

Chapter 25

C. Antistio M. Suillio
consulibus adoptio in
Domitium auctoritate
Pallantis festinatur,

In the consulship of Gaius Antistius and
Marcus Suillius, the adoption of
Domitius was hurried forward by the
influence of Pallas,

qui obstrictus Agrippinae
ut conciliator nuptiarum et
mox stupro eius inligatus,

who was bound to Agrippina as the
facilitator of her marriage, and later
under obligation by a shameful affair
with her,

stimulabat Claudium
consuleret rei publicae,
Britannici pueritiam
robore circumdaret:

he was urging Claudius to look to the
interest of the State and surround the
boyhood of Britannicus with a source of
strength;

sic apud divum
Augustum, quamquam
nepotibus subnixum,
viguisse privignos;

thus in the house of the divine
Augustus, although he relied on his
grandsons, his stepsons had thrived;

a Tiberio super propriam
stirpem Gemanicum
adsumptum:

Germanicus was adopted in addition to
his own children by Tiberius;

se quoque accingeret
iuvene partem curarum
capessituro.

he should also equip himself with a
young man who would undertake his
share of the labours.

his evictus triennio
maiores natu Domitium
filio anteponit,

Overcome by these [arguments], he put
Domitius, older by 3 years, before his
son

habita apud senatum
oratione eundem in
quem a liberto acceperat
modum.

he made a speech in the Senate in the
same style as he had received from his
freedman.

adnotabant periti nullam
ante hac adoptionem inter
patricos Claudios
reperi.

Experts noted that up till then, no
adoption into the Patrician line of the
Claudians had been found.

eosque ab Atto Claudio
continuos duravisse.

They endured long and unbroken from
Attius Clausus

Chapter 41

Ti. Claudio quintum Servio
Cornelio Orfito consulibus
virilis toga Neroni maturata
quo capessendae rei
publicae habilis videretur.

When Claudius was consul for the
fifth time, alongside Servius
Cornelius Orfitus, the ceremony of
the toga of manhood was hastened
for Nero, so that by this he seemed
suitable of undertaking public life.

et Caesar adulationibus
senatus libens cessit ut
vicesimo aetatis anno
consulatum Nero iniret
atque interim designatus
proconsulare imperium extra
urbem haberet ac princeps
iuventutis appellaretur.

And Caesar yielded gladly to the
flatteries of the Senate, so that Nero
should enter upon the consulship in
his twentieth year of life and
meanwhile, as consul-designate,
should have proconsular authority
outside the city and be called the
Prince of Youth.

additum nomine eius
donativum militi, congiarium
plebei. et ludicro circensium,
quod acquirendis vulgi
studiis edebatur, Britannicus
in praetexta, Nero triumphali
veste travecti sunt:

In his name, a donative to the
soldiers and a gift of food to the
people was added.

et ludicro circensium, quod
acquirendis vulgi studiis
edebatur, Britannicus in
praetexta, Nero triumphali
veste travecti sunt:

And at the circus games, which were
put on to gain the favour of the
crowd, Britannicus in the toga
praetexta and Nero in the triumphal
regalia processed:

spectaret populus hunc
decore imperatori, illum
puerili habitu, ac perinde
fortunam utriusque praesu-
meret.

let the people see this man in the
glory of an emperor and that man in
the dress of a boy, and let them
foresee for the pair both their
prospects.

simul qui centurionem
tribunorumque sortem
Britannici miserabantur,
remoti fictis causis et alii per
speciem honoris;

At the same time those of the
centurions and tribunes who pitied
the lot of Britannicus were removed,
some for made up reasons and
others under the guise of honour;



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Chapter 41 (cont)

etiam libertorum si quis incorrupta fide, depellitur tali occasione.	even more, if anyone of the freedmen showed incorruptible loyalty, he was deposed on an opportunity such as this:
obvii inter se Nero Britannicum nomine, ille Domitium salutavere.	meeting each other Nero greeted Britannicus by name, he greeted him "Domitius".
quod ut discordiae initium Agrippina multo questu ad maritum defert:	This Agrippina reported to her husband as the beginning of an enmity with much complaint:
sperni quippe adoptionem, quaeque censuerint patres, iusserit populus, intra penates abrogari;	for in fact the adoption was being rejected, the matters which the Senators had decided, the people had ordered, were being rescinded inside his own home;
ac nisi pravitas tam infensa docentium arceatu, eruptura in publicam perniciem.	and unless the wickedness of those teaching such hostile behaviour was checked, they would burst out into public destruction.
commotus his quasi criminibus optimum quemque educatorem filii exilio aut morte adficit datosque a norverca custodiae eius imponit.	Alarmed by these as if they were criminal charges, he punished all the best educators of his own son with exile or death, and he imposed on him the guardians given by his stepmother.

