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CAESAR'S INVASIONS OF BRITAIN

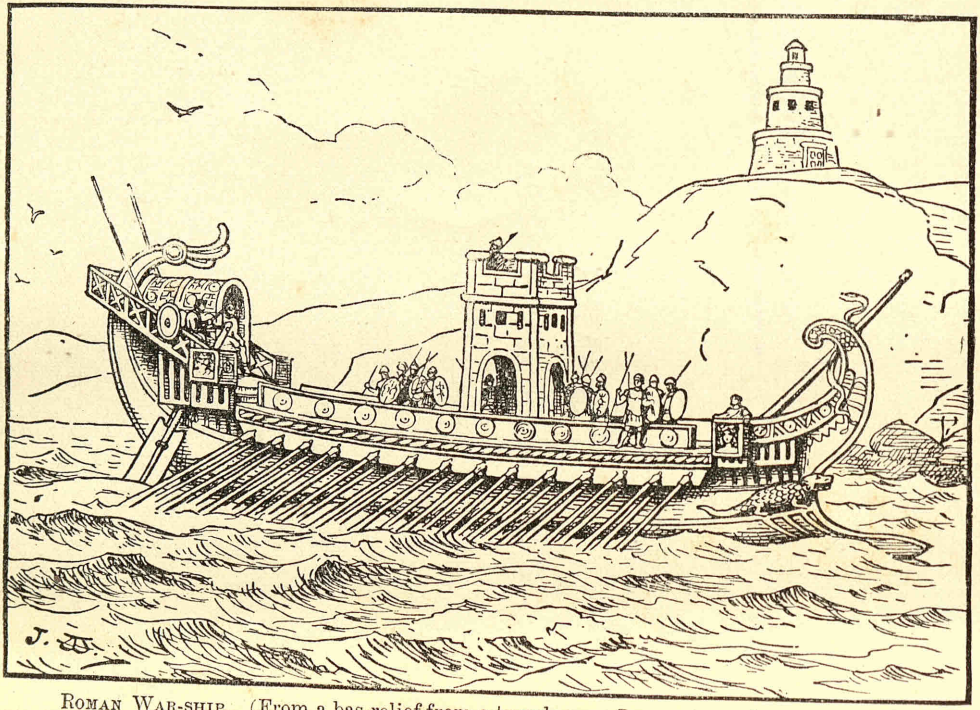


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CAESAR'S INVASIONS OF BRITAIN



ROMAN WAR-SHIP. (From a bas-relief from a temple near Praeneste, and other sources.)

CAESAR'S INVASIONS OF BRITAIN

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EDITED, WITH NOTES, EXERCISES, AND VOCABULARY

BY

S. E. WINBOLT, M.A.



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BELL'S SIMPLIFIED LATIN CLASSICS

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PREFACE

THE series of books, in which this is included, is intended for use in a pupil's *second*, or possibly third *year* of Latin. It is designed in accordance with the need obviously felt for such books, and the expression of opinion published by the Classical Association's Curriculum Committee. The idea is to present a portion of a Latin author, selected, shortened and simplified so as to be within the pupil's powers: to keep the interest which belongs to a continuous narrative, and also retain just enough difficulty to ensure genuine effort. In the earlier half of the book the sentences are short and treated as paragraphs, so that each little problem of translation can be the more easily viewed by itself: in the latter half the sentences are slightly lengthened. Among constructions eliminated are continuous oratio obliqua and gerundial constructions. On the other hand, simple cases of the Ablative Absolute and Accusative and Infinitive are admitted almost at once; simple cases of the subjunctive mood, when given, are mostly explained in the notes. Each chapter is meant for a lesson. The type and arrangement of the page should assist the eye. Such long quantities as experience has

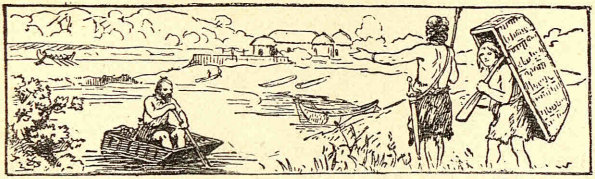
proved to be important, are marked: apposite illustrations are inset: and brief, but by no means exhaustive notes are given at the foot of the page. At the end of the book there are two short exercises for each chapter, and a complete Latin-English vocabulary of some 700 words.

The chief aim is that the books should be *simple* and *suggestive*. The elaborate apparatus with which many elementary school-books are provided is really distasteful to both teachers and taught, and effectively discourages initiative, because the weight of the set tasks is oppressive. The editor of this series wishes to err, if at all, on the side of *light equipment*, both as to notes and exercises. He will be satisfied if the lessons are found to be suggestive, and to leave the greater part of the work to be done by the teacher according to his own personal taste, information, and knowledge of the requirements of his class.

In this volume I am indebted to my colleague, Mr. J. E. W. Wallis, for assistance with the vocabulary.

S. E. W.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.



ANCIENT BRITONS.

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CAESAR'S INVASIONS OF BRITAIN

I. *Caesar learns nothing about Britain from the merchants.*

Parva pars aestātis reliqua erat.

In his locis, quod omnis Gallia ad septentriōnes vergit, mātūrae sunt hiemes.

Caesar tamen in Britanniam īre contendit.

Nam saepe hostibus nostrīs ā Britannis auxilia lāta erant.

Ūtile sibi fore putābat insulam adīre, genus hominum perspicere, loca, portūs, aditūs cognoscere.

Pauci enim praeter mercātōres in Britanniam īre audent.

Et mercātōribus ipsis praeter ōram maritimam, quae est contrā Galliam, nihil nōtum est.

Itaque mercātōres ad sē undique vocāvit.

Nec quicquam cognoscere poterat, nec quanta esset insula, nec quae nātiōnes eam incolerent.

I. 5. 'Our enemies:' the enemies of Rome, in Gaul.

12. 'Opposite Gaul:' mainly the coast of Kent.

14. **Nec**, 'but . . . not'; **quicquam**, 'anything.' 'But he could not find out anything.' *Quisquam* is used only after negative words like *haud, non, nec.*

15. **esset.** This and the following verb are in the subjunc-

16 Nec sciebat quem ūsum belli habērent, nec qui portus ad magnārum nāvium multitūdinem apti essent.

II. *Volusenus sent to spy out the land of Britain.*

Ut haec cognosceret, Gaium Volusēnum cum nāvi longa praemittit.

Hunc iubet, omnibus rēbus cognitis, ad sē cito redīre.

5 Ipse cum omnibus cōpiis in Morinos iter facit.

Nam inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam trāiectus.

Hūc nāves undique ex fīnitimis locis convenīre iubet.

10 Interim, consilio eius cognito, a multis insulae cīvitātibus ad eum lēgāti veniunt.

Hi prōmittunt sē obsides datūros esse atque imperio populi Rōmāni pārēre velle.

Quibus audītis, eos domum remittit.

---

tive because they are the verbs in an indirect question: e. g. How great is the island? 'Quanta est insula?' I know how great the island is, 'Scio quanta *sit* insula.'

16. 'Practice in war,' 'methods of fighting.'

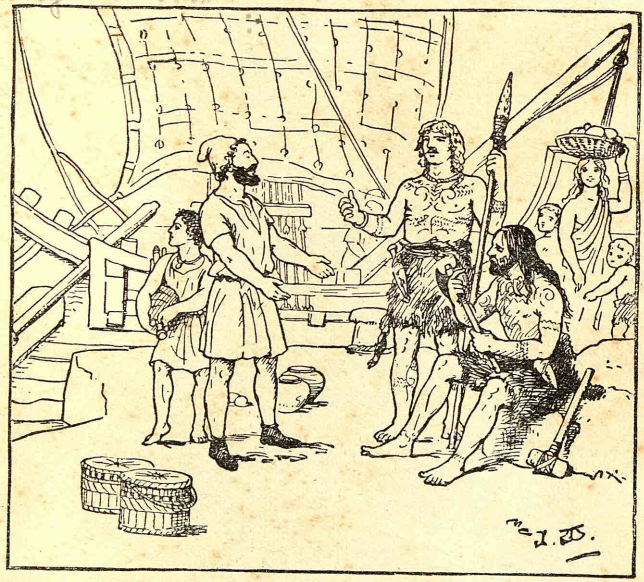
II. 1, 2. **navi longa,** 'a ship of war.' War-ships were longer and faster than merchant-vessels.

6. He means the country round Calais and Boulogne.

Unā cum iis Commium mittit, quem ipse, Atrebatibus victis, rēgem ibi creāverat. 15

Hūius auctōritas in his locis magni habēbatur.

Hunc iubet adīre cīvitātes, et hortāri ut populi Rōmāni fidem sequantur.



Roman Trader and Ancient Britons.

Volusēnus, omnibus locis perspectis, quinto diē 20 ad Caesarem redit.

