

Parallelisms of Idea and Language in Dio Cassius and Tacitus Samples

This table illustrates many parallelisms of word, theme, or idea, that connect the two most copiously annotated Audley End books to one another, furnishing an opportunity to draw meaningful conclusions about the annotator’s idiomatic interests.

The words, themes, and ideas are organized alphabetically by keyword.

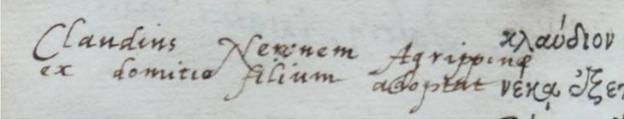
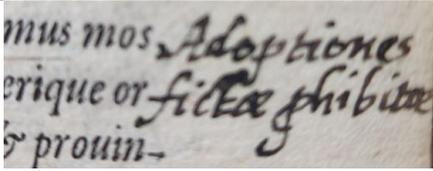
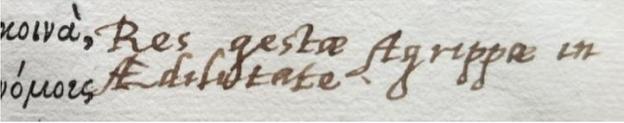
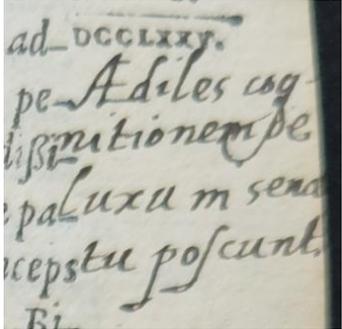
Examining the data in such tabular form permits us, first, to confirm the strictly forensic evidence of the handwriting detailed in Stritmatter 2023 showing that the entire population of Audley End annotations contain a large group, in as many as six books, that are in the handwriting of the same writer. While the most directly relevant notes are all from the Audley End Cassius Dio, this table confirms that the Tacitus sample matches that seen in Dio. Of equal interest, the table creates an inventory of topics of recurrent interest to the annotator.

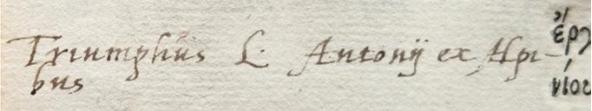
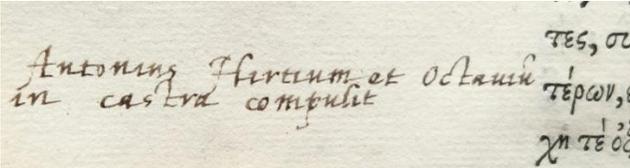
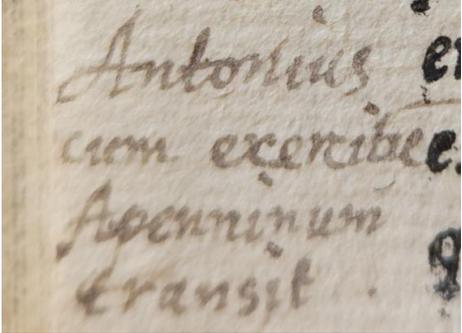
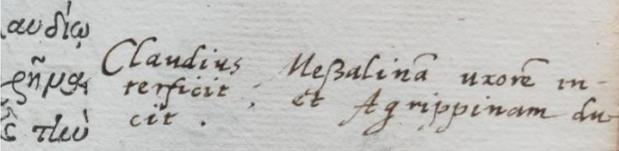
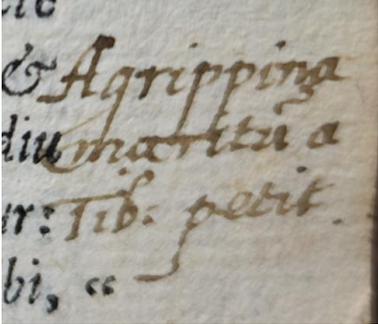
No systematic effort has been made in this table to explore or even document the conceptual and linguistic between this inventory and the Shakespeare works. The discerning reader may readily discover many, e.g. to #1 *adoption*, the countess in *All’s Well*: “’tis often seen/ Adoption strives with nature and choice breeds/ A native slip to us from foreign seeds” (1.3.144-146). A useful platform for such discoveries is [Open Source Shakespeare](#).

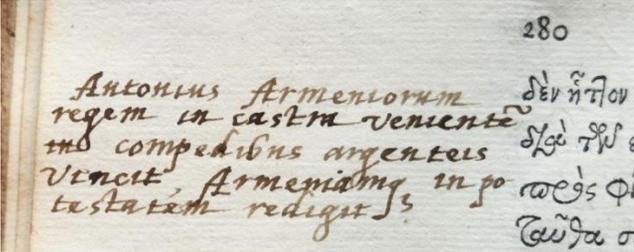
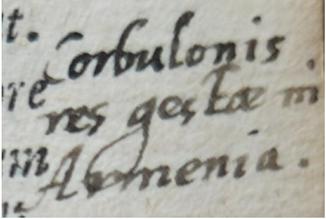
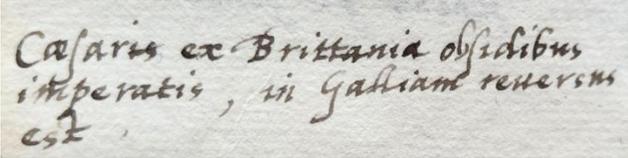
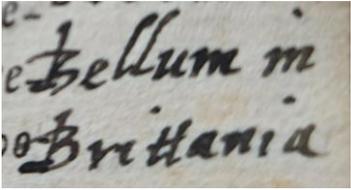
Such connections will be found through many of the books assembled on deverebooks.org, including – in the most well-studied book of the group – the de Vere bible data (Stritmatter 2002). If you wish use this document in your own research, Please cite it as your source and use the reference numbers in the table.

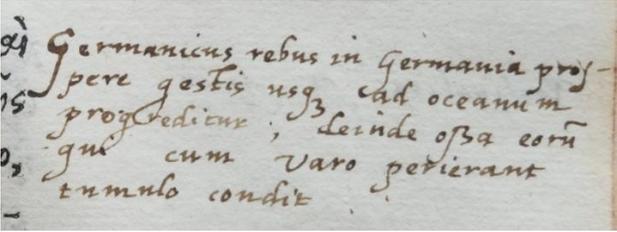
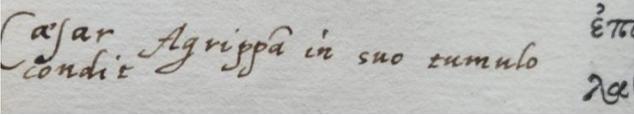
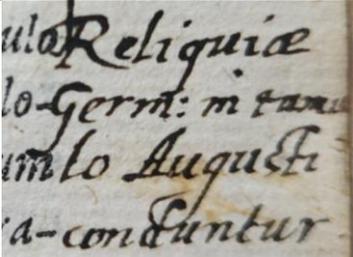
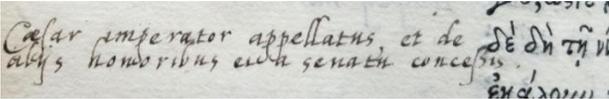
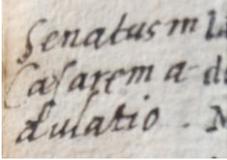
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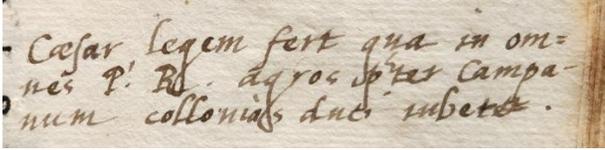
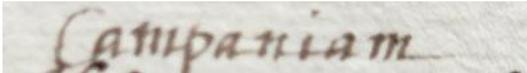
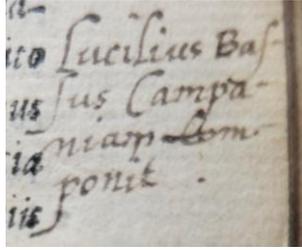
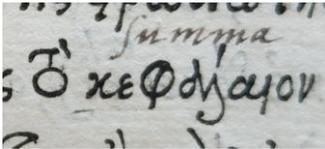
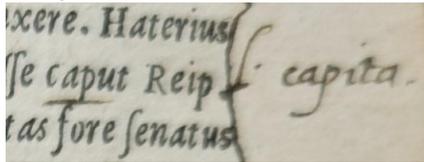
	Term	Dio Cassius	Tacitus
1.	Adoption		Adoptiones fictae prohibitae.

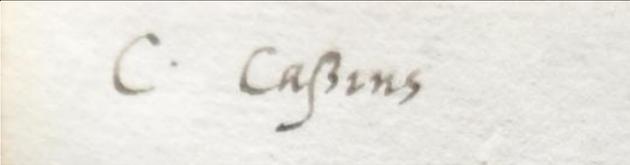
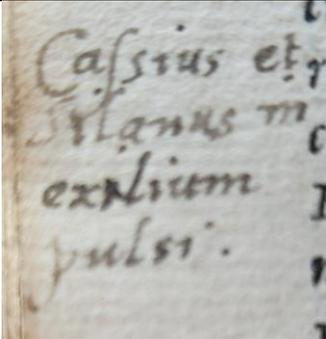
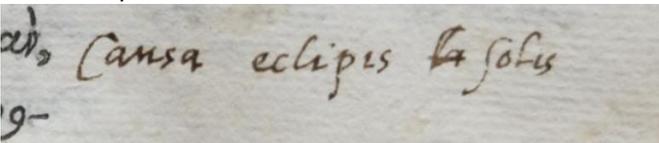
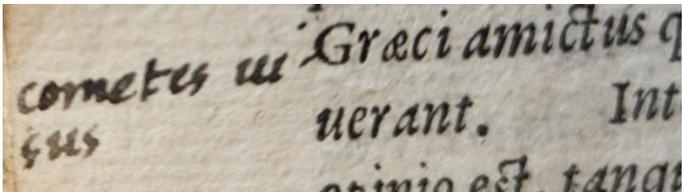
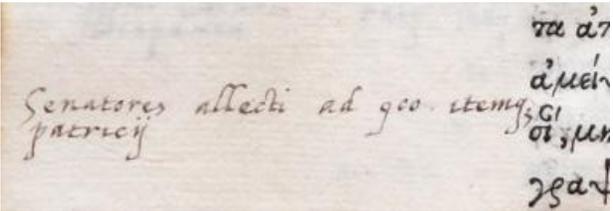
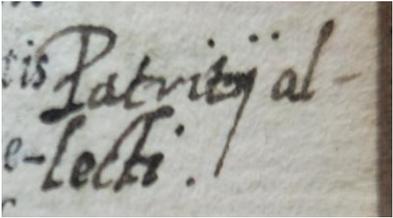
		<p>Claudius Neronem Agrippinae ex domitio filium adoptat.</p>  <p>Claudius from the taming of Agrippina adopts her son Nero.</p>	 <p>Fictive adoptions prohibited.</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>Aedile</p>	<p>Res gestae Agrippae in AEdidilitate</p>  <p>Deeds done by Agrippa as Aedile.</p>	<p>Aediles cognitionem de luxu in senatu poscunt.</p>  <p>The aediles demand knowledge of corruption in the senate.</p> <p>Aedile 13x.</p>