Chapter 52

Fausto Sulla Salvio Othone consulibus Furius Scribonianus in exilium agitur, quasi finem principis per Chaldaeos scrutaretur.	In the consulate of Fausto Sulla and Salvio Otho, Furius Scribonianus was driven into exile, on the allegation that he inquired into the end of the emperor from astrologers.
adnectebatur crimini Vibia mater eius, ut casus prioris (nam relegata erat) impatiens.	His mother was woven into the charge, on the grounds that she was impatient of her former fortune (for she had been relegated).

Chapter 52 (cont)

pater Scriboniani Camillus arma per Dalmatiam moverat;	The father of Scribonianus, Camillus, had rebelled in Dalmatia;
idque ad clementiam trahebat Caesar, quod stirpem hostilem iterum conservaret.	Caesar was using this as evidence of his clemency, because he was again allowing a hostile line to live.
neque tamen exuli longa posthac vita fuit:	However, after this life for the exile was not long:
morte fortuita an per venenum extinctus esset, ut quisque credidit, vulgavere	whether he died by an accidental death or by poison, each person spread as he believed.
de mathematicis Italia pellendis factum senatus consultum atrox et inritum.	A harsh and futile decree of the Senate was made about banishing astrologers out of Italy.
laudati dehinc oratione principis qui ob angustias familiares ordine senatorio sponte cederent, motique qui remanendo impudentiam paupertati adicerent.	After this, praised in speed by the Emperor were those who because of straitened family wealth withdrew from senatorial rank of their own accord, and those who added cheek to poverty by remaining were removed.

Chapter 56

sub idem tempus inter lacum Fucinum amnemque Lirim perrupto monte, quo magnificentia operis a pluribus viseretur, lacu in ipso navale proelium adornatur, ut quondam Augustus structo trans Tiberim stagno, sed levibus navigiis et minor copia ediderat.	At about the same time when the mountain between the lake Fucinus and the river Liris was broken through, in order that the magnificence of the work would be seen by more people, a naval battle was organised on the lake itself, as once Augustus had put on on the constructed lagoon across the river Tiber, but with lighter vessels and a smaller force.
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Chapter 56 (cont)

Claudius triremes quadriremesque et undeviginti hominum mila armavit, cincto ratibus ambitu, nova effugia forent, ac tamen spatium amplexus ad vim remigii, gubernantium artes, impetus navium et proelio solita.

Claudius armed triremes and quadriremes and 19000 men, the edge was surrounded by rafts, so that there would be no wandering escape, and yet embracing a space for the attacking force of the rowers, the skills of those steering, the attack of the ships and the usual events of the battle.

in ratibus praetoriarum cohortium manipuli turmaeque adstiterant, antepositis propugnaculis ex quibus catapultae ballistaeque tenderentur.

On the rafts, companies and squadrons of praetorian cohorts had taken up position, with defenses placed before them from which catapults and ballistas were directed.

reliqua lacus classiarum textis navibus obtinebant.

Marines retained control of the remaining parts of the lake decked on the ships.

ripas et collis montiumque edita in modum theatri multitudo innumera complevit, proximis e municipiis et alii urbe ex ipsa, visendi cupidine aut officio in principem.

An innumerable crowd filled the banks, hills and mountain height in the manner of the theatre, from the nearest towns and other from the city itself, either out of a desire to see, or out of duty towards, the Emperor.

ipse insigni paludamento neque procul Agrippina chlamyde aurata praeire.

He, in his distinguished general's cloak, and Agrippina not far off in a golden cloak, presided.

pugnatum quamquam inter sones fortium virorum animo, ac post multum vulnerum occidioni exempti sunt.

The fighting went on, although between guilty criminals, with the spirit of brave men, and after many wounds they were exempted from execution.

Chapter 59

at Claudius saevissima quaeque promere adigebatur eiusdem Agrippinae artibus, quae Statilium Taurum opibus inlustrem hortis eius inhians pervertit accusante.