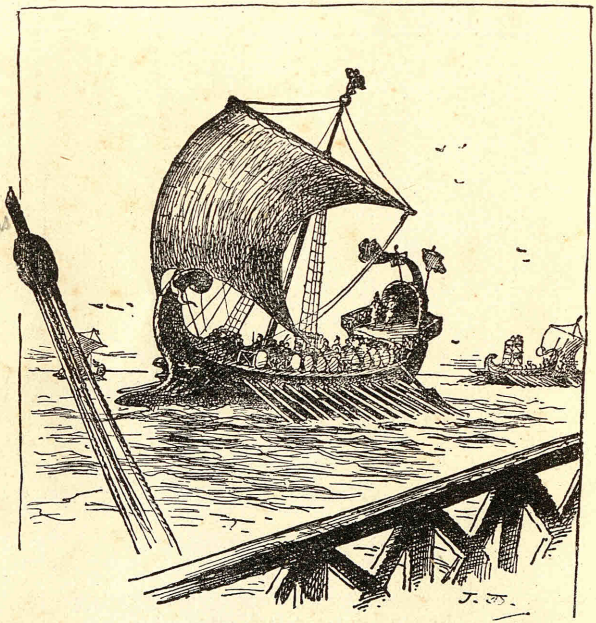
Quae ibi perspexerat renuntiat.

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15. The Atrebates lived SE. of the Morini.

III. *Securing his base, Caesar sails to his landing-place in Britain.*

Nāvibus onerāriis circa octōginta collectis, quaestōri, lēgātis praefectisque distribuit.



ROMAN GALLEYS (From Bas-relief and the Vatican Vergil.)

3 Duodēvīginti onerāriae nāves ex eo loco ab mīlibus passuum octo vento tenēbantur.

III. 3. **ab**, 'at a distance of.'

Has, quae in eundem portum venīre nōn poterant, equitibus distribuit.

Publium Sulpicium Rūfum lēgātum cum praesidio portum tenēre iussit.

Mox idōneam tempestātem nactus, tertia vigilia solvit.

Equites sē sequi iussit, id quod tardius faciēbant.

Ipse hora diēi quarta Britanniam attigit.

Ibi in omnibus collibus expositas hostium cōpias vīdit.

Quod montibus angustis mare continēbātur, hīc locus haud idōneus esse vidēbatur.

Itaque reliquas nāves ad hōram nōnam exspectāvit.

Interim lēgātos tribūnosque mīlitum convocāvit.

Monuit ut ad nūtum et ad tempus omnia fierent.

Tum ventum et aestum ūnō tempore nactus est secundum.

Circiter septem mīlia passuum prōgressus, in aperto et plāno lītore nāves constituit.

---

9. The night was divided into four watches of about three hours each, the first beginning at sunset. Here, 'about midnight.'

10. Supply *naves*. 12. About 9 or 10 o'clock.

15. 'Was enclosed by confining hills.' The narrow creek had steep hills on either side.

20. **ad nutum**, 'at the slightest hint,' 'smartly'; lit. 'to a nod'.

24. Between Walmer and Deal castles.

IV. *The Romans fight at a disadvantage.*

At barbari, consilio Rōmānōrum cognito, equitātum et essedārios praemīsērunt.

Reliquis cōpiis nostros nāvibus ēgredi prohibēbant.

Ob has causas summa erat difficultas.

Nāves propter magnitūdinem nisi in alto constitui nōn poterant.

Mīlites locōrum imperīti erant.

Manus magno et gravi onere armōrum oppressae.

Necessārio simul dē nāvibus dēsiliunt, et in fluctibus consistunt et cum hostibus pugnant.

Sed hostes ex ārido, omnibus membris expedītis, in locis nōtissimis audacter tēla cōniciēbant.

Nostri, hūius generis pugnae imperīti, nōn studio, ut in pedestribus proeliis, ūtēbantur.

IV. 3. **prohibebant,** 'were trying to prevent': the imperfect tense often denotes an attempt.

6. 'Deep water'; **alto** is neuter.

9. Supply *erant*.

12. 'Dry land'; **arido,** like *alto,* is neuter.

13, 14. **expeditis.** This word is an adjective here, and the phrase *omnibus . . . expeditis* is an ablative absolute without a participle.

V. *The standard-bearer of the tenth legion pluckily leads the way.*

Nostri mīlites, maxime propter altitūdinem maris, cunctābantur.



AQUILIFER.

Sed is qui decimae legiōnis aquilam ferēbat, 'Dēsilite,' inquit, 'mīlites, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prōdere.

'Ego certē meum reīpublicae atque imperātōri officium praestitero.'

Hōc vōce magna dixit, sē ex nāvi prōiecit, in hostes aquilam ferre coepit.

Tum nostri, inter sē cohortāti nē tantum dēdecus admitterent, statim ex nāvi dēsiluērunt.

Ei quoque qui in proximis nāvibus erant, hos subsecūti, hostibus appropinquāvērunt.

V. 4. The Roman standard was the figure of an eagle fixed on the top of a staff.

8. **officium praestare**: an idiom, meaning 'to do one's duty'. 'I shall have done,' whatever is the result of this fight.

13. **inter se**: another idiom, meaning 'one another': lit. 'among themselves.'

Ācriter ab utrisque pugnātur.

Nostri tamen, quod neque ordines servāre neque firmiter insistere poterant, magnopere perturbantur.

Hostes vēro, quibus omnia vada erant nōta, incitātis equis, nostros impeditos adoriēbantur.

VI. *The Romans effect a landing, and several tribes submit.*

Id cum vīdisset Caesar, scaphas longārum nāvium mīlitibus complēri iussit.

Et eis, quos labōrantes conspexerat, subsidia submittēbat.

Nostri, ut in ārido constitērunt, in hostes impetum fēcērunt, atque eos in fugam dedērunt.

Neque longius prōsequi potuērunt, quod equites cursum tenēre atque insulam capere non potuerant.

Hostes proelio superāti sunt: et simul āc sē ex fuga recepērunt, statim ad Caesarem lēgātos dē pāce mīsērunt.

---

18. **pugnatur**: lit. 'it is fought'; the verb here has only an impersonal subject. Trans.: 'both sides fought with spirit.'

20. **firmiter insistere**, 'get a firm foothold.'

VI. 6. **in fugam dederunt**, 'put to flight.'

8. **insulam capere**, 'make the island,' that is, reach it.

10. **simul ac**, 'as soon as.'

Obsides sē datūros esse prōmīsērunt.

Unā cum his lēgātis Commius Atrebas vēnit, qui a Caesare in Britanniam, ut ante dixi, praemissus erat.



British Warriors. (From armour on trophies and antiquarian discoveries of the period.)

Hunc comprehensum in vincula cōniēcerant: tum, proelio facto, remīsērunt.

Ēius rei culpam in multitūdinem cōniēcērunt.

Caesar, quamquam bellum sine causa intulerant,

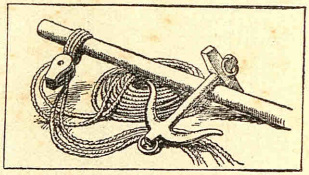
21 sē ignoscere imprūdentiae dixit, obsidesque imperāvit.

Intereā plūrimi principes sē cīvitātesque suas Caesari commendāre coepērunt.

VII. *A gale at full moon works havoc among Caesar's ships.*

Diē quarto postquam in Britanniam ventum est nāves duodēvīginti, quae equites ferēbant, lēni vento solvērunt.

Quae cum appropin-
5 quārent Britanniae, et ex castris iam vidērentur, magna tempestas subito coörta est.



ANCHOR AND MAST-HEAD, WITH TACKLE. (From Bas-relief.)

Nulla eārum cursum
10 tenēre poterat; sed aliae ad portum unde erant profectae relātae sunt.

Aliae ad partem insulae quae est propius sōlis occāsum dēiectae.

---

21. **imperavit,** 'requisitioned from them'; that is, ordered them to bring.

24. 'To put under Caesar's protection.'

VII. 3. Supply *ancoram,* 'weighed anchor,' 'sailed away.'

4. **Quae cum,** 'but when they.' The relative pronoun at the beginning of a sentence often = a conjunction and a personal pronoun: here, *sed (cum) hae.*

10–12. **aliae . . . Aliae,** 'some . . . others.'

Hae, cum ancoris iactis complērentur fluctibus, necessārio in altum provectae, Galliam petiērunt.

Eādem nocte lūna erat plēna: id quod maritimos aestus in Ōceano maximos efficit.

Neque id nostris cognitum erat.

Ita longas nāves, in quibus Caesar exercitum transportāverat, in āridum subductas aestus complēvit.

Onerārias etiam, quae ad ancoras erant dēligātae, tempestas afflictābat.

VIII. *These disasters encouraged the Britons to try conclusions again.*

Nāvium aliae erant fractae, aliae inūtiles factae.

Magna fit tōtius exercitus perturbātio.

Nullae enim nāves erant aliae, quibus reportāri mīlites possent,

Nec frūmentum in his locis in hiemem prōvīsum erat.

Quibus rēbus cognitis, principes Britanniae inter sē collocūti sunt.

