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CÆSAR

FROM A BUST IN THE MUSEUM OF THE LOUVRE.
THE

GATE TO CAESAR

BY

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PREFACE.

The recent discovery of a work of Aristotle has interested and delighted the whole learned world; but one may venture to say that if, instead, a book had been found written in the best period of the Latin language for the amusement or instruction of youth, by some Roman De Foe, or Goldsmith, or Lamb, or Burnett, there would be ten times the reason for rejoicing. Unhappily there is no likelihood that we shall ever congratulate ourselves on such a "find," for probably no such work ever existed. What a misfortune that it did not occur to Cicero to divert himself in some leisure hour by writing a story for Roman youth! Millions of boys and girls in these later ages would have had good reason to bless his name. Cæsar could have done it; but to him, too, the gods denied such an inspiration, and we must suffer for it. Seeing that he had composed a treatise on Latin Grammar, one almost wonders that a mind so original and fertile should not have conceived the idea of adapting his Gallic War, or some part of it, to the powers and comprehension of youth. What measureless gratitude would he not have won from unborn generations of schoolmasters, who have now to struggle desperately and often unavailingly to make clear to their pupils the meaning of his intricate periods, and untwist the strands of his knotty syntax!
Cæsar is a difficult author. Some parts of his Gallic War are as hard, or nearly as hard, as any prose Latin that has come down to us. Yet it has somehow strangely enough become the fashion to read that work first in a Latin course. My own conviction is that for young learners a year’s reading in easier Latin is not too much before taking up the less difficult books of the Gallic War. Even then the transition to Cæsar comes with something of a shock; for the learner is soon and often brought face to face with sentences that seem to him of most bewildering intricacy, however they may, as commentators sometimes remark, beautifully illustrate most important principles of Latin order and construction. There is a sentence in the second book, by no means the most difficult one to be found, that extends through eighteen lines,—that is, something more than half a page,—containing twenty-one distinct ideas, and having the verb separated from its subject by ninety-four words.

I know no more disheartening task than that of undertaking to carry a class unprepared in age and knowledge of the language through Cæsar’s Gallic War. Yet it is precisely this disheartening task that thousands of teachers are set to do, or set themselves to do, every year. The results are often dismal enough. Teachers are blamed, they blame themselves, they blame their pupils. Pupils may sometimes be stupid, teachers may lack knowledge of the language and the subject, but the fault may also lie wholly with the author or with the Latin language itself; if with the latter, there is no help. Latin, it must be confessed, is an exceedingly difficult language to learn. All the more reason then why, in attacking it, every unnecessary obstacle should be removed. We should make our approaches with caution
and skill; we should take it, if possible, *aperto latere*. We should not begin with a difficult work; or if, in the dearth of Latin suited to the juvenile mind, this is deemed unavoidable, common sense suggests the query, *why not remove provisionally*¹ from the text those more intricate parts that discourage the learner and bar the way of progress?

Caesar knew how to write his own language well; but he wrote for men, he wrote with compression and in haste, and there are passages in his works that are tough reading for a good Latin scholar. It is the fashion to praise Caesar's lucidity; but brevity and haste are not conducive to lucidity.

"Ther nys no werkman, what so ever he be, 
That may bothe werke wel, and hastily. 
This wol be doon at leyser parfitly."

For my part I confess that I sometimes find him obscure. Moreover, when I am in doubt as to his meaning and appeal to the commentators, I find that they generally disagree and sometimes quarrel about the sense. Therefore to put young learners to reading Caesar as his text stands, bristling with difficulties, before they have acquired anything more than a meagre vocabulary and gained a modicum of insight by some practice in reading easier Latin, is to set them at a task harder than that which Pharaoh set the Israelites.

I am of the opinion that, even when a fair working vocabulary has been acquired through some previous reading, there is no book of the Gallic War that does not require a certain degree of simplification to bring it to the level of the powers of young boys and girls. It is this conviction born of long observation of the vexation of spirit, discouragement, and waste of time by pupils in wrestling with difficulties that

¹ It is presumed that the learner will subsequently read the complete text.
inevitably floor them, that has prompted me to put my hand to this work, which, slight as it may seem, has cost me the leisure of many months. But I shall feel repaid tenfold, if, through this little book, boys and girls are enabled to read Cæsar with less waste of time, more easily, with fresher interest, and added sense of power; if, in other words, it proves in reality what it is in name, a Gate to Cæsar.

A few words will be sufficient to explain the principle on which I have simplified Cæsar’s text, the amount of excision, and the degree of change. It would have been a comparatively easy task to simplify the text by the mere process of omission, never deviating from the ipsissima verba of the author by so much as the change of a mode or tense. One could do this and still string together the disjecta membra of the text into something like a connected narrative. But that would be to preserve the integrity of the words at the expense of everything else,—inner relation, structure, style, spirit. Or the simplification might be effected by a virtual rewriting of the text, by amplification rather than suppression, coupled with changes in the collocation of words, where the arrangement seemed to obscure the meaning and perplex the learner.

My purpose and plan differed essentially from both these methods. My aim has been, first, to keep the narrative intact; second, to retain as much of the text as was consistent with the effort to disburden it of its greater difficulties; third, to make the fewest practicable changes in what was retained, these, I believe, being almost entirely limited to modification of verb forms with the necessary concomitant alterations; fourth, very rarely to change the position of a word; finally, never to insert a word, except occasionally
to supply a form plainly understood, or to introduce some connective, like et, tum, itaque, autem.

As to the amount of excision, I find that I have omitted almost exactly one-fifth of Cæsar's text.

If the beginner in Cæsar reads the simplified text and concurrently turns the Exercises into Latin, laying firm hold of the grammatical principles selected for illustration, I believe he will find the remaining difficulties of the original text not beyond his scope. I should even hope that he would then read with something of the joy of conscious power. If the reading of the texts and the writing of the Exercises should require more time than is usually spent on the second book of Cæsar, which, however, I doubt, I believe subsequent progress would still be rapid and satisfactory enough to amount to a net gain and saving of time.

It has seemed best to mark long vowels, except the vowels of final syllables and of monosyllables, the rules for which can be readily learned. I have, however, marked a few monosyllables, as a constant reminder to teachers who find their old pronunciation clinging to certain words. We used to say his, sic, nōn, quīn, hōc. These words, therefore, I have marked. On the other hand, one is in no danger of saying dē, hī, sī, prō, for old habit would not mislead.

I take pleasure in acknowledging my obligations to Mr. Alfred G. Rolfe for several useful criticisms, and to Miss Caroline Ober Stone for carefully reading the proof-sheets as far as the vocabularies. To Mr. Clarence W. Gleason I am specially indebted. But for his timely and generous aid, both in the correction of the proof and in the preparation of the vocabularies, the publication of this book must have been very considerably delayed.

WILLIAM C. COLLAR.

SEACONNET, July 25, 1891.
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NOTE ON THE USE OF THE BOOK.

The Simplified Text and the Exercises based upon it are of the first importance. The *vivo voce* translation of the Exercises, followed by the writing of them, will illustrate and help to implant in the memory the most important principles of syntax met with in the text. Let the teacher insist upon thorough work here, and he may safely omit other syntactical instruction.

But little power of reading Latin can be gained without making the acquisition of a working vocabulary a distinct object. The Latin synonyms and the Etymological Vocabulary may be made useful agents to that end. If the words added to each chapter are read aloud, reviewed, and compared where backward references are made, the learner will acquire a useful stock of synonyms easily, naturally, and with small expenditure of time.

It is often easier to retain in mind a number of words, grouped according to some principle of similarity or contrast, than a single word with nothing to hook it to the memory. For this reason it is recommended that the Etymological Vocabulary be often pressed into the service. Suppose, for example, the word *conspectus* occurs in the lesson. If the teacher will turn to page 138 and have the ten words read out under the root SPEC, he will multiply several times the chances that this particular word will be remembered on its next occurrence. He will have done much more. He will have increased the chances that nine other words will be lodged in the memory; and to each one a fresh interest will be added by its being seen in relation, not as an isolated, and therefore barren, fact.

The first vocabulary may be used for comparing in the text the different meanings and uses of the same word. It is through such comparisons that one gets at the heart and spirit of the language, while cultivating at the same time a mental habit of great value.

Having read the Simplified Text, the learner should be well equipped for wrestling with the difficulties that remain in the unchanged text, for he is already familiar with the thought and the language. Comparison of the two texts by the teacher, so far as time permits, may now be made to illustrate important principles, as of indirect discourse, which are here and there discussed in the notes.
THE BELGIAN LEAGUE DEFEATED.

Simplified Text.

The Belgæ form a league against the Romans.

1. Cum esset Caesar in citeriore Gallia, crebri ad eum rūmōres adferēbantur. Litteris item Labiēni certior fiēbat omnes Belgas contra populum Rōmānum consīrāre obsidēsque inter se dare. Consīrandi hae erant causae: primum verēbantur ne ad se exercitus noster addūcerētur; deinde ab nōnnūllis Gallis sollicitābantur. Hi Germānos diūtius in Gallia versāri nōluerant et populi Rōmāni exercitum hiemāre atque inveterāscere in Gallia moleste ferēbant/ Nōnnūlli mōbilitāte et levitāte animi novis imperiiis studēbant. Ab nōnnūllis etiam sollicitābantur, quo quod in Gallia a potentiōribus atque iis qui ad conducēndos homines facultātes habēbant, vulgo rēgna occupābantur; qui minus facile eam rem imperio nostro cōsequi poterant.

creber, frequens. fēc. versor: maneō, sum. śi, nānē
vereor, timeō. ad molestē, graviter.
deinde, tum. stilī studeō, cupio. śi, stēī
Caesar levies two legions and marches against them.


nuntius, rumor. cogo, conligo.
finitimus: vicinus, propinquus. conduco, conligo.
ger: ago, facio. pervenio, accedo.

The Remi at once show the white feather.


de impröviso: subito, repente. cōnsentio: coniuro, me coniungo.
permitto, dedo. dēterreo, dissuādeo.
Caesar learns the number of the enemy's forces.


quaero, interrogo. explōro, cōgnōsco.
reperio, cōgnōsco. valeo, possum.
orlo, nāscor. cōnficio, comparo.
cōnsido, me colloco. ferax, fertilis.
spīritus: adrogantia, animi. summa: cūra, imperium.

He takes hostages from the Remi and crosses the Axona.

5. Caesar omnem senātum ad se convenīre principum-que līberos obsides ad se addūci iūssit. Quae omnia ab his dīligenter ad diem facta sunt. Ipse Divitiacum Aeduum
mágno opere cohortátus est. Rei púublicae interest manus 5 hostium distinéri, ne cum tanta multitúdine uno tempore convíngendum sit. Id fieri potest, si suas cópias Aedui in fines Bellovacórum introđúkerint et eórum agros populari coeperint. Hís mandátis eum ab se dímittit. Postea Caesar omnes Belgárum cópias in ūnum locum coáctas ad se veníre vídit neque iam longe abesse. Hóc ab iis quós miserat explóratóribus et ab Rémis cógnóvit. Tum flúmen Axonam exercitum tráducére mátúravít atque ibi castra posuit. Quae res latus ūnum castrórum ripis flúminis muniébat et post eum quae essent tūta ab hostibus reddébat. Commeáus etiam ab Rémis reliquisque cívítátibus sine perículo portári poterant. In eo flúmine póns erat. Ibi praesidium pónit et in altera parte flúminis Q. Titúrium Sabinum légátum cum sex cohortibus reliquit; castra in altitúdinem pedum xii vállo fossáque duodévíginti pedum munióre iubet.

lúbeo, impero.  populor, vásto.
mágno opere, vehementer. cógó, condúco, 2.
interest, pertinét. cógnośco, reperio, 4.
distineo, divido. mátūro, propero.
cónfigo: púgno, dimico. commeáus, cibus.

How the Belgæ lay siege to a town.

multitūdo lapides ac tēla cōnicerent, in múro cōnsistenti potestas erat nūlli. Postrēmo finem oppūgnandi nōx īo fēcit. Tum Icicius Rēmus, qui oppido praefuerat, nūn-tium ad Caesarem mittit: nisi subsidium sibi submittātur, sēse diūtius sustinēre nōn posse.

**They abandon the siege and turn against Cāesar.**

7. Eo de media nocte Caesar Numidas et Crētas sagit-tārios et funditōres Baleāres subsidio oppidānis mittit; quōrum adventu hostibus spes potiundi oppidi discessit. Itaque paulisper apud oppidum morāti agrōsque Rēmō-rum dēpopulāti ad castra Caesaris omnibus cópiis con-tendērunt et ab mīlibus passuum minus duōbus castra posuērunt; quae castra, ut fūmo atque īgnibus sīgni-fi-cābātūr, amplius mīlibus passuum octo in lātitūdinem patēbant.

**Cāesar awaits the attack of the enemy.**

8. Caesar prīmo propter multitūdinem hostium et propter eximiam opīniōnem virtūtis proelio supersedēre statuit; cotīdie tamen quid hostis virtūte posset et quid nostri audērent perīclitābātur. Locus erat pro castris ad aciem īnstruendam nātūra opportūnus atque idōneus. Is 5 autem collis, ubi castra posita erant, paululum ex plānitie
éditūs tantum adversus in lātitūdinem patēbat quantum loci acies īnṣtrūcta occupāre poterat. Atque ex utrāque parte lateris dēiectus habēbat, et in frōntem lēnīter fastīgātus paulātim ad plānitiem redībat. Ab utrōque latere ēius collis trānsversam fossam obdūxīt circiter passuum quadrīngentōrum et ad extrēmas fossas castella cōnstituit ibique tormenta conlocāvit, ne hostes ab lateribus pūgnantes suos circumvenīre possent. Hōc facto duābus legiōnibus quās proxime cōnscripserat in castris rēlictis, reliquas sex legiōnes prō castris in acie cōnstituit. Hostes item suas cōpias ex castris ēductas īnstrūxerant.


Finally the enemy make a dash to cross the Axona.


initium, prīncipium. contendo, mātūro, 7. secundus, prōsperus. praesum, praefectus sum, 6. prōtīnus: statim, extemplo, interscindo, abrumpo. repente, subito. commeātus, cibus, 5.
A battle follows, the Belgæ are defeated and disperse.


- armātūra, arma.
- ācriter, vehementer.
- prōgredior: adorior.
- occido, concido.
- moror, cunctor, 7.

They are pursued with awful slaughter.

11. Ea re cōnstitūta, secunda vigilia māgnō cum strepituāc tumultu castris ēgressī, nūllo certo ōrdine neque perio, fēcērunt ut cōnsimilis fugae profectio vidērētur. Re statim Caesar per speculātōres cōgnita īnsidias tus exercitum equitātumque castris continuit. Prīma 5 ace omnem equitātum qui novissimum āgmen morārētur
praemìsit. T. Labiēnum lēgātum cum legiōnibus tribus subsequi iüssit. Hi novissimos adorti et multa mīlia passuum prōsecūti māgnam multitūdinem eōrum fugiēntium concīdērunt. II ad quos ventum erat cōnsistēbant fortiterque impetum nostrōrum sustinēbant; sed priōres, quod abesse a periculo vidēbantur, exaudīto clāmōre perturbātis ordinibus omnes in fuga sibi praesidium pōnēbant. Ita sine ūllo periculo māgnam eōrum multitūdinem nostri interfēcērunt sub occāsumque sōlis dēstitērunt sēque in castra, ut erat imperātum, recēpērunt.

constituo, statuo, 10. subseuor: prōsequor, insequor.
strepitus: clāmor, fremitus. adorior, adgrederior, 10.
cōsimilis, persimilis. concido, occido, 10.
vereor, timeo, 1. cōnsisto, sto, 6.
moror, cunctor, 7. sustineo, sustento, 6.

_A forced march and attack on Noviodunum. The town surrenders._


cōnflicio, perficio. ago: pello, dúco, traho.
contendo, propero. permoveo, commoveo.
vacuus: carens, nūdus. dēditio, trāditio.
interim, interea. impetro, cōsequor.
BOOK II.

The Bellovaci also submit at Caesar's approach.

13. Caesar obsidibus acceptis armisque omnibus ex oppido traditis in deditionem Suessiones accipit exercitumque in Bellovacos duxit. Qui cum se suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent, atque ab eo oppido Caesar cum exercitu circiter milia passuum quinquaque abesset, omnes maiiores nati ex oppido egressi manus ad Caesarem tendere et voice significare coepérunt sése in eius fidem ac potestatem venire. Item, cum ad oppidum accessisset, pueri mulieresque ex muro passis manibus suo more pacem ab Românis petierunt.

trādo: do, dēdo.  puerl, liberti.
me cònfero: me recipio, eo.  pando, tendo.
ēgredior, exeo.  mōs, consueüdo.
coepi, incēpi.  peto, āro.

Divitiacus pleads earnestly for the Bellovaci.


impello: incito, indūco.  auctōritas, grātia.
contumēlia, iniūria.  amplifico, augeo.
dēficio: dēsero.  sustento, sustineo, 6.
mānsuētūdo, lēnitas.  cōnsuēsco, soleo.
The temperance, courage, and patriotism of the Nervii.

15. Caesar honóris Divitiaci atque Aeduórum causa sēse eos in fidem receptūrum et cōnservātūrum dīxit; quod erat cīvitās māgna inter Belgas auctōritāte, sexcentos obsides poposcit. Hīs trāeditis omnibusque armīs 5 ex oppido conlātīs, ab eo loco in fines Ambiānōrum pervēnit. Eōrum fines Nervīi attingēbant; quōrum de nātūra mōribusque Caesar cum quaereret, sic reperīēbat: Nūllus aditus erat ad eos mercātōribus; nihil patiēbantur vīni reliquārumque rērum īnferri, quod iīs rēbus 10 relanguēscere animos et remītti virtūtem existimābant: erant homines feri māgnaeque virtūtis; increpitābant atque incūsābant reliquos Belgas, qui se populo Rōmāno dēdidissent.

- auctōritas, grātia, 14.
- posco, impero.
- cōnfero, cōgo, 2.
- attingo, contingo.
- aditus, accessus.

patior, sino.
relanguēscō, effemīnor.
remitto, minuo.
incūso, accūso.
dēdo, permitto.

Encamped on the Sabis the Nervii await the coming of Cæsar.

16. Cum per eōrum fines trīduum iter fēcisset, inveniēbat ex captīvis Sabim flūmen ab castrīs suiī nōn amplius mīlia passuum x abesse. Trāns id flūmen omnes Nervīi cōnsēderant adventumque ibi Rōmānōrum exspectābant. Exspectābantur etiam ab hīs Aduātucōrum cōpiae atque erant in itinere. Mulieres quīque per aetātem ad pūgnam inūtiles vidērentur in eum locum coniēcerant, quo propter palūdes exercitui aditus nōn esset.

cōnsīdo, mē colloco, 4. cōniclo, dēpōno. aditus, 15.
They plan to attack Caesar's advance guard.

17. His rebus cognitis exploratoire centurionesque praemittit qui locum idoneum castris deligant. Cum ex deducticiis Belgis reliquisque Gallis complures Caesarem secuti una iter facerent, quidam ex his nocte ad Nervios pervenerunt. Hic demonstrarunt inter singulas legiones impedimentorum magnum numerum intercedere, neque esse quicquam negoti, cum prima legio in castra venisset, hanc sub sarcinis adoriri; qua pulsa futurum ut reliquae legiones contra consistere non auderent. Nervii autem antiquitus, quo facilius finitimorum equitatum impedierent, teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis, crebrisque in latitudinem ramos enatis, et rubis sentibusque interiectis, effecerant ut instar muri hae saepes munimenta praebarent, quo non modo non intrari sed ne perspici quidem posset. Hic rebus cum iter agminis nostri impediretur, non omissendum sibi consilium Nervii existimaverunt.

idoneus: aptus, commodus, 8. consisto, sto, 6.
deligo, eligo.
intercedo, intervenio.
sarciniae: impedimenta, onera.
adolor, adgredior, 11.

The Roman camping-ground and the position of the enemy.

18. Loci natura erat haec, quem locum nostri castris delagerant. Collis ab summo aequiliter declivis ad flumen Sabim, quod supra nominavimus, vergebat. Ab eo flumine pari adclivitate collis nascibatur, ab superiore parte silvestris ut non facile introrsus perspici posset. Intra eas silvas hostes in occulto se se continebant; in aperto
loco secundum flūmen paucae stationes equitum vidēbantur. Flūminis erat altitūdo pedum circiter trium.

summum, culmen. intrōrsus, intra.
dēclīvis, prōclīvis. in occulto, additus.
vergo, pertineo. statio, custōdia.
nāscor, orior, 4. circiter, ad.

The plan of attack is skilfully carried out by the Nervii.

19. Caesar equitātu praemīsso subsequēbātur omnibus cōpiis. Sed quod ad hostes adpropīnquābat, cōnsuētūdine sua sex legiōnes expeditas dūcēbat; post eas tōtīus exercitus impedimenta conlocārat; inde duae legiōnes, quae proxime cōnscriptae erant, tōtum āgmen claudēbant praesidiōque impedimentis erant. Equites nostri, cum funditōribus sagittāriīisque flūmen trāngressi, cum hostium equitātu proelium commīsērunt. Illi se identi-dem in silvas ad suos recipiēbant āc rūrsus ex silva in nostros impetum faciēbant. Interim legiōnes sex, quae prīmae vēnerant, opere dīmēnso castra mūnīre coepērunt. Ubi prīma impedimenta nostri exercitus ab iis qui in silvis abditi latēbant visa sunt, subito omnibus cōpiis prōvolāvērunt impetumque in nostros equites fēcērunt.

Hist facile pulsis āc prōturbātis, incrēdibili celeritāte ad flūmen dēcucurrērunt, ut paene ūno tempore ad silvas et in flūmine et iam in manibus nostris hostes vidērentur. Eādem autem celeritāte adverso colle ad nostra castra atque eos qui in opere occupāti erant contendērunt.

subsequor, prōsequor, 11. dīmētior, métior.
conloco, pōno, 8. lateo, me cēlo.
trāngredior, trānseo. prōvolo, prōruo.
identidem, iterum atque iterum. prōtūrbo, fugo.
rūrsus, iterum. paene, fere.
interim, interea, 12. contendo, propero, 7.
But the soldiers and lieutenants know what to do.

20. Caesari omnia uno tempore erant agenda: vexillum propōnendum, signum tuba dandum, ab opere revocandi milites, acies instruenda, milites cohortandi, signum dandum. Quārum rērum māgnam partem temporis brevitas et successus hostium impediēbat. Sed erat subsidio 5 scientia atque ūsus mīlitum, quod superiōribus proeliis exercitāti, nōn minus commode ipsi sibi praescribere quam ab aliis docēri poterant. Praeterea ab opere singulīisque legiōnibus singulos lēgātos Caesar discēdere vetuerat. Hi propter propīnquitātem et celeritātem 10 hostium nihil iam Caesaris imperium exspectābant, sed per se quae vidēbantur administrābant.

prōpōnō, ostendo. commode: apte, bene.
successus, accessus, 15. praescribo, praecipto.
subsidiunm, auxilium, 6. veto, prohibeo.
ūsus, experientia. propīnquitās, vicīnitas.
exercitātus, peritus. administro: prōvideo, ago.

Fighting begins before the soldiers can arm themselves.

21. Caesar necessāriis rēbus imperātis ad cohortandos milites dēcucurrit et ad legiōnem decimam dēvēnit. Milites nōn longiore orātiōne cohortātus quam uti suae prīstīnae virtūtis memoriam retinērent neu perturbārentur animo hostiumque imperium fortiter sustinērent, 5 quod nōn longe hostes aberant, proeli committendi signum dedit. Atque in alteram partem item cohortandi causa prefectus pūgnantibus occurrit. Temporis tanta fuit exiguitas hostiumque tam parātus ad dīmicandum animus, ut nōn modo ad īnsignia adcommodanda, sed 10 etiam ad galeas induendas scūtīisque tegimenta dētrūenda tempus dēfuerit. Quam in partem quisque ab opere cāsu
dēvēnit quaeque prīma signa cōnspēxit, ad haec cōnstitit, ne in quærendis suis pūgnandi tempus dīmitteret.

*dēvenio*, *pervenio*.  
*pristinus*: *vetus*, *antiquus*.  
*perturbo*, *commoveo*, 12.  
*sustaineo*, *sustineo*, 6.  
*occurro*, *incido*.  
*exiguitas*, *brevitas*.  

*a commodo*, *apto*.  
*induo*, *indūco*.  
*dētrūdo*, *dētraho*.  
*cāsu*, *fōte*.  
*cōspicio*, *cōspicor*.  
*dīmitto*, *āmitto*.  

*All is confusion in the battle; the commander can do little.*

**22.** Instrūcto exercitu magis ut loci nātūra dēiectus-que collis et necessitas temporis quam ut rei mīlitāris ratio atque ōrdo postulābat, fiēbat ut aliae legiōnes alia in parte hostibus resisterent; saepibus autem dēnsissimis, ut ante dēmōnstrāvimus, interiectis prōspectus impediē-bātur, ut neque certa subsidia conlocāri, neque ab ōno omnia imperia administrāri possent. Itaque in tanta rērum inīquitāte, fōrtūnae quoque ēventus variī sequē-bantur.

*dēiectus*, *dēclīvitas*, 8.  
*ratio*, *scientia*.  
*interlocio*, *interpōno*.  

*administrō*, *ago*, 20.  
*inīquitās*, *varietas*.  
*ēventus*, *cāsus*.  

*The battle seems to be going against Cēsar.*

**23.** Legiōnis nōnae et decimae mīlitēs, ut in sinistra parte acie cōnstiterant, Atrebates cursu āc lassitūdine exanimātos vulneribusque cōnfectos celeriter ex locō superiōre in flūmen compulērunt. Tum eos trānsīrē 5 cōnantes īnsecūti, gladiis māgnam partem eōrum interfēcrunt. Ipsi trānsīrē flūmen nōn dubītāvērunt et in locum inīquum prōgressi, hostes redintegrāto proelio in fugam cōniēcērunt. Item alia in parte diversae duae legiōnes, ūndecima et octāva, ex locō superiōre in ipsis
BOOK II.

flūminis rīpis proeliābantur. At tōtīs fere a frōnte et ab sinistra parte nūdātis castrīs, omnes Nervii cōnfertissimo āgmine, duce Boduōgnāto, qui summam imperi tenēbat, ad eum locum contendērunt; quōrum pars aperto latere legiōnes circumvenīre, pars summum castrōrum locum petere coepit.

lassitūdo, dēfatigātio. cōnfertus, dēnsus.
cōnfectus, dēfessus. summa, cūra, 4.
compello, ago. contendō, propero, 12.
redintegro, renovo. peto, accurro.

It is beginning to look very dark for the Romans.

24. Eōdem tempore equites nostri levisque armātūrae pedites, qui cum iis ūna fuerant, cum se in castra recipercnt, hostibus occurrēbant āc rūrsus aliam in partem fugam petēbant; et cālōnes, praedandi causa ēgressi, cum respēxissent et hostes in nostrīs castrīs versārī vīdissent, praecepītes fugae sése mandābant. Simul eōrum qui cum impedimentis yenībant clāmor fremitusque oriēbātur, aliūque aliam in partem perterrītī ferēbantur. Quibus omnibus rēbus permōti sunt equites Trēveri, qui auxili causa ab civitāte ad Caesarem mīssī vēnerant. Ergo cum multitūdine hostium castra complēri, legiōnes premī et paene circumventas tenēri, cālōnes, equites, funditōres in omnes partēs fugere vīdissent, désespērātīs nostrīs rēbus, domum contendērunt atque Rōmānos pulsos superātōsque civitātī renūntiāvērunt.

armātūra, arma, 10.
me recipio, me cōnfero, 13.
occurrō, incido, 21.
ēgredīor, exeo, 13.
versor, sum occupātus, 1.
mando, commendo.
fremitus, strepitus, 11.
orīor, nāscor, 4.
premo, urgeo.
paene, fere, 19.
pello: fugo, prōturbo, 19.
supero, vinco.
Will Cæsar's coolness and courage save his army?

25. Cæsar ab decimae legiōnis cohortātiōne ad dextrum cornu praefectus suos urgēri et duodecimae legiōnis confertos milites sibi ipsos ad pūgnam esse impedimento vidit. Quartae cohortis omnes centuriones occisi sunt et, signifero interfecto, signum est amissum. Reliquarum cohortium omnes fere centuriones aut vulnerati aut occisi sunt, in his prīnipilus P. Sextius Baculus, fortissimus vir, multis gravibusque vulneribus confectus ut iam se sustinēre non posset. Hīs rēbus reliquos esse tardiores vidit Cæsar et nōnnullos déserto proelio excēdere ac tēla vītāre; hostes autem neque a frōnte ex inferior loco subeunte intermittere et ab utrōque latere instāre, et rem esse in angusto, neque ullum esse subsidium quod submitti posset. Tum vēro scūto unī milīti dētracto, quod ipse eo sine scūto vēnerat, in prīmam aciem processit, centurionibusque nōminātim appellātis, reliquos cohortātus milites signa inferre et manipulos laxāre iūssit, quo facilius gladiis uti possent. Cūius adventu spe inlāta milītibus ac redintegrāto animo paulum hostium impetus tardātus est.

urgeo, premo, 24. 
cōnfertus, dēnsus, 23. 
signifer, aquilifer. 
āmitto, dāmitto, 21. 
fere, paene, 19. 
cōnfectus, dēfessus, 23. 
excēdo, exeo. 
subeo, succēdo. 
intermitto: dēsino, dēsisto. 
insto: urgeo, premo, 24. 
dētraho, rapio. 
laxo, aperio. 
infero (2): do, adfero. 
redintegro, renovo, 23.

A shifting scene. Pull Romans, pull Nervii!

26. Cæsar cum septimam legiōnem, quae iūxta cōnstiterat, item urgēri ab hoste vidisset, tribūnōs milītum monuit ut paulātim sēse legiōnesconiungerent. Quo
facto, cum alius alii subsidium ferret, audācius resistere ac fortius pūgnāre coeperunt. Interim milites legiōnum duārum, quae in novissimo āgmine praesidio impedimentis fuerant, proelio nūntiāto cursu incitāto in summo colle ab hostibus conspiciēbantur; et T. Labiēnus castris hos-
tium potitus decimam legiōnem subsidio nostris mīsit. Qui cum quo in loco res esset, quantōque in periculo ca-
stra et legiōnes et imperātor versārētur, cōgnōvissent, nihil ad celeritātem sibi reliqui fēcērunt.

iūxta, prope. paulātim, gradātim. potlor, occupo, 7.
cōnsisto, 6. interim, interea, 12. versor, sum, 1.
urgeo, 25. cōnspicio, video. cōgnōsco, reperio, 4.

In the fierce wrestle the brave Nervii go under.

• 27. Hōrum adventu tanta rērum commūtātio est facta ut nostri, etiam qui vulneribus cōnfecti prōcubuisserunt, proelium redintegrārent; equites vēro, ut turpitūdinem fugae virtūte délērent, omnibus in locis pūgnāe se legiō-
nāriis milītibus praeferrent. At hostes etiam in extrēma spe salūtis maximam virtūtem praestitērunt; nam cum prīmi eōrum cecidissent, proximi iacentibus comitibus īnsistēbant atque ex eōrum corporibus pūgnābant; hīs dēiectis et coacervātis cadāveribus, cēteri ut ex tumulo tēla in nostros cōniciēbant et pīla intercepta remittēbant: ut iūdicāri dēbēret nōn nēquīquam tantae virtūtis homi-
nes ausos esse trānsīre lātissimum flūmen, ascendere altissimās ripas, subīre inīquissimum locum; quae facilia ex difficillimis animi māgnītūdo redēgerat.

prōcumbo, prōcido. laceo, prōcumbo.
turpitūdo: ignōminia, infāmia. coacervo: congero, cōgo.
dēleo, exstinguo. cadāver, corpus.
extrēmus, ultimus. nēquīquam, frūstra.
praesto: praebeo, ostento. redigo, facio.
Why slay the poor remnant? Let them live.

28. Hoc proelio facto et prope ad internecionem gente ac nomine Nerviorum redacto, maiores nato, quos una cum pueris mulieribusque in paludes conjectos dixeramus, consensu omnium qui supererant legatos ad Caesarem miserunt sequae ei dediderunt. Postea in commemoranda civitatis calamitate, ex sexcentis ad tres senatores, ex hominum milibus LX vix ad quingentes qui arma ferre possent, se se redactos esse dixerunt. Quos Caesar ut in miseris ac supplices usus misericordia vidieretur, diligentissime conservavit suisque finibus atque oppidis uti iussit et finitimis imperavit ut ab iniuria et maleficio se suosque prohiberent.

prope, paene, 19. cuncto, depone, 16.
internecio, interitus. dedo, permitto, 15.
redigo, reduco. commemoro, narro.
pueri, liberi, 13. finitimus, vicinus, 2.

The Aduatuci prepare to make a desperate resistance.

29. Aduatuci, qui cum omnibus copiis auxilio Nerviis veniabant, hac pugna nuntiata ex itinere domum revertunt; cunctis oppidis castellisque desertis sua omnia in unum oppidum egregie natura munitum contulerunt. Quod ex omnibus in circuitu partibus altissimas ruptae despectusque habebat, sed una ex parte leniter adclivis aditus relinquebatur; quem locum duplici altissimo muro munierant; tum magni ponderis saxa et praecutas trabes in muro conlocabant. Ipsi erant ex Cimbris Teutonesque prognati, qui, cum iter in provinciam nostram atque Italiam facerent, custodiam ex suis ac praesidium sex milia hominum reliquerunt. Hi post eorum obitum
multos annos a finitimis exagitāti, cōnsēnsu eōrum omnium hunc sibi domicilio locum delégēruut.

revertor, redeo, 10.  
cūnetus, omnis.  
ēgregie: optime, eximie, 8.  
dēspectus, prōspectus.  
lēniter, paulātim.  
aditus, accessus, 15.  
conlocō, pōno, 8.  
prōgnātus, ortus, 4.  
obitus, interitus, 28.  
dēligō, ēligō, 17.

From their walls they taunt the Romans.