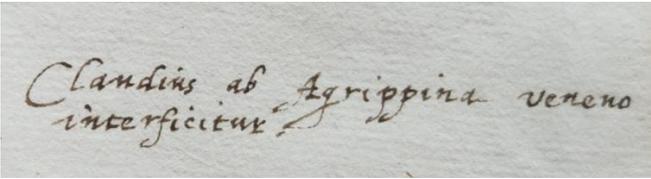
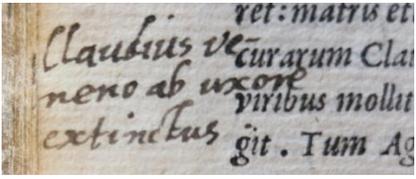
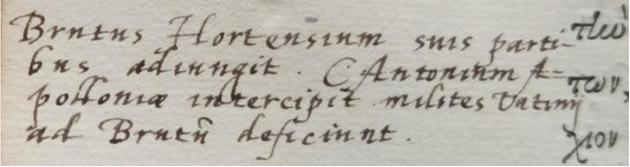
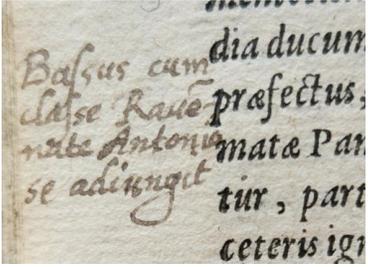
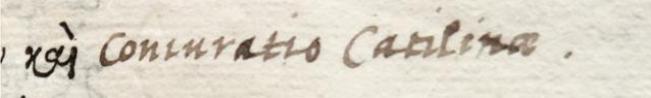
<p>3.</p>	<p>Antony</p>	<p>Triumphus L. Antonij ex Alpibus.</p>  <p>The Triumph of L. Antony [returning] from the Alps.</p> <p>Antonius Hirtium et Octavium in castra compulit.</p>  <p>Antony compels Hirtius and Octavius [to be held in] camp.</p>	<p>Antonius cum exercitibus Appenninum transit.</p>  <p>Antony with his army crosses the Appenines.</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>Agrippina</p>	<p>Claudius Messalinam uxorem interficit et Agrippinam ducit.</p>  <p>Claudius kills his wife Mesallina and marries Agrippina.</p>	<p>Agrippina maritum a Tib. petit.</p>  <p>Agrippina seeks a husband from Tiberius.</p>

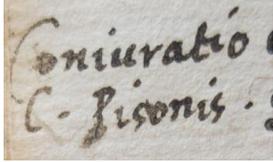
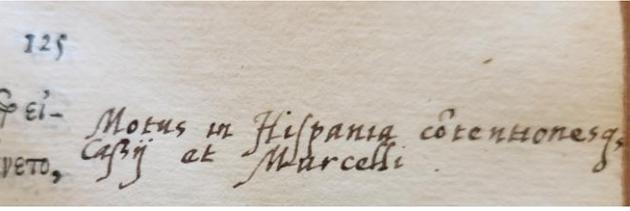
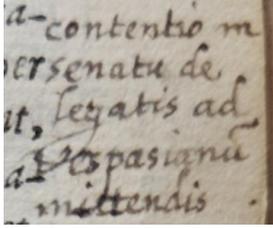
<p>5.</p>	<p>Armenia, deeds done in.</p>	<p>Antonius Armeniorum regem in castra venientem in compedibus argenteis vincit, Armeniorum in potestatem redigit.</p>  <p>Antony coming into the camp of the king of the Armenians conquers him and puts silver shackles on him and returns him to power in Armenia.</p>	<p>Corbulonis res gestae in Armenia.</p>  <p>The deeds done by Corbulonus in Armenia</p> <p>Armenia 2x.</p>
<p>6.</p>	<p><i>Brittania</i></p>	<p>Caesaris ex Brittania obsidibus imperatis, in Galliam reversus est.</p>  <p>Caesar has returned into Gaul from Britain with requisite hostages.</p>	<p>Bellum in Britannia.</p>  <p>War in Brittania.</p> <p>Britain 27x.</p>
<p>7.</p>	<p>Burial</p>		<p>Reliquiae Germ: in tumulo Augusti conduntur.</p>

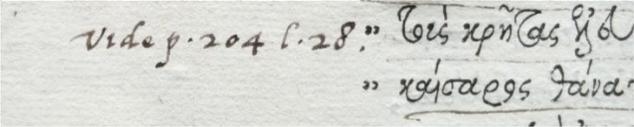
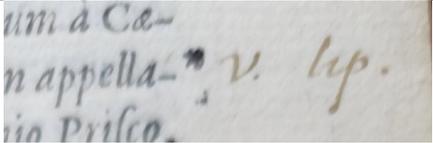
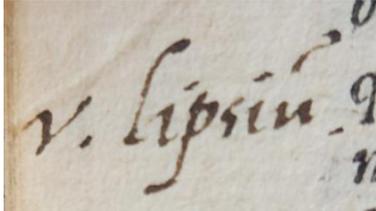
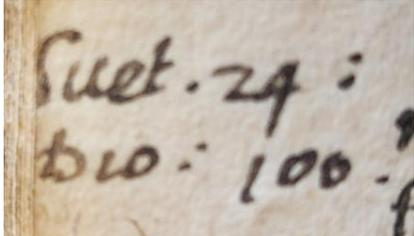
		<p>Germanicus rebus in Germania prospere gestis usque ad oceanum progreditur; deinde oss eorum qui cum varo perierant tumulo condit.</p>  <p>Germanicus having hopefully accomplished things in Germany, departed for the ocean, and then founded a tomb for the bones of those who had perished by Varus.</p> <p>Caesar Agrippam in suo tumulo condit.</p>  <p>Caesar buries Agrippa in his own tomb.</p>	 <p>The remains of Germanicus are deposited in the tomb of Augustus.</p> <p>Burial 20x. Tomb 72x. Relic 3x. Scenes involving tombs, burials, or corporate tombs: <i>R&J, Titus And., Hamlet, Pericles, Timon, 1 Henry VI.</i></p>
8.	Caesar, popularity with the Senate.	<p>Caesar imperator appellatus, et de aliis honoribus ei a senatu concessis.</p>  <p>Cæsar having been named emperor and concerning other honors conceded to him by the Senate.</p>	<p>Senatus in Caesarem adulatio.</p>  <p>The adulation of the Senate for Caesar.</p>
9.	Campaniam.		

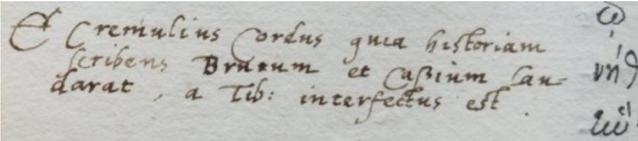
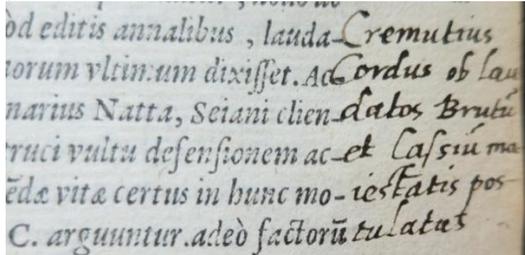
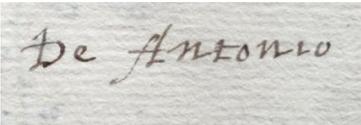
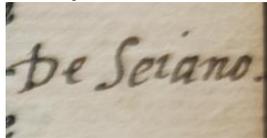
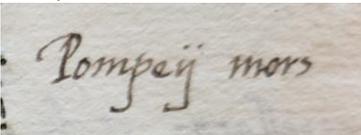
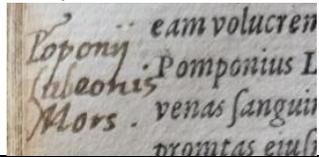
		<p>Caesar legem fert qua in omnes P. R. agros praeter campanum collonias duci iubetet.</p>  <p>Caesar passes a law by which he orders colonies to be established into all the lands of the Roman Republic beyond Campania.</p> <p>Companiam.</p>  <p>Campaniam.</p>	<p>Lucilius Bassus Campaniam componit.</p>  <p>Lucilius Bassus sets Campania in order.</p>
10.	capita	<p>Summa</p>  <p>Summa (sum total) glosses κεφαλαιον (head).</p> <p>Κεφαλαιος, α, ον, Of the head, 4. Of money, the capital. . . opp. to interest. . . the sum total, <i>Dem.</i></p>	<p>L. capita.</p>  <p><i>Caput</i> glossed <i>L. capita</i>.</p> <p>It. Dic. Gives <i>cápite</i>, as, e.g., <i>parola in cápite</i>, "word in large print in a headline," from the Latin <i>capita</i>, from Κεφαλαιος, to <i>capitol</i>, <i>capital</i>, <i>capisce</i> in all their various 21 c. uses.</p>
11.	Cassius	C. Cassius.	Cassius et Silanus in exilium pulsi.

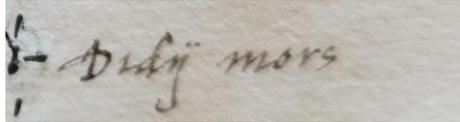
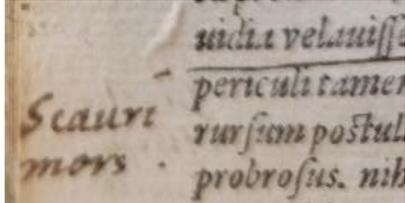
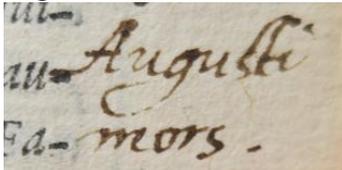
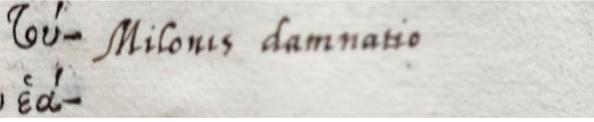
		 <p>G[aius] Cassius</p>	 <p>Cassius and Silanus expelled into exile.</p>
12.	Celestial portents	<p>Causa eclipsis lae solis</p>  <p>The cause of the eclipse of the sun.</p>	<p>Cometus visus.</p>  <p>The visible comet.</p>
13.	Choice (allectus) of leaders	<p>Senatores allecti ad 900 itemque patricii</p>  <p>Senators and Patricians chosen up to 900.</p>	<p>Patritii allecti.</p>  <p>Patricians chosen.</p>

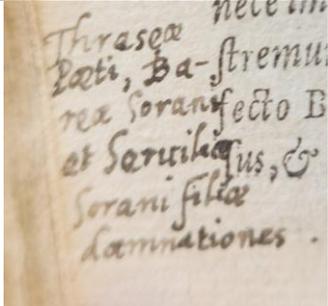
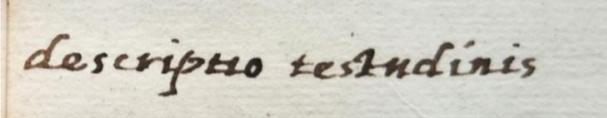
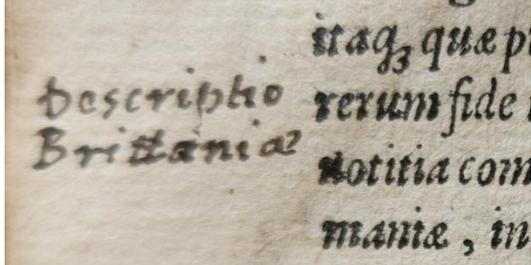
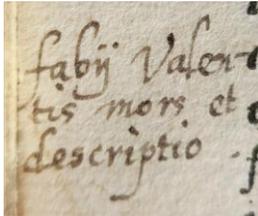
<p>14.</p>	<p>Claudius, death by poison</p>	<p>Claudius ab Agrippina veneno interficitur.</p>  <p>Claudius killed by Agrippina with poison.</p>	<p>Claudius veneno ab uxore extinctus</p>  <p>Claudius murdered with poison by his wife.</p>
<p>15.</p>	<p>Se adiungit</p>	<p>Brutus Hortensium suis partibus adiungit. C. Antonium Apollonia intercipit milites vatinii ad Brutum deficient.</p>  <p>Brutus joins Hortensius to his own party. Gaius Antonius is captured by Apollonia, and the prophesying soldiers say that they will desert to Brutus.</p>	<p>Bassus cum classe ravennate Antonio se adiungit</p>  <p>Bassus with the Ravenatus fleet joins battle with Antony.</p>
<p>16.</p>	<p>Coniuratio (conspiracy)</p>	<p>Coniuratio Catalinae.</p>  <p>The conspiracy of Cataline</p>	<p>Coniuratio C. Pisonis.</p>

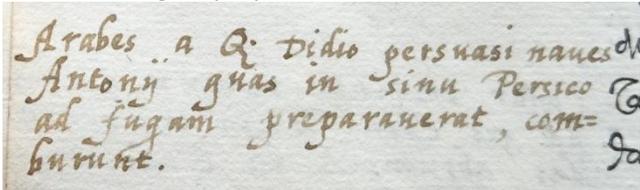
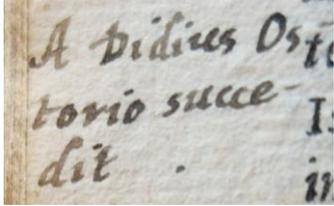
			 <p>The conspiracy of G. Piso.</p> <p>The data set also include the accusative plural participle <i>conspirantos</i>, the noun <i>conspirantio</i>, and the third person plural perfect <i>conspiraverunt</i>, as well as the Greek <i>συνωμοσία</i>, so the annotator has a fairly wide lexicon for variations on the idea of “conspiracy.”</p>
17.	contention	<p>Motus in Hispania contentionesque Cassius et Marcelli.</p>  <p>The revolt and contentions of Cassius and Marcellus in Spain.</p>	<p>Contentio in senatu de legatis ad Vespasianum mittendis.</p>  <p>The contention in the senate over the legates needing to be sent to Vespasian.</p> <p>Contention 9x.</p>
18.	Cross - references.	Vide p. 204 l. 28	V. lip.

