō**, -ere, -uī, to grow strong; recover. *Orātiō oblique* (supply *eum*) with *percrebuisset*. **percrebescō**, -ere, -crebruī, to become very frequent; be spread abroad. An impersonal verb. **pāssim** *adv* here and there, in all directions.
- 58 **victima**, -ae *f* sacrificial animal. **concursum est**: “there was a running about.” **revellō**, -ere, -velli, -volsum, to tear back or way (supply *sunt*). **foris**, -is *f* (more frequently **forēs** *pl*) door, gate; double doors.
- 59 **gestiō**, -ire, to be eager. Here accusative plural, object of *morārētur*: “lest anything delay them being eager . . .” **vōtum**, -ī *m* vow, offering of thanksgivings. **expērgēfaciō**, -ere, -fēcī, -factum, to awaken. Supply *est*.
- 60 **grātulor**, -ārī, -atus sum, to express one’s joy; congratulate. **concinō**, -ere, -uī, to sing or sound together.
- 62 **dēmum** *adv* at last. **fatō**: “for a fact.” **functum**: read *eum functum esse* in *ōrātiō obliqua* dependent on *factum est*. Germanicus died on October 10, AD 19. **palam** *adv* openly. *palam factum est*: “it was made known.” **sōlācium**, -ī *n* consolation, solace. **ēdictum**, -ī *n* decree, proclamation.
- 63 **inhibeō**, -ere, -uī, -itum, to hold back, restrain, check. **lūctus**, -ūs *m* sorrow, mourning. **dūrō** (1) to last, remain. **festōs**: read with *dies* (with dependent genitives between). Mourning for Germanicus lasted through the Saturnalia, held December 17-19.
- 64 **augeō**, -ēre, **auxī**, **auctum**, to increase. The subject is *atrōcītās*. **dēsiderium**, -ī *n* longing, desire. **et**: also. **atrocītās**, -ātis *f* fierceness; severity.
- 65 **cūctus**, -a, -um, all together. Here a substantive (“everyone”) with *opinantibus*. **temere** *adv* without reason; rashly. **opinor** (1) to be of the opinion, believe. Here an ablative absolute with *cūctis* governing the *ōrātiō obliqua* of *saevitiam repressam (esse)*. **eius**: an objective genitive (“out of regard and fear of him”). **reprimō**, -ere, -pressī, -pressum, to press or keep back; check, curb, restrain.
- 66 **saevitia**, -ae *f* savagery. **ērumpō**, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptum, to break forth.
- 67 **Agrippinam**: Germanicus’ wife was Agrippina the Elder (d. AD 33), daughter of Augustus’ only natural child Julia.
- 68 **novem liberōs tulit**: Agrippina bore Germanicus nine children, six of whom survived childhood. **infantēs adhūc raptī**: “taken while still infants” (supply *sunt*). **iam**: here “just.” **puerāscō**, -ere, to grow up into boyhood.
- 69 **īsignis**, -e, distinguished, excellent. **festīvītās**, -ātis, gaiety, pleasantness. Ablatives of characteristic. **effigiēs**, -eī *f* image, likeness. **habitus**, -ūs *m* appearance; dress, attire.
- 70 **positam**: refers back to *effigiem*. **quotiēns** *rel* as often as, whenever. **introeō**, -ire, -iī, -itum, to go into, enter.
- 71 **exōscolor** (1) to kiss fondly. **superstes**, -itis + *dat.* surviving (here a substantive). **sexus**, -ūs *m.* sex, gender.
- 72 **continuus**, -a, -um, without a break, continuous. **triennium**, -ī *n* a period of three years. **nātae**: born (from *nāscor*, -ī, *nātus sum*). **totidem indecl. adj.** just as many. **mās**, **maris** *m* male.
- 73 **crīminor** (1) to accuse, bring a charge. The deaths of Germanicus in AD 19 and Tiberius’ son Drusus in AD 23 had left the succession uncertain. The Praetorian Prefect Sejanus manoeuvred for position and in particular attacked Germanicus’s wife Agrippina and her elder sons Nero and Drusus. Nero was exiled to Pontia in 30 and committed suicide or was executed. Drusus was imprisoned at Rome in 30 and was starved to death in 33. Caligula himself was taken to Capri by Tiberius and barely survived. Suetonius sometimes blames Tiberius and sometimes Sejanus for the persecution of Agrippina and her children, but both gained from the destruction of Germanicus’ house.
- 74 **prīdiē Kal. Sept.**: August 31, AD 12.
- 75 **dīversitās**, -ātis *f* diversity, contradiction. **Gn. Lentulus Gaetulicus**: consul in AD 26, ally of Sejanus, and commander of the legions in Upper Germany, where he was executed for conspiracy by Caligula in AD 39.
- 76 **Tibur**, -uris *n* town northeast of Rome, now Tivoli. *Tiburī* is locative. **genitum**: *eum genitum esse*. **Plinius Secundus**: Pliny the Elder (AD 23-79) may have mentioned Caligula’s birth in his now lost *Librī Bellōrum Germānōrum*. **Treverī**: a Gallic tribe near the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine. **vīcus**, -ī *m* village; district of a city; street.
- 77 **addit**: governs the *ōrātiō obliqua* of *arās . . . ostendī*. **argūmentum**, -ī *n* evidence, proof.
- 78 **puerperium**, -ī *n* childbirth. **versiculus**, -ī *m* a short verse. **imperante mox eō**: “soon after he was ruling.” **dīvulgō** (1) to make public, publish. **apud hiberās legionēs**: “with the wintering legions.”
- 79 **prōcreō** (1) to beget, produce (in *ōrātiō obliqua* with *eum* understood).
- 80 **nūtriō**, -ire, -ivī, -itum, to suckle, nourish, raise.

- 82 **ācta, -ōrum** *n* deeds; public acts or proclamations; public records. **Antium, -ī** *n* a fashionable coastal resort southeast of Rome, now Anzio. **ēdō, -ere, ēdidī, ēditum**, to put forth, produce; give birth to. Here: *eum ēditum esse* in *ōrātiō obliqua* with *inveniō*. **refellō, -ere, -felli**, to refute, rebut. **quasi conj.** as if, just as. **mentitum**: “having lied.”
- 83 **adulātiō, -iōnis** *f* flattery. **gloriōsus, -a, -um**, boasting, braggart.
- 84 **urbe Herculi sacrā**: Hercules was the patron god of Tibur. **abūsum**: modifying *Gaeticum*. Recall that *abūtor* governs an ablative. **audentius**: “more boldy” (comparative adverb). **mendācium, -ī** *n* lie, fiction. **quod**: causal.
- 85 **ante annum ferē**: “nearly a year before.” **nascor, -ī, nātus sum**, to be born. The use of *fuēram, etc.* in place of *eram, etc.* with the pluperfect passive (the “shifted pluperfect”) was not uncommon. Similarly, *fuissem, etc.* instead of *essem, etc.* is seen in the pluperfect passive subjunctive (A&G 184 n.1). **appellātus et ipse C. Caesar**: one of Caligula’s brothers who died in childhood.
- 86 **amābilis, -e**, lovely; lovable. **pueritia, -ae** *f* childhood. **immātūrus, -a, -um**, unripe; premature. **obitus, -ūs** *m* meeting; destruction, death. **arguō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum**, to show, prove; confute, disprove.
- 87 **ratiō temporum**, the ordering of events; chronology. **quī res Augustī memōriāe mandārunt**: the original sources for Julio-Claudian history have virtually disappeared. It is unclear whether Suetonius is referring here to written histories or oral traditions. **Germānicum missum (esse)**: *ōrātiō obliqua* with *consentiunt*.
- 88 **exigō, -ere, -ēgī, -actum**, to drive out; force out, exact; demand; keep going to the end, complete. **iam nātō Gaiō**: “with Gaius already born.”
- 89 **inscriptiō, -iōnis** *f* inscription, title. **adiuvō, -are, -iūvī, -iūtum**, to give help to assist. Here with a double accusative, *opīniōnem* and *quicquam*: “nor does the writing on the altar help the opinion of Pliny any.”
- 90 **ēnītor, -ī, -nīsus (nīxus) sum**, to exert oneself; give birth to. **qualiscumque**, of whatever kind. **partus, -ūs** *m* birth, new-born, offspring. **sexūs**: genitive with *discrimine*. **discrimen, -inis** *n* distinction, difference; crisis, danger.
- 91 **antīquī**: “the ancients.”
- 92 **dictō** (1) to say often. **exstō, -āre**, to stand out; be visible; still exist. **epistula**: read with *scripta*.
- 93 **neptis, -is**, granddaughter. The wife of Germanicus.
- 94 **pār, pāris**, equal, like. **supersum, -esse. fuī**, to remain, survive.
- 95 **ut ducerent**: an *ut* of command with *cōstituī*. **Talerius et Asillius**: probably freedmen, otherwise unknown.
- 96 **medicus, -ī** *m* physician. One of Augustus’ slave physicians, undoubtedly a Greek.
- 97 **dāre operam**: to see to, attend to (here with an *ut* of purpose clause).
- 98 **abunde** *adv* abundantly, more than enough. **pareō, -ēre, -uī**, to appear; obey. **arbitror** (1) to consider, think, believe. *parēre* is an impersonal infinitive in *ōrātiō obliqua* which in turn governs another *ōrātiō obliqua* of *potuisse nāscī Gaium*.
- 99 **quō**: to where (*i.e.*, Germania). **bīmulus, -a, -um**, only two years old. **dēmum** *adv* at last; certainly. **perducō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum**, to lead, bring.
- 100 **eadem haec**: nominative. **ēlevō** (1) to raise, lift; lessen, impair. **eō**: “all the more” (ablative of degree of difference).
- 101 **auctor, -ōris** *m* witness, guarantor; author. **sequenda**: with *auctōritās*. **sola**: read with *auctōritās*. [**auctor**] removed by some editors. In apposition to *auctōritās*, it remains awkward. **restō, -āre, -stīti**, to stay behind; remain, be left.
- 102 **instrūmentum, -ī** *n* instrument; document. **praesertim** *adv* especially, chiefly. **Antium**: direct object of *dilexerit omnibus . . .* datives with *praelatum*.
- 103 **secēssus, -ūs** *m* retreat. **praefērō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum** + *dat.* to carry in front; display; prefer. **aliter** *adv* otherwise. **nātālis, -e**, of birth; native. **solum, -ī** *n* bottom, ground, foundation; soil, land. **diligō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctum**, to cherish, esteem, love. **trādatur**: “it is said” (introducing *ōrātiō obliqua* with *Gaium* understood).
- 104 **trādatur**: “it is said” (introducing *ōrātiō obliqua* with *Gaium* understood). **sēdēs, -is** *f* seat; residence. **domicilium, -ī** *n* dwelling, abode. **taedium, -ī** *n* weariness, disgust, loathing. An ablative of cause. **eō**: “to that place.”
- 105 **dēstinō** (1) to fix, determine; intend; choose; betroth. In *ōrātiō obliqua* from *trādatur* and itself governing the complementary infinitive *trānsferre*.
- 106 **castrēnsī iocō**: “from a camp joke.” **traxit**: “originated.” **manipulārīō habitū**: “the dress of a common soldier.”
- 107 **ēducō** (1) to bring up, rear; educate. **quantum . . . valuerit**: “how much it was worth.” Read with the ablatives of respect *amōre et gratiā*. **per hanc nutrīmentōrum cōsuētūdinem**: “through this custom of upbringing.”
- 108 **maxīme cognitum est**: “was fully realized.”
- 109 **tumultuor, -āri, -ātus sum**, to be in an uproar, be in revolt. Here a substantive accusative plural referring to the troops. **furor, -ōris** *m* madness, rage. **usque**: as far as, up to. **praeceps, -itis**, headlong, rash, reckless. **solus**: Caligula alone was being sent away to protect him from the soldiery.
- 110 **ex conspectū suō**: “at sight of him.” **flectō, -ere, flexī, flectum**, to turn, bend; persuade, influence, prevail upon. **dēsistō, -ere, -stīti**, to desist, cease. **ablēgō** (1) to send away. An infinitive in *ōrātiō obliqua* with *animadvertissent*.
- 111 **sēditīō, -iōnis** *f* mutiny, revolt. **dēmāndō** (1) to give into the charge of, entrust. Also governed by *animadvertissent*.

- 112 **animadvertō, -ere, -vertī, -versum**, to notice, observe. **paenitentia, -ae f** repentance. **reprendō, -ere, -prensī, prensum**, to hold back, restrain. **retineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentum**, to detain, restrain; keep.
- 113 **vehiculum, -ī n** vehicle, conveyance. Ablative absolute with *reprendō ac retentō*. **invidia, -ae f** envy; ill will; unpopularity. **dēprecō, -arī, -ātus sum**, to avert by entreaty.
- 114 **comitor** (1) to accompany. **expeditiō, -iōnis f** campaign.
- 115 **ea rēlegātā**: “with her banished.” Agrippina the Elder was banished in AD 29 to the island Pandataria, where she died in 33. Caligula was sent to live with his great-grandmother Livia sometime before Agrippina’s exile. **proavia, -ae f** great-grandmother. **contubernium, -ī n** common dwelling.
- 116 **quam defunctam**: Livia died in AD 29. **praetextātus etiam tunc**: “still wearing the *toga praetexta*.” **prō rōstrīs laudāvit**: It was customary in the Augustan family to have the young men deliver the funeral eulogy.
- 117 **Antoniam aviam**: Antonia the Younger (36 BC-AD 37), the grandmother of Caligula and mother of Claudius. **acciō, -īre, -cīvī (cī), -cītum**, to call, summon.
- 118 **Capreās**: accusative of motion towards without preposition. Tiberius had withdrawn to Capreae (modern Capri) in the Bay of Naples in AD 27. Caligula had lived with Antonia Minor only briefly before summoned to Capri by Tiberius in 30/31. **barbam pōnere**: to cut one’s beard.
- 119 **quālis rel** of such a type as, such as. **contingō, -ere, -tigī, -tāctum + dat.** to touch, reach; border on; come to; concern. **fīrōcinium, -ī n** first service as a soldier; training; assumption of the *toga virilis*. **omnibus insīdiīs**: “by every trick.”
- 120 **ēliciō, -ere, -licuī, -licitm**, to draw out, entice, lure. **cogō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctum**, to collect; force, compel. Both *ēlicientium* and *cogentium* are substantives: “of those luring and forcing him.” **querēla (querella), -ae f** complaint.
- 121 **occāsio, -iōnis f** opportunity. **perinde adv** in the same manner. Often with *ac st*: “just as if.” **suōrum**: “of his family.” **oblitterō** (1) to erase; blot out of memory. **cāsus, -ūs m** fall, destruction, disaster.
- 122 **quae: i.e.**, the destruction of his family. An accusative plural, object of *pateretur*. **patior, -ī, passus sum**, to bear, endure, suffer. **dissimulātiō, -iōnis f** disguise, concealment, pretence. **trāsmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missum**, to send over; transfer; pass over, neglect.
- 123 **obsequium, -ī n** obedience, compliance, submission. *tantūque obsequiū* is a genitive of description, but the expression is compact: “and (he was) of such submissiveness towards his grandfather and (those) who were near him,” leading to an *ut* of result. **iuxtā prep and adv** near. **inmeritō adv** undeservedly, without cause. **dictum sit**: governs *ōrātiō obliqua* of *servum . . . dominum fuisse*.
- 124 **dēterior, -iōris**, worse.
- 125 **saevus, -a, -um**, savage, fierce. **probōsus, -a, -um**, scandalous, abusive. **ne . . . quīdem**: not even. **inhibeō, -ere, -uī, -itum**, to hold back, restrain, check.
- 126 **quīn**: (corroborative) nay. **animadversio, -iōnis f** attention; punishment, torture. **poena, -ae f** penalty, punishment. Datives with *interesset*. **supplicium, -ī n** torture. **dātōrum**: a substantive “of those having been given to torture.”
- 127 **intersum, -esse, -fuī**, to lie between; take part, attend + *dat.* **ganea, -ae f** public tavern; brothel. **adulterium, -ī n** adultery. **capillamentum, -ī**, wig. **cēlō** (1) to hide, conceal.
- 128 **obeō, -īre, -ī (īvī)**, to go to meet; die, pass away. **scaenicus, -a, -um**, pertaining to the theater. Read with *artēs*. **saltō** (1) to dance. **canō, -ere, cecinī**, to sing.
- 129 **appetō, -ere, appetīvī, appetitum**, to make for, strive after. **sānē adv** sensibly. **hās: artēs. mānsuēfaciō, -ere, -fēcī, -factum**, to make tame. Note that the passive infinitive adopts **-fierī** (as expected). **ferus, -a, -um**, wild, savage.
- 130 **ingenium, -ī n** nature, temper, character. **quod**: connecting relative. **sagāx, -ācis**, keen, shrewd. **prōrsus adv** wholly, absolutely; in short. **perspiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spectum**, to see through; examine; observe.
- 131 **aliquotiēns adv** several times. **praedicō, -ere, -dixī, -dictum**, to predict. It governs the *ōrātiō obliqua* of *Gaium vivere* and *se educāre*. **exitio suō omniumque Gaium vivere**: “that Gaius would live by the destruction of him and everyone.” **nātrix, -icis f** poisonous watersnake.
- 132 **Phaēthon, -ontis m** son of Helios who perished while trying to drive his father’s chariot. **educō** (1) to bring up, rear; educate.
- 133 **Iuniam Claudillam**: first wife of Caligula, daughter of M. Junius Silanus, prominent senator and consul suffectus in AD 15.
- 135 **ad pontificātum**: read with *traductus est*. **īnsignis, -e**, distinguished, excellent. **testimōnium, -ī n** testimony, evidence, proof.
- 136 **indolēs, -is f** disposition, nature; talents. **reliquīs subsidīs**: “of other supporters.” An ablative of separation. **aula, -ae f** courtyard; royal court; courtiers. Supply *esset*. **Seiānō**: Sejanus, the Praetorian Prefect of Tiberius, overthrown and executed on October 18, 31.
- 137 **quō**: *ut* is replaced by *quō* when a purpose clause contains a comparative (A&G 531a).
- 138 **ex partū**: “in childbirth.” **Macrōnis**: Macro was Sejanus’ successor as Praetorian Prefect.
- 139 **praesum, -esse, -fuī + dat.** to be put in charge of, command. **stuprum, -ī n** debauchery, unchastity.

- 140 **polliceor, -ērī, -pollicitus sum**, to offer, promise. **potior, -īrī, -tītus sum** + *abl.* to gain possession of. **iūs iūrandum, -ī n** oath.
- 141 **chirographum, -ī n** handwriting, autograph; bond. **caveō, -ēre, cāvī, cautum**, to take care, heed; give security; stipulate. **īnsinuō** (1) + *dat.* to work one's way in; insinuate.
- 142 **adgredior, -ī, -gressus sum**, to approach; attack, assail. **opinor** (1) to be of the opinion, believe. **spiranti adhuc**: "from him still breathing." **dētrahī**: with *iussit*.
- 143 **retineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentum**, to detain, restrain; keep. **pulvīnus, -ī m** pillow, cushion. **īniciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum**, to throw or put on. Also with *iussit*.
- 144 **faucēs, -ium f.pl.** throat. **libertus, -ī m** freedman. **libertō . . . in crūcem actō**: a complex ablative absolute. **facinus, -oris n** conspicuous deed; bad deed, crime. Tiberius died at his villa at Misenum on March 16, AD 37.
- 145 **in cruce agere**: to crucify. **abhorreō, -ēre, -uī**, to shrink back from; be averse to; be inconsistent with. **auctōrēs**: governs the *ōrātiō obliqua* of *ipsum . . . prōfessum (esse), gloriātum (esse), introisse, illum . . . rēcēdisse, and ausum (esse)*.
- 146 **ipsum**: Caligula. **etsī nōn de perfectō, at certe de cōgītātō parricīdiō**: "although not about completed, but certainly about contemplated . . . parricide."
- 147 **profiteor, -ērī, -fessus sum**, to declare openly, avow. **glorior** (1) to boast. **assiduē adv** incessantly, tirelessly. **commemorō** (1) to recall in detail: recount. Here a gerundive modifying *piētate*.
- 148 **ulciscor, -ī, ultus sum**, to avenge. A gerundive of purpose with *introisse*. **introeō, -ire, -ī, -itum**, to go into, enter. **pūgiō, -iōnis f** dagger.
- 149 **miserīcordia, -ae f** pity, compassion, sympathy. **abicio, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum**, to cast away.
- 150 **illum**: Tiberius. **inquīrō, -ere, -sīvī, -sītum**, to inquire into, examine, investigate. **exsequor, -ī, -secūtus sum**, to follow up, pursue; investigate; punish. **audeō, -ēre, ausus sum**, to dare. Supply *esse*.
- 151 **adipīscor, -ī, adeptus sum**, to reach, attain, obtain. **populum** and **genus** are direct objects of *fēcit* and are modified by *compōtem*. **hominum genus**: "the species of man" (the entire human race).
- 152 **vōtum, -ī n** vow, wish. **compos, -otis** + *gen* possessing, sharing in. **exoptātus, -a, -um**, desired, longed for. It governs the datives *maximae partī* and *ūniversae plēbi*.
- 153 **quod**: causal. **plērīque**, very many. **cognōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nōtum**, to get to know; *perf.* to know.
- 154 **miserātiō, -iōnis f** + *gen* pity, compassion. **affligō, -ere, flixi, -flictum**, to knock down, crush. **domūs**: genitive with *afflictāe*.
- 155 **Misēnum, -ī**, a luxurious area on the western promontory of the Bay of Naples, where Tiberius had died. **lūgeō, -ēre, luxī**, to mourn. Caligula had donned the *toga pulla* to bring Tiberius' body back to Rome for burial. **fūnus, -eris n** funeral; funeral procession.
- 156 **altāria, -ium n pl** high altar. **taeda, -ae f** torch. **dēnsissimō et laetissimō**: read with *agmine*.
- 157 **obviōrum**: "of people coming to meet him." **īncēdō, -ere, -cēssī, -cēssum**, to march along, move forward. **super**: besides, in addition to. **faustus, -a, -um**, auspicious. **sīdus, -eris n** star. **pullus, -ī m** youngling.
- 158 **pūpus, -ī m** child. **alumnus, -ī m** nursling.
- 159 **īngressō**: dative loosely in apposition to *illī*. **cōnsēnsus, -ūs m** agreement. **senātūs**: genitive. **irrupō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptum**, to break in. Here a participle modifying *turbae*. **cūria, -ae f** senate-house.
- 160 **turba, -ae f** crowd. **īnritus, -a, -um**, invalid, void. **voluntās, ātis f** will; wish, desire; purpose. **alterum nepōtem**: Tiberius' grandson Gemellus (son of Drusus who had died in AD 23).
- 161 **praetextātum adhūc**: "still wearing the *toga praetexta*." Gemellus was born in AD 19. **cohērēs, -ēdis c.** co-heir. **eī**: for Caligula. **iūs, iūris n** law; jurisdiction. **arbitrium, -ī n** judgment, decision; control. The Senate recognized Caligula as *īmpērātor* on March 18, as indicated by the records of the Arval Brethren which show sacrifices *quod hoc die . . . a senatu īmpērāt[or] appellātus est*. The formal *lex dē īmpērīō* followed some weeks later.
- 162 **tantā publicā laetitīā**: ablatives of manner. **ac nē totīs quīdam**: "and not even that long."
- 163 **suprā**: more than. **caesa**: supply *esse* in *ōrātiō obliqua* with *trādantur*.
- 164 **trāiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum**, to throw across; cross over (river, etc.). Caligula visited the small islands of Pandataria and Pontiae west of the Bay of Naples to retrieve the remains of his mother Agrippina and brother Nero, who had been exiled and killed there by Tiberius.
- 165 **reditūs, -ūs m** return. **nē minimam quīdem occāsīōnem quōquam omittente**: the indefinite pronoun *quisquam, quaequam, quicquam* is used in negative sentences (A&G 311). Translate: "with no one neglecting even the slightest opportunity."
- 166 **testificor** (1) to bear witness, testify; prove, demonstrate. Gerundive modifying *sollicitūdine*. **sollicitūdō, -inis f** anxiety, care, trouble. **īncolumitās, -ātis f** safety.
- 167 **adversus, -a, -um**, opposite; opposed, hostile; unfavorable. **valitūdō, -inis f** health. Caligula fell ill in early autumn AD 37. The illness was clearly serious but most historians do not regard it as the primary cause for his later erratic behavior. **īncidō, -ere, -cisī, -cāsūm**, to fall into. **pernoctō** (1) to pass the night.