30. Āc prīmo adventu exercitus nostri crēbras ex oppido excursionēs faciēbant parvulīsque proeliis cum nostris contendēbant; postea vállō pedum xii in circuitu xv mīlium crēbrisque castellis circummūnīti oppido sēse continēbant. Ubi víneis āctis aģgere extrūctō turrim 5 procūl cōnstitui vidērunt, prīmum inrīdēre ex mūro atque increpitāre vōcibus coēpērunt, quod tanta māchinātio ab tanto spatio ĭnstruerētur: quibusnam manibus aut qui-ibus vīribus praesertim homines tantulae statūrae turrim tanti oneris in mūro sēse conlocāre cōnfiderent?

adventus, accessus, 15.  
intrīdeo, dērīdeo.  
crēber, frequens, 1.  
increpito, maleēdico.  
excursio, ēruptio.  
tantulus, parvulus.  
cōnstituō, pōno.  
onus, pondus.

But soon they lose confidence and offer to surrender.

31. Ubi vēro turrim movēri et adpropīnquāre moeni- 
bus vidērunt, nova atque inūsitāta specie commōti lēgātos 
ad Caesarem de pāce misērunt, qui ad hunc modum locūti 
sunt: Aduātuci nōn existimant Rōmanos sine ope dīvīna 
bellum gerere, qui tantae altitūdinis māchinātiōnes tanta 5 
CELERITĀTE PRŌMOVĒRE POSSINT; itaque se suaque omnia 
eōrum potestāti permittunt. Ŭnum petunt: si fōrte
Caesar pro sua clémentia ac mãnsuētūdine statuerit Aduātucos esse cōnservandos, ne eos armis déspoliet.  
10 Omnes fere finitimi sunt inimīci ac suae virtūti invident, a quibus se défendere trāditis armis nōn poterunt. Sibi praestet, si in eum cāsum dēdūcantur, quamvis fōrtūnam a populo Rōmāno pati, quam ab inimīcis per cruciātum interfici.

novus, mīrus.  
inūsitātus: insolitus, novus.  
species, facies.  
modus, ratio.  
ops, auxilium.  
• permitto, dēdo, 15.  
peto, ēro, 13.  
mânsuētūdo, lēnitas, 14.  
statuo, cōnstituo, 10.  
fere, paene, 25.  
cāsus, fātum, 22.  
dēdūco, redīgo, 28.

They must disarm, but are promised protection.

32. Ad haec Caesar respondit: "Magis cōnsuētūdine mea quam merito vestro cīvitātem cōnservābo, si prius quam mūrum aries attigerit, vos dēdideritis: sed dēdītōnis nūlla est condicio nisi armis trāditis. Id quod in Nerviis fēci faciam finitimiisque imperābo ne quam iniūrium dēditēciis populi Rōmāni īnferant." Re nūntiāta ad suos, quae imperārentur facere dīxerunt. Armōrum tanta multitūdo de mūro in fossam quae erat ante oppidum iacta est, ut prope summam mūri aggerisque alti-
tūdinem acervi eōrum adaequārent, et tamen circiter pars tertia, ut postea perspectum est, cēlāta atque in oppido retenta est. Deinde portis patefactis eo die pāce sunt usi oppidāni.

prius quam, ante quam.  
dēdītio, trāditio, 12.  
finitimus, vicīnus, 2.  
īnfero: fero, facio.  
prope, paene, 28.  
circiter, ad, 19.  
perspicio, intellego.  
patefacio, aperio.
A brave dash for freedom, but a terrible fate.

33. Sub vesperum Caesar portas claudi militēsque ex oppido exīre iūssit. Oppidāni cōnsilio ante inito, ut intellectum est, quod dēditione facta nostros praesidia dēductūros aut dēnique indīligentius servāturos crēdiderant, tertia vigilia, qua minime arduus ad nostras mūnítiōnes ascēnsus vidēbātur, omnibus cōpiis repentinō ex oppido ēruptionem fēcērunt. Celeriter, ut ante Caesar imperārat, īgnibus sīgnificātiōne facta ex proximis castellis eo concursum est. Ibi pūgnātum est acriter ab hostibus in extrēma spe salūtis inīquo loco, contra eos qui ex vāllo turribusque tēla iacerent, cum in ūna virtūte omnis spes salūtis cōnsisteret. Occīsis ad hominum mīlibus quattuor reliqui in oppidum reiecti sunt. Postridie ēius diēi refrāctis portis, cum iam dēfenderet nēmo, atque intrōmīssis mīlibus nostris sectionem ēius oppidi ūniversam Caesar vendidit. Ab iis qui ēmerant capitum numerus ad eum relātus est mīlibum quīnquāginginta trium.

intellego, perspicio, 32.  ēruptio, excursio, 30.
dēnique, saltem.  significatio, signum.
indīligenter, neglegenter.  iniquus, incommodus.
arduus, difficultis.  ūniversus, totus.
repetīnus, subitus.  refero, renūntio.

All the maritime nations submit to the Romans.

34. Eōdem tempore a P. Crasso, quem cum legiōne ūna miserat ad Venetos, Unellos, Osismos, Curiosolitas, Esuvios, Aulercos, Rēdones, quae sunt maritimae civitātes Oceanumque attingunt, certior factus est omnes eas civitātes in diciōnem potestātemque populi Rōmāni esse 5 redāctas.

attingo, tango.  dicio, imperium.  redigo, pāco.
Gaul lies crushed and bleeding. Rome rejoices and thanks the gods.

35. Hís rēbus gestis omni Gallia pācāta, tanta hūius belli ad barbaros opīnio perlāta est uti ab iis nātiōnibus quae trāns Rhēnum incolerent mitterentur lēgāti ad Caesarem, qui se obsides datūras, imperāta factūras pollicērentur. Quās lēgātiōnes Caesar, quod in Ítaliām Illyricumque properābat, inita proxima aestāte ad se reverti iūssit. Ipse in Carnūtes, Andes Turonēsque, quae cīvitātes propinquaē hīs locis erant ubi bellum gesserat, legiōnibus in hibernācula deductīs, in Ítaliām praefectus est. Ob eāsque res ex litteris Caesaris dies quīndecim supplicātiō dēcrēta est, quod ante id tempus accidit nūlli.

pāco, redīgo, 34. ineo, incipio.
opīnio, fāma, 8. propinquus: vicīnus, fīnitimus, 2.
propero, mātūro, 5. accido, contingo.
C. IULI CAESARIS

DE BELLO GALLICO

LIBER SECUNDUS.

B.C. 57; A.U.C. 697.

THE BELGIAN LEAGUE DEFEATED.

1. Cum esset Caesar in citeriore Gallia in hibernis, ita uti supra demonstravimus, crebri ad eum rumores adferabantur, litterisque item Labieni certior fiebat omnes Belgas, quam tertiam esse Galliae partem dixeramus, contra populum Romanumconiurare obsidesque inter se dare. Coniurandi has esse causas: primum quod vereretur ne omni pacata Gallia ad eos exercitus noster adduceretur; deinde quod ab nonnullis Gallis sollicitarentur,—partim qui, ut Germanos diutius in Gallia versari noluerant, ita populi Romani exercitum hiemare atque inveterascere in Gallia moleste ferebant; partim qui mobilitate et levitate animi novis imperiis studebant; ab nonnullis etiam, quod in Gallia a potentioribus atque iis qui ad conducendos homines facultates habebant, vulgo regna occupabantur, qui minus facile eam rem imperio nostro consequi poterant.

2. His nuntiis litterisque commotus Caesar duas legiones in citeriore Gallia novas conscripsit, et inita aestate in interiorem Galliam qui deducèret Q. Pediun legatum misit. Ipse, cum primum pabuli copia esse inciperet,
ad exercitum venit. Dat negotium Senonibus reliquisque Gallis, qui finitimi Belgis erant, uti ea quae apud eos gerantur cognoscant seque de his rebus certiorem faciant. Hi constanter omnes nuntiaverunt manus cogi, exercitum in unum locum conducit. Tum vero dubitandum non existimavit quin ad eos proficisceretur. — Re frumentaria comparata castra movet diebusque circiter quinde-cim ad fines Belgarum pervenit.

3. Eo cum de improviso celeriusque omni opinione venisset, Remi, qui proximi Galliae ex Belgis sunt, ad eum legatos Iccium et Andocamborium, primos civitatis miserunt qui dicerent: "Se svaque omnia in fidem atque in potestatem populi Romani permittere, neque se cum Belgis reliquis consensisse neque contra populum Romanum coniurasse, paratosque esse et obsides dare et imperata facere et oppidis recipere et frumento ceterisque rebus iuvare; reliquos omnes Belgas in armis esse, Germanosque qui cis Rhenum incolant sese cum his coniunxisse, tantumque esse eorum omnium fuorem ut ne Suessiones quidem, fratres consanguineosque suos, qui eodem iure et isdem legibus utantur, unum imperium unumque magistratum cum ipsis habeant, deterere potuerint quin cum his consentirent."

4. Cum ab his quaereret quae civitates quantaque in armis essent et quid in bello possent, sic reperiebat: plerosque Belgas esse ortos ab Germanis Rhenumque antiquitus traductos propter loci fertilitatem ibi consederisse Gallosque qui ea loca incolerent expulisse, solosque esse qui patrum nostrorum memoria, omni Gallia vexata, Teutonos Cimbrosque intra fines suos ingredi prohibuerint; qua ex re fieri uti earum rerum memoria magnam sibi auctoritatem magnosque spiritus in re militari
umerent. De numero eorum omnia se habere explorata Remi dicebant, propterea quod propinquitatibus adfinitatibusque coniuncti, quantum quisque multitudinem in communi Belgarum concilio ad id bellum pollitum sit cognoverint. Plurimum inter eos Bellovacos et virtute et auctoritate et hominem numero valere: hos posse conficere armata milia centum, pollitios ex eo numero electa sexaginta, totiusque belli imperium sibi postulare. Suessiones suos esse finitimos: latissimos feracissimosque agros possidere. Apud eos fuisse regem nostra etiam memoria Divitiacum, totius Galliae potentissimum, qui cum magna parte harum regionum tum etiam Britanniae imperium obtinuerit: nunc esse regem Calbam; ad hunc propter iustitiamque suam totius belli summam omnium voluntate deferri: oppida habere numero XI, polliceris milia armata quinquaginta; totidem Nervios, qui maxime feri inter ipsos habeantur, longissimeque absint; quindecim milia Atrebates, Ambianos decem milia, Morinos xxv milia, Menapios vi milia; Caletos x milia; Velocasses et Veromanduos totidem; Aduatucos decem et novem milia; Condrusos, Eburones, Caerovesos, Paemanos, qui uno nomine Germani appellantuur, arbitrari ad XL milia.

5. Caesar Remos cohortatus liberaliterque oratione prosecutus omnem senatum ad se convenire principumque liberos obsides ad se adduci iussit. Quae omnia ab his diligenter ad diem facta sunt. Ipse Divitiacum Aeduum magno opere cohortatus docet quanto opere rei publicae communisque salutis intersit manus hostium distineri, ne cum tanta multitudine uno tempore confligendum sit. Id fieri posse, si suas copias Aedui in fines Bellovacorum introduserint et eorum agros populari coe-
perint. His mandatis eum ab se dimittit. Postquam omnes Belgarum copias in unum locum coactas ad se venire vidit, neque iam longe abesse ab iis quis miserat exploratoribus et ab Remis cognovit, flumen Axonam, quod est in extremis Remorum finibus, exercitum traducere maturavit atque ibi castra posuit. Quae res et latus unum castrorum ripis fluminis muniebat et post eum quae essent tuta ab hostibus reddebat, et commeatus ab Remis reliquisque civitatibus ut sine periculo ad eum portari posset efficiebat. In eo flumine pons erat. Ibi praesidium ponit et in altera parte fluminis Q. Titurium Sabinum legatum cum sex cohortibus relinquit. Castra in altitudinem pedum xii vallo fossaque duodeviginti pedum munire iubet.

6. Ab his castris oppidum Remorum nomine Bibrax aberat milia passuum octo. Id ex itinere magno impetu Belgae oppugnare coeperunt. Aegre eo die sustentatum est. Gallorum eadem atque Belgarum oppugnatio est haec. Ubi circumiecta multitudine hominum totis moenibus undique in murum lapides iaci coepti sunt, murusque defensoribus nudatus est, testudine facta portas suceedunt murumque subruit. Quod tum facile fiebat. Nam cum tanta multitudo lapides ac tela conicerent, in muro consistendi potestas erat nulli. Cum finem oppugnandi nox fecisset, Icicius Remus, summa nobilitate et gratia inter suos, qui tum oppido praefuerat, unus ex iis qui legati de pace ad Caesarem venerant, nuntium ad eum mittit: nisi subsidium sibi submittatur, sese diutius sustinere non posse.

7. Eo de media nocte Caesar isdem ducibus usus qui nuntii ab Iccio venerant, Numidas et Cretas sagittarios et funditores Baleares subsidio oppidanis mittit; quorum
adventu et Remis cum spe defensionis studium propugnandi accessit, et hostibus eadem de causa spes potiundi oppidi discessit. Itaque paulisper apud oppidum morati agrosque Remorum depopulati, omnibus vicis aedificiisque quos adire potuerant incensis, ad castra Caesaris omnibus copiis contenderunt et ab milibus passuum minus duobus castra posuerunt; quae castra, ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, amplius milibus passuum octo in latitudinem patebant.

8. Caesar primo et propter multitudinem hostium et propter eximiam opinionem virtutis proelio supersedere statuit; cotidie tamen equestribus proelii quid hostis virtute posset et quid nostri auderent periclitabatur. Ubi nostros non esse inferiores intellexit, loco pro castris ad aciem instruendam natura opportuno atque idoneo —quod is collis, ubi castra posita erant, paululum ex planitie editus tantum adversus in latitudinem patebat quantum loci acies instructa occupare poterat, atque ex utraque parte lateris deiectus habebat et in frontem leniter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat—ab utroque latere eius collis transversam fossam obduxit circiter passuum quadringentorum et ad extremas fossas castella constituit ibique tormenta conlocavit, ne, cum aciem instruxisset, hostes, quod tantum multitudine poterant, ab lateribus pugnantes suos circumvenire possent. Hoc facto duabus legionibus quas proxime conscripserat in castris relictis, ut, si quo opus esset, subsidio duci possent, reliquas sex legiones pro castris in acie constituit. Hostes item suas copias ex castris eductas instruxerant.

9. Palus erat non magna inter nostrum atque hostium exercitum. Hanc si nostri transirent hostes exspecta-
bant; nostri autem, si ab illis initium transeundi fieret, ut impeditos adgrederentur, parati in armis erant. Interim proelio equestri inter duas acies contendebatur. Ubi neutri transeundi initium faciunt, secundioire equitum proelio nostris Caesar suos in castra reduxit. Hostes protinus ex eo loco ad flumen Axonam contenderunt, quod esse post nostra castra demonstratum est. Ibi vadis repertis partem suarum copiarum traducere conati sunt eo consilio, ut, si possent, castellum cui praerat Q. Titurius legatus expugnarent pontemque interscinderent; si minus potuissent, agros Remorum popularentur, qui magno nobis usui ad bellum gerendum erant, commeatuque nostros prohiberent.

10. Caesar certior factus ab Titurio omnem equitatum et levis armaturae Numidas, funditores sagittariosque pontem traducit atque ad eos contendit. Acrier in eo loco pugnatum est. Hostes impeditos nostri in flu mine adgressi magnum eorum numerum occiderunt: per eorum corpora reliquos audacissime transire conanties multitudine telorum repulerunt; primos qui transierant equitatu circumventos interfecerunt. Hostes, ubi et de expugnando oppido et de flumine transeundo spem se fefellisse intellexerunt neque nostros in locum iniqtioremi progredivi pugnandi causa viderunt, atque ipsos res frumentaria deficere coeptit, concilio convocato constituereunt optimum esse domum suam quemque reverti, et, quorum in fines primum Romani exercitum introduxissent, ad eos defendendos undique convenirent, ut potius in suis quam in alienis finibus decertarent et domesticis copiis rei frumentariae uterentur. Ad eam sententiam cum reliquis causis haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, quod Divitiacum atque Aeduos finibus Bellovacorum adpro-
pinquare cognoverant. His persuaderi ut diutius morarentur neque sui auxilium ferrent non poterat.

11. Ea re constituta, secunda vigilia magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi, nullo certo ordine neque imperio, cum sibi quisque primum itineris locum peteret et domum pervenire properaret, fecerunt ut consimilis fugae profectio videretur. Hac re statim Caesar per speculatorum cognita insidias veritus, quod qua de causa discедерent nondum perspexerat, exercitum equitatumque castris continuit. Prima luce confirmata re ab exploratoribus omnem equitatum qui novissimum agmen moraretur praemiserit. His Q. Pedium et L. Aurunculeium Cottam legatos praefecit; T. Labienum legatum cum legionibus tribus subsequi iussit. Hi novissimos adorti et multa milia passuum prosecuti magnum multitutinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, cum ab extremo agmine ad quos ventum erat consisterent fortiterque impetum nostrorum militum sustinerent; priores, quod abesse a periculo viderentur neque ulla necessitate neque imperio continenterunt, exaudito clamore perturbatis ordinibus omnes in fuga sibi praesidium ponerent. Ita sineullo periculo tantam eorum multitutinem nostri interfecerunt quantum fuit diei spatium, sub occasunque solis destiterunt, seque in castra, ut erat imperatum, receperunt.

12. Postridie eius diei Caesar, priusquam se hostes ex terrore ac fuga recuperent, in fines Suessionum, qui proximi Remis erant, exercitum duxit et magno itinere confecto ad oppidum Noviodunum contendit. Id ex itinere oppugnare conatus, quod vacuum ab defensoribus esse audiebat, propter latitudinem fossae murique altitudinem paucis defendentibus expugnare non potuit.
Castris munitis vineas agere quaeque ad oppugnandum usui erant comparare coepit. Interim omnis ex fuga Suessionum multitudo in oppidum proxima nocte convenit. Celeriter vineis ad oppidum actis, aggere iacto turribusque constitutis, magnitudine operum, quae neque viderant ante Galli neque audierant, et celeritate Romanorum permoti, legatos ad Caesarem de deditione mittunt et petentibus Remis ut conservarentur impetrant.

13. Caesar obsidibus acceptis primis civitatis atque ipsius Galbae regis duobus filiis, armisque omnibus ex oppido traditis, in ditionem Suessiones acceptit exercitumque in Bellovacos ducit. Qui cum se suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent, atque ab eo oppido Caesar cum exercitu circiter milia passuum quinque abesset, omnes maiores natu ex oppido egressi manus ad Caesarem tendere et voce significare coeperunt sese in eius fidem ac potestatem venire neque contra populum Romanum armis contendere. Item, cum ad oppidum accessisset castraque ibi poneret, pueri mulieresque ex muro passis manibus suo more pacem ab Romanis petierunt.

14. Pro his Divitiacus—nam post discessum Belgarum dimissis Aeduorum copiis ad eum reverterat—facit verba: Bellovacos omni tempore in fide atque amicitia civitatis Aeduae fuisse: impulsos a suis principibus, qui dicerent Aeduos ab Caesare in servitutem redactos omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre, et ab Aeduis defecisse et populo Romano bellum intulisse. Qui eius consili principes fuissent, quod intellegerent quantam calamitatem civitati intulissent, in Britanniam profugisse. Petere non solum Bellovacos sed etiam pro his Aeduos ut sua clementia ac mansuetudine in eos utatur. Quod si fecerit, Aeduorum auctoritatem apud omnes
Belgas amplificaturum, quorum auxilliis atque opibus, si qua bella inciderint, sustentare consuerint.

15. Caesar honoris Divitiaci atque Aeduorum causa sese eos in fidem recepturum et conservaturum dixit; quod erat civitas magna inter Belgas auctoritate atque hominum multitudine praestabat, sexcentos obsides poposcit. His traditis omnibusque armis ex oppido conlatis, ab eo loco in fines Ambianorum pervenit, qui se suaque omnia sine mora dediderunt. Eorum fines Nervii attingebant; quorum de natura moribusque Caesar cum quaereret, sic reperiebat: Nullum aditum esse ad eos mercatoribus; nihil pati vini reliquarumque rerum inferri, quod iis rebus relanguescere animos eorum et remitti virtutem existimarent: esse homines feros magnaeque virtutis; increpitare atque incusare reliquis Belgas qui se populo Romano dedissent patriamque virtutem proiecissent; confirmare sese neque legatos missuros neque ullam condicionem pacis accepturos.

16. Cum per eorum fines triduum iter fecisset, inve niebat ex captivis Sabim flumen ab castris suis non amplius milia passuum x abesse: trans id flumen omnes Nervios consedisse adventumque ibi Romanorum exspectare una cum Atrebatis et Veromanduis finitimis suis, nam his utrisque persuaserant uti eandem belli fortunam experirentur; exspectari etiam ab his Aduatucorum copias atque esse in itinere; mulieres quique per aetatem ad pugnam inutiles viderentur in eum locum coniciisse, quo propter paludes exercitui aditus non esset.

17. His rebus cognitis exploratores centurionesque praemittit qui locum idoneum castris deligant. Cum ex dediticiis Belgis reliquisque Gallis complures Caesarem securi una iter facerent, quidam ex his, ut postea ex
captivis cognitum est, eorum dierum consuetudine itineris nostri exercitus perspecta, nocte ad Nervios pervenerunt atque his demonstrarunt inter singulas legiones impedimentorum magnum numerum intercedere, neque esse quicquam negoti, cum prima legio in castra venisset, reliquaeque legiones magnum spatium abessent, hanc sub sarcinis adoriri; qua pulsa impedimentisque direptis futurum ut reliquae contra consistere non auderent. Adiuvabat etiam eorum consilium qui rem deferebant, quod Nervii antiquitus, cum equitatu nihil possent (neque enim ad hoc tempus ei rei student, sed quicquid possunt, pedestribus valent copiis) quo facilius finitimorum equitatum, si praedandi causa ad eos venissent, impedirent, teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis, crebrisque in latitudinem ramis enatis, et rubis sentibusque interiectis, effecerant ut instar muri hae saepes munita praebèrent, quo non modo non intrari sed ne perspici quidem posset. His rebus cum iter agminis nostri impediretur, non omissendum sibi consilium Nervii existimaverunt.

18. Loci natura erat haec, quem locum nostri castris delegerant. Collis ab summo aequaliter declivis ad flumen Sabim, quod supra nominavimus, vergebat. Ab eo flumine pari adclivitate collis nascebatur adversus huic et contrarius, passus circiter ducentos infimus apertus, ab superiore parte silvestris ut non facile introrsus perspici posset. Intra eas silvas hostes in occulto sese continebant; in aperto loco secundum flumen paucae stationes equitum videbantur. Fluminis erat altitudo pedum circiter trium.

19. Caesar equitatu praemisso subsequebatur omnibus copiis; sed ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat ac
Belgæ ad Nervios detulerant. Nam quod ad hostes adpropinquabat, consuetudine sua Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducebat; post eas totius exercitus impedimenta conlocarat; inde duae legiones quae proxime conscriptae erant totum agmen claudebant praesidioque impedimentis erant. Equites nostri, cum funditoribus sagittariisque flumen transgressi, cum hostium equitatu proelium commiserunt. Cum se illi identidem in silvas ad suos reciperent ac rursus ex silva in nostros impetum facerent, neque nostri longius quam quem ad finem porrecta loca aperta pertinebant cedentes insequi auderent, interim legiones sex, quae primae venerant, opere dimenso castra munire coeperunt. Ubi prima impedimenta nostri exercitus ab iis qui in silvis abditi latebant visa sunt, quod tempus inter eos committendi proeli convenerat, ut intra silvas aciem ordinesque constituerant atque ipsi sese confirmaverant, subito omnibus copiis provolaverunt impetumque in nostros equites fecerunt. His facile pulsis ac protrabatis, incredibili celeritate ad flumen decurrerunt, ut paene uno tempore et ad silvas et in flumine et iam in manibus nostris hostes viderentur. Eadem autem celeritate adverso colle ad nostra castra atque eos qui in opere occupati erant contenderunt.

20. Caesari omnia uno tempore erant agenda: vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne cum ad arma concurreti oporteret, signum tuba dandum, ab opere revocandi milites, qui paulo longius aggeris petendi causa processerant arcessendi, acies instruenda, milites cohortandi, signum dandum. Quarum rerum magnam partem temporis brevitatis et successus hostium impediebat. His difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio—scientia atque usus militum, quod superioribus proelii exercitati, quid
fieri oportet non minus commodae ipsi sibi praebere que
quae ab aliis doceri poterant; et quod ab operis singu-
lisque legionibus singulos legatos Caesar discedere nisi
munitis castris vetuerat. Hi propter propinquitatem et
5 celeritate hostium nihil iam Caesaris imperium exspect-
tabant, sed per se quae videbantur administrabant.

21. Caesar necessariis rebus imperatis ad cohortandos
milites quam in partem fors obtulit decurrit et ad
legionem decimam devenit. Milites non longiore ora-
tione cohortatus quam uti sua pristinae virtutis memo-
riam retinerent neu perturbarentur animo hostiumque
impetu fortiter sustinerent, quod non longius hostes
aberant quam quo telum adici posset, proeli committendi
signum dedit. Atque in alteram partem item cohortandi
15 causa profectus pugnantibus occurrit. Temporis tanta
fuit exiguitas hostiumque tam paratus ad dimicandum
animus, ut non modo ad insignia adcommodanda, sed
etiam ad galeas induendas scutisque tegimenta detru-
denda tempus defuerit. Quam quisque ab operis in par-
tem casu devenit quaque prima signa conspexit, ad
haec constitit, ne in quaerendis suis pugnandi tempus
dimiteret.

22. Instructo exercitu magis ut loci natura deiectus-
que collis et necessitas temporis quam ut rei militaris
25 ratio atque ordo postulabat, cum diversis legionibus aliae
alia in parte hostibus resisterent, saepiusque densiss-
simis, ut ante demonstravimus, interiectis prospectus
impediretur, neque certa subsidia conlocari, neque quid
in quaque parte opus esset provideri, neque ab uno
omnia imperia administrari poterant. Itaque in tanta
rerum iniquitate, fortunae quoque eventus varii seque-
bantur.
23. Légionis nonae et decimae milites, ut in sinistra parte acie constiterant, pilis emissis, cursu ac lassitudine examinatos vulneribusque confectos Atrebates — nam his ea pars obvenerat — celeriter ex loco superiore in flumen compulerunt et transire conantes insecuti gladiis magnam partem eorum impeditam interfecerunt. Ipsi transire flumen non dubitaverunt, et in locum iniquum progressi, rursus resistentes hostes redintegrato proelio in fugam coniecerunt. Item alia in parte diversae duae legiones, undecima et octava, profugatis Veromanduis, quibuscum erant congressi, ex loco superiore in ipsis fluminis ripis proeliabantur. At totis fere a fronte et ab sinistra parte nudatis castris, cum in dextro cornu legio duodecima et non magnos ab ea intervallo septima constitisset, omnes Nervii confertissimo agmine duce Boduognato qui summam imperi tenebat, ad eum locum contenderunt; quorum pars aperto latere legiones circumvenire, pars summum castrorum locum petere coepit.

24. Eodem tempore equites nostri levisque armaturae pedites, qui cum iis una fuerant, quos primo hostium impetu pulsos dixeram, cum se in castra recipierent, adversis hostibus occurrebant ac rursus aliam in partem fugam petebant; et calones, qui ab decumana porta ac summo iugo collis nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerant, praedandi causa egressi, cum respexissent et hostes in nostris castris versari vidissent, praecipites fugae sese mandabant. Simul eorum qui cum impedimentis veniebant clamor fremitusque oriebatur, aliique aliam in partem perterriti ferebantur. Quibus omnibus rebus permoti equites Treveri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, qui auxili causa ab civitate ad Caesarem missi venerant, cum multitudine hostium
castra compleri, legiones premi et paene circumventas teneri, calones, equites, funditores, Numidas, diversos dissipatosque in omnes partes fugere vidissent, desperatis nostris rebus domum contenderunt; Romanos pulsos superatosque, castris impedimentisque eorum hostes potitos civitati renuntiaverunt.

25. Caesar ab decimae legionis cohortatione ad dextrum cornu prefectus, ubi suos urgeri signisque in unum locum conlatis duodecimae legionis confertos milites sibi ipsos ad pugnam esse impedimento vidit — quartae cohortis omnibus centurionibus occisis signiferoque interfecto, signo amisso, reliquarum cohortium omnibus fere centurionibus aut vulneratis aut occisis, in his primipilo P. Sextio Baculo, fortissimo viro, multis gravisbusque vulneribus confecto ut iam se sustinere non posset, reliquis esse tardiores, et nonnullos ab novissimis deserto proelio excedere ac tela vitare, hostes neque a fronte ex inferiore loco subeuntes intermittere et ab utroque latere instare, et rem esse in angusto vidit, neque ullaum esse subsidium quod submitti posset — scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, quod ipse eo sine scuto venerat, in primam aciem processit centurionibusque nominatim appellatis reliquis cohortatus milites signa inferre et manipulos laxare iussit, quo facilitis gladiis uti possent. Cuius adventu spe inlata militibus ac redintegrato animo, cum pro se quisque in conspectu imperatoris etiam in extremis suis rebus operam navare cuperet, paulum hostium impetus tardatus est.

26. Caesar cum septimam legionem, quae iuxta constiterat, item urgeri ab hoste vidisset, tribunos militum monuit ut paulatim sese legiones coniungerent et conversa signa in hostes inferrent. Quo facto, cum alius
alii subsidium ferret, neque timent ne aversi ab hoste circumvenirentur, audacius resistere ac fortius pugnare coeperunt. Interim milites legionum duarum, quae in novissimo agmine praesidio impedimentis fuerant, proelio nuntiato cursu incitato in suummo colle ab hostibus conspiciebantur; et T. Labienus castris hostium potitus et ex loco superiore quae res in nostris castris gerentur conspicatus decimam legiorem subsidio nostris misit. Qui cum ex equitum et calonum fuga, quo in loco res esset, quantoque in periculo et castra et legiones et imperator versaretur, cognovissent, nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt.

27. Horum adventu tanta rerum commutatio est facta ut nostri, etiam qui vulneribus confessi procubuissent, scutis innixi proelium redintegrarent; tum calones perterritos hostes conspicati etiam inermes armatis occurrerent; equites vero, ut turpitudinem fugae virtute delerent, omnibus in locis pugnae quo se legionariis militibus praeferrent. At hostes etiam in extrema spe salutis tantam virtutem praestiterunt ut, cum primi eorum cecidissent, proximi iacentibus insisterent atque ex eorum corporibus pugnarent; his deiectis et coacervatis cadaveribus, qui superessent ut ex tumulo tela in nostros conicerent et pila intercepta remitterent: ut non nequiquam tantae virtutis homines iudicari deberet ausos esse transire latissimum flumen, ascendere altissimas ripas, subire iniquissimum locum; quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat.

28. Hoc proelio facto et prope ad internecionem gente ac nomine Nerviorum redacto maiores natu, quos una cum pueris mulieribusque in aestuaria ac paludes coniectos dixeramus; hac pugna nuntiata, cum victoribus nihil
impeditum, victis nihil tutum arbitrarentur, omnium qui supererant consensu legatos ad Caesarem miserunt seque ei dediderunt; et in commemoranda civitatis calamitate ex sexcentis ad tres senatores, ex hominum milibus LX vix ad quingentos qui arma ferre possent sese redactos esse dixerunt. Quos Caesar, ut in miseros ac supplices usus misericordia videretur, diligentissime conservavit suisque finibus atque oppidis uti iussit, et finitimis imperavit ut ab iniuria et maleficio se suosque prohiberent.

29. Aduatuci, de quibus supra scripsimus, cum omnibus copiis auxilio Nerviis venirent, hac pugna nuntiata ex itinere domum reverturunt; cunctis oppidis castellis-que desertis sua omnia in unum oppidum egregie naturamunitum contulerunt. Quod cum ex omnibus in circuitu partibus altissimas rupes despectusque haberet, una ex parte leniter adclivis aditus in latitudinem non amplius ducentorum pedum relinquebatur; quem locum duplici altissimo muro munierant, tum magni ponderis saxa et praeacutas trabes in muro conlocabant. Ipsi erant ex Cimbris Teutonisque prognati, qui, cum iter in provinciam nostram atque Italianam facerent, iis impedimentis, quae secum agere ac portare non poterant, citra flumen Rhenum depositis custodiam ex suis ac praesidium sex milia hominum una reliquerunt. Hi post eorum obitum multos annos a finitimis exagitati, cum alias bellum inferrent, alias inlatum defenderent, consensu eorum omnium pace facta hunc sibi domicilio locum delegerunt.

30. Ac primo adventu exercitus nostri crebras ex oppido excursiones faciebant parvulisque proeliis cum nostris contendebant; postea vallo pedum xii in circuitu xv milium crebrisque castellis circummuniti oppido sese continebant. Ubi vineis actis aggere exstructo turrim
procul constitui viderunt, primum inridere ex muro atque increpitare vocibus, quod tanta machinatio ab tanto spatio instrueretur: quibusnam manibus aut quibus viribus praesertim homines tantulae staturae—nam plerumque hominibus Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitas nostra contemptui est—tanti oneris turrim in muro sese conlocare confiderent?

31. Ubi vero moveri et adpropinquare moenibus vide-runt, nova atque inusitata specie commoti legatos ad Caesarem de pace miserunt, qui ad hunc modum locuti: 10 ‘Non existimare Romanos sine ope divina bellum gerere, qui tantae altitudinis machinationes tanta celeritate promovere possent; se suaque omnia eorum potestati permittere’ dixerunt. ‘Unum petere ac deprecari: si forte pro sua clementia ac mansuetudine, quam ipsi ab aliis audirent, statuisset Aduatucos esse conservandos, ne se armis despoliaret. Sibi omnes fere finitimos esse in-imicos ac suae virtutis invidere; a quibus se defendere traditis armis non possent. Sibi praestare, si in eum casum deducerentur, quamvis fortunam a populo Romano pati, quam ab his per cruciatum interfici, inter quos dominari consuessent.’