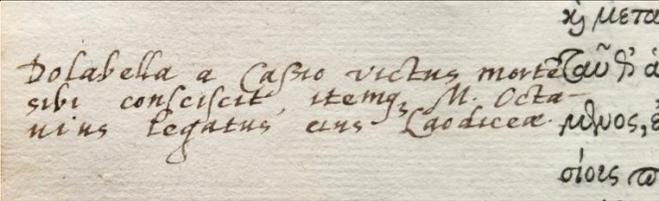
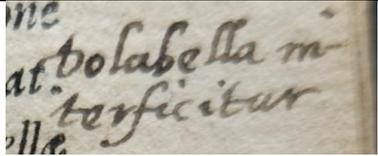
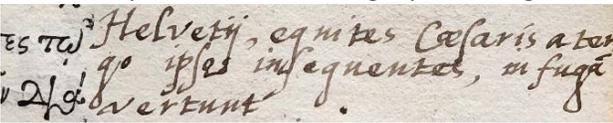
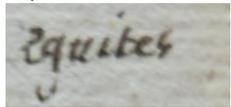
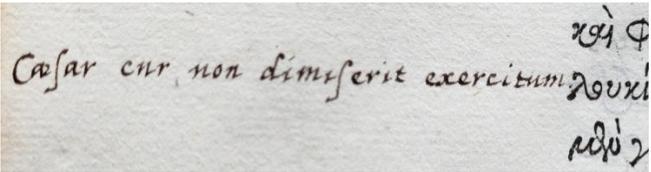
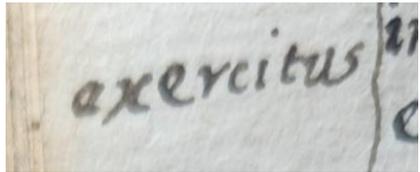
		 <p>See page 204, line 28.</p>	 <p>See Lipsius.</p> <p>V. lipsium.</p>  <p>See Lipsius.</p> <p>The exact reference is uncertain since these notes are in a copy of the 1574 edition of <i>Historiarum et annalium libri qui exstant, Iusti Lipsii Studio emendati & illustrate</i>, edited by Justus Lipsius, Antwerp: Christopher Plantin. Some other book edited by Lipsius must be referred to in these cross-references, most likely a separate commentary by Lipsius.</p> 
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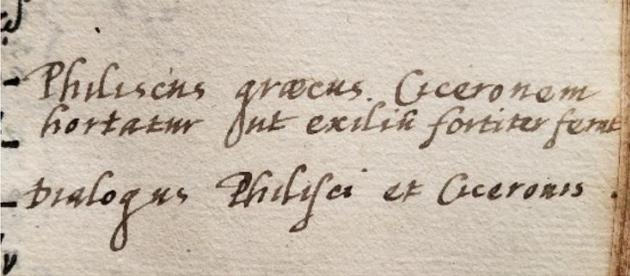
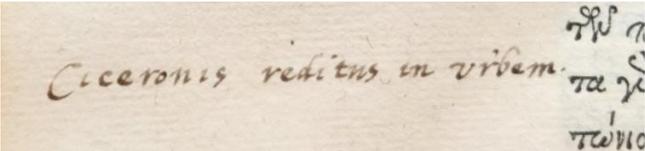
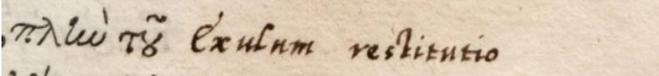
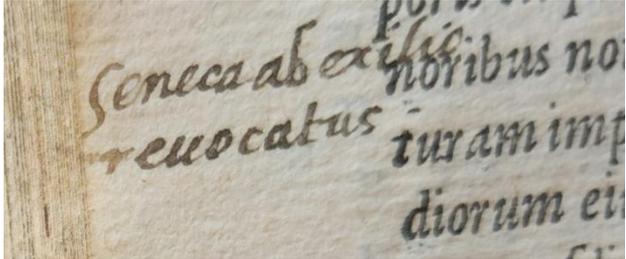
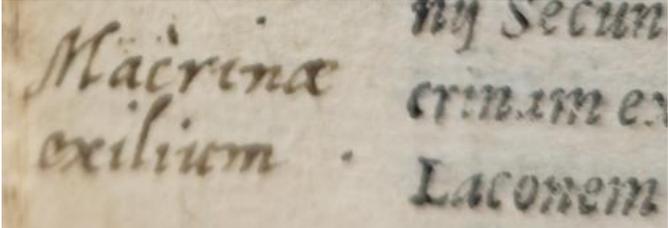
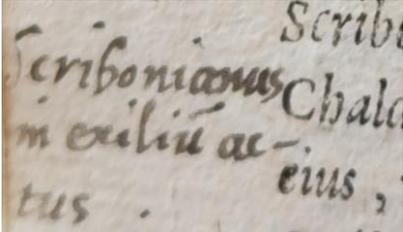
			Suetonius: 24 [Cassius?] Dio 100
19.	Cremulius Cordus prosecuted for his praise of Brutus and Cassius.	G Cremulius Cordus quia historiam scribens Brutum et Cassium laudarat, a Tib: interfectus est.  G. Cremulius Cordus, because he was a historian praising Brutus and Cassius, is killed by Tiberius.	Cremutius Cordus ob laudatos Brutum et Cassium maiestatis postulatas.  Cremutius Cordus on account of his praise of Brutus and Cassius, is prosecuted for treason.
20.	De [character]	De Antonio  Concerning Antony.	De Sejano.  Concerning Sejanus.
21.	Deaths	Pompeii mors 	Pomponius Labeonis mors. 

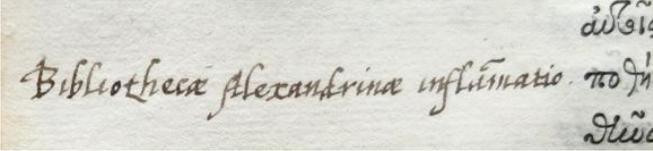
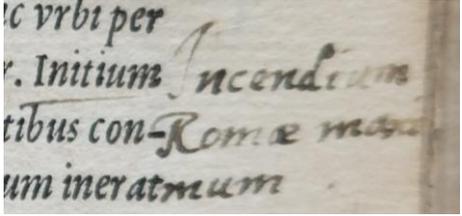
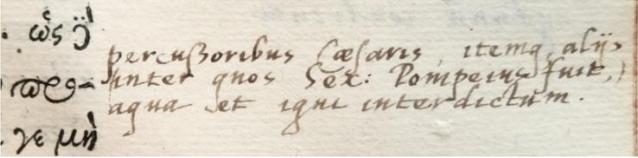
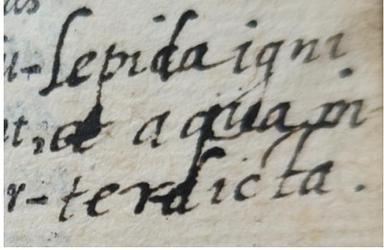
		<p>Death of Pompey.</p> <p>Didii mors</p>  <p>Death of Didius.</p> <p>Many further examples available.</p>	<p>Death of Pomponius Labeonis</p> <p>Scauri mors.</p>  <p>Death of Scaurus.</p> <p>Augusti mors.</p>  <p>Death of Augustus.</p> <p>Many more examples available.</p>
22.	<i>Damnatio</i>	<p>Milonis damnatio.</p>  <p>The condemnation of Milo.</p>	<p>Thraseae Paeti Barreae Sorani et Serviliusque Sorani filiae damnationes.</p>

			 <p>The condemnation of Thraseus Poeticus etc.</p>
23.	<i>Descriptio</i>	<p>Description testudinis</p>  <p>Description of a tortoise.</p> <p>The tortoise in question is not that of <i>Romeo and Juliet</i>, hanging in Friar Lawrence apothecary in the abbey:</p> <p>And in his needy shop a tortoise hung, An alligator stuff'd, and other skins Of ill-shaped fishes; and about his shelves A beggarly account of empty boxes, Green earthen pots, bladders and musty seeds, Remnants of packthread and old cakes of roses, Were thinly scatter'd, to make up a show.</p>	<p>Descriptio Britanniae</p>  <p>Description of Britannia.</p> <p>Fabii Valentis mors et descriptio.</p>  <p>The death and description of Fabius Valens.</p>

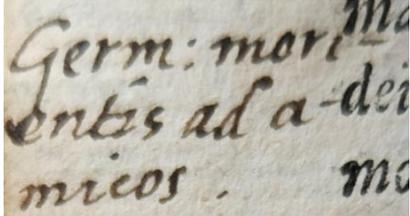
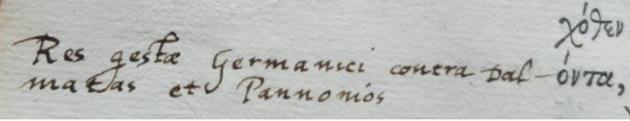
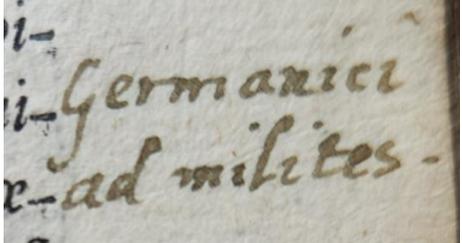
		<p>Instead of a sounding box shell of a dead amphibian, this tortoise is the formidable Roman battle technology, a formation involving a phalanx of overlapping shields – like the plates in a tortoise shell - - designed to press forward to penetrate enemy ranks in the face of a shallow defense even against heavy archery fire. The focus on military tactic and strategy is elsewhere also apparent. For example, in Cassius Dio the annotator also notes how the Romans feared Parthians archers on horseback, a tactic which they were not well prepared to defend against.</p>	
24.	Didius	<p>Arabes a Q. Didio persuasi naves Antonii quas in sinu Persico ad fugam preparaverunt, comburunt.</p>  <p>The Arabs are by Q. Didius persuaded that the ships of Antony they had prepared for flight in the Persian Gulf should be burned.</p>	<p>A Didius Ostorio succedit.</p>  <p>A. Didius is succeeded by Ostorio.</p>
25.	Dolabella	<p>Dolabella a Cassio victus mortem sibi consciscit itemque M. Octavius legatus eius Laodiceae.</p>	<p>Dolabella interficitur.</p>

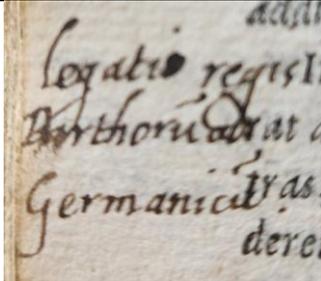
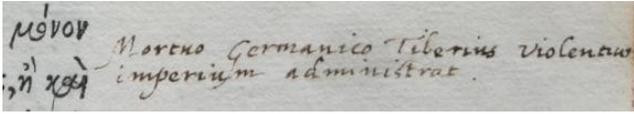
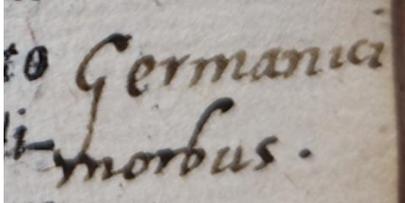
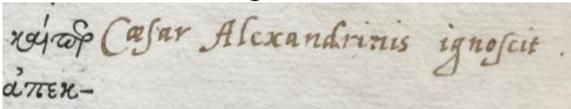
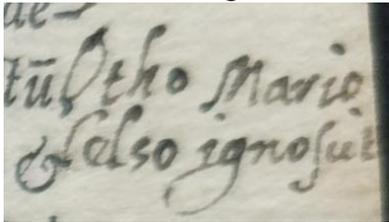
		 <p>Dolabella having been defeated by Cassius, takes his own life, and likewise M. Octavius, his legate [being sent] to Laodicea.</p>	 <p>Dolabella is killed.</p>
26.	Equites (knights or equestrians)	<p>Helvetii, equites, Caesaris a tergo ipsos in fugavertunt.</p>  <p>The Helvetii, the cavalry, from Caesar's rear, put him to flight.</p>	<p>equites</p>  <p>Knights.</p>
27.	Exercitus (army)	<p>Caesar cur non dimiserit exercitum.</p>  <p>Why Caesar did not dismiss the army.</p>	<p>exercitus</p>  <p>The army.</p>
28.			