- 168 **nōn defuērunt qui**: “and there were not those lacking who.” **dēpugnō** (1) to fight to the end. An infinitive in *ōrātiō obliqua* with *sē . . . voverent*. **prō salūte aegrī**: for the health of the sick man. Men were moved to vow a gladiatorial fight for Caligula’s life. **quique**: and who. **titulō prōpōsitō**: Men offered their lives in exchange for Caligula’s (in imitation of the ancient *dēvōtiō*) and inscribed the vow on a tablet which was carried in front of them in public.
- 170 **accessit**: “was added.” The subject is *notābilis favor*. **externōrum**: “of foreigners.”
- 171 **Artabanus II**: King of Parthia AD 12-38. **odium, -ī n** hatred, enmity. **contemptus, -ūs m** contempt, disdain.
- 172 **prae sē ferre**: to display. **ultrō adv** on his own, voluntarily. **colloquium, -ī n** conversation; meeting.
- 173 **legātī consulāris**: In AD 35 Artabanus had attempted to install his son on the throne of Armenia. Tiberius sent Vitellius (consul in 35, legate in Syria 35-39 and father of the future emperor) to settle the matter. The final accord, the details of which are lost, was completed under Caligula. **Euphrāten**: the Euphrates was the accepted border between the Roman and Parthian Empires. **aquilās et signa Rōmāna**: the Roman eagles and standards, now accompanied by images of the Caesars (probably Augustus and Caligula).
- 175 **incendō, -ere, -cendī, -censum**, to set on fire; kindle; enflame. Here with conative force. **omni genere populārītātis**: “with every kind of popularity.” **Tiberiō . . . laudātō fūnerātōque**: an ablative absolute.
- 176 **prō cōntiōne**: “in a public meeting.”
- 177 **cōnfestim adv** immediately, at once. **ad trānsferendōs . . . cinerēs**: gerundive of purpose. **cinis, -eris m./f.** ashes.
- 178 **festinō** (1) to hasten. **quō = ut** (with comparative). **ēmineō, -ēre, -uī**, to stand out, be conspicuous.
- 179 **vererābundus, -a, -um**, full of reverence. **-met**: emphatic enclitic used with personal pronouns. **condō, -ere, -didī, -ditum**, to store, put together. **scaena, -ae f** stage; theater scenery; here, “theatrical effect”. **Ostiam**: accusative of place to which without preposition.
- 180 **praefigō, -ere, -fixī, -fixum**, to attach in front. Here an ablative absolute with *vexillō*. **birēmīs, -is f** ship of two banks of oars. **puppis, -is f** stern of a ship; ship. **vexillum, -ī n** military standard. **Tiberi**: ablative of route. **subvēhō, -ere, -vēxī, -vectum**, to carry (by ship, cart, etc.). The participle modifies *cinerēs*.
- 181 **splendidissimum quemque**: “all the most splendid.” *Quisque* is used idiomatically with superlatives and ordinal numbers: *nōbilissimus quisque*, all the noblest; *antiquissimum quodque tempus*, the most ancient times (A&G 313b). **frequēns, -entis**, crowded, thick. **mediō ac frequentī diēi**: “in the middle and most crowded part of the day.”
- 182 **ferculum, -ī n** litter for images of gods in a public procession. Here an ablative of means. **Mausoleum, -ī**: a dative with *intulit*. The Mausoleum of Augustus had been completed in 28 BC. **inferiae, -ārum f.pl.** rites and offering to honor the dead. **instituit**: governs *inferiās, circēnsēs, and carpentum*. **annuā religiōne**: in an annual ritual. **publicē adv** at public expense.
- 183 **et eō amplius matri**: “and more fully than that for his mother.” Agrippina, daughter of Julia, was Caligula’s direct link to Augustus. **circēnsēs m.pl.** circus-games. **carpentum, -ī n** two-wheeled carriage. The *lūdī circēnsēs* were opened with a procession (*pompa*) in which images (here including that of Agrippina) were carried in *carpenta* from the Capitol to the race course.
- 185 **Antōniae aviae**: dative with *concessit*. **quidquid . . . honōrum**: partitive genitive.
- 186 **congerō, -ere, -gessī, -gestum**, to heap up, heap or shower upon. **patruus, -ī m** paternal uncle. **equitem**: Claudius had not held public office and so remained an *eques* until his suffect consulship with Caligula in AD 37.
- 187 **Tiberium**: Tiberius Gemellus, grandson of Tiberius, cousin (and brother by adoption) of Caligula. **diē virilis togae**: “on the day he assumed the toga of manhood.” Caligula, by adopting Gemellus, assumed full control over the youth by virtue of *patria potestās*.
- 188 **prīncipem iuventūtis**: the phrase came to mean “crown prince” after Augustus gave the title to his grandsons Gaius and Lucius (who both died young). **auctor, -ōris m** supporter, patron.
- 189 **sacrāmentum, -ī n** oath of allegiance. **ādicō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum**, to throw to; add to. **cārus, -a, -um**, dear, valued.
- 190 **relātiō, -iōnis f** referral, report, proposal.
- 192 **pār, paris**, equal. **damnō** (1) to condemn, declare guilty. **relēgō** (1) to send away; banish, exile. **restituō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum**, to replace; reinstate, restore. **crimen, -inis n** accusation, charge. **residuum, -ī n** remainder, residue (*i.e.*, charges pending from Tiberius’ reign).
- 193 **gratia, -ae f** favor; kindness; pardon; grace. **commentārius, -ī** (also **-ium n**) notebook, memorandum.
- 194 **causa, -ae f** discussion; matter, affair; trial; cause, reason. **pertineō, -ere, -uī**, to pertain, apply to. Here accusative plural modifying *commentāriōs* and governing *ad . . . causās*. **cui**: read with *delātōrī*. **postmodum adv** presently; soon; after. **dēlātōr, -ōris m** informer. **testis, -is c.** witness.
- 195 **metus, -ūs m** fear. **convehō, -ere, -vēxī, -vectum**, to carry. Read with *commentāriōs*. **ante adv** beforehand, in advance. **obtestor** (1) to call to witness. Governs *lēgisse neque attigisse* in *ōrātiō obliqua*.

- 196 **attingō, -ere, -tigī, -fāctum**, to come in contact with, touch, reach. **concrēmō** (1) to burn up. **libellus, -ī m** little book; pamphlet; memorandum. **oblātum**: from *offere*.
- 197 **contendō, -ere, -tendī, -tentum**, to strive; contend, maintain. Governs *ōrātiō obliqua* of *nihil admissum (esse)*. **sibi**: dative of agent. **admittō, -ere, -misi, -missum**, to set in motion; admit (grant entrance); allow, permit; commit (a crime). **invīsus, -a, -um**, hated, hateful.
- 199 **spintria, -ae** (σπίγγκης) *f* catamite. Tiberius was reputed to have kept a group of *spintriae* at Caprae. **libidō, -inis f** lust, desire. **aegrē** *adv* with difficulty. **nē**: negative *ut* of command with *exorātus*. **profundum, -ī n** the deep, sea. **exōrō** (1) to prevail upon, persuade by entreaty.
- 200 **submoveō** (also **summōveō**), **-ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum**, to remove, clear away. **Titus Labienus, A. Cremituius Cordus, Cassius Severus**: Augustan historians whose works had been suppressed under Tiberius. **scrīptum, -ī n** writing; book. Object of *permīsit*. **senātūs**: genitive (as often) with *cōsultīs*.
- 201 **aboleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -itum**, to destroy; remove. Modifying *scrīpta*. **requirō, -ere, -quisivī (-sī), -sītum**, to search for; demand, desire. **lēctitō** (1) to read often. **quandō conj.** because, since.
- 202 **maximē suā interesset ut**: “he was most greatly interested that . . .” The impersonal verb *interest* commonly has as its subject an *ut* or *nē* clause of result. The person to whom a thing is important is expressed either by the ablative singular possessive (*meā, tuā, suā, nostrā, vestrā*) or a possessive genitive of a noun or pronoun (*Caesāris, illīus*) (A&G 355a). **facta quaeque**: “everything done.” **posterī, -ōrum m.pl.** those coming after; posterity. **ratiō, -ionis f** account. Read with *solitās* and *intermissās*.
- 203 **prōponō, -ere, -pōsuī, -itum**, to set forth; make known; publish. **solitus, -a, -um**, accustomed. **intermittō, -ere, -misi, -missum**, to place between; interrupt, discontinue.
- 204 **iūris dictiō**: the right to pronounce on principles of law. **appellātiō, -ionis f** appeal. **concedō, -ere, -cēssī, -cessum**, to go away; yield, concede. The senate had acquired criminal jurisdiction under Augustus, with a final appeal to the emperor. Caligula relinquished this right, at least temporarily.
- 205 **curiosē** *adv* carefully, diligently. **recognoscō, -ere, -nōvī, -itum**, to inspect, review. **palam** *adv* publicly, openly.
- 206 **adimō, -ere, -ēmī, -ēptum**, to take away. **quibus**: dative of separation with *adēptō*. **probrum, -ī n** shameful deed. **aliquid**: governs the partitives *probrī* and *ignōminiae*. **ignōminia, -ae f** disgrace, dishonor.
- 207 **tenērī**: to be convicted (of a charge). **nomīnibus**: read with *praeteritīs* (ablative absolute). **modo** *adv* only. **praetereō, -ire, -ivī, -itum**, to go beyond; pass over, pass by. Caligula publicly removed the horses from some Roman *equitēs*, others he simply passed over in reciting the list.
- 208 **foret = esset**. **priōrīs: priōrēs**. **decuria, -ae f** lists of citizens for juries. Three *decuriae* existed in the late Republic. Augustus added a fourth and Caligula added a fifth.
- 209 **comitiōrum mōre revocātō**: “with the custom of the assemblies restored.” Tiberius had transferred the election of magistrates from the Assemblies to the Senate. Caligula’s attempt to restore the role of the Assemblies did not last.
- 210 **lēgātum, -ī n** legacy, bequest.
- 211 **fidēs, -ēī f** good faith, sincerity, trustworthiness. **calumnia, -ae f** misrepresentation, unjust charge. **repraesentō** (1) to reproduce; do immediately; pay on the spot. Read with *lēgāta*.
- 212 **ducentēsimam = ducentēsiman partem** (*i.e.*, a 200<sup>th</sup> part or ½ percent). This tax on sales was one of the main sources of funds for the *aerārium militāre*, established by Augustus to pay bounties to the soldiers and provide land for them on discharge. Caligula’s abolition of the tax was very popular. **auctiō, -ionis f** auction; goods sold at auction. **incendium, -ī n** fire. Read with *damna*.
- 213 **damnum, -ī n** damage, injury; fine, penalty. **suppleo, -ēre, -ēvī**, to fill up; make good. **ādicīō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum**, to throw to; add to. **frūx, frūgis f** fruit; profit.
- 214 **vectīgal, -gālis n** tax. **reditus, -ūs m** return; income. **mediū temporis**: “of the time between.” Caligula restored a number of lesser rulers in the East, repaying their revenues for the time they were out of power.
- 215 **sēsterium miliēs = centēna milia sēstertium = 100,000,000 sesterces** (A&G 634).
- 216 **quōque magis = et quō** (“and so that the more”). **nōn nullius**: “of every.” **fautor, -ōris m** promoter, patron. **libertīna, -ae f** freedwoman.
- 217 **octingenta = octingenta milia = 800,000**. For sums between 1,000 and 1,000,000, *sēstertī* is used in place of *sēstertia*; sometimes (as here) neither word is used, leaving only the ordinal. **excruciō** (1) to torture. **scelus, -eris n** crime. **patrōnus, -ī m** patron (of a freed slave).
- 218 **reticeō, -ēre, -ui**, to keep silent. **dēcernō, -ere, -crēvī, -crētum**, to decide; decree. **clipeus, -ī m** round shield.
- 219 **quotannīs** *adv* yearly. **sacerdōs, -ōtis m/f** priest; priestess.
- 220 **carmen modulātum**: a choral ode.
- 221 **decrētum**: supply *est*.
- 222 **Parīlia, -ium n pl** a spring agricultural festival on April 21, associated with the birthdate of Rome. **argūmentum, -ī n** argument; evidence, proof; sign, token. **condō, -ere, -didī, -ditum**, to store, put together; hide; found, establish.

- 223 **consulātus quattuor**: in AD 37, 39, 40, and 41. The resumption of annual consulships was unusual. Augustus held only two after the settlement of 23 BC and Tiberius only three.
- 225 **septimum Idus**: January 7, AD 41. **duōs**: an inexplicable error for *trēs*. **novissimōs**: the most recent.
- 226 **Lugdūnum, -ī** (more often **Lugdūnum**) *n* Lyons. In January 40 Caligula was at Lugdunum in Gaul. **opinor** (1) to be of the opinion, believe. **superbiā neglegentiaeve**: ablatives of cause.
- 227 **dēfungor, -ī, -functus sum**, to finish, complete; die. Supply *esse* in *ōrātiō obliqua* dependent on *rescisse*. **sub**: “just before.” **resciscō, -ere, -sciī (-scivī), -scitum**, to learn, ascertain. Caligula’s colleague in the consulship of AD 40 died before taking office at Rome on January 1. The senate declined to fill the vacancy in Caligula’s absence.
- 229 **congiārium, -ī n** a gift to the people. The custom began during the republic with distributions by *triphātōrēs* to the populace of measures (*congia*) of oil. Augustus expanded these gifts (of oil, food, or cash), which eventually became customary upon any important public event. Similar gifts to the troops were called *donatīva*. Dio 59.2.2 mentions that Caligula gave one *congiarium* in commemoration of his assumption of the *toga virilis* (with interest for the delay). Hurley suggests that the other might have been for Drusilla’s marriage, or Caligula’s, or both. **trecēnī**, three hundred each (for distributive numerals, see A&G 136). **totiēns**, (just) so many times.
- 230 **epulum, -ī n** feast, banquet.
- 231 **posterior**, later, following; the second. **forēnsis, -e**, pertaining to the Forum. Here *forēnsia vestimenta, i.e.*, the toga. Augustus had also distributed such gifts. **insuper adv** moreover. **fascia, -ae f** band, ribbon.
- 232 **purpurae ac conchylīi**: both are purple, evidently of different shades. **laetitia, -ae f** joy, gladness. **in perpetuum**: for all time. **augeō, -ēre, auxī, auctum**, to increase, enlarge.
- 233 **Sātūrnālia, -ium** (also **-iōrum**) *n pl* a three-day festival during the Republic, Gaius added a fourth day.
- 234 **mūnus, -eris n** service; public show; gift. **amphitheātrā Taurī**: the first stone amphitheater in Rome, built in the Campus Martius in 30 BC by T. Statilius Taurus. **Seapta, -ōrum n pl** the area (literally “enclosures”) in the Campus Martius where the *comitia centuriātā* met. The area was used for games after meetings of the *comitia* became less frequent under Augustus.
- 235 **aliquot**, some, a few, several. **ēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditum**, to give out; produce; exhibit. **inserō, -ere, -uī, -tum**, to insert; introduce. **caterva, -ae f** crowd, throng; band, troop. **Afer, Afrī m** an African man. **pugil, -ilis m** boxer.
- 236 **ēlēctus, -a, -um**, picked, select. **praesīdēō, -ere, -sēdī**, to sit in front; preside over (+ *dat.* or *acc.*)
- 237 **interdum adv** sometimes. **magistrātibus aut amīcīs**: datives with *iniunxit*. **iniungō, -ere, -iunxī, -iunctum**, to join; lay upon.
- 238 **scaenicus, -a, -um**, theatrical. **assiduē adv** continuously. **multifāriam adv** in many places. **quondam adv** formerly; sometimes; once.
- 239 **accendō, -ere, -cendī, -cēsum**, to light, set on fire. **tōtā urbe**; supply *in*. **missilia, -ōrum n pl** gifts thrown to the crowd.
- 240 **pānārium, -ī n** breadbasket. **obsōnium, -ī n** victuals; fish. **virītim adv** man by man; separately. **quā epulātiōne**: *quā* is connecting relative, but the transition is rough. The feast is one of the two given for Senators and Equites mentioned above in Chap. 17.2. **equiti R.**: datives with *mīsit*. **contrā sē**: opposite him (Caligula). **hilarus, -a, -um**, cheerful.
- 241 **avidus, -a, -um**, eager; gluttonous. *hilarius* and *avidius* are comparative adverbs with *vescenti*. **vescor, ī**, to feed upon. **partēs**: portions (of food).
- 242 **cōdicillī, -ōrum m.pl.** small tablets bound in codex form. **extrā ordinem**: on the Emperor’s preferred list of candidates.
- 243 **intericiō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum**, to throw or put between. Read with *vēnātiōnē* and *dēcursiōne* in an ablative absolute. **modo . . . modo**: sometimes . . . sometimes, now . . . now.
- 244 **vēnātiō, -iōnis f** hunt. **dēcursiō, -iōnis f** raid; military exhibition. The *Toriae lūsus* was an ancient event for equestrian youths dating back at least to the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. It was revived by Sulla and expanded by Augustus. **praecipuus, -a, -um**, special. Read with *circēnsēs*.
- 245 **minium, -ī n** red pigment. **chrysocolla, -ae f** green pigment. Red and green were the colors of two of the circus factions. **cōsternō, -ere, -strāvī, -strātum**, to strew all about; cover over.
- 246 **aurīgō** (1) to drive in a chariot race. Ablative absolute with *ullīs*. **commisit**: “he started.” **subitōs**: again with *circēnsēs*. [**domus**] **Gelotiāna**: a house on the Palatine where the imperial family observed the games. **apparātus, -ūs m** preparation, readying.
- 247 **prōspicientem**: Caligula was surveying the preparations for the games. **Maeniana, -ōrum n pl** balconies on other houses overlooking the Circus Maximus. **postulō** (1) to request. The spectators on the adjoining houses asked Caligula to start the games early.