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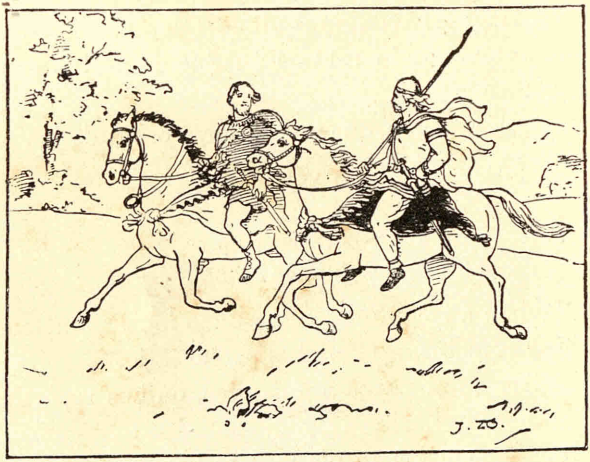
16. **id quod**, 'a circumstance which.'

20. **in aridum**, '*on* dry land': Latin says '*on to* dry land', because of the *motion to* implied in *subductae*.

VIII. 4. **possent**. The subjunctive follows a relative meaning, 'of such a sort that'; here, 'by which they could be carried back.'

Milites ex castrōrum exiguitāte pauci esse vidē-
bantur.

Castra enim, quod sine impedimentis Caesar le-
giōnes transportāverat, angustiōra erant.



BRITISH WARRIORS. (From trophies of arms and other sources.)

Igitur optimum vīsum est, rebelliōne facta, nostros frūmento prohibēre, et bellum in hiemem prōdūcere.

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9. ex, 'judging from.'

12. 'Unusually contracted;' the comparative denotes 'more narrow *than usual*'.

14. Ablative denoting 'separation from', that idea being contained in the word *prohibere*.

Nam confīdēbant, his victis, nullos hostes posteā in Britanniam esse transitūros.

Itaque rursus inter se cōniūrāvērunt.

Et paulātim ex castris discēdere coepērunt, āc suos clam ex agris revocāre.

IX. *Suspecting that trouble was brewing, Caesar hurried on the repairing of his ships.*

Caesar nondum eōrum consilia cognōverat.

Tamen, quod principes nōn iam obsides dabant, rebelliōnem factūros esse putābat.

Itaque ad omnēs cāsus subsidia comparābat.

Nam frūmentum ex agris cotīdiē in castra conferēbat.

Nāvium quae gravissimē afflictae erant māteria atque aere ūtēbatur ut reliquas reficeret.

Quae ad eas res ūsui erant, ex Gallia portāri iubēbat.

Itaque, cum summo studio mīlitēs rem agerent, reliquae ad nāvigātiōnem commodae factae sunt.

IX. 4. 'Was preparing for all emergencies;' lit. 'was getting helps together'.

9. The dative (called predicative) makes a predicate with *erant*, 'were useful'; lit. 'were for a use'.

11. cum, 'since,' with subjunctive.

Dum ea geruntur, legio ūna, quae appellābatur septima, frūmentātum missa est.

Nulla ad id tempus belli suspicio erat: nam barbarī in castra Rōmānōrum ventitābant.

Caesari tamen nuntiātum est pulverem māiōrem vidēri in ea parte in quam legio iter fēcisset.

X. *Caesar rescues the seventh legion from a perilous situation.*

Caesar cohortes quae in statiōnibus erant in eam partem sēcum proficisci iussit.

Ex reliquis duas cohortes in statiōnem iussit succēdere, reliquas armārī et statim sē subsequi.

Cum paulo longius a castris prōcessisset suos ab hostibus premi vīdit.

Nam omni frūmento ceteris ex partibus demesso, pars ūna erat reliqua.

Hostes igitur suspicāti nostros hūc esse ventūros, noctu in silvis latuērunt.

---

13. With **dum** the pres. tense is used, though the time referred to is past.

14. The supine in *-um* expresses purpose after the verb of motion *missa*.

17. 'Greater (than usual).' 18. **parte**, 'direction.'

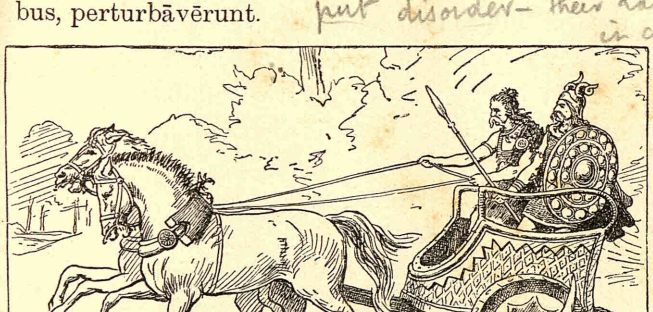
18. **fecisset**. The verb is subjunctive because it is in a clause which is subordinate to the indirect statement *videri*: *nuntiatum est* makes the whole sentence indirect.

X. 1. in stationibus, 'on guard.'

3. succedere, 'to relieve them.'

Tum, cum nostri, dēpositis armis, in metendo occupārentur, subito impetum faciunt.

Paucos interfēcērunt: reliquos, incertis ordinibus, perturbāvērunt.



WAR-CHARIOT OF THE BRITONS. (From descriptions and representations of ancient war-chariots.)

Simul equitātu atque essedis circumdedērunt. Nostris perturbātis novitāte pugnae quam essedārii agēbant, Caesar tempore opportūnissimo auxilium tulit.

Namque ēius adventu hostes constitērunt, nostri sē ex timōre recēpērunt.

13. Abl. absol.: 'their ranks being in confusion.'

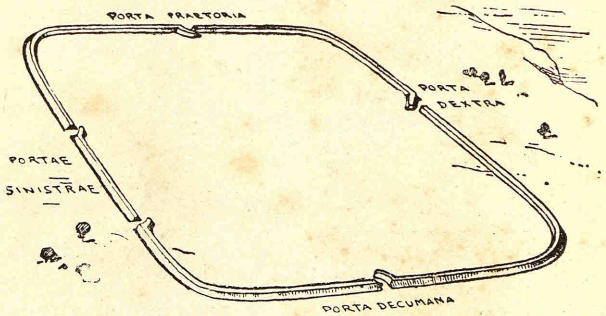
16. The British charioteers were a skilful and terrible enemy. The warriors dismounted to fight at close quarters, while the drivers withdrew the chariots, and ranged them so that the warriors could reach them in case of need.

XI. *After an interval of stormy weather the Britons again advanced.*

Cum tamen tempus nōn ad proelium aptum esse putāret, suo se loco continuit.

Brevi tempore in castra legiōnes reduxit.

Dum haec geruntur, nostris omnibus occupatis, Britanni qui erant in agris discessērunt.



PLAN OF A ROMAN CAMP. (From Caesar's camp on the Aisne.)

Continuos complūres dies secūtae sunt tempestātes.

Hae et nostros in castris continēbant, et hostes a pugna prohibēbant.

Interim barbari, nuntiis in omnes partēs dīmissis, de paucitāte nostrōrum mīlitum suos certiōres fēcērunt.

XI. 11. **suos certiores fecerunt**, 'informed.'

Demonstrant etiam, Rōmānis ē castris expulsis, se posse et praedam facere et in perpetuum se līberāre.

His rēbus factis, celeriter magna multitudo peditātus equitatusque coacta.

Mox ad castra vēnērunt: et Caesar idem, quod ante acciderat, futūrum esse vidēbat.

XII. *The Britons are defeated and Caesar returns to Gaul.*

Nam hostes celeritāte perīculum effugere solēbant.

Caesar tamen, nactus equites quos Commius Atrebas sēcum transportāverat, legiōnes pro castris constituit.

Commisso proelio, hostes nostrōrum mīlitum impetum diūtius ferre non potuērunt, āc terga vertērunt.

Quos secūti, complūres occīdērunt.

Deinde, omnibus longē latēque aedificiis incensis, se in castra recēpērunt.

13. The abl. absol. here has a conditional force, 'if the Romans,' &c.

XII. 6. **diutius,** 'long': the comparative in Latin has often to be translated by the positive in English.

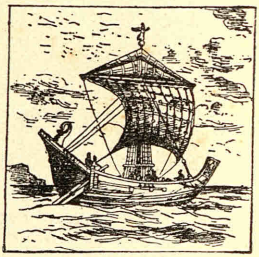
terga verterunt, 'turned and fled': lit., 'turned their backs.'

8. **complures**: acc. case.

10. **se . . . receperunt,** 'returned': lit., 'took themselves back'.

Eōdem die lēgāti ab hostibus missi ad Caesarem dē pāce vēnērunt.

His Caesar numerum obsidum, quem ante imperāverat, duplicāvit, eosque in Galliam addūci iussit.



ROMAN MERCHANT-SHIP.

Ipse idōneam tempestātem nactus, paulo post mediam noctem nāves solvit.

Quae omnes incolumes portūs capere potuērunt.

XIII. *Caesar designs ships for a second invasion of Britain.*

Caesar iam, ut quotannis facere solēbat, ab hibernis in Italiam discessit.

Lēgatis tamen imperat ut hieme nāves quam plūrimas per mīlites aedificārent veteresque reficerent.

---

12. **de**, 'to sue for.' 13. **His**: dat. case.

14, 15. **imperaverat**, 'had requisitioned,' 'ordered them to find.'

22. **Quae** = *et eae*. **portus capere**, 'make their harbours.'