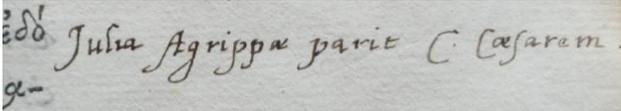
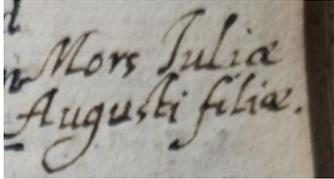
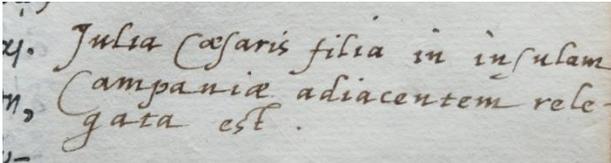
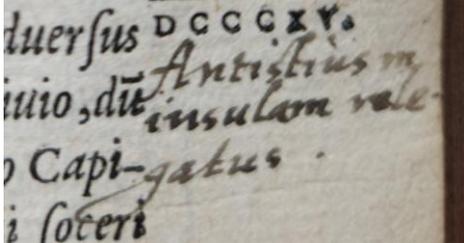
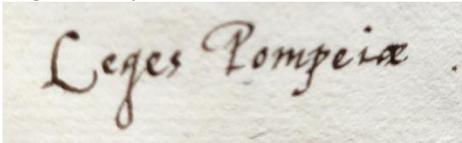
	<p>Exile</p>	<p>Philiscus graecus Ciceronem hortatur ut exilium fortiter ferat.</p> <p>Dialogus Philisci et Ciceronis.</p>  <p>Philiscus the Greek philosopher urges Cicero to bear exile with fortitude.</p> <p>Ciceronis reditus in urbem.</p>  <p>Cicero returns to the city.</p> <p>Exulum restitutio.</p>  <p>The restoration of the exiles</p>	<p>Seneca ab exilio revocatus.</p>  <p>Seneca recalled from exile.</p> <p>Macrinae exilium.</p>  <p>The exile of Macrina.</p> <p>Scribonius in exilium actus.</p>  <p>The acts of Scribonius in exile.</p>
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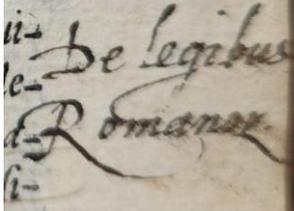
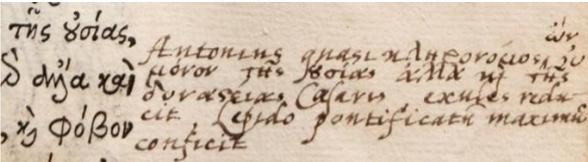
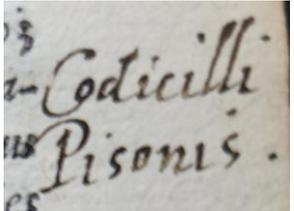
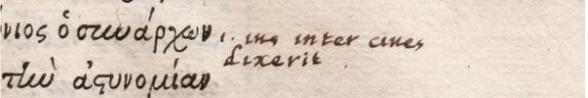
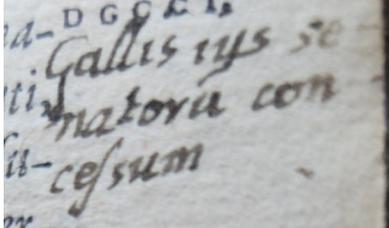
			Exile 33x. Banishment 39x. Banished 31x.
29.	Fires	<p>Bibliothecae Alexandrinae inflammatio.</p>  <p>The Fire at the Library of Alexandria.</p>	<p>Incendium Romae maximum.</p>  <p>The great fire of Rome.</p>
30.	Fire and water, interdiction from.	<p>Percussoribus Caesaris, itemque aliis inter quos Sex. Pompeius fuit, aqua et igni interdictum.</p>  <p>The assassins of Caesar and others at the same time, (among whom was Sextus Pompeius), interdicted from fire and water.</p>	<p>Lepida igni et aqua interdicta.</p>  <p>Lepidus interdicted from fire and water.</p>
31.	Foeda (pacts)	Antonius cum Antiocho clam foedus iniit.	

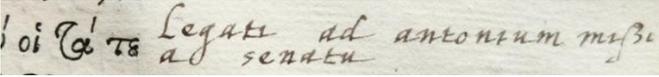
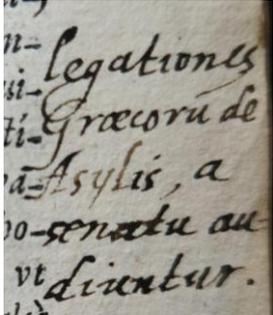
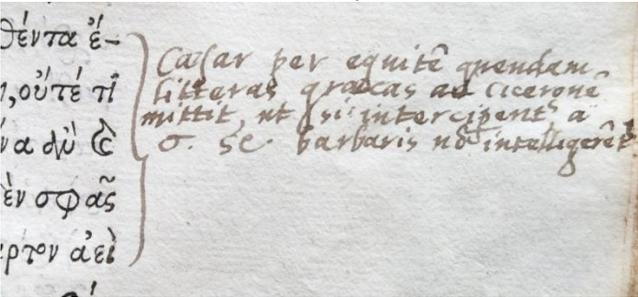
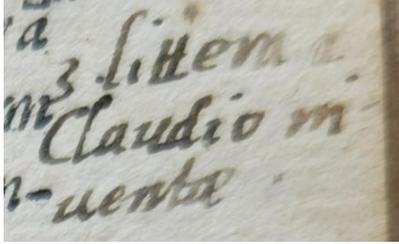
		<p>Antony secretly enters into a pact with Antiochus.</p>	<p>vos dv Antonijs cum Antiocho clāmicar inijt.</p> <p>1773 foedus inter Pontif Venetos et ducem Mediolanensem</p> <p>Foroedus inter Pontifices Venetos et ducem M[e]diolanensem.</p> <p>The pact between the Venetian Pontiffs and the Duke of Mediolanssem.</p>
32.	Funeral	<p>Tiberius funebris oratio in Augustum.</p> <p>The funeral oration of Tiberius for Augustus.</p>	<p>Augusti funus.</p> <p>The funeral of Augustus.</p>
33.	Funeral Oration	<p>M. Λογος επιτάφιος Μ. Antonij in C. Julium Cæsarem.</p>	<p>Mors Germ: et laudes.</p> <p>The death and praises of Germanicus.</p>

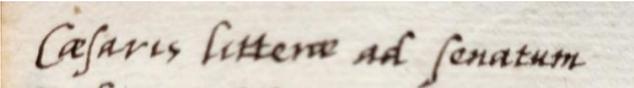
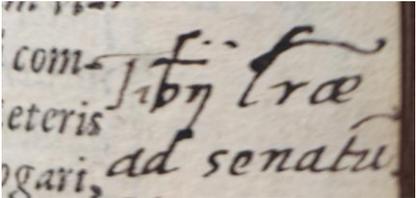
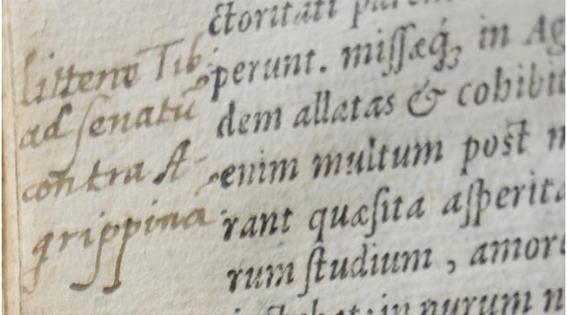
		<p>The funeral oration of Mark Antony for G. Julius Caesar.</p> <p>The word for “funeral oration” appears in both Greek and Latin.</p>	<p>Germ: morientis ad amicos.</p>  <p>Germanicus on death to his friends.</p> <p>See also <i>tumulus</i> (tomb).</p>
<p>34.</p>	<p>Germanicus</p>	<p>Res gestae Germanici contra Dalmatas et Pannonios.</p>  <p>The deeds done by Germanicus against the Dalmatians and Pannonians.</p>	<p>Germanici ad milites.</p>  <p>[Speech of] Germanicus to the soldiers.</p> <p>Legatio regis Parthorum Germanicum.</p>

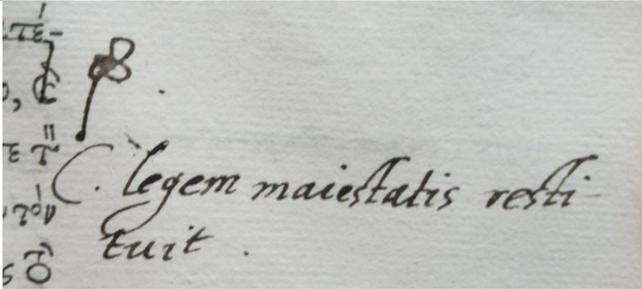
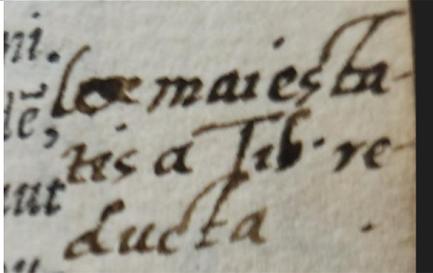
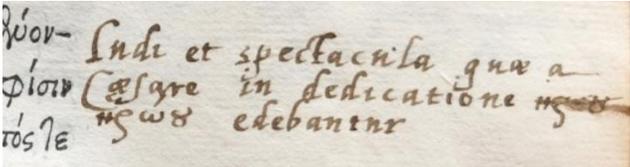
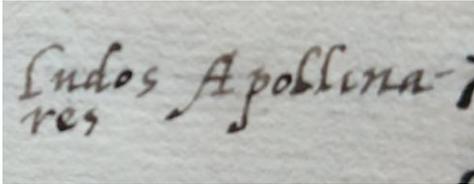
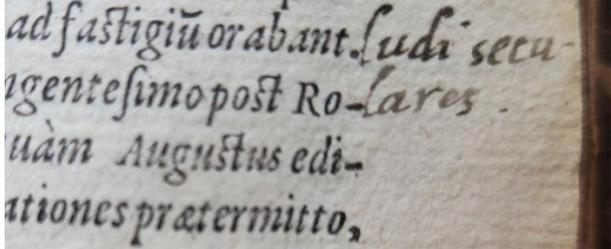
			 <p>Legation from the king of the Parthians to Germanicus.</p>
35.	Germanicus, death/illness of.	<p>Mortuo Germanico Tiberius violentur imperium administrat.</p>  <p>Germanicus having died, Tiberius administers the empire even more violently.</p>	<p>Germanici morbus.</p>  <p>Illness of Germanicus.</p>
36.	Ignoscit ("he spares")	<p>Caesar Alexandrinis ignoscit.</p>  <p>Caesar spares the Alexandrians.</p>	<p>Otho Mario Celso ignoscit.</p>  <p>Otho spares Marius Celsus.</p>