- 248 **excōgitō** (1) to devise, contrive.
- 249 **Baiae, -ārum** *f pl* resort town on the Bay of Naples. **medium intervallum**: direct object of *coniunxit*. **Puteolī, -ōrum** *m pl* town on the Bay of Naples known for its mineral springs. **mōlēs, -is** *f* mass; burden; dam, pier.
- 250 **contrahō, -ere, -traxī, -tractum**, to draw together. *contractīs* begins a series of ablative absolutes, followed by *conlocātīs, superiectō*, and *derectō*.
- 251 **onerāria nāvis**: merchant or transport ship. **ōrdine duplicī**: “in a double row.” **ancora, -ae** *f* anchor. **superiaciō, -ere, -iectī, -iectum**, to throw over or upon.
- 252 **terrēnum, -ī** *n* earth, soil. **dērigō, -ere, -rēxī, -rēctum**, to set straight; arrange. **ultrō citrō** *adv* from one side to the other.
- 253 **commeō** (1) to come and go. **bīduum, -ī** *n* two days. **continēns, -entis**, continuous. **phlaerātus, -a, -um**, wearing a *phalerae* (breast ornament). **insīgnis, -e**, distinguished (governs the ablatives of respect which follow). **querceus, -a, -um**, oak, of oak.
- 254 **caetra, -ae** *f* Spanish shield. **chlamys, -ydis** *f* military cloak. **postrīdiē** *adv* on the following day. **quadrīgārius, -a, -um**, of a charioteer. **habitus, -ūs** *m* appearance; dress, attire.
- 255 **curriculum, -ī** *n* racing chariot. **biūgis, -e** (and **biūgus, -a, -um**) two-horsed. **Dareum**: Darius, son of Artabanus III, was among the hostages provided to Rome after the settlement of Armenia.
- 256 **obses, -idis** *f* hostage. **comitante**: with *agmine* and *cohorte* in ablative absolute. **praetoriānōrum**: “of the Praetorian Guard.” **essedum, -ī** *n* (also **essedā, -ae** *f*.) war chariot; a traveling carriage.
- 257 **sciō**: governs *plerōsque existimāsse* in *ōrātiō obliqua*. **plerique**, most, very many. **existimō** (1) to judge, consider, think. Governs another *ōrātiō obliqua* of *excōgitātum (esse)*.
- 258 **aemulātiō, -iōnis** *f* emulation, rivalry. Ablative of cause. **Xerxēs, -is**: Xerxes, King of Persia (485-465 BC), invaded Greece by bridging the Hellespont. **admirātiō, -iōnis** *f* wonder, astonishment. **aliquantus, -a, -um**, some, considerable. **angustus, -a, -um**, narrow.
- 259 **contabulō** (1) to cover over with planks. **aliōs**: subject accusative in continued *ōrātiō obliqua*, followed by an *ut* clause of purpose.
- 260 **immineō, -ēre** + *dat.* to hang over; threaten. Caligula was preparing his campaigns against Germany and Britain, which places this event in AD 39. **famā**: ablative of means with *territāret*. **territō** (1) to frighten greatly. **avum meum**: nothing is know of Suetonius’ grandfather.
- 261 **aulicī, -ōrum** *m pl* courtiers. Here, the “inner circle” of Caligula’s court. **prōdō, -ere, -didī, -ditum**, to bring forth; hand down; relate; betray.
- 262 **Thrasyllus**: astrologer and confidant to Tiberius. **mathēmaticus, -ī** *m* astrologer. **anxiō**: read with *Tiberiō* and *prōniori*, datives with *affirmāsset*. **vērūm**: true, real.
- 263 **nepōtem**: Tiberius Gemellus. **prōnus, -a, -um**, inclined; well-disposed, favorable. **imperō** (1) to command, rule. Supply *esse* in *ōrātiō obliqua* (so also *discursūrum*).
- 264 **sinus, -ūs** *m* curve, fold, hollow; fold of the toga; bay, gulf. **discurrō, -ere, -(cu)currī, -cursum**, to run about.
- 265 **peregrē** *adv* abroad, in a foreign land. **asticōs lūdōs**: games featuring dramatic performances (from ἄστικός, pertaining to the city). The phrase is found only in Suetonius.
- 266 **miscellus, -a, -um**, mixed (*miscellī lūdī* might include plays, mimes, oratorical contests, and gladiatorial fights). **certāmen, -inis** *n* contest; struggle. **fācundia, -ae** *f* eloquence.
- 267 **ferunt**: “they say” It governs *ōrātiō obliqua* with subject accusatives *victōs* and *eōs* and infinitives *contulisse, coāctos (esse)*, and *iussōs (esse)*. **victōribus praemia victōs contulisse**: “the losers brought rewards to the victors.” **eōrundem**: read with *laudēs*.
- 268 **compōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positum**, to bring together; compose; compromise. **cogō, -ere, coēgī, coactum**, to force, compel. **displiceō, -ēre, -uī, -itum**, to displease.
- 269 **spongia, -ae** *f* sponge. **dēleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētum**, to erase; destroy. **iussos**: from *iubeō*; supply *esse*. **ferula, -ae** *f* rod, goad. **obiūrgō** (1) to chide, rebuke; chastise. Mauer pointed out the parody of school-boy punishments (erasures and the rod).
- 270 **mergō, -ere, mersi, mersum**, to dip, immerse, sink, drown. **mālō, malle, maluī**, to prefer.
- 271 **sēmiperfectus, -a, -um**, half-finished.
- 272 **absolvō, -ere, -solvi, -solūtum**, to untie, release; complete. **incohō** (1) to begin. **regiōne**: supply *in*. **Tīburs, -urtis** *adj* Tiburtine (modern Tivoli). The aqueduct was completed by Claudius.
- 273 **peragō, -ere, -ēgī, -actum**, to complete, finish.
- 274 **omissum**: Claudius completed the aqueduct begun by Caligula, but abandoned the amphitheater in the *Saepta*. **Syrācūsīs**: locative. **conlābor, -ī, -lapsus sum**, to fall (into ruin). **vestustās, -ātis** *f* old age. Ablative of cause.
- 275 **reficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum**, to restore, rebuilt, repair. Supply *sunt*. **dēstinō** (1) to resolve, intend; appoint. **Samī**: at Samos (a locative). **Polycrates**: tyrant of Samos c. 538-522 BC. **Milētī**: locative. **Didymaeus, -ī** *m* city in Ionia, site of a famous temple to Apollo.

- 276 **peragō, -ere, -ēgī, -actum**, to complete, finish. According to Dio (59.28.1), Caligula ordered a shrine to himself to be built in the temple of Apollo. **iugum, -ī n** ridge; mountain height.
- 277 **perfodiō, -ere, -fōdī**, to dig through. **dīmetior, -īrī, -mensus est**, to measure out, lay out, survey. Here a gerundive of purpose. **prīmipilāris, -is m** chief centurion. The project of cutting a canal through the Isthmus at Corinth, often planned or attempted, was finally achieved in 1893.
- 278 **hāctenus adv** thus far, hitherto.
- 281 **fortē adv** by chance. **officium, -ī n** service, respect, obligation, duty. **concertō (1)** to contend eagerly, dispute.
- 282 **dē nōbilitate generis**: “about the nobility of their families.”
- 283 **Εἷς κοίρανος ἔστω, εἷς βασιλεύς**: “Let there be one Lord, one King” (Iliad 2.204).
- 284 **nōn multum āfuit quīn**: “there was not much wanting that . . .” See A&G 558 for these types of *quīn* clauses. **diadēma, -atis n** royal headdress. **speciēs, -ēī f** appearance. **principātus, -ūs m** pre-eminence, dominance.
- 285 **admonitus**: advised, reminded. Governs *sē excessisse* in *ōrātiō oblique*. **principum et regum**: genitives with *fastīgium*.
- 286 **fastīgium, -ī n** gable; height, summit. **ex eō = ex eō tempore**. **asserō, -ere, -uī, -sertum**, to lay hold of, claim, assert, assume **dātō negōtīō**: “with the task having been given.”
- 287 **simulācrum, -ī n** image; cult statue. **nūmen, -inis n** divine power; divinity **religiōne et arte**: ablatives of respect with *praeclāra*. **praeclāra**: read with *simulācra*.
- 288 **quibus**: the antecedent is *simulācra*. **dēmō, -ere, dēmpsī, dēmp̄tum**, to remove. **suum**: *suum caput* (i.e. a head of Caligula).
- 289 **partem Palātī ad forum usque prōmōvit**: Caligula expanded the imperial palace into the Forum, turning the temple of Castor and Pollux into an entrance court. Claudius restored the temple to Castor and Pollux in 41 (Dio 59.28.5 & 60.6.8). **aede . . . trānsfigurātā**: ablative absolute.
- 290 **cōnsistō, -ere, -stifī**, to stand, place oneself. **medium**: supply *in*.
- 291 **adōrandum**: gerundive of purpose. **sē**: object of *exhibeat*. **adeuntibus**: “to those arriving.” **exhibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum**, to present, display. **Iuppiter Latīāris**: the chief god of the Latins, worshipped by the Romans in an annual ceremony on the Alban Mount.
- 292 **cōnsalūtō (1)** to greet, salute. **propius, -a, -um**, one’s own, special. Dio (59.28.2) states that Caligula built two temples to himself in Rome, one on the Palatine at his own expense, another by decree of the senate. Prominent Romans had long been worshipped outside of Rome, particularly in the East beginning with Titus Flaminus in 196 BC. The emperors received worship in the western provinces as well and also in the municipalities of Italy. Tiberius had set up an altar to the *nūmen* of Augustus in Rome itself. Caligula plainly carried these trends forward, but it remains uncertain whether he established full cult worship for himself in Rome. See Barrett 140-53.
- 293 **excōgītātus, -a, -um**, sought out, choice. **hostia, -ae f** sacrificial victim.
- 294 **īconicus, -a, -um**, copied from life; life-size. **amicō, -īre, -īxī (-īcuī), ictum**, to wrap about. **magisterium, -ī n** public office.
- 295 **sacerdōtium, -ī n** priesthood. **ditissimus quisque**: “all the richest” (A&G 313b). Note also the superlative of *dīves*. **ambitiō, -iōnis f** canvassing, soliciting, courting. **licitātiō, -iōnis f** bidding at sales. **vicibus**: in turns.
- 296 **comparō (1)** to prepare; obtain. The direct object is *magisteria*. **phoenīcopterus, -ī m** flamingo. **pāvō, -ōnis m** peacock. **tetraō, -ōnis m** grouse (a guinea fowl). **numidica**: *numidica gallīna*, another type of guinea fowl.
- 297 **meleagridēs, -um f pl** a type of guinea fowl (named from the sisters of Meleager who were turned into birds). **phāsiāna, -ae f** a pheasant. **generātīm adv** by type. **per singulōs diēs**: “day by day.” **immolō (1)** to sacrifice.
- 298 **assiduē adv** incessantly, tirelessly, constantly. **amplexus, -ūs m** embrace.
- 299 **concubitus, -ūs n** lying together, sexual intercourse. Caligula as the Sun (Helios/Osiris) enjoyed sexual relations with his sister the Moon (Selene/Isis). The imagery is from the Isis cult then prevalent in Rome, but the reader will not have missed the reference to Caligula’s intimate relationship with his sister Drusilla. **interdiū adv** by day. **sēcrētō adv** in secret, apart. **fābulor, -ārī, -ātus sum**, to chat, converse.
- 300 **modo . . . modo**: now . . . now. **īnsurrō (1)** to whisper to or in. **praebeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum**, to offer. present. **in vicem**: in turn. Caligula whispered into Jupiter’s ear and listened to his response. **clarius**: comparative adverb. **iūrgium, -ī n** quarrel, altercation.
- 301 **comminor (1)** to threaten.
- 302 “**Ἦ μὲν ἀνάειψ’ ἢ ἐγὼ σέ:** “Lift me up or I will lift you.” Ajax’s challenge to Odysseus for a wrestling match at the funeral games of Patroclus. (Iliad 23.724)

- 303 **dōnec** *conj.* as long as; until. **exōrō** (1) to prevail upon, persuade by entreaty. **ut referēbat**: “as he reported.” **contuberunium, -ī** *n* common dwelling. **ultrō** *adv* to the farther side; of one’s own accord, voluntarily.
- 305 **quō**: *ut* with a comparative. **fundamentum, -ī** *n* foundation, base.
- 306 **Agrippae**; genitive with *nepōtem*. M. Vipsanius Agrippa, supporter and general of Augustus, was from an obscure family. He was the second husband of Julia, Augustus’ only natural child. **sē**: direct object of *volēbat*. **dicī**: “to be called.” **ignōbilitās, -ātis** *f* low birth, obscurity. **eius**: Agrippa.
- 307 **suscenseō, -ēre, -uī**, to be enraged. **imāgō, -inis** *f* image, likeness; family masks.
- 308 **Caesarum**: genitive with *imāginibus*. **inserō, -ere, -uī, -tum**, to insert; introduce. **praedicō** (1) to publish; proclaim, declare openly. Governs *matrem suam . . . prōcreātam (esse)* in *ōrātiō obliqua*. **quod**: relative pronoun with *incestō*.
- 309 **admīssisset**: “had committed.” **contentus, -a, -um** + *abl.* satisfied, contented. **hāc**: read with *insectātione*.
- 310 **insectātiō, -iōnis** *f* vigorous pursuit; railing at, deriding. **Actiācās Siculāsque victōriās**: Augustus had won great battles at Actium in 31 BC (against Antony, the maternal great-grandfather of Caligula) and against Sextus Pompey off Sicily in 36 BC. **fūnestus, -a, -um**, deadly, destructive. **p. R.:** *populō Rōmānō*.
- 311 **calamitōsus, -a, -us**, ruinous, disastrous. **vetō, -āre, -uī, -itum**, to forbid. **sollemnis, -is**, annual. **fēriae, -ārum** *f pl* festival days.
- 312 **proavia, -ae** *f* great-grandmother. **stolātus, -a, -um**, wearing a *stola*. **identidem** *adv* repeatedly.
- 313 **ignōbilitātis**: “of ignoble birth” (referring to Livia). **quādam**: read with *epistolā*. **arguō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum**, to show, prove (but also, confute, disprove). **quasi** *conj.* as if, as though. **māternus avus**: maternal grandfather. Ablatives of origin with *ortam*.
- 314 **decuriō, -iōnis** *f* member of a municipal senate. **Fundānus, -a, -um**, adjectival form of *Fundī* (modern Fondi), a town southeast of Rome which had obtained Roman citizenship in 338 BC. **orior, -īrī, ortus sum**, to arise; come (from).
- 315 **honōre fungor**: to hold public office. The infinitive *functum (esse)* is dependent on *certum sit*. Suetonius is mistaken and Caligula (who would have known) is correct. Livia’s grandfather was probably Marcus Alfidius (not Aufidius), who was not a senator at Rome. **Antonia**: Antonia the Younger, daughter of Mark Antony and mother of Germanicus and Claudius. **sēcrētum, -ī** *n* retirement; privacy; a secret; here, a private meeting.
- 316 **dēnegō** (1) to refuse (a request). **interveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum**, to come between, interrupt; here, to be present. **Macro**: Q. Naevius Macro, Sejanus’ successor as Prefect of the Praetorian Guard, supported Caligula in the succession.
- 317 **taedium, -ī** *n* disgust, weariness. **existō, -ere, -stītī, -stītum**, to come out; arise, spring forth. **causa exstitit mortis**: “he (Caligula) was the cause of her death.” Since Antonia died on May 1, AD 37, only weeks after Caligula’s succession, it has been doubted whether he could have been the cause. *See* Charlesworth 108-9.
- 318 **nec dēfunctae ullum honōrem habuit**: “nor did he have any honor for her when dead.” **prōspiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spectum**, to look out, observe.
- 319 **rogus, -ī** *m* funeral pyre.
- 320 **Tiberium**: Both Tiberius Gemellus, Caligula’s adopted son, and M. Junius Silanus, his father-in-law, were forced to commit suicide in AD 37. **inopināns, -antis**, unsuspecting, unaware. **interimō, -ere, -ēmī, -emptum**, to do away with, destroy.
- 321 **Silānum**: The circumstances of Silanus’ forced suicide are obscure. Some regard him as a supporter of a “Gemellus faction”. **socer, -erī** *m* father-in-law. **secō, -āre, -uī, sectum**, to cut. **novācula, -ae** *f* razor. **faucēs, -ium** *f pl* throat. **compellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsum**, to compel, force.
- 322 **causor** (1) to plead as an excuse. **quod**: “the fact that.” **hic**: Silanus (subject of *nōn secūtus esset* and *remansisset*). **ingressum sē**: “him (Caligula) going out onto.” The reflexive is used since Caligula is speaking.
- 323 **spē**: ablative of cause. **occupandī**: a gerund. **sibi**: Caligula. **accidō, -ere, -cidī**, to befall, happen.
- 324 **ille**: Tiberius Gemellus. **antidotum**: object of *oboluisset* and modified by *sumptum*. **oboleō, -ēre, -uī**, to smell of. **praecaveō, -ēre, -cāvī, -cautum**, to guard against, take precautions. A gerundive with *venēna*. **cum**: Suetonius, having related what Caligula claims about Silanus and Gemellus, now tells the true versions.
- 325 **impatientia, -ae** *f* unwilling or inability to bear. **nausea, -ae** *f* sea-sickness; illness. **vitō** (1) to avoid, shun. **molestia, -ae** *f* trouble, annoyance.
- 326 **assiduus, -a, -um**, persistent. **ingravēscō, -ere**, to become heavy; grow worse. **tussis, -is** *f* cough. **nam** *conj.* on the other hand; as for (used when introducing a subject of secondary importance).
- 327 **lūdibrium, -ī** *n* mockery, derision.
- 328 **cōnsuetūdō, -tūdinis** *f* custom; habit; intimacy; love affair. **stuprum, -ī** *n* debauchery, unchastity. The story of Caligula’s incest with his sisters is doubted by Barret, who notes that neither Philo nor Seneca made such a charge.
- 329 **convīvium, -ī** *n* banquet, feast. **singulās**: “each one.” **vicissim** *adv* in turn. The sisters rotated through the wife’s position on the couches.
- 330 **vitiō** (1) to spoil; defile; debauch. Infinitive with *crēditur* in *ōrātiō obliqua*.

- 331 **concubitus -ūs** *m* lying together; sexual intercourse. **dēprehendō, -ere, -endī, -ēnsūm**, to seize; catch; surprise, detect.
- 332 **educō** (1) to bring up, rear; educate. **Luciō Cassiō Longīnō**: ablatives of separation with *abdūxit*. **conlocō** (1) to place; place a woman in marriage.
- 333 **prōpalam** *adv* publicly, openly. **hērēs, -ēdis** *c.* heir. **bona, -ōrum** *n pl* goods, property.
- 334 **aeger**: Caligula had named Drusilla his successor during his illness. **Eādem defunctā**: “with her having died.” Drusilla died June 10, AD 38. **iūstitium, -ī** *n* cessation of public business and public and private entertainment (either for an emergency or in mourning). **risse**, etc.: nominative gerunds as subjects of *capital fuit*.
- 335 **capital, -ālis** *n* a capital offense. **maeror, -ōris** *m* mourning, grief.
- 336 **noctu**: at night, by night. **trānscurrō, -ere, -(cu)currī, -cursum**, to traverse.
- 337 **properē** *adv* quickly. **barbā capillōque prōmissō**: “with his beard and hair grown out” (the Roman sign of mourning).
- 338 **quantiscumque dē rēbus**: “concerning howsoever great matters.” **nē . . . quidem**: not even.
- 339 **dēierō** (1) to swear solemnly. Caligula had Drusilla deified by the senate, the first woman so honored at Rome.
- 340 **cupiditās, -ātis** *f* longing, desire, passion. **dignātiō, -iōnis** *f* reputation, honor, rank. **diligō, -ere, -lēxī, -lēctum**, to cherish, esteem, love.
- 341 **exolētus, -ī** *m* a vile adult. Here Caligula’s debauched friends. **prōsternō, -ere, -strāvī, -strātum**, to strew the ground; throw to the ground; prostitute. **quō** = *ut* with comparison. **causa, -ae** *f* trial. M. Aemilius Lepidus was executed in autumn AD 39. Caligula’s sisters were banished to the Pontian Islands off Campania. The circumstances are obscure, but Suetonius records in his *Life of Claudius* an embassy to Caligula in Germany, headed by Claudius, to congratulate him on suppressing the *Lepidi et Gaetūlicī coniūrātiō* (*Claud.* 9.1).
- 342 **insidiae, -ārum** *f pl* ambush, trap; conspiracy. **cōnsciūs, -a, -um**, aware of; complicit in. It governs a genitive of the thing, dative of person. **chirographum, -ī** *n* handwriting, autograph; bond; letter. A *chirographum* can be any type of signed document.
- 343 **requirō, -ere, -sivī (-ī), -itum**, to search for. **dīvulgō** (1) to make public, publish. **in necem**: a purpose construction.
- 344 **Mārtī Ultōri**: “to Mars the Avenger.” Augustus inaugurated the Temple to Mars Ultor in 2 BC. The *elōgium* was an inscription to accompany the swords dedicated by Caligula.
- 345 **Matrimonia . . . tenuerit**: a double or alternative question with *an . . . an*. The introductory “whether” (*utrum*) is not obligatory. The question is really triple: “Whether he contracted, dissolved, or retained . . .” **turpius**: a comparative adverb modifying all three verbs.
- 346 **Livia Orestilla**: Caligula remarried in AD 37. Almost nothing is known of this second wife, whom Dio calls Cornelia Orestina. **C. Piso**: the *Calpurni Pisōnes* were a prominent family in the late Republic and early Empire. **nūbō, -ere, nūpsī, nūptum**, to veil; be married to + *dat*. **officiūm**: the marriage ceremony.
- 347 **repudiō** (1) to reject; divorce. Termination of an *usus* marriage occurred by simple notification (*repudium*). Caligula divorced Orestilla (*repudiātam*) within a few days, and banished her two years later (*bienniō post*).
- 348 **relēgō** (1) to send away; banish, exile. **repetō, -ere, -ivī, -itum**, to seek again; claim; fetch. Here a perfect infinitive in *orātiō obliqua* with *videbatur*. **marītus, -ī** *m* husband. **usum priōris marītī**: Livia was married by *usus* when Caligula took her from the altar. Expressed intent was sufficient for an *usus* marriage, the ceremony only a social convention.
- 349 **Alii trādunt**: Suetonius now reports an alternative version. **adhibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum**, to summon, invite + *dat*. Here *adhibtum* is a subject accusative in *orātiō obliqua* with *mandāsse*. **contrā** *adv* opposite, across across from.
- 350 **accumbentem**: read with *Pisōnem*.
- 351 **ēdicō, -ere, -dixī, -dictum**, to publish; decree; declare. **sibi**: dative of agent with *reperitum*. **reperiō, -ire, reperri, reperitum**, to find. Supply *esse* for the infinitive in *orātiō obliqua*. **exemplō Rōmulī et Augustī**: Romulus had led the Rape of the Sabine Women, Augustus had snatched Livia away from her husband Tiberius Claudius Nero (father of Tiberius the emperor).
- 353 **Lollia Paulina**: Object of *ēvocāvit*. Caligula married his third wife in AD 38. Little is known of her other than her enormous wealth. **C. Memmiō consulārī . . . regentī**: datives with *nuptam*. **exercitūs**: accusative plural with *regentī*. **factā mentione**: ablative absolute.
- 355 **perducō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductum**, to lead, bring. **missam fecit** = *fēcit ut eam missam esset* (a substantive clause of result). **brevī** = *brevī tempore*. **interdictō . . . coitū**: “with sexual intercourse forbidden.”
- 357 **Caesonia**: fourth and last wife of Caligula, neither beautiful nor young (*faciē īnsigni neque aetate integra*). Caligula married her in AD 39 and apparently loved her. She bore him his only child, Julia Drusilla.
- 358 **luxuria, -ae** *f* riotous living, extravagance. **lascīvia, -ae** *f* wantonness, licentiousness. **perditus, -a, -um** (from *perdō, -ere, -didī, -ditum*) lost, hopeless, immoderate, abandoned. Genitives of characteristic.
- 359 **chlamys, -ydis** *f* military cloak. **pelta, -ae** *f* small shield. **galea, -ae** *f* helmet. All ablatives with *ornātam*. **iuxtā** *prep* beside, near, next to (Caligula).

