

Chapter 25		Chapter 41	
C. Antistio M. Suillio consulibus adoptio in Domitium auctoritate Pallantis festinatur, qui obstrictus Agrippinae ut conciliator nuptiarum et	optio in Marcus Suillius, the adoption of toritate Domitius was hurried forward by the natur, influence of Pallas,  Agrippinae who was bound to Agrippina as the	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.
mox stupro eius inligatus, stimulabat Claudium consuleret rei publicae, Britannici pueritiam robore circumdaret:	under obligation by a shameful affair with her, he was urging Claudius to look to the interest of the State and surround the boyhood of Britannicus with a source of strength;	et Caesar adulationibus senatus libens cessit ut vicesimo aetatis anno consulatum Nero iniret atque interim designatus proconsulare imperium extra	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
sic apud divum thus	thus in the house of the divine Augustus, although he relied on his	urben haberet ac princeps iuventutis appellaretur.	outside the city and be called the Prince of Youth.
nepotibus subnixum, viguisse privignos;	grandsons, his stepsons had thrived;	additum nomine eius donativum militi, congiarium plebei. et ludicro circensium,	In his name, a donative to the soldiers and a gift of food to the people was added.
a Tiberio super propriam stirpem Gemanicum adsumptum:	Germanicus was adopted in addition to hsi own children by Tiberius;	quod adquirendis vulgi studiis edebatur, Britannicus in praetexta, Nero triumphali	people was added.
se quoque accingeret iuvene partem curarum capessituro.	he should also equip himself with a young man who would undertake his share of the labours.	veste travecti sunt: et ludicro circensium, quod	And at the circus games, which were
his evictus triennio maiorem natu Domitium filio anteponit,	Overcome by these [arguments], he put Domitius, older by 3 years, before his son	adquirendis vulgi studiis edebatur, Britannicus in praetexta, Nero triumphali veste travecti sunt:	put on to gain the favour of the crowd, Britannicus in the toga praetexta and Nero in the triumphal regalia processed:
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.	spectaret populus hunc decore imperatori, illum puerili habitu, ac perinde fortunam utriusque praesu-	let the people see this man in the glory of an imperator and that man in the dress of a boy, and let them forsee for the pair both their
adnotabant periti nullam antehac adoptionem inter patricios Claudios reperiri.	Experts noted that up till thten, no adoption into the Patrician line of the Claudians had been found.	meret. simul qui centurionem tribunorumque sortem Britannici miserabantur,	prospects.  At the same time those of the centurions and tribunes who pitied the lot of Britannicus were removed,
eosque ab Atto Clauso continuos duravisse.	They endured long and unbroken from Attius Clausus	remoti fictis causis et alii per speciem honoris;	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 Britan- nicum nomine, ille Domitium salutavere.	meeting each otherm 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.r	and unless the wickedness of those teaching such hostile beaviour 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 (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 accidentaly 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 spone cederent, motique qui remanendo impude- ntiam 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 52

consulibus Furius Scribonianus in exilium agitur, quasi finem principis per Chaldaeos scrutaretur. adnectebatur crimini Vibia

Fausto Sulla Salvio Othone

adnectebatur crimini Vibia mater eius, ut casus prioris (nam relegata erat) impatiens. 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.

His mother was woven into the charge, on the grounds that she was impatient of her former fortune (for she had been relegated).

### 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 istelf, as once Augustus had put on on the constructured 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, new
vaga effugia forent, ac
tamen spatium amplexus
ad vim remigii, gubernantium artes, impetus
navium et proelio solita.

remes 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.

Claudius armed triremes and quadre-

in ratibus praetoriarum cohortium manipuli turmaeque adstiterant, antepositis propugnaculis ex quis catapultae ballistaeque tenderentur. On the rafts, companies and squadrons of praetorian cohorts had taken up position, with defenses places before them from which catapults and ballistas were directed.

reliqua lacus classiarii 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 prasedere. He, in his distinguished general's cloack, and Agrippina not far off in a golden cloak, presided.

pugnatum quamquam inter sontes fortium virorum animo, ac post multum vulnerum occidioni exempti 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 Tarquitius Priscus accusing him.

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

He was the legate of Taurus when Tarus was govenor 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.

exactus est; quod patres odio delatoris contra ambitum Agrippinae pervicere.