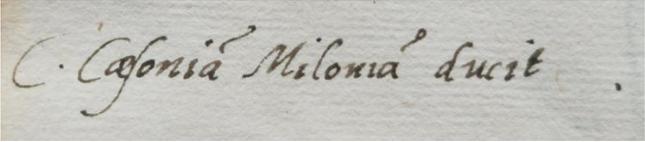
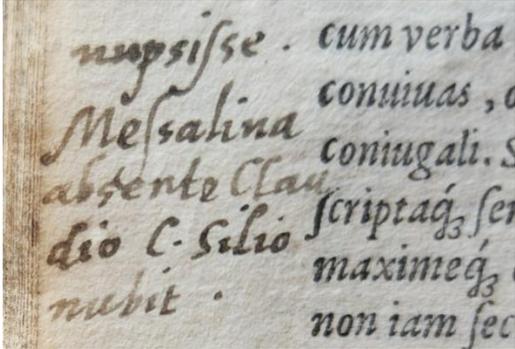
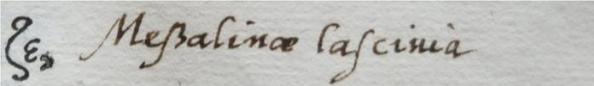
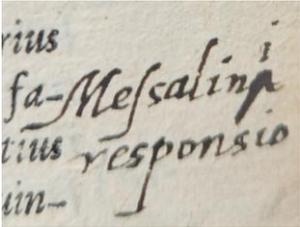
			Key: Mercy
37.	Julia	<p>Julia Agrippae parit C. Caesarem.</p>  <p>Julia with Agrippa gives birth to G. Caesar.</p>	<p>Mors Juliae Augusti filiae.</p>  <p>The death of Julia daughter of Augustus.</p>
38.	Island, confinement on as punishment.	<p>Julia Caesaris filia in insulam companiae adiacentem relegata est.</p>  <p>Julia the daughter of Caesar is confined to an island off the coast of Campania.</p>	<p>Antistius in insulam relegatus.</p>  <p>Antistius is confined on an island.</p>
39.	Laws	<p>Leges Pompeiae.</p> 	De legibus Romanorum

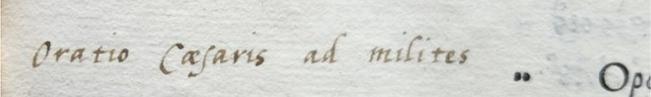
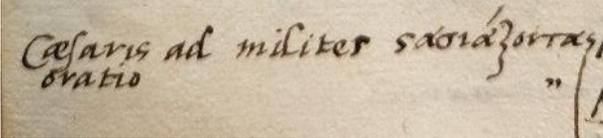
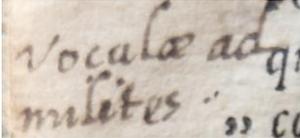
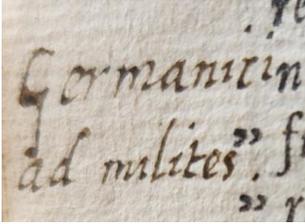
		Laws of Pompey.	 <p>Concerning the laws of the Romans.</p>
40.	Law, Inheritance	<p>Antonius quasi κληρόνομος ὢν [ill.] μόνον τῆς οὐσίας ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς δυναστείας Caesaris exules reducit, Lepido Pontificatum maximum conficit.</p>  <p>Antony acting as sole heir (μόνον κληρόνομος) seizes both Cæsar's goods and powers, recalls the exiles and confers the office of Pontifex Maximus on Lepidus.</p>	<p>Codicilli Pisonis</p>  <p>The codicil of Piso.</p>
41.	Law, International	<p>Ius inter civis dixerit.</p>  <p>He will have pronounced law (fut. perf.) among the cities.</p>	<p>Gallis ius senatorium concessum.</p> 

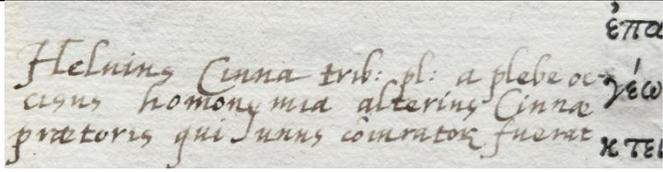
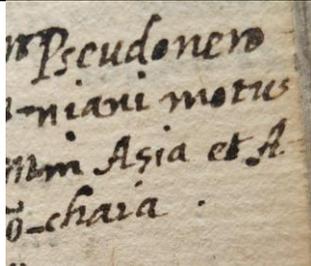
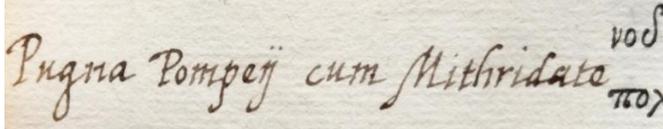
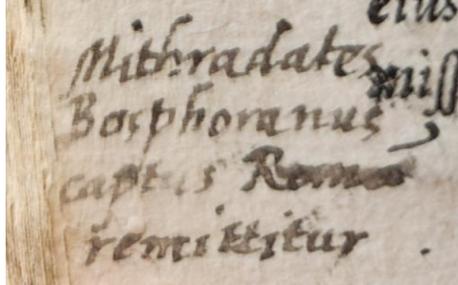
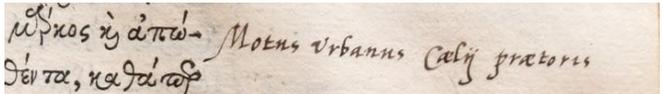
			The Senate has conceded to the law of Gaul.
42.	Legates	<p>Legati ad antonium missi.</p>  <p>Legates sent to Antony by the Senate.</p>	<p>Legationes Graecorum de Asylis, a senatu audiuntur.</p>  <p>The Legates of the Greeks concerning Asylis are heard by the Senate.</p>
43.	Letters discovered/interecepted	<p>Caesar per equitem quendam litteras Graecus ad Ciceronem mittit, ut si intercipientur.</p>  <p>Cæsar through a certain messenger sent letters written in Greek to Cicero, so that if the messages</p>	<p>3 littera a Claudio inventae</p>  <p>Three letters from Claudius discovered.</p>

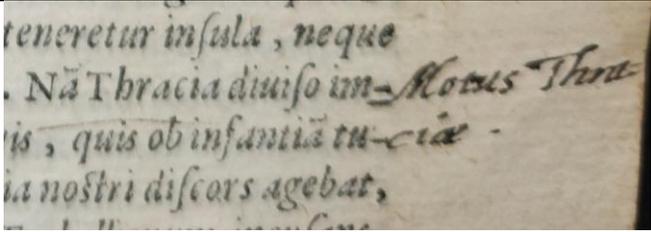
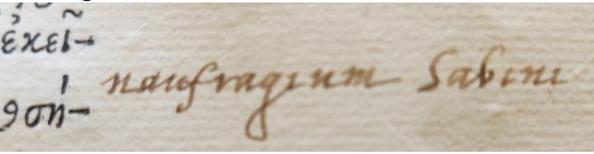
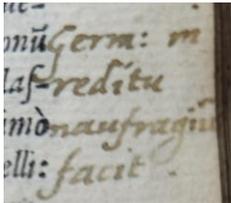
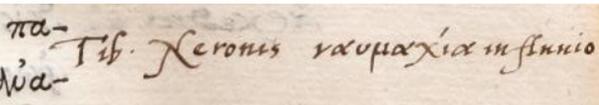
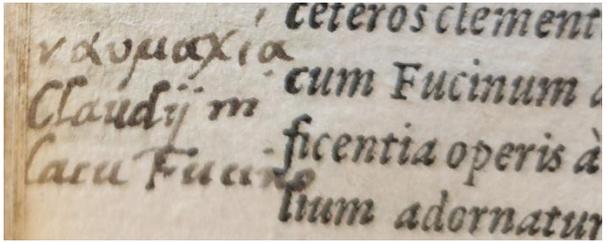
		were intercepted they would not be understood by the barbarians [on account of their being written in Greek].	
44.	Letters to the Senate	<p>Caesaris litterae ad senatum.</p>  <p>The letters of Caesar to the Senate.</p>	<p>Tiberius litterae ad senatu.</p>  <p>Letters [abbreviated] of Tiberius to the senate.</p> <p>Litterae Tib: ad senatum contra Agrippina.</p>  <p>The letters of Tiberius to the Senate against Agrippina.</p>
45.	Lex maiestatis ("law of treason"),	C. Legem maiestatis restituit.	Lex maiestatis a Tib. Reducta.

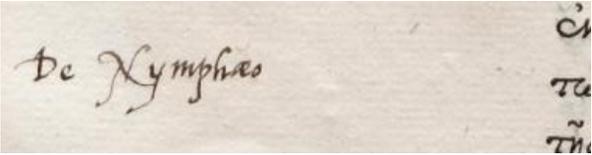
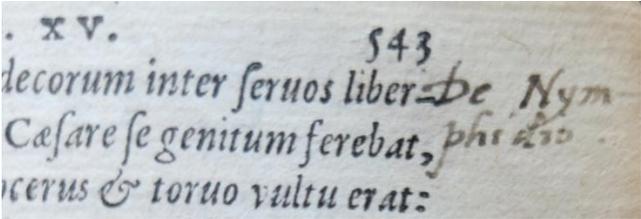
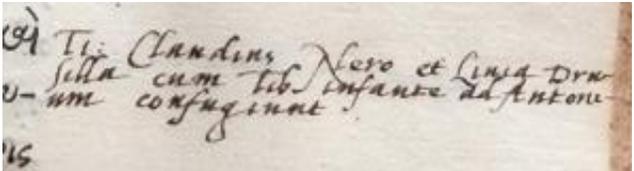
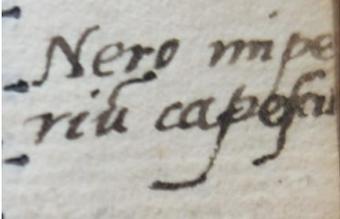
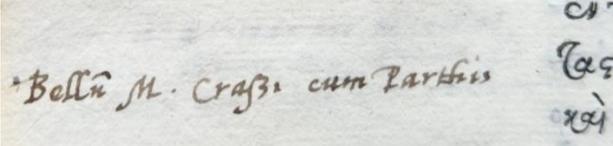
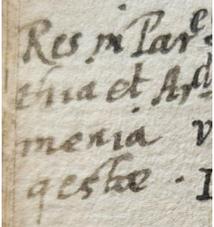
	<p>restored by Tiberius.</p>	 <p>Gaius restores the lex maiestatis (law of treason)</p>	 <p>The lex maiestatis (law of treason) restored by Tiberius.</p>
<p>46.</p>	<p>Ludi (Games)</p>	<p>Ludi et spectacular quae a Caesare in dedicatione ἡρώων edebantur.</p>  <p>The games and spectacles sponsored by Cæsar in dedication of war heroes.</p> <p>Ludos Apollinares.</p>  <p>The Apollinarian Games.</p>	<p>Ludi seculares.</p>  <p>The Hundred Year Games.</p>

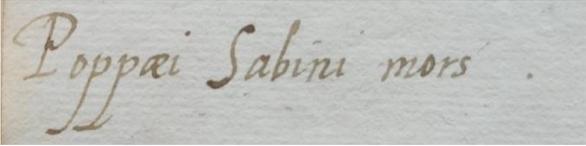
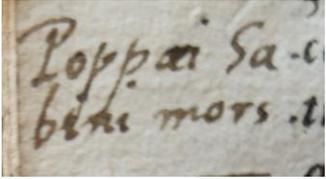
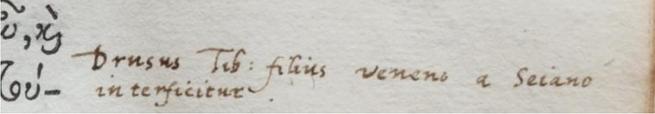
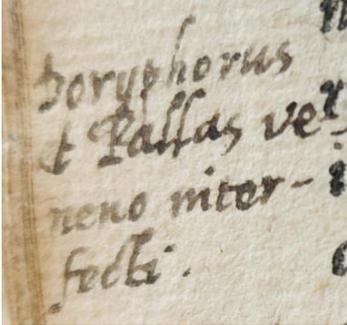
<p>47.</p>	<p>Marriage</p>	<p>C. Caesonia Miloniam ducit.</p>  <p>Gaius takes Caesonia Milonia as wife.</p>	<p>Nupsisse Messalina absente Claudio C. Silio nubit.</p>  <p>To have married. Messalina, with Claudius absent, is married to G. Silio.</p> <p>Many more examples in both books.</p>
<p>48.</p>	<p>Messalina/Messalinus</p>	<p>Messalinae lascivia.</p>  <p>The lewdness of Messalina.</p>	<p>Messalini responsio.</p>  <p>The refutation of Messalina afterword corrected to Messalinus.</p>