- 360 **adequitō** (1) to ride. **uxōriō nomine**: ablative with *dignatus est*.
- 361 **dignor** (1) to be deemed worthy; deem worthy + *abl.* **ēnītor, -ī, -nīsus (nīxus) sum**, to exert oneself; give birth to. **prōfiteor, -ērī, -professus sum**, to declare publicly, acknowledge. Governs *marītum (esse)* in *ōrātiō obliqua*.
- 364 **gremium, -ī n** lap, bosom. **alō, -ere, aluī, altum** or **alītum**, to nourish, feed. **īnstituō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum**, to fix, set; erect; establish; begin; teach, instruct. *alendam* and *īnstituendam* are gerundives of purpose. **commendō** (1) to commit to the care of, instruct. **ullō firmiōre indicio**: ablatives of means.
- 365 **sēmen, -inīs f** seed; stock, race; offspring, descendant. **esse credēbat**: supply *eam*: “nor did he believe by any stronger evidence that she was of his stock.” **feritās, -ātis f** savagery. Supply another *indicio*: “than by the evidence of her savagery.”
- 366 **īnfestus, -a, -um**, hostile; ready for battle. **ōs, ōris n** mouth; face. **simul lūdentium īnfāntium**: “of children playing with her.”
- 367 **īncēdō, -ere, -cēssī, -cēssum**, to go, march, advance. Here “attack.”
- 368 **levis, -is**, light; unimportant, trivial. **frīgidus, -a, -um**, cold; dull, insipid; pointless. **quō**: interrogative adjective with *pactō*. **propinquī**: relatives, relations. **pactō**: in or by (some) manner.
- 369 **tractō** (1) to treat, deal with. **Ptolemaeus**: Ptolemy, son of King Juba of Mauretania, was the daughter of Cleopatra Selene (the daughter of Antony and Cleopatra), thus *cōnsōbrīnus* to Caligula a generation removed. **cōnsōbrīnus, ī m** first-cousin; distant cousin.
- 370 **M. Antōnī ex Selene filiā nēpōs**: “grandson of Antony through his daughter Selene.” **in prīmīs**: “especially.” Often *imprīmīs*. **Macrōnem**: Praetorian Prefect Macro, who had assisted Caligula to the throne.
- 371 **Ennia**: wife of Macro. **adiutōr, -ōris m** helper, supporter. **prō necessitudinis iure**: “for their dutifulness as relatives.” **prō meritōrum gratiā**: “by way of thanks for their service.” Macro and Ennia were executed in AD 38.
- 372 **cruentus, -a, -um**, bloody. **persolvō, -ere, -vī, -ūtum**, to pay in full.
- 373 **nihilō**, not at all. **ergā prep + acc** towards (expressing emotion or attitude). **quōsdam**: *i.e.*, senators. Object of *passus est*. **summīs honoribus functōs**: “having held the highest offices.”
- 374 **essedum, -ī n** (also *essedā, -ae f.*) war chariot; a traveling carriage. **aliquot**, some, a few, several.
- 375 **modo . . . modo**: sometimes . . . sometimes, now . . . now. **pluteum, -ī n** head of a couch. **pedēs**: feet (of the couch). Both positions were appropriate for slaves waiting on their master. **succingō, -ere, -cīnxī, -cinctum**, to gird. **linetum, -ī n** linen cloth. **passus est**: governs *currere* and *stāre*.
- 376 **interimō, -ere, -ēmī, -emptum**, to do away with, destroy. **citō** (1) to summon. **perseverō** (1) to persist.
- 377 **mentior, -irī, -ītus sum**, to lie. Governs the *ōrātiō obliquā* of (*eōs*) *perisse*. **perēō, -īre, -īī, -ītum**, to pass away, perish. **oblīviscor, -ī, -ītus sum**, to forget. Here in an ablative absolute governing *ēdicere*. **nātālis, -is m** birthday. **ēdicō, -ere, -dīxī, -dictum**, to issue a decree.
- 378 **abrogō** (1) to annul, abolish. **trīduum, -ī n** three days. These consuls were removed in September AD 39.
- 379 **coniurātiō, -iōnis f** plot, conspiracy. **nominātum**: modifies *quaestōrem*. **flagellō** (1) to whip, scourge. **dētrahō, -ere, -traxī, -tractum**, to draw, pull, or drag down; tear off
- 380 **sūbiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum**, to throw, put or lay under. Here governs to the dative *pedibus*. **quō**: *ut*. **verberō** (1) to thrash, whip. Note the future active participle as a purpose construction. **īnsistō, -ere, -stītī**, to step on; stand on.
- 381 **superbia, -ae f** arrogance, insolence. **ōrdō, -inīs m** order, rank. **īnquiētō** (1) to disturb. **fremītū . . . occupantium**: by the noise of those occupying.
- 382 **grātuīta . . . loca**; object of *occupantium*. **fūstis, -is m** club, cudgel. **abigō, -ere, abēgī, abāctum**, to drive away. **ēlīdō, -ere, elīsī, ēlīsūm**, to strike, knock (down); crush. Supply *sunt*.
- 383 **eum**: “this” (modifying *tumultum*). Recall that the personal and demonstrative pronouns are interchangeable in Latin. **tumultus, -ūs m** noise, uproar, confusion. **vīgintī amplius**: “more than twenty.” **totidem indecl. adj** just as many. **super**: “besides, in addition to.”
- 384 **īnnumerus, -a, -um**, numberless. **scaenicīs lūdīs**: “at the theatrical performances.” **causam discordiārum ferēs**: “sowing dissension.”
- 385 **decima, -ae f** a tithe. Also a ticket for the unassigned seats at the theater, normally distributed after the *equitēs* already had occupied the lower 14 rows reserved for them. **mātūrius**: prematurely, earlier. **equestrīa, -ium n pl** the seats in the theater belonging to the Equestrian *ōrdō*. Subject of *occupārentur*. **ab īnfimō quōque**: “all the lowest sort” (A&G 313b).
- 386 **redūctīs . . . vēlīs**: “with the awnings drawn back.” **flagro** (1) to burn, blaze.
- 387 **ēmītto, -ere, -mīsī, -mīsūm**, to send out; let out. **remōtō ordinārīō apparātū**: “with the normal equipment removed.” **tābidus, -a, -um**, wasting, decaying, wilting; here “mangy” or “scrawny.” **fera, -ae f** wild animal. This accusative and those that follow are the object of *subiciēbat* on line 386.

- 388 **vilis**, -e, cheap, worthless. **senium**, -ī *n* weakness; old age. **cōficiō**, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum, to prepare; accomplish; consume, weaken, wear out. **prōque**: “and as.” **paegniariīs**: a little known part of the games, apparently gladiators who fought in jest with harmless weapons.
- 389 **nōtōs in bōnam partem**: “of good reputation.” **īnsignis**, -e, distinguished, excellent. An accusative plural modifying *patrēs*. **dēbilitās**, -ātis *f* lameness, weakness.
- 390 **subiciō**, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum, to throw, put or lay under; here, to substitute. **horreum**, -ī *n* storehouse, granary. **praeclūdō**, -ere, -clūsī, -clūsum, to shut off, close (to someone). **famēs**, -is *f* hunger; famine. **indīcō**, -ere, -dīxī, -dictum, to declare; proclaim; impose.
- 391 **saevitia**, -ae *f* savagery. **ingenium**, -ī *n* nature, temper, character. **per haec**: by these things (which follow). **cum**: causal. **sagīna**, -ae *f* feeding.
- 392 **praeparātum**: with *ferarum*. **carius**: “rather expensive.” **pecus**, -udis *f* cattle. Distinguish from the collective nouns *pecus*, -oris *n* herd and *pecū*, a group of animals (flock, herd, school, etc., appearing only in nominative *pecū*, ablative *pecū*, plural *pecua*, genitive *pecuum*). **comparō** (1) to prepare; obtain. **noxius**, -ī, a criminal. **laniō** (1) to tear to pieces. A gerundive of purpose.
- 393 **adnotō** (1) to note down, mark. **custōdia**, -ae *f* watch, protection; guard, sentry; here, prisoner. **seriēs**, -ēī *f* row, series. **recognōscō**, -ere, -nōvī, -nōtum, to review, inspect, examine. **ēlogium**, -ī *n* inscription; judicial record.
- 394 **tantum modo**: only, merely (often *tantummodo*). **ā calvō ad calvum**: Caligula chose a portion of the line “from one bald head to another.” Or, as Braun suggests, Caligula simply choose the entire line, since prisoners had shaved heads. In either case, the selection was arbitrary.
- 395 **vōtum**, -ī *m* vow, offering of thanksgivings. **exigō**, -ere, -ēgī, -actum, to drive out; demand, enforce; exact. **opera**, -ae *f* work. Caligula forced those who had made public vows during his illness to fulfill their oaths. Suetonius does not state that either of these men were forced to their deaths, though Dio (59.8.3) claims that such was the case.
- 396 **dīmīcō** (1) to fight. **preces**, -um *f* prayers (the singular is rare).
- 397 **cūnctor** (1) to delay, linger. **puerīs**: Caligula’s slaves.
- 398 **verbēnātus**, -a, -um, crowned with a wreath of sacred twigs. **īnfulātus**, -a, -um, wearing a sacred fillet. The garb is appropriate for a *sacer* (a person devoted to the gods by vow). **repōscō**, -ere, to demand, claim. **vīcus**, -ī *m* village; district of a city; street. **quoad conj.** until (with a subjunctive if a sense of expectancy of present).
- 399 **praecipitō** (1) to cast headlong. **agger**, -eris *m* rampart; heap, mound.
- 400 **honestī**: the *honestī* (honorable men, *i.e.*, senators and knights) were distinguished from the *humiliōrēs* (men of low status). Later these designations hardened into concrete distinctions, most importantly in the form of punishments applied to each. *Honestiōrēs* were not subject to torture (in theory). **stigma**, -atis, *n* (στίγμα) brand. **nota**, -ae *f* mark, token, sign. **metallum**, -ī *n* mine.
- 401 **mūnitiō**, -iōnis *f* entrenching; paving (of roads). **bestiārum mōre**: “in the manner of wild beasts.”
- 402 **quadripedēs**: “on all fours.” **cavea**, -ae *f* den, cave; cage. Supply *in*. **coerceō**, -ēre, -uī, -itum, to shut in, confine. **serra**, -ae *f* saw. **dissecō**, -āre, -secuī, -sectum, to cut.
- 403 **male opinor**: to think poorly of (*de*). Here a perfect active participle. **genius**, -ī *m* tutelary deity, guardian spirit.
- 404 **dēierō** (1) to swear solemnly.
- 405 **supplicium**, -ī *n* torture. **intersum**, -esse, -fuī, to take part in + *dat.* (or *in* + *abl.*). **valitūdō**, -inis *f* state of health.
- 406 **excūsō** (1) to decline; excuse; plead as an excuse. **lectīca**, -ae *f* litter. **poenae**: genitive with *spectāculō*. **epulīs**: to a banquet. **adhibeō**, -ere, -uī, -itum, to apply, offer, bring; summon, invite.
- 407 **cōmitās**, -ātis *f* courtesy, affability. **hilaritās**, -ātis *f* cheerfulness, gaiety. **iocus** (*pl.* -ī and -a), *ī m.* *n.* jest, joke. **prōvocō** (1) to call forth; appeal; stir up (here with conative force). **cūrātor**, -ōris *m* manager, overseer.
- 408 **vēnātiō**, -iōnis *f* hunt. **verberō** (1) to beat, thrash, whip.
- 409 **occidō**, -ere, -cidī, -cīsum, to strike down, kill. **putrefaciō**, -ere, -fēcī, -factum, to make rotten. **odore**: ablative with *offēnsus*. **Ātellāna** (more commonly **Ātella**), -ae *f* town in Campania, famous for satirical farces with double meanings. **ob**: read with *versiculum* (with dependent genitive *ambuiguū iocī*).
- 410 **mediā**: supply *in* and read with *harēnā* (with dependent genitive *amphitheātrī*). **harēna**, -ae *f* sand.
- 411 **ōbicio**, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum + *dat.* to throw against; expose. **abscindō**, -ere, -scidī, -scisum, to tear or cut off.
- 413 **scīscitor** (1) to inquire, examine. **-nam**: an enclitic added for emphasis to interrogative pronouns and adverbs.
- 414 **cōnsuēscō**, -ere, -suēvī, -suētum, to be accustomed to + *inf.* **adulātiō**, -iōnis *f* flattery.

- 415 **eveniō, -ire, ēveni, ēventum**, to come out; happen, occur. **pereō, -ire, -iī, -itum**, to pass away, perish. **sibi**: “for him” with *imprecārī*. **exul, -ulis** (more commonly **exsul**) *m & f* banished person, exile.
- 416 **mīsīt**: supply *militēs* or the like as the understood antecedent of *quī*. Recall that *quī* regularly replaces *ut* in a purpose clause where the antecedent is expressed or understood in the main clause. (A&G 531(2)). **ūniversus, -a, -um**, whole, entire, all together. **contrucidō** (1) to cut down, cut to pieces.
- 417 **discerpō, -ere, -cerpsī, -cerptum**, to tear to pieces, rend; mangle, destroy. **concupiscō, -ere, -cupivī, -cupitum**, to long for. **subōrnō** (1) to suborn, arrange privately.
- 418 **hostis publicus**: a citizen declared a “public enemy” by the Senate lost his rights and could be slain at sight. It was a partisan tool much used (and abused) during the civil strife of the Late Republic. **graphium, -ī n** writing stylus. **cōnfodiō, -fōdī, -fōssum**, to stab, pierce. **lacerō** (1) to mangle, tear to pieces. A gerundive of purpose.
- 419 **satiō** (1) to satiate. **artus, -ūs m** joint, limb (usually in the plural). **vīscus, -eris n** entrails (usually in the plural).
- 420 **tracta** (from *trahō*): modifying *membra, artūs et vīscera*. **congerō, -ere, -gessī, -gestum**, to collect, heap up.
- 421 **immānis, -e**, enormous, monstrous, savage. **augeō, -ēre, auxī, auctum**, to increase, enlarge. Caligula is the subject with *immānissima facta* the direct object. **atrocitās, -ātis f** fierceness; severity.
- 422 **laudāre sē ac probāre**: *ōrātiō obliqua* with *dicēbat*. **ἀδίατροειπία**: a Greek word found only here. The meaning is suggested by the Latin *inverecundia* (shamelessness). **Monentī Antōniae aviae**: datives with *oboedīre*.
- 423 **tamquam**: as if. **parum esse**: to not be enough (“as if it were not enough not to heed his grandmother Antonia giving advice”).
- 424 **mementō**: future imperative of *meminī, meninisse*. **omnīs, omnēs**. **trucidō** (1) to slaughter.
- 425 **quem . . . praemūniri**: *ōrātiō obliqua* dependent on *suspīcabātur*. **metū**: ablative of cause. **praemūniō, -ire, -ivī, -itum**, to fortify, protect. **suspīcōr** (1) to suspect.
- 426 **relēgō** (1) to send away; banish, exile. **relēgatīs sororibus**: datives with *minābantur*. Caligula had banished his sisters Agrippina and Julia Livilla, allegedly for their involvement in Lepidus’ conspiracy of AD 39. See Chap. 24.3.
- 427 **insulās habēre sē**: *ōrātiō obliqua* dependent on *minābātur*. **minor** (1) + *dat.* to threaten. **secēssus, -ūs m** retreat.
- 428 **Anticyra, -ae**: a town in Phocis on the Corinthian Gulf. **quam**: place to which without preposition. **valētūdō, -inis f** health; good health; bad health, illness. **causā**: for the sake of (an ablative of cause; the dependent genitive regularly precedes). **propāgō** (1) to propagate (a family, clan, etc.); prolong (a visit, life, etc.). A praetor by law could absent himself from Rome for no longer than ten days during his year of office. **commeātus, -ūs f** leave of absence.
- 429 **desiderantem**: governs *commeātum propagārī*. **interimō, -ere, -ēmī, -emptum**, to do away with, destroy. Supply *eum*. **ādicīō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum**, to throw to; add to. Governs *ōrātiō obliqua*.
- 430 **missiō sanguinis**: bloodletting. **prōsum, -desse, -fuī**, to benefit, be useful + *dat.* **elleborus, ī** (ἐλλέβορος) *m* hellebore (a medicinal herb). **decimō diē**: ablative of time when. During the Empire, a 10 day waiting period was proscribed between sentence and execution.
- 431 **ex custodiā** = prisoners. **scribō, -ere, -scripsī, -scriptum**, to write down, note. **ratio, -ionis f** account. *rationem purgāre* is a commercial term. Caligula was clearing his accounts.
- 432 **aliquot**, some, a few, several. **glorior** (1) to boast.
- 433 **Gallograecia, -ae f** the area of Asia Minor, including Galatia, conquered and settled by Gauls in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC. **subigō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctum**, to subjugate.
- 434 **non temere**: hardly, not easily. **crēber, -ra, -rum**, frequent, numerous. **minūtus, -a, -um**, little, minute. **ictus, -ūs m** blow, stroke, cut, stab, thrust. **animadvertō, -ere, -vertī, -versum**, to notice; punish.
- 435 **praeceptum, -ī n** maxim, rule; command, order. **feriō, -ire** (perfect forms lacking), to strike. **sentīō, -ire, sēnsī, sēnsū**, to feel, perceive. Governs *ōrātiō obliqua* of *sē morī*.
- 436 **Punitō . . . aliō**: ablative absolute. **dēstinō** (1) to fix; resolve, intend; appoint.
- 437 **pār, paris**, equal, like (read: *paria supplicia*). **tragicum** = *tragicum versum*. **subinde adv** immediately after; from time to time, repeatedly.
- 438 **ōderint**: perfect subjunctive by form, present subjunctive in meaning. Recall that *odī* and *meminī* have lost their present forms but retain present meanings. **dum metuant**: a *dum* clause of proviso (also seen with *modo, dummodo*, and *tantum ut*): “provided that they fear” (A&G 528).
- 439 **cūnctus, -a, -um**, all, all together. **pariter adv** equally. **ut**: like, as. **cliēns, -entis m** dependent, follower.
- 440 **dēlātōr, -ōris m** informer. **invehō, -ere, -vexī, -vectum**, to carry in or against; attack, inveigh against (often with a deponent or middle sense). **libellus, -ī m** little book; pamphlet; memorandum. **simulō** (1) to pretend, feign. These were the records of the prosecutions against his mother and brothers, which Caligula claimed to have burned. See Chap. 15.4.
- 441 **crīminor** (1) to accuse, bring a charge. **crēdendum esset**: impersonal future passive periphrastic.
- 442 **scaenae**: the theater. **harēnae**: the gladiatorial games. **prōscindō, -ere, -scidī, -scissum**, to rend; rebuke.
- 443 **infēnsus, -a, -um**, hostile. **fāveō, -ēre, fāvī, fautum**, to favor. **adversus prep** against, contrary to. **studium**: here referring to Caligula’s partiality for another team or performer.