Tarquitius tamen curia

However, Tarquitius was driven out of the senate house;

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 th epeace of Italy when restraining her troups 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 tthe 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 Sillius 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, majore flagitio quam si impudicitiam prioris coniugus reticuisset.

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

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.

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 dictitans amplect Britannicum, robur aetatis quam maturrimum precari, modo ad deos, modo ad ipsum tendere manus, adolesceret, patris inimicos depelleret, matris etiam interfectores 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 corripitur, refovendisque viribus mollitia caeli et salubritate aquarum Sinuessam pergit. 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.

Then Agrippina, once determined on

crime, quick to seize the opportunity

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

sset, ne admotus supremis Claudius et dolo intellecto

presented, and not in need of accomplices, debated the type of poison, [fearing] her crime would be revelead by a sudden and abrupt one; 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.

ad amorem filii rediret.

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.

eius mulieris ingenio paratum virus, cuius minister e spadonibus fuit Halotus, inferre epulas et explorare gustu solitus. 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.

The poison was procured by the abilities of the woman, and her accomplice was Halotus, from the eununchs, accustomed to bring in the banquets and try the most by tasting.

#### Chapter 26

ceterum actae principi grates, quaesitiore in Domitium adulatione;

rogataque lex qua in familiam Claudiam et nomen Neronis transiret.

augetur et Agrippina cognomento Augustae.

quibus patratis nemo adeo expers misericordiae fuit quem non Britannici fortun maerore adficeret.

desolatus paulatim etiam servilibus ministeriis perintempestiva novercae officia in ludibrium vertebat, intellegens falsi.

neque enim segnem ei fuisse indolem ferunt, sive verum, seu periculis commendatus retinuit famam sine experimento. But thanks were given to the Emperor by the senators with deliberately contrived adulation of Domitius;

and a law was passed by which he came across into the CLaudian family and given the name Nero.

And Agrippina was enhanced by the title Augusta.

When matters were accomplished, no one was so devoid of pity who was not moved with sorrow by the future of Britannicus.

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.

For they say that his intelligence was not sluggish, whether it was true, or whether rated because of the 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.

igitur distrahi cohortes ambitu duorum et, si ab uno regerentur, intentiorem fore disciplinam adseverante uxore, transfertur regimen cohortium ad Burrum Afranium, egregiae militaris famae, gnarum tamen cuius sponte praeficeretur.

suum quoque fastigium Agrippina extollere altius: carpento Capitolium ingredi, qui honos sacerdotibus et sacris antiquitus concessus

inter quae praecipuus propugnator eius Vitellius, validissima gratia, aetate extrema (adeo incertae sunt potentium res) accusatione corripitur, deferente Iunio Lupo senatore.

However Agrippina did not dare to set in motion her most important aims, unless Lusius Geta ad Rufrius Cripinus were removed from their command of the Praetorian Cohorts, whom she believed to be always thinking of Messalina nad bound to her children.

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.

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 reverance 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.

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)		Chapter 43 (cont)	
is crimina maiestatis et cupidinem imperii obiectabat;	He was citing the crimes of treason and desire for imperial power;	at hercule olim Italia legionib longinquas in provincias commeatus portabat, nec nu	carry supplies to far off legions,
praebuissetque 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.	infecunditate laboratur, sed  Africam potius et Aegyptum  exercemus, navibusque et  casibus vita populi Romani  permissa est.  infertility, but rather we cu  Africa and Egypt, the Ror  people entrust life to boat  chance.	
hactenus Vitellius	Vitellius wanted thus far and no further.	Chapter 53	
Chapter 43	That year many partents happened	inter quae refertad 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,
multa eo anno prodigia evenere.	That year many portents happened.	statuiturque ut ignaro	and it was decided that those who had
insessum diris avibus Capitolium, crebris terrae motibus prorutae domus, ac dum latius metuitur,	Ferrible birds settles on the Capitol, nouses were demolished by frequent earthquakes, and as the panic spread more widely, all the weak people were crushed by the panic of the crowd;	domino ad id prolapsae in servitute, sin consensisset, pro libiertis haberentur.	fallen to this [level] without the master knowing, should be held in slavery, but if the master had consented, they shold be regarded as freedwomen.
trepidatione vulgi invalidus quisque obtriti;		quem repertorem eius relationis ediderat Caesar,	Barea Soranus, the consul designate, proposed for Pallas, whom Caesar had
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.	praetoria insignia et centies quinquagies sestertium censuit consul designatus Barea	made known as the author of the proposal, praetorian insignia and 15,000,000 sesterces.
nec occulti tantum questus, sed iura	And so many complaints were not hidden but a crowd surrounded Claudius	Soranus.	
reddentem Claudium circumvasere clamoribus turbidis, pulsumque in extremam fori partem vi urgebant, donec militum globo infensos perrupit.	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.	Cornelio grates publice that agendas, quod regibus be Arcadiae ortus veterrimam of nobilitatem usui publico olo postponeret seque inter alle	was added by Scipio Cornelius that ranks should be given publically ecause he, descended from the kings for Arcadia was setting aside his very doublity for public purpose and lowing himself to be considered mong the princeps' servants.
quindecim dierum alimenta urbi, non amplius superfuisse constitit, magnaque deum benignitate et	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.	sineret.  adseveravit Claudius contentum honore Pallantem intra prioriem	Claudius asserted Pallas, content with honour, would remain within his former poverty.