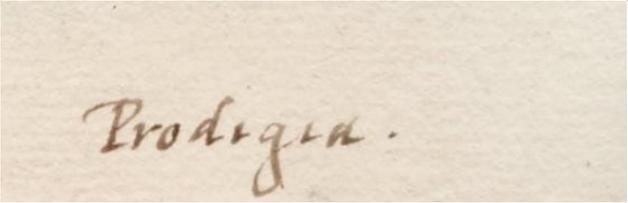
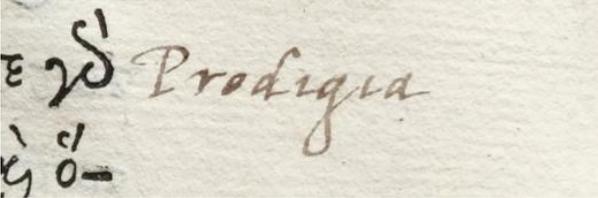
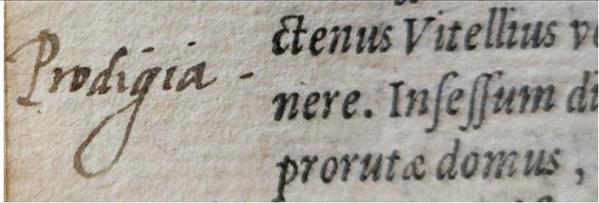
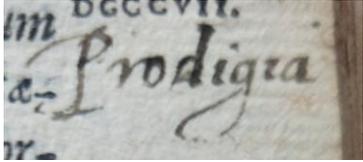
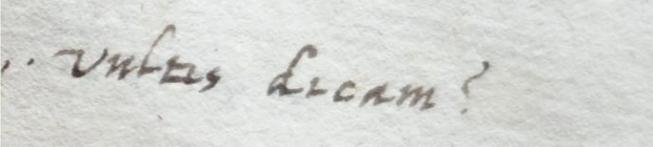
<p>49.</p>	<p>Milites, speeches to.</p>	<p>Oratio Caesaris ad milites.</p>  <p>The speech (<i>oratio</i>) of Caesar to the military.</p>  <p>The speech (<i>oratio</i>) of Caesar to the soldiers (σασιάζοντασ=untranslated).</p>	<p>Vocalae ad milites.</p>  <p>Speeches (<i>vocalae</i>) to the soldiers.</p> <p>Germani ad milites.</p>  <p>[The speech] of Germanicus to the soldiers. (in the narrower margins of the Tacitus, the word “<i>oratio</i>” is typically implied but not written).</p>
<p>50.</p>	<p>Mistaken Identity</p>	<p>Helvius Cinna trib: pl: a plebe occisus homonymia alterius Cinnae praetoris qui unus coniuratorum fuerat.</p>	<p>Pseudoneroniani motus in Asia et Achaia.</p>

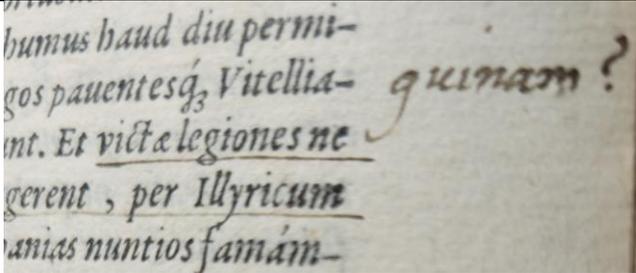
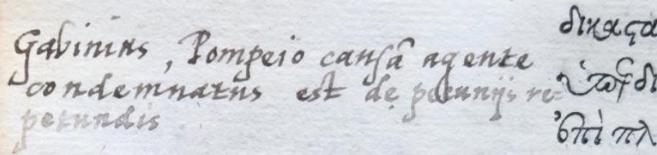
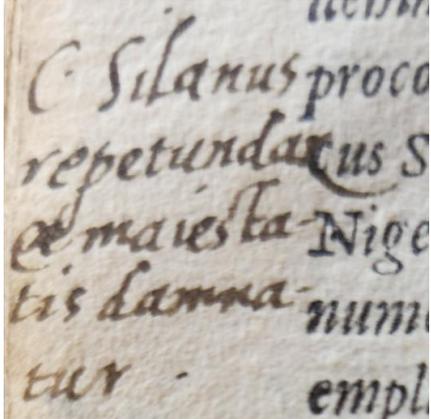
		 <p>Helvius Cinna, a Tribune of the People killed by the people [on account] of the homonym of his name being the same as another Cinna, a praetor who was one of the conspirators.</p>	 <p>The "pseudo-Nero" raises a tumult in Asia and Achaia.</p>
51.	Mithridates	<p>Pugna Pompeii cum Mithridate.</p>  <p>The battle of Pompey with Mithridates.</p>	<p>Mithradates Bosphornus captis Romae remittitur.</p>  <p>Mithridates having been captured at [the battle of] Bosphorus is returned to Rome.</p>
52.	Motus ("revolt")	<p>Motus urbanus Caelii praetoris.</p> 	<p>Motus Thraciae.</p>

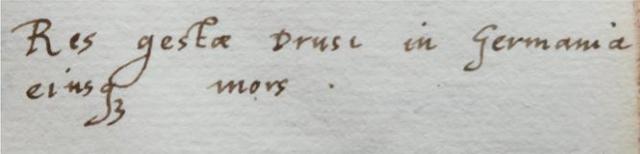
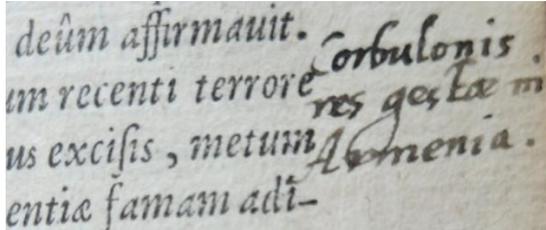
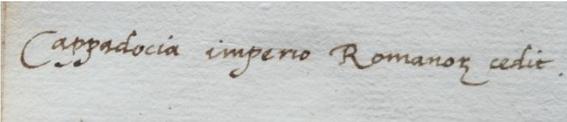
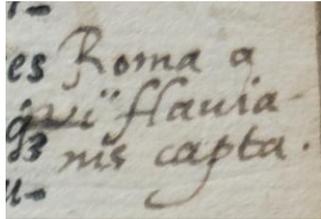
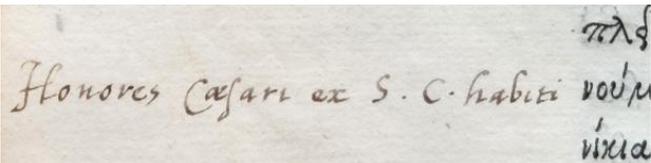
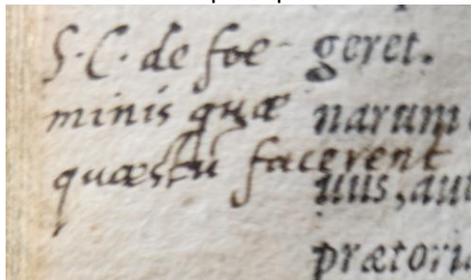
		The city revolt [caused by] praetor Caelius.	 <p>The revolt in Thrace.</p>
53.	Naufragia ("shipwreck")	<p>Naufragium Sabini.</p>  <p>The shipwreck of Sabinus.</p>	<p>Germ: in reditu naufragium facit.</p>  <p>Germanicus on his return is shipwrecked.</p>
54.	Ναυμαχία (sea battle)	<p>Tib. Neronis ναυμαχία in fluvio.</p>  <p>The sea battle of Tiberius with Nero in the river.</p>	<p>ναυμαχία in Claudii in lacu Fucino.</p>  <p>The sea battle of Claudius in Lake Fucinus.</p>

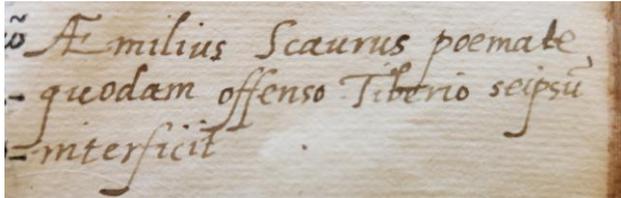
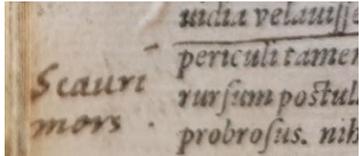
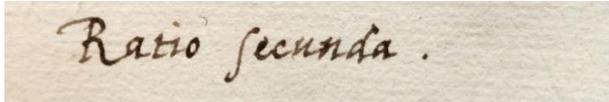
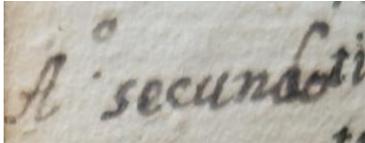
<p>55.</p>	<p>De Nyphaeo/Nymphidio.</p>	<p>De Nymphaeo</p>  <p>Concerning Nymphaeo.</p>	<p>De Nymphidio</p>  <p>Concerning Nymphidius.</p>
<p>56.</p>	<p>Nero</p>	<p>Ti: Claudius Nero et Livia Drusilla cum Tib. Infante ad Antonium confugiunt.</p>  <p>Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia Drusilla with their infant Tiberius flee to Antony.</p>	<p>Nero imperium capescit.</p>  <p>Nero seizes the empire.</p>
<p>57.</p>	<p>Parthia</p>	<p>Bellum M. Crassi cum Parthis.</p>  <p>War of M. Crassus with the Parthians.</p>	<p>Res in Parthia et Armenia gestae.</p> 

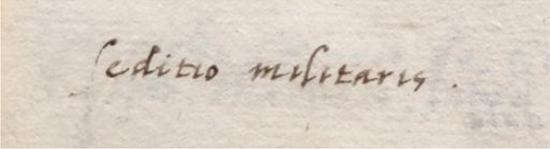
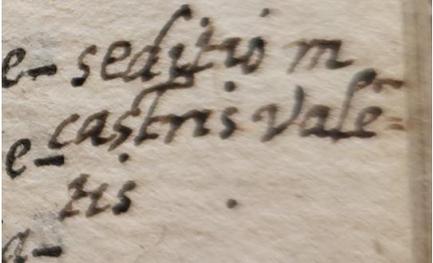
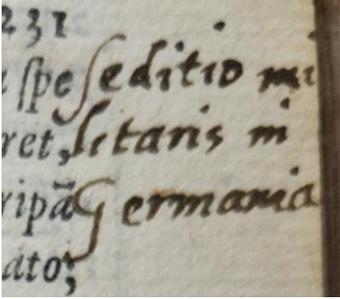
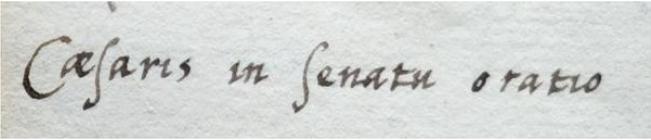
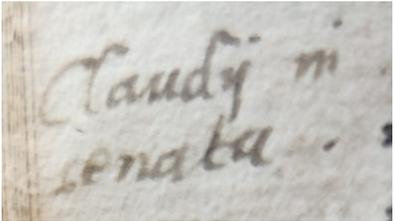
			The things done in Armenia and Parthia.
58.	Poppaeus Sabinus, death of	<p>Poppaei Sabini mors.</p>  <p>Death of Poppaeus Sabinus.</p>	<p>Poppaei Sabeni mors.</p>  <p>Death of Poppaeus Sabinus.</p>
59.	Poison (venenum)	<p>Drusus Tib: filius veneno a Seiano interficitur.</p>  <p>Drusus the son of Tiberius is killed with poison by Sejanus.</p>	<p>Dorphyorus et Pallas veneno interfecti.</p>  <p>Doryphorus and Pallas killed by poison.</p> <p>Poison 129x Venom/s/ous 39x</p>
60.	<i>Prodigia</i>	Prodigia.	Prodigia.