- 444 **latrō, -ōnis** *f* highwayman, robber. **postulō** (1) to demand, claim; request; summon. The crowd was asking for Tetrinius the bandit either for punishment or for a gladiatorial contest. **et**: also. **quī**: supply an antecedent *eōs*.
- 445 **rētiārius, -ī** *m* a gladiator with a weighted net (*rēte*), a trident (*fuscina*) and a dagger (*pūgiō*). **tunicātus, -a -um**, wearing a tunic. **gregātīm** *adv* in a crowd, flock, or group.
- 446 **dimicō** (1) to fight. **totidem indecl. adj** just as many. **secūtor, -ōris** *m* a gladiator with a short sword, rounded helmet, shield and greave. **succumbō, -ere, -cubū, -cubitm**, to succumb, yield.
- 447 **fuscina, -ae** *f* trident. **hanc**: read with *caedem*. **ut**: as.
- 448 **caedēs, -is** *f* slaughter, massacre; murder. **dēfleō, -ere, -flēvī, -flētum**, to bewail, lament, deplore. **ēdictum, -ī** *n* decree, proclamation. **quī spectāre sustinuisent**: “who could bear to watch it.”
- 449 **ex(s)ecror** (1) to curse.
- 450 **queror, -ī, questus sum**, to complain. Governs *factum esse* and *imminere* in *orātiō obliqua*. **palam** *adv* openly.
- 451 **insigniō -ire, -ivī (-iī), -itum**, to make conspicuous, distinguish. **clādēs, -is** *f* disaster, defeat; slaughter, massacre. The *clādēs Variāna* was referenced in Chap. 3.2.
- 452 **ruīna, -ae** *f* collapse; destruction; ruin. The collapse of a wooden amphitheater at Fidenae near Rome in AD 27 is said to have killed over 20,000 spectators. **memorābilem**: modifies *prīncipātum*. **factum**: supply *esse*. **suō**: *i.e.*, *suō principātū*. Dative with *imminere*.
- 453 **obliviō, -iōnis** *f* forgetfulness, oblivion; amnesty. Subject accusative. **immineō, -ere + dat.** to hang over; threaten. It governs *suō (prīncipātū)*. **identidem** *adv* repeatedly.
- 454 **hiātus, -ūs** *m* an opening.
- 455 **remittentī**: “for him relaxing” (with *animus* as direct object). **dēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditum**, to give over, surrender. A dative itself (agreeing with *remittentī*), it governs *lūdō et epulīs*. **eadem**: modifies *saevita*.
- 456 **prandeō, -ere, ī** (with active perfect participle *pransus*), to take lunch. **cōmīs(s)or** (1) to revel. Here a substantive present active participle referring to Caligula.
- 457 **sērius, -a -um**, grave, serious. **quaestiō, -iōnis** *f* examination, interrogation. **dēcollō** (1) to behead. Here a gerund. **artifex, -icis**, skilled, skillful.
- 458 **quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque**, whoever. Dative of disadvantage. **ē custōdiā** = prisoners.
- 459 **quem excōgitātum ab eō significāvimus**: “which we indicated had been thought of by him.” See Chap. 19.1.
- 460 **omnis**: accusative plural. **praecipitō** (1) to cast headlong.
- 461 **gubernāculum, -ī** *n* helm, rudder. **contus, -ī** *m* (κοντός) a pike on board a ship. **rēmus, -ī** *m* oar. **dētrūdō, -ere, -trūsī, -trūsūm**, to thrust down; drive away.
- 462 **pūblicō epulō**: “at a public feast.” **dētrahō, -ere, -traxī, -tractum**, to draw, pull, or drag down; tear off. Read with *laminam*. **lāmina** (also *lamina* and *lāmna*), **-ae** *f* strip of metal, wood, marble, *etc.*
- 463 **carnifex, -icis** *m* executioner. **abscidō, -ere, -cidī, -cisum**, to cut off.
- 464 **pendentibus**: read with *manibus*. **praecedente titulō**: “with a placard preceding him.” **coetus, -ūs** *m* coming together; meeting; assembly.
- 465 **epulor** (1) to feast, dine.
- 466 **murmillō, -ōnis** *m* gladiator in Gallic armour and a helmet with a metal fish as a crest. **ē ludō = ē ludō gladiatoriō. rudis, -is** *f* a slender stick or rod; wooden sword. **sēcum**: with him (Caligula). **battuō, -ere, -uī**, to strike, beat. **sponte** *adv* on one’s own, willingly, voluntarily. **prōsternō, -ere, -strāvī, -strātum**, to throw to the ground.
- 467 **cōnfodiō, -fodī, -fōssum**, to stab, pierce. **sīca, -ae** *f* dagger. **palma, -ae** *f* palm (of the hand); palm tree; palm wreath (a token of victory).
- 468 **admōtā . . . victimā**: ablative absolute with dative *altāribus*. **altāria, -ium** *n pl* high altar. **succingō, -ere, -cīnxī, -cīnctum**, to gird up. Read with *habitū* with dependent genitive between. **pōpa, -ae** *m* a college of assistants at sacrifices whose duty was to stun the victim with a mallet. **ēfferō, ēferre, ēxtulī, ēlātum**, to raise up. **malleus, -ī** *m* hammer, mallet, maul.
- 469 **cultrārius, -ī** *m* attendant at a sacrifice who slew the victim with a knife. The word is found otherwise only in inscriptions. **mactō** (1) to sacrifice; slaughter; honor, glorify.

- 470 **lautus**, -a, -um, washed, clean; elegant, splendid. **convivium**, -ī *n* banquet, feast. **effundō**, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsus, to pour out; break out. **cacchinus**, -ī *m* loud laughter. **cōsulibus**: read with *quaerentibus*, datives with *inquit*.
- 471 **quidnam**: why? The enclitic -nam is added to interrogative pronouns and adverbs for emphasis. **blandus**, -a, -um, flattering, fawning. **nūtus**, -ūs *m* nod.
- 472 **iugulō** (1) to cut the throat, kill. **uterque**, **utraque**, **utrumque**, each (of two). **vestrum**: recall that *vestrum* and *nostrum* are used as partitives. **posse**: the structure is *ōrātiō obliqua*: “that each of you could be slaughtered at the nod of my head.”
- 473 **assistō**, -ere, -stītī, to stand at, be near. **simulācrum**, -ī *n* image; cult statue. **Apelles**: a famous tragic actor and companion of Caligula. **tragedus**, -ī *n* tragic actor.
- 474 **cōsulō**, -ere, -uī, -ultum, to ask advice of, consult. **uter**, **utra**, **utrum** *interrog.* which (of two). **flagellum**, -ī *n* whip, scourge. **discidō**, -ere, -cīdī, -cīsum, to cut in pieces, flay. There was dark humor in flaying the actor whose name (in Latin) meant “skinless” (from *pellis*). **conlaudō** (1) to praise greatly.
- 475 **subinde** *adv* immediately after; from time to time, repeatedly. **dēprecōr** (1) to avert by prayers, beg forgiveness. **preaedulcis**, -e, very sweet. Read with *vōcem*.
- 476 **quotiens** *rel* as often as, whenever. **amīcula**, -ae *f* mistress. **exōscolor** (1) to kiss fondly.
- 477 **dēmetō**, -ere, -mēssui, -messum, to mow, harvest; cut off. **quīn** *interj.* indeed, nay. **iactō** (1) to toss about; assert; boast. Governs *ōrātiō obliqua* of *sē exquisitūrum (esse)*. **exquīrō**, -er, -quīsvī, -quīsitum, to search for carefully; ascertain by searching; torture. **vel** *adv* if you like; even.
- 478 **fidicula**, -ae *f* small lute; here, an instrument of torture. **tantō opere** (frequently **tantopere**), so greatly, in so high a degree, so very, *etc.* **dīligō**, -ere, -lēxī, -lectum, to esteem highly, prize, love.
- 479 **līvor**, -ōris *m* black and blue spot; envy, spite. **malignitās**, -ātis *f* malice. **quam**: than (read with *minore*). **paene**: read with *omnīs*.
- 480 **aevum**, -ī *n* (also **aevus** *m.*) age, epoch. **genus**, -eris *m* family, clan. Here, *genus hominum* refers to “mankind.” **grassor** (1) to prowl about; attack.
- 481 **ab Augustō**: personal agent with *conlātās*. **angustiae**, -ārū, narrowness.
- 482 **cōferō**, -ere, -tulī, -lātum, to carry or bring together; bestow. *conlātā* modifies *statuās*. **subvertō**, -ere, -vertī, -versum, to overturn. **disiciō**, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum, to scatter. **salvus**, -a, -um, safe, sound, intact. **tītulus**, -ī *m* inscription, title.
- 483 **posthāc** *adv* thereafter. **usquam** *adv* anywhere.
- 484 **consultō et auctōre sē**: “by his decree and with him as the initiator.”
- 485 **aboleō**, -ēre, -ēvī, -itum, to destroy; remove. A gerundive.
- 486 **eum**: *i.e.*, Homer. **ē civitāte quam constituēbat ēiēcerat**: Plato respected Homer, but recommended only hymns to the gods and praises of good men for his ideal Republic (Book X).
- 487 **scripta**: writings. **paulum afuit quīn**: “there was little wanting but that . . .” See A&G 558 for these types of *quīn* clauses. Lambrechts finds a pro-Antony policy behind Caligula’s literary tastes.
- 488 **ut**: as. **nūllius ingenīi minimaeque doctrīnae**: genitives of description.
- 489 **verbōsus**, -a, -um, wordy. **neglegēns**, -entis, careless, indifferent. **carpō**, -ere, **carpsī**, **carptum**, to pluck; blame, censure.
- 490 **iūris cōsultus**, -ī *m* a man learned in the *iūs civīle* who gave answers (*respōnsa*) on points of law. Augustus had granted to the most prominent the right to issue binding decisions. **usus**, -ūs *m* use, practice.
- 491 **meherculē**, by Hercules (a common and mild oath). **efficō**, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum, to effect, bring it about. **praeter eum**: Caligula threatened to remove from the jurists their right to make law beyond what Caligula himself pronounced.
- 493 **īnsigne**, -is *m* token, mark, insignia. **nōbilissimō cuique**: “from all the most noble” (a dative of separation). **adimō**, -ere, -ēmī, -ēptum, to take away. **Torquātō**: the Torquati took their name from T. Manlius Torquatus, who defeated a Gallic chieftain in single combat in 361 BC and stripped him of his torque. This Decimus Junius Torquatus, son of Aemelia Lepida (granddaughter of Augustus) was consul in AD 53 under Claudius and forced to commit suicide by Nero in 64.
- 494 **torquēs (-is)**, -is *m* & *f* twisted collar ornament. **Cinnātinātō**: Nothing further is know of this Cinnatinatus. His ancestor L. Quinctius Cinnatinatus (dictator 458 BC) was given his cognomen for his curly hair. **crīnis**, -is *m/f.* hair; lock of hair; tail of a comet. **stīrps (-ēs and -is)**, -is *f* trunk; lineage. Read: “from Pompeius, of ancient Pompey the Great’s line.” This Pompeius was prominent again under Claudius (he married Claudius’s daughter Antonia), but was executed in AD 46/7 on order of Messalina.
- 495 **dē quō rettulī**: “about whom I have spoken.” See Chap. 26.1. **arcessō**, -ere, -īvī, -ītum, to summon, bring, fetch. **excipiō**, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum, to receive, welcome, entertain. **honorificē** *adv* honorably.
- 496 **percutiō**, -ere, -cussī, -cussum, to strike, cut down, execute. **ēdente sē mūnus**: “with him giving a game.” An ablative absolute. **īngressum**: subject accusative dependent on *animadverit*.

- 497 **convertō, -ere, -vertī, -versum**, to turn around, turn towards; cause to turn. **fulgor, -ōris m** flash of lightning; splendor, brilliance. **abolla, -ae f** thick cloak.
- 498 **animadvertō, -ere, -vertī, -versum**, to notice; punish. Governs *ingressum* . . . *convertisse* in *ōrātiō obliqua*. Ptolemy was murdered by Caligula in AD 40 (Dio 59.25.1). Some have speculated that Ptolemy was involved in the Lepidus-Gaetulicus conspiracy, but the sources are silent on this. Caligula incorporated Mauretania into the empire, which was organized into two provinces.
- 499 **comatus, -a, -um**, full-haired, long-haired. **occipitium, -ī n** back of the head. **rādō, -ere, rāsī, rāsum**, to shave. **deturpō** (1) to disfigure.
- 500 **přimipilāris, -e**, first centurion of a legion. An ablative of origin with *patre*. **ēgregius, -a, -um**, distinguished, extraordinary. Modifies both *amplitudinem* and *speciem*. **amplitūdō, -inis f** width, size, greatness, grandeur.
- 501 **speciēs, -eī f** appearance, view; likeness, figure. **Colosseros**: a Graecism from *colossus* (κολοσσός) and *eros* (ἔρως). **dictus**: “called.” **spectāculis**: dative of separation.
- 502 **Thraex, -cis m** and **hoplomachus, -ī m** were heavy-armed gladiators. Here datives with *comparāvit*. **comparō** (1) to put together, arrange, match. **cōstringō, -ere, -strinxī, -strictum**, to bind.
- 503 **pannus, -ī m** garment; rag. **obserō, -ere, -sēvī, -situm**, to sow, plant; cover over. **vīcātīm adv** from street to street.
- 504 **iugulō** (1) to cut the throat, kill.
- 505 **abiectus, -a, -um**, cast down, abject, mean. **sors, sortis f** fate, destiny, fortune. Genitives of description with *nullus*.
- 506 **commodum, -ī n** favorable circumstance, advantage. **obtrectō** (1) to disparage; regard or treat with spite. **Nemorēnsis rex**: the sacred king at Aricia, by the shores of Lake Nemi served as priest to Diana. In accordance with ancient ritual, a runaway slave plucked a bough from the sacred grove and challenged the incumbent. If successful, the slave became the priest until he killed himself by a challenger. **potior, -īrī, -ītus sum + abl.** to gain possession of. It is not uncommon, especially in poetry, for the present indicative and imperfect subjunctive of *potior* to take third conjugation forms.
- 507 **sacerdōtium, -ī n** priesthood. **subōrnō** (1) to suborn, arrange privately.
- 508 **essedārius, -ī n** gladiator who fought from a British war-chariot. Datives with *plausum est*. **prosperus, -a, -um**, fortunate, successful.
- 509 **manūmittō, -ere, -mīsīm, -missum**, to free a slave. Modifies *essedāriō Porio*. **studiōsius**: “rather eagerly.” **plaudō, -ere, -ī, -sum**, to applaud, cheer. Note the impersonal construction: “there was an applauding for the charioteer Porius.” **sē prōripiō, -ere, -ripuī, -retum**, to rush away.
- 510 **calcō** (1) to tread upon. **lacinia, -ae f** fringe, flap, corner. An ablative absolute. **praeceps, -iptis**, headlong. **gradus, -ūs m** step. **indignābundus, -a, -um**, full of indignation. **clāmitō** (1) to cry aloud.
- 511 **dominum gēntium populum**: “the people, lord of the world.” Read with *tribuentem*.
- 512 **tribuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum**, to bestow, confer. **cōsecrātus, -a, -um**, consecrated, deified.
- 513 **pudicitia, -ae f** modesty, chastity. **aliēnus, -a, -um**, belonging to another, another’s. **parcō, -ere, perpercī + dat.** to spare. **M. Lepidus**: husband of Drusilla, executed for conspiracy in AD 39. **Mnesterem**: popular actor, later a lover of Messalina, wife of Claudius.
- 514 **obses, -idis f** hostage. **fertur**: “it is said,” governing (*eum*) *dilēxisse* in *ōrātiō obliqua*. **commercium, -ī n** commerce, intercourse. **mūtuus, -a, -um**, mutual, reciprocal. **stuprum, -ī n** debauchery, unchastity.
- 515 **cōsulāri familiā**: “from a consular family.” This Valerius Catullus is unknown. **stuprō** (1) to defile, ravish. Here in *ōrātiō obliqua* with *vōciferātus est*. The subject accusative (Caligula) is understood. **latus, -eris n** side, flank; loins (a meaning also found in Catullus, Petronius, Martial and Apuleius). Subject accusative with *dēfessa (esse)*. **sibi**: “his” (the dative is often used with parts of the body to indicate the person affected).
- 516 **contubernium, -ī n** companionship; intercourse. **dēfessa**: supply *esse*. **vōciferor** (also **-ō**) (1) to exclaim, cry out.
- 517 **super**: “besides, in addition to.”
- 518 **non temere**, hardly, not often. **abstineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentum**, to abstain or refrain from + *abl*. **plērumque adv** mostly, commonly.
- 519 **trāseuntīs**: accusative plural with *quās* and *vocātās*.
- 520 **mercōr** (1) to trade, traffic, buy. Here a substantive with *mōre*: “in the manner of one buying slaves.” **pudor, -ōris m** sense of shame, modesty.
- 521 **submitterent**: “lower” (her eyes or countenance). **quotiēns rel** as often as, whenever. **libet**: it is agreeable, is pleasing. **triclinium, -ī n** dining-room.
- 522 **placitus, -a, -um**, pleasing, agreeable. **sēvocō** (1) to call aside, call away. **recēns, -entis**, recent, fresh. Read with *nōtis*, with dependent genitive *lascīviae*. **lascīvia, -ae f** licentiousness, playfulness. **nota, -ae f** mark, sign. **revertor, -ī, -versus sum**, to return.
- 523 **palam adv** openly. **vituperō** (1) to blame, scold, censure. **singulī, -ae, -a pl** one by one (a distributive numeral). **ēnumerō** (1) to count, reckon up.

- 524 **concubitus, -ūs** *m* lying together, sexual intercourse. **quibusdam**: dative with *mīsit*. **nōmine**: “in the name of.” **repudium, -ī** *n* repudiation; notice of divorce.
- 525 **ācta, -ōrum** *n* deeds; public acts or proclamations; public records, official register. The births, marriages and death of the aristocracy were recorded in the *ācta diurna*. **referrī**: to be reported.
- 526 **nepōtātus, -ī** *m* extravagance. Occurs only here and in Pliny. **sūmptus, -ūs** *m* expense. An ablative of respect with *superāvit*. **prōdigus, -ī** *m* wasteful person, prodigal.
- 527 **comminīscor, -ī, -mentus sum**, to devise, invent. **balneae, -ārum** *f pl* public baths. **portentōsus, -a, -um**, prodigious. Note the rather inelegant *divisio* of baths, food and dining.
- 528 **calidis frigidisque**: “in the hot and cold baths.” **ungentum, -ī** *n* ointment, perfume. **pretiōsus, -a, -um**, valuable, precious, costly. **margarīta, -ae** *f* pearl.
- 529 **acētum, -ī** *n* vinegar, sour wine. **liquefaciō, -ere, -fēcī, -factum**, to melt, dissolve. **sorbeō, -ēre, -uī**, to suck in, swallow. **convīvium, -ī** *n* banquet, feast. **ex aurō**: ornamental food. **obsōnium, -ī** *n* victuals; fish.
- 530 **frūgī indecl.** thrifty, frugal. **dictō** (1) to say often. **quīn**, nay indeed. **nummus, -ī** *m* coin.
- 531 **mediōcris, -e**, moderate, inconsiderable. Accusative plural with *nummōs*. **fastīgium, -ī** *n* gable; roof. **aliquot**, some, a few, several.
- 533 **decēris, -is**, with oars manned by 10 rowers. Here accusative plural with *Liburnicās*. The Liburnian galley was a light, swift warship. **puppis, -is** *f* stern of a ship; ship. **versicolor, -ōris**, multi-colored.
- 534 **magnā**: read with *laxitāte* with intervening genitives. **thermae, -ērūm** *f pl* warm baths. **laxitās, -ātis** *f* width, spaciousness, extent. **magnāque**: read with *varietāte*.
- 535 **vītis, -is** *f* vine. **pomifer, -era, -erum**, fruit-bearing. **discumbō, -ere, -cubū, -cubitum**, to recline at table. **dē diē**: “from early in the day.”
- 536 **chorus, -ī** *m* chorus, choral dance. **symphōnia, -ae**, concert music. **peragrō** (1) to traverse, travel through. **exstructiō, -iōnis** *f* building.
- 537 **praetōrium, -ī** *n* general’s tent; splendid building; luxurious country house. **omnī ratiōne posthabitā**: “with every accounting disregarded,” *i.e.*, without regard to cost. **tam . . . quam**: as . . . as.
- 538 **concupiscō, -ere, -cupivī, -cupitum**, to long for. **quod posse effici negārētur**: “that which was said not to be able to be done.” **iactae**: supply *sunt*. **mōlēs, -is** *f* mass; burden; dam, pier.
- 539 **īnfestus, -a, -um**, hostile; here, “stormy.” **excīsaē**: supply *sunt* (from *excīdō, -ere, -cīstī, -cīsum*, to cut out). **rūpēs, -is** *f* rock, cliff. **silex, -icis** *m* flint. **campī**: read with *aequātī*. **montibus**: dative with *aequātī*.
- 540 **agger, -eris** *m* rampart; heap, mound. **aequō** (1) to make even, level, equal. Supply *sunt*. **complānō** (1) to make level. Read with *iuga*. **fōssūra, -ae** *f* digging, excavation.
- 541 **morae culpa**: “the penalty of delay.” **luō, -ere, luī**, to loose; pay a debt or penalty; atone.
- 542 **singulī, -ae, -a**, one by one. **ēnumerō** (1) to count, reckon up. **vicies ac septies milies sēstertium**: 2,700,000,000 sesterces. Tiberius had accumulated this sum in the treasury, which Caligula dissipated within a year.
- 543 **nōn tōtō vertente annō**: before one year had passed (lit: “not with an entire year revolving”).
- 544 **egēns, -entis**, needy. **rapīna, -ae** *f* robbery, pillage. **varius, -a, -um**, different, diverse. Modifies (along with *exquisitissimō*) *genere*.
- 545 **exquisitus, -a, -um**, carefully devised, refined. **calumnia, -ae** *f* artifice, chicanery; malicious prosecution. **auctiō, -iōnis** *f* public sale; auction. **vectīgāl, -gālīs** *n* tax. **nēgō** (1) to say not; deny; refuse, forbid.
- 546 **iūre** *adv* by right, lawfully. **cīvitās, -ātis** *f* city; citizenship. **ūsūrpō** (1) to use. **maiōrēs**: ancestors. **posterī, -ōrum** *m pl* those coming after; posterity.
- 547 **impetrō** (1) to get, obtain. **nisi sī**: unless, except. Roman citizenship was hereditary in the male line. Caligula made it non-hereditary when granted to foreigners. Many will have been willing to pay to retain the status.
- 548 **gradus, -ūs** *m* step, stage, degree, grade. **diplōmata, -atis** *n* (δίπλωμα) letter of authority. **ut**: as.
- 549 **obsoletus, -a, -um**, old, worn out. **dēflō** (1) to blow off, sweep away, dismiss. **arguō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum**, to show, prove. **perperam** *adv* wrongly, incorrectly, falsely. **ēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditum**, to put forth, publish, declare. **cēsus, -ūs** *m* declaration of wealth.
- 550 **incrēmentum, -ī** *n* growth, increase. Partitive with *quicquam*. Income that had accrued to an estate after the last census was construed as a fraudulent attempt to circumvent taxes, causing a forfeiture of the estate.