32. Ad haec Caesar respondit: ‘Se magis consuetudine sua quam merito eorum civitatem conservaturum, si prius quam murum aries attigisset se dedidissent; sed deditionis nullam esse condicionem nisi armis traditis. Se id quod in Nerviis fecisset facturum finitimisque imperaturum, ne quam deditioiis populi Romani iniuriam inferrent.’ Re nuntiata ad suos, quae imperarentur facere dixerunt. Armorum magna multitudine de muro in fossam quae erat ante oppidum iacta sic ut prope summam muri aggerisque altitudinem acervi armorum
adaequarent, et tamen circiter parte tertia, ut postea
perspectum est, celata atque in oppido retenta, portis
patefactis eo die pace sunt usi.

33. Sub vesperum Caesar portas claudi militesque ex
5 oppido exire iussit, ne quam noctu oppidani ab militibus
injuriam acciperent. Illi ante inito, ut intellectum est,
consilio, quod deditione facta nostros praesidia deduc-
turos aut denique indigentius servaturos crediderant—
partim cum iis quae retinuerant et celaverant armis,
partim scutis ex cortice factis aut viminibus intextis,
quae subito, ut temporis exiguitas postulabat, pellibus in-
duxerant—tertia vigilia, qua minime arduus ad nostras
munitiones ascensus videbatur, omnibus copiis repentina
ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt. Celeriter, ut ante Cae-
15 sar imperarat, ignibus significatione facta ex proximis
castellis eo concursum est, pugnatumque ab hostibus ita
acriter est ut a viris fortibus in extrema spe salutis
iniquo loco contra eos qui ex vallo turribusque tela iace-
rent pugnari debuit, cum in una virtute omnis spes
salutis consisteret. Occisis ad hominum milibus quattuor
reliqui in oppidum reiecti sunt. Postridie eius diei
refractis portis, cum iam defenderet nemo, atque intro-
missis militibus nostris sectionem eius oppidi universam
Caesar vendidit. Ab iis qui emerant capitum numerus
ad eum relatus est milium quinquaginta trium.

34. Eodem tempore a P. Crasso, quem cum legione
15 una miserat ad Venetos, Unellos, Osismos, Curiosolitas,
Esuvios, Aulercos, Redones, quae sunt maritimae civi-
tates Oceanumque attingunt, certior factus est omnes
eas civitates in dicionem potestatemque populi Romani
esse redactas.
35. His rebus gestis omni Gallia pacata, tanta huius belli ad barbaros opinio perlata est uti ab iis nationibus, quae trans Rhenum incoherent mitterentur legati ad Caesarem, qui se obsides daturas, imperata facturas pollicerentur. Quas legationes Caesar, quod in Italiam Illyricumque properabat, inita proxima aestate ad se reverti iussit. Ipse in Carnutes, Andes Turonesque, quae civitates propinqua h ibis locis erant ubi bellum gesserat, legionibus in hibernacula deductis, in Italian profectus est. Ob easque res ex litteris Caesaris dies quindecim supplicatio decreta est, quod ante id tempus accidit nulli.
NOTES.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.—To translate Latin into English is to express the meaning of the Latin in English words and in the English idiom. But the meaning must be discovered before it can be expressed. Discovering the sense is, therefore, a process preparatory to translation, but yet measurably distinct from it. For discovering the meaning, the golden rule is, Take words and clauses in the order in which they stand. If the first chapter of this book were rendered into English words exactly in the Latin order, the thought would be readily apprehended by any one quite unacquainted with Latin. Such a word for word rendering, mental or oral, is for the beginner a necessary preliminary to translation, but, I repeat, must not be confounded with translation. For that, the golden rule is, Express the thought in pure English, without admixture of Latin idiom.

Notes under the heading CHAP. refer to the simplified text; those that follow, under the heading PAGE, supplement the former and refer to the unchanged text. The grammatical references are to the Latin Grammars of Allen & Greenough and Harkness.

CHAP. 1,

line 2. certior fēbat: he was made more certain = he was informed. fēbat: the passive of facio. Review the forms. 142; H. 294.

4. Coniūrandi: pronounce the i of the second syllable like y.

5. verēbantur: the subject is Belgae, understood; supply the same subject for sollicitābantur. ad se: refers to the subject of verēbantur.

6. Germānos: subject-accusative of versāri; that the Germans should remain.

8. exercītum: subject-accusative of hiemāre and invētērāscere.

invētērāscere: get a foothold; but what is its primary meaning from its derivation?

43
line 10. imperius: 227 e; H. 385.
11. ītis: supply mentally ab before it.
13. qui: and these, referring to potentiores, etc.
   eam rem: read again the preceding sentence, and you will
   see to what eam rem refers.
   imperio nostro: under our (i.e. Roman) rule. The ablative
   implies condition, and the meaning is, if we should get
   the sovereignty. 255, d, 4; H. 431, 2, (3).

Page 23,

1. ita uti: as.
3. Labiēni: Cæsar's lieutenant was now in the country of the
   Sequani. See a map of Gallia.
4. quam: whose country. We might expect quos referring to
   Belgas, but the relative is made to agree with the predi-
   cate noun partem.
6. has esse causas: depending on rūmores adferēbantur,
   like Belgas ... confūrāre and obsides ... dare. 272; H.
7. omni ... Gallia: all except their country.
   pācāta: the Romans, with cruel humor, called a country
   "pacified" when they had enslaved it.
8. partim qui: some of whom.
9. ut ... ita: as ... so.
11. partim qui: others of whom.
12. ab nōnnullis etiam: these, then, are the third class by
   whom it is said, Belgae sollicitābantur: first, the con-
   servative and patriotic; second, the restless and dissatis-
   fied; third, the selfish and ambitious.

Chap. 2,

2. interīōrem Galliam: the interior of Gaul; that is, Gaul
   beyond the Alps. Refer constantly to a map.
3. qui ... dēdūceret: qui refers to Q. Pedium, and the
   clause qui ... dēdūceret denotes purpose, to lead.
4. Ipse: supply Caesar.
6. Ea = eas res, as shown by rēbus following.
8. manus cōgi: that parties of men were gathering. The con-
   struction is the same as Belgas ... confūrāre, in chap. 1.
9. condūci: was mustering; a very different meaning in chap. 1.
   quīn ... proficīscerētūr: to march. What literally?
PAGE 23,
line 18. *inita aestāte*; _when summer had begun_ = _at the beginning of summer_; marks the time of _dēdūceret_, not of _misit_.

PAGE 24,
1. *Dat negotium_: _he charges_. What literally?
2. *uti* (same as _ut_) . . . *cōgnōscant_: _to find out_; the clause depends on _dat negotium_.
3. *se*: refers to _Caesar_.
   *certōrem faciant_: compare the passive form in chap. 1.
5. *dubitandum*: in full the sentence would be, _Caesar dubitandum esse sibi nōn existimāvit_; and the word for word rendering, _Caesar did not think an-obligation-of-hesitating to be to himself_. Translate, _he ought to hesitate._

CHAP. 3,

1. *Eo*: that is, _ad fines Belgārum_. See the end of chap. 2.
3. *se . . . permettere*: here _se_ is the subject-accusative of _permettere_.
   *in fidem*: _to the protection._
6. *Caesaris imperāta facere*: _to do what Caesar required_.
   Literally what?
7. *oppidis recipere*: in meaning _in oppida recipere_.
   *cōteris*: not _other_, but _all other_. Their submission is abject.
9. *sēse*: not different from _se_.
10. *Susssūiones*: the object of _dēterrēre_.
12. *iūre*: _constitution_.
   *Isadem*: oftener written _Iisdem_, 101, c.

PAGE 24,
9. *omni opinione*: _than any one could expect_. 247, b; H. 417.
10. *ex Belgis = Belgārum*, or _inter Belgas_.
12. *qui dīcīrent*: compare _qui dēdūceret_, p. 23, l. 19, and note on simplified text.
   *se*: the object (with _sua omnia = their all_) of _permettere_.
   Another _se_ must be mentally supplied as the subject of _permettere_.
18. _incolant_: why not _incolunt_, for _it_ must be translated as if it were _incolunt_? Because the clause _qui . . . incolant_ depends on the clause _Germānos . . . conīnxisse._
It is therefore a dependent clause of indirect discourse, and as such must have the subjunctive. Thoroughly master this, the most important principle of Latin syntax. Mark how the descriptive clause, quī . . . incolant, is framed into the main clause.

line 19. furōrem: the politic or cowardly Remi considered the love of liberty and independence of their brother Belgae blind passion.

20. quī . . . ātāntur: though they . . . enjoyed. quī, then, must sometimes be rendered though he, though they, etc., but only when the subjunctive follows.

21. ātāntur: supply immediately following atque.

22. ipsīs: refers to Rōmi.

23. quīn . . . cōnsettērēnt: from . . . uniting. Compare quīn . . . proficiscerētur, p. 24, l. 6, and note on simplified text.

Chap. 4,

1. quantae: refers to extent of country and population.

in armīs essent: connect with quae civitātes: what states were in arms, and how powerful they were.

2. quid in bello possent: a literal translation, what they could (do) in war, does not convey the meaning. Render, what force they could bring into the field.

4. ibi: cis Rhēnum.

6. ex re: equivalent to ex causa.

7. fīēbat: it was coming about. The Remi said, in direct discourse, ēt; and below, sūmānt.

spīritus: means in the singular air, and is here used just as we use “airs,” in the phrase “to put on airs.”

8. omnia . . . explōrāta: full information.

9. Quantam quisque: notice the order. Quisque likes to stand after quantus, quotus, se, and suus; here it means each nation.

11. Plūrimum . . . valēbant: about equivalent to plūrimum poterant, had the most power.

18. cum . . . tum: not only . . . but also.

19. Britanniae: “the first mention of Britain by a Roman author.”
NOTES.

PAGE 24,

line 27. propter fertilitātem: to be connected with consēdisse.
29. memoria: within the memory; but two lines below, because of the memory.

PAGE 25,

10. nostra etiam memoria: compare patrum nostrōrum memoria, p. 24, l. 29.
13. obtinuerit: held, not obtained, which is usually expressed by adsecūtus est, cōsecūtus est, or adeptus est.
15. omnium voluntāte: with the assent of all.
23. arbitrāri: that is, Rēmos arbitrāri.

CHAP. 5,

2. obsides: as hostages, in apposition with līberos. What would have been the fate of these, if the chieftains had broken their pledges?
4. Rēi públicae interest: it concerns the (Roman) republic. The real subject of interest, represented in English by it, is manus hostium distinctīri.
manus: the subject-accusative of distinctīri, to be kept from uniting.
5. ne . . . cōnflīgendum sit: that it may not be necessary to fight.
9. coāctas . . . venīre: having been assembled . . . to be coming = had assembled . . . and were coming.
10. vīdit = intellēxit.
neque iam = et iam nōn.
iis: take with explōrātōribus.
13. quae res: that is, his crossing the river and fixing his camp there.
14. post eum quae essent = ea quae post eum essent, his rear. What should you expect in place of eum?
tūta: goes with the whole expression, post eum quae essent.
16. portāri: be brought down the river to him.
19. in altītūdinem: to the height.
20. duodēviginti pedum: that is, in lātitūdinem, in width.
line 4. *Gallorium ... oppugnatio*: the mode of attacking towns common to the Gauls and Belgae.

5. *tōtis moenibus*: all around the walls. 258, 4, f. and 2; H. 425, II. 2.

7. *testūdine facta*: forming a testudo. What the soldiers did was to lap their shields over their heads.

8. *cum*: since. What mode follows cum in this sense?

11. *nūntium ... mittit*: one of the expressions that are followed by the accusative and infinitive; here, sēse ... posse. Compar: in chapter 1, certior fēbat, followed by Belgas ... coniūrāre; in chap. 4, reperiēbat, followed by Belgas ortos esse, in complete text.


**Page 26,**

19. *moenibus ... mūrum ... mūrus ... mūrum*: Cæsar's haste in writing is often manifest.

20. *coepītī sunt*: it may seem strange that the passive should be used instead of the active, coespīrant; but see 148, a; H. 297, 1.

22. *Quod*: how is a relative after a period often best rendered? For an example, see note on *quī*, chap. 1, l. 13, simplified text.


25. *summa nōbilitātē et grātia*: a descriptive ablative; a man of the highest rank and popularity.

26. *praefuerat*: render as if an imperfect. The meaning is, he had been placed in command and was then in command. *ex iis*: the same as eōrum.


28. *submittātur*: can you make out the force of the *sub*?

**Chap. 7,**

2. *subsidio oppidānis*: to aid the people in the town. But what literally? For the construction, see 233, a; H. 390.
line 3. quōrum adventu: in consequence of their coming.

5. contendērunt: the subject is hostes, suggested by hostibus in the preceding sentence.

6. ab: distant, off, away; ab is here an adverb. ab milibus passuum minus duōbus: a word for word rendering would be, distant thousands of paces less than two; that is, less than two miles distant.

Page 26,

30. Isdem: see p. 24, l. 21, and note on simplified text.

Isdem ducibus: the same persons as guides. Compare qui lægāti, p. 26, l. 27, and note on simplified text.

qui nūntīl: see the preceding note.

Page 27,

3. apud oppidum: ad is more usual.

4. agros ... dēpopulāti—vīcis aedificiīsque ... incēnsis: literally, having laid waste the fields—the villages and buildings having been burned. Mark how the construction changes for want of a deponent verb in place of incendo.


Chap. 8,

2. eximiam ... virtūtis: their eminent reputation for valor.

3. quid virtūte posset: what their real eminence in valor was. Compare quid in bello possent, chap. 4, l. 2.

7. tantum ... patēbat quantum loci: render as if loci depended on tantum instead of quantum, extended over as much space as.

adversus: facing the enemy; adversus an adjective, agreeing with collis.


8. ex utrāque parte lateris = ex utrōque latere: on, not from, both sides; so ab, below, l. 10.

10. ad plānitiem redībat: gradually resumed (impf.) a level. Cæsar describes a hill over against the enemy, having steep sides, and a front only broad enough for his army when arranged for battle. In front the hill rose with a gentle ascent, and at the top blended with the plain. It is possible that lēniter fastīgātus means, as the dic-
tionaries define on this passage and as many editors say, gently sloping down; in which case, ad plānitem redībat would mean sank down gradually to the level at its base. This attributes an improbable meaning to fastīgātus.

line 12. extrēmas fossas: at the ends of the trenches; compare in chap. 2, l. 2, interiōrem Galliam, the interior of Gaul.
castella: there were, then, four.
17. ēductas Instruēxerant: to make good English, render as if ēductas were a verb followed by et; so, very often, when a perfect participle and verb are closely connected.

Page 27,
10. et . . . et: we do not say both . . . and so frequently as we find et . . . et in Latin; accordingly it will generally be found better to omit in translation the first et, and render the second and also.
11. proelio . . . proellīs: a decisive battle . . . skirmishes.
14. loco: ablative absolute, as there was a place.
21. obdūxit: Cæsar elsewhere commonly uses perdūco of running a wall or trench. Why obdūco here? Because the fossae were dug against the enemy, or to cover his position.
24. cum . . . Instruēxisset: Cæsar's thought was, according to Latin idiom, when I shall have drawn up, Instruēxero; but such a future perfect of direct speech becomes pluperfect subjunctive in narration, after a past tense in the principal clause.
24. quod . . . poterant: because they were so strong in numbers. Find two other similar uses of possum.
27. si quo opus esset: if there should be need of them anywhere; not, if there should be need of any thing.
28. subsidio: in meaning and construction like subsidio, p. 26, l. 32.

Chap. 9,
2. si . . . trānsīrent: to see if our men would cross this (hanc).
3. contenedēbātur: there was fighting. Compare chap. 6, l. 3, sustentātum est.
4. neutri: neither of the two armies.
5. secundīōre . . . nostris: as the cavalry skirmish proved rather favorable to our men.
line 9. castellum: read over again the last half of chap. 5. Caesar makes no mention there of a castellum.

10. potuissent: the thought was, according to the Latin idiom, "if we shall not have been able" (potuerimus); but such a future perfect of direct speech becomes a pluperfect subjunctive in narration after a past tense.

Page 28,

1. nostrī autem, etc.: a difficult sentence; but treat it as directed in the Introductory Note, p. 43, only observing that si has its usual meaning of if, and impedītos, when they should get stuck fast, agrees with hostes understood.

2. ut . . . adgrederentur: expresses the purpose of parāti in armis erant.

9. eo consilio: with this design; explained by ut castellum . . . expugnārent.

possent: they said to themselves, if we shall be able, poterimus; but if we shall not have succeeded, si minus potuerimus; hence potuissent, when related. See note on Instruīxisset, p. 27, l. 24.

12. nōbis ūsui: compare subsidio oppidānis, p. 26, l. 32.

Chap. 10,

3. pugnātum est: contains its own subject, there was fierce fighting. See contendēbātur, chap. 9, l. 3, and note.

4. impedītos: while they were struggling.

6. circumventos interfēcérunt: they surrounded and killed. Read again the note on ēductas Instruīxerant, chap. 8, l. 17.

7. spe: subject-accusative of sefellisse; but translate, that they were disappointed in the hope.

neque: take the negative part with prōgredi.

8. ipsos: that is, se ipsos, namely, hostes.

10. quemque: subject-accusative of reverti. See also note on chap. 4, l. 9.

11. quōrum . . . ad eos: you will very often find the relative clause preceding the antecedent. In almost all such cases the English way of speaking requires us to render the antecedent clause first.
line 13. Quod: this, referring to the last two sentences. eo consilio: with this design, explained by the following clause.

16. His persuadēri: depends on nōn poterat. Why did not Cæsar write, Hi persuadēri . . . nōn poterant, since he means, these could not be persuaded? 230; H. 301, 1.

Page 28,

19. reliquos . . . cōnantes: the rest . . . while they were trying.
21. Hostes: subject of cōnstituērunt, l. 25, while a pronoun referring to hostes may be mentally supplied as subject of intelligērunt and vidērunt. This sentence illustrates an important principle of Latin order, attention to which will be of great aid in translation. When the verb of the principal clause and that of the dependent clause have the same subject, it is commonly expressed in the principal, and left out in the dependent, clause. In English we do the opposite. We often begin with the dependent clause; the Latin frames it into the principal clause.

21. ubi: repeat mentally with vidērunt and coepit.
28. ad eōs dēfendendos: illustrates a very common way of expressing a purpose.

Chap. 11,

1. ea re: that is, to disperse to their homes; chap. 10, l. 10.
2. egressi: the subject is Belgae, understood.
3. cōnsimilis: altogether like. What is the force of con?
4. Caesar: as the subject of veritus and continuērunt, Caesar seems strangely placed in the grip of the ablative absolute; but the position shows by whom the knowledge was got. Caesar getting wind of this movement immediately through his spies.

5. veritus: try always to render a participle so as to show its logical relation to the main verb, whether of time, cause, contrast, or what not; here, because he feared. castris: substantially equivalent to in castris.

6. qui . . . morārētur: compare qui dēdūceret, chap. 2, l. 3, and note.
line 10. *ventum erat*: they had come. Compare *sustentātum est*, chap. 6, l. 3; *contendēbātur*, chap. 9, l. 3.


15. *sub*: towards. The idea of place being transferred to that of time.

Page 29,

5. *quisque*: see p. 25, l. 3, and note on simplified text.

8. *qua . . . discēderent*: following *quod . . . perspēxerat*.

16. *cum . . . cōnsisterent*: since the enemy, at the very extremity of the rear, kept making a stand.

18. *priōres*: et understood; while those in advance.

*quod*: carry on also into the next clause; and because they were not held together (*continērentur*).

21. *sine ūllo periculo*: two ways of expressing “without any” in this chapter; for above we have *nūllo certo ōrdine, without any definite order*.

23. *quantum . . . spatium*: how great a space of time (*diēl*) there was; that is (they killed as great a number) as the length of the time allowed.

24. *sēque in castra . . . recēpērunt*: and they and their pitiless commander probably slept well that night.

Chap. 12,

3. *ex itinere*: see chap. 6, l. 2, and note.

*oppūgnāre*: means here carry by assault.

5. *omnis . . . multitūdo*: notice that an adjective and a noun are often separated by words depending on the noun. Here *ex fuga* from the position is almost equivalent to *fugientium*.

6. *vīnēs*: wooden frames with sloping roof and covered with hides, to protect a number of besiegers.

7. *āctis*: from *ago, brought up*; the *vīneae* were often moved on wheels.

*aggere facto*: when earth had been thrown into the trench. This was done so that wooden towers could be brought up near the walls.

10. *ut cōnservārentur*: mark how often a dependent clause precedes the one on which it depends. Attention to this
NOTES.

will often help in unravelling a long sentence. Now see qui . . . dēdūceret, chap. 2, l. 3; quid . . . posset et . . . audērent, chap. 8, ll. 3, 4; qui . . . morārētur, chap. 11, l. 6.

PAGE 29,
line 32. paucis dēfendentibus: though the defenders were few.

PAGE 30,
1. Castris mūnitis: after making a fortified camp. The first and most important thing, after selecting the site of a camp, was to intrench it. That may be all that is meant in this instance.

vīneaē agere: depends on coepit.
quaeque . . . comparēre: and to get ready whatever.

2. tūsī: compare subsidio, p. 26, l. 32.
5. quae: the like of which.

CHAP. 13,
1. obsidibus acceptīs: after receiving hostages.

armīs . . . trādītis: it was Cæsar’s practice to disarm his conquered enemies.

3. Qui cum: the relative is in the right place in Latin, but we cannot translate in this order. The natural place for both words is at the beginning of a clause; but when they come together, the relative takes precedence.

5. circiter . . . quīnque: only about five miles.
6. abesset: governed by cum.

māiōres nātu: elders; senīōres would not do.
7. sēse . . . venīre: they surrendered to him unconditionally.
9. puerī: children, as homines often means men and women.

PAGE 30,
9. atque: and besides, or and in particular.
17. neque . . . contendere: and that they were not in arms.
20. passis manībus: pitiful!

CHAP. 14,
1. facit verba: intercedes.
2. in fide . . . fuērunt: have been faithful and friendly.
4. perferre: were enduring. For the tense, see 336, A.
line 5. *cōnsilī prīncipes*: the prime movers in this plan: *prīncipes* = auctōres, authors.

6. *Britanniam profīgērunt*: as lately Boulanger and others have done.

8. *clēmentia*: said of one who has power to exercise the opposite, *serēritas, orīdūlitas*.

*mānsuētūdine*: said of one who is humane and gentle, opposed to *feritas*.

9. *fēceris ... amplificābis*: we say, 'if you do this, you will add to'; in Latin, 'if you shall have done this, you will add to.'


*si qua bella*, etc.: by whose aid and resources they (the *Ædui*) are accustomed to bear the burden of whatever wars befall them.

**Page 30,**

26. *perferre ... dēfēcisse*: were enduring ... had revolted.


31. *sua*: emphatic; *his own*, that is, *his well-known*.

32. *quod si fēcerit*: if he should do this; the subjunctive of the future perfect, for which there is no separate form; hence the form of the perfect subjunctive is borrowed. If the tense is named by its form, it will be called *perfect subjunctive*; if by its meaning, *future perfect subjunctive*.

**Page 31,**

1. *amplificātūrum (esse)*: the subject must be inferred from the subject of *fēcerit*.

**Chap. 15,**

1. *honōris ... causa*: out of regard to *Divitiacus*.

3. *māgna ... auctōritāte*: one of great influence; a predicate ablative of description; such an ablative must always have a modifier, as here, *māgna*. The genitive may be used in the same way, as below, *māgnæ virtūtis*. On the order, see note, chap. 12, l. 5.

6. *quōrum*, etc.: translate closely in the order of the Latin; about their character and customs, *Caesar, on inquiry*; so, generally, do your best to keep close to the Latin order. Read again the Introductory Note, p. 43.
line 12. qui . . . dēdidissent: for having surrendered; what would be the meaning of qui . . . dēdiderant?

Page 31,

6. hominum . . . praestābat: was the most populous; what is it literally?

12. pati: that they permitted. Supply eos, referring to Nervii, as the subject of pati, esse, increpitāre, and cōnfir-māre.

13. quod . . . existimārent: observe in the simplified text quod . . . existimābant; why the difference?

16. qui . . . dēdisserant . . . prōiēcissent: for having surrendered and renounced; literally, since they had surrendered.

17. sēse: subject-accusative of missūros.

Chap. 16,

1. trīduum: for three days, accusative of duration.

2. Sabim: now called the Sambre.

6. quīque: equivalent to et eos qui, and all such as.

per aetātem: by reason of their age; that is, whether too old or too young.

7. in eum locum . . . quo: into a place to which. The idea of the Latin fully expressed would be, into a place of such a character (eum) that to it (quo) there would be no access for an army. 319, 2 and note; H. 500, I. Compare qui . . . vidērentur, immediately preceding.

8. exeroitūi: for an army, not necessarily, for Cæsar’s army.

Page 31,

19. Cum . . . fēcisset: a temporal cum clause is not always best rendered by when, etc.: after marching for three days.

24. hīs . . . persuāserant: observe on p. 29, l. 1, an example of the impersonal construction of persuādeo in the passive: hīs persuādēri . . . nōn poterat, it was not possible for these to be persuaded.

27. cōniēcisse: the verb implies hurried action, and so differs from dēpōno, which Cæsar uses in Book IV., 19, of putting women and children in a place of safety.
Chap. 17,

line 2. *qui ... diligent*: compare *qui dēdīceret*, chap. 2, l. 3, and note; *qui ... morārētur*, chap. 11, l. 6.

*Cum*: *since*. See note on chap. 6, l. 8.

5. *dēmōnstrārunt*: shortened from *dēmōnstrāvārunt*, 128, a, 1; H. 235.

*inter singulas*: *between each two*; the same mistake, "*between each,*" is common in English.

6. *neque ... negotī*: *and it was a matter of no difficulty at all.*

7. *cum ... vēnisset*: *when the first legion should reach the camping ground.* In the direct form, *vēnerit*, *shall have reached*; then regularly such a future perfect is changed to the pluperfect subjunctive in indirect discourse after a past tense. See note on chap 9, l. 10.

8. *sarcinis*: "Besides his arms, the Roman soldier carried stakes (*vālli*), used for the palisades of the camp, food and utensils, a saw, a spade, a chain for his prisoners, and other things. He was loaded like a mule."—Long.

*qua pulsa*: *if this legion were beaten.*

*futūrum (esse)*: depends on *dēmōnstrārunt*; *the result would be.*

9. *Nervii autem*: *now the Nervii*. *Nervii* is the subject of *effēcerant*. This long sentence is not so difficult as it at first seems. Follow closely the Latin order to discover the sense, render *quo in order that*, *effēcerant* had caused, and *Instar* like.

11. *teneris ... ēnātis*: *by lopping the trees when young, and intertwining the branches which grew out thick in a lateral direction*; *ēnātis* from *ēnāscor*.

12. *interiectis*: it does not appear possible to take this word in the sense given to it in the dictionaries, *thrown or stuffed in*. So Moberly translates, "by throwing in brambles and thorns for the present occasion." But is it to be supposed that this was done everywhere? If not, how would the Nervii know where to do it? Moreover, what they had done was done *antīquitus*, *from of old*. Translate, therefore, *by planting among them*.
line 14. quo non modo non . . . sed ne . . . quidem: this formula, or (without the second non) non modo . . . sed ne . . . quidem, is usually awkwardly rendered, not only not, but not even. Instead, translate as if the first member were complete in itself (suppressing modo), followed by nay, nor even, thus: which it was not possible to pass through, nay, nor even see through.

15. His rebus: by these obstacles.
16. non . . . consilium: they ought not to disregard the advice.

Page 32,

4. impedimentorum: here, baggage animals; impedimentis, below, baggage.

9. Adiuvabat: the subject is the long sentence following, Nervii . . . effecerant. Translate, this circumstance favored the advice of those who reported the intelligence, that (quod).

10. nihil . . . possent: compare quid in bello possent, p. 24, l. 25; quid virtute posset, p. 27, l. 12.

11. neque enim: and in fact . . . not. Observe that enim here does not mean for.

12. pedestribus valent cõpitis: compare virtute . . . valēre, p. 25, l. 5. The ablative is ablative of means,

13. ad eos: that is, the Nervii.

Chap. 18,

1. quem locum: I mean the place which.

3. Ab eo flümme: that is, on the other side.

4. pari adclivitāte collis: a hill of similar upward slope; a descriptive ablative.

ab superiōre parte: in the upper part. Ab not seldom means on, in, at, by, because the idea of removal (from) implies previous contact or nearness, and the latent idea is sometimes the most important.

5. ut: may be considered as referring to an ita suppressed with silvestris; so thickly wooded that.

non . . . posset: one could not easily see within. Impersonal expressions, like perspicī potest, are common in Latin. Mark the mode of translation.

7. secundum: along, properly following, from sequor.
Page 32,

line 24. adversus huic et contrarius: corresponding to this and right opposite.

· 25. passus . . . apertus: clear of woods for about two hundred paces up from its base.

Infimus: ab Inferiore parte.

Chap. 19,

1. omnibus cōpiis: Cæsar often uses cum omnibus cōpiis.

2. cōnsuētūdine: according to custom; just as frequently ex cōnsuētūdine.

4. conlocārat: for conlocāverat. See dēmōnstrārunt, chap. 17, l. 5, and note.

6. praeādiōque impedimentis: compare subsidio oppidānis, chap. 7, l. 2, and note.

11. opere dimenso: after laying out the work; the expression refers to marking off the ground preparatory to trenching, making a rampart, etc.

castra munīre: to make a camp.

17. in manibus nostris: close upon us.

18. ad: towards; repeat it mentally before eos.

adverso colle: straight up the hill; literally, with the hill before them; so perhaps strictly neither an ablative absolute nor an ablative of the “way by which.”

Page 32,

32. ratio ērdōque āgminis: the plan and the order of marching.

aliter . . . ā: otherwise than, different from what; this strange idiom looks like an abridged, colloquial expression; probably it was, fully expressed, aliter ā aliter, one way and another way. The order of march was one way and the Belgæ had reported it another way. So I have heard a child say, “This is different and that is different,” meaning “this is different from that.”

Page 33,

8. cum: while; to be repeated mentally with facerent.

10. neque . . . cādentes insequī audērent: and while our men were hesitating to pursue them when they retreated.

quem ad finem: translate as if it were ad finem ad quem, to the line to which the level, clear ground extended.
NOTES.

line 15. *ut . . . confirmaverant*: as they had arranged their order of battle and ranks within the woods, and as they had encouraged each other to do.

CHAP. 20,

2. *signum tuba dandum* (erat): in order to call the men to take their places in the ranks. Some might not see the flag.

3. *signum dandum*: this time the signal is for the charge, or perhaps to get ready for a charge.

5. *subsidio*: dative of end or service, but render as if a nominative, which might have been used, *a help*.

7. *commodae*: modifies *praescribere*.

_ipsi sibi praescribere . . . poterant*: they could direct themselves without any orders (*ipsi*).

11. *nihil*: not . . . at all; stronger than *nōn*.

12. *per se*: on their own responsibility.

_quae vidēbantur*: whatever seemed best.

PAGE 33,

27. *qui*: does not refer to *mīlitēs*, but to *ī* understood.

_aggeris petendi causa*: for the purpose of seeking materials for a rampart. Mark the position of *causa*, always following the genitive depending on it.

30. *his difficultātibus*: *in this strait*; but the words are in the dative with *subsidio*. Find two other instances of this construction of two datives.

32. *quid fieri oportēret*: the object of *praescribere*.

CHAP. 21,

1. *necessāriis rēbus imperātis*: when you meet with *res*, ask yourself exactly what it means, and then find a proper rendering. Translate, *after giving the necessary orders*.

4. *prīstinae*: this word is often used of what was formerly and still continues.

_neu . . . animo*: and not lose presence of mind.

6. *quod . . . aberant*: gives the reason of the following, not the preceding, clause.

8. *pūgnantibus occurrit*: he finds them fighting.
line 8. Temporis: mark how the important word comes first. Take this sentence in thought almost without change in the order of the words, then translate.

tanta . . . exiguitas: so great was the littleness = such was the shortness. Translate, so short was the time.

10. Insignia: "the crests, feathers red and black, and other decorations which the soldiers had. . . . On the march the helmet was not carried on the head. The shields had leather coverings when they were not in use." — Long.

12. Quam . . . dēvēnit: to whatever part of the army each one happened to come.

ab opere: that is, making the camp; see chap. 19, l. 11.

13. quaeque . . . cōnspēxit: and whatever standards he caught sight of first.

Page 34,

13. quo . . . posset: whither a javelin could be hurled = a javelin throw.

19. Quam . . . in partem: compare the second line of the chapter. quisque seems oddly placed, but it is crowded out of the first place, where it would like to stand, by quam.

Chap. 22,

2. rei militāris . . . ōrdō: military science and arrangement.

3. fīēbat: the result was.

aliae . . . parte: in this idiom the second part only of the thought is expressed. 'Other legions were fighting in another part' implies 'some were fighting in one part of the field.' So claudus altero pede, lame in the other foot, implies one foot sound.

5. interfectis: to be taken with saepibus.

6. ut: so that. conlocāri: depends on possent.

7. in: of reason, because of or owing to.

8. infīquitāte: usually translated unfavorable condition, or by some similar phrase, and such is the common meaning of infīquitas; but the context shows that the meaning here is closer to the original sense, that of unevenness; hence we may translate, owing to such inequality in the condition of things.
NOTES.

Page 34,

line 25. cum: since, governs impedirėtur as well as resisterent. diversis legiōnibus: diversus means turned different ways, not with united line; hence here, disjoined. Translate, since, owing to the legions being separated.

28. neque certa subsidia: here begins the statement of the result; certa subsidia: subject of poterant. neque quid, etc.: nor was it possible to foresee what was needed everywhere. After prōvidēri supply mentally poterat, of which the whole preceding clause is the grammatical subject.