modestia hiemis rebus extremis subventum.

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paupertatem subsistere.

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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 thte Senate decree was put upon a public bronze plaque by which this freedman, worth 300,00-0,000 sesterces was heaped with praises for his old fashioned frugality.

#### Chapter 57

sed perfecto spectaculo apertum aquarum iter.

incuria operis manifesta fuit, haud satis depressi ad lacus ima vel media.

eoque tempore interiecto altius effossi specus, et contrahendae rursum multitudini gladiatorum spectaculum editur, inditis pontibus pedestrem ad pugnam.

quin et convivium effluvio lacus adpositum manga formidine cunctos adfecit, quia vis aquarum prorumpens proxima trahebat, convulsis ulterioribus aut fragore et sonitu exterritis.

simul Agrippina trepidatione princips usa ministrum operis Narcissum incusat cupidinis ac praedarum.

nec ille reticet, impotentiam muliebrem nimiasque spes eius arguens. But when the show was completed, the waterway was opened.

The inadequacy of the project was clear: it had not been sunk deep enough to the bottom of the lake or even the middle.

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.

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.

At the same time Agrippina, using the panic of the emperor, accused Narcissus the servant for the works of greed and profiteering.

And he did not hold back, criticising her for the lack of self-restraint typical of a woman and her excessive hoops.

### Chapter 58

D. Iunio Q. Haterio consulibus sedecim annos natus Nero Octaviam Caesaris filiam in matrimonium accepit.

utque studiis honestis et eloquentiae gloria enitesceret, causa Iliensium suscepta Romanum Troia demissum et Iuliae stirpis auctorem Aeneam aliaque haud procul fabulis vetera facunde executus perpetrat, ut Ilienses omni publico

eodem oratore Bononiensi coloniae igni haustae subventum centies sestertii largitione.

munere solverentur.

reddita Rhodiis libertas, adempta saepe aut firmata, prout bellis externis meruerant aut domi seditione deliquerant;

tributumque Apamensibus terrae motu convulsis in quinquennium remissum. In the consulship of Decimus Junius and Quintus Haterius, Nero, aged 16, married Octavia, daughter of Caesar

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.

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.

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;

and the tribute from the people of Apamea was allowed to lapse for 5 years having been violently shaken by an earthquake.

#### Chapter 64

M. Asinio M'. Acilio consulibus mutationem rerum in deterius portendi cognitum est crebris prodigiis.

In the consulship of Marcus Asinius and Maxius 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 a swarm of bees settles on the roof of apium insedit; the Capitoline; [it was said] a two-formed human was biformis hominum partus et suis fetum editum cui born and the offspring of a sow was accipitrum unques given birth to on which there were talons of a hawk. inessent. numerabatur inter ostenta It was counted among these wonders deminutus omnium the lower number of all magistrates when a questor, aedile, tribune, praetor magistratuum numerus, and consul died within a few months. quaestore, aedili, tribuno ac praetore et consule paucos intra mensis defunctis.

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 mulierbribus 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-removed of Agrippina, and sister of her [former] husband Gnaeus, believed herself to be equal to her in distinction.

multum distabant; et utraque impudica, infamis, violenta, haud minus vitiis aemulabantur quam si qua ex fortuna

nec forma aetas opes

prospera acceperant.

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

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

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

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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