- 551 **testāmentum**, -ī *n* will. **prīmipilāris**, -is *m* chief centurion. **illum**: Tiberius.
- 552 **sē**: Caligula. **hērēs**, -ēdis *c.* heir. **relinquō** -ere, -liquī, -lictum, to leave behind; bequeath. **rēscindō**, -ere, -scindī, -scissus, to cut off; annul, abolish. An “undutiful will” could be set aside under Roman law. **irritus**, -a, -um, invalid. **vānus**, -a, -um, empty; void.
- 553 **quōscumque**: subject accusative with *destināsse* in *ōrātiō obliqua*. **quis**: supply *sī*. **dēstinō** (1) to fix; resolve, intend; appoint. The syntax is compressed: “likewise (he annulled the wills) of others as null and void if anyone (*quis*) might say that someone (*quōscumque*) had intended to die with Caesar as an heir.” Caligula voided the will as inconsistent with the true intent of the testator.
- 554 **ab ignōtōs**: “by people unknown to him”. **familiāris**, -is *m* intimate friend, companion. **palam** *adv* publicly, openly
- 555 **nūncupō** (1) to name publicly. Making a virtue of necessity, people began to name Caligula heir along with their close friends and children. **dērisor**, -ōris *m* mocker, scoffer. **nūncupātiō**, -iōnis *f* public pronouncement.
- 556 **persevērō** (1) to persist, continue. **venēnō** (1) to poison. **mattea**, -ae *f* (ματτή) dainty dish. **cognōscō**, -ere, -nōvī, -itum, to learn; investigate, take jurisdiction over.
- 557 **taxō** (1) to appraise, rate, value, estimate. **modus**, -ī *m* measure, size, extent; limit. **cōnficiō**, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum, to make, collect, obtain. A gerund of purpose. **cōnsidō**, -ere, -sēdī, -sēssum, to sit down; take a seat; hold court.
- 558 **cōnfectō**: “with it having been collected.” **excitābātur**: “he rose” (lit: he was roused). **paululum**, -ī *n* smallest amount. A diminutive of *paulum*. **patiēns**, -ientis, bearing, enduring. Governs *paululum*.
- 559 **reus**, -ī *n* accused person, defendant. **quondam** *adv* formerly; sometimes; once. **crimen**, -inis *n* accusation, charge.
- 560 **glorior** (1) to boast. **expergēfaciō**, -ere, -fēcī, -factum, to awaken. Here an ablative absolute with *Caesōniā*.
- 561 **merīdiō** (1) to take a midday nap.
- 562 **reliquiae**, -ārum *f pl* remains, remainders. **subiciō**, -ere, -iēcī, -ectum, to put under. The full phrase was *subiēcīt sub hastā vocī praecōnis*: to sell at public auction. **venditō** (1) to offer for sale.
- 563 **exquirō**, -ere, -sivī, -situm, to search out; demand. **et usque eō extendēs**: “and bidding it up to that level.” **immēnsō**: supply *pretiō* (an ablative of price). **cōgō**, -ere, **coēgī**, **coactum**, to force, compel.
- 564 **quaedam**: “certain things (object of *emere*). **bona**, -ōrum *n pl* goods, wealth. An ablative with *exūtī*. **exuō**, -ere, **exuī**, **exūtum**, to take off, strip; despoil. **vēna**, -ae *f* vein. **incīdō**, -ere, **incīdī**, **incīsum**, to cut into. **Nōta rēs est**: governs *ōrātiō obliqua* with *praecōnem . . . monitum (esse)* and *fīnem . . . factum (esse)*.
- 565 **subsellium**, -ī *n* bench, seat; court, tribunal. **dormitō** (1) to nod off, be drowsy. **praecō**, -ōnis *m* herald; auctioneer; eulogist, publisher. **licendī**: “of allowing” (him to bid by nodding).
- 566 **crēber**, -ra, -rum, frequent, numerous. Read with *mōtū* (with dependent genitive between). **nūtō** (1) to nod; totter, waver. **praetereō**, -īre, -ivī, -itum, to go beyond; pass over, pass by; neglect.
- 567 **quoad conj.** until (with a subjunctive if a sense of expectancy is present). **sēstertium nōnāgiēs**: 9 million sesterces. **ignōrō** (1) to not know, be ignorant of.
- 568 **addicō**, -ere, -dixī, -dictum, to award; knock down to at auction.
- 569 **damnō** (1) to condemn, declare guilty. Caligula’s sisters were exiled in AD 39. **ornāmentum**, -ī *n* jewelry. **supellex**, -ectils *f* household goods, chattel, furniture.
- 570 **immēnsīs pretiīs**: ablative of price. **vendō**, -ere, -didī, -ditum, to sell. **invītō** (1) to invite; allure; entice. **lucrum**, -ī *n* gain, profit.
- 571 **instrūmentum**, -ī *n* tool, apparatus, ornament. A partitive with *aliquid*. **aula**, -ae *f* courtyard; royal court; courtiers; palace. Caligula was selling off items from the older portion of the palace occupied by Augustus and Tiberius. **repetō**, -ere, -ivī, -itum, to seek again; claim; fetch. **comprēndō** = *comprehendō*. Read with *meritōriīs vehiculīs*.
- 572 **dēportō** (1) to carry away. A gerund of purpose with *ad*. **meritōrius**, -a, -um, for hire. **pistrinēnsis**, -e, belong to a miller. **iūmentum**, -ī *n* beast of burden. **adeō ut**: to such an extent that.
- 573 **dēficiō**, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum, to be wanting, fail, run out. **litigātor**, -ōris *m* party to a lawsuit. **plērīque**, the great part, the majority.
- 574 **occurrere ad vadimōnium**: to meet bail; appear in court on time. **causā cadere**: to lose one’s case.
- 575 **distrahō**, -ere, -traxī, -tractum, to pull apart; sell (in parcels). Gerundive with *instrūmentō*. **nihil nōn**: “every type of” (litotes). **lēnōcinium**, -ī *n* pandering; enticement. **adhibeō**, -ēre, -uī, -itum, to apply, use.
- 576 **inrepō**, -are, -uī, -itum, to upbraid, rebuke, accuse. **nōn pudēret eōs . . . esse**: “they were not ashamed to be.” **locuplēs**, -etis, rich, wealthy.
- 577 **paenitentia**, -ae *f* regret. **simulō** (1) to pretend, feign. **prīncipālis**, -e, princely, imperial. **privātus**, -ī *m* a person not holding public office; commoner.
- 578 **comperiō**, -īre, -perī, -pertum, to find, discover. **prōvinciālis**, -e, provincial. **ducenta sēstertia**; 200,000 sesterces. **numerō** (1) to count; pay out.
- 579 **vocātor**, -ōris *m* the person who invited guests to a dinner party for the host. **fallācia**, -ae *f* deceit, trick. **convīvium**, -ī *n* banquet, feast. **interpōnō**, -ere, -posuī, -positum, to insert, intermingle. **nec tulerat molestē**: “nor had he minded at all.” Governs *aestimārī honōrem* in *ōrātiō obliqua*.

- 580 **magnō**: supply *pretiō*. **aestimō** (1) to set a price on, value, appraise.
- 581 **quī**: relative clause of purpose. **nesciō quid**: “some . . . or other” (lit: I don’t know what). **frīvolūm, -ī n** trifle. **ducentīs milibus**: 200,000 sesterces (an ablative of price). **diceret**: governs (*eum*) *cēnātūrūm (esse)* in *ōrātiō obliqua*.
- 582 **vocātus, -ūs m** invitation.
- 583 **vectīgal, -gālīs n** tax. **inaudītus, -a, -um**, unheard; unheard of, unusual. **pūblicānus, -ī m** tax-farmer.
- 584 **exūbero** (1) to abound, be abundant. **exerceō, -ēre, -uī, -itum**, to keep busy (at work), occupy, employ. Soldiers had been used earlier for the collection of taxes, but Caligula may have been the first to use the Praetorian Guard for this purpose.
- 585 **tribūtum, -ī n** (and **-us m.**) tribute, tax. A partitive with *aliquid*.
- 586 **edūlia, -ium n pl** eatables, food. **vēneō, -īre, -īvī (-ī)**, to be sold. **certum statumque**: supply *tribūtum*. “A fixed and certain tax.” Apparently the law created a set amount rather than a percentage. *statum* is from *sistō, -ere, stetī, statum*. **exigō, -ere, -ēgī, -actum**, to drive out; force out, exact. **līs, lītis f** lawsuit.
- 587 **iūdicium, -ī n** trial; legal proceeding. **ubicumque**: wheresoever. **concipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum**, to take in; perceive; conceive; draw up, compose. **quadrāgēsima**: 1/40. Supply *pars*. **litigō** (1) to quarrel, dispute. Here, an impersonal.
- 588 **poena, -ae f** penalty. **compōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positum**, to bring together; compose; compromise. **dōnō negōtium**; to concede a case. **convincō, -ere, -vīcī, -victum**, to convict, prove guilty.
- 589 **gerulus, -ī m** bearer, carrier, porter. **diurnus, -a, -um**, daily. **quaestus, -ūs m** profit, gain. **pars octāva**: 1/8. **captūra, -ae f** prey, booty; here, “customers.”
- 590 **concubitus, -ūs n** lying together, sexual intercourse. **mereō, -ēre, -uī, -itum** (also **mereor**), to earn. **additum**: supply *est*. **caput lēgis**: chapter of the law.
- 591 **pūblicō**: by the public tax. **et**: also. **meretrīcium, -ī n** trade of a prostitute. **lēnōcinium, -ī n** pandering; enticement. **nec nōn**: “and likewise” (a common post-Augustan phrase).
- 592 **obnoxius, -a, -um**, liable, subject to. Marriage would not exempt a prostitute from the tax.
- 593 **indīcō, -ere, -dīxī, -dictum**, to reveal, declare. **prōpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positum**, to display, post; publish.
- 594 **commissum, -ī n** offense, crime. **flāgitō** (1) to demand, ask for persistently.
- 595 **utī = ut**.
- 596 **dēscribō, -ere, -scripsī, -scriptum**, to write down, copy, transcribe.
- 597 **quod**: read with *genus*. **manūbiae, -ārum f pl** money obtained from selling booty. **experior, -īrī, -pertus sum**, to try, put to the test. **lupānar, -āris n** brothel.
- 598 **distringō, -ere, -strinxī, -strictum**, to draw apart; distract. Here: “set apart.” **īnstruō, -ere, -struxī, -structum**, to build, arrange, prepare. **prō**: in accordance with (read with *dignitāte*). **complūrēs, -ium**, several, many. **cella, -ae f** chamber, room; inner room of a shrine.
- 599 **ingenuus, -ī m** free born. **mātrōna, -ae f** woman of rank; lady. **stārent**: they would stand to show their wares. **nōmenculātor, -ōris m** a slave or freedman who announced names of visitors.
- 600 **ad invītandōs . . . iuvenēs senēsque**: gerundive of purpose. **libīdo, -inis f** pleasure, desire, lust. **senex, senis m** old man. **praebeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum**, to offer. Supply *est* with *pecūnia* as subject.
- 601 **faenebris, -is**, with interest, on loan. Read with *pecūnia*. **appositī**: “those placed nearby.” **palam adv** openly. **subnotō** (1) to mark down, note. **quasi adv** as if, just as; as it were, so to speak. **adiūvō, -āre, -iūvī, -iūtum**, to help, aid. Here a present active participle used substantively (“of men helping”) and governing *reditūs* as direct object.
- 602 **reditus, -ūs m** return; revenue, profit. Direct object of *adiūvantium*.
- 603 **ne . . . quīdem**: not even. **lūsus, -ūs m** game, sport, jest. **ālea, -ae f** die; game of dice. **compendium, -ī n** profit, gain. **spernō, -ere, sprēvī, sprētum**, to scorn, spurn. **mendācium, -ī n** lie, falsehood.
- 604 **periūrium, -ī n** false oath, perjury. **lūcror** (1) to gain, get, make (profit). **quondam adv** formerly; sometimes; once. **conlūsor, -ōris m** companion in play. A dative with *dēmandātā*. **dēmandō** (1) to give into the charge of, entrust. **vīcis** (genitive singular, the nominative singular is lacking) *f* change; turn, place.
- 605 **domūs**: the house is unknown. Dio places the event at Lugdunum. **praetereō, -īre, -īvī, -itum**, to go beyond; pass over, pass by; neglect. **locuplēs, -etīs**, rich, wealthy.
- 606 **corripīō, -ere, -ripuī, -reptum**, to seize, arrest. **confiscō** (1) to seize for the public treasury. **exultō** (1) (more often *exsultō*) to leap about; exult, rejoice. **glorior** (1) to boast. Governing *sē . . . usum (esse)* in *ōrātiō obliqua*.
- 607 **prosperus, -a, -um**, fortunate, successful. *prosperiōre aleā*: ablative with *ūsum*.

- 608 **paupertās, -ātis** *f* poverty. **nec modo . . . sed et**: not only . . . but also. **imperātōrius, -a, -um**, imperial; belong to the imperial family. **patrius, -a, -um**, paternal; inherited; ancestral. *imperātōria* and *patria* modify *onera*.
- 609 **conqueror, -ī, -questus sum**, to complain, lament. Governs both *paupertātem* and *onera*. **onus, -eris** *n* burden. **conlātiō, -iōnis** *f* collection. **alimōnium, -ī** *n* support, sustenance. **dōs, dōtis** *f* dowry. **ēdicō, -ere, -dīxī, -dictum**, to publish; decree; declare. Governs *sē receptūrum* in *ōrātiō obliqua*.
- 610 **strēna, -ae** *f* New Year's gifts, originally tree branches given in the spring as a good omen, but long since converted to cash gifts.
- 611 **captō** (1) to catch. A gerundive of purpose. [**stips**], **stīpis** *f* gift, donation. **sinus, -ūs** *m* curve, fold, hollow; fold of the toga; bay, gulf. **omnis generis**: *i.e.* of every class of person. **turba, -ae** *f* tumult, confusion; crowd, multitude.
- 612 **fundō, -ere, fūdī, fūsum**, to pour. **novissimē**: recently, lastly, finally. **contractō** (1) to touch, handle. A gerundive modifying *pecūniae* dependent on *cupīdine*. **cupīdō, -dīne** *f* desire, lust, passion.
- 613 **aureus, -ī** *m* The standard gold coin of Rome, first issued during the Second Punic War and regularly from the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, when it was replaced by the *solidus*. The coin was worth 25 silver denarii or 100 sesterces. **acervus, -ī** *m* heap. **pateō, -ēre, -uī, -itum**, to lie open. Here "wide open" to be read with *locō*. **diffundō, -ere, -fūdī, -fūsum**, to pour out, spread out.
- 614 **spatior** (1) to take a walk. **aliquamdiū** *adv* for some time. **volutō** (1) to roll about; wallow.
- 615 **militia, -ae** *f* warfare, war; military service. **attingō, -ere, -tigī, -tactum**, to come in contact with; reach; handle, deal with. **ex dēstinātō**, intentionally. Suetonius's claim that the Germany expedition was a whim is contradicted by his own evidence of careful preparation. Caligula strengthened the Rhine frontier with two newly-raised legions and appointed Sulpicius Galba (the future emperor) to replace Gaetulicus, who was executed by October 27 AD 39.
- 616 **ad visendum nemus flūmenque Clitumnī**: gerundive of purpose. **visō, ere, -vīsī, vīsum**, to view, visit. **nemus, -oris** *n* grove. The Clitumnus river in Umbria was famous for its scenic beauty. **Mēvānia, -ae** *f* a town in Umbria. Here, an accusative of place to which without preposition. **admoneō, -ēre, -uī, -itum**, to remind; warn.
- 617 **suppleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētum**, to fill up. **Batāvī, -ōrum** *m pl* a Germanic tribe in present-day Holland. The Batavians provided bodyguards for the imperial family. **expeditiō, -iōnis** *f* campaign.
- 618 **impetus, -ūs** *m* attack; impulse. Caligula set out for Germany in autumn AD 39. He was back in Rome by the following spring. **differō, -ferre, distulī, dīlatum**, to spread, scatter; defer, delay.
- 619 **excīō, -īre, -cīvī (-cī), -cītum** (also **excieō, -ēre**), to set in motion, summon. **dīlectus, -ūs** *m* levy, recruiting. **contrahō, -ere, -traxī, -tractum**, to draw together.
- 620 **commeātus, -ūs** *f* leave of absence; supplies. **modo . . . interdum**, sometimes . . . sometimes.
- 621 **signum, -ī** *n* sign, token; military standard. **iūmentum, -ī** *n* beast of burden.
- 622 **adeō** *adv* to such a degree, so (often with an *ut* of result). **sēgniter** *adv* slowly. **dēlicatē** *adv* luxuriously.
- 623 **octōphoron, -ī** (ὀκτώφορον) *n*. a litter carried by eight bearers. **verrō, -ere, verrī, versum**, to sweep, brush.
- 624 **cōnspergō, -ere, -spērsī, -spērsūm**, to sprinkle all over. **pulvis, -eris** *m* dust. **exigō, -ere, -ēgī, -actum**, to drive out; force out, exact; demand, require; keep going to the end, complete.
- 626 **sērius**: rather late. **ignōminia, -ae** *f* disgrace.
- 627 **recēseō, -ēre, -suī, -sum**, to review, examine. **plērīque**, the great part, the majority. **mātūrus, -a, -um**, ripe, mature, of advanced age. *plērīque mātūrīs* and *nōnnūllīs* are datives of separation with *adēmīt*.
- 628 **et nōnnūllīs ante paucissimos quam consummātūrī essent diēs**: "and some just a very few days before they were going to complete their term of service." **prīmī pilus**: the status of first centurion. **adimō, -ere, -ēmī, -ēptum**, to take away. **causor** (1) to give as a reason, pretend.
- 629 **senium, -ī** *n* weakness; old age. **imbēcillitās, -ātis** *f* feebleness. **inrepō, -are, -uī, -itum**, to upbraid, rebuke. An ablative absolute with *cupīditāte*. **commōdum, -ī** *n* reward, pay, stipend.
- 630 **ēmeritae militiae**: discharge upon completion of service. **ad sescentōrum milium summam**: the sum, 600,000 sesterces, is impossible; it would raise every retiring *prīmīpilus* to equestrian status. The emendation to *sēnum milium* (6,000 each) has been generally accepted. **recīdō, -ere, -cīdī, -cīsum**, to cut down; cut back.
- 631 **amplius**: greater, more significant. Understand "done" or "achieved." **Adminius**: son of Cunobelinus, ruler of the Catuvellauni, the dominant tribe in the southeast part of Britain. *Britānōrum regis* is a gross exaggeration. Note the ablative absolute *Adminiō filiō . . . receptō* with a subordinate *quī* clause.
- 632 **pellō, -ere, pepulī, pulsum**, to drive. **exiguus, -a, -um**, scanty, small. **manus, -ūs** *f* hand; band or troop of men. **trānsfugiō, -ere, -fūgī**, to flee to the other side; desert. **dēditō, -iōnis** *f* formal surrender in *fidem Romānam*. **quasi** *adv* as if, just as; as it were, so to speak.
- 633 **ūniversus, -a, -um**, whole, entire, all together. **magnificās litterās**: a formal announcement to the senate of the victory.
- 634 **speculātor, -ōris** *m* scout, courier. **ut**: *ut* of indirect command with *monītīs*. **cūria, -ae** *f* senate-house. **pertendō, -ere, -tendī, -tēsum** or **-tentum**, to push on, proceed.
- 635 **freqūens, -entis**, numerous, full, crowded, well-attended.