Chap. 23,

1. ut: since. Would the mode of cōnstiterant have been the same, if cum had been used in place of ut?
2. acie: an old form of the genitive for aciēi. Atrebates: object of compulērunt.
6. Ipsi: refers to the subject of interfēcērunt; that is, legiōnis nōnae et decimae milites.
8. diversae = aliae; what should it mean from its derivation?
10. a frōnte: along the front. See chap. 18, l. 4, and note.
11. ab sinistra parte: on the left. Compare a frōnte, preceding line, and ab superiōre parte, chap. 18, l. 4, and note. nūdātis castris: as the camp was left unguarded.
13. aperto latere: on their (the legions’) exposed flank.
14. summum . . . locum: the summit occupied by the camp; castrōrum is a possessive genitive.

Page 35,

3. exanimātos . . . cōflectos: breathless and exhausted by wounds.
his: the ninth and tenth legions.
4. ea pars: that is, ea pars hostium.
5. cōnantes: accusative, agreeing with Atrebates understood, or a pronoun referring to Atrebates.
8. resistentes hostes: object of cōniēcērunt.
16. summam imperi: chief command.

Chap. 24,

2. cum . . . recipèrent: as they were returning.
5. cum respēxissent: on looking back. A cum clause is not always best translated by a full clause.
line 6. praecipites . . . mandābant: ran away as fast as they could. What literally?
7. eōrum: depends on clāmor fremitusque.
8. ferēbantur: began to rush. Observe the imperfects followed by perfects. The imperfect paints, the perfect describes.
10. auxilli causa: for the purpose of rendering aid = as auxiliaries.
11. cum: since. See note, chap. 6, l. 8. complevi: this and the following infinitives depend on vidissent.
13. vidissent: the subject is equites Trēveri.
14. rēbus: fortunes. How might a clause be substituted here in Latin for the ablative absolute?
15. pulsos superātōsque: supply esse.

Page 35,
21. pulsos: supply esse.
22. adversis hostibus occurrēbant: came straight against the enemy. What literally?
23. cālōnes . . . ac summo iugo: the porta decumāna was the rear gate of the camp, opposite the porta praetōria. It appears from this passage that the place for the cālōnes was at the back of the camp, and that in this instance the camp was partly on sloping ground.
30. virtūtis opinio: reputation for valor.

Page 36,
2. diversos dissipātōsque: running in different directions and scattered.
5. hostes: subject-accusative of potītos (esse).

Chap. 25,
2. suos urgēri: that his men were hard pressed; the infinitive depends on vidit.
3. cōnfertos mīlitēs: that the soldiers by being crowded together. sībi . . . impedīmento: hindered one another.
8. ut . . . posset: so that he could no longer stand.
9. Hīs rēbus: for these reasons. tardiōres: were losing heart.
12. subeuntēs intermitterē: cease mounting the hill.
line 12. *ab utroque latere*: on both flanks. Compare *ab superior parte*, chap. 18, l. 4.

13. *rem . . . angusto*: that the situation was critical. What literally?

14. *unus*: a peculiar use of *unus*, quite equivalent to *a*; not to be imitated in writing Latin.

17. *signa . . . iussit*: he ordered them to advance and at the same time to open out their ranks.

Page 36,

7. *Caesar*: subject of *processit*, fifteen lines below. This first sentence extending through eighteen lines looks very formidable; but if it is taken in accordance with the Introductory Note, p. 43, the meaning will be evident. To translate the sentence is more difficult. In translating repeat "*and saw*" before the words *quartae cohortis*, and render the ablative absolutes by clauses, thus: *and saw that all the captains of the fourth cohort were killed*. Then, *reliquos esse tardiores*, that the rest (in consequence) were losing heart.

8. *signisque . . . conlatis*: and since the standards were brought together. Try constantly to make out the relation in thought expressed by participles; that is, whether the idea is that of time, *when, while, etc.*; of cause, *as, since*; of concession, *though, notwithstanding*; or of condition, accompanying circumstances, etc., to be variously rendered.

16. *ab novissimis*: in the rear. So below, l. 21. Compare *ab sinistra parte*, p. 23, l. 13. In both places in this chapter it would be easy to make the mistake of taking *ab* in the sense of *ex*, as a substitute for the partitive genitive.

27. *operam navare cuperet*: "wished to do his best." What literally?

Chap. 26,

3. *ut . . . coniungere*nt: for the legions gradually to draw together.

7. *proelio nuntiat*: on the report of the battle. *cursu incitato*: quickening their speed. The participle following is causal; they began to run because of the report of the battle.
line 10. **qui**: refers to **decimam legiònem**. What is the grammatical irregularity, and how is it to be accounted for? **cum**: to be taken with **cōgnōvissent**.

**quo in loco res esset**: *what the situation was*. What literally? Account for the subjunctive.

12. **nihil** . . . **fecerunt**: *left nothing undone in the way of speed*. What literally?

**reliqui**: neuter of **reliquus**. A partitive genitive depending on **nihil**. Find a similar construction in chap. 15.

**Page 36,**

31. **conversa signa**: the object of **Inferrent**, but most conveniently rendered as coördinate with it, *to face about and charge*. It is thought that by this movement the twelfth and the seventh legions formed a circle or a square.

**Page 37,**

1. **neque timērent**: repeat **cum** mentally from the preceding clause; *and since they (no longer) feared*. 

**āversi**: literally, *being turned away*; translate, *from their rear being unguarded*.

**Chap. 27,**

2. **vulneribus cōnfectī**: *badly wounded*. What literally? **prōcubuissent**: from **prōcumbo**.

3. **vēro**: emphasizes **equites**, but is better left untranslated; *say, while the cavalry*.

4. **se . . . praeferrēnt**: *thrust themselves before*; a result clause, dependent on **tanta . . . est facta**.

5. **in extrēma spe salūtis**: "*when all hope of saving themselves was at an end*." Here a literal translation would be meaningless or misleading.

7. **proximi . . . Inaistēbant**: *those nearest would stand upon their prostrate companions*.

8. **his dēlectīs**: *when these (in turn) were thrown down*.

10. **intercepta remittēbant**: *would catch and hurl back*. See **ēductas Instrūxerant**, chap. 8, l. 17, and note.

11. **ut**, etc.: *so that one ought to judge that it was not without cause that men of such valor*. On **iūdicāre dēbēret**, compare **perspici posset**, chap. 18, l. 5, and note.
line 13. quae ... difficillimus: things which, most difficult in themselves.
facilia: a predicate adjective with redēgerat.

Page 37,
15. innixi: from innitor, agrees with nostri.
perterritos: supply esse; the subject-accusative is hostes.
16. inermes: agrees with calônes, even though unarmed.
23. qui superessent: the survivors. Supply ii as antecedent of qui.
ut: as. So used p. 34, l. 23.
24. cōnicoerent: a result clause, with ut dependent on tantam virtūtem praestītērunt.

Chap. 28,
1. prope: modifies ad, not redācto.
2. redācto: see the last word of the preceding chapter.
māĩres nātu: see chap. 13, l. 6, and note.
3. pueris: see chap. 13, l. 9, and note.
4. cōnsēnsu ... supererant: with the consent of all the survivors.
7. vix ad: to barely; for ad vix, as some say.
8. in: towards; erga might have been used.
9. vidērētur: not that he might seem, but that he might be seen.
11. se ... prohibērent: refrain and keep their dependents from; prohibēre is appropriate to suos, but hardly to se.

Page 37,
31. aestuāria: "the country lying to the north (the modern Zealand) is low and marshy, cut up with tidewater inlets and bays." — Allen & Greenough.
32. cum vîctôribus, etc.: since they thought there was no obstacle for the victors, no safety for the vanquished.

Page 38,
4. milibus l.x.: they had promised fifty thousand; see chap. 4.
It was natural that they should exaggerate their losses.

Chap. 29,
1. auxilio Nerviís: compare subsâdïo oppidânis, chap. 7, l. 2, and note. Find other examples of this construction.
4. finum oppidum: supposed to be at the junction of the Sambre and Meuse.
5. ex omnibus in circuitu partibus: simply, all round.
line 9. conlocābant: there is a reading, conlocārant. If that is
the true reading, tum in the preceding line would mean
besides.

Page 38,

10. cum: while. Four lines below cum means though.
16. aditus . . . pedum: an approach of two hundred feet in
breadth, not more; pedum depends on aditus.
21. ilis impedimēntis: take with dēpositis, two lines below.
22. agere ac portāre: drive or carry.
24. ūna: with it; that is, the plunder.
25. cum alias, etc.: since they carried on now aggressive now
defensive war. What literally?

Chap. 30,

1. prīmo adventu = cum primum advēnisset, as soon as
our army had got there.
3. pedum xii.: that is, in altitūdinem, which is expressed,
chap. 5, l. 19.
4. oppido: might have been in oppido. Cf. castris, chap.
11, l. 5.
5. vīneis āctis: āctis from ago; see chap. 12, l. 6, and note.
aggere extrūcto: an embankment of timber, stones, and
earth was begun at a distance from the walls of a town,
wide enough to roll one or more towers upon, and was
carried forward by soldiers working under the shelter of the
vīneae up to the defensive works.
6. cōnstitui: being raised.
7. ab tanto spatio: so far away. Compare ab mīlibus,
chap. 7, l. 6, and note.
8. quibusnam manibus: with what hands, pray; nam added
for emphasis, to point their sarcasm.
10. conlocāre: strangely used for conlocāturos (esse). The
Adnatuci may have thought that the Romans intended to
hoist the tower upon their wall, or they may have been
joking. Which is more likely?

Page 39,

5. hominibus . . . contemptui: another pair of datives.
Find other examples. The Italians of the present time do
not strike one as conspicuously shorter than the Germans.
line 5. magnitūdine: being contrasted with brevitās, is used in the sense of altitūdine.

Chap. 31,

1. movēri: moving. This word here has suggested a change of conlocāre, in the last line of the preceding chapter, to mōtūros, a very plausible conjecture, but it spoils the joke of the Aduatuci.

5. qui: since they. Compare qui . . . dēdidissent, chap. 15, l. 12, and note.

8. pro sua clēmentia: according to his well-known clemency. See chap. 14, l. 8, and note. What did they think of his clemency when he sold 53,000 of them into slavery?

11. trādītis armīs = al arma trādīdissent, if they should surrender their arms.

13. per cruciātum interfici: to be tortured to death. What literally?

Page 39,

16. statuisset: not had decided, but should decide. No mistake is oftener made by beginners than in the rendering of a pluperfect subjunctive of indirect discourse representing a future perfect of direct discourse. Such a subjunctive is to be rendered by the auxiliary should, not had. To tell whether a pluperfect subjunctive represents a future perfect, think what form a speaker’s words would take, remembering that the Romans commonly used the future or future perfect of things really future, while we very often use the present.

Chap. 32,

1. consuētūdine: ablative of cause.

3. aries: “a long, strong beam of wood, furnished with an iron head in the form of a ram’s head. It was suspended from a framework by a strong chain or ropes, and worked by men, who drove it against the wall.” — Long.

4. in Nervīis: in the case of the Nervii; a common meaning of in with names of persons.

5. ne quām . . . Inferrent: not to do any harm to those who had surrendered to the Roman people.
line 7 facere: one would expect the future with subject-accusative, se facturos (esse). Compare conlocare, for conlocatum esse, chap. 30, l. 10.

9. prope . . . adaequarent: came up almost to the very top; summam with altitudo. What literally?

12. pace sunt usi = conquievunt, kept quiet.

Chap. 33,

3. nostros: our commanders, subject-accusative of deducturos and servatum esse. 
praesidium: men stationed in the castella; see below.

4. deducturos . . . servatum: observe how frequently esse is omitted with the future participle.

denique: at any rate. What is its usual meaning?

5. tertia vigilia: the Romans divided the night into four equal divisions, watches, of about three hours each.

9. eo concursum est: the soldiers hurried thither. What literally? Find similar constructions in chaps. 6, 9, 10, 11.

10. in extra spe salutis: compare chap. 27, l. 5, and note. The context shows, however, that the meaning is not quite the same here. Translate, as their last chance of saving themselves.

14. nemo: observe the emphasis from its position. Compare in English, "Silver and gold have I none." nemo and nullus are often so placed. Cf. nulli, chap. 6, l. 10.

16. ab is qui emerant = ab emptoribus: by the purchasers, who were the mercatores, traders who followed the army as hungry sharks follow a ship. capitum: we say "souls." It depends on quinquaginta trium.

17. quinquaginta trium: 53,000 captives, probably chained in gangs and sent to be sold in the Province and in Italy; a source of great gain to the general.

Page 40,


5. ne quam . . . infariam: see p. 39, l. 28, and note.

9. fides: with armis. Observe the order of the words.
line 10. *viminibus intextis*: repeat mentally ex before these words. Some supply *factis*.

16. *pūgnātumque*, etc.: translate as if *hostibus* and *viris* were subjects.

17. *ut ... dēbuit*: *as* brave men *ought to fight*. What literally?

18. *iacerent*: the subjunctive shows that the remark is a general one. The indicative would have a limiting force. The difference can hardly be brought out in translation. In the former case we may render, *against men who could throw*; in the latter, *against those who were throwing*.

20. *ad = circiter*.

**Chap. 34,**

2. *miserat*: *had sent*, that is, before the defeat of the Aduatuci.

5. *diciōnem*: *under the sway*; in some texts, *in dēdietōnem*. If that reading is correct, the meaning would be, *were brought to surrender*.

**Chap. 35,**

1. *pācēta*: see p. 23, l. 7, and note.

4. *qui ... pollicērentur*: compare p. 23, l. 19, *qui ... dēdūceret*; p. 29, l. 12, *qui ... morārētur*; p. 31, l. 30, *qui ... dēligant*.

6. *inīta proxima aestāte*: see p. 23, l. 18, and note.

10. *ex litterīs*: *in consequence of the letters*.

11. *supplicātio*: a public, religious festival of thanksgiving, decreed by the senate. "The fifteen days' rejoicing marks the constant fear of the Gauls which had haunted the Romans ever since the 'dies Alliensis.' Kraner remarks that the longest 'supplicatio' till this had been one of twelve days, for Pompeius' success against Mithridates." — Morely.

*nūlli*: see p. 40, l. 22; also p. 26, l. 24, and note.
EXERCISES ON SIMPLIFIED TEXT.

The references are to the Grammars of Allen and Greenough, and Harkness.
The learner is expected, before writing the Exercises, to review the Latin text, and find therein and commit to memory illustrations of the grammatical principles selected.

CHAPTER I.

1. Indirect Discourse: 336, 1 and 2; H. 523 and I.
2. Cum Temporal with Subjunctive: 325; H. 621, II. and 2.
3. Subjunctive after Verbs of Fearing: 331, f.; H. 498, III.

1. Cæsar was in hither Gaul.
2. Reports were brought into hither Gaul.
3. While Labienus was in Gaul, the Belgæ made a league.\(^1\)
4. A report is brought that\(^2\) the Belgæ are conspiring.
5. They are afraid that our army is coming\(^3\) against them.
6. They are vexed\(^4\) that our army remains in Gaul.
7. Cæsar feared that the Belgæ were conspiring.
8. Letters kept coming,\(^5\) while they were conspiring.

Notes.—\(^1\) made a league: one word in Latin. \(^2\) Be careful about the that clause in this and the following sentence. Recall the text to memory and mentally apply the rules. \(^3\) is coming: use venio. \(^4\) are vexed: in Latin one of the expressions, like rūmōres adferēbantur, requiring the accusative and infinitive. \(^5\) kept coming: one word in Latin.

CHAPTER II.

1. Relative Clauses of Purpose: 317, 2 and N.; H. 497, I.
2. Accus. and Infin. of Indirect Discourse: 336, 1 and 2; H. 523 and 1.

1. In hither Gaul there\(^1\) were two legions.
2. Two new legions Cæsar levies.
3. The two new legions are sent into the interior of Gaul.
4. Cæsar sends his lieutenant to lead \(^2\) them.\(^3\)
5. Pedius was sent to lead the new legions.
6. The Senones report that the Belgians are gathering.\(^4\)
7. The Senones informed Cæsar about the Belgians.

**Notes.** — \(^1\) there: omit. \(^2\) to lead: do not express a purpose in Latin by the infinitive. \(^3\) them: eas. \(^4\) are gathering: a passive form in Latin, because the sense is, are being collected together.

**Chapter III.**

1. Ablative of Means: 248, 8, c; H. 420.
2. Ablative with potior, utor, etc.: 249; H. 421, 1.
3. Accus. and Infin. of Indirect Discourse: 336, 2; H. 523, 1.

1. Cæsar came unexpectedly to the borders of the Remi.
2. The Remi said they had not combined \(^1\) against the Roman people.
3. They said they were ready to give hostages.
4. All the rest of the Belgæ \(^2\) had joined \(^3\) with the Germans.
5. They aided Cæsar with corn and other \(^4\) things.
6. The Remi and their \(^5\) kinsmen enjoy the same laws.

**Notes.** — \(^1\) they had not combined: themselves not to have combined. \(^2\) of the Belgæ: not the genitive. \(^3\) had joined: in Latin, had joined themselves, if you use coniungo. \(^4\) alius. \(^5\) their: omit.

**Chapter IV.**

1. Indirect Questions: 334; H. 529, 1.
2. Substantive Clauses of Result: 332; H. 501.

1. Whence \(^1\) did very many of the Belgæ \(^2\) spring?
2. Cæsar asked whence very many of the Belgæ sprung.
3. What states are in arms?
4. Cæsar asked what states were in arms.
5. While Divitiacus was king, he was most powerful.
6. From Galba’s foresight and justice it results that he is a powerful king.
7. From the valor of the Bellovaci it came about that they demanded the management of the war.

Notes.—1 Whence: unde. 2 of the Belgæ: not the genitive. 3 management: summa.

Chapter V.

1. Interest with Gen. of Person: 222; H. 406, III.
2. Infin. with Subject-Accus. as Subject: 270; H. 538.
3. Infin. with Subject-Accus. as Object: 272 and Rem.; H. 534.

1. The children of the leading men are brought to Cæsar as hostages.
2. He orders all the children to be brought to him.1
3. It concerns Cæsar for the senate to come to him.
4. It concerns Divitiacus to send the forces of the Ædui.
5. Cæsar sees that the forces of the Belgæ are hastening.
6. He learns that the Axona is not far away.
7. This river he crossed and protected his camp by means of its banks.

Notes.—1 him: in Latin, himself. 2 for: not to be expressed in Latin. 3 that: be careful about that-clauses. 4 he crossed: use transeo.

Chapter VI.

1. Ablative of Separation: 243; H. 413.
2. Cum Causal with Subjunctive: 326; H. 517.

1. The enemy formed a testudo and advanced close to the wall.
2. The enemy having hurled stones made a testudo.
3. Since there were so many, they undermined the wall.
4. They easily cleared the walls of soldiers.
5. The Belgæ having cleared the wall made an attack.
6. Having made an attack they threw missiles against the wall.
7. Since the missiles were many, no one was able to stand on the wall.

Notes.—¹ advanced close to: one word in Latin. ² having hurled stones: you must say, stones having been hurled. Why? ³ so many: tot. ⁴ having made an attack: why not impetum facti?

Chapter VII.

1. Ablative of Cause: 245; H. 416.

1. At midnight archers and slingers were sent by Cæsar to the town.
2. On account of the assistance of the archers and slingers, the people in the town¹ had good hopes.
3. The enemy had no hope of taking² the town, because of the coming of Cæsar’s soldiers.
4. Cæsar, delaying³ a little while, sent aid to Icicius.
5. Icicius, after laying waste the fields, hastened to Cæsar’s camp.

Notes.—¹ people in the town: one word in Latin. ² of taking: expugnandi. ³ delaying: not present participle.

Chapter VIII.

1. Indirect Questions: 334; H. 529, I.
2. Partitive Genitive: 216; H. 396, IV.

1. What can the enemy do by their valor?
2. Cæsar tries what the valor of the enemy is capable of.¹
3. How much do our men dare?
4. Cæsar makes trial of the daring\(^2\) of his men.
5. How much space can Cæsar's army occupy?
6. Caesar explains\(^3\) over how much space the hill extended in front.

Notes. —\(^1\) is capable of: can. \(^2\) the daring of, etc.: recast the sentence mentally before translating, thus: Cæsar makes trial what his men dare. \(^3\) explains: docet.

Chapter IX.

1. Clauses of Purpose: 817 and 1; H. 497, II.
2. The Gerundive: 113, d, 2 and 296; H. 544, I.

1. He begins to\(^1\) cross the river.
2. They began to lead their forces across.
3. They lead their forces over in order to take the redoubt.
4. Cæsar has shown that the river was behind him.\(^2\)
5. They will cross so as to lay waste the lands of the Remi.

Notes. —\(^1\) He begins to: makes a beginning of. \(^2\) him: should it be sum or se?

Chapter X.

2. Accusative of Limit: 258, b and N. 1; H. 380, II. 2.
3. Substantive Clauses of Purpose: 331 and N. 1; H. 498.

1. Those of the Belgæ who were not killed returned home.
2. They resolve to fight in their own territories.
3. They decide that it is best\(^1\) to lead over their army.
4. Divitiacus cannot be persuaded\(^2\) to advance to an unfavorable place.
5. The Ædui were persuaded to return to their homes.
6. The enemy advancing into the river were surrounded.

Notes. —\(^1\) that it is best: it to be best. \(^2\) recast the clause, before trying to turn it into Latin.
Chapter XI.

1. Ablative of Time: 256; H. 429.

1. On the departure of the enemy Cæsar sent ahead all his cavalry.
2. At sunset the three legions returned\(^1\) into camp.
3. In the second watch they attacked the enemy’s rear.
4. The Belgæ, fearing\(^2\) an attack, set out at daybreak.
5. The spies, having seen\(^3\) the fugitives, bring back word.\(^4\)
6. Cæsar, after keeping his soldiers in camp, ordered Labienus to set out.

Notes.—\(^1\) returned: two words in Latin. \(^2\) fearing: the participle veritus does not usually denote time prior to that of the main verb in the sentence, like most perfect participles, but the same time. \(^3\) having seen: do not say visi. \(^4\) bring back word: one word in Latin.

Chapter XII.

1. Ablative of Cause, 245; H. 413.

1. Cæsar could not take the town on account of the great number\(^1\) of the Suessiones.
2. Owing to\(^2\) the works of the Romans, their “vineæ” and towers, the Suessiones send envoys.\(^3\)
3. The next day Cæsar made a forced march and\(^4\) tried to take the town.
4. The townsmen,\(^5\) making a surrender, got their request.\(^6\)
5. Because of their surrender they got their request.
6. The surrender made, they were spared.\(^7\)

Notes.—\(^1\) great number: one word in Latin. \(^2\) Owing to: like “on account of,” not separately expressed in Latin. \(^3\) envoys: use légatus. \(^4\) made a forced march and: a different turn in Latin. \(^5\) townsmen: use oppidānus. \(^6\) got their request: one word. 230; H. 301, 1.
Chapter XIII.

1. Cum Temporal with Subjunctive: 325; H. 521, II. 2.

1. When the arms had been given up, the elders came forth.
2. All the elders came out of Bratuspantium and begged Cæsar for peace.
3. Cæsar, when he had received their submission, asked the men for their arms.
4. According to their custom they stretched out their hands and asked the Romans for peace.

Notes. — ¹ Render this clause in two ways: first by two words, then by a full clause. So each of the three following sentences contains a clause to be rendered in two ways. ² Cæsar for peace: quite otherwise in Latin. ³ their: omit. ⁴ their: is this to be expressed by eōrum?

Chapter XIV.

1. Ablative of Means: 248, 8, c; H. 420.
2. Ablative with ātor, etc.: 249; H. 421, I.

1. Divitiacus intercedes for the conquered Belgæ.
2. Divitiacus begs that Cæsar will show clemency.
3. Cæsar will exercise kindness toward the Belgæ.
4. By the help of the Belgæ the Āedui sustain wars.
5. Divitiacus says the chiefs had fled to Britain.
6. If you show clemency, you will increase our influence.
7. Whatever war befalls, by means of their resources we shall be able to hold out.

Notes. — ¹ will show: not the future in Latin. ² to: not ad. ³ show: not well rendered by present indicative. ⁴ whatever: if any. ⁵ their: eōrum.
CHAPTER XV.

1. Partitive Genitive: 216; H. 396, IV.
2. Ablative of Quality: 251; H. 419, II.

1. The territories of the Nervii border on the Ambiani.
2. The Nervii blame the Ambiani for having surrendered.¹
3. The Nervii have² great influence among the Belgæ.
4. They use no wine, because it weakens³ character.
5. Those men think minds lose energy through wine.

Notes.—¹ for having surrendered: turn by a relative clause. ² have: say are (men) of. ³ because it weakens: a relative clause with subjunctive, to indicate their view, as distinguished from a statement of fact.

CHAPTER XVI.

1. Comparative amplius, etc.: 247, c.; H. 417, N. 2.

1. The Nervii were distant a three days' march.
2. Cæsar finds out that they are ten miles distant.
3. He learns from prisoners what the Nervii are doing.¹
4. They have taken a position more than five miles from the Sambre.
5. He learns from prisoners that he² is waited for by the Nervii.

Notes.—¹ are doing: be careful about the mode. ² that he: himself.

CHAPTER XVII.

2. RelativeClauses of Purpose: 317; H. 497, I.

1. Certain of the Belgæ went by night to the camp of the Nervii.
2. Cæsar says that certain men went to the Nervii.
3. Many of the prisoners found out about the legions.
4. They were sent to their friends to report the matter.
5. To lop trees is a matter of no difficulty at all.
6. Men were sent ahead to select a suitable place.

Notes. — ¹ went: to have gone. ² to report: not the infinitive.
³ matter, etc.: recast, before trying to turn into Latin. ⁴ to select: try two ways.

Chapter XVIII.

1. Descriptive Ablative: 251; H. 419, II.
2. Clauses of Result: 319; H. 500, I. and II.

1. Along the river Sambre were trees of great height.
2. Among these trees the Nervii keep themselves hidden.
3. So close together were these trees that the Romans could not see through.
4. The river is of such depth that men can cross.
5. On the open ground are pickets of great courage.

Notes. — ¹ trees: arbor, fem. ² height: the same word that means depth. ³ So: ita. ⁴ close together: cæber.

Chapter XIX.

1. Dative of Service: 233 a; H. 390.
2. Imperfect of Repeated Action: 277; H. 469, II.
3. Ablative of Manner: 248 and Rem.; H. 419, III.

1. The cavalry of the enemy kept making attacks.
2. They would attack our horsemen with great courage.
3. These horsemen had been sent ahead by Cæsar as a protection to the camp.
4. Again and again did the enemy pour forward from the woods, where they had hidden.
5. The slingers and archers helped the horsemen.
6. With great speed they would run as far as the woods.
7. With wonderful bravery they engage in battle with the Nervii.

Notes.—1 helped: two words in Latin. 2 as far as: ad, or usque ad.

Chapter XX.

2. Dative of Apparent Agent: 232; H. 388.
3. Ablative of Agent with a or ab: 246; H. 415, 1.

1. The soldiers are directed by Cæsar.
2. The soldiers must be directed by Cæsar.
3. The flag was displayed by the soldiers.
4. The flag had to be displayed by the soldiers.
5. Experience is often helpful to soldiers.
6. The work is hindered by the near approach of the enemy.

Notes.—1 are directed: use doceo. 2 helpful: turn by a noun.
3 by the near approach: why not a or ab? 4 near approach: one word.

Chapter XXI.


1. In looking for his shield a soldier lost time.
2. Time is wanting for putting on a helmet.
3. Seeing the standards, each one went forward.
4. A line was drawn up to resist the enemy’s charge.
5. Cæsar encouraged the tenth legion for the purpose of strengthening their courage.

Notes.—1 seeing: not the gerundive. 2 A line was drawn up: see chap. xx. 3 resist: sustineo. 4 strengthening: use confirmo.
CHAPTER XXII.

Clauses of Result with ut (ut non): 319; H. 500, II.

1. So dense was the hedge that it obstructed the view.
2. The result was that no legion could execute orders.
3. One legion opposes the foe in one part, another in another.

CHAPTER XXIII.

1. Place to which: 258; H. 380, I.
2. Place from which: 258; H. 412, I.
3. Place in which: 258, 4, and 260, b.; H. 425, 1.

1. The Roman soldiers drive the enemy, exhausted by wounds, into an unfavorable place.
2. They followed them up from the left part of the line.
3. As they attempted to cross the river, a great part of them were put to the sword.
4. In another part many of the Belgians were killed.
5. On the front the Belgæ pushed for the camp.
6. But at last they were put to flight.

Note.—1 As they attempted to cross: express the first three words by a participle, first recasting the sentence.

CHAPTER XXIV.

1. Position of causa with genitive: 245, c.
2. Temporal Clauses with cum: 325; H. 521, II. 2.

1. The Romans see that the horsemen are scared.
2. Horsemen were coming to Cæsar to render aid.
3. When the camp-followers had gone out for the purpose of plundering, they saw that our men were fleeing.
4. Seeing the slingers flee, they fled themselves.2

Notes.—1 flee, to flee. 2 themselves: use ipse.
CHAPTER XXV.


1. Cæsar saw that the soldiers of the twelfth legion were hard pushed.
2. Cæsar, seeing¹ the soldiers of the twelfth legion hard pushed, went to the right wing.
3. As² all the standard-bearers were wounded, the standards were lost.
4. Then Cæsar snatched a shield from a soldier.
5. The soldiers renewed their courage and delayed³ the enemy’s attack.

Notes. — ¹ seeing: not well rendered videns; try. casting into a clause — first with ubi, then with cum. ² As . . . wounded: use a participial construction. ³ renewed and delayed: it is better not to turn into Latin by coordinate verbs.

CHAPTER XXVI.

1. Partitive Genitive: 216; H. 397.
2. Indirect Questions: 334; H. 529, I. & II.

1. One was sent for assistance to another.¹
2. The soldiers of two legions guarded the baggage.²
3. He saw in how great peril the camp was.
4. They will leave nothing undone³ in point of courage.
5. He will report to me in what state the army is.
6. He saw that the tenth was fighting very bravely.

Notes. — ¹ another: bring the two forms of alius together. ² guarded the baggage: make a different turn. ³ leave nothing undone: a strange Latin idiom.
Chapter XXVII.

1. Temporal Clauses with cum: 325; H. 521, 2.
2. Clauses of Result with ut (ut non): 319; H. 500, II.
3. Clauses of Purpose with ut (ne, ut ne): 317; H. 497, II.

1. So great is the courage of the Nervii that they fight from the heaps of corpses.
2. Ascending¹ very high banks, they displayed the greatest courage.
3. They dared to cross a wide stream in order to renew the fight.
4. The cavalry, to wipe out² their disgrace, advance even into a disadvantageous position.
5. The greatness of their spirit rendered difficult things easy.

Notes. — ¹ ascending: turn by a clause with cum. ² To wipe out: not the infinitive.

Chapter XXVIII.

1. Ablative of Separation: 243; H. 413.
2. Substitutes for Partitive Genitive: 216, c; H. 397, N. 3.
3. Substantive Clauses of Purpose with ut (ne): 331; H. 408.

1. Of five hundred senators, three were left.
2. Out of forty thousand men, four hundred were able to bear arms.
3. Cæsar will keep their¹ neighbors from doing² harm.
4. The name and nation of the Nervii are reduced³ almost to destruction.
5. He orders the neighboring people to refrain from doing harm to the Nervii.

Notes. — ¹ their: not a form of suus. ² doing: omit. ³ reduced: the Latin participle used as an adjective in the neuter plural.
Chapter XXIX.

1. Limit of Motion: 258 and b; H. 380 and 2.
2. Accusative of Duration of Time: 256; H. 379.
3. Locative Ablative with Preps.: 260, b; H. 425, I.

1. They carry all their property into one town.
2. During two days they hold out very bravely.
3. For many years they were harassed by the Gauls.
4. On two sides they have high rocks; on another, a wall.
5. Leaving six thousand men this side\(^1\) the Rhine, they return\(^2\) home.

Notes.—\(^1\) this side: cis. \(^2\) return: commonly revertor in the present, reverti in the perfect.

Chapter XXX.

1. Ablative of Time when: 256; H. 429.
2. Imperfect of Repeated Action: 277; H. 469, II.

1. On the day of our arrival frequent sallies were made by the enemy from the town.
2. During the first days they taunted us from the walls.
3. At a distance the soldiers made an "agger" and a tower.
4. Then the Aduatuci began to jeer.\(^1\)
5. Can\(^2\) men of such little stature place a tower on our wall?

Notes.—\(^1\) jeer: two words in Latin. \(^2\) begin with num.

Chapter XXXI.


1. They surrender to Cæsar, since he is so powerful.\(^1\)
2. The envoys say the enemy are jealous of their\(^2\) valor.
3. It is better to endure death than slavery.
4. If Cæsar should rob the Aduatuci of their arms, they would be killed.
5. Their enemies would kill them, if they should surrender their arms.
6. It is better to persuade them to give up their arms.

Notes. — ¹ is so powerful: can so much (tantum). ² their: express by the reflexive pronoun. ³ of their arms: not the genitive.

Chapter XXXII.

1. Ablative of Cause: 245; H. 416.
2. Clauses of Result with ut (ut nōn): 319; H. 500, II.

1. They order the people to deliver up their arms.
2. Through Cæsar’s orders, no wrong will be inflicted.
3. Cæsar spared, according to his custom, those who had surrendered.¹
4. Cæsar orders the neighbors of the Nervii not to harm them.²
5. There is so great a quantity of arms in the town that a third part is concealed.

Notes. — ¹ those who had surrendered: one word in Latin. ² them: dative.

Chapter XXXIII.

1. Causal Clauses with cum: 326; H. 517.

1. The Aduatuci fought very spiritedly.
2. Thither hasten all the forces of the town.
3. After the shutting² of the gates, the townsmen formed a plan.
4. Since they had been driven back, they no longer defended themselves.
5. Now that the town was occupied, the booty was sold.

Notes. — 1 Use the passive construction. 2 After the shutting: turn in two ways. 3 no longer: nondum. 4 Now that the town was occupied: turn in two ways.

Chapter XXXIV.

1. Ablative of Agent with a (ab): 246; H. 415, I.
2. Accus. and Infin. of Indirect Discourse: 336, 2; H. 523, I.

1. All the maritime states were subdued by Cæsar.
2. Cæsar says that the maritime states have been reduced.
3. At this time P. Crassus had been sent with one legion.
4. Crassus informs Cæsar that one legion has been sent to the Veneti.
5. The Veneti, to whom one legion had been sent, border on the ocean.