But Claudius was forced, by the skills of the same Agrippina, to bring about every very cruel [deed], she ruined Statilius Taurus, a man famous for his wealth, whose gardens she coveted, by Tarquinius Priscus accusing him.

legatus is Tauri Africam imperio proconsulari regentis, postquam reverent, pauca repetundarum crimina, ceterum magicas superstitiones obiectabat.

He was the legate of Taurus when Taurus was governor of Africa with proconsular power, after they had returned, he cited a few charges of extortion but especially with magical superstitions.

nec ille diutius falsum accusatorem, indignas sordes perpessus vim vitae suae attulit ante sententiam senatus.

He, no longer [willing to] endure the false accuser and unbearable rags, committed violence against his life before the Senate's verdict.

Tarquinius tamen curia exactus est;

However, Tarquinius was driven out of the senate house;

quod patres odio delatoris contra ambitum Agrippinae pervicere.

something which the senators achieved through their hatred of this informer despite the support of Agrippina.

Chapter 65

ceterum obiecta sunt quod coniugem principis devotionibus petivisset quodque parum coercitis per Calabriam servorum agminibus pacem Italiae turbaret.

But charges were brought against her on the grounds that she had attacked the emperor's wife with curses and that she was disturbing the peace of Italy when restraining her troops of slaves throughout Calabria with insufficient energy.



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Chapter 65 (cont)

ob haec mors indicta,
multum adversante
Narcisso, qui Agrippinam
magis magisque
suspectans prompsisse
inter proximos ferebatur
certam sibi perniciem, seu
Britannicus rerum seu Nero
poteretur;

For these crimes the death penalty
was imposed, with Narcissus greatly
opposing it, who suspecting Agrippina
more and more, it was said spoke
frankly among those closest to him
that destruction was certain for him,
whether Britannicus or Nero gained
power;

verum ita de se meritum
Caesarem, ut vitam usui
eius impenderet.

but Caesar was deserving in such a
way from him that he would give his
life for his benefit.

convictam Messalinam et
Siliam;

[Narcissus said] Messalina and Silius
had been convicted,

pares iterum accusandi
causas esse, si Nero
imperitaret;

and there were equal reasons again
for accusing, if Nero came to power;

Britannico successore
nullum principi metum:

if Britannicus were the successor,
there was no reason to fear for the
emperor:

at novercae insidiis domum
omnem convelli, maiore
flagitio quam si impudi-
citiā prioris coniugus
reticuisset.

but by the machinations of the
stepmother, the whole house was
being torn apart, a greater disagree
than if he had kept quiet about the
unchastity of the previous wife.

quamquam ne impudicitiam
quidem nunc abesse
Pallante adultero, ne quis
ambigat decus pudorem
corpus, cuncta regno viliora
habere.

Although unchastity was not absent
even now, with Pallas as the
adulterer, so that no one could doubt
that she considered her honour, her
reputation, her body, everything, less
valuable than rule.

Chapter 65 (cont)

haec atque talia dictans
amplect Britannicum,
robur aetatis quam
maturimum precari,
modo ad deos, modo ad
ipsum tendere manus,
adolesceret, patris
inimicos depelleret,
matris etiam interf-
ectores ulcisceretur.

Saying this and such things again and
again he embraced Britannicus, he
prayed for the strength of age as quickly
as possible, stretching his hands at the
moment to the gods, at another towards
Britannicus himself, for him to reach
maturity, to drive out the enemies of his
father, to even take vengeance on the
murderers of his mother.

Chapter 66

in tanta mole curarum
valetudine adversa corrip-
itur, refovendisque viribus
mollitia caeli et salubritate
aquarum Sinuessam pergīt.

In so great a weight of cases, he was
seized by bad health, and he
proceeded to Sinuessa to revive his
strength by the mildness of the
weather and the healthful properties
of the water.

tum Agrippina, sceleris olim
certa et oblatae occasionis
propera nec ministrorum
egens, de genere veneni
consultavit, ne repentino et
praecipti facinus proderetur;

Then Agrippina, once determined on
crime, quick to seize the opportunity
presented, and not in need of
accomplices, debated the type of
poison, [fearing] her crime would be
revealed by a sudden and abrupt one;

si lentum et tabidum delegi-
sset, ne admotus supremis
Claudius et dolo intellecto
ad amorem filii rediret.

if she chose a slow-acting, wasting-
away one, Claudius, understanding
her treachery and reaching the
closing moments of his life, might
return his love to his son.

exquisitum aliquid placebat,
quod turbaret mentem et
mortem differret.