- 636 **dēficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum**, to be wanting, fail, run out. Read with *māteriā*. *Materia* here does not mean supplies of war, but the opportunity of fighting. **custōdiā, -ae f** watch, protection; guard, sentry; prisoner. **trāiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum**, to throw or carry across.
- 637 **occulō, -ere, -culūī, -cultum**, to hide, conceal. **sibi**: indirect object with *nūntiārī*. **prandium, -ī n** lunch.
- 638 **prōripiō, -ere, -ripuī, -retum**, to rush away.
- 639 **truncō** (1) to cut off. **in modum**: in the manner of.
- 640 **tropaeum, ī n** victory monument. **ad lūmina reversus**: having returned by torchlight. **eōrum**: read with *timiditātem et īgnāviam*.
- 641 **ignāvia, -ae f** cowardice, inactivity. **corripō, -ere, -ripuī, -reptum**, to snatch, seize; rebuke, reproach. **comes, -itis c.** companion. **particeps, -cipis c. + gen** participant.
- 642 **corōna, -ae f** wreath, garland, crown. **dōnō** (1) to bestow, grant; present with (*acc* with *abl.*). **distinguō, -ere, -tīnxi, -tīnctum**, to separate, divide, distinguish; decorate, adorn.
- 643 **sīdus, -eris n** star. **speciēs, -eī f** appearance, view; likeness, figure. **explorātōria**: Caligula named the new victory crown from the *explorātōres* (scouts).
- 644 **rursus adv** again; on another occasion. **obses, -idis f** hostage. **litterārius ludus**: an elementary school.
- 645 **deserō, -ere, uī, -sertum**, to abandon, desert. **insequor, -ī, -secūtus sum**, to pursue. **velutī** (more often *velut*), just as.
- 646 **reprehendo, -ere, -hendī, -hensus**, to hold fast, catch, seize; blame, censure. **mīmus, -ī m** mime, farce. **praeter modum**: beyond measure.
- 647 **intemperans, -antis**, intemperate, immoderate, extravagant. **repetō, -ere, -īvī, -ītum**, to seek again; claim; fetch. **renūntiō** (1) to report, announce. *renūntiantīs* is the direct object of *adhortātus est* and also governs *coāctum (esse) agmen* in *ōrātiō obliqua* (“that the army had been assembled”). **sīc ut erant**: “just as they were.” **lōricātus, -a, -um**, armed with a breastplate.
- 648 **discumbō, -ere, -buī**, to recline at table. A gerund of purpose.
- 649 **dūrō** (1) to bear, endure. **sēcundus, -a, -um**, favorable. The quote is from *Aeneid* 1.207.
- 650 **inter haec**: meanwhile. **obiūrgō** (1) to chide, rebuke; chastise.
- 651 **proelior** (1) to fight, engage in battle. **discrīmen, -inis n** crisis, danger; distinction. Datives with *obiectō*. **ōbicio, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum**, to throw against; expose. **tempestīvus, -a, -um**, timely, seasonable.
- 652 **convīvium, -ī n** banquet, feast. **amoenus, -a, -um**, pleasant, agreeable. **secēssus, -ūs m** retreat. **celebrō** (1) to visit frequently; visit in great numbers; celebrate.
- 653 **perpetrō** (1) to complete, achieve, perform. **dīrigō, -ere, -rexī, -rēctum**, to arrange, dispose. Caligula’s intentions with respect to Britain are unclear and whatever event lies behind Caligula’s demonstration on the shores of Gaul is irretrievably lost. Some think he planned a full invasion, such a Claudius achieved in AD 43. Others believe the military expedition to Gaul was a ruse to disarm Gaetulicus, the commander of the legions on the upper Rhine who was arrested and executed in the autumn of 39. Barrett argues for a diplomatic purpose (the surrender of Adminius, see Chap. 44.2).
- 654 **ballista, -ae f** catapult (for stones). **gnārus, -a, -um**, knowing; skilled. **opīnor** (1) to be of the opinion, think, believe, imagine.
- 655 **concha, -ae f** shell. **lēgō, -ere, lēgī, lēctum**, to read; collect; select. **galea, -ae f** helmet. **repleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētum**, to fill up.
- 656 **spolium, -ī n** arms stripped from an enemy; booty, spoils. **indiciūm, -ī n** evidence; sign; indication.
- 657 **excitō** (1) to arouse; raise. **ut Pharō**: just as at Pharos (the great lighthouse at Alexandria). Caligula’s lighthouse at Boulougne (completed perhaps by Claudius), stood intact until the mid-1500s. **ad regendōs**: gerundive of purpose with *cursūs*.
- 658 **ēmicō, -āre, -uī, -ātum**, to shine forth. **prōnūntiō** (1) to announce officially, proclaim. **dōnātīvum, -ī n** a distribution of money to the troops. **centēnī**: 100 each (for distributive numerals, see A&G 136).
- 659 **virītīm adv** man by man, separately. **supergrēdiōr, -ī, -gressus sum**, to go over, surpass.
- 660 **locuplēs, -etis**, rich, wealthy.
- 661 **Conversus hinc ad curam triumphī**: “Then, having turned his attention to his triumph.” **trānsfuga, -ae m** deserter.
- 662 **Galliae, -ārum f pl** the Gallic provinces. **prōcērus, -a, -um**, tall. Note again the use of *quisque* with a superlative to express “all the tallest.”
- 663 ἀξιοθροιάμβευτον: “worthy of being led in triumph.” **lēgit**: he chose. **sēpōnō, -ere, -pōsuī, -pōsitum**, to lay aside, keep back.
- 664 **rutilō** (1) to tinge with red dye. **summittere comam**: to let their hair grow long. **sermō, -ōnis m** speech; conversation.

- 665 **addiscō, -ere, -didicī**, to learn in addition. **praecipio, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum** to order, command. **trirēmīs, -is** *f* ship with three banks of oars.
- 666 **introeō, -īre, -īī, -itum**, to go into, enter. Caligula had sailed a little way into the English Channel. **terrestris, -e**, land. Here “on land.” **dēvehō, -ere, vēxī, -vectum**, to carry, bear away.
- 667 **prōcūrātor, -ōris** *m* manager, overseer; imperial agent. Imperial *prōcūrātorēs* held posts ranging from overseer of estates or finances to governor of a province. **apparō** (1) to prepare. Supply an *ut* of indirect command with *scripsit*.
- 668 **quantus numquam alius fuisset**: “so great as no other had been.” **quandō** *conj.* since, in as much as. **bona, -ōrum** *n pl* goods, property. **iūs habēre**: to have power over. Caligula was ordering his staff to use the wealth of others for his triumph.
- 670 **prōvinciā**: ablative of separation with *dēcēderet*. **dēcēdō, -ere, -cedī, -cessum**, to withdraw, leave from. **cōnsilium iniit**: governs the gerund *construcīdandī*. **nefandus, -a, -um**, abominable, impious. **atrocitās, -ātis** *f* fierceness; severity. This story has long been doubted. Barrett calls it “fantasy” with “all the hallmarks of Suetonian exaggeration”. Barrett 138-9.
- 671 **excessus, -ūs** *m* death. **sēditio, -iōnis** *f* mutiny, revolt. See Chaps. 4 & 9.
- 672 **construcīdō** (1) to cut down. Here a gerund (with *initium*) governing *legiōnēs* as direct object.
- 673 **obsidō, -ere, -sēdī, -sēssum**, to beset, invest, besiege. **praeceps, -itis**, headlong, rash, reckless. **cōgitatiō, -iōnis** *f* thought; plan. **inhībēō, -ēre, -uī, -itum**, to keep in, restrain, check.
- 674 **quīn** *conj.* but that (as often with verbs of hindering, A&G 558). **decimō** (1) to punish every tenth man. **perseverō** (1) to persist, continue. **vōcātās**: *i.e.*, the legions. **cōntiō, -iōnis** *f* public meeting.
- 675 **inermis, -e**, unarmed. **equitātus, -ūs** *m* cavalry. **circumdō, -āre, -dēdī, -dātum**, to place around, surround.
- 676 **videret**: introduces *plērōsque dīlābī* in *ōrātiō obliqua*. **dīlābor, -ī, -lāpsus sum**, to slip away. **resūmō, -ere, -sūmpī, -sūmptum**, to take up again. Gerundive of purpose with *arma*.
- 677 **dēflectō, -ere, -flexī, -flexum**, to bend, turn, deflect. **acerbitās, -ātis** *f* harshness, sharpness. Ablative absolute with *dēflexa*.
- 678 **in senātum**: “against the senate” (recall the adversative meaning of *in*). **cuī**: dative with *minabātur*. **ad āvertendōs . . . rūmōrēs**: gerundive of purpose. **dēdecus, -oris** *n* disgrace, dishonor, infamy. **minor** (1) + *dat.* to threaten.
- 679 **queror, -ī, questus sum**, to complain. Governs *fraudātum (esse) se* in *ōrātiō obliqua*. **fraduō** (1) to deceive, cheat, defraud.
- 680 **dēnuntiō** (1) to announce, declare. It governs the indirect command of *nē . . . ageretur*.
- 681 **aditus**: approached (referring to Caligula), from *adeō, -īre, -īī, -itum*. **lēgātus, -ī**, envoy; deputy. **amplissimus ordinis**: “of the most distinguished rank” (*i.e.*, from the senate). **ut**: indirect command with *ōrantibus*. **mātūrō** (1) to mature; hasten. **orantibus**: modifying *lēgātīs*.
- 682 **capulus, -ī** *m* handle; hilt of a sword.
- 683 **crēbrō** *adv* frequently, repeatedly. **verberō** (1) to beat, thrash, whip. **cingō, -ere, cīnxī, cinctum**, to gird up. **ēdicō, -ere, -dīxī, -dictum**, to publish; decree; declare. Governs *revertī sē* in *ōrātiō obliqua*. **iīs tantum**: “only for those.”
- 684 **optō** (1) to desire, wish for. **sē**: continues the *ōrātiō obliqua* with *fore*.
- 685 **amplius**: “any longer.” **fore** = *futurum esse*. **vetō, -āre, -uī, -itum**, to forbid. **senātōrum**: partitive genitive with *quemquam*. **occurrō, -ere, -(cu)currī, -cursum** + *dat.* to go to meet.
- 686 **omittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missum**, to let go; give up; omit, overlook. **differō, -ferre, distulī, dīlatum**, to spread, scatter; defer, delay. **ovō** (1) to hold an ovation (a lesser form of triumph for victories over pirates, brigands, and public enemies. Caligula likely celebrated his for the supression of the Lepidus-Gautulicus conspiracy). **nātālis, -is** *m* birthday. Caligula entered the city on his birthday, August 31, AD 40.
- 687 **intrā** *adv* within. **pereō, -īre, -īī, -itum**, to pass away, perish. **facinus, -oris** *n* conspicuous deed; bad deed, crime. **ausus**: “having dared” from the semi-deponent *audeō, -ēre, ausus sum* (A&G §192). **aliquantum, -ī** *n* a good deal, a considerable amount. An ablative of degree of difference with *maiōra* (“much greater things”).
- 688 **mōlior, -īrī**, to make an effort, attempt; make, cause; undertake, devise. **siquidem** *conj.* if indeed, in as much as. **Antium . . . Alexandream**: accusatives of place to which without preposition. **commigrō** (1) to migrate to, move to.
- 689 **interimō, -ere, -ēmī, -emptum**, to do away with, destroy. Ablative absolute with *ēlectissimō*. **utrīusque ordinis**: of each order (*i.e.*, both the *senātōrēs* and the *equitēs*). **ēlectissimō quōque**: “all the most outstanding.” **Quod**: connecting relative. **nē cuī dubium videātur**: “lest this seem doubtful to anyone.”
- 690 **in sēcrētīs**: supply *libellīs*. **reperiō, -īre, reperrī, repertum**, to find.
- 691 **pūgiō, -iōnis** *f* dagger. **index, -icis** *m* title, inscription. **mortī dēstinātōrum**: “of those intended for death.”
- 692 **inventā**: supply *est*. **arca, -ae** *f* chest.

- 693 **demergo, -ere, -mersī, -mersum**, to submerge, sink. **infecta maria trāduntur**: “the seas are said to have been infected.” **exitium, -ī n** destruction, ruin.
- 694 **ēnecō, -āre, -necūī, -nectum**, to kill, destroy. **aestus, -ūs m** tide; surge.
- 695 **statura, -ae f** height, stature. The first of a series of ablatives of description. **ēminēns, -entis**, standing out, lofty. **expallidus, -a, -um**, very pale. A rare word, found only here and in Tertullian, *de Resurrectione Carnis* 57.6. **ēnōrmis, -e**, unshapely, irregular; enormous. **gracilitās, -ātis f** slenderness, thinness.
- 696 **crūs, crūris n** leg. **tempus, -oris n** temple (of the head). **concauus, -a, -um**, hollow. **frōns, -ōntis f** forehead, brow. **torvus, -a, -um**, stern, grim, fierce.
- 697 **capillus, -ī m** hair (of the head). Read with *rārō* and *nūllō*. **rārus, -a, -um**, thin, sparse. **vertex, -icis f** whirlpool; summit; crown of the head. **hirsūtus, -a, -um**, shaggy; bristley, rough. **cetera**: a Greek accusative of specification. **quārē**, therefore (an old ablative of cause). **trānseunte eō**: “with him passing by” (an ablative absolute).
- 698 **prōspiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spectum**, to look out, observe. **omnīnō adv** altogether, at all. **capra, -ae f** she-goat.
- 699 **criminōsus, -a, -um**, slanderous. **exitiālis, -e**, destructive, fatal. **habēbātur**: “was considered” (a common meaning). **vultus, -ūs m** face, countenance. **natūrā**: “by nature.” **horridus, -a, -um**, wild, savage, frightful.
- 700 **taeter, -tra, -trum**, foul, hideous. **ex industriā**: intentionally, on purpose. **effērō (1)** to make wild, savage. **compōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positum**, to put together; arrange, fashion, contrive.
- 701 **formīdō, -inis f** fright, dread.
- 702 **valitūdō, -inis f** health. Here “good health.” **constō, -ere, -stitī**, to stand firm; exist. **comitiālis morbus**: epilepsy. The Greek *επιληψία* is the Latin *morbus comitialis*, also known as *morbus maior* and *morbus sacer* (Celsus, *De medicina*, 3.23.1 and Pliny, *Natural History*, 11.146). Festus, *de verborum significatu* (p. 234, 28 Müller), suggests the origin: *Prohibere comitia, dicitur vitare diem morbo, qui vulgo quidem maior, ceterum ob id ipsum comitialis appellatur*.
- 703 **vexō (1)** to vex, trouble. **patiēns, -ientis**, bearing, enduring.
- 704 **defectiō, -iōnis f** weakness. **colligere sēmet**: “to compose himself.” **sufferō, -ere**, to bear up, endure.
- 705 **valitūdō, -inis f** health. Here “poor health.” **subinde adv** immediately after; from time to time, repeatedly. **sēcussus, -us m** withdrawal, retirement. **purgō (1)** to cleanse, purge, clear.
- 706 **pōtiōnātus, -a, -um**, having been given a potion. **amātōrius, -a, -um**, (relating to) love. Read with *medicamentō*, a “love potion.”
- 707 **quod**: relative pronoun with *medicamentō*. **furor, -ōris m** madness, rage. **īnsomnium, -ī n** a bad dream.
- 709 **placidus, -a, -um**, quiet, gentle. **quiēs, -ētis f** rest, repose. **pavidus, -a, -um**, trembling, fearful. Read with *quiēte*. **mirīs imaginibus**: ablatives with *pavidā*. **pelagus, -ī n** the sea, ocean. A genitive with *speciem*.
- 710 **quondam adv** formerly; sometimes; once. **vidēre vīsus sit**: “he seemed to see” with *speciem* as object. **ideō adv** for that reason.
- 711 **viligia, -ae f** sleeplessness. **cubō, -āre, -uī**, to lie down. **taedium, -ī n** weariness, loathing, disgust. An ablative of cause governing the genitives *vigiliae cubandique*. **torus, -ī m** cushion. **residō, -ere, -sēdī**, to sit down, settle down.
- 712 **vagus, -a, -um**, strolling, wandering. **identidem adv** repeatedly. **lūcem**: the light of day.
- 713 **cōnsuēscō, -ere, -suēvī, -suētum**, to be accustomed. Here syncopated from *cōnsuēverat*.
- 714 **inmeritō adv** undeservedly, without cause. **attribuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum**, to attribute to, impute to. It governs the dative *vaditūdini* and accusative *dīversissima vitia*. **dīversus, -a, -um**, different, differing. **in eōdem**: *in eōdem virō*. **vitium, -ī n** fault, defect, vice.
- 715 **confidentia, -ae f** self-confidence, boldness (in a good or bad sense). **contrā adv** on the other hand. **nimius, -a -um**, excessive. **metus, -ūs m** fear. **quī**: Caligula. **tantō opere** (frequently **tantopere**), so greatly, in so high a degree, so very, etc.
- 716 **contemnō, -ere, -tempstī, -temptum**, to scorn, despise. **tonitruum, -ī n** (more often **-ūs m**) thunder. **fulgur, -uris n** lightning. **cōnīveo, -ēre, -nīvī (nīxī)**, to close one’s eyes; blink at. **obvolvō, -ere, -volvī, -volūtum**, to wrap around, muffle up.
- 717 **maiōre**: referring to the thunder and lightning. **strātum, -ī**, bed covering, blanket. **condō, -ere, -didī, -ditum**, to store; hide. **peregrinātiō, -tiōnis f** travel abroad.
- 718 **Siciliēnis, -e**, Sicilian. **inrīdeō, -ēre, -rīsī, -rīsum**, to mock, ridicule. An ablative absolute with *mirāculis*. **Messāna, -ae f** modern Messina, on the strait between Sicily and Italy. **noctu**: at night, by night.
- 719 **Aetnaeus, -a, -um**, pertaining to Mt. Etna. **vertex, -icis f** whirlpool; summit; crown of the head. A genitive with *fūmō*. **fūmus, -ī m** smoke; steam. **murmur, -uris n** mummer, buzzing; roaring, crashing. **pavefactus, -a, -um**, frightened, alarmed.

- 720 **mināx, -ācis**, threatening.
- 721 **angustia, -ārum** *f pl* a narrow place; defile; strait. Caligula's campaign on the Rhine was mentioned in Chap. 45.1. **essedum, -ī** *n* (also **essedā, -ae** *f*) war chariot; a traveling carriage. **dicente quōdam**: "with someone saying" (an ablative absolute governing *ōrātiō obliqua* of *fore cōnsternātiōnem*).
- 722 **nōn mediocrem**: not insignificant, considerable. **cōnsternātiō, -iōnis** *f* alarm. **sīcunde** *conj.* if from anywhere. **īlicō** *adv* on the spot, instantly.
- 723 **properē** hastily. **ut**: as; when. **eōs**: *i.e.*, the bridges. **cālō, -ōnis** *m* soldier's slave. **impedīmentum, -ī** *n* hindrance, obstacle; *n pl* baggage.
- 724 **stīpō** (1) to pack, cram. **reperiō, -īre, reperrī, repertum**, to find.
- 725 **et subsidia fugae classēs**: and fleets as aids for the flight. **apparō** (1) to prepare. **sōlācium, -ī** *n* solace, comfort.
- 726 **adquiescō, -ere, -ēvī**, to become quiet, have peace. **supersum, -esse, -fuī**, to be left, be remaining. *Ōrātiō obliqua* with *sōlāciō*.
- 727 **Alpium iuga**: the passes of the Alps into Italy. **Cimbrī, -ōrum**: the Cimbri, a tribe from northern Germany who harried Rome's Alpine frontier from 113-101 BC.
- 728 **Sēnōnēs**: the tribe of Cisalpine Gauls who captured and sacked Rome in 390 (or 386) BC. **unde**: for that reason. **crēdō**: introducing *ōrātiō obliqua* with *cōnsilium nātum (esse)*. *cōnsilium* governs the genitive gerund *ēmentiendī*, which in turn introduces another *ōrātiō obliqua* with *ipsum intulisse*. **percussor, -ōris** *m* murderer, assassin. A dative with *cōnsilium*.
- 729 **tumultuor** (and **-ō**) (1) to be in an uproar; make a disturbance. **ēmentior, -īrī, -ītus sum**, to lie. **ipsum**: Caligula.
- 730 **nūntium, -ī** *n* message, report. Ablative of cause with *perterritum*. **mala pugna**: a defeat. **perterritum**: read with *ipsum*.
- 731 **vestītus, -ūs** *m* clothing. This ablative, and those that follow, are governed by *ūsus est*. **calciātus, -ūs** *m* footwear.
- 732 **pīngō, -ere, pīnxī, pīctus**, to portray, paint, embroider.
- 733 **paenulus, -ī** *m* a cloak. **manuleātus, -a, -um**, with long-sleeves (a mark of effeminacy). **armillātus, -a, -um**, decked with bracelets. **aliquandō** *adv* sometimes.
- 734 **sēricātus, -a, -um**, dressed in silk. From *Seres, -um* (Σηρῆς), an eastern people famous for their silk. **cycladātus, -a, -um**, clothed in a *cyclas, -adis* *f* (κυκλάς), a circular robe for women with an embroidered border. **crepidae, -ārum** (κρηπίδες) *f pl* sandals with straps. **conturnus, -ī** *m* (κόθορον) high boots worn by tragic actors. **speculātōrius, -a, -um**, of scouts.
- 735 **caliga, -ae** *f* soldier's boot. **soccus, -ī** *m* slipper. **plērumque** *adv* generally, commonly.
- 736 **fuscina, -ae** *f* trident. **īnsigne, -is** *n* sign, mark (in apposition to *fulmen, fuscina, and cādūceum*).
- 737 **cultus, -ūs** *m* attire, garb. **ōrnātus, -ūs** *m* splendid attire, apparel **expeditiō, -iōnis** *f* campaign.
- 738 **assiduē** *adv* incessantly, tirelessly, constantly. **gestō** (1) to wear. **interdum** *adv* sometimes. **thōrāx, -ācis** *m* breastplate. **repetō, -ere, -īvī, -ītum**, to seek again; claim; fetch.
- 739 **conditōrium, -ī** *n* coffin, tomb.
- 740 **dīsciplīnis liberālibus**: these included rhetoric, philosophy, music, law, and poetry. Caligula paid little attention to "book learning" but was adept at oratory. **minimum**: "not at all." **plūrimum**: "mostly." Recall that the neuter accusative of adjectives and pronouns is often used as an adverb.
- 741 **attendō, -ere, -tendī** + *dat* to strive for, work at. **quantumvīs** *adv* however much you wish, ever so. **fācundus, -a, -um**, eloquent. **prōmptus, -a, -um**, quick, ready, prompt. **utique** *adv* especially. **perōrō** (1) to harangue at length.
- 742 **īrātō**: "to him angry." Dative with *suppetēbant*. **suppetō, -ere, -īī (īvī), -ītum**, to be at hand, be present for. Its subjects are both *verba et sententiae* and *prōnūntiātiō et vōx*. **prōnūntiātiō, -iōnis** *f* declaration; delivery.
- 743 **eōdem locī**: a partitive genitive. Read "in the same place." **prae** *prep* in front of; because of. **ārdor, -ōris** *m* burning, heat; eagerness. **exaudiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum**, to overhear. **ā stantibus**: ablative of personal agent.
- 744 **stringō, -ere, strinxī, strīctum**, to draw; unsheathe. Supply *esse* in *ōrātiō obliqua* dependent on *sē minabātur*. **lūcubrātiō, -ōnis** *f* working by lamp-light, night work. The "sword of his night work" refers to his writings on sleepless nights, but other innuendos are present. **minor** (1) to threaten. **lēnis, -e**, smooth, gentle.
- 745 **cōmptus, -a, -um**, elegant, well-composed. **scribendī**: a gerund. **adeō** *adv* to such a degree, so (often with an *ut* of result). **contemnō, -ere, -tempī, -temptum**, to scorn, despise. **Senecam . . . compōnere**: *ōrātiō obliqua* with *dīceret*. This is likely Seneca the Elder, whose declamations Quintilian (*Institutio Oratoria* 10.126) also criticized as having fallen from the ancient standards (*quantum ille ab antiquis descenderat*).
- 746 **commissiō, -iōnis** *f* competition; prize declamation. **merus, -a, -um**, pure. **harēna, -ae** *f* sand. **calx, calcis** *f* limestone, lime (mixed with sand to make mortar).
- 747 **prosperus, -a, -um**, fortunate, successful. **āctiō, -iōnis** *f* suit, pleading. **rescribō, -ere, -scripsī, -scriptum**, to write back, reply.