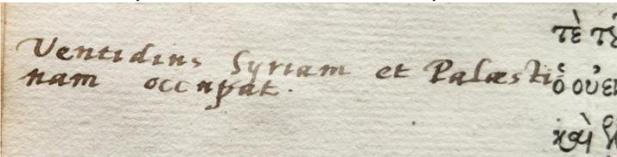
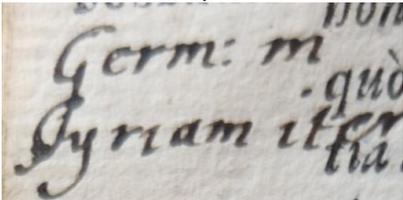
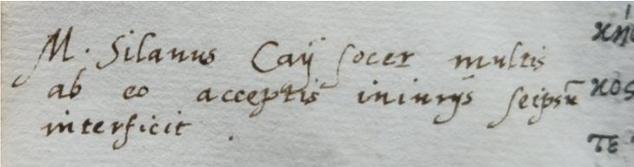
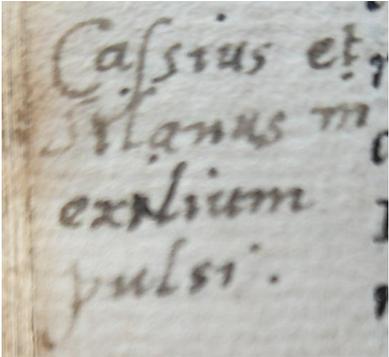
		 <p>Prodigies (many times).</p> <p>prodigia</p>  <p>Prodigies (many times).</p>	 <p>Prodigies (several times).</p> <p>Prodigia</p>  <p>Prodigies (several times).</p> <p>The word is sometimes written with, and sometimes without, a period.</p> <p>Prodigy 4x Prodigious 8x</p>
61.	Questions	<p>vultis dicam?</p> 	<p>Quinam?</p>

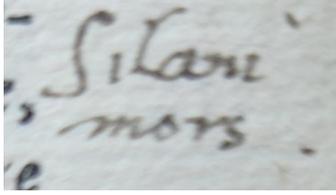
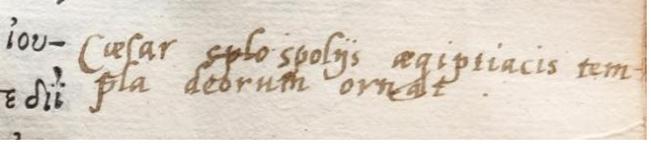
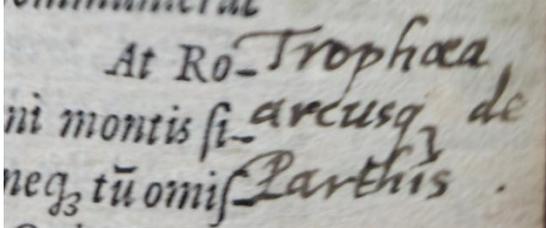
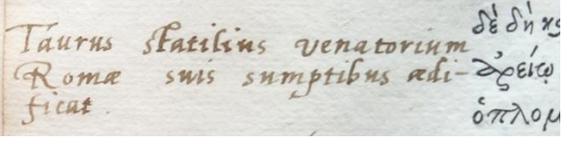
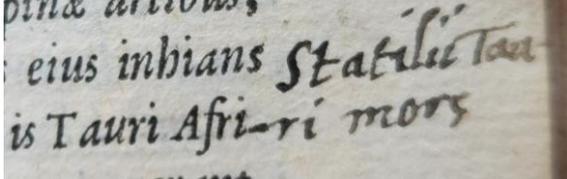
		<p>Do you wish that I speak?</p> <p><i>Vultis</i> =2nd person pl. of <i>volo</i>, Lewis and Short 930. In rhetoric, asking the audience’s advice is called <i>anacoenosis</i>, what googleAI terms “an expression of shared deliberation.”</p>	 <p>Which what, pray?</p> <p>Tacitus p. 125</p>
62.	<i>Repetundae</i> (extortion)	<p>Gabinus, Pompeio causam agente condemnatus est de pecunias repetundis.</p>  <p>Gabinus is condemned, Pompey being the accuser, of financial extortion (<i>repetundis</i>).</p>	<p>Silanus repetundarum et maiestatis damnatur.</p>  <p>G. Silanus condemned for extortion (<i>repetundarum</i>) and treason (<i>maiestatis</i>).</p>
63.			

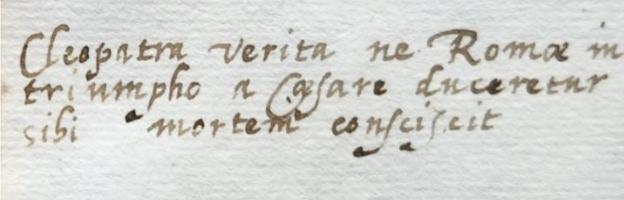
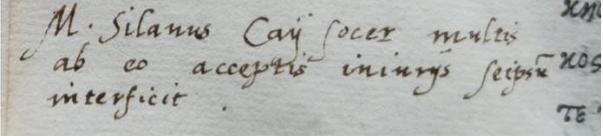
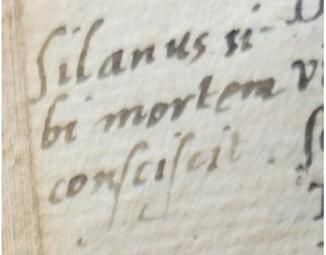
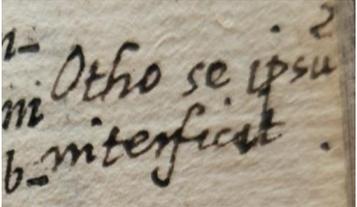
	<i>Res gestae</i> (deeds done)	<p>Res gestae Drusi in Germania eiusque mors.</p>  <p>The deeds of Drusus done in Germany and his death.</p>	<p>Corbulonis rest gestae in Armenia.</p>  <p>The deeds done in Armenia by Corbulonus.</p>
64.	Rome	<p>Cappadocia imperio Romanorum cedit.</p>  <p>Cappadocia cedes the empire to the Romans.</p>	<p>Roma a Flavianis capta.</p>  <p>Rome having been captured by Flavian.</p>
65.	Abbreviation S.C.	<p>Honores Caesari ex S.C. habiti.</p>  <p>Honors worn by Caesar [taken from] the Senatus Consultus.</p>	<p>S.C. de foeminis quae quaestu facerent.</p>  <p>S.C. de foeminis quae quaestu facerent.</p>

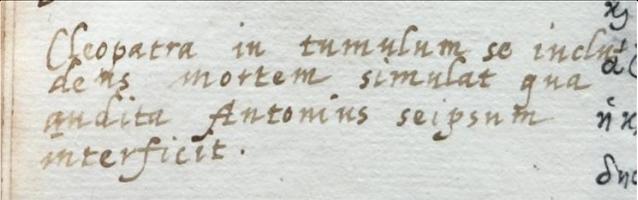
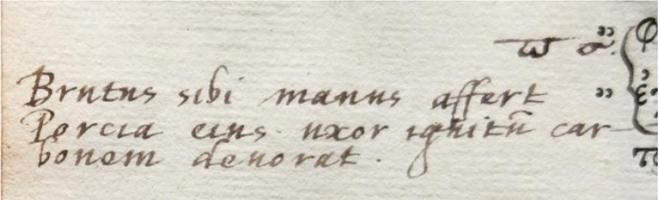
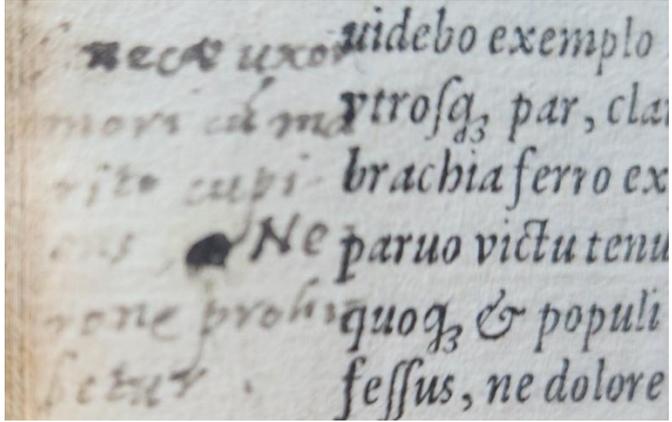
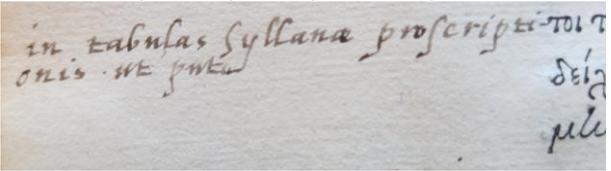
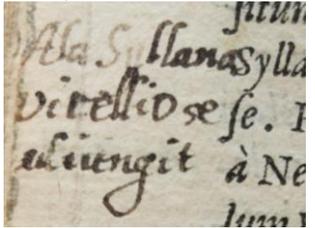
			Senatus consultus concerning the women who had been making a living.
66.	Scaurus	<p>Aemilius Scaurus poemate quodam offenso Tiberio seipsum interficit.</p>  <p>Æmilius Scaurus, having offended Tiberius in a certain poem, kills himself.</p>	<p>Scauri mors.</p>  <p>The death of Scaurus.</p>
67.	Secunda/o	<p>Secunda ratio</p>  <p>The second reason</p>	<p>A. ° secundo</p>  <p>Second year.</p>
68.	Seditio	Seditio militaris	Sedition in castris valetis.

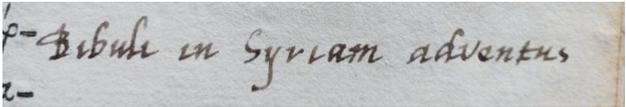
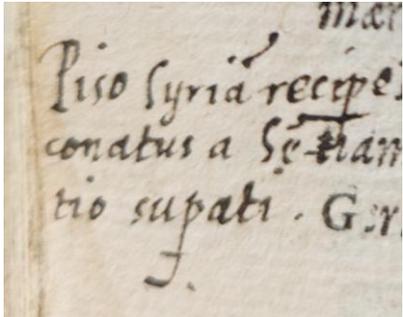
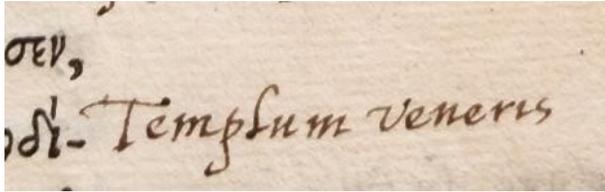
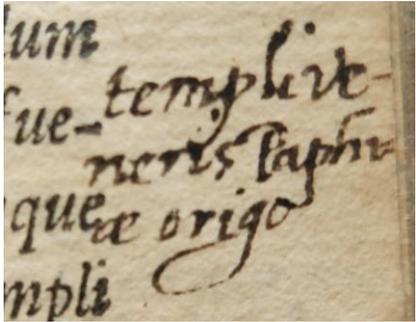
		 <p>Seditio militaris.</p> <p>Sedition among the army.</p>	 <p>e-seditio in e-castris valentis</p> <p>Seditio in castris valentis.</p>  <p>231 e spe seditio mi ret, letans in ripa Germania ato;</p> <p>Sedition of the soldiers in Germany.</p>
69.	Senate	<p>Caesaris in senatu oratio.</p>  <p>Caesaris in senatu oratio</p> <p>The speech of Caesar in the Senate.</p>	<p>Claudii in senatu.</p>  <p>Claudii in senatu.</p> <p>Claudius in the Senate.</p>