XIII. 2. That is, north Italy.

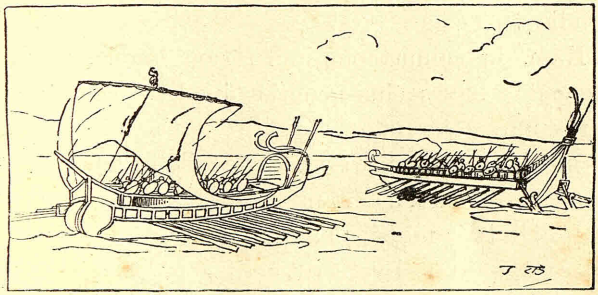
3. **quam plurimas**, 'as many as possible': *quam* with a superl. has this meaning.

4. The imperf. because *imperat* is an historic present, that is, really refers to past time.

Eārum modum formamque dēmonstrat.

Ad celeritātem onerandi subductiōnesque, paulo humiliores facit quam quibus in nostro mari ūti solēmus.

Id ēgit praecipuē quod, propter commūtātiōnes aestuum, minōres ibi fluctus fieri cognōverat.



ROMAN WAR-SHIP. (From a Pompeian wall-painting.)

Sed ut onera āc multitūdinem iūmentōrum transportārent, paulo lātiōres fēcit quam quibus in reliquis maribus ūtimur.

Has omnes actuārias imperat fieri, quam ad rem humilitas multum adiuvat.

---

8. **humiliores**, 'shallower.'

nostro mari: the Mediterranean: Caesar is here writing in the first person as a Roman.

13. (*naves*) **quibus**.

17 Ea, quae erant ūsui iis qui nāves armātūri essent, ex Hispānia apportāri iubet.

XIV. *Caesar's forces assemble at Wissant.*

Caesar, cum ad exercitum reversus esset, omnibus hībernis circuitis, cognōvit milites singulāri studio ūsos esse.

Nam, in summa omnium rērum inopia, circiter 5 sescentas naves ēius generis, quod supra dēmonstrāvimus, fēcerant.

Et longas vīginti octo invēnit instructas, et prope ad dēductiōnem aptas.

Collaudātis militibus atque iis qui negōtio prae- 10 fuerant, quid fieri velit ostendit.

Omnes ad portum Itium convenīre iubet, unde commodissimum in Britanniam trāiectum esse cognōverat.

Nam circiter mīlia passuum trīgintā a Britannia 15 hīc portus abest.

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17. **armaturi essent,** 'were to fit out.'

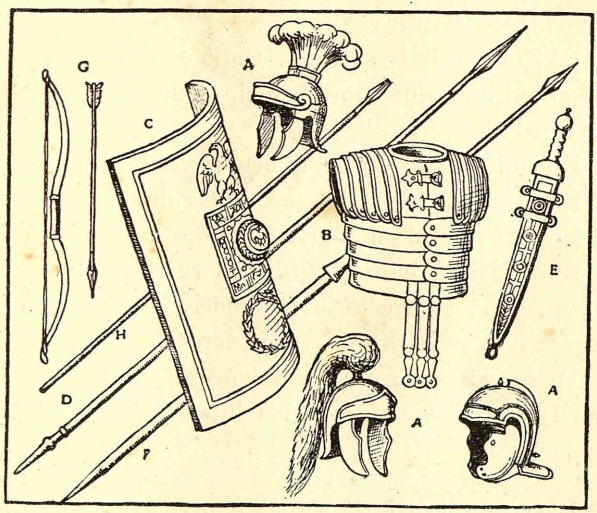
18. Spain produced metals, and esparto grass for rope-making.

XIV. 8. **deductionem**: the opposite of *subductio* in the last chapter.

10. The subjunctive in indirect question.

11. **unde.** This is probably Wissant, port d'Esseu, in the department of Pas-de-Calais.

Rēbus quibusdam apud Treveros constitūtis, 16 Caesar ad portum Itium cum legiōnibus pervēnit.



Roman Arms and Armour. (From Trajan's column, grave-reliefs, and other sources.)
(AAA—Galeae. B—Lorica. C—Scutum. D—Hasta. E—Gladius. F—Pilum. G—Sagitta. H—Telum.)

XV. *Caesar receives the Gallic hostages, and among them Dumnorix.*

Ibi cognoscit naves, quae in Meldis factae erant, tempestāte rēiectas cursum tenēre nōn potuisse.

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16. The name of this Gallic tribe survives to-day in the name Trèves.

XV. 1. The Meldi were a tribe between the rivers Matrona

Eōdem, unde erant profectae, cognoscit reversas esse.

Reliquas parātas ad navigandum atque omnibus rēbus instructas invēnit.

Eōdem equitātus tōtīus Galliae convēnit, numero mīlium quattuor, principesque ex omnibus cīvītātibus.

Ex quibus perpaucos, quōrum constantem in sē fidem perspexerat, relinquere in Gallia dēcrēverat.

Reliquos obsidum loco sēcum dūcere constituerat.

Nam 'Mē absente', inquit, 'mōtus Galliae erit.'

Erat unā cum cēteris Dumnorix Aeduus, quem sēcum habēre in prīmis constituerat.

Hunc cupidum rērum novārum, cupidum imperii, magni animi, magnae inter Gallos auctōritātis cognōverat.

---

and Sequana, where is the modern town of Meaux (Seine-et-Marne).

5. **navigandum**: this is the acc. of the gerund governed by *ad*.

6. **rebus**: abl. of respect, 'in all respects.'

7. **numero**: abl. of respect, 'in number.'

8. **milium quattuor**, 'consisting of four thousand'; gen. of description with the adj. *quattuor*.

16. **rerum novarum**, 'revolution'; more lit. (a) new (state of) affairs.

17. **magni animi**: gen. of description.

magnae . . . auctoritatis, 'possessing great influence.'

XVI. *Dumnorix intrigues against Caesar.*

Ille omnibus prīmo precibus petēbat, ut in Gallia relinquerētur.

Hōc petebat, partim quod, insuētus nāvigandi, mare timēret, partim quod religionibus impedīretur.

Id obstinātē sibi negāri vīdit.

Igitur, omni spē impetrandi adempta, principes Galliae sollicitāre coepit.

Sēvocābat singulos, et hortabatur, ut in Gallia remanērent.

Metu eos territābat: negat sine causā Galliam omni nōbilitāte spoliāri.

Dixit id esse consilium Caesaris, ut omnes obsides in Britanniam trāductos necāret.

Iūs iūrandum eis poscēbat, ut, quod esse ex ūsu

XVI. 3. 'Not being accustomed to sailing.' The adj. *insuetus* is often followed by a genitive, like *perītus* in *perītus belli*, 'skilled in war.'

4. **timeret** is subjunc. because the reason given is not that of the historian, but that of Dumnorix; so also *impediretur*.

religionibus, 'religious duties'; perhaps a priesthood.

11. The imperfect denotes 'tried to'.

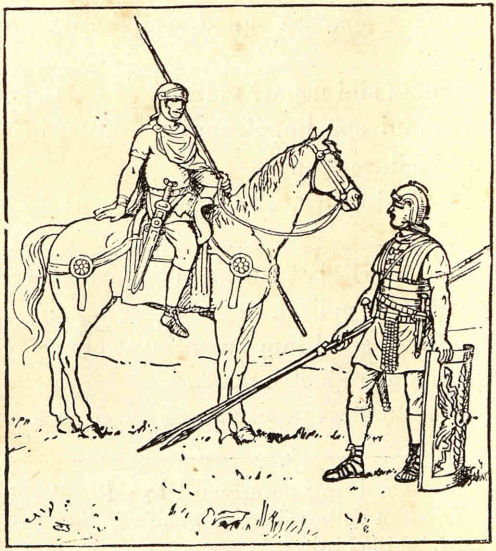
12. Abl. of separation with *spoliari*.

14. Translate the participle and verb by two verbs, 'take them over and murder them.'

15. 'For the interest of:' **ex** here means 'in accordance with'.

16 Galliae intellexissent, commūni consilio administrārent.

Haec a complūribus Caesari nuntiantur.



ROMAN FOOT-SOLDIER AND HORSE-SOLDIER. (From a grave-relief and Trajan's Column.)

XVII. *In spite of Caesar's vigilance Dumnorix starts for home.*

Qua re cognita, Caesar Dumnorigem coercēre

---

16. **intellexissent**: the subjunctive, because the sense is, 'what was *of such a kind that* it would be.'

atque quibuscunque rēbus posset deterrēre constituit, et prōspicere ne quid sibi ac reipublicae nocēre posset.

Itaque dies circiter vīginti quinque in eo loco ideo commorātus est, quod Corus ventus nāvigātionem impediēbat.

Hic ventus magnam partem totīus anni in his locis flāre consuēvit.

Dabat operam Caesar, ut in officio Dumnorigem continēret, simul omnia eius consilia cognosceret.

Tandem idōneam nactus tempestātem, mīlites equitesque conscendere in naves iubet.

At omnium impeditis animis, Dumnorix cum equitibus Aeduorum a castris, insciente Caesare, domum discedere coepit.