Something specially chosen was
best, such as would disturb the mind
yet put off death.



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Chapter 66 (cont)

deligitur artifex talium vocabulo Locusta, nuper veneficii damnata et diu inter instrumenta regni habita.	A skilled practitioner in such things was chosen, named Locusta, recently condemned on poisoning charges and for a long time [after] considered among the tools of government.
eius mulieris ingenio paratum virus, cuius minister e spadonibus fuit Halotus, inferre epulas et explorare gustu solitus.	The poison was procured by the abilities of the woman, and her accomplice was Halotus, from the eunuchs, accustomed to bring in the banquets and try the most by tasting.

Chapter 26

ceterum actae principi grates, quaesitiore in Domitium adulatione;	But thanks were given to the Emperor by the senators with deliberately contrived adulation of Domitius;
rogataque lex qua in familiam Claudiam et nomen Neronis transiret.	and a law was passed by which he came across into the CLaudian family and given the name Nero.
augetur et Agrippina cognomento Augustae.	And Agrippina was enhanced by the title Augusta.
quibus patris nemo adeo expers misericordiae fuit quem non Britannici fortunae maerore adficeret.	When matters were accomplished, no one was so devoid of pity who was not moved with sorrow by the future of Britannicus.
desolatus paulatim etiam servilibus ministeriis perintempestiva novercae officia in ludibrium vertebat, intellegens falsi.	Gradually, forsaken by even the service of slaves, he treated with amused cynicism the very ill-timed personal services of his stepmother, understanding her falsehood.
neque enim segnem ei fuisse indolem ferunt, sive verum, seu periculis commendatus retinuit famam sine experimento.	For they say that his intelligence was not sluggish, whether it was true, or whether rated because of the dangers, he kept the reputation without proof.

Chapter 42

nondum tamen summa moliri Agrippina audebat, ni praetoriarum cohortium cura exolverentur Lusius Geta et Rufrius Crispinus, quos Messalinae memores et liberis eius devinctos credebat.	However Agrippina did not dare to set in motion her most important aims, unless Lusius Geta ad Rufrius Crispinus were removed from their command of the Praetorian Cohorts, whom she believed to be always thinking of Messalina nad bound to her children.
igitur distrahi cohortes ambitu duorum et, si ab uno regerentur, intentiorem fore disciplinam adseverante uxore, transferretur regimen cohortium ad Burrum Afranium, egregiae militaris famae, gnarum tamen cuius sponte praeficeretur.	Therefore, with his wife asserting earnestly that the cohorts were being split by the rivalry of the two, if they were ruled by one man, the discipline would be tighter, the command of the cohorts was transferred to Afranius Burnus, of outstanding military reputation, however aware by who intervention he was put in charge.
suum quoque fastigium Agrippina extollere altius: carpento Capitolium ingredi, qui honos sacerdotibus et sacris antiquitus concessus	Also to raise up her own importance higher, Agrippina entered the Capitoline in an ornate carriage, an honour which, conceded in the past to priests and sacred objects, increased the reverence of a woman, who is the only example to this day of a woman who was born from a general, and was sister, mother and wife of an emperor.
inter quae praecipuus propugnator eius Vitellius, validissima gratia, aetate extrema (adeo incertae sunt potentium res) accusatione corripitur, deferente Iunio Lupo senatore.	Meanwhile, Vitellius, her foremost champion, a man with very strong influence but extreme old age (the affairs of the powerful are so uncertain) was attacked by an accusation, brought by the senator Junius Lupus.



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Chapter 42 (cont)

is crimina maiestatis et cupidinem imperii obiectabat;	He was citing the crimes of treason and desire for imperial power;
praeuissetque auris Caesar, nisi Agrippinae minis magis quam precibus mutatus esset, ut accusatori aqua atque igni interdiceret.	Caesar would've offered his ears, if he had not been changed by the threats of Agrippina more than by her prayers, with the result that he banned the accuser from receiving water and fire.