- 748 **magnōrum reōrum**: important defendants. **meditor** (1) to reflect on. **prout stilus cesserat**: “just as his pen had led.”
- 749 **onerō** (1) to load, burden. **sententiā suā**: ablative with *onerāre*. **sublevō** (1) to lift up; support, assist.
- 750 **ad audiendum**: gerundive of purpose. The presence of *equites* at senatorial trials was extraordinary, an indication of Caligula’s pitting the orders against each other.
- 751 **dīversus, -a, -um**, different, differing.
- 752 **Thraex, -cis m** heavy-armed gladiator. **auriga, -ae m** charioteer. **cantor, -ōris m** singer. **saltātor, -ōris m** dancer. **battuō, -ere, -uī**, to strike, beat. **pugnātōrius, -um, a**, of a fighter. See Chap. 32.2, where Caligula fought against galdiators.
- 753 **aurīgō** (1) to drive in a chariot race. **exstruō, -ere, -ruī, -ructum**, to raise, erect. **plūrifāriam adv** in many places. **voluptās, -ātis f** pleasure, enjoyment, delight.
- 754 **temperō** (1) to act moderately, restrain oneself, abstain from + *abl*. **quō minus** (often **quōminus**) *conj*. but that; so that . . . not (with verbs of preventing or refusing; see A&G 558b).
- 755 **tragedodus, -ī n** tragic actor. **concinō, -ere, -uī**, to sing together with. **gestus, -ūs m** bearing, gesture. **histriō, -iōnis m** actor, player.
- 756 **effingō, -ere, -finxī, -fictum**, to fashion; copy, imitate.
- 757 **pervigilium, -ī n** all night vigil. **quam**: “than” (read with *aliā dē causā*). **scaena, -ae f** stage; theater scenery; theatrical effect. **prōdeō, -ire, -iī, -itum**, to go forward; appear. Here a gerund governing *initium*. This was Caligula’s first appearance on stage. **licentia, -ae f** freedom, license; licentiousness.
- 758 **auspicor** (1) to begin under favorable auspices.
- 759 **accio, -ire, -ivī (-iī), -itum**, to call, summon.
- 760 **metuentis**: read with *trēs cōnsulārēs*. **pulpitum, -ī n** platform, stage. **magnō**: read with *crepitū*.
- 761 **tibia, -ae f** shine-bone; flute, pipe. **scabellum, -ī n** castanet operated by foot used in the theater. **crepitus, -ūs m** clattering, din. **palla, -ae f** long outer robe, mantle. **tālāris, -is**, reaching to the ankles. **prōsilio, -ire, -siluī** (and **-silivī** or **-silīū**), to leap or burst forth.
- 762 **dēsaltō** (1) to dance. **canticum, -ī n** a song (accompanied by dancing). **hic**: Caligula. **docilis, -e**, easily taught. **natāre nesciit**: *nescīre + inf* = to not know how to do something.
- 763 **quōrum vēō studiō tenērētur**: “(those) by the fondness of whom (objective genitive) he was held.” **omnibus**: dative with *faveō*. **ad insāniam**: madly, insanely. **faveō, -ēre, favī, fautum + dat** to favor.
- 764 **vel adv** even.
- 765 **obstrepō, -ere, -uī, -itum**, to make a noise against; cry out. **dētrahī iussum**: supply “him” direct object of *flagellābat*. **flagellō** (1) to whip, scourge.
- 766 **tumultuor** (and **-ō**) (1) to be in an uproar; make a disturbance. Dative with *dēnūntiāvit*. **dēnūntiō** (1) to announce, give official warning. It governs the jussive subjunctives *abiret* and *perferret* (without an *ut*). **Ostia, -ae f** the port of Rome at the mouth of the Tiber River.
- 767 **perferō, -ferre, -tulī, -latum**, to carry or bring to a certain place. **Ptolemaeum regem**: the same Ptolemy of Mauretania mentioned in Chaps. 26 and 35, who was summoned to Rome and executed. **cōdicilli, -ōrum m pl** small tablets bound in codex form.
- 768 **exemplum, -ī n** example; selection; character, tenor. **istōc adv** there, thither, yonder. **bonī** and **malī** are partitives with **quicquam**. **fēceris**: perfect subjunctive as a polite command.
- 769 **custōs, -ōdis m** watchman; protector; guard; bodyguard (with *corporis*). **praepōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positum**, to place in front, prefer; place in command over + *dat*. **murmillō, -ōnis m** gladiator in Gallic armour and a helmet with a metal fish as a crest.
- 770 **armātūra, -ae f** armor. **recidō, -ere, -cidī, -cīsum**, to cut down; cut back; reduce. **saucius, -a, -um**, wounded. **plāga, ae f** wound. **columbīnus, -a, -um**, like a dove; off-white.
- 772 **scriptum** and **reperitum est**: read with *Columbīnum*. **reperiō, -ire, reperī, reperitum**, to find.
- 773 **prasīnus, -a, -um**, leek-green; the Greens (a circus faction). **factiō, -iōnis f** a group of people acting together; clique, faction; a chariot team and their supporters. **addicō, -ere, -dixī, -dictum**, to award, adjudge; dedicate, devote. **dēdō, -ere, -didī, -ditum**, to give over, surrender. **stabulum, -ī**, stable; quarters. **assiduē adv** incessantly, tirelessly, constantly.
- 774 **agitātor, -ōris m** driver, charioteer. Dative with *cōtulit*. **comissātiō, -iōnis f** revel, drinking party. **apophorēta, -ōrum** (ἀποφόρετα) *n pl* gifts given at a dinner party (normally not cash). **vīciēs**: twenty times. **vīciēs sēstertium** = *vīciēs centēna mīlia sēstertium* = 2,000,000 sesterces.
- 775 **cōnferō, -ere, -tulī, -lātum**, to carry or bring together; bestow.

- 776 **Incitātō equō**: “for his horse Incitatus.” **cuius causā**: for whose sake. **prīdiē** *adv* on the day before. Normally with *quam*, here it governs an accusative. **circēnsēs** *m pl* circus games. **inquiētō** (1) to disturb. **vīcīnia, -ae** *f* neighbor; neighborhood.
- 777 **indicō, -ere, -dīxī, -dictum**, to declare; proclaim; impose. **praeter** *adv* beyond; besides, in addition to. **equīle, -is** *n* stable for horses. **marmoreus, -a, -um**, (made of) marble. **praesaepe, -is** *n* manger.
- 778 **eburneus, -a, -um**, (made) of ivory. **tegumentum, -ī** *n* cover, covering. **monīle, -is** *n* necklace. **gemma, -ae** *f* jewel.
- 779 **familia, -ae** *f* household; here, household slaves. **supellex, -ectils** *f* household goods, chattel, furniture. **quō lautius nomine eius invitātī acciperentur**: “so that more elegantly those invited in his name might be received.” Recall that *ut* is replaced by *quō* when a purpose clause contains a comparative (A&G 531a).
- 780 **dēstinō** (1) to fix; resolve, intend; appoint.
- 781 **bacchor** (1) to revel. **grassor** (1) to prowl about; behave riotously. Direct objects of *adorīrī*. **dēsūm, -esse, -fuī**, to be absent, be wanting. The subject is *animus* which here means “desire” or “purpose.” **plerīque**, most, very many. Dative with *dēfuit*. **adorior, -īrī, -ortus sum**, to raise against; attack, assault. A number of conspiracies, perhaps loosely connected to a few powerful individuals, arose near the end of Caligula’s reign. Many of the executions recounted earlier will have occurred in late AD 40 and 41 as Caligula’s agents uncovered suspects.
- 782 **aliīs**: read with *cunctantibus* in an ablative absolute. **inopia, -ae** *f* want, lack, scarcity. **occāsīō, -iōnis** *f* opportunity.
- 783 **duō**: the two conspirators were Cassius Chaerea and Cornelius Sabinus, both officers of the Praetorian Guard. **commūnicō** (1) to share. **perficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum**, to complete, achieve, succeed.
- 784 **cōnscientia, -ae** *f* knowledge, awareness. **potēns, -entis**, powerful. **libertus, -ī** *m* freedman. **praefectus, -ī** *m* prefect; officer. **praetōrium, -ī** *n* the imperial bodyguard.
- 785 **falsō** *adv* falsely. **particeps, -cipis** *c.* participant.
- 786 **invisus, -a, -um**, hated, hateful. **sēductīs**: “for them taken aside.” Dative with *fēcit*. Caligula is the subject. **invidia, -ae** *f* envy, ill-will, unpopularity.
- 787 **sponte** *adv* on one’s own, willingly, voluntarily. **pereō, -īre, -īī, -itum**, to pass away, perish.
- 788 **cessō** (1) to cease, stop. **ex eō = ex eō tempore**. **crīminor** (1) to accuse, bring a charge. **alterum alterī**: the one to the other. **inter sē omnis committere**: “to set them all against each other.”
- 790 **placeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum**, to be please; be decided. **Palātīnīs ludīs**: the Palatine Games, instituted by Livia for the deified Augustus, began on January 17. **spectāculō**: ablative of separation with *ēgressum*. **adgredior, -ī, -gressus sum**, to attack. Complementary infinitive with *placūisset* governing the direct object *ēgressum*.
- 791 **prīmās partēs**: “the lead role” (a theatrical term). **Cassius Chaerea**: insulted by Caligula, Cassius entered into one of several plots against Caligula forming at this time and which eventually coalesced into a broad conspiracy including senators, equestrians, and the emperor’s own freedman. **dēposcō, -ere, -poposcī**, to demand.
- 792 **mollis, -e**, soft, gentle. **effiminō** (1) to make womanish, make effeminate. **dēnotō** (1) to mark out, stigmatize, brand. **omni probō**: “with every type of disgrace.”
- 793 **cōnsuēscō, -ere, -suēvī, -suētum**, to be accustomed to + *inf.* **signum petentī**: password, watchword (lit: “the signal for one asking”). **Priāpus, -ī** *m* a god of procreation (often represented by obscene figures).
- 794 **agentī**: dative with *offere*. **ōsculandam manum**: “his hand to kiss” (a gerundive of purpose).
- 795 **obscaenus, -a, -um**, filthy, repulsive, offensive.
- 796 **caedēs, -is** *f* killing, slaughter, murder, massacre. **existō, -ere, -stitī, -stitum**, to come out; arise, spring forth. **simulācrum, -ī** *n* image; cult statue.
- 797 **dissolvō, -ere, -solvī, -solūtum**, to separate, dissolve; dismantle. **cachinnus, -ī** *m* loud laugh.
- 798 **labefaciō, -ere, -fēcī, -factum**, to totter, shake. **opifex, -icis** *m* worker, artisan. **superveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum**, to appear unexpectedly, come on the scene. **īlicō** *adv* on the spot, instantly.
- 799 **iussum**: supply *esse* in *ōratiō obliqua*. It governs in turn *immolāre*. **somnium, -ī** *n* dream. **immolō** (1) to sacrifice.
- 800 **Capuae**: locative. **dē caelō tactum est**: “was struck by lightning.” **Romae**: locative. **cella, -ae** *f* chamber, room; inner room of a shrine.
- 801 **ātriensis, -is** *m* overseer of the hall or court; steward. **coniectō** (1) to conjecture, guess, infer. Governs *perīculum portendī* in *ōratiō obliqua*. **ostentum, -ī** *n* prodigy, omen, miracle.
- 802 **dominō**: dative with *perīculum*. **portendō, -ere, -dī, -tum**, to presage, fortell, portend. **caedēs, -is** *f* slaughter, massacre; murder. **īsignis, -e**, distinguished, excellent.
- 803 **eōdem diē**: the Ides of March. **facta fuisset**: *i.e.*, *caedem*. For the use of *fuissem, etc.* in place of *essem, etc.* in the pluperfect passive subjunctive, see A&G 184 n1.

- 804 **cōsulō, -ere, -uī, -ultum**, to ask advice of, consult (here a dative: “to him seeking advice”). **genitūra, -ae** *f* birth; in astrology, the constellation that presides over a person’s birth. **mathēmaticus, -ī** *m* astrologer. **nex, necis** *f* violent death.
- 806 **Fortūnae Antiātinae**: an important shrine of Fortune at Antium.
- 807 **Cassium Longinum**: C. Cassius Longinus (cos. suff. AD 30), brother to Drusilla’s first husband and a descendant of the Cassius who had slain Julius Caesar, was governor of Asia. Brought back as a prisoner to Rome, he was saved from execution by Caligula’s assassination. **dēlēgō** (1) to send away, dispatch; delegate (a person to do something). It governs the gerundive of purpose *Cassium occīdendum*.
- 808 **inmemor, -ōris**, unmindful, forgetful, heedless (normally with a genitive, here governing *ōrātiō obliqua*).
- 809 **prīdiē** *adv* on the day before. **somniō** (1) to dream. Governs *cōnsistere, impulsum (esse)* and *praecipitatum (esse)* in *ōrātiō obliqua*. **cōnsistō, -ere, -stifī**, to stand, place oneself. **iuxtā** *prep* beside, near. **solium, -ī** *n* throne; seat.
- 810 **pollex, -icis** *m* thumb. With *pedis* it refers to the big toe. **praecipitō** (1) to cast headlong.
- 811 **prōdigiorum locō habita sunt**: “There were things considered as prodigies.”
- 812 **respergō, -ere, -spersī, -spersum**, to sprinkle over, besprinkle. **phoenicopterus, -ī** *m* flamingo.
- 813 **Mnester**: the pantomime actor mentioned earlier in Chaps. 36 and 55. Pantomime ballet, long known at Rome both in tragic and comedic forms, became widely popular in the time of Augustus and usually centered on a virtuoso performer who developed a devoted following. **Neoptolemus . . . lūdīs ēgerat**: “had performed at the games.” Neoptolemus, a famous tragic actor at the court of Philip II of Macedon, had performed the same song the day Philip was assassinated (Diodorus Siculus, 16.92.3).
- 815 **mīmus, -ī** *m* mime, farce. The *Laureolus* was a farce by Catullus (perhaps the poet of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC). **actor, -ōris** *m* actor. **sē prōripiō, -ere, -ripuī, -retum**, to rush away. **ruīna, -ae** *f* collapse; destruction; ruin. The actor performed a fall while rushing from the stage, vomiting artificial blood.
- 816 (**partēs**) **secundae**: the secondary actors (mimes and farces were dominated by one lead actor). **certātim** *adv* in rivalry. **experīmentum, -ī** *n* trial, proof. **abundō** (1) to overflow.
- 817 **parābātur**: “there was a preparing” (an impersonal). This is the nighttime *spectāculum* referred to in Chap. 54.2. **argūmentum, ī** *n* subject, story, representation. **īnferī, -ōrum** *m pl* the dead; the Underworld. Night was an appropriate time for a *lūdus* involving the dead.
- 818 **explicō** (1) to unfold; express, interpret, represent.
- 819 **VIII. Kal. Febr.**: January 24, 41. **an**: whether. **ad prandium**: for lunch (a purpose construction).
- 820 **marceō, -ere**, to wither, droop; be faint, feeble. Ablative absolute with *stomachō*. **prīdiānus, -a, -um**, yesterday’s. **onus, -eris** *n* burden.
- 821 **crypta, -ae** *f* a covered passageway. **trānseundum erat**: an impersonal periphrastic (“there had to be a going through”).
- 822 **ēdō, -ere, ēdidī, ēditum**, to put forth, produce. Here a gerundive with *operās*. **ut**: purpose with *restitit*.
- 823 **resistō, -ere, -stifī**, to halt; withstand. **prīnceps gregis**: the leader of the troop of performers. **grex, gregis** *f* flock; band, troop; crowd. **algeō, -ēre, alsī**, to feel cold.
- 824 **repraesentō** (1) to display, show; perform. **duplex, -icis**, two-fold, double. Suetonius relates two versions of the assassination.
- 825 **adloquor, -ī, -locūtus sum**, to speak to, address, exhort. **caesim** *adv* by cutting; with the edge.
- 826 **percutiō, -ere, -cussī, -cussum**, to strike through; smite, strike hard. **praemittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missum**, to send in advance. Here, with *vōcē*, “to say first.” **hoc age**: a formulaic response at a sacrifice, in response to the *cultārius* asking “*agōne?*” (“do I strike?”). Ovid, *Fasti* 1.321: *semper agatne rogat nec nisi iussus agit*. The phrase was also used at executions: *filius, inquit, cervicem porrigat, carnifex manum tollat; deinde respiciat ad patrem et dicat: ‘agon?’ quod fieri solet victumis* (Seneca, *Controversiae* 2.3.19).
- 827 **ex adversō**: across from, facing. **trāiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum**, to pierce, run through. **aliī**: Suetonius begins the second version. **submoveō, -ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum**, to remove, clear away. An ablative absolute with *turbā*.
- 828 **cōnsciūs, -a, -um**, aware of; complicit in. **signum, -ī** *n* sign, token; military standard. Here, password. **mōre militiae**: “in military fashion.” **Gaiō . . . dante**: ablative absolute.
- 829 **accipe rātum**: “receive it fulfilled.” **rātum** (from *reor, rērī, rātus sum*) is used of an account confirmed or ratified. **rēspiciō, -ere, -spexī, -spectum**, to look back. **maxilla, -ae** *f* jaw. **ictus, -ūs** *m* blow, strike, stab, thrust.
- 830 **discīdō, -ere**, to cut in pieces, split.
- 831 **clāmitō** (1) to cry aloud. **ceterī**: the others (in the conspiracy). **cōnficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum**, to construct, complete, finish; exhaust, consume.
- 832 **obscaena, -ōrum** *n pl* the private parts. **adigō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctum**, to drive or thrust into.

- 833 **tumultus, -ūs** *m* noise, uproar, confusion. **lectīcārius, -i** *m* litter-bearer. **asser, -eris** *m* pole, post.
- 834 **percussor, -ōris** *m* murderer, assassin.
- 835 **innoxius, -a, -um**, innocent. **interimō, -ere, -ēmī, -emptum**, to do away with, destroy.
- 836 **triennium, -ī** *n* a period of three years.
- 837 **in hortōs Lamiānōs**: gardens acquired by Tiberius on the Esquiline Hill, outside city limits. **asportō** (1) to carry away.
- 838 **tumultuārius, -a, -um**, hurried, hasty; irregular. **rogus, -ī** *m* funeral pyre. **sēmiambustus, -a, -um**, half-burned. **caespes, -itis** *m* turf, sod. **obruō, -ere, -uī, -utum**, to overwhelm; bury.
- 839 **sorōrēs**: Agrippina and Julia were recalled from exile by Claudius. **ēruō, -ere, -uī, -utum**, to cast out; dig up. **satis constat**: it is well know. Governs *custōdēs iniquētātōs (esse)* and *nūllam noctem . . . trānsactam (esse)* in *ōrātiō obliqua*.
- 840 **umbra, -ae** *f* shadow; ghost.
- 841 **occubō, -are, -uī**, to lie, rest, repose (in a grave). **trānsigō, -ere, -ēgī, -āctum**, to drive through; complete, finish. **dōnec conj.** as long as; until.
- 843 **pereō, -īre, -īī, -itum**, to pass away, perish. **ūnā**: together (with him). Literally “by one (and the same way).” **cōnfodiō, -fōdī, -fōssum**, to stab, pierce. **paries, -ietis** *m* wall (of a house or building). **inlidō, -ere, -līsī, -līsūm**, to dash or strike against.
- 844 **per haec**: by these things (which follow). **quīvīs, quaevīs, quidvīs**, whoever; whatever.
- 845 **caedēs, -is** *f* slaughter, massacre; murder. **vulgātā**: made known (from *vulgō, -āre*). **fuit suspiciō**: it was suspected (followed by *ōrātiō obliqua*).
- 846 **simulō** (1) to pretend, feign. **ēmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -mīsūm**, to send out; let out; put forth, publish. **eō pactō**: in that manner. **ergā prep + acc** towards (expressing emotion or attitude).
- 847 **coniūrātus, -ī** *m* conspirator. **dēstinō** (1) to fix; resolve, intend; appoint.
- 848 **asserō, -ere, -uī, -serum**, to lay hold of, claim, assert. A gerundive with *libertāte*. The phrase was a legal formula for declaring someone freed from slavery. **adeō adv** to such a degree, so (often with an *ut* of result). **cōnsentiō, -īre, -sēnsī, -sensum**, to agree, decide in common. **cūria**: the Senate avoided the Julian Senate-house, dedicated in 29 BC, and chose to meet on the Capitoline Hill. The meeting, which took place the morning after Caligula’s assassination, was too late; Claudius has already secured his position.
- 849 **quidam**: *i.e.*, some of the senators. **sententiae locō**: “as a resolution.” Literally “on the occasion of their opinion.”
- 850 **dīruō, -ere, -uī, -utum**, to tear apart, overthrow, demolish. **censeō, -ēre, -uī, -um**, to be of the opinion, propose. Governs *ōrātiō obliqua* with the periphrastics *abolendam (esse) memoriam* and *dīruenda (esse) templa*. Rome by this time was full of temples dedicated by (and associated with) the emperors. Although the attempt to erase the memory of the Caesars failed, Caligula himself suffered *damnātiō memoriae*.
- 851 **in prīmīs**: “especially.” Often *imprīmīs*.
- 852 **iam inde ab eō**: “already beginning with the one.” **Cinnānīs temporibus**: C. Julius Caesar Strabo was killed when Cinna and Marius occupied Rome in 87 BC. There were, of course, other Gai Caesares who did not die violent deaths.