XVIII. *He is surrounded and dies fighting.*

Qua re nuntiāta, Caesar, intermissa profectione, atque omnibus rebus postpositis, magnam partem equitātus mittit, ut eum insequerentur et retraherent.

XVII. 2. **posset**: subjunc. in subord. clause in indirect statement.

10. **officio**, 'allegiance.'

14. **impeditis**: here, 'occupied,' like *occupatis* elsewhere.

Si vim faciat neque pāreat, interfici iubet.

Nihil hunc, se absente, pro sāno facturum esse putabat, qui praesentis imperium neglexisset.

Ille revocatus resistere ac se manu dēfendere, suorumque fidem implōrare coepit, saepe clāmitans, līberum se, līberaeque esse cīvitatis.

Equites Romani, ut erat imperatum, circumsistunt hominem atque interficiunt: at equites Aedui ad Caesarem omnes revertuntur.

Sīc mortuus est Dumnorix Aeduus.

XIX. *Caesar again sails for Britain, B. C. 54.*

His rēbus gestis, Labiēnum in Gallia cum tribus legiōnibus et equitum mīlibus duōbus relīquit.

Ei imperārat ut portus tuēretur, rem frūmentāriam prōvidēret, quae gererentur in Gallia cognosceret.

XVIII. 5. **faciat.** In direct speech the verb would be in present subjunctive: *si vim faciat, interficiatur.* The same tense is here retained in indirect statement.

neque, 'and not.

6. 'Like a sensible man.' **Sano** is masc.: pro = as befits.

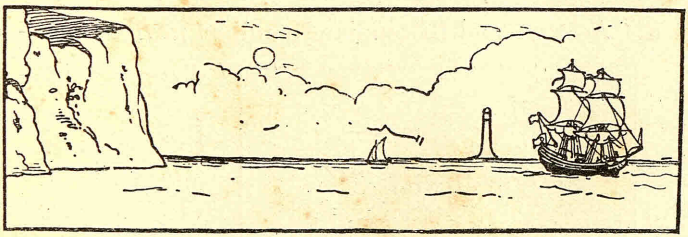
7. Subjunc.: cf. *intellexissent* in chap. 16.

8. **manu,** 'by the use of weapons.'

XIX. 4. **gererentur.** Subj. in indirect question depending on *cognosceret.*

Ipse cum quinque legiōnibus et pari numero equitum atque in Gallía relīquerat, ad sōlis occāsum naves solvit.

Lēni Africo prōvectus, media circiter nocte vento intermisso, cursum nōn tenuit: et, longius



BRITAIN.

dēlātus aestu, orta lūce sub sinistrā Britanniam relictam conspexit.

Tum aestus commūtātionem secūtus, rēmis contendit, ut eam partem insulae caperet, qua optimum esse ēgressum superiōre aestāte cognōverat.

---

6. **pari . . . atque**, 'same . . . as.'

9. **Africo**: a south-west wind.

11. He was carried north up channel, and saw the North Foreland on his left.

14. The point was between Deal and Sandwich, a little north of where he landed in B.C. 55.

XX. *He effects a landing in Britain without opposition.*

Qua in re militum virtus fuit laudābilior.

Nam vectōriis gravibusque navigiis, non intermisso rēmigandi labōre, longarum navium cursum adaequarunt.

Accēdunt ad Britanniam omnibus navibus meridiāno ferē tempore, neque in eo loco hostis est vīsus.



FORTIFYING THE CAMP.
(Details from Trajan's Column.)

Ut posteā Caesar ex captīvis cognōvit, magnae manus eo convēnerant; sed hostes sunt multitūdine navium perterriti, quae cum prīvātis, quas sui quisque commodi fēcerat, ferē octingentae uno tempore erant visae.

Igitur a lītore discesserant, āc se in superiora loca abdiderant.

XX. 1. **laudabilior,** 'especially praiseworthy'; lit. 'more praiseworthy (even than usual).'

2. **navigiis**: instrumental abl.

16. **sui . . . commodi**: gen. of description; 'for their own ends.'

Caesar exposuit exercitum, et locum castris idōneum cēpit.

Ubi ex captīvis cognovit quo in loco hostium cōpiae consēdissent, cohortes decem ad mare relīquit et equites trecentos, qui praesidio navibus essent.

XXI. *The Romans clear the woods of the enemy.*

De tertia vigilia ad hostes contendit.

Eo minus Caesar verēbatur navibus, quod in litore molli atque aperto dēligatas ad ancoram relinquebat.

Ipse, noctu progressus milia passuum circiter duōdecim, hostium copias conspicatus est.

Illi, equitatu atque essedis ad flūmen progressi, ex loco superiore nostros prohibēre et proelium committere coeperunt.

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23. **consedissent:** subjunc. in indirect question.

24. **praesidio.** This dative is to be taken closely with *essent*, 'were to guard.' It is called a predicative dative, because it makes part of the predicate.

25. **essent.** The subjunc. with the relative *qui* denotes purpose.

XXI. 1. De, 'soon after.'

3. **molli,** 'gently shelving.'

7. The river Stour.

Repulsi ab equitatu se in silvas abdiderunt, locum nacti ēgregiē et natura et opere mūnītum. Hunc domestici belli, ut vidēbatur, causa iam ante praeparāverant.

Ipsi ex silvis rāri prōpugnabant, nostrosque intra mūnītiones ingredi prohibebant.

At milites legionis septimae, testūdine facta et aggere ad munitiones adiecto, locum cēperunt, eosque ex silvis expulerunt.

XXII. *More ships are wrecked. Caesar returns to the coast.*

Postrīdie eius diēi māne tripertīto milites equitesque mīsit, ut eos qui fūgerant persequerentur.

Equites autem a Quinto Atrio ad Caesarem vēnerunt, qui nuntiarent, superiore nocte, maxima coorta tempestate, prope omnes naves afflictas atque in litore ēiectas esse.

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11. **opere**, 'fortification.'

14. **rari**, 'in scattered groups,' the opposite of *densi*, 'closely massed.'

15. **prohibebant**, 'tried to prevent.'

16. **testudine**: i.e. a roof like the shell of a tortoise (*testudo*).

17. **aggere . . . adiecto**, 'building a mound towards the rampart.'

XXII. 1. Postridie . . . mane, 'early the next day.' *Postridie* (= *postero die*) takes a genitive after it.

4. **nuntiarent**. Why subjunctive?

Id acciderat quod neque ancorae fūnesque substiterant, neque nautae gubernātōresque vim tempestatis pati potuerant.

Itaque ex eo concursu nāvium magnum incommodum est acceptum.

His rēbus cognitis, Caesar legiones equitātumque revocari iubet, ipse ad naves revertitur.

Eadem fere, quae ex nūntiis litterisque cognoverat, cōram perspicit.

Āmissae erant circiter quadrāginta naves, reliquae tamen refici posse magno negōtio videbantur.

XXIII. *After constructing a naval camp, Caesar marches inland again to meet the British under Cassivellaunus.*

Itaque ex legionibus fabros dēligit et ex Gallia alios arcessi iubet: Labiēnum iubet naves quam plūrimas instituere.

Ipse, etsi res erat multae operae āc labōris, tamen commodissimum esse statuit omnes naves subdūci, et cum castris ūna munītione coniungi.

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10. **ex eo . . . navium,** 'as a result of the consequent collisions between the vessels.'

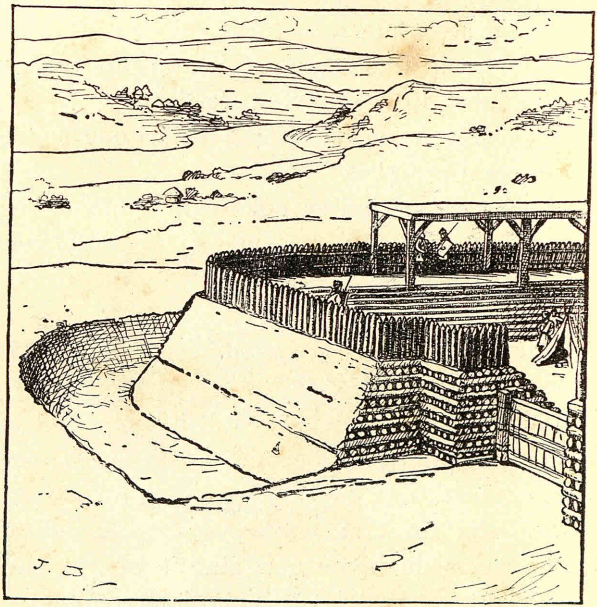
15. **coram,** 'with his own eyes'; lit. 'face to face.'

17. **magno negotio,** 'at the cost of considerable trouble.'

XXIII. 4. Genitive of description; 'involved great trouble and labour.'

6. **subduci,** 'to be hauled up.'

Subductis navibus castrisque ēgregiē mūnītis, easdem cōpias, quas ante, praesidio navibus relīquit; ipse eodem, unde redierat, proficiscitur.



VALLUM AND FOSSA OF A FORTIFIED CAMP. (From Trajan's Column and descriptions.)

10 Eo cum venisset, māiōres iam undique in eum

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8. **easdem . . . quas,** 'the same . . . as': after *ante* supply *reliquerat.*

locum copiae convēnerant Britannorum, qui summam imperii commūni consilio permīserant Cassivellauno.