hactenus Vitellius voluerant.	Vitellius wanted thus far and no further.
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Chapter 43

multa eo anno prodigia evenere.	That year many portents happened.
insestus diris avibus Capitolium, crebris terrae motibus prorutae domus, ac dum latius metuitur, trepidatione vulgi invalidus quisque obtriti;	Terrible birds settles on the Capitol, houses were demolished by frequent earthquakes, and as the panic spread more widely, all the weak people were crushed by the panic of the crowd;
quoque egestas et orta ex eo fames in prodigium accipiebatur.	also, a shortage of corn, from which arose a famine, was accepted as a bad omen.
nec occulti tantum questus, sed iura reddentem Claudium circumvasere clamoribus turbidis, pulsumque in extremam fori partem vi urgebant, donec militum globo infensos perripuit.	And so many complaints were not hidden but a crowd surrounded Claudius while delivering justice with unruly shouts, and he was driven to the furthest part of the forum by force and they assailed him, until he broken through the aggressors with a compact mass of soldiers.
quindecim dierum alimenta urbi, non amplius superfuisse constitit, magnaue deum benignitate et modestia hiemis rebus extremis subventum.	Fifteen days of food for the city, no more, it was agreed remained, help was given to these extreme events by the great kindness of the gods and the mildness of winter.

Chapter 43 (cont)

at hercule olim Italia legionibus longinquas in provincias commeatus portabat, nec nunc infecunditate laboratur, sed Africam potius et Aegyptum exercemus, navibusque et casibus vita populi Romani permissa est.	By Hercules, once Italy used to carry supplies to far off legions, and now it is hard-pressed by infertility, but rather we cultivate Africa and Egypt, the Roman people entrust life to boats and chance.
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Chapter 53

inter quae refertur patres de poena feminarum quae servis coniungerentur;	Among these [acts as censor, Claudius] proposed to the Senate about the punishment for those women who partnered with slaves,
statuiturque ut ignaro domino ad id prolapsae in servitute, sin consensisset, pro libertis haberentur.	and it was decided that those who had fallen to this [level] without the master knowing, should be held in slavery, but if the master had consented, they should be regarded as freedwomen.
quem repertorem eius relationis ediderat Caesar, praetoria insignia et centies quinquagies sestertium censuit consul designatus Barea Soranus.	Barea Soranus, the consul designate, proposed for Pallas, whom Caesar had made known as the author of the proposal, praetorian insignia and 15,000,000 sesterces.
additum a Scipione Cornelio grates publice agendas, quod regibus Arcadiae ortus veterrimam nobilitatem usui publico postponeret seque inter ministros principis haberi sineret.	It was added by Scipio Cornelius that thanks should be given publicly because he, descended from the kings of Arcadia was setting aside his very old nobility for public purpose and allowing himself to be considered among the princeps' servants.
adseveravit Claudius contentum honore Pallantem intra priorum paupertatem subsistere.	Claudius asserted Pallas, content with honour, would remain within his former poverty.



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Chapter 53 (cont)

et fixum est [aere] publico senatus consultum quo libertinus sestertii ter milies possessor antiquae parsimoniae laudibus cumulabatur.	And the Senate decree was put upon a public bronze plaque by which this freedman, worth 300,000, 0,000 sesterces was heaped with praises for his old fashioned frugality.
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Chapter 57

sed perfecto spectaculo apertum aquarum iter.	But when the show was completed, the waterway was opened.
incuria operis manifesta fuit, haud satis depressi ad lacus ima vel media.	The inadequacy of the project was clear: it had not been sunk deep enough to the bottom of the lake or even the middle.
eoque tempore interiecto altius effossi specus, et contrahendae rursum multitudini gladiatorum spectaculum editur, inditis pontibus pedestrem ad pugnam.	Therefore when time was added [to the project] the channel was dug deeper, and a gladiator show put on for the masses again collected, with pontoons placed [on the water] for a battle on foot.
quin et convivium effluvio lacus adpositum manga formidine cunctos adfecit, quia vis aquarum prorumpens proxima trahebat, convulsis ulteri- oribus aut fragore et sonitu exterritis.	Moreover also a party held near the outlet of the lake caused great panic because the force of the water bursting forth began to drag away everything nearest the channel, those further away being violently shaken or terrified by the din and noise.
simul Agrippina trepidatione principis usa ministrum operis Narcissum incusat cupidinis ac praedarum.	At the same time Agrippina, using the panic of the emperor, accused Narcissus the servant for the works of greed and profiteering.
nec ille reticet, impotentiam muliebrem nimiasque spes eius arguens.	And he did not hold back, criticising her for the lack of self-restraint typical of a woman and her excessive hopes.