Chapter XXXV.

1. Relative Clauses of Purpose: 317, 2; H. 497, I.
2. Verbs of Promising, Hoping, etc.: 330, f.; 535, II.
3. Dative with Certain Adjectives: 234, a; H. 391, I.

1. The embassies promised to return the next summer.
2. Near the Rhine were many nations of barbarians.
3. These barbarians promised to do Cæsar’s bidding.
4. The barbarians send men to give hostages.
5. So great was the joy that a thanksgiving was decreed.

Notes. — 1 to return: in the Latin idiom, themselves to be going to return. 2 to give: put in two ways. 3 joy: gaudium.
VOCABULARIES.
**VOCABULARY.**

If the learner, as often as he refers to this vocabulary for the meaning of a word, will glance over the group of words given in the Etymological Vocabulary under the same root, he will find his knowledge of the relations and meaning of words, and consequently his power to read Latin, rapidly increase.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Æ or Åb (abs), prep. w. abl. [APA-], from, away from, 6, 13, 18, 24, 25; at the hands of, 31, 33; away, at a distance of, 7, 30; in, on, at, 23, 25; by, 1, 5, 9, etc.</th>
<th>Æcīs, ēī- (-ē, 23), r. [1 AC-], edge; line of battle, army, 8, 9, 19, 20, 23, 25.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Åb’dō, 3, -didī, -ditum [2 DA-], put away; hide, 19.</td>
<td>Åcr-iter, adv. [1 AC-], sharply; fiercely, desperately, 10, 33.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Åb’sum, -esse, āfuī [ES-], be away from, 11; be distant, 4, 5, 6, 13, 16, 17, 21; with æ or ab and abl.</td>
<td>Åd, prep. w. acc., to, towards, 8, 13, 28, etc.; up to, 17; near, 4, 19, 21, 33; for, 1, 4, 8, 21, etc.; after, according to, 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Åc, see Åt·que.</td>
<td>Åd·aequō, 1 [IC-, AIC-], make equal to, equal, 32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Åc·cēdō (ado-), 3, -cessī, -cessum [CAD-], go towards, approach, 13, w. ad and acc.; arise, increase in, 7, with dat.</td>
<td>Åd·clivis (acc-), -e, adj. [CLĪ-], sloping upward, 29. Cf. déclivis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Åc·cidō (ado-), 3, -cidī, — [CAD-], fall to or towards; be-fall, happen, 35; w. dat. Cf. incidō, ēvenīō.</td>
<td>Åd·clīvitās (acc-), -ātis, r. [CLĪ-], upward slope, rise, 18. Cf. déclīvitās, dēlectus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Åc·cipīō (ado-), 3, -cēpī, -cep-tum [CAP-], take to one’s self; accept, 15; receive, 13; suffer, 33.</td>
<td>Åd·com·modō (accomm-), 1 [2 MA-, MAD-], fit or adapt to; put on, 21. Cf. induō.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acervus, -ī, m. [1 AC-], thing brought to a point; pile, heap, 32.</td>
<td>Åd·ducō, 3, -dūxī, -ductum [DVC-], lead or bring to, 5; lead up, 1; w. ad and acc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ad·eō, -īre, -īi, -itum [1 I-], go to; reach, get at, 7.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Åd·ferō (aff-), -ferre, attulī, allātum [1 FER-], bring or carry to, 1.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ad· gredior (agg.-), 3, -gressus [GRAD-], go to, approach; attack, 9, 10. Cf. adorior.

Ad· iiciō, 3, -īeci, -iectum [IA-, IAC-], throw to or against; hurl, cast, 21.

Ad· itus, -ūs, m. [1 I-, AI-], going to, approach, 16, 29; access, admittance, 15.

Ad· iuvō, 1, -iūvī, -iūtum [DIV-, DI-, DIAV-], help, aid, 17.

Ad· ministrō, 1 [2 MAN-, MI-], put the hand to; attend to, 20, 22.

Ad· orior, 4, -ortus [OL-, OR-], rise up against; attack, 11, 17. Cf. adregdior.

Ad· propīnquō (app.-), 1 [PARC-, PLEC-], come near to, approach, 10, 31, w. dat.; 19, w. ad and acc. Cf. subeō, succēdō.

Aduātuī, -ōrum, m., tribe, originally German, in Belgian Gaul, on left bank of the Maas, 4, 16, 29, 31.

Ad· ventus, -ūs, m. [BA-, VA-, VEN-], coming to or drawing near; approach, arrival, 7, 16, 25, 27, 30. Cf. successus, aditus.

Ad· versus, -a, -um, adj. (P. of advertō) [VERT-], turned to or towards; opposite, in the face, 8, 18, 24; adversō colle, up hill, 19; w. dat.

Aedi· ficiō, -i, n. [AID-; FAC-], building, 7.

Aeduī, -ōrum, m., powerful Celtic people between upper courses of Loire and Seine, 5, 10, 14, 16.

Aeduus, -a, -um, adj., Aeduan, 5, 14.

Aegrō, adv., with regret or displeasure; barely, with difficulty, 6.

Aequal· iter, adv. [IC-, AIC-], evenly, 18.

Aestās, -ātis, f. [AID-], burning season; summer, 2, 35.

Aestuārium, -i, n. [AID-], pertaining to rolling; inlet, seashore, 28.

Aetās, -ātis, f. [1 I-, AI-], age, old age, 16.

Ager, -grī, m. [AG-], cultivated land; land, field, 4, 5, 7, 9.

Ag· ger, -eris, m. [GER-], that which is brought to a place, i.e. materials for a mound, 20; mound, rampart, 12, 30, 32.

Āgmēn, -inis, n. [AG-], that which is set in motion; marching column, 11, 17, 19, 23, 26.

Agō, 3, ēgī, āctum [AG-], put in motion; bring up, 12, 30; take along, 29; carry on, do, 20.

Aliās, adv. (acc. pl. f. of alius) [2 AL- (ALI-)], at another time; aliās . . . aliās, at one time . . . at another, 29.

Aliēnus, -a, -um, adj. [2 AL-, (ALI-)], belonging to another, another's, 10.

Al· iter, adv. [2 AL-], otherwise, in another manner, 19.

Alīus, -a, -ud, adj., gen. alius [2 AL- (ALI-)], other, another, different, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 31.

Alter, -era, -erum, adj., gen. -ius [2 AL-], other (of two), 5, 21; alter . . . alter, the one . . . the other.
Altitudō, -inis, f. [1 AL-], elevation, height, 5, 12, 18, 31, 32.
Altus, -a, -um, adj. [1 AL-], become great by nourishment; lofty, high, 27, 29.
Ambiānī, -ōrum, m., Belgian tribe near modern Amiens, 4, 16.
Amicitia, -ae, f. [AM-], friendship, 14.
Ā·mittō, 3, -mīsī, -mīssum [MIT-], let go from one's self; lose, 25.
Amplificō, 1 [PLE-, PLO-; FAC-], make larger, increase, 14.
Am·plus, adv. (n. compar. of amplus) [ambi-; PLE-, PLO-], more, 7, 16, 29.
Andecumborius, -ī, m., man of high rank among the Remi, 3.
Andēs, -ium, m., tribe of Gaul north of the Loire, modern Anjou, 35.
Angustus, -a, -um, adj., having a compression; difficult; in angustō, in a critical state, 25.
Animus, -ī, m. [AN-], soul; mind, feelings, 21; spirit, courage, 15, 21, 25, 27; character, 1.
Annus, -ī, m., that which goes round; year, 29.
Ante, [ANT-], before; as adv., anteā, before, formerly, 12, 22, 33; as prep. w. acc., before (of time), 35; (of place), 32.
Antiquītātis, adv. [ANT-], from ancient times; in olden times, 4; from of old, 17.
A·pertus, -a, -um, adj. (P. of aperiō) [2 PAR-, POR-], without covering; open, unobstructed, 18, 19; uncovered, exposed, 23.
Ap·pellō (adv.), 1 [PAL-, PEL-], bring one's self to a person; accost, address, 25; call, 4.
Ap·ud, prep. w. acc. [APA-], near, among, 2, 4, 7, 14.
Ar·bitrōr, 1 [BA-, VA-], be a hearer or spectator, think, suppose, believe, 4, 28; w. acc. and inf.
Arbor, -oris, f. [1 AL-, AR-], tree, 17.
Ar·cessō, 3, -ivī, -ītum [CAD-], cause to come to; summon, send for, 20.
Arduus, -a, -um, adj. [1 AL-, AR-, strengthened to ARDH-], steep, 33.
Ariēs, -etis, m., battering-ram, 32.
Arma, -ōrum, n. [AR-], things adapted; arms, weapons, 3, 4, 9, 13, etc.
Armātūra, -ae, f. [AR-], arming; equipment, 10, 24.
Armō, 1 [AR-], furnish with arms; arm, equip, 4, 27.
A·scendō (adsc-), 3, -dī, -scēnsum [SCAND-], mount up, climb, 27.
A·scēnsumus (adsc-), -ūs, m. [SCAND-], ascending; ascent, way up, 33.
Āt, conj., but, on the other hand, 23, 27.
At·que (before vowels and consonants), āc (before consonants only), and also, and especially, and, 3, 5, 6, etc.; as, 6; than, 19. Cf. et and -que.
Atrabatēs, -um, m., Belgian people in the region of modern Arras, 4, 16, 23.
At·tingō (adt-), 3, -tīgī, -tāctum, [TAG-], touch against; approach, reach, 32; border upon, 15, 34.

Auctōritās, -ātis, f. [AVG-], power, standing, influence, 4, 14, 15.

Audāc·ter, adv. [1 AV-], boldly, 10, 26.

Audeō, 2, ausus [1 AV-], venture, dare, 8, 17, 19, 27; w. complementary infin.

Audō, 4 [2 AV-], listen to; hear, hear about, 12, 31, w. acc.; 12, w. acc. and infin.

Aulercī, -ōrum, m., tribe in Bretagne and Normandy, 34.

Aurunculīthus, -ī, m., L. A. Cotta, lieutenant of Cæsar, 11.

Au·t, conj. [2 TA-], or (excluding the other), 30, 33; aut... aut, either... or, 25.

Au·tem, postpositive conj. [2 TA-], but, on the other hand, 9; moreover, 19.


Ā·vertō, 3, -tī, -sum [VERT-], turn away from. Aversī, see note, 26.

Axona, -ae, f., river in country of the Belgæ, 5, 9.

Barbarus, -a, -um, adj., foreign, non-Roman, 35.

Belgae, -ārum, m., collective name of tribes living in the country bounded by the Seine, Marne, Moselle, Rhine, and the ocean, 1, 2, 3, following.

Bellocvaci, -ōrum, m., strongest tribe of the Belgæ, north of the Seine and on right bank of the Oise and Somme, 4, 5, 10, 13, 14.

Bellum, -ī, n. [DVA-, DVI-], contest between two; war, 4, 9, 14, 16, 29, 31, 35.

Bibrax, -ctis, f. (n.?), town of the Remi, 6.

Bodūgnātus, -ī, m., leader of the Nervii, 23.


Britannia, -ae, f., Britain, 4, 14.

C.

Cadāver, -eris, n. [CAD-], that which falls down dead; dead body, 27.

Cadō, 3, cecidī, cāsum [CAD-], fall, 27.

Caerōesi, -ōrum, m., German tribe in Belgian Gaul, 4.

Caesar, -arīs, m., Gaius Julius Cæsar, conqueror of Gaul and author of the Commentaries, 1, 2, 5, etc.

Calamitās, -ātis, f. [SCAL-], injury, disaster, 14, 28.

Caletī, -ōrum (-ēs, -um), m., tribe in Normandy, on the Seine, 4.
Câlô, -ōnis, m., groom, soldier's servant, 24, 26, 27.

Captìvus, -a, -um, adj. [CAP-],
taken prisoner; captive, 16, 17.

Caput, -ītis, n. [CAP-], head; in-
dividual, person, 38.

Carnūtēs, -um, m., important Gallic tribe between the Loire and Seine rivers, 35.

Castellum, -ī, n. dim. [SCAD-, CAD-], redoubt, stronghold, 8, 9, 29, 30, 33.

Castra, -ōrum, n. [SCAD-, CAD-], camp, 2, 5, 6, etc.

Cāsus, -ūs, m. [CAD-], falling; happening; chance, 21; misfortu-
tune, 31.

Causa, -ae, f. [CAV-], cause, reason, 1, 7, 10, 11; causā, used like prep. post-positive, for the sake of, for the purpose of, 10, 15, 17, 20, 21, 24.

Cēdō, 3, cessi, cessum [CAD-],
go; fall back; give way, retreat, 19.

Celeritās, -ātis, f. [CEL-], swift-
ness, quickness, 12, 19, 20, 26, 31.

Celer-iter, adv. [CEL-], swiftly, quickly, promptly, 3, 12, 23, 33.

Cēlō, 1 [2 CAL-, SCAL-], hide, conceal, 32, 33.

Centum, num. adj. indeclin. [CEN-], hundrēd, 4.

Centuriō, -ōnis, m. [CEN-], com-
mander of a century, centurion, captain, 17, 25.

Certus, -a, -um, adj. [2 CER-, CRE-], determined; definite, 11; certain, regular, 22; certiōrem facere, inform, 1, 2, 10, 34; w. acc. and in fin.
Coepi, -is,-ptus (defective verb, with tenses from present stem lacking) [AP-, OP-], have begun, began, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 19, 23, 26.

Commatiō (comm-), -ōnis, f. [1 MV-, MOV-], change, 27.

Comparō (comp-), 1 [2 PAR-, POR-], bring or put together; get ready, provide, procure, 2, 12.

Compellō (comp-), 3, -pulī,-pulsum [PAL-, PEL-], drive together, gather; drive in a body, rout, 23.

Compleō (comp-), 2, -ēvi,-ētum [PLE-, PLO-], fill completely; fill, 24.

Complērēs (comp-), -a (-ia), gen. -ium, adj. [PLE-, PLO-, PLV-], several together, a large number, 17.

Con-, for scom- = cum [SEC-], with, together; in composition, denoting completeness or union; sometimes intensive.

Comcidō, 3,-cidi,-cisum [2 SAC-, SEC-, SCID-], cut up entirely; cut to pieces, destroy, 11.

Concilium, -ī, n. [1 CAL-], that which is called together; meeting, assembly, 4, 10.

Concurrō, 3, -curri or -cucurrī, -cursum [CEL-, CER-], run together; hurry, rally, gather, 20, 33.

Condicēs, -ōnis, f., [DIC-, DIC], talking together; agreement, stipulation, terms, 15, 32.

Condrūsī, -ōrum, m., Belgic tribe on the Meuse, 4.

Conducō, 3, -dūxī, -ductum [DVC-], lead together; collect, muster, 2; hire, 1.

Conferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lūtum, [1 FER-], bring or bear together; gather, collect, 15, 25, 29; with reflex. pronoun, betake one's self, go, 13.

Commodē (comp-), adv. [2 MA-, MAD-], duly, aptly; easily, advantageously, 20.

Commoveō (comp-), 2, -mōvī, -mōtum [1 MV-, MOV-], move violently; startle, alarm, make anxious, 2, 31.

Commūnis (comm-), -e, adj. [2 MV-], serving together; common, general, 4, 5.
VOCABULARY.

Cōn·fertus, -a, -um, adj. (P. of cōn·ferciō), pressed together; compact, in close array, 23; crowded together, 25.

Cōn·ficūs, 3, -fēcī, -fectum [FAC-], make completely; perform, accomplish, 12; raise, put in the field, 4; exhaust, wear out, 23, 25, 27.

Cōn·fidō, 3, -fīsus sum [1 FID-, FĪD-], trust entirely; believe, trust firmly, 30, w. acc. and infin.

Cōn·fīrmō, 1 [2 FER-], make firm; give assurance, pledge one's self, 15, w. acc. and infin.; encourage, reassure, 19; confirm, 11.

Cōn·fīgō, 3, -xī, -ctum [FLAG-, FLIG-], strike or dash together; contend, fight, 5; w. cum and abl.

Cōn·gredıō, 3, -gressus [GRAD-], step together; meet, have an engagement with, fight, 23. Cf. cōnırigō, pūgnō.

Cōn·iciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectum [IA-, IAC-], throw together; hurl, 6, 27; drive, rout, 23; place hastily, 16, 28. Cf. compellō.

Cōn·iungō, 3, -iūnxī, -iūnctum [IV- IVG-], draw together, join, 3, 4, 26.

Cōn·iūrō, 1 [IV-, IVG-], swear together; make a sworn agreement, conspire, 1, 3.

Cōn·locō (coll-), 1, place, station, set, 8, 19, 22, 29, 30.

Cōnор, 1, undertake, attempt, 9, 10, 12, 23.

Cōn·sanguineus, -a, -um, adj., possessing the same blood; kindred, 3.

Cōn·scībō, 3, -psi, -ptum [SCARP-], write together (in a list); enroll, enlist, 2, 8, 19.

Cōn·sēnsus, -ūs, m. [SENT-], agreement, harmony, concerted action, 28, 29.

Cōn·sentō, 4, -sēnsī, -sēnsum [SENT-], feel with, 3; join hands (with), make common cause with, 3; w. cum and abl.

Cōn·sequor, 3, -secūtus [SEC-], follow thoroughly; attain, obtain, 1.

Cōn·servō, 1 [SAL-, SER-], keep thoroughly; preserve, save, spare, 12, 15, 28, 31, 32.

Cōn·sidō, 3, -sēdī, -sessum [SED-, SID-], sit down together; settle, take position, 4, 16.

Cōn·sillium, -i, n., consultation; design, plan of action, 9, 14, 33; advice, suggestion, 17.

Cōn·similis, -e, adj. [2 SA-, SIM-], altogether like, quite similar, 11; w. dat.

Cōn· sistō, 3, -stītī, — [STA-], make stand; take position, stand, 6, 23, 26; make a stand, rally, 11, 17, 21; depend upon, be based on, 33.

Cōn·spectus, -ūs, m. [SPEC-], view, sight, 25.

Cōn·spiciō, 3, -spēxī, -spectum [SPEC-], look at with attention; behold, catch sight of, see, 21, 26, w. acc.; 24, w. acc. and infin.

Cōn·spicor, 1 [SPEC-], get a sight of, espy, observe, 26, 27. Cf. cōnspicīō.

Cōn·stanter, adv. [STA-], standing firm; uniformly, 2.
Cón·stitūō, 3, -uī, -ūtum [STA-],
place together; determine, appoint, fix, 11; set up, place, 12, 30; station, 8, 19; decide, 10, w. acc. and infin. Cf. statuō.

Cón·suēscō, 3, -suēvī, -suētum
[SOVO-, SVO-], accustom; become accustomed; pf. be accustomed (= solēre), 14, 31.

Cón·suētūdō, -inis, f. [SOVO-, SVO-], custom, habit, 17, 19, 32. Cf. mōs.

Con·temptus, -ūs, m. [TEM-], scorn, contempt, 30.

Con·tendō, 3, -dī, -ntum [1 TA-, TEN-], strain with all one’s might; march, push on, hasten, 7, 9, 10, 12, 19, 23, 24; struggle, contend, 9, 13, 30.

Con·tineō, 2, -uī, -tentum [1 TA-, TEN-], hold or keep together; restrain, hold back, 11; keep, 11, 18, 30.

Con·trā, adv. [SEC-], against, on the other hand, 17; as prep., w. acc., 1, 3, 13, 33.

Con·trārius, -a, -um, adj. [SEC-], situated over against, opposite, 18; w. dat.

Con·tumēlia, -ae, f. [TEM-], great swelling; disgrace, insult, 14.

Con·vēniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventum
[BA-, VA-, VEN-], come together, meet, 5, 10, 12; impersonal, be agreed upon, 19.

Convertō, 3, -tī, -sum [VERT-], wholly turn; turn around, turn, direct, 26.

Con·vocō, 1 [VOC-], call together, summon, 10.

C·ōplā, -ae, f. [AP-, OP-], ability; ample supply, supply, 2; pl., resources, supplies, 10; forces, troops, 5, 7, 8, etc.

Coṛnū, -ūs, n. [CAR-], horn; wing of an army, 23, 25.

Corpus, -oris, n. [1 CER-, CRE-], what is made; body, 30; corpse, 10, 27.

Cortex, -icis, m. and f. [CAR-], part that splits off; bark, 33.

Cotī·diē, adv. [CA-; DIV-, DI-], on every day; daily, regularly, 8.

Cotta, -ae, m., L. Arunculeius, one of Cæsar’s lieutenants, 11.

Crassus, -ī, m., P. Licinius, one of Cæsar’s lieutenants, 34.

Crēber,-bra, -brum, adj. [1 CER-, CRE-], made to increase; thick, numerous, frequent, 1, 17, 30.

Crēdō, 3, -didī, -ditum [CRAT-; 2 DA-], put trust in; believe, 33, w. acc. and infin. Cf. cōfīdō.

Crēs, -ētis, m., Cretan, 7.

Crucītus, -ūs, m. [CVR-, CIR-], torture, 31.

Cum, prep. w. abl. [SEC-], with, in company with, together with, 3, 10, 13, etc.; at same time with, 5, 7, 16; with, provided with, 11, 33.

Cum, conj. [CA-, CI-], temporal, when, 1, 4, 6, 8, following; cum primum, as soon as, 2; causal, as, since, 11, 17, 22, etc.; concessive, although, while, 29; cum ... tum, both ... and, 4.

C·ōnjectus, -a, -um, adj. [IV-, IVG-], all together; all, entire, 29.

Cupīō, 3, -ivī, -ītum, desire eagerly, be eager, 25.
Curiosolitēs, -um, m. (acc. -ēs, -ās), people of Armorican Gaul, 34.

Cursus, -ūs, m. [CEL-, CER-], running, speed, 23, 26.

Custōdia, -ae, f. [SCV-, CV-], guard-keeping; guard, protection, 29.

D.

Dē, prep. w. abl., from; down from, 32; of time, in, about, 7; for, on account of, 7; for, about, concerning, 2, 4, 6, etc.

Dē beō [for dehībeō], 2, -uī, -itum [HAB-], have from; impersonal, owe, ought, 27, 33.

Decem, num. adj. indecl. [DEC-], ten, 4.

Dē cernō, 3, -crevī, -cretum [2 CER-, CRE-], decide; decide upon, decree, 35.

Dē certō, 1 [2 CER-], fight a decisive battle, 10. Cf. cōnfigō, congrederio, dimicō, pugnō.

Decimus, -a, -um, adj. [DEC-], tenth, 21, 23, 25, 26.

Dē clīvis, -e, adj. [CLĪ-], inclining down-hill, sloping, 18.

Decumānus (deci-), -a, -um, adj. [DEC-], of the tenth cohort, in the phrase, decumāna porta, rear gate, 24, main entrance to a Roman camp.

Dē currō, 3, -curre or -curri, -cursum [CEL-, CER-], run down, 19, 21.

Dē dēticīus, -a, -um, adj. [1 DA-], one who has surrendered; as noun, m., prisoner of war, 17; subjects, 32.

Dē dītō, -ōnis, f. [1 DA-], giving one's self up; surrender, 12, 13, 32, 33.

Dē dō, 3, -didī, -ditum [1 DA-], give up or away; surrender, 15, 28, 32.

Dē dūcō, 3, -xi, -ductum [DVC-], lead away, bring off, 2, 33, 35; bring (to), 10, 31. Cf. ređigō.

Dē fendō, 3, -di, -fēnsum [FEN-, FEND-], thrust away; repel, 29; defend, 10, 12, 31, 33.

Dē fēnīō, -ōnis, f. [FEN-, FEND-], protection, defence, 7.

Dē fēnsor, -ōris, m. [FEN-, FEND-], defender, 6, 12.

Dē ferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum [1 FER-], bear or bring away; bear, report, 17, 19; bestow, 4; w. ad and acc.

Dē ficiō, 3, -fīcit, -fectum [FAC-], make from; give out, fail, 10; revolt (from), forsake, desert, 14; w. ab and abl.

Dē ficiō, 3, -fīcit, -fectum [IA-, IAC-], hurl down; drive away, dislodge, 27.

Dē lectus, -ūs, m. [IA-, IAC-], slope, declivity, 8, 22. Cf. dēclīvis, adclīvis.

Deinde, adv. [2 I-], from here; thereupon, then, in the next place, 1.

Dē leō, 2, -ēvī, -ētum [LI-], wipe out, destroy, 27.

Dē ligō, 3, -lēgit, -lēctum [1 LEG-, LIG-], choose out; choose, select, 17, 18, 29. Cf. eligō.

Dē mónstrō, 1 [1 MAN-, MEN-], point out, explain, mention, 1, 9, 22; w. acc. and infin., 17.
Dēnique, adv., and thereupon, finally; at any rate, at least, 33.

Dénsus, -a, -um, adj., thick, dense, close, 22.

Dé·pōnō, 3, -posui, -positum [1 SA-, SI-], put aside or down; lay aside, place in safety, 29.

Dé·populor, 1 [SCAL-, SPOL-], lay waste, ravage, 7.

Dé·precōr, 1 [PREC-], avert by praying; petition against, pray to be spared, 31.

Dé·serō, 3, -ui, -tum [1 SER-, SVAR-], undo, sever connection with; abandon, desert, 25, 29.

Dé·sistō, 3, -stiti, — [STA-], remove from; cease, stop, 11.

Dé·spectō, 1 [SPEC-], looking down upon; opportunity for distant views, prospect, 29.

Dé·spērō, 1 [SPA-, PA-], give up hope; despair of, 24.

Dé·spoliō, 1 [SCAL-, SPOL-], rob, deprive, 31; w. acc. and abl.

Dé·sum, -esse, -fuī [ES-], be away; be lacking, fail, 21. Cf. déficīō.

Dé·terreō, 2, -ui, -tum [TER-, TERS-], frighten from; prevent, deter, 3.

Dé·trahō, 3, -xi, -ctum, drag from; take from, remove, 25.

Dé·trādō, 3, -si, -sum, thrust away; remove, 21. Cf. détrahō.

Dé·veniō, 4, -vēni, -ventum [BA-, VA-, VEN-], come down into; come to, reach, 21; w. prep. and acc. Cf. adpropīnquō.

Dexter, -tra, -trum, adj, right, on the right hand, 23, 25.

(Diciō), -ōnis, f., no nom. [DIC-, DIC-], sway, control, 34.

Dico, 3, -xi, -ctum [DIC-, DIC-], point out by speaking; say, state, mention, 1, 3, 4, etc.; w. acc. and infin.

Diēs, -ēī, m. and f. [DIV-, DI-], day, 2, 5, 6, etc.

Dif·ficilis (disf-), -e, adj. [FAC-], not to be done; difficult, hard, 27.

Dif·ficultās (disf-), -ātis, f. [FAC-], difficulty, strait, trouble, 20.

DI·ligent·er, adv. [1 LEG-, LIG-], attentively, scrupulously, with painstaking, 5, 28.

Di·mētior, 4, -mēnsus [1 MA-, MAN-], measure off; stake off, lay out, survey, 19.

Di·micō, 1, move rapidly back and forth; fight, contend, 21. Cf. confligō, congressio, contendō.

Di·mittō, 3, -misī, missum [MIT-], send out in different directions, despatch, 5, 14, 21.

Di·ripiō, 3, -ui, -reptum [RAP-, RVP-], tear in pieces; sack, plunder, 17.

Dis·cēdō, 3, -cessi, -cessum [CAD-], go apart; go away, depart, 7, 11, 20.

Dis·cessus, -ūs, m. [CAD-], departure, withdrawal, 14.

Dis·sipō, 1, scatter, break up, 24.

Dis·tineō, 2, -ui, -tentum [1 TA-, TEN-], keep apart; prevent union of, separate, 5.

Did, adv. [DIV-, DI-], by day; for a long time, long; compar. diūtius, 1, 6, 10.
Di·versus, -a, -um. adj. (P. of divertó) [VERT-], turned away from; facing in different directions, 22; different, 23; separated, 24.

Divinus, -a, -um. adj. [DIV-, DI-], of the gods, divine, 31.

Divitiacus, -i, m., leader of the Ædui, brother of Dumnorix, 5, 10, 14, 15; chieftain of the Sueviones, 4.

Dō, dare, dedi, datum [1 DA-], give, 2, 3, 20, 21, 35; inter sé, exchange, 1.

Doceō, 2, -uī, -ctum [DIC-, DAC- (DOC-)], show, teach, explain, 5, 20.

Domesticus, -a, -um, adj. [DOM-], of home, native, own, 10.

Dom·cilium, -i, n. [DOM- ; 2 CAL, SCAL-], dwelling-place, 29.

Dominor, 1, lord it, be master, 31.

Domus, -ūs, f. [DOM-], home, 10, 11, 24, 29.

Du·bitō, 1 [DVA- ; BA-], go to and fro; doubt, hesitate, 2, 23.

Du·centī, -ae, -a, num. adj. [DVA-, DVI- ; CEN-], two hundred, 18, 29.

Dūcō, 3, -xi, ductum [DVC-], lead, conduct, 8, 12, 13, 19.

Dum [for dium], adv. [DIV-, DI-], while.

Duo, -ae, -o, num. adj. [DVA-, DVI-], two, 2, 7, 8, 9, etc.

Duo·decimus, -a, -um, adj. [DVA-, DVI- ; DEC-], twelfth, 23, 25.

Duo·dē·vigintī, num. adj. indecl. [DVA-, DVI-], eighteen, 5.

Du·plex, -icis, adj. [DVA- PARC-, PLEC-], twofold, double, 29.

Dux, -cis, m. [DVC-], leader, 23; guide, 7.

E.

E or Ex, prep. w. abl., from, out of, 3, 6, 13, etc.; after, 6; on, 8; in consequence of, 35.

Eburōnes, -um, m., Belgian people near the Rhine, 4.

E·ditus, -a, -um, adj. (P. of édō) [1 DA-], set forth; elevated, rising, 8.

E·ducō, 3, -xi, ductum [DVC-], lead out, lead forth, 8.

E·factō (ecf-), 3, -feci, -fectum [FAC-], work out; bring about, effect, 5, 17; w. ut and subj.

E·gregius, 3, -gressus [GRAD-], go out; sally forth, 24; depart from, go forth, 11, 13.

E·gregiō, adv., out of the flock; remarkably, excellently, 29.

E·legō, 3, -lēgī, -lēctum [1 LEG-, LIG-], choose out; pick from, choose, 4. Cf. dēligō.

E·mittō, 3, -misī, -missum [MIT-], send out; hurl, let fly, 23.

Emō, 3, ēmī, ēemptum [EM-], take in exchange; buy, 33.

En·ascor, 3, -nātus [GEN-, GN-, GNA-], grow out, spring up; sprout forth, 17.


Eō, adv. (old dat. or abl. n. of is) [2 I-], there, thither, 3, 5, 25, 33.
Equēs, -ītis, m. [2 AC-], horseman, cavalry-man, knight, 9, 18, 19, 24, 26, 27.

Equester, -tris, -tre, adj. [2 AC-], of horsemen, cavalry, 8, 9.

Equītātus, -ūs, m. [2 AC-], riding; cavalry, 10, 11, 17, 19.

ērūptīō, -ōnis, f. [RAP-, RVP-], bursting forth; sally, 33. Cf. excursīō.

Esuvīl, -ōrum, m., people in Normandy, 34.

Et, co-ord. conj. and, 1, 2, 3, etc.; et...et, both...and, 3, 4, 5, etc.

Etiam, adv. and conj. and now; also, 1, 4, 14, 16, 17, 21; even, still, 4, 25, 27.

Evventus, -ūs, m. [BA-, VA-, VEN-], coming forth; outcome, issue, result, 22.

Ex, see ē.

Ex agitāre, 1 [AG-], disturb, harass, 29.

Ex animō, 1 [AN-], deprive of life; make breathless, 23.

Ex audiō, 4 [2 AV-], hear distinctly; hear from a distance, 11.

Ex cēdō, 3, -cēsī, -cēssum [CAD-], go out; withdraw, go away, 25.

Ex cursīō, -ōnis, f. [CEL-, CER-], running forth; sally, 30. Cf. ērūptīō.

Ex eō, -ire, -īī, -itum [1 I-], go out; withdraw, 33. Cf. excēdō.

Ex ercitāre, 1 [ARC-] (drive out of the enclosure), keep busy; train, drill, 20.

Ex ercitās, -ūs, m. [ARC-], trained body of men; army, 1, 2, 5, etc.

Ex iguitās, -ātis, f., scantiness, shortness, 21, 33.

Ex imīus, -ā, -um [EM-], taken out from; eminent, excellent, high, 8.

Ex istimō, 1, judge, value; judge, think, believe, 2, 15, 17, 31; w. acc. and infin.

Ex pedītus, -ā, -um, adj. (P. of expeditō) [PED-], unencumbered, in light marching order, 19.

Ex pellō, 3, -puli, -pulum [PAL-, PEL-], drive out, banish, 4.

Ex perīor, 4, -pertus [1 PAR-, PER-], try thoroughly; test, try, 16.

Ex plūrātor, -ōris, m. [PLV- (PLOV-)], searcher out; scout, spy, 5, 11, 17. Cf. speculātor.

Ex plūrō, 1 [PLV- (PLOV-)], search out; try to find out, reconnoitre, 4.

Ex pūgnō, 1 [PAC-, PAG-, PVG-], take by storm; take, 9, 10, 12.

Ex spectō, 1 [SPEC-], look out for greatly; wait for, await, 9, 16, 20.

Ex strūō, 3, -strūxi, -strūctum [STRV-], pile up thoroughly; erect, construct, 30.

Externus, -a, -um, adj., furthest; most distant, extreme, 5, 8, 25; last, 17, 27, 33.

F.

Facile, adv. [FAC-], easily, 1, 6, 17, 18, 19, 25.

Facilis, -e, adj. [FAC-], able to be done; easy, 27.
Faciō, 3, fēcī, factum; pass. fiō, fierī, factus [FAC-], do, perform, 3, 5, 6, etc.; make, 1, 2, 6, etc.; cause, bring about, 4, 11. See certus.