Hūius fīnes a maritimis civitatibus flūmen dīvidit, quod appellatur Tamesis, a mari circiter millia passuum octōginta.

XXIV. *A description of the Britons, and of the British Isles.*

Britanniae pars interior ab iis incolitur, quos nātos esse in insula ipsi dīcunt: maritima pars ab iis, qui praedae āc belli causā ex Belgio transierant.

Bello illāto, ibi permanserunt, atque agros colere coeperunt.

Hominum est infīnīta multitudo: creberrima aedificia ferē Gallicis consimilia: pecorum magnus numerus.

Ūtuntur aut nummo aureo, aut tāleis ferreis ad certum pondus exāminātis prō nummo.

11, 12. **summam imperii,** 'supreme command'; lit. 'supremacy of command.'

12, 13. **Cassivellauno.** This is the Latin form of Caswallon.

XXIV. 8. **Gallicis consimilia.** That is, with thatched roof.

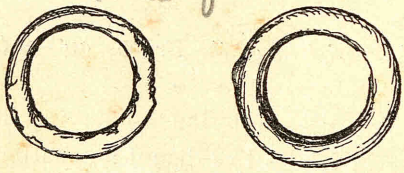
10. Their gold coinage was an imitation of that of Gaul.

11. **ad ... examinatis,** 'of fixed weight'; lit. 'tested to a certain weight.'

Nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterrāneis regiōnibus, in maritimis ferrum, sed ēius exigua est copia.

Aere ūtuntur importato.

Māteria omnis generis, ut in Gallia, est, praeter fāgum atque abietem.



SPECIMENS OF RING MONEY, COPPER—ANCIENT BRITISH—FOUND AT BALLINAKILL, CO. GALWAY. (In the British Museum.)

Leporem et gallīnam et anserem gustare fās nōn putant; haec tamen alunt animi voluptatisque causa.

Loca sunt temperātiora quam in Gallia, frīgora remissiora.

---

12. **plumbum album**: that is, 'tin.'

13. **ferrum.** Probably a reference to the iron works of Sussex and Kent.

17. Caesar is wrong: the beech and fir belong to Britain.

18. These three nouns are collective singulars.

19. **haec.** The neuter pronoun refers to nouns of different genders.

21. **loca,** 'climate.'

XXV. *Caesar's idea of the geography of the British Isles.*

Insula nātūrā est triquetra, cūius ūnum latus est contrā Galliam.

Huius lateris alter angulus est ad Cantium, quo fere omnes ex Gallia naves appelluntur.

Hīc ad orientem sōlem, inferior ad merīdiem spectat.

Hōc latus pertinet circiter milia passuum quingenta.

Alterum vergit ad Hispāniam atque occidentem sōlem.

Qua ex parte est Hibernia, dīmīdio minor, ut existimatur, quam Britannia.

Pari spatio est transmissus atque ex Gallia est in Britanniam.

Hūius est longitūdo lateris, ut fert multorum opinio, septingentorum milium.

Tertium est contra septentriōnes: cui parti

XXV. 4. **ex Gallia** is a phrase used like an adjective: such phrases are usually, as here, placed between an adjective and a noun.

5. Caesar seems to think that our south coast, as a whole, looks almost east.

9. The relative positions of Spain and England are, of course, quite misunderstood.

11. **dimidio**: abl. of degree; 'smaller by a half.'

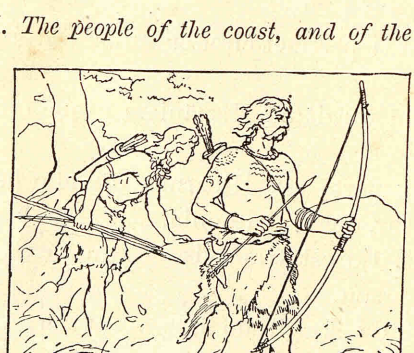
17. **tertium**: supply *latus*.

nulla est obiecta terra, sed ēius angulus lateris maximē ad Germāniam spectat.

20 Hoc milia passuum octingenta in longitudinem esse existimatur.

Ita omnis insula est in circuitu viciens centum milium passuum.

XXVI. *The people of the coast, and of the interior.*



Ancient Britons. (From descriptions.)

Ex his omnibus longē sunt hūmānissimi qui Cantium incolunt, quae regio est maritima omnis, neque multum a Gallica differunt consuētūdine.

XXVI. 2. Cantium . . . quae regio. Note that the relative *quae* does not agree with the antecedent *Cantium* (the proper noun), but with *regio*, the common noun in apposition.

[Hos Cornēlius quoque Tacitus scripsit Gallis similes esse: seu dūrante orīginis vi, seu quia positio caeli corporibus Britannorum et Gallorum eundem habitum dedit.]

Interiores plērique frūmenta non serunt, sed lacte et carne vīvunt, pellibusque sunt vestīti.

Omnes vero Britanni se vitro inficiunt, quod caeruleum efficit colōrem, atque hōc horridiores sunt in pugna aspectu.

Capilloque sunt prōmisso atque omni parte corporis rasā, praeter caput et labrum superius.

XXVII. *The legionaries are puzzled by the tactics of the British charioteers.*

Equites hostium essedāriique ācriter proelio cum equitatu nostro in itinere conflixerunt.

Nostri tamen omnibus partibus superiores fuērunt, atque eos in silvas collesque compulerunt.

At illi intermisso spatio, imprūdentibus nostris atque in munītione castrorum occupatis, subito se ex silvis ēiēcērunt.

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7. Cornelius Tacitus wrote his *Agricola*, from which this passage is taken, in 98 A. D.

10. **vitro**: a blue dye made from a plant.

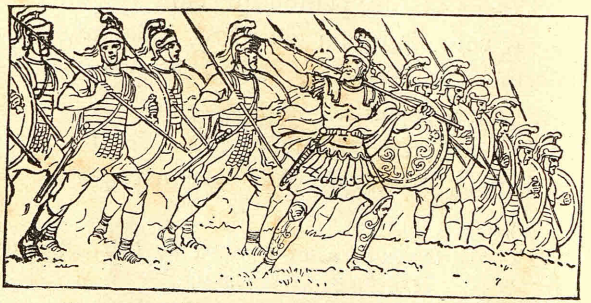
12. **aspectu**: abl. of respect.

13. **Capillo . . . parte.** The two ablatives are descriptive.

XXVII. 6, 11. In both these cases *atque* means, 'and what is more.'

Impetu in eos facto, qui erant in statione pro castris collocati, acriter pugnaverunt.

Duae subsidio cohortibus a Caesare missae (atque hae prīmae legionum duarum), parvo intermisso loci spatio inter se constiterunt.



ROMAN SOLDIERS IN BATTLE ARRAY. (Adapted from sculpture found in a tomb in Lycia.)

Novo genere pugnae perterritis nostris, hostes per medios audacissimē perrūperunt, seque inde incolumes recēperunt.

Eo dīe Quīntus Labērius Dūrus, tribūnus mīlitum, interficitur.

Hostes, plūribus submissis cohortibus, repelluntur.

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10. **subsidio**: the dative of purpose; 'to be a help to.'
13. Compare chap. X. *perturbatis novitate pugnae.*

XXVIII. *The Britons, fighting in scattered groups, caused the Romans trouble.*

Haec pugna sub oculis omnium ac pro castris dīmicabatur.

Nostri propter gravitātem armorum, quod neque insequi cēdentes poterant neque ab signis discēdere audēbant, nōn apti ad hūius generis hostem erant.

Equites autem magno cum periculo proelio dimicabant propterea quod illi etiam consulto plērumque cedebant.

Cum paulum ab legionibus nostros remōvissent, ex essedis dēsiliebant et pedibus dispari proelio contendebant.

Equestris autem proelii ratio et cedentibus et insequentibus par atque idem perīculum inferebat.

Ad hōc nunquam conferti, sed rāri magnisque intervallis proeliabantur, stationesque dispositas habebant.

Alios alii deinceps excipiebant, integrique et recentes dēfatīgatis succedebant.

XXVIII. 7. **illi**: i. e. the Britons.

12. The reference is to the co-operation of the cavalry and the charioteers.

13. **par atque idem**, 'exactly similar'; lit. 'like, or rather, the same.'

15. **stationes**, 'detachments'; not 'guards' here.

17. **alios alii**, 'one another.'

-que, 'and consequently.'

XXIX. *Gaius Trebonius inflicts a severe defeat on the Britons.*

Postero die procul a castris hostes in collibus constiterunt.

Rari se ostendere et lēnius quam prīdie nostros equites proelio lacessere coeperunt.

Caesar pābulandi causa trēs legiones atque omnem equitatum cum Gāio Trebōnio lēgāto mīsit.

Sed merīdie hostes repente ex omnibus partibus ad pābulatores advolaverunt, sīc ut ab signis legionibusque nōn absisterent.

Nostri, ācriter in eos impetu facto, reppulerunt, neque fīnem sequendi fēcērunt, quoad equites, cum post se legiones viderent, praecipites hostes ēgērunt.

Magno eorum numero interfecto, neque consistendi neque ex essedis dēsiliendi facultatem dederunt.