Chapter 58

D. Iunio Q. Haterio consulibus sedecim annos natus Nero Octaviam Caesaris filiam in matrimo- nium accepit.	In the consulship of Decimus Junius and Quintus Haterius, Nero, aged 16, married Octavia, daughter of Caesar.
utque studiis honestis et eloquentiae gloria enites- ceret, causa Iliensium suscepta Romanum Troia demissum et Iuliae stirpis auctorem Aeneam aliaque haud procul fabulis vetera facunde executus perpetrat, ut Ilienses omni publico munere solverentur.	With honourable enthusiasm in order to shine through a reputation for eloquence, he took on the case of the people of Ilium, having descended from Troy, and Aeneas the founder of the Julian family and other old things not far from fables, he achieved that the people of Ilium were freed from all state taxation.
eodem oratore Bononiensi coloniae igni haustae subventum centies sestertii largitione.	By the same speaker, help was given to the colony of Bononia, which had been devastated by fire, by the gift of ten million sesterces.
reddita Rhodiis libertas, adempta saepe aut firmata, prout bellis externis meruerant aut domi seditione deliquerant;	Freedom was returned to the people of Rhodes, freedom that had often been taken away or confirmed, depending on whether they had merited it in foreign wars or done wrong at home by sedition;
tributumque Apamensibus terrae motu convulsis in quinquennium remissum.	and the tribute from the people of Apamea was allowed to lapse for 5 years having been violently shaken by an earthquake.
signa ac tentoria militum igne caelesti arsere;	Military standards and tents burned with celestial fire;

Chapter 64

M. Asinio M'. Acilio consulibus mutationem rerum in deterius portendi cognitum est crebris prodigiis.	In the consulship of Marcus Asinius and Maximus Acilius, it was recognised from frequent portents that a change of things towards the worse was portended.
signa ac tentoria militum igne caelesti arsere;	Military standards and tents burned with celestial fire;



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Chapter 64 (cont)

fastigio Capitolii examen
apium insedit;

a swarm of bees settles on the roof of
the Capitoline;

biformis hominum partus
et suis fetum editum cui
accipitrum unguis
inessent.

[it was said] a two-formed human was
born and the offspring of a sow was
given birth to on which there were
talons of a hawk.

numerabatur inter ostenta
deminutus omnium
magistratum numerus,
quaestore, aedili, tribuno
ac praetore et consule
paucos intra mensis
defunctis.

It was counted among these wonders
the lower number of all magistrates
when a questor, aedile, tribune, praetor
and consul died within a few months.

sed in praecipuo pavore
Agrippina, vocem Claudii,
quam temulentus iecerat,
fatale sibi ut coniugum
flagitia ferret, dein puniret,
metuens, agere et celerare
statuit, perdita prius
Domitia Lepida mulier-
bribus causis, quia Lepida
minor Antonia genita,
avunculo Augusto,
Agrippinae sobrina prior
ac Gnaei mariti eius soror,
parem sibi claritudinem.

But Agrippina, in particular dread,
fearing a comment of Claudius', which
he drunkenly threw out, that it was
fated for him to endure the outrageous
conduct of his wife then punish it, she
decided to act and to hurry, first she
destroyed Domitia Lepida for womanly
reasons, since Lepida, born from
Antonia the younger, whose uncle was
Augustus, second cousin once-r-
emoved of Agrippina, and sister of her
[former] husband Gnaeus, believed
herself to be equal to her in distinction.

nec forma aetas opes
multum distabant;

They didn't differ much in beauty, age
or wealth;

et utraque impudica,
infamis, violenta, haud
minus vitiis aemulabantur
quam si qua ex fortuna
prospera acceperant.

and each were unchaste, notorious
and aggressive, and they competed
with each other no less in vices than if
they had received successes by
fortune.

enimvero certamen
acerrimum, amita potius
an amter apud Neronem
praevaleret:

And what's more the competition was
most fierce, whether the mother or the
aunt would rather prevail about Nero:

Chapter 64 (cont)

nam Lepida blandimentis
ac largitionibus iuvenilem
animum devinciebat, truci
contra ac minaci Agrippina,
quae filio dare imperium,
tolerare imperitantem
nequibat.

for Lepida was binding his young mind
fast with blandishments and lavish
gifts, on the other hand Agrippina was
harsh and threatening, who was able
to give imperial power to her son but
was unable to tolerate him ruling.



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