Facultās, -ātis, f. [FAC-], power of doing; opportunity; pl. resources, facilities, 1.

Fallō, 3, fēfellī, falsum, cause to stumble; deceive, 10.

Fastigātus, -ā, -um, adj. (P. of fastigō), brought to a point; sloping, 8. Cf. adclivis, déclivis.

Ferāx, -ācis, adj. [1 FER-], apt to bear; fertile, 4.


Ferō, ferre, tuī, lātum [1 FER-], bear, bring, carry, 10, 26, 28; bear, endure, 1, w. acc. and infin.; rush (in pass.), 24.

Fertilitās, -ātis, f. [1 FER-], fruitfulness, fertility, 4.

Ferus, -a, -um, adj., wild, fierce, ferocious, 4, 15.

Fidēs, fidē (rare), f. [1 FID-], trust, confidence; protection, 3, 13, 14, 15.

Flīius, -i, m., son, 13.

Flīnas, -is, m. [2 FID-], dividing thing; end, limit, 6, 10; pl. land, territory, 2, 4, 5, etc.

Finitītus, -a, -um, adj. [2 FID-], bordering upon; neighboring, 2; pl. neighbors, 4, 16, 17, 28, 29, 31.

Flō, fierī, factus, be made, become, see faciō.

Flūmen, -inis, n., that which flows; river, 5, 9, 10, etc.

Fōra, fōrē, nom. and abl. only, F. [1 FER-], that which brings; chance, 21.

Förte, adv., abl. of förs, by chance; perhaps, 31.

Fortās, -e, adj. [2 FER-], courageous, brave, stout-hearted, 25, 33.

Fortēter, adv. [2 FER-], bravely, gallantly, 11, 21, 26.

Fōrtūna, -ae, f. [1 FER-], fortune, 16, 22, 31.

Fossa, -ae, f., thing dug; ditch, 5, 8, 12, 32.

Frāter, -tris, m., brother, 3.

Fremitus, -ūs, m., dull roar; din, noise, 24. Cf. strepitus.

Frōns, -ntis, f. [FVR-, FERV-], brow; front, 8, 23, 25.

Frumentārius, -a, -um, adj. [1 FVG-, FRVG-], of grain, w. res, grain supply, 2, 10.

Frumentum, -i, n. [1 FVG-, FRVG-], thing eaten; corn, grain, 3.

Fuga, -ae, f. [2 FVG-], fleeing; flight, rout, 11, 12, 23, 24, 26, 27.


Fūmus, -ī, m., rushing thing; smoke, 7.

Funditor, -ōris, m., slinger, 7, 10, 19, 24.

Fūror, -ōris, m. [FVR-], raging; blind passion, madness, 3.

G.

Galba, -ae, m., king of the Sues- siones, 4, 13.

Galea, -ae, f. [2 CAL-, SCAL-], covering; helmet, 21.
Gallia, -ae, f., Gaul, 1, 2, 3, 4, 35.
Gallus, -i, m., a Gaul, 1, 2, 4, 6, 12, 17, 24, 30.
Gēns, gentis, f., what is begotten; race, tribe, 28.
Germāni, -ōrum, m., Germans, 1, 3, 4.
Gerō, 3, gessē, gestum [GER-], bear; carry on, go on with, 9, 31, 35; pass., be carried on, take place, 2, 26; rēs gestae, operations, campaigns, 35.
Gladius, -i, m. [CEL-; CER-], sword, 23, 25.
Grātia, -ae, f., favor, popularity, influence, 6.
Gravis, -e, adj., heavy; severe, serious, 25.

H.

Habeō, 2 [HAB-], grasp; have, possess, 1, 3, 4, 8, 29; with reflex pronoun, be, 10.
Hibernacula, -ōrum, n. [HĪM-], winter quarters, 35.
Hibernus, -a, -um, adj. [HĪM-], belonging to winter; hiberna (castra), winter quarters, 1.
Hic, haec, hoc, demonstr. pron. [CA-, CI-], this, this of mine, 1, 2, 4, etc.; he, she, it, 3, 4, 9, etc.
Hiemō, 1 [HĪM-], pass the winter, 1.
Homō, -inis, m. [HAM-], man, person, 1, 4, 6, 15, 27, etc.
Hōnda, -ōris, m., honor, distinction, 15.
Hostis, -is, m., one who hurts; enemy, 5, 7, 8, 9, etc.

I.

Iaceō, 2, -uī, — [IA-; IAC-], be thrown; lie, 27.
Iaciō, 3, īscī, iactum [IA-, IAC-], hurl, throw, 6, 32, 33; throw up, construct, 12.
Iam, adv., at this or that time; now, 19; neque iam, and no longer, 5, 20, 25, 33.
Ibi, adv. [2 I-], in that place, there, 4, 5, 8, etc.
Icčius, -i, m., Belgian of high rank, 3, 6, 7.
Idem, eadem, idem, determin. pron. [2 I-; 3 DA-], the very; same, 3, 6, 7, 16, etc.
Identidem, adv. [2 I-], very same; again and again, 19.
Idōneus, -a, -um, adj. [2 I-], fit; suitable, 8, 17.
Ignis, -is, m. [AG-], fire; camp-fire, 7; signal-fire, beacon, 33.
Ille, -a, -ud, gen. illius, demonstr. pron. [ANA-], that; that one, the former, 9, 33; latter, 19.
Hlyricum, -i, n., coastland on eastern side of upper Adriatic, 35.
Impedimentum (inp-), -i, n. [PED-], thing entangling; hindrance, 25; pl., baggage, 17, 24, 29; baggage-train, pack-animals, 17, 19, 24, 26. Cf. sarcina.
Impedō (inp-), 4 [PED-], get the feet in, entangle; hinder, embarrass, make difficult, 9, 10, 17, 20, 22, 23, 28.
Impellō (inp-), 3, -pulī, -pulsuum [PAL-, PEL-, PVL-], drive on; incite, influence, 14.
VOCABULARY.

Im ‧ perātor (imp-), -ōris, m. [2 PAR-, POR-], commander (in chief), 25, 26.

Im ‧ perium (imp-), -i, n. [2 PAR-, POR-], command, order, 1, 20, 22; chief command, authority, 4, 23; power, control, 1, 3, 11. Cf. auctoritas.

Im ‧ perō (imp-), 1 [2 PAR-, POR-], put a command upon; impose upon, command, 3, 21, 28, 32, 35; direct, dictate, 11, 33; w. dat. and subjunctive w. ut.

Im ‧ petrō (imp-), 1 [POT-], accomplish; obtain, succeed in obtaining, 12; w. ut and subjunctive.

Im ‧ petus (imp-), -ūs, m. [PET-], onset, attack, charge, 11, 19, 21, 24, 25; fury, violence, 6.

Im ‧ prō ‧ visus (imp-), -a, -um, adj. [VID-], not foreseen; dē impropōvisō, unexpectedly, without notice, 3.

In, prep. w. acc. and abl. [ANA-], into, to, 2, 3, 5; in, 5, 8, 29, etc.; in, within, on, 1, 2, 8, etc.; upon, over, 5, 29, 30; among, 25; in the case of, 32.

In ‧ cendo, 3, -di, -cēnsum, put fire in; set on fire, 7.

In ‧ ciddō, 3, -cidi, — [CAD-], fall into; happen, occur, 14. Cf. acciddō, ēvenīō.

In ‧ ciddō, 3, -ciddi, -cīsum [2 SAC-, SEC-, SCĪD-, ĖĪD-], cut into, notch, 17.

In ‧ cipō, 3, -cēpi, -ceptum [CAP-], take in hand; begin, 2; w. compl. infin.

In ‧ citō, 1 [CI-], set in rapid motion; urge on, hurry, hasten, 26. Cf. impellō.

In ‧ colō, 3, -ūi, — inhabit, live in, 4; live, dwell, 3, 35.

In ‧ crē ‧ dibilis, -e, adj. [CRAT-; 2 DA-], not to be believed; marvellous, incredible, 19.

In ‧ crepitō, 1, —, —, make noise against; upbraid, taunt, abuse, 15, 30.

In ‧ cīsō, 1 [CAV-], make charges against, accuse, rebuke, 15.

Inde, adv. [2 I-], from that; then, next, 19.

In ‧ dignitās, -ātis, r., unworthiness; outrage, insult, 14.

In ‧ dī ‧ līgen ‧ ter, adv. [1 LEG-, LIG-], carelessly, listlessly, 33.

In ‧ dūcō, 3, -xi, -ductum [DVC-], lead into; draw on, cover, 33.

Ind. ‧ uō, 3, -ūi, -ūtum, put into; put on, 21.

In ‧ eō, -ire, -ivi and -iī, -itum [1 I-], go into; enter upon, undertake, 33; begin, 2, 35.

In ‧ ermitis, -e, adj. [AR-], without armor; unarmed, 27.

Inferior, -ius, adj. (compar. of inferus), lower, 25; inferior, 8.

Înîtius, -a, -um, adj. (superl. of above), lowest; lowest part of, bottom, 18.

În ‧ ferō, -ferre, -tuli, illātum [1 FER-], bring into; make upon, wage, 14, 29; inspire in, 25; bring upon, cause, inflict, 14, 32; carry forward, advance, 25, 26; bring in, import, 15; w. acc., or acc. and dat.
Ín·flectō, 3, -fēxi, -flexum, bend, bend down, 17.

Ín·gredior, 3, -gressus [GRAD-], go into, enter, 4.

Ín·imicus, -a, -um, adj. [AM-], not friendly; hostile, 31. Cf. hostis.

Ín·iquitas, -ātis, f. [IC-, AIC-], unrightness, inequality, 22.

Ín·iquus, -a, -um, adj. [IC-, AIC-], not equal; uneven, unfavorable, 10, 23, 27, 33.

Ín·itium, -ī, n. [1 IT-], entering upon; beginning, 9; w. partit. gen.

Ín·īuria, -ae, f. [IV-, IVG-], thing done contrary to justice; wrong, injury, violence, 28, 32, 33.

Ín·nitor, 3, -nīxus, lean upon, prop one's self on, 27.

Ín·rideō (irr.), 2, -riēi, -riērum, laugh in ridicule; laugh at, mock, 30.

Ín·sequor, 3, -secūtus [SEC-], follow close upon; follow up, pursue, 19, 29.

Ín·sidiae, -ārum, f. [SED-, SID-], taking a position at; stratagem, trap, snare, 11.

Ín·signe, -is, n. [3 SAC-], distinctive mark; sign, signal, 20; ornament, crest, 21.

Ín·sistō, 3, -stī, — [STA-], set one's self on; take a stand on, 27; w. dat.

Ín·star, indecl., n., image; used as pred. adj., like, in form of, 17; w. gen.

Ín·stō, 1, -stī, -statūrus [STA-], stand upon; press forward, 25.

Ín·struō, 3, -struxī, -struēctum [STRV-], build into; arrange, draw up, 8, 20, 22; build, erect, 30.

Intel·legō (interl-), 3, -lēxi, -lēctum [1 LEG-], choose between; understand, be aware, know, find out, 8, 10, 33; w. acc. and infin.; 14, w. indir. quest.

Inter, prep. w. acc. [ANA-], in the midst; between, 9, 17; among, 1, 4, 6, 15, 19, 24, 31.

Inter·cedō, 3, -cessī, -cessum [CAD-], go between; be between, move between, 17.

Inter·cipiō, 3, -cēpi, -ceptum [CAP-], take between; intercept, 27.

Inter·ēa, adv. [ANA-; 2 I-] between these things; in the meantime, meanwhile.

Inter·ficiō, 3, -fēci, -fectum [FAC-], make to be between, break in pieces; kill, put to death, 10, 11, 23, 25, 31. Cf. concidō, occidō.

Inter·iciō, 3, -iēci, -iectum [IA-, IAC-], hurl between; place or plant among, 17; pass., intervene, 22.

Inter·im, adv. [ANA-; 2 I-], in the meantime, meanwhile, 9, 12, 19, 26.

Interior, -ius, adj., compar. of obsolete interus [ANA-], inner, interior of, 2.

Inter·mittō, 3, -mīsi, -mīssum [MIT-], make go apart; discontinue, cease, 25.

Inter·necīō, -onis, f. [1 NEC-, NOC-], complete destruction, annihilation, 28.

Inter·scindō, 3, -scidī, -scissum
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[2 SAC-, SEC-, SCID-], separate by splitting; cut down, hew away, demolish, 9.

Intersum, -esse, -fuī [ES-], be between; be the concern of, concern, 5; w. gen. of price.

Intervallum, -ī, n. [1 VEL-, VAL-], space between stakes of a palisade; distance, interval, 23. Cf. spatum.

Intextū, 3, -uī, -xtum [TEC-, TAX-], weave in; plait, 33.

Intrā, prep. w. acc. [ANA-], on the inside; within, 4, 18, 19.

Intrō, 1 [ANA-], enter, penetrate, 17.

Intrō dūcō, 3, -xī, -ductum [DVC-], lead in, bring in, 5, 10.

Intrō mittō, 3, -mīsī, -missum [MIT-], cause to go within; let in, admit, 33.

Intrō orsus, adv. [VERT-], towards the inside; into the interior, within, 18.

In sātītātus, -a, -um, adj. [1 AV-], unusual, strange, 31.

In sētillia, -e, adj. [1 AV-], useless; unserviceable, incapable, 16; w. ad and acc.

In venīō, 4, -vēnī, -ventum [BA-, VA-, VEN-], come upon; find, learn, 16; w. acc. and infin. Cf. cogōscō.

In veterāscō, 3, -āvī, — [VET-], become of long standing; gain a permanent foothold, 1.

In videō, 2, -vidī, -visum [VID-], look towards; be jealous of, envy, 31.

ipse, -a, -um (gen. ipsīus), intensive pron. [2 I--; 3 SA-], per-

son or thing mentioned; self, 3, 4, 5, etc.; sometimes conveniently rendered he, they (the latter), 2, 20, 29.

Is, ea, id, determ. pron. [2 I-], person or thing mentioned; he, that, this, 1, 2, 3, etc.; akin to talis, foll. by subj. clause, 9, 16.

Ita, adv. [2 I-], in the way stated; so, thus, 11, 33; w. ut, in the way that, just as, as, 1.

Italia, -ae, f., Italy, 29, 35.

Itaque, conj. [2 I--; CA-, CI-], and so; therefore, 7, 22.

Item, adv. [2 I-], even so; so, likewise, 1, 8, 13, 21, 23, 26.

Iter, itineris, n. [1 I-], going; march, route, line of march, road, 6, 11, 12, 16, 17, 29.

Iubeō, 2, iūssī, iūssum [IV-, IVG-], order, command, bid, 5, 11, 25, 28, 33, 35; w. acc. and infin.

Iūdīcō, 1 [IV-, IVG-; DIC-], declare what is law; judge, suppose, think, 27.

Iugum, -i, n. [IV-, IVG-], joining; ridge, chain of hills, 24.

Iūs, iūris, n. [IV-, IVG-], thing binding; constitution, law, 3.

Iūstitia, -ae, f. [IV- IVG-], uprightness, justice, fairness, 4.

Iūvō, 1, iūvi, iūtum [DIV-, DI-, DIAV-], delight; help, assist, 3.

Iūxtā, adv. [IV-, IVG-], closely joined; close by, near at hand, 26.

L.

L., prōxomen Lucius, 11.

Labēnus, -i, m., Titus, most emi-
vent of Cæsar's lieutenants, 1, 11, 26.
Lapis, -idis, m., stone, 6.
Lassitūdō, -inis, f. [LAG-], faintness, exhaustion, 23.
Lato, 2, -uī, —, lie hidden; be concealed, 19.
Lātitūdō, -inis, f. [STER-, STRA-, STLA-], breadth; width, expanse, extent, 7, 8, 12, 29; lateral direction, 17.
Lātus, -a, -um, adj. [STER-, STRA-, STLA-], extended; broad, wide, 4, 27.
Latus, -eris, n. [PLAT-], thing extending; side, flank, 5, 8, 23, 25.
Laxō, 1 [LAG], loose; change to open order, widen, 25.
Lēgātiō, -onis, f. [3 LEG-], embassy, legation, 35.
Lēgātus, -ī, m. [3 LEG-], envoy, 6, 12, 15, 28, 31, 35; lieutenant, 2, 5, 9, 11, 20.
Lēgiō, -onis, f. [1 LEG-], levying; largest military division, consisting of 10 cohorts; legion, 2, 8, 17, etc.
Lēgiōnarius, -a, -um, adj. [1 LEG-], belonging to a legion; legionary, 27.
Lēmiōter, adv. [1 L-], gently, moderately, 8, 29.
Levis, -e, adj. [2 LEG-], lightly moving; light, 10, 24.
Levitās, -ātis, f. [2 LEG-], lightness; inconstancy, fickleness, 1.
Lēx, lēgis, f. [3 LEG-], thing read; written law, law, 3. Cf. iūs.
Lēberal-iōter, adv. [LIB-; 1 I-], generously, graciously, 5.
Līberī, -erōrum, m. [LIB-], those who do as they desire, free persons; children (of free parents), 5.
Littera, -ae, f. [LI-], written character; pl., letter, letters; despatch, despatches, 1, 2, 35.
Locus, -ī, m., that placed or situated; place, point, position, situation, 2, 4, 5, etc.; state, condition, 26; pl., loca, -ōrum, n., region, section, tract, 4, 19.
Longē, adv. [2 LEG-], in length; far, at a distance, 4, 5, 19, 20, 21.
Longus, -a, -um, adj. [2 LEG-], long, lengthy, 21.
Loquor, 3, locūtus, speak, talk, 31.
Lūx, lūcis, f., that which shines; light, dawn, daylight, 11.

M.

Māchinātiō, -onis, f., contrivance, engine, machine, 30, 31.
Magis, adv. [MAC-, MAG-], in a higher degree; more, 22, 32.
Magistrātus, -ūs, m. [MAC-, MAG-], magistracy, ruler, 3.
Māgnitūdō, -inis, f. [MAC-, MAG-], greatness, size, height, 12, 27, 30.
Māgnus, -a, -um, adj. [MAC-, MAG-], increased; great, 4, 5, 6, etc.
Māior, -ius, adj., compar. of above, greater; māior nātū, elder, 13, 28.
Male ficium, -ī, n. [MAL-; FAC-], evil-doing; outrage, hostile act, 28. Cf. iniūria, indignitās.
VOCABULARY.

Man·dō, 1 [1 MA-, MAN-; 2 DA-], put into one’s hands; give in charge, enjoin, order, 5; entrust, consign, 24; w. acc. and dat.

Mani·pulus, -ī, m. [1 MA-, MAN-; PLE-, PLV-], thing filling the hand; (subdivision of a cohort), company, maniple, 25.

Mān·suśtūdō, -inis, f. [1 MA-, MAN-; SOVO-, SVO-], tameness; gentleness, kindness, 14, 31. Cf. clémentia.

Manus, -ūs, f. [1 MA-, MAN-], measuring thing; hand, 13, 19, 30; band, force, 2, 5.

Maritimus (-umus), -a, -um, adj., of the sea; on the coast, maritime, 34.

Māttūrō, 1, make ripe; hasten, make haste, 5. Cf. contendō.

Māximē, adv., superl. of magis, q. v.; most, very, 4.

Medius, -a, -um, adj., in the middle; middle of, 7.

Memoria, -ae, f. [1 SMAR-, MAR-], faculty of remembering; recollection, memory, 4, 21.

Menapīl, -ōrum, m., Gallic tribe between the Meuse and Scheld, 4.

Mercātor, -ōris, m. [2 SMAR-, MER-], trader, 15.

Meritum, -ī, n. [2 SMAR-, MER-], thing deserved; deserts, merit, 32.

Mīles, -itis, m. [MĪL-], one of the thousand; soldier, 11, 20, 21, etc.

Militāria, -e, adj. [MĪL-], of soldiers; pertaining to war, military, 4, 22.

Mīlle, pl. mīlia or millia, num. adj. [MĪL-], large number associated; thousand, 4, 6, 7, etc.

Minimē, adv., superl. of minus, least, 33.

Minor, -us, adj. [2 MAN-, MI-], smaller; minus, n., as adv., less, 1, 7, 20; not (=nōn), 9.

Miser, -era, -erum, adj. [MIS-], wretched, miserable, 28.

Miseri·cordia, -ae, f. [MIS-], heart-pity; pity, compassion, 28.

Mittō, 3, misi, missum [MIT-], let go; send, despatch, 2, 3, 5, etc.

Mōbilitās, -ātis, f. [1 MV-, MOV-], ability to be moved, agility; fickleness, inconstancy, 1. Opp. to stabilitās. Cf. levitās.

Mōdo, adv. [2 MA-, MAD-], in a measure; only, merely, 17, 21.

Modus, -ī, m. [2 MA-, MAD-], measuring thing; manner, fashion, 31.

Moenia, -ium, n. [2 MV-], things that ward off; walls, city walls, 6, 31.

Molestā, adv. [1 MAC-, MAG-], in a troublesome manner; molestā ferre, be annoyed or vexed, 1; w. acc. and infin.

Moneō, 2 [1 MAN-, MEN-], cause to think; direct, 26; w. acc., foll. by clause w. ut.

Mora, -ae, f. [1 SMAR-, MAR-], stopping, delay, 15.

Morinī, -ōrum, m., tribe of Belgæ on Channel, near Calais, 4.

Moric, 1 [1 SMAR-, MAR-], linger, tarry, delay, 7, 10, 11.

Mōs, mōris, m. [1 MA-, MAN-],
Vocabulary.

will; custom, manner, 13, 15.
Cf. consuetūdō.
Moveō, 2, mōvi, mōtum [1 MV-, MOV-], set in motion; move, 2, 31.
Muller, -eris, f. [MAL-], woman, female, 13, 16, 28.
Multitūdō, -inis, f., large number, body, 4, 5, 6, etc.; quantity, number, 10, 32.
Multus, -a,-um, adj., much, pl. many, 11, 25, 29.
Mūnimentum, -ī, n. [2 MV-], means of defence; fortification, defence, 17.
Mūnīō, 4 [2 MV-], wall; fortify, erect defences about, protect, make, (castra), 5, 12, 19, 20, 29.
Mūntīō, -ōnis, f. [2 MV-], fortifying; fortification, works, 33.
Mūrus, -ī, m. [2 MV-], encircling thing; wall, city wall, 6, 12, 13, 17, 29, 30, 32. Cf. moenia.

Nāvō, 1 [GNA-, GNO-], perform with knowledge and zeal; do one's best, exert one's self, 25.
Nē, adv. and conj. [NA-], no; adv., not, 3, 17; conj., that not, lest (after expressions involving fear), 1, 5, 8, etc.
Necessārius, -a,-um, adj. [2 NEC-], unavoidable; pressing, urgent, 21.
Necesitās, -ātis, f. [2 NEC-], unavoidableness; necessity, compulsion, 11; urgency, 22.
Negōtium, -ī, n., [1 AV-], not leisure; business, task, 2; trouble, difficulty, 17.
Nē·mō, —, dat. nēmini, abl. wanting, m. and f. [HAM-], no man; nobody, no one, 33.
Ne·que or nec, adv. [NA-; CA-, CI-], and not, and so not, 3, 5, 10, etc.; neque...neque, neither...nor, 11, 12, 15, 25.
Nē·quī·quam, adv. [CA-, CI-], not in any way; to no purpose, in vain, 27.
Nervīi, -ōrum, m., most warlike tribe of the Belgæ, 4, 15, 16, etc.
Neuter, -tra, -trum, gen. -trius, adj. [CA-, CI-], neither (of two), 9.
Nē·ve or neu, conj. [NA-], and not; and that not, 21.
Nihil, indecl., n. [NA-], nothing, 15, 28, 28; as adv., not at all, 17, 20.
Ni·si, conj. [NA-; SOVO-, SVO-], if not, unless, except, 6, 20, 32.
Nōbilitās, -ātis, f. [GNA-, GNO-], being known; high birth, 6.
Noctū, adv. [1 NEC-, NOC-], by night, 33.
Nōlō, nōlle, nōlūi, —, [VOL-], not wish; be unwilling, 1.
Nōmen, -inis, n. [GNA-, GNO-], means of knowing; name, 4, 6, 28.
Nōminātīm, adv. [GNA-, GNO-].
   by name, expressly, 25.
Nōminō, 1 [GNA-, GNO-], name, mention, 18.
Nōn, adv. [NA-; 2 I-], not one; not, 2, 6, 8, etc.
Nōn· dum, adv. [NA-; DIV-], not yet, 11.
Nōn· nūllus, -a, -um, adj. [2 I-], not none; some, 1, 25.
Nōnūs, -a, -um, adj., ninth, 23.
Nōs, nostrum, pl. of ego, pron. [NV-], we, 9.
Nōster, -strā, -strum, poss. pron. [NV-], our, ours, 1, 4, 8, etc.
Novem, num. adj., indecl., nine, 4.
Noviōdūnum, -ī, n., chief town of Süssiones, 12.
Novus, -a, -um, adj. [NV-], new, fresh, 1, 2; strange, novel, 31; superl., last, in the rear, 11, 25, 26.
Nox, -ctis, f. [1 NEC-, NOC-], night, 6, 7, 12, 17.
Nūdō, 1, make bare; bare, strip, 6; leave unguarded, 23.
N· uullus, -a, -um, adj. [2 I-], not any; none, no, 11, 15, 32; as dat. of nēmō, no one, 6, 35.
Numerus, -ī, m., distributed thing; number, amount, numbers, 4, 10, 17, 33.
Numida, -ae, m., Numidian, 7, 10, 24.

Nun·c, adv. [NV-; CA-, CI-], now, at the present time, 4.
Nūntīō, 1 [NV-], announce, report, 2, 26, 28, 29, 32.
Nūntius, -ī, m. [NV-], person or thing newly come; messenger, 7; message, news, 2, 6; w. acc. and infin.

O.

Ob, prep. w. acc. [APA-], towards; on account of, 35.
Ob· dūcō, 3, -xi, -ductum [DVC-], lead towards; extend, construct, 8.
Ob· itus (-ūs), m. [1 I-], going to; destruction, 29. Cf. internecīō.
Ob· sēs, -idis, m. and f. [SED-], one staying in a place; hostage, 1, 3, 5, 13, 15, 35.
Ob· tīneō, 2, -uī, -tentum [1 TA-, TEN-], lay hold of; have possession of, hold, 4.
Ob· venīō, 4, -vēnī, -ventum [BA-, VA-, VEN-], come in the way of; come against, meet, 23; w. dat.
Oc· cāsus (obc-), -ūs, m. [CAD-], going down; setting, 11.
Oc· cīdō (obc-), 3, -cīdī, -cīsum [2 SAC-, SCĪD-, ČĪD-], strike against; kill, slay, 10, 25, 33.
Oc· cultus (obc-), -a, -um, adj. (P. of occulō) [2 CAL-], covered over; hidden, secret, 18.
Oc· cupō (obc-), 1 [CAP-], take hold of; cover, occupy, 8; take possession of, hold, 1; pass., be engaged, occupy one's self, 19.
Oc· currō (obc-), 3, -curri, -cursum [CEL-, CER-], run towards;
fall in with, meet; come against, 21, 24, 27. Cf. obveniō.

Oceanus, -i, m., ocean, Atlantic, 34.

Octāvus, -a, -um, adj., eighth, 23.

Octō, num. adj., indecl., eight, 6, 7.

Of fērō (obf-), -ferre, obtuli, oblātum [1 FER-], bring towards; offer, bear, carry, 21.

O·mittō, 3, -mīsī, -missum [MIT-], let go; neglect, leave untried, 17.

Omnis, -e, adj. [AP-, OP-], every, all, entire, 1, 2, 3, etc.

Onus, -eris, n. [AN-], burden; bulk, weight, 30.

Opera, -ae, f. [AP-, OP-], working; work, service, 25.

Opīnīō, -ōnis, f. [AP-, OP-], thinking; impression, idea, expectation, 3, 35; reputation, 8, 24.

O·portet, 2, -uit, —, impers. [2 PAR-, POR-], is necessary; must, ought, 20; w. pass. infin. or acc. and infin.

Op·pīdānus (obp-), -a, -um, adj. [PED-], of a town; as noun, m., townsman, inhabitant of a town (other than Rome), 7, 33.

Op·pīdum (obp-), -i, n. [PED-], on the ground; town, 3, 4, 6, etc. Cf. urbs; vicus.

Op·portūnus (obp-), -a, -um, adj. [1 PAR-, PER-], of what is opposite the harbor; suitable, convenient, 8. Cf. idōneus.

Op·pīgnātiō (obp-), -ōnis, f. [PAC-, PVG-], act of assaulting; mode of attack, assault, 6.

Op·pīgnō, 1 [PAC-, PVG-], fight against; attack, storm, 6; carry by assault, 12.

(Ops), opis, f. (no nom. or dat. sing.) [AP-, OP-], obtaining thing; help, aid, 31; pl., resources, 14.

Optimus, -a, -um, adj. used as superl. of bonus [AP-, OP-], best, 10.

Opus, -eris, n. [AP-, OP-], obtaining thing; work, siege-work, 12, 19, 20, 21; quantō opere, how greatly, māgnō opere, very much, 5.

Opus, indecl. n. (really same word as above) [AP-, OP-], w. est, is necessary, is need, 8, 22.

Ōrātiō, -ōnis, f., speaking; address, speech, words, 5, 21.

Ōrdō, -inis, m. [OL-, OR-], weaving; succession, order, 11, 19, 22; rank, line, 11, 19.

Orīor, 4, orts [OL-, OR-], bestir one's self; arise, be raised, 24; be descended from, 4.

Osāmi, -ōrum, m., people of Gaul (in Brittany), 34.

P.

P., abbrev. of Publius, 25, 34.

Pābulum, -i, n. [PA-], thing affecting feeding; fodder, forage, 2.

Pācō, 1 [PAC-], bring to peace; subdue, 1, 35.

Pamānī, -ōrum, m. German tribe of the Belgae, 4.

Paene, adv., nearly, almost, 19, 24.
Palūs, -ūdis, f., thing having wet clay; marsh, swamp, morass, 9, 16, 28.

Pandō, 3, -di, passum [2 PAT-, PAD-], cause to go; spread out, extend, 13.

Pār, paris, adj. [1 PAR-, PER-], equal, 18.

Parātus, -a, -um, adj. (P. of parō) [2 PAR-, POR-], brought; made ready, ready, prepared, 3, 9, 21; w. infin. or expression of purpose.

Pars, partis, f. [2 PAR-, POR-], that cut; part, portion, 1, 4, 9, etc.; quarter, direction, 21, 24, 29; point, side, 5, 8, 22.

Partim, adv. (acc. of Pars) [2 PAR-, POR-], by a dividing; partly, 1, 33.

Parvulus, -a, -um, dim. adj. [PAV-], very small; slight, unimportant, 30.

Passus, -ūs, m. [1 PAT-], going; double pace, step, pace, 8, 18; milia passuum, mile (= 5000 feet), 6, 7, 11, 13, 16.

Patefacē, 3, -fēcī, -fēctum [2 PAT-; FAC-], make open; open, throw open, 32.

Pateō, 2, -uī, — [2 PAT-], stand open; be open, spread out, extend, 7, 8.

Pater, -triś, m. [PA-], accomplisher of protecting or nourishing; father, 4.

Patrior, 3, passus, suffer, endure, 31; suffer, allow, 15.

Patrius, -a, -um, adj. [PA-], of a father; of one’s ancestors, ancestral, 15.

Paucus, -a-, -um, adj. [PAV-], made to cease; pl. only, few, 18; as substantive, a few, small number, 12.

Paulētim, adv. [PAV-], by little and little; gradually, gently, 8, 26.

Paulus, per, adv. [PAV-; 1 PAR-], for a short time, 7.

Paulō, adv. (abl. n. of paulus) [PAV-], by a little; a little, 20.

Paululum, dim. adv. [PAV-], very little; very slightly, 8.

Paulum, adv. (acc. n. of paulus) [PAV-], a little, 25.

Pāx, pācis, f. [PAC-], binding thing; peace, 6, 13, 15, 29, 31, 32.

Pedēs, -itis, m. [PED-], one that goes on foot; foot-soldier, 24.

Pedester, -tris, -tre, adj. [PED-], of infantry, infantry, 17.

Pedius, -ī, m., Quintus Pedius, Caesar’s nephew, and lieutenant under him, 2, 11.

Pellis, -is, f. [PLE-], hide, skin, 33.

Pellō, 3, pepulī, pulsum [PAL-, PEL-], cause to move; drive, dislodge, 24; rout, defeat, 17, 19, 24.

Per, prep. w. acc. [1 PAR-, PER-], through; by, by means of, 11, 20, 31; on account of, 16; through, by way of, 16; over, 10.

Perferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum [1 FER-], carry through; bear, endure, 14; bear, spread among, 35.

Perflctor, 1 [1 PAR-, PER-], test; prove, make trial, 8.

Perflculum, -ī, n. [1 PAR-, PER-],

Per· mittō, 3, -mīsi, -missum [MIT-], let through; yield, give up, 3, 31; w. acc. and dat.

Per· moveō, 2, -mōvi, -mōtum [1 MV-, MOV-], stir up thoroughly; disturb, alarm, 12, 24.

Per· spīciō, 3, -spēxi, -spectum [SPEC-], see through, 17, 18; perceive clearly, find out, ascertain, 11, 17, 32.

Per· suādeō, 2, -sī, -sum, thoroughly advise; prevail upon, persuade, 10, 16; w. dat. and subjunctive w. ut.

Per· terreō, 2 [TER-], thoroughly frighten; demoralize, render panic-stricken, 24, 27. Cf. perturbō.

Per· tineō, 2, -tuī, — [1 TA-, TEN-], thoroughly hold; extend to, 19.

Per· turbō, 1 [TVR-], throw into utter confusion; disconcert, alarm, 11, 21. Cf. permoveō.

Per· venīō, 4, -vēni, -ventum [BA-, VA-, VEN-], come quite to; reach, arrive at, 2, 11, 15, 17.

Pēs, pedis, m. [PED-], going thing; foot, 5, 18, 29, 30.

Petō, 3, -ivī and -ii, -itum [PET-], fall upon; seek, 20, 24; aim at, make for, 11, 23; seek, make request, ask, 12, 14, w. ut and subjunct.; ask, beg, 13, 31, w. acc.