Ex hac fuga prōtinus, quae undique convēnerant, auxilia discesserunt; neque post id tempus unquam summis cōpiis nōbīscum hostes contenderunt.

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8. **sic,** 'so violently.'

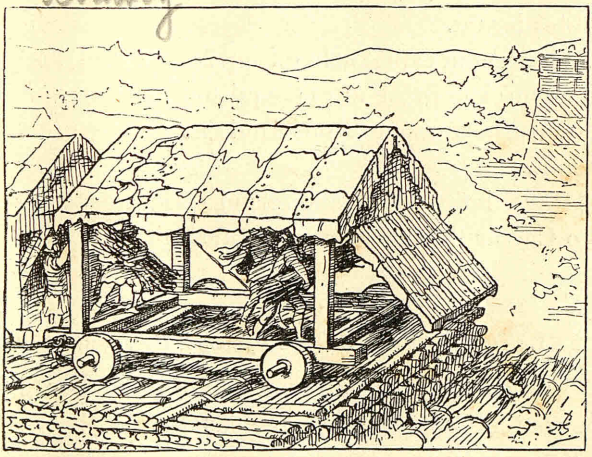
9. The subjunc. is governed by *ut* expressing consequence.

12. 'Drove the enemy headlong, not 'the headlong enemy'. The adjective expresses the result of the verb, and is called *proleptic.*

19. **summis copiis,** 'in full force,' 'in a general action.'

XXX. *Caesar marches against Cassivellaunus and forces the passage of the Thames.*

Caesar, cognito eorum consilio, ad flumen Tamesim in fīnes Cassivellaunī exercitum dūxit.



TESTUDO. (From a drawing from an ancient MS., and from descriptions.)

Hōc flumen uno sōlum loco pedibus, atque hoc aegrē, transīri potest.

Eo cum vēnisset, vīdit ad alteram fluminis ripam magnas copias hostium instructas.

Rīpa autem erat acūtis sudibus praefixis mūnīta:

XXX. 7. praefixis, 'planted along its edge,' and plain to see.

ēiusdemque generis sudes, sub aqua dēfixae, flumine tegebantur.

His rebus cognitis a captīvis perfugisque, Caesar praemisso equitatu celeriter legiones subsequi iussit.

Summa celeritate āc summo impetu nostri mīlītes ierunt.

Itaque, cum capite sōlo ex aqua exstārent, hostes impetum legionum atque equitum sustinere non potuerunt, ripasque dīmīserunt, ac se fugae mandarunt.

[Haud inter scriptōres rerum satis constat quo loco Caesar flumen Tamesim transierit.]

XXXI. *The British charioteers puzzle Caesar's cavalry.*

Cassivellanus, ut supra diximus, omni dēposita spe contentiōnis, ampliores copias dīmisit.

Milibus autem circiter quattuor essedāriorum relictis, itinera nostra servabat.

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12. **summo impetu,** 'with the utmost dash.'

14. **cum,** 'although.'

16. **ripas.** The plur. denotes the different parts of the bank they were defending.

19. Caesar's crossing-place is not known, but Weybridge, Walton, and Brentford are probable places.

XXXI. 4. servabat, 'kept a close watch on.' The force of the imperfect tenses in this passage is *frequency*: 'he would watch,' 'he would move,' &c.

Paulum ex via excēdēbat, locis impedītis ac silvestribus se occultabat, pecora atque homines ex agris in silvas compellēbat.

Cum equitatus noster līberius praedandi vastandique causā se in agros ēiēcerat, omnibus viis nōtis sēmitisque, essedarios ex silvis ēmittebat.

Magno cum periculo nostrorum equitum cum iis conflīgebat atque hoc metu lātius vagāri prohibebat.

Itaque haud longe ab agmine legionum equites discēdere Caesar patiēbatur; et tantum in agrorum vastatione incendiisque hostibus nocebat, quantum sine nimio labōre legionārii milites efficere poterant.

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5. **locis.** The abl. is a general local ablative without preposition.

8. **Cum** with the pluperf. indic. is used to denote an indefinite number of occasions; 'whenever our cavalry made a dash.'

12. **hoc metu,** 'through fear of this,' not 'through this fear.' This is a common use of the demonstrative.

XXXII. *The Tribes submit, and the stronghold of Cassivellaunus is captured.*

Interim, Trinobantibus ab omni militum iniūria prohibitis, Cenimagni, Segontiāci, Ancalites, Bibroci, Cassi legationibus missis se Caesari dēdunt.

Ab iis cognoscit nōn longē ex eo loco oppidum Cassivellauni abesse, silvis palūdibusque mūnītum: eoque satis magnum hominum pecorisque numerum convēnisse.

Hōc in oppidum proficiscitur cum legionibus, reperitque ēgregiē nātūrā atque opere mūnitum: tamen hunc locum duābus ex partibus oppugnare contendit.

Hostes, paulisper morāti, militum nostrorum impetum non tulerunt, seque alia ex parte oppidi ēiēcērunt.

Magnus ibi numerus pecoris repertus est, multique in fuga sunt comprehensi atque interfecti.

XXXII. 1. The Trinobantes inhabited Essex and Suffolk; their chief town was Camulodunum (modern Colchester).

2. Cenimagni, and the others, probably Belgic tribes, living near the Thames.

XXXIII. *The naval camp attacked by Kentish kings: Cassivellaunus comes to terms.*

Dum haec in his locis geruntur, Cassivellaunus ad Cantium nuntios mittit.

Rēgibus hārum regionum imperat, ut, coactis omnibus copiis, castra nāvālia subito adoriantur atque oppugnent.

Ii cum ad castra vēnissent, nostri ēruptionem fecerunt.

Multis hostium interfectis, capto etiam nōbili duce Lugotorige, suos incolumes reduxerunt.

Cassivellaunus, tot dētrīmentis acceptis, et vastatis fīnibus, praecipuē dēfectione civitatum permotus est: itaque legatos per Atrebatem Commium de dēditione ad Caesarem mittit.

Caesar propter subitos Galliae mōtus in continenti hiemare constituerat.

Ad hoc, haud multum aestatis supererat.

Igitur obsides imperat, et quid in annos singulos vectīgālis populo Romano Britannia penderet, constituit.

Simul imperat Cassivellauno, nē Trinobantibus noceat.

XXXIII. 12. per, 'through the mediation of.'

14. A well-known characteristic of the Gauls and their modern descendants. 16, 18. Partitive genitives.

18. Subjunctive in indirect question.

XXXIV. *Caesar brings his army safe back to Gaul.*

Obsidibus acceptis, exercitum ad mare redūcit.

Navibus, quas invēnit refectas, dēductis, duōbus commeātibus exercitum reportare instituit.

Ex tanto navium numero tot navigationibus neque hōc neque superiore anno ulla omnīno navis, quae milites portaret, dēsīderabatur.

Sed ex iis, quae inānes ex continenti ad eum remissae essent, et quas posteā Labiēnus fēcisset numero sexāgintā, perpaucae locum ceperunt.

Quas cum aliquamdiu Caesar frustrā exspectasset, ne anni tempore a navigatione exclūderetur, necessārio angustius milites collocavit.

Summa tranquillitate consecūta, cum de secunda vigilia solvisset, prīma lūce terram attigit, omnesque incolumes naves perduxit.

XXXIV. 3. **commeatibus,** 'voyages,' 'crossings.'

6, 8. These subjunctives are due to the relative which means 'of such a sort that': generic subjunctive.

9. **locum ceperunt,** 'reached their destination.'

15. **perduxit,** 'brought through,' 'brought to shore.'

EXERCISES

I. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Cur Caesar ire in Britanniam contendit?
2. Quid utile sibi fore putabat?
3. Quot homines in Britanniam ibant?
4. Quos ad se vocavit Caesar?
5. Poteratne Caesar multa cognoscere?
6. Quo Gallia omnis vergit?

Redde Latīnē:

1. Winter sets in early in Gaul.
2. He wished (*voluit*) to visit the island.
3. It was useful to visit the harbours.
4. The coast is opposite Gaul.
5. How large was the island?
6. What tribes lived in it?

II. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Quem praemittit Caesar?
2. In quos iter facit ipse?
3. Quid Caesari promittunt legati?
4. Cur Commium regem creavit?
5. Quando rediit Volusenus?
6. Quid renuntiavit?

Redde Latīnē:

1. Caesar sent Volusenus on with a galley.
2. His design became known to many.
3. The tribes promised to give hostages.
4. He urges them to trust the Romans.
5. Volusenus reconnoitred the whole district.
6. He orders Commius to visit the tribes.

III. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Quot naves onerarias collegit?
2. Cur in portum naves venire non poterant?
3. Quem portum tenere iussit?
4. Quo tempore naves solvit?
5. In litore Britanniae quid vidit?
6. Quali in litore naves constituit?

Redde Latīnē:

1. He assigned the galleys to the quaestor.
2. The transports were eighteen miles off.
3. He took advantage of favourable weather.
4. Till what hour did he wait for the ships?
5. Everything was done smartly and punctually.
6. He grounded the ships on an open beach.