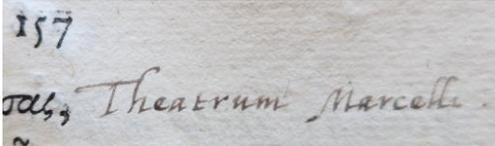
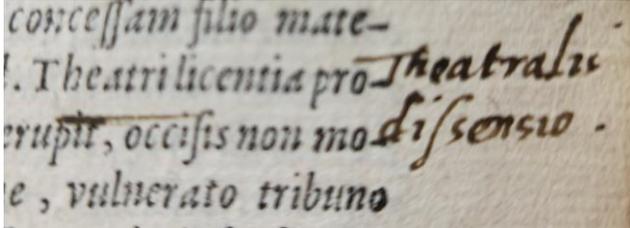
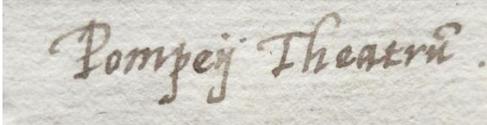
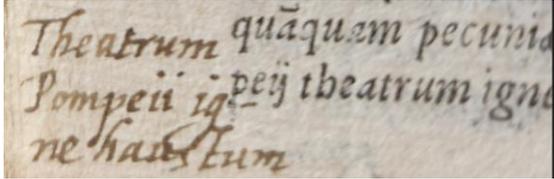
			Senate 35x.
70.	Syria	<p>Ventidius Syriam et Palestinam occupat.</p>  <p>Ventidius occupies Syria and Palestine.</p>	<p>Germanicus: in Syriam iter.</p>  <p>Germanicus: [his] trip to Syria.</p> <p>Syria 8x.</p>
71.	Silanus	<p>M. Silanus Caii socer multis ab eo acceptis iniuriis seipsum interficit.</p>  <p>M. Silanus father-in-law of Caius, after receiving many injuries by him, kills himself.</p>	<p>Cassius et Silanus in exilium pulsi.</p>  <p>Cassius and Silanus expelled into exile.</p>

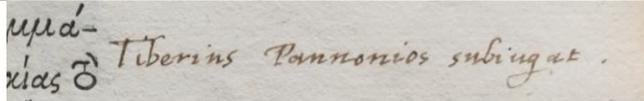
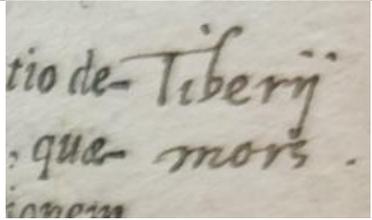
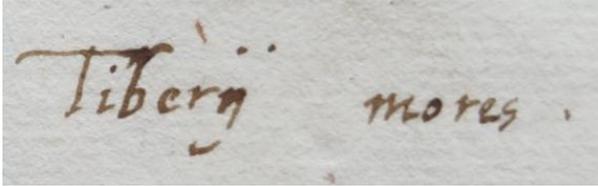
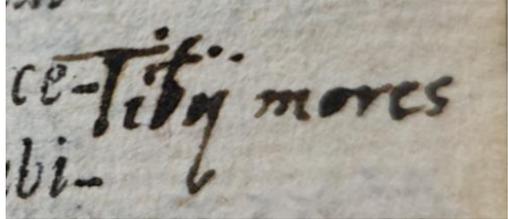
			 <p>Death of Silanus.</p>
72.	Spoils of war	<p>Caesar spoliis aegyptiacis templa deorum ornat.</p>  <p>Caesar decorates temples of the Gods with the spoils of Egypt.</p> <p>Caesar decorates the temples of the Gods with Egyptian spoils.</p>	<p>Trophaea arcusq, de Parthis.</p>  <p>The trophies and treasures of the Parthians.</p> <p>Trophies 7x. Spoils 11x.</p>
73.	Statilius Taurus	<p>Taurus statilius venatorium Romae suis sumptibus aedificat.</p> 	<p>Statili Tauri mors.</p>  <p>Death of Statilius Taurus.</p>

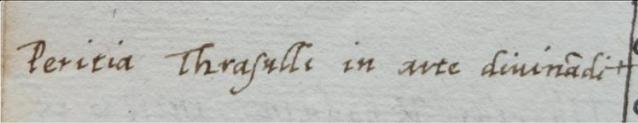
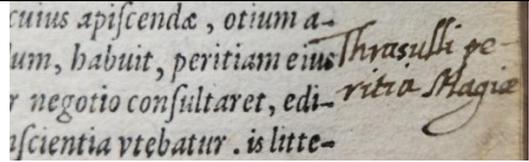
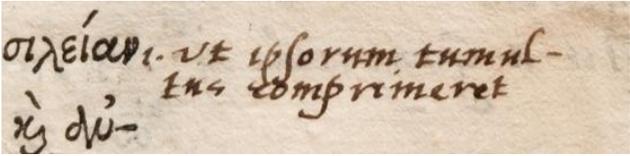
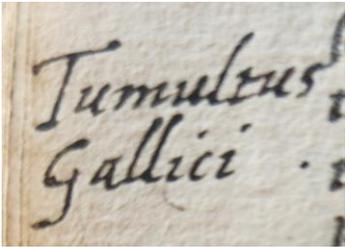
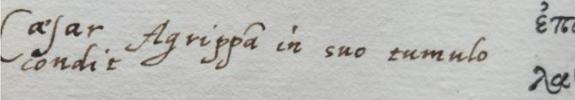
		Tauros Statilius builds a hunting park (i.e., an amphitheater) at Rome at his own expense.	
74.	Suicide	<p>Cleopatra verita ne Roae in triumph a Caesare duceretur sibi mortem consciscit.</p>  <p>Cleopatra, fearing lest she be led in triumph in Rome by Cæsar, kills herself (sibi mortem consciscit).</p> <p>M. Silanus Caii socer multis ab eo acceptis iniuriis seipsum interficit.</p>  <p>M. Silanus, having received many injuries from his father-in-law Caus, kills himself (se ipsum interficit).</p>	<p>Silanus sibi mortem consciscit.</p>  <p>Silanus kills himself (sibi mortem consciscit).</p> <p>Otho se ipsum interficit.</p>  <p>Otho kills himself (se ipsum interficit).</p>
75.	Suicide, double	<p>Cleopatra in tumulum se includens mortem simulat qua audiat Antonius seipsum interficit.</p>	<p>Cassius sibi mortem consciscit.</p> <p>Cassius commits suicide.</p>

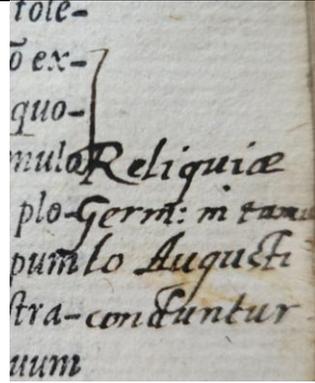
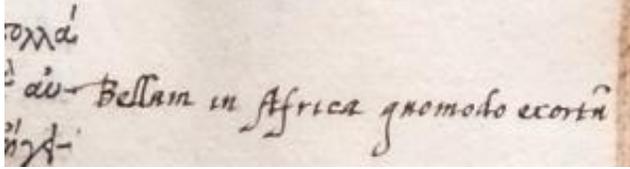
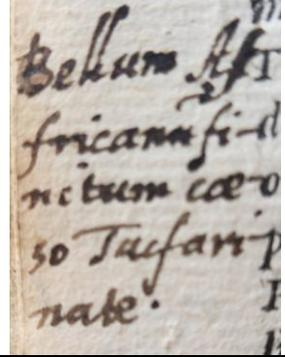
		 <p>Cleopatra inclosing herself in her tomb pretends death, which hearing, Mark Antony kills himself.</p> <p>Brutus sibi manus affert. Porcia eius uxor ignitum carbonem devorat.</p>  <p>Brutus by his own hand delivers himself. Portia his wife devours hot coals.</p>	<p>Senecae uxor mori cum marito cupidens Neroni prohibetur.</p>  <p>The wife of Seneca wishing to die with her husband by her own hand is prevented by Nero.</p>
76.	Sylla	<p>In tabulas Syllanae proscriptionis ut puto.</p>  <p>In the syllan tables of proscriptions, I suppose.</p>	<p>Ala Syllanus vitellio se adiungit.</p>  <p>Ala Syllanas joins forces with Vitellius.</p>

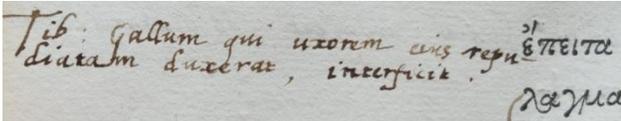
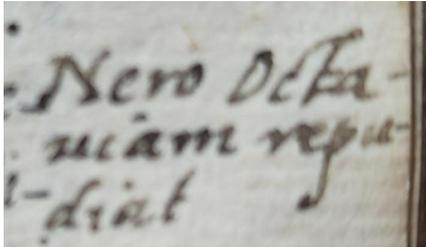
77.	Syria	<p>Bibuli in Syriam adventus.</p>  <p><i>Bibuli in Syriam adventus</i></p>	<p>Piso Syriam recipere conatus a Seiano superati.</p>  <p><i>Piso Syria recipere conatus a Seiano superati. G. J.</i></p> <p>Piso's attempt to regain Syria is defeated by Sejanus.</p> <p>Syria 8x.</p>
78.	Temples	<p>Templum veneris.</p>  <p><i>Templum veneris</i></p> <p>The Temple of Venus.</p>	<p>Templi veneris Paphigae origo.</p>  <p><i>Templi veneris Paphigae origo</i></p> <p>Origin of the Temple of Venus at Paphos.</p>

			Paphos, temple of Venius 3x.
79.	Theatre	<p>Theatrum Marcelli</p>  <p>The theatre of Marcellus</p>	<p>Theatralis dissensio.</p>  <p>Theatrical dispute.</p> <p>Theatre 6x.</p>
80.	Theatre of Pompey	<p>Pompeii Theatrum.</p>  <p>The theatre of Pompey.</p>	<p>Theatrum Pompeii igne haustum.</p>  <p>The theatre of Pompey destroyed by fire.</p> <p>Theatre of Pompey 1x.</p>
81.	Tiberius	Tiberius Ponnonios subiugat.	Tiberii mors.

		 <p>Tiberius subiugates the Pannonians.</p>	 <p>The death of Tiberius</p>
82.	Tiberius, mores of.	<p>Tiberii mores</p>  <p>The mores of Tiberius.</p>	<p>Tiberii mores</p>  <p><i>The mores of Tiberius using abbreviation for er to account for the narrower margin. A good illustration of his adaptation to smaller spaces, using both more compressed letter forms with less space between them but also spontaneous switching to or from an abbreviated form. The total number of his graphic signs, considering the surviving writing in seven languages and four different styles (formal Italic, Gothic (in only one instance)</i></p>
83.	Thrasullus, skill of	Peritia Thrasulli in arte divinandi	Thrasylli peritia Magiae.

		 <p>The skill of Thrasyllus in the art of divination</p>	 <p>The skill of Thrasyllus in Magic.</p>
84.	Tumult	<p>Ut ipsorum tumultus comprimeret.</p>  <p>That he might quell their tumult.</p>	<p>Tumultus Gallici</p>  <p>The tumult of the Gauls.</p> <p>Tumult 12x. Riot(s) 20x. Riotous 9x.</p>
85.	Tumulus (tomb)	<p>Caesar Agrippinam in suo tumulo condit.</p>  <p>Caesar buries Agrippina in his own tomb.</p>	<p>Reliquiae Germ: in tumulo Augusti conduntur.</p>

			 <p>Reliquia Germani in tumulo Augusti conduntur.</p> <p>The remains of Germanicus interred in the tumulus of Augustus.</p> <p>Tomb, entombed, etc. 71x.</p> <p>See also burial, funeral, funeral oration.</p>
86.	Wars in Africa	Bellum in Africa quomodo exortum  <p>Bellum in Africa quomodo exortum.</p> <p>How the war in Africa arose.</p>	Bellum Affricanum finitum caeso Tacifarinate.  <p>Bellum Affricanum finitum caeso Tacifarinate.</p>

			With the slaughter of Taifarinatus the war in Africa ended. Africa(n) 2x. War 240x.
87.	Wife repudiated	Tib: Gallum qui uxorem eius repudiatam duxerat, interficit.  Tiberius kills the Gaul/Gallus who had married his divorced wife.	Nero Octaviam repudiat.  Nero repudiates Octavia.