Plūnum, -ī, n. [PIS-], crushing thing; heavy javelin, 23, 27.

Plānītīs (-ēī), f. [PLAT-], flatness; level stretch of country, plain, 8.

Plērum·que, adv. (acc. n. of plērusque), for the most part, generally, 30.

Plērus·que, -raque, -rumque, adj. [PLE-; CA-, CI-], larger part of; most of, 4.

Plūrimus, -a, -um, adj. (used as superl. of multus) [PLE-, PLO-, PLV-], most; acc. n. as adv., most, 4.

Pol·liceor, 2 [LIC-, LIQV-], offer very much; offer, promise, 4, 35.

Pondus, -eris, n., weighing thing; weight, bulk, 29. Cf. onus.

Pōnō [for portsinō], 3, posiui, positum [1 SA-, SI-], let down; place, establish, pitch, 5, 7, 8, 18; place, base on, 11.

Pōns, pōntis, m. [1 PAT-], means of going; bridge, 5, 9, 10.

Popolor, 1 [SCAL-, SPOL-], pour out people; lay waste, ravage, raid, 5, 9. Cf. dépopolus, västäō.

Populus, -i, m. [PLE-, PLO-], the many; people, nation, 1, 3, 13, etc. Cf. göns.

Por·rectus, -a, -um, adj. (P. of porrigō) [REG-, RIG-], stretched out, stretched forward, 19.

Porta, -ae, f. [1 PAR-, POR-], thing passed through; gate, 6, 24, 32, 33.

Portō, 1 [1 PAR-, POR-], bear along, carry, convey, 5, 29.

Poscō, 3, poposcī, — [PREC-], ask for urgently; demand, request, 15. Cf. petō.

Pos·sideō, 2, -sēdi, -sessum [SED-], have and hold, possess, 4.

Pos·sum, posse, potui [POT-],
be able, can, 1, 3, 4, etc.; amount to, be influential or powerful, 4, 8.

Post-, prep. w. acc. [POS-], behind; after, 14, 29; behind, 5, 9, 19.

Post-eā, adv. [POS-; 2 I-], after this; afterwards, 17, 30, 32.

Post-quam, conj. [POS-; CA-; CI-], after that; after, as soon as, when, 5.

Postfrī-dīā, adv. (contr. from posterō diā) [POS-; DIV-; DI-], on the day after, 12, 33; w. gen.

Postulō, 1 [PREC-], ask, demand, require, 4, 22, 33. Cf. posco.

Potēns, -entis, adj. [POT-], able, mighty, powerful, 1, 4.

Potestās, -ātis, f. [POT-], ability; power, control, 3, 31, 34; power, ability, 6.

Potior, 4 [POT-], become master of; get control of, gain, 7, 24, 26; w. abl.

Potius, adv. (compar.) [POT-], rather, preferably, 10; foll. by quam.

Prae-, prep. w. abl. [PRO-; PRI-; PRAE-], before; in comparison with, 30.

Prae-acūtus, -a, -um, adj. [1 AC-], sharpened in front; pointed, sharpened at the point, 29.

Prae-beō [for praebibeō], 2 [HAB-], hold forth; furnish, afford, 17.

Prae-ceps, -ipitis, adj. [CAP-], head foremost; headlong, in haste, 24.

Prae-dor [for praedor], 1, make booty; plunder, raid, 17, 24.

Prae-ferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum [1 FER-], bear before; place before, thrust forward, outdo, 27; w. acc. and dat.

Prae-ficiō, 3, -feci, -fectum [FAC-], place over; put at the head of; place in command of, 11; w. acc. and dat.

Prae-mittō, 3, -misi, -missum [MIT-], send before; send in advance, 11, 17, 19.

Prae-scribō, 3, -psi, -ptum [SCARP-, SCALP-], write before; dictate, prescribe, direct, 20; w. dat. and indir. question.

Prae-sertim, adv. [1 SER-; SVAR-], by an arranging before; especially, particularly, 30.

Prae-sidium, -i, n. [SED-], sitting before; guard, defence, support, 5, 19, 26, 29, 33; protection, safety, 11.

Prae-stō, 1, -stī, — [STA-], stand before; excel, 15; put forth, exhibit, 27; be preferable, be better (impers.), 31.

Prae-sum, -esse, -suī [ES-], be before; be in charge of, command, 6, 9; w. dat.


Prīmi-pluris, -i, m. [PRO-; PRI-; PIS-], first centurion of the triarii, 25.

Prīmō, adv. [PRO-; PRI-], at first, 8.

Prīnum, adv. (acc. n. of prīmus) [PRO-; PRI-], first thing; first, in the first place, 1, 10, 30; cum prīnum, as soon as, 2.

Prīmus, -a, -um, adj. [PRO-,
PRI.-], first, foremost, 10, 11, 17, etc.; as noun, m., chief, leading man, 3, 13.

Princepis, -ipis, adj. [PRO-, PRI.; CAP.-], taking first place; as noun, leader, chief, 5, 14. Cf. primus.


Pristinus, -a, -um, adj. [PRO-, PRI.-; 1 TA-, TEN.-] former; former, old time, 21.

Prius, adv. (acc. n. of prior) [PRO-, PRI.-], earlier, sooner, 32; foll. by quam.

Priusquam, adv., conj. (= prius quam) [PRO-, PRI.; CA.-], sooner than, before, 12; w. subj. Cf. prius quam, 32.

Prō, prep. w. abl. [PRO-, PRI.-], before; in front of, before, 8; in behalf of, 14; in proportion to, to the best of one's ability, 25; in accordance with, agreeably to, 31.

Prōcedō, 3, -cessī, -cessum [CAD.-], go forward; advance, proceed, 20, 25.

Procul, adv. [CEL.-], driven forward; at a distance, afar off, 30.

Prōcumbō, 3, -cubū, -cubītum, bend forwards; fall forward, sink to the ground, 27.

Proelior, 1, fight, contend, 23. Cf. dimicō, congedior.

Proelium, -ē, n., fighting, fight, 23, 25, 26, 27; skirmish, engagement, battle, 8, 9, 20, 21, 28, 30.

Profectō, -ōnis, f. [FAC.-], going away; setting out, departure, 11.

Profectus, -sectus [FAC.-], begin to go forward; set out, go, march, 2, 21, 25, 35.

Prōfligō, 1 [FLAG.-, FLIG.-], strike to the ground; rout, defeat, 23. Cf. pellō, cōniciō.

Profugī, 3, -fugi, — [2 FVG.-], flee before; flee for refuge, escape, 14.

Prōgnātus, -a, -um, adj. [GEN-, GN-, GNA.-], born, descended, sprung from, 29.

Prōgressus [GRAD.-], go forward; advance, proceed, 10, 23. Cf. prōcedō.

Prohibē, 2 [HAB.-], hold before; hinder, prevent, 4, w. acc. and infin.; keep from, cut off, 9, 28, w. acc. and abl.

Prōiciē, 3, -iēci, -iectum [IA-, IAC.-], cast forward; give up, abandon, renounce, 15.

Prōmoveō, 2, -mōvi, -mōtum [1 MV.-, MOV.-], move forward, advance, 31.

Prope, adv. [PARC.-, PLEC.-], near; nearly, almost, 28, 32.

Properō, 1 [2 PAR.-, POR.-], hasten, make haste, 11, 35.


Propinquus, -a, -um, adj. [PARC.-, PLEC.-], being near; near, close, adjacent, 35, w. dat.

Prōponō, 3, -posuí, -positum [1 SA-, SI.-], place before; put forth, expose to view, display, 20.

Propōter, prep. w. acc. [PARC.-,
PLEC-], near; on account of, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20.
Propert-eā, adv. [PARC-, PLEC-], on account of that; foll. by quod, for the reason (that), because, 4; foll. by indic.
Prō · pūgnō, 1 [PAC-, PAG-, PVG-], fight before; fight in defence, make defensive sallies, 7.
Prō · sequor, 3, -secūtus [SEC-], follow onward; pursue, follow after, 11; follow, address, 5.
Prō · spectus, -ās, m. [SPEC-], forward look; outlook, distant view, prospect, 22.
Prō · tinus, adv. [1 TA-, TEN-], before one's self; at once, immediately, 9.
Prō · turbō, 1 [TVR-], drive forward; drive off, frighten away, 19. Cf. pellō.
Prō · videō, 2, -vidī, -visum [VID-], see before; look out, see, attend to, 22.
Prō · vincia, -ae, f. [VIC-], territory acquired by conquest; province, 29.
Prō · volō, 1, -āvī, —, fly forth; hasten forth, hurry forward, 19.
Proximā, adv., superl. of prope [PARC-, PLEC-], nearest; most, recently, last, 8, 19.
Proximus, -a, -um, adj. (superl. of propior, no pos.) [PARC-, PLEC-], nearest, closest, 3, 12, 33; next, following, 27, (of time) 12, 35.
Prō · dentia (for prō · videntia), -ae, f. [VID-], seeing before; foresight, wisdom, prudence, 4.
Pūblicus, -a, -um, adj. [PLE-,
PLO-], belonging to the people; w. rēs, republic, state, government, 6.
Puer, -eri, m., one begotten; boy, child, 13, 28.
Pūgnō, 1 [PAC-, PAG-, PVG-], fight, contend, 8, 10, 21, 26, 27, 33. Cf. congrdiō, contendō, dimicō, proelior.

Q.
Q., abbrev. for Quintus, 2, 5, 9, 11.
Quā, adv. (abl. f. of qui) [CA-], on which side; at what point, where, 33.
Quadrin · gentī, -ae, -a, num. adj. [CEN-], four hundred, 8.
Quaerō, 3, -sīvī, -situm, seek; ask, enquire, make enquiry, 4, 15; look for, seek, try to find, 21. Cf. petō.
Quam, adv. (acc. of qui) [CA-], in what manner; than, 10, 19, 20, 21, 22, 31, 32. Cf. āc (19).
Quam · vis, adv. [CA-; VOL-], as you will; as much as you like, any-so-ever, any, 31.
Quantus, -a, -um, adj. [CA-], how great, how many, 4, 5, 14, 26, in indir. quest.; as great as, as much as, 8, 11. Cf. tantus.
Quartus, -a, -um, adj., fourth, 25.
Quattuor, num. adj., indecl., four, 33.
Que, enclitic conj. [CA-, CI-], and, 1, 2, 3, etc. Joins kindred expressions; sometimes
couples a sentence to a preceding one. Cf. et, atque.

Qui, quae, quod, rel. and adj. pron. [CA-, CI-], who, which, what, that, 1, 2, 3, etc.

Quī, -dam, quaedam, quoddam, indef. pron. [CA-, CI-; 3 DA-], certain one, some one, 17.

Qui, -dem, adv. [CA-, CI-; 3 DA-], certainly; nē ... quidem, enclosing emphatic word or expression, not even, 3, 17.

Qui, n, conj. w. subj. [CA-, CI-; NA-], by which not; but that, that, from, 2, 3.


Quīn, decim, num. adj., indecl. [DEC-], fifteenth, 2, 4, 30, 35.

Quīn, gentī, -ae, -a, num. adj. [CEN-], fifth hundred, 28.

Quīnqua, -quinta, num. adj., indecl., fifty, 4, 33.

Quīnque, num. adj., indecl., five.

Quīs, quae, quid? interrog. pron. [CA-, CI-], who? which? what? 4, 8, 11, etc. Indef. after sī and nē, any one, any, 8, 14, 32, 33.

Quīsquam, -quicaquam (quidq-), indef. pron. [CA-, CI-], any, any at all, 17; in negative clauses.

Quīsque, quae-, quid- (quod-), indef. pron. [CA-, CI-], each, each one, every, 4, 10, 11, 21, 22, 25.

Quīs, quis, —, quicquid (quidq-) or quodquod, indef. rel. pron. [CA-, CI-], whatever, whatsoever, everything which, 17.

Quīs, rel. adv. (dat. and abl. of qui) [CA-, CI-], in what place; (dat. use) where, whither, 16, 17, 21; conj. (rel. adv.), = ut eō, by which, so that, that, 25.

Quod, conj. (acc. n. of qui) [CA-, CI-], that; in that, because, 1, 4, 10, etc.; the fact that, 17.

Quoque, adv. [CA-, CI-], also, too, as well, 10, 22; placed after word to be emphasized.

Rāmua, -ī, m., growing thing; branch, 17.

Ratiō, -onis, f. [RA-], reckoning; consideration, 10; plan, method, system, 19, 22.

Re-, Red-, back, away, in comp. only.

Recipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptum [CA-P-], take back; admit, receive, 3, 15; with reflex. pron., recover, 12; betake one's self, retreat, go, 11, 19, 24. Cf. sē con-ferre.

Redīō, 3, -didī, -ditum [1 DA-], give back; render, 5.

Redīō, -ire, -ii, -itum [1 I-], go back; recede, decline, slope away, 8.

Redīō, -igō, 3, -ēgī, -āctum [AG-], drive back; bring down, reduce, 14, 28, 34; render, 27. Cf. reddō.

Redīō, -interīō, 1 [TAG-], make whole again; renew, restore, 23, 25, 27.

Rēdonās, -um, m., tribe of Brittany, 34.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Re·dicō, 3, -xī, -ductum [DVC-], lead back, 9.</td>
<td>Re·periō, 4, repperī, -pertum [2 PAR-, POR-], produce again; find, find out, ascertain, 9; w. acc. and infin., 4, 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re·ferō, -ferre, rettulī, -lātum [1 FER-], bear back; report, announce, 38. Cf. adferō, re-nūntīō.</td>
<td>Re·sēs, reī, f. [RA-], thing spoken of; thing, circumstance, matter, affair, business, fact, 1, 2, 3, etc.; rēs frumentāria, grain-supply, provisions, 2; rēs pública, state, republic, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re·fringō, 3, -frēgī, -frāctum, break back; break open, tear open, 33.</td>
<td>Re·sistō, 3, -stitī, — [STA-], stand back; hold one's ground, maintain one's position, resist, 22, 23, 26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regō, -ōnis, f. [REG-], direct-ing, direction; region, district, locality, country, 4.</td>
<td>Re·spiciō, 3, -spēxī, -spectum [SPEC-], look back, look behind one, 24.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rēgnum, -ī, n. [REG-], that which rules; power, control, 1.</td>
<td>Re·spondeō, 2, -ndī, -spōnsum, promise in return; reply, answer, 32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rē·iciō, 3, -lēcī, -iectum [IA-, IAC-], hurl back; throw back, drive back, 33.</td>
<td>Re·tineō, 2, -uī, -tentum [1 TA-, TEN-], keep back; keep up, maintain, 21; keep back, reserve, 32, 33.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Re·languēscō, 3, -guī,— [LAG-], lose energy, be weakened, 15.</td>
<td>Re·vertō, 3, -ī, — [VERT-], turn back; return, go back, 14, 29.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re·linquō, 3, -līquī, -līctum [LIC-, LIQV-] leave behind, leave, 5, 8, 29.</td>
<td>Re·vertor, 3, -versus (Pass. of above, as deponent) [VERT-], turn back; return, go back, 10, 35.</td>
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<td>Re·liquus, -a, -um, adj. [LIC-, LIQV-], remaining; other, rest of, 2, 3, 5, etc.; as noun, m., the rest, the others, 10, 25.</td>
<td>Re·vocō, 1 (VOC-, VAG-), call back, summon, 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rēmī, -ōrum, m., people of Belgium on the Axona, 3, 4, 5, etc.</td>
<td>Rēx, régis, m. [REG-], ruler; king, chieftain, 4, 13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re·mittō, 3, -mīsī, -missum [MIT-], send back; hurl back, return, 27; relax, weaken, 15. Cf. rēiciō.</td>
<td>Rhēnus, -ī, m., the Rhine, 3, 4, 29, 35.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Re·nuntiō, 1 [NV-], bring back word; announce, report, 24; w. dat. and acc. and infin. Cf. adferō, referō.</td>
<td>Rīpa, -ae, f., bank, river-bank, 5, 23, 27.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re·pellō, 3, reppulī, -pulsūm [PAL-, PEL-, PVL-], drive back, repulse, 10. Cf. rēiciō.</td>
<td>Rōmānus, -a, -um, adj., Roman, 1, 3, etc.; as noun, m., Roman, 10, 12, 13, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repentīnō, adv. (abl. of repentīnus), suddenly, 33.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rubus, -î, m., red-colored thing; bramble, 17.

Rūmor, -ōris, m., sounding; report, rumor, 1.

Rūpēs, -is, f. [RAP-, RVP-], broken thing; cliff, steep rock, 29.

Rūs, -ūrīs, adv. [VERT-], turned back; again, back again, 19, 23, 24.

S.

Sabinus, -î, m., Q. Titurius Sabinus, lieutenant of Cæsar, 5.

Sabīs, -is, m., river Sambre in country of Nervii, 16, 18.

Saepēs, -is, f. [1 SAC-, SAG-], hedge, 17, 22.

Sagittārius, -i, m. [1 SAC-, SAG-], of an arrow; archer, Bowman, 7, 10, 19.

Salūs, -ūtis, f. [SAL-, SER-], being well; preservation, salvation, safety, 27, 33; well-being, welfare, 5.

Sarcinae, -ārum, f., bundle; luggage, personal baggage, 17.

Saxum, -i, n. [2 SAC-, SEC-], fragment of rock; rock, stone, 29.

Scientia, -ae, f. [2 SAC-, SEC-, SCI-], knowing; knowledge, 20.

Scribō, 3, -psi, -ptum [SCARP-, SCALP-], scratch; write, give an account, 29.

Scūtum, -i, n. [SCV-, CV-], covering thing; shield, 21, 25, 27, 33.

Sectō, -ōnis, f. [2 SAC-, SEC-], cutting; lot of booty, booty, 33.

Secundum, prep. w. acc. (acc. n. of secundus) [SEC-], following; in the direction of, along, 18.

Secundus, -a, -um, adj. [SEC-], following; second, 11; successful, favorable, 9.

Sed, co-ord. conj., adversative [SOVO-, SVO-], apart from; but, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 32.

Senātor, -ōris, m. [SEN-], old man; elder, senator, 28.

Senātus, -ūs, m. [SEN-], office of an old man; council, senate, 5.

Seonēs, -um, m., tribe on upper Seine, 2.

Sententia, -ae, f. [SENT-], thinking; opinion, view, 10.

Sentēs, -iun, m., thorns, briars, brambles, 17.

Septimus, -a, -um, adj., seventh, 23, 26.

Sequor, 3, secūtus [SEC-], follow; go along, accompany, 17; follow, result, 22.

Servītūs, -ūtis, f. [1 SER-, SVAR-], slavery, servitude, subjection, 14.

Servō, 1 [SAL-, SER-], save; keep, maintain, 33.

Sex, num. adj., indecl., sixth, 5, 8, 10, 29.

Sexāgintā, num. adj., indecl., sixty, 4.

Sex-centī, -ae, -a, num. adj. [CEN-], six hundred, 15, 28.

Si, conj. [SOVO-], if, in case, 5, 8, 9, etc.; to see if, whether, 9, w. indir. question.

Sī, adv. [3 SA-, CA-, CI-], in this manner; so, in such a manner, 32; in following manner, as follows, 4, 15.

Signi-fer, -erī, m. [3 SAC-; 1 FER-], standard-bearer, ensign, 25.
SIGNIFICAÔ -ônis, f. [3 SAC-, FAC-], pointing out; announcement, signal, 33.
SIGNIFICÔ, 1 [3 SAC-, FAC-], show by signs; indicate, show, 7; announce, make known, 13; w. acc. and infin.
SIGNUM, -î, n. [3 SAC-], mark; signal, sign, 20, 21; military standard, ensign, 21, 25, 26; — convertere, face about, wheel, 26; — inferre, advance to attack, charge, 25; ad — consisterne, rally round the standards, 21.
SILVA, -ae, f. [2 SER-, SVAL-], wood, forest, 18, 19.
SILVESTRIS, -ê, adj. [2 SER-, SVAL-], of a wood; wooded, 18.
SIMUL, adv. [2 SA-, SIM-], together; at the same time, 24.
SINE, prep. w. abl. [SOVO-], without, 5, 11, 15, 25, 31.
SINGULARIS, -ê, adj. [2 SA-, SEM-, SIM-], one by one; remarkable, extraordinary, 24. Cf. eximius.
SINGULI, -ae, -a, distrib. num. adj. [2 SA-, SEM-, SIM-], one to each; one at a time, separate, single, 17, 20.
SINISTER, -tra, -trum, adj. left, on the left, 23.
SOL, -is, m. [2 SER-, SVAL-], sun, 11.
SOLLICITÔ, 1 [SAL-; CI-], move violently; stir up, instigate, incite, 1.
SOLUM, adv. (acc. n. of sólus) [SAL-, SER-], alone, only, 14.
SÓLUS, -a, -um, adj. [SAL-, SER-], alone, only, sole, 4.
SPATIUM, -î, n. [SPA-, PA-], race-
course; space, distance, 17, 30; extent, time, 11.
SPECIËS, -iê, f. [SPEC-], seeing; sight, form, appearance, 31.
SPECULÆTOR, -ôris, m. [SPEC-], searcher; scout, spy, 11. Cf. explorâtor.
SPES, -êi, f. [SPA, PA-], hope, expectation, 7, 25, 27, 33.
SPIRITUS, -ûs, m., breathing; feeling, pride, haughtiness, 4.
STATUM, adv. [STA-], in standing; at once, immediately, 11. Cf. prótinus.
STATÔ, -ônis, f. [STA-], standing; guard, out-post, picket, 18.
STATÜS, -ûi, -ütum [STA-], make stand; fix, determine, decide, 8, 31.
STATURA, -ae, f. [STA-], standing upright; stature, size, 30.
STREPITUS, -ûs, m., clashing, clatter, noise, din, 11. Cf. clâmor, fremitus.
STUDEÔ, 2, -ui, — [SPA-, PA-], be eager; strive after, be bent upon, desire, 1; devote one’s self to, pay attention to, 17; w. dat.
STUDIUM, -î, n. [SPA-, PA-], zeal, eagerness, enthusiasm, 7.
SUB, prep. w. abl. and acc., under, beneath ’17; near to, toward, 11, 33.
SUBEO, -îre, -iê, -itum [1 I-], go under; go near, approach closely, come up, 25, 27. Cf. adpropinquo, succédò.
SUBITÔ, adv. (abl. of subitus) [1 I-], by coming on stealthily; suddenly, unexpectedly, 19; hastily, offhand, 33. Cf. repentinò.
Sub·mittō (summ-), 3, -misi, -missum [MIT-], send below; send to aid, despatch, send, 6, 25; w. dat.
Sub·ruō (surr-), 3, -ruī, -rutum, tear down below; undermine, dig under, 6.
Sub·seuor, 3, -secūtus [SEC-], follow closely, pursue, 11, 19.
Sub·sidium, -ī, n. [SED-], sitting behind; reserve forces, reserves, 22, 25; aid, assistance, help, 6, 7, 8, 20, 26. Cf. auxilium.
Suc·cēdō (subc-), 3, -cessī, -cessum [CAD-], go below; draw near, approach closely, 6. Cf. subēō, adpropinquō.
Suc·cessus (subo-), -ūs, m. [CAD-], going below; advance, close approach, 20.
Suessiōnēs, -um, m., German tribe north of the Marne, 3, 4, 12, 13.
Sui, sibi, sē (sēsē), reflex. pron. referring to subject or speaker, [SOVO-, SVO-], self; of himself, of themselves, etc., 1, 2, 3, etc.
Sum, esse, fuī [ES-], be; exist, be, 1, 2, 3, etc.
Summa, -ae, f. (f. of summus, sc. rēs), highest (thing); chief control, general management, 4, 23.
Summus, -a, -um, adj. (superl. of superus), highest, greatest, topmost, 6, 23, 24, 32; highest part, summit, top, 18, 26.
Sū·mō, 3, -mpsī, -mptum [EM-], take, claim, assume, 4.
Superior, -īus, gen. -ōris, adj. compar. of superus, higher, up-
per, 18, 23, 26; preceding, former, past, 20. Cf. altior; pristinus.
Superō, 1, go over; defeat, vanquish, 24. Cf. vincō.
Super·sedeō, 2, -sēdi, -sessum [SED-], sit over; refrain from, omit, postpone, 6; w. abl.
Super·sum, -esse, -fuī [ES-], be above; remain, survive, 27, 28.
Sup·plex (subpl-), -icus, adj. [PARC-, PLEC-], folding the knees beneath; supplicant, beseeching, 28.
Sup·plicātiō (subpl-), -onis, f. [PARC-, PLEC-], kneeling down; thanksgiving, 35.
Suprā, adv., on upper side; above, before, 1, 18, 29.
Sus·tentō, 1 [1 TA-, TEN-], keep holding up; hold out, maintain one's self, 6, 14.
Sus·tineō, 2, -uī, -tuntum [1 TA-, TEN-], hold up under; withstand, sustain, 11, 21; with reflex. pron., hold out, 6; keep upright, stand up, 25.
Suus, -a, -um, poss. adj. [SOVO-, SVO-], of himself, his own, their own, etc., 3, 4, 5, etc.; as noun, m., their (his) countrymen, friends, 6, 8, 9, etc.; n., property, possessions, 3, 13, 29.

T.

Tam, adv. [2 TA-], so far; so, to such a degree, 21.
Tamen, adv. [2 TA-], in so far; still, however; nevertheless, 8, 32.
Tantulus, -a, -um, dim. adj. [2 TA-], so small; so trifling, 30. Cf. parvulus.

Tantus, -a, -um, adj. [2 TA-], of such size; so great, so much, 3, 5, 6, etc.

Tardō, 1, make slow, retard, check, 25.

Tardus, -a, -um, adj., slow (weary, exhausted), 25.

Tegmenta (tegu-), -ōrum, n., means of covering; covering, cover, 21.

Tēlum, -ī, n. [TEC-], missile, weapon, javelin, 6, 10, 21, 25, 27, 33.

Tempus, -oris, n. [1 TA-, TEN-], time (in general), 5, 14, 19, 20, 21, 24, 33, 34; moment, 19; time, period, day, 17, 35; emergency, crisis, 22.

Tendō, 3, tetendī, tentum (tēn-sum) [1 TA-, TEN-], stretch; stretch out, extend, 13. Cf. pandō.

Teneō, 2, -uī, — [1 TA-, TEN-], hold, have, 23; hold, surround, 24.

Tener, -era, -erum, adj. [1 TA-, TEN-], tender, young, 17.

Terror, -ōris, m. [TER-, TERS-], frightening; great fear, fright, panic, 12.

Tertius, -a, -um, adj., third, 1, 32, 33.

Testūdō, -inis, f., having a shell; tortoise, bulwark of shields, 6.

Teutōnī, -ōrum (-ēs, -um), m., German tribe, 4, 29.

Timeō, 2, -uī, —, fear, be afraid, entertain fears, 26, w. nē followed by subjunctive.

Titius, -ī, m., Q. Titius Sabinus, lieutenant of Cæsar’s, 5, 9, 10.

Titus, -ī, m., praenomen of Labienus, Cæsar’s lieutenant, 11, 26.

Tormentum, -ī, n. [TARC- (TARP-), TREP-], thing twisted; machine of war, engine for hurling, 8.

Tot idem, adj., indecl. [2 TA-; 3 DA], just as many, same number of, 4.

Tōtus, -a, -um, gen. totūs, adj. [TV-, TO-], increased; whole, entire, 4, 6, 19, 23.

Trabs, trabis, f. [TARC- (TARP-), TREP-], beam, timber, 29.

Trā dō, 3, -didi, -ditum [1 DA-], give over; hand over, give up, surrender, 13, 15, 31, 32.

Trā dūcō, 3, -xī, -ductum [DVC-], lead over; lead across, bring over, 4, 5, 9, 10.

Trāns, prep. w. acc., across, over, beyond, 18, 35.

Trāns eō, -ire, -iī, -itum [1 I-], go over; go across, cross, 9, 10, 28, 24, 27.

Trāns gredior, 3, -gressus [GRAD-], go, over; go across, cross, 19. Cf. trānseō.

Trāns versus, -a, -um, adj. [VERT-], turned across; crosswise, at right angles, oblique, 8.

Trās, tria, gen. -ium, num. adj., three, 11, 18, 28, 33.

Trēverī, -ōrum, m., Celtic tribe on the Moselle, 24.

Tribūnus, -ī, m., tribune, 26.

Tri duum, -ī, n. [DIV-, DI-, DIAV-], three days’ time, 16.
Tuba, -ae, f., trumpet, 20.
Tum, adv. [2 TA-], then, at that time, 2, 6; then, in addition, further, 27, 29; cum... tum, both... and, 4.
Tumultus, -ús, m. [TV-, TVM-], swelling; confusion, uproar, noise, 11. Cf. strepitus.
Tumulus, -ī, m. [TV-, TVM-], swelling up; mound, hillock, hill, 27.
Turonēs, -um (-ī, -ōrum), m., tribe of Gaul on Loire, 35.
Turpītūdō, -inis, f. [TARC-(TARP-), TREP-], ugliness; disgrace, dishonor, 27.
Turris, -īs, f. [TVR-], tower, 12, 30, 33.
Tātus, -a, -um, adj. (P. of tueor), well guarded; safe, secure, 5, 28.

U.

Ubīl, rel. adv. [CA-, CI-], in which place; where, 8, 35; when, as soon as, 6, 8, 9, 10, 19, 25, 30, 31.
Ullus, -a, -um, gen. ulla, dim. adj. [2 I-], any one (at all), any, 11, 15, 25; w. negative expression.
Ūnā, adv. (abl. f. of unus) [2 I-], in one and the same place; at the same time, together, 16, 17, 24, 28, 29; foll. by cum. and abl.
Ūn·decimus, -a, -um, adj. [2 I-; DEC-], eleventh, 23.
Undīque, adv. [CA-, CI-], whencesoever; from every quarter, from all sides, 6, 10.
Unēllī, -ōrum, m., tribe in Normandy, 34.

Ūni·versus, -a, -um, adj. [2 I-; VERT-], turned into one; whole, all, in a mass, 33.
Ūnus, -a, -um, gen. -ūs, num. adj. [2 I-], one, 2, 5, 6, 29, 31, 34; one, one and the same, 3, 5, 19, 20; common, one alone, 4, 22; alone, only, 33; a, 26.
Ūsus, -ūs, m. [1 AV-], using; practice, experience, 20; use, advantage, 9, 12.
Ut or Uti, conj. [CA-, CI-], in what manner; as, 1, 7, 11, etc., w. indic.; in order that, that, to, 2, 8, 9, etc.; that, so that, 3, 4, 5, etc.
Uter·que, -traque, -trumque, gen. utrisque, pron. [CA-, CI-], both one and the other; each of two, both, 8, 16, 25.
Ūtor, 3, ūsus [1 AV-], use, make use of, employ, have, 3, 7, 10, 25, 28; use, practise, 14, 28; enjoy, maintain, 32; w. abl.

V.

Vacuus, -a, -um, adj., empty, clear, free, unoccupied; w. ab and abl., 12.

Vadum, -ī, n. [BA-, VA-], place through which one can go; ford, crossing, 9.

Valeō, 2, -ui, -ūturus, be strong, have influence, 4, 17.

Vallum, -ī, n. [1 VEL-, VAL-], earthen wall; earth-works, rampart, 5, 30, 33.

Varīus, -a, -um, adj., spotted; changing, different, 22.
Västō, 1, make empty; lay waste, ravage. Cf. populous, depopular.

Velocassēs, -um, m., one of the minor Belgian tribes, 4.

Vēnō · dō, 3, -didi (-ditum) [1 DA-], place for sale; sell, 33.

Venellī, see Unellī.

Veneti, -ōrum, m., tribe of Bretagne, 34.

Veniō, 4, vēnī, ventum [BA-, VA-, VEN-], come, approach, 2, 3, 5, etc.

Verbum, -ī, n. [VER-], that spoken; word, discourse, intercession, 14.

Vereor, 2 [1 VEL-, VER-], feel awe; fear, be afraid, 11.

Vergō, 3, —, — [VERG-], bend, incline, 18.

Vērō, adv. (abl. n. of vērōs) [VER-], in truth, in fact, but, however, 2, 27, 31.

Veromandui, -ōrum, m., Gallic tribe in modern Picardy, 4, 16, 23.

Versō, 1 [VERT-], keep turning; pass., be engaged in, be occupied about, 24; dwell, remain, be, 1, 26.

Vesper, -erī or -eris, m., evening, nightfall, 33.

Vetō, 1, -ūī, -itum [VET-], leave in old state; advise against, forbid, 20.


Vēxō, 1 [VAG-, VEH-], keep carrying; harass, overrun, 4.

Victor, -ōris, m. [VIC-], conqueror, victor, 28; in appos. conquering, victorious, 24.

Vicus, -ī, m., row of houses; village, hamlet, 7.

Videō, 2, vīdī, vīsum [VID-], see, perceive, 12, 19; see, know, 5, 10, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, w. acc. and infin.; pass., seem, appear, 11, 16, 18, 28, 33; seem good, seem best, 20.

Vigilia, -ae, f., being awake; watch, night-watch, 11, 33.

Vīmen, -inis, n. [VI-, VIC-], means of binding; willow, withe, wicker-work, 33.

Vincō, 3, vīci, victum [VIC-], conquer, defeat, 28. Cf. superō.

Vīnea, -ae, f. [VI-, VIC-], shelter for vines; covered shed, movable shelter, 12, 30.

Vīnum, -ī, n. [VI-, VIC-], wine, 15.

Vir, virī, m., male, man, 25, 33.

Virtūs, -ūtīs, f., manhood; bravery, valor, 4, 8, 15, 21, 24, 27, 31, 33.

Vīs, vim, vī, f., strength, power, 30.

Vītō, 1, shun, try to escape, avoid, 25.

Vīx, adv. [VIC-], with effort; barely, scarcely, hardly, 28.

Voluntās, -ātīs, f. [VOL-], will, wish, desire, 4.

Vōx, vōcis, f. [VOC-], that which calls out; voice, utterance, 13, 30.

Vulgō (volgō), adv. (abl. of vulgus) [VERG-, VALG-], among the people; generally, commonly, 1.