IV. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Quibus copiis Romanos egredi prohibebant?
2. Quibus de causis erat Romanis summa difficultas?

3. Quid primum difficile erat?
4. Quid deinde?
5. Ubi pugnabant hostes?
6. Quomodo pugnabant Romani?

Redde Latīnē:

1. The natives knew the Roman plans.
2. The ships could not ground.
3. The Romans were weighted by cumbrous armour.
4. It is difficult to keep foothold in the waves.
5. Why did they throw their missiles boldly?
6. Our men did not show any dash.

V. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Qua de causa cunctabantur nostri?
2. Quis, 'Desilite, milites,' inquit?
3. Qui primos milites subsecuti sunt?
4. Quo modo pugnatum est?
5. Cur perturbabantur nostri?
6. Cur deinde?

Redde Latīnē:

1. The standard-bearer leapt down from the ship.
2. I shall have done my duty to my country.
3. They called upon each other not to suffer such a disgrace.

4. Our men fought with spirit.
5. The enemy knew all the shallows.
6. They urged on their horses and attacked us.

VI. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Putasne Caesarem bonum fuisse imperatorem?
2. Cur hoc putas?
3. Quare Romani longius prosequi non potuerunt?
4. Qua ratione Britanni se de Commio excusaverunt?
5. Nonne Caesar prudenter Britannis ignovit?
6. Interea quid factum est?

Redde Latīnē:

1. I will order the men-of-war's boats to be manned.
2. As soon as they got on dry land, the cavalry made a charge.
3. They sent envoys to sue for peace.
4. They seized Commius and loaded him with chains.
5. They had attacked Caesar without provocation.
6. The general requisitioned hostages from the enemy.

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VII. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Quae et quales naves die quarto solverunt?
2. Cum appropinquarent Britanniae, quid factum est?
3. Quid verba *aliae . . . aliae* dicere volunt? Responde Anglice.
4. Quid efficit in his locis luna plena?
5. Qua de causa id Romanis incognitum erat?
6. Quo naves longae subductae erant?

Redde Latīnē:

1. A violent storm suddenly arose.
2. Of necessity they stood out to sea.
3. Caesar had transported his troops in war vessels.
4. These vessels suddenly became water-logged.
5. Many vessels were riding at anchor.
6. The storm was damaging the transports.

VIII. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Navibus fractis, quid de exercitu scripsit Caesar?
2. Duae causae erant cur perturbarentur Romani: quae prior erat?
3. Quae erat altera?
4. Quare visum est Britannis rebellionem facere?
5. Ecqua erat alia causa?
6. Quid sperabant Britanni?

Redde Latīnē:

1. Why was the army seized by panic?
2. There were no ships to take them back.
3. The chiefs began to take counsel together.
4. Caesar transported his legions without heavy baggage.
5. They cut off our men from corn supplies.
6. They began secretly to summon their men.

IX. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Qua de causa putabat Caesar principes rebellionem facturos esse?
2. Quid ad omnes casus fecit?
3. Unde materiam cepit ut naves reficeret?
4. Unde cetera portari iussit?
5. Quot naves amissae erant?
6. Quid Caesari de barbaris nuntiatum est?

Redde Latīnē:

1. A good general prepares for all contingencies.
2. Every day corn was brought in from the fields.
3. All the soldiers worked with right good will.
4. Was there any suspicion of hostilities brewing?
5. Meanwhile a legion was sent to fetch corn.
6. The rest of the ships were made seaworthy.

X. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Quae fieri iussit Caesar?
2. Cur suspicati sunt hostes Romanos illuc venturos esse?
3. Ubi latuerunt, et quando?
4. In quid agendo occupabantur Romani?
5. Quibus copiis legionem circumdederunt hostes?
6. Quali tempore auxilium tulit Caesar?

Redde Latīnē:

1. He ordered the cohorts on guard to accompany him.
2. He observed that the legion was hard pressed.
3. With their arms laid aside, they were busy reaping.
4. They were unnerved by the new tactics.
5. Help arrived in the nick of time.
6. Our men recovered from their alarm.

XI. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Cur suo se loco continuit Caesar?
2. Dum haec geruntur, quid factum est?
3. Quid effecerunt tempestates?
4. Quomodo suos de nostrorum paucitate certiores fecerunt?
5. Quid sperabant Britanni?
6. Viditne Caesar quid futurum esset?

Redde Latīnē:

1. During these operations, our men were all busy.
2. For several days running there were storms.
3. They wished to secure their freedom for ever.
4. They quickly got together a large body of horse.
5. Messengers were sent in all directions.
6. What has happened before will happen again.

XII. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. 'Celeritate periculum effugiunt.' De quibus hoc dixit Caesar?
2. Qua ratione Caesar haec prohibuit?
3. Commisso proelio, quid factum est?
4. Quot hostes nostri occiderunt?
5. Quo tempore naves solvit Caesar?
6. Quot naves incolumes portum ceperunt?

Redde Latīnē:

1. The buildings of the enemy were burnt far and wide.
2. They came to Caesar to sue for peace.
3. He orders the hostages to be taken across to Gaul.
4. It is well to take advantage of fine weather.
5. The enemy turned and fled.
6. They could not long resist our onset.

XIII. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Quid quotannis facere solebat?
2. Scisne cur hoc facere soleret?
3. Ad celeritatem onerandi quales naves fieri iussit?
4. Quid de fluctibus cognoverat?
5. Quid dicere vult vox 'actuariae'?
6. Unde arma navium apportata sunt?

Redde Latīnē:

1. He ordered as many ships as possible to be built.
2. He explained the size and shape of the ships.
3. They were shallower than Italian ships.
4. Owing to the ebb and flow of the tides, the waves are small.
5. The ships carried stores and many horses.
6. The tackle he ordered to be imported from Spain.

XIV. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Cum ad exercitum reversus esset, quid primum egit Caesar?
2. Quot naves longas invenit instructas?
3. Quot paulo humiliores et latiores?
4. Quo convenire omnes iubet?
5. Cur eo?
6. Quot milia passuum abest a Britannia portus Itius?

Redde Latīnē:

1. The troops had displayed extraordinary energy.
2. He heartily commended the officers who had superintended the work.
3. The ships were ready for launching.
4. Caesar gave them his instructions.
5. Considering the poorness of their resources, they did well.
6. He settled some affairs among the Treveri.

XV. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Quae naves tempestate reiectae sunt?
2. Quo sunt reversae?
3. Quo in statu erant reliquae?
4. Quos in Gallia relinquere decrevit Caesar?
5. Quis erat cum ceteris obsidibus?
6. Qualem virum Dumnorigem esse cognoverat?

Redde Latīnē:

1. Many ships had been built in the country of the Meldi.
2. Many were completely fitted out.
3. The leading men assembled at the same place.
4. He was assured of the fidelity of a few.
5. The rest he took with him as hostages.
6. Dumnorix was fond of power, and a man of great influence.

XVI. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Putasne Dumnorigem Romanis nocere voluisse?
2. Cur hoc putas?
3. Omni spe impetrandi adempta, quid egit?
4. Quid principes hortabatur ut agerent?
5. Quid dixit consilium esse Caesaris?
6. Quomodo certus factus est Caesar de Dumnorige?

Redde Latīnē:

1. He earnestly prayed to be left in Gaul.
2. His request was steadily refused.
3. He took them aside one by one.
4. He worked upon their fears.
5. Why did he rob Gaul of all her men of rank?
6. This policy was for the interest of Gaul.

XVII. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Quid de Dumnorige facere constituit Caesar?
2. Quot dies in eo loco commoratus est Caesar?
3. Cur tam diu commoratus est?
4. Quid sibi vult vox illa 'officium'?
5. Quando Dumnorix domum discedere coepit?
6. Num scivit Caesar?

Redde Latīnē:

1. He intimidated Dumnorix by every means in his power.

2. The north-west wind blows a great part of the year.
3. I shall acquaint myself with all your plans.
4. He tried to do injury to the public interest.
5. Everybody's attention was distracted.
6. He quitted the camp without the general's knowledge.

XVIII. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Si vim faceret Dumnorix, quid fieri iussit Caesar?
2. Fecitne bene Caesar?
3. Qualem hominem se praebuerat Dumnorix?
4. Revocatus, quid primum fecit Dumnorix?
5. Quid deinde?
6. Quid tertium?

Redde Latīne.

1. Caesar postponed all his arrangements.
2. He thought Dumnorix would not behave sensibly.
3. He defended himself by using weapons.
4. 'I am a free man and belong to a free people, he shouted.
5. The cavalry surrounded the fellow.
6. The Aeduan cavalry returned to Caesar.

XIX. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Quem et cum quot copiis in Gallia reliquit Caesar?
2. Quae tria ut faceret imperavit Caesar?
3. Quo tempore naves solvit?
4. Quali vento provectus est?
5. Cur cursum non tenuit?
6. Quam partem insulae capere voluit?

Redde Latīnē:

1. He had the same number of cavalry as he had left behind.
2. About midnight the wind dropped.
3. At daybreak he descried Britain on the port quarter.
4. Following the turn of the tide, he rowed hard.
5. A south-westerly wind wafted him on his way.
6. He was not able to keep his course.

XX. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. In