Vulnereō, 1 [2 VEL-, VOL-], wound, injure, 25.

m, adj. [2 I one; whole; 

num. adj. 
31, 34; 
5, 19, 
22;
ETYMOLoGICAL VOCABULARy.

The relation in meaning of some of the words in certain groups to the root is sometimes obscure or even impossible to be traced with absolute certainty. Sometimes the relation is obscured by the omission in this vocabulary of an interlinking word, because it does not occur in the text. Let us take an example close at hand, the root AID- and the noun aestuārium. The notion “inlet” seems very remote from the notion “burn.” But aestuārium is formed from aestus (for aedēs), the first meaning of which is the rāging of fire, waves or billows of heat. As we might expect, a secondary meaning is, the rāging of water, waves, billows, in the proper sense. From the force of the suffix -ārium, aestuārium should mean a sea-marsh, or a trāct overflowed at high tide; and from this the notion “inlet,” the place through which the tide rushes, comes naturally enough.

1. AC-, sharp, pierce.
   Acīs, edge, line of battle.
   Prae: acītus, sharpened at the point.
   Ācrīter, sharply.
   Acervus, heap.
   Co: acervō, heap up.

2. AC-, swift.
   Equēs, horseman.
   Equester, of horsemen.
   Equitātus, cavalry.

   AG-, drive.
   Agō, drive, lead.
   Cō: gō, [for con·agō], drive together, compel.
   Red·igō, drive back, reduce.
   Ager, land.
   Āgmen, marching column.
   Īgnis, fire.
   Ex·agitō, harass.

   AID-, burn.
   Aedī·ficium [from aedēs, hearth], building.
   Aestās [for aid·tās], summer.
   Aestuārium [for aid·tō-, inlet.

1. AL-, AR-, feed, grow, raise.
   Altus, high.
   Altītūdō, height.
   Arduus, steep.
   Arbor, tree.

2. AL- (ALL-), other, strange.
   Allus, other.
   Allās, at some other time.
   Allēnus, another’s.
   Allāter, other-wise.
   Al·ter, the other (of two).

   AM-, love.
   Amīcus, friend.
   Amīcitā, friendship.
   In·imīcus, unfriendly, hostile.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AN-, breathe.</th>
<th>AR-, fit.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Animus</strong>, spirit.</td>
<td><strong>Armō</strong>, arm.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ex·animō</strong>, make breathless.</td>
<td><strong>Arma</strong>, arms.</td>
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<td><strong>Onus</strong> (as the cause of panting), weight.</td>
<td><strong>Armātūra</strong>, equipment.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ANa-</strong>, pronominal stem, third person.</td>
<td><strong>In·ermis</strong>, unarmed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>In</strong>, in, into.</td>
<td><strong>ARc-</strong>, shut in, keep off.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Inter</strong>, between.</td>
<td><strong>Ex·ercitus</strong>, army.</td>
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<td><strong>Inter·eā</strong>, meanwhile.</td>
<td><strong>Ex·ercitātus</strong>, trained.</td>
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<td><strong>Inter·im</strong>, meanwhile.</td>
<td><strong>Interior</strong> [compar. of obs. interus], inner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interior</strong> [compar. of obs. interus], inner.</td>
<td><strong>1. AV-</strong>, mark, desire, delight.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Intrō</strong>, enter.</td>
<td><strong>Audāc·ter</strong>, boldly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>?Ile [old form <em>ollus</em>, from <em>onolus</em>], that one.</td>
<td><strong>Ūtor</strong> [for <em>avtor</em>], use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANT-</strong>, before, against.</td>
<td><strong>Īsus</strong>, use, experience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ante</strong>, before, formerly.</td>
<td><strong>In·ūsitātus</strong>, unusual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Antiquitus</strong>, of old.</td>
<td><strong>In·ūtilis</strong>, useless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ap-</strong>, <strong>OP-</strong>, lay hold of work, help.</td>
<td><strong>Neg·ūtium</strong> [for <em>nec·avtium</em>], business.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Opa), aid.</td>
<td><strong>2. AV-</strong>, mark, notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opus</strong>, work.</td>
<td><strong>Audiō</strong>, hear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opera</strong>, exertion, service.</td>
<td><strong>Ex·audiō</strong>, overhear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C·ōpila</strong> [for <em>com·apia</em>], supply.</td>
<td><strong>AVG-</strong>, grow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Co·epī</strong> [for <em>com·apiō</em>], begin.</td>
<td><strong>Auctōritās</strong>, power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Omnis</strong> [for <em>apnis</em>], all.</td>
<td><strong>BA-</strong>, <strong>VA-</strong>, <strong>VEN-</strong>, go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OpInīō</strong>, impression.</td>
<td><strong>Atr·inotrōr</strong> [for <em>ad·batrōr</em>], believe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APA-</strong>, away, from.</td>
<td><strong>Du·bitō</strong>, doubt, hesitate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ab</strong>, from, by.</td>
<td><strong>Vadam</strong>, ford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ob</strong>, against.</td>
<td><strong>Ad·ventus</strong>, arrival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Circum·veniō</strong>, outflank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Con·veniō</strong>, meet.</td>
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| | **Dē·veniō**, come to.
ETYMOLOGICAL VOCABULARY.

Et ventus, outcome.
In veniō, find.
Ob veniō, fall in with.
Per veniō, arrive at.

CA-, CI-, pronominal stem, who.
Quī, who.
Quī dam, a certain one.
Quī dem, certainly.
Quīn [for qui ne], but that.
Quā, where.
Quō, whither.
Quod, because.
Quis, who?
Quī nam, who, pray?
Quī quam, any.
Nē quī quam, in vain.
Quīs quis, whoever.
Quīs quē, each one.
Quō quē, also.
Cum (quom), when.
Quam, than.
Quam vis, how-so-ever.
Post quam, after.
Prīus quam, sooner than.
Quantus, how great.
Quē, and.
Ita quē, and so.
Ne quē, and not.
Ubi [for quō bi], where.
Undō quē [for cunde quē], from all sides.

Cēterī, the others.
Cis, this side of.
Citerior, hither.
Citrā, this side of.

Ut or Utī [for cutī or quotī], as, in order that.
Uter que [for quoter que], each.
Nē uter, neither.

Cotī diē, daily.
Hi c [for hi ce], this.
Nūn c [for num ce], now.
Si c [for si ce], so.

CAD-, fall.
Cadō, fall.
Ac cīdō (adc-), befall.
In cīdō, happen.
Cadāver, dead body.
Cāsus, happening.
Oc cāsus (obc-), setting.
Cēdō, give way.
Ac cēdō (adc-), approach.
Dis cēdō, depart.
Dis cessus, departure.
Ex cēdō, withdraw from.
Intēr cēdō, intervene.
Prō cēdō, advance.
Suc cēdō (subc-), approach.
Suc cessus (subc-), close approach.
Ar cessō [for ad cēdsō], summon.

1. CAL-, CAR-, call.
Con cilium, meeting.
Clāmor, shouting.

2. CAL-, SCAL-, cover, hide.
Oc cūitus (obc-), hidden.
Galea, helmet.
Domī cilium, dwelling-place.
Cēlō, hide.
CAP-, take, hold.
Ac·cipiō (adc-), receive.
In·cipiō, begin.
Inter·cipiō, intercept.
Re·cipiō, receive.
Captūvus, captive.

Oc·cupō (obc-), take into possession.
Caput, head.
Prae·ceps, headlong.
Prin·ceps, leader.

CAR-, SCAR-, hard, scrape.
Cortex, bark.
Cornū, horn, wing.

CAV-, watch.
Causa, cause.
In·cūsō, accuse.

CEL-, CER-, strike, drive.
Gladius [for cladius], sword.
Celerītās, swiftness.
Celer·iter, swiftly.
Pro·cul, at a distance.
Cursus, running.
Con·currō, run together.
Dē·currō, run down.
Oc·currō (obc-), meet.
Ex·cursō, sally.

CEN-, hundred.
Centum, hundred.
Centuriō, centurion.
Du·centī, two hundred.
Quadrin·gentī, four hundred.
Quīn·gentī, five hundred.
Sex·centī, six hundred.

1. CER-, CRE-, make.
Crēber, numerous.
Corpus, body.

2. CER-, CRE-, part.
Dē·cernō, decide upon.
Dē·certō, fight decisively.
Certus, sure.

CL-, rouse.
In·citō, urge on.
Solli·citō (sōli-), stir up.

CLĪ-, lean.
Clē·mentia, mildness.
Ad·colivis (acc-), sloping upward.
Ad·clīvitās (acc-), upward slope.
Dē·clivis, sloping downward.

CRAT-, faith.
Crē·do, [for crat·dō], believe.
In·crē·dibilis [for in·crat·di·bilis], incredible.

CVR-, CIR-, curve.
Circum, around.
Circi·ter, about.
Circu·itus, circumference.
Cruciātus, torture.

1. DA-, give.
Dō, give.
Dē·dō, give up.
Dē·ditius, one who has surrendered.
Dē·ditō, surrender.
Dī·ditus [P. of dō], rising.
Red · dō, give back.
Trā · dō [for trāns · dō], give over.
Vēn · dō [for vēnum · dō], sell.

2. DA-, put.
Ab · dō, hide.
Crē · dō, believe.
In · crē · dībilis, incredible.
Man · dō, commission.

3. DA-, pronominal stem, third person.
Ī · dem, the same.
Qui · dam, a certain one.
Qui · dem, indeed.
Tot · idem, just as many.

DEC-, ten.
Decem, ten.
Decimus, tenth.
Decumānus (deci-), of the tenth (cohort), in the phrase, porta decumāna, the main entrance to a Roman camp.
Ūn · decimus, eleventh.
Duo · decimus, twelfth.
Quīn · decim, fifteen.

DĪC-, DIC- (DAC-), show, point.
Dīcō, say.
Doceō, teach.
Iū · dīcō, judge.
(Diciō), control.
Con · dīciō, condition.

DIV-, DI-, DIAV-, shine.
DIVīnus, divine.

Diēs, day.
Cotī · diē, daily.
Postrī · diē [for posterō diē], next day.
Trī · duum, three days’ time.
Dum [for dium], while.
Nōn · dum, not yet.
Diū, for a long time.
Iuvō, [for diuvō], aid.
Ad · iuvō, aid.

DOM-, build.
Domus, home.
Domī · cilium, dwelling-place.
Domesticus, of home.

DVA-, DVI-, apart, two.
Duo, two.
Duo · decimus, twelfth.
Duo · dē · vīgintī, eighteen.
Du · bitō, doubt, hesitate.
Du · centī, two hundred.
Du · plex, two-fold.
Bellum [for duellum], war.

DVC-, lead.
Dux, leader.
Dūcō, lead.
Ad · dūcō, bring to.
Con · dūcō, gather.
Dē · dūcō, lead off.
Ē · dūcō, lead out.
In · dūcō, cover.
Intrō · dūcō, lead in.
Ob · dūcō, extend.
Re · dūcō, lead back.
Trā · dūcō [for trāns · dūcō], lead across.
EM-, take.
Emō, buy.
Ex·imius, excellent.
Sū·mō [for sub·imō], take.

ES-, be, live.
Sum [for esum], be.
Ab·sum, be away.
Dē·sum, be lacking.
Inter·sum, be between.
Prae·sum, command,
Super·sum, survive.

FAC-, put, make.
Faciō, do.
Fīō, passive of faciō, become.
Cōn·ficiō, accomplish, wear out.
Dē·ficiō, fail.
Ei·ficiō, bring about.
Inter·ficiō, kill.
Pate·ficiō, throw open.
Prae·ficiō, place in command.
Pro·ficiōscor, put one’s self forward, set out.
Pro·fectiō, setting out.
Facilis, easy.
Facile, easily.
Aedī·ficium, building.
Amplī·fico, enlarge.
Diff·ficiilis (disf-), difficult.
Diff·ficultās (disf-), difficulty.
Facultās, opportunity.
Male·ficium, outrage.
Signi·ficiō, announce.
Signi·fictiō, signal.

FEN-, FEND-, strike.
Dē·fendō, ward off, defend.

Dē·fēnātō, defence.
Dē·fēnsor, defender.

1. FER-, bear.
Ferō, bear,
Ad·ferō (aff-), bring to.
Cōn·ferō, bring together.
Dē·ferō, carry.
Īn·ferō, bring upon.
Of·ferō (obf-), carry.
Per·ferō, endure.
Prae·ferō, place before, out-do.
Re·ferō, bring back.
Fertilitās, fertility.
Ferāx, fertile.
Fōrā, chance.
Fōrūna, fortune.
Signi·fer, standard-bearer.

2. FER-, FRE-, hold, fix.
Ferē, almost.
Cōn·firmō, give assurance, re-assure.
Fortis [for forcis], brave.
Fort·iter, bravely,

1. FID-, FĪD-, bind, trust.
Fīdēs, faith.
Cōn·fidō, trust.

2. FID-, split.
Finis [for fidnis], limit.
Finitimus, neighboring.
Ad·finitās, connection by marriage.

FLAG-, FLIG-, strike.
Cōn·fligō, contend with.
Prō·fligō, defeat.
1. FVG-, FRVG-, use, enjoy.
Frümentum [for frügimentum],
grain.
Frümentärlius, of grain.

2. FVG-, bend, flee.
Fuga, flight.
Fugiō, flee.
Pro·fugiō, flee.

FVR-, FERV-, rage, swell.
Furor, frenzy.
?Frōns, front.

GEN-, GN-, GNA-, beget.
Nāscor (gn-), arise.
Ē·nāscor, grow out.
Nātus, birth.
Nātiō, nation.
Nātūra, nature.
Prō·gnātus, sprung from.

GER-, carry.
Gerō, carry on.
Ag·ger (adg-), mound.

GNA-, GNO-, know.
Nam, for.
Nāvō [for gnāvō], perform with
knowledge and zeal.
Cō·gnōscō, learn.
Nōbilitās, high birth.
Nōmen, name.
Nōminātīm, by name.
Nōminō, mention.

GRAD-, walk.
Ad·gridior (agg-), attack.
Con·gridior, meet.
Ē·gridior, go from.
In·gridior, enter.

Prō·gridior, advance.
Trāns·gridior, cross.

HAB-, have.
Habeō, have.
Dē·beō [for de·hibeō], owe to.
Prae·beō [for prae·hibeō], furnish.
Pro·hibeō, restrain.

HAM-, man.
Homō, man.
Nē·mō [for ne·homō], nobody.
HīM-, cold.
Hiemō, pass the winter.
Hibernus [for hiemernus], of
winter.

Hibernācula, winter quarters.

1. I-, AI-, go.
Ad·ēō, approach.
Ad·itus, approach.
Circu·itus [for circum·itus], cir-
cumference.
Ex·ēō, go forth, set out.
In·ēō, enter upon.
In·itium, beginning.
Ob·itus, destruction.
Red·ēō, return.
Sub·ēō, approach closely.
Sub·itō, suddenly.
Trāns·ēō, cross.
Iter, route.

Aetās [for aevitas], age.

From iter is the adv., ending -iter
or -ter, as in aequāl·iter for
aequale·iter, al·iter, audāc·ter,
celer·iter, circi·ter, dili-
gent·(t)er, fort·iter, lēn·iter,
in·diligent·(t)er.
2. I-, AI-, pronominal stem, third person, demonstrative.

Is, this one.
Eō, there.
Inter·eā, meanwhile.
Inter·im, meanwhile.
Post·eā, afterwards.
Propter·eā, for the reason (that).
Ī·dem, the same.
Iden·t·idem [for idem·et·idem], again and again.
I·pse, self.
Ibi, there.
Inde, thence.
De·inde, thereupon.
Ita, thus.
Ita·que, therefore.
Item, likewise.
?I·dōneus, suitable.

Ūnus [for oenus], one.
Ūnā, together.
Ūni·versus, all.
Ūn·decimus, eleventh.
Ūllus [for unulus], any.
Nūllus [for ne·unulus], none.
Nōn·nūllus, some.
Nōn [ne·oenum (ūnum)], not.
Nōn·dum, not yet.

IA-, IAC-, go, send.
Iaciō, throw.
Ad·iciō, hurl.
Circum·iciō, place around.
Cōn·iciō, hurl.
Dē·iciō, throw down from.
Dē·iectus, slope.
Inter·iciō, place between.

Prō·iciō, hurl.
Rē·iciō, hurl back.
Iaceō, lie.

IC-, AIC-, like.
Aequāl·iter, evenly.
Ad·aequō, equal.
In·Iquis, unfavorable.
In·Iquitās, inequality.

IV-, IVG-, bind, yoke.
Iugum, ridge.
Con·iungō, join together.
Cūncus [for cōn·iūncus], all.
Īus, right.
Iūstitia, justice.
Con·iūrō, conspire.
In·iūria, wrong.
Īū·dicō, judge.
Iubeō, order.
Iūxtā [for iūgistā], close by.

LAG-, loose.
Re·languēscō, lose energy.
Lassitūdō, exhaustion.
Laxō, widen.

1. LEG-, LIG-, gather.
Dē·ligō, choose.
Di·ligent·er [for dis·ligent·er], scrupulously.
In·di·ligen·ter, carelessly.
E·ligō, choose.
Intel·legō, understand.
Legiō, legion.
Legiōnārius, of a legion.

2. LEG-, run, spring.
Levis [for leguis], light.
Levitās, lightness.
**Longus**, long.
**Longē**, far.

3. **LEG-**, lie, be fixed.
**Lex**, law.
**Lēgātus**, envoy.
**Lēgātiō**, embassy.

**LI-**, pour, smear.
**Littera**, written character.
**Dē leō**, destroy.

**LIB-**, desire.
**Līberī**, children (the free).
**Līberālīter**, generously.

**LIC-**, **LIQV-**, let, leave.
**Pol·liceor** [for *prō·liceor*], promise.
**Re·linquō**, leave behind.
**Re·liquus**, remaining.

1. **MA-**, **MAN-**, measure.
**Manus**, hand.
**Man·dō** [for *manus·dō*], commission.
**Mani·pulus**, handful, maniple.
**Mān·suētūdō**, gentleness.
**Dī·mētior**, measure out.
**Mōs**, custom.

2. **MA-**, **MAD-**, measure, moderate.
**Modus**, manner.
**Modo**, only.
**Com·modē** (*comn-*), easily.
**Ad·com·modō** (*accomm-*), fit.

**MAC-**, **MAG-**, big.
**Magis** [for *magius*], more.

**Māximē**, most.
**Māgnus**, great.
**Māgnitūdō**, greatness.
**Māior** [for *magior*], greater.
**Magistrātus**, office.
**Molestē**, in a troublesome manner.

**MAL-**, crush, grind.
**Male·ficium**, outrage.
**Mulier**, woman.

1. **MAN-**, **MEN-**, man, mind, stay.
**Moneō**, advise.
**Dē·mōnstrō**, point out.
**Clē·mentia**, kindness.

2. **MAN-**, **MI-**, small, less.
**Minor**, smaller.
**Minus**, less.
**Minimē**, least.
**Ad·ministrō**, execute.

**MĪL-**, associate.
**Mīlle**, thousand.
**Mīles**, soldier.
**Mīlitāris**, of war.

**MIS-**, wretched.
**Miser**, wretched.
**Miser·cordia**, pity.

**MIT-**, send, throw.
**Mittō**, send.
**Ā·mittō**, lose.
**Com·mittō** (*comm-*), join together.
**Dī·mittō**, despatch.
**Ē·mittō**, let fly.
ETYMOLOGICAL VOCABULARY.

Inter·mittō, halt.
Intrō·mittō, send in.
O·mittō [for ob·mittō], neglect.
Per·mittō, grant.
Præ·mittō, send in advance.
Re·mittō, send back.
Sub·mittō, send as aid.

1. MV-, MOV-, move.
Moveō, move.
Com·moveō, startle.
Per·moveō, rouse.
Prō·moveō, move forward.
Mōbilitās, nimbleness.
Com·mūtātiō, change.

2. MV-, shut, fasten.
Com·mūnis (comm-), common.
Moenia, walls.
Mūniō, fortify.
Circum·mūniō, blockade.
Mūnimēntum, fortification.
Mūnītiō, fortification.
Mūrus [old moerus], wall.

NA-, no.
Nē, that not, lest.
Ne·que, and not.
Nē·ve or Neu, and that not.
Nī·hil, nothing.
Nī·si [for nē·si], if not.
Nōn [for ne·oenum (ūnum)], not.
Nōn·dum, not yet.
Quīn [for qui·nē], but that.

1. NEC-, noc-, kill, hurt.
Inter·necīō, annihilation.
Nox, night.
Noctū, by night.

2. NEC-, bind.
Necessitās, necessity.
Necessārius, necessary.

NV-, now (pronominal stem).
Noster, our.
Nunc [for num·ce], now.
Novus, new, fresh.
Nūntius [for noventius, from obs. nōveō, from novus], messenger.
Nūntiō, report.
Re·nūntiō, report.

OL-, OR-, grow, rise.
Orior, arise.
Ad·orior, assault.
Ōrdō, order.

PA-, feed.
Pater, father.
Patrius, ancestral.
Pābulum, fodder.

PAC-, PAG-, PVG-, fix, peg.
Pāx, peace.
Pācō, subdue.

Pūgnō, fight.
Ex·pūgnō, storm.
Op·pūgnō (obp-), assault.
Op·pūgnātiō (obp-), assault.
Prō·pūgnō, defend.

PAL-, PEL-, PVL-, drive, scatter.
Pellō, drive.
Ad·pellō (app-), accost.
Com·pellō (comp-), drive together.
Ex·pellō, drive out.
Im·pellō (inp-), incite.
Re·pellō, drive back.

1. PAR-, POR-, PER-, through, far, reach, try.
    Pār, equal.
    Per, through.
    Ex·perior, test.
    Periclitōr, test.
    Periculum, danger.
    Porta, gate.
    Portō, bear.
    Op·portūnus (obp-), suitable.
    Paulīs·per, for a short time.

2. PAR-, POR-, part, breed.
    Parātus, ready.
    Com·parō (comp-), get ready.
    Pro·perō, hasten.
    Im·perātor (inp-), commander.
    Im·perō (inp-), command.
    Im·perium (inp-), command.
    A·pertus [for ab·partus], open.
    Re·perīō, find.
    Pars, portion.
    Partim, partly.
    O·portet [for ob·portet], is necessary.

PARC-, PLEC-, bind, weave, fold.
Du·plex, two-fold.
Sup·plex (subp-), suppliant.
Sup·plicātiō (subp-), thanksgiving.

Prope, near [with metathesis of r and change of c to p. Cf. roots SAC and SCAL].

Proximus [superl. of propior], nearest.
Proximē, last.
Propīnquus, near.
Propīnquitās, proximity.
Ad·propīnquō (app-), approach.
Propter, near, on account of.
Propter·ēa, for the reason (that).
    1. PAT-, go.
    Passus, step.
    Pōns, bridge.

2. PAT-, PAD-, spread, open.
    Pateō, extend.
    Pate·faciō, open.
    Pandō, extend.
    PAV-, little.
    Paucus, few.
    Parvulus, slight.
    Paulum, a little.
    Paulī, a little.
    Paululum, very slightly.
    Paulātim, gradually.
    Paulīs·per, for a short time.

PED-, tread.
Pēs, foot.
Pedēs, foot-soldier.
Pedester, of infantry.
Ex·pedītus, unemcumbered.
Im·pediō (inp-), hinder.
Im·pedimenta (inp-), baggage.
Op·pidum [for ob·pedum], town.
Op·pidānus (obp-), townsman.

PET-, fly.
Petō, seek.
Im·petus (inp-), charge.
PIS-, crush.
**Pʲlum** [for *pislum*], spear.
**Prōmi·pʲlus**, first centurion of the *triarii*.

**PLAT-**, spread, flat.
**Latus** [for *platus*], side.
**Plānitiēs** [for *platnitiēs*], plain.

**PLE-**, PLO-, PLV-, fill.
**Com·pleō** (comp-), fill.
**Plērus·que**, the most of.
**Plūs**, more.
**Plūrimum**, most.
**Com·plūrēs** (comp-), many.

**Mani·pulus**, maniple.
**Am·plius**, more.
**Ampli·ficō**, enlarge.
?Pellis, skin.
**Populus**, people.
**Pūblicus** [for *populicus*], belonging to the state.

**PLV-**, PLOV-, wash, flow.
**Ex·plōrō** [for *ex·ploverō*], reconnoitre.
**Ex·plōrātor**, scout.

**POS-**, behind.
**Post**, after.
**Post·eā**, afterwards.
**Post·quam**, after.
**Postfr·diē** [for *posterō diē*], next day.

**POT-**, master.
**Potius**, rather.
**Pos·sum** [for *potis sum*], be able, can.

**Potēns**, able.
**Potestās**, power.
**Potior**, gain.
**Im·petrō** (inp-), obtain.

**PREC-**, pray.
**Dē·precō**, petition against.
**Poscō** [for *porcscō*], demand.
**Postulō**, demand.

**PRO-**, PRI-, PRAE-, before.
**Prō**, before.
**Prior**, preceding.
**Prius·quam**, sooner than.
**Prīs·tinus** [for *prius·tinus*], former.

**Prīmus**, first.
**Prīnum**, in the first place.
**Prīmō**, in the first place.
**Prīn·ceps** [for *prīmi·ceps*], leader.
**Prīmi·pılıs**, first centurion of the *triarii*.

**Prae**, before.

**RA-**, join, count.
**Ratiō**, reason.
**Rēs**, thing.

**RAP-**, RVP-, snatch, break.
**Dī·ripiō** [for *dis·ripiō*], sack.
**Ē·ruptiō**, sally.
**Rūpēs**, cliff.

**REG-**, RIG-, stretch, guide.
**Por·rigō** [for *prō·regō*], stretch out.

**Regiō**, direction.
**Rēx**, ruler.
**Rēgnum**, control.
ETYMLOGICAL VOCABULARY.

1. SA-, SI-, sow, strow, sift.
Pōnō [for port · (prō) sīnō], place.
Dē · pōnō, put off.
Prō · pōnō, display.

2. SA-, SIM-, together, like.
Singulī, one at a time.
Singulāris, extraordinary.
Simul, at the same time.
Cōn · similis, altogether like.

3. SA-, pronominal stem.
Sī · c [for si · ce], so.
I · pse, self.

1. SAC-, SAG-, fasten.
Sagittārius, archer.
Saepeś [with p for c], hedge.

2. SAC-, SEC-, SCĪD-, CĪD-, split.
Saxum, rock.
Sectīō, booty.
Scientia, knowledge.
Inter · scindō, cut off.
Con · cfidō, cut to pieces.
In · cfidō, cut into.
Oc · cfidō, kill.

3. SAC-, show.
Signum, signal.
Signi · fer, standard-bearer.
Signi · ficō, announce.
Signi · ficātiō, signal.
In · signe, sign.

SAL-, SER-, save.
Salūs, safety.
Sōlus, alone.
Sōlum, only.

Sollī · cītō (sōlī), stir up.
Servō, keep.
Cōn · servō, preserve.

SCAD-, CAD-, cover.
Castra, camp.
Castellum, redoubt.

SCAL-, SCAR- (with p for c, SPOL-), scrape.
Calamitās, [for scalaritās], disaster.
Dē · spoliō, deprive.
?Popolor, Dē · popolor, ravage.

SCAND-, climb.
A · scendō (adsc-), mount.
A · scēnus (adsc-), ascent.

SCARP-, SCALP-, cut, scratch.
Scribō, write.
Cōn · scribō, enroll.
Prae · scribō, dictate.

SCV-, CV-, cover, hide.
Scūtum, shield.
Custōdia, guard.

SEC-, follow.
Sequor, follow.
Cōn · sequor, attain.
In · sequor, follow up.
Prō · sequor, pursue.
Sub · sequor, follow closely.
Secundus, favorable.
Secundum, according to.
Con- [for scom-], with.
Cum, with.
Cōpia [for com · opia], supply.
Con·trā, against.
Con·trārius, opposite.

SED-, SID-, sit.
Pos·sideō [for prō·sideō], own.
Īn·sideae, stratagem.
Ob·sēs, hostage.
Prae·sidium, garrison.
Sub·sidium, assistance.
Super·sedeō, omit.
Cōn·sīdō, settle.

SEN-, old.
Senātor, elder, senator.
Senātus, senate.

SENT-, feel.
Sententia, opinion.
Cōn·sentīō, agree.
Cōn·sēnsum, agreement.

1. SER-, SVAR-, string, bind.
Dē·serō, abandon.
Prae·serō, especially.
Servītūs, slavery.

2. SER-, SVAL-, bright.
Sōl, sun.
Silva, forest.
Silvestris, wooded.

1. SMAR-, MAR-, think.
Mora, delay.
Moror, delay.

Memoria, remembrance.
Com·memorō (com·), mention.

2. SMAR-, MER-, ascribe.
Meritum, merit.
Mercātor, trader.

SOVO-, SVO-, own.
Sui, of himself, etc.
Suus, his, etc.
Cōn·suēscō, be accustomed.
Cōn·suētudō, custom.
Mān·suētudō, gentleness.

Sed, but.
?Sī, if.
?Sī·ne, without.
?Nī·si, if not.

SPA-, PA-, draw, stretch.
Spatium, space.
Spēs, hope.
Dē·spērō, give up hope.

?Studeō, strive after.
?Studium, eagerness.

SPEC-, see, spy.
Cōn·spiciō, espys.
Per·spiciō, ascertain.
Re·spiciō, look back.
Ex·spectō, await.
Cōn·spiciō, espys.
Speciēs, form.
Speculātor, spy.
Cōn·spectus, sight.
Dē·spectus, view downward.
Prō·spectus, view forward.

STA-, stand, set.
Cōn·stānter, uniformly.
Īn·stō, press forward.
Prae·stō, excel, show.
Cōn·sistō, take position.
Dē·sistō, stop.
Īn·sistō, take a stand.
ETYMLOGICAL VOCABULARY.

Re·sistō, resist.
Statūō, determine.
Cōn·stitūō, determine.
Statim, at once.
Statō, picket.
Statūra, stature.

STER-, STRA-, STL'A-, strow, spread.
Lātus [old, stlātus], broad.
Lātitūdō, width.

STRV-, spread, heap.
Ex·struō, erect.
Īn·struō, arrange.

1. TA-, TEN-, stretch.
Pristinus [for prius·tinus], only.
Prō·tinus, at once.
Tener, tender.
Teneō, hold.
Con·tineō, restrain, keep.
Dis·tineō, separate.
Ob·tineō, hold.
Per·tineō, extend to.
Re·tineō, detain.
Sustineō [for subs·tineō], sustain.
Sustentō [for subs·tentō], hold out.
Tendō, stretch.
Contendō, hasten.
?Tempus, time.

2. TA-, pronominal stem, third person, demonstrative.
Tam, so.
Tantus, so great.

Tantulus, so trifling.
Tamen, still.
Tot·idem, just as many.
Tum, then.
Also the final element in au·tem,
 au·t, i·ta, i·ta·que, u·t.

TAG-, touch, seize.
At·tingō (adt-), touch.
Red·in·tegō, renew.

TARC-(TARP-), TREP-, turn, twist.
Tormentum, engine for hurling.
Turpitudō, disgrace.
Trabs, beam.

TEC-, TAX-, weave, arrange.
In·teξū, weave in.
Tēulum (for teclum), spear.

TEM-, TAN-, cut.
Con·temptūs, contempt.
Con·tumēlia, insult.

TER-, TREM-, TERS-, shake, scare.
Dē·terreō, prevent.
Per·terreō, thoroughly frighten.
Terror, fright.

TV-, TVM-, TAV-, TO-, swell.
Tumulus, mound.
Tumultus, uproar.
Tōtus, whole.

TVR-, harry, crowd.
Per·turō, throw into confusion.
Prō·turō, drive off.
?Tūris, tower.
VAG-, VEH-, move, carry.
Vëxillum, flag.
Vëxō, harass.

1. VEL-, VAL-, VER-, cover, guard.
Vålbum, rampart.
Inter · vålbum, distance.
Vereor, fear.

2. VEL-, VOL-, tear, pluck.
Vulnus, wound.
Vulnerō, wound.

VER-, say.
Verbum, word.
Vērō, in truth.

VERG-, VRG-, VALG-, slope, press.
Vergō, incline.
Urgeō, press.
Vulgō (volgō), generally.

VERT-, turn.
Ā · vertō, turn away.
Con · vertō, turn around.
Re · vertō, return.
Re · vertor, return.
Versō, turn about, pass. dwell.
Ad · versus, opposite.
DI · versus, turned away.
Intr · ōrsus [for intrō · versus], within.
R · ūrsus [for re · vorsus], again.
Trāns · versus, at right-angles.
Ūni · versus, all.

VET-, VIT-, year, old.
In · veterāscō, grow old in.
Vetō, forbid.

VI-, VIC-, twine.
Vīnea, covered shed.
Vīnum, wine.
Vīmen, willow, withe.

VIC-, conquer.
Vincō, conquer.
Vīctōr, victorious.
Prō · vincia, province.
Vīx, barely.

VID-, see.
Videō, see.
In · videō, envy.
Prō · videō, procure.
Prō · dentia [for prō · videntia], wisdom.
Im · prō · visō (inp-), unexpectedly.

VIR-, man.
Vir, man.
Virtūs, valor.

VOC-, VAG-, call.
Con · vocō, call together.
Re · vocō, call back.
Vōx, voice.

VOL-, will, wish.
Voluntās, wish.
Nōlō [for nē · vōlō], be unwilling.
Quam · vis, howsoever.
ETYMOLOGICAL VOCABULARY.

At, but.
\{ At·que, and.
   Āc,
Et, and.
Et·iam, even.
Ad, to.
Ap·ud, among.

Ex, E, from, out of.
Extrēmus, furthest.

Locus [for stlocus], place.
Con·locō (coll-), place.

Multus, much.
Multitūdō, large number.

Proelium, battle.
Proelior, fight.
Superior, higher.
Summus [for supimus], highest.
Suprā, above.
Superō, overcome.

Tardus, slow.
Tardō, retard.

Trēs, three.
Tri·duum, three days' time.
Tribūnus, military tribune.
Tertius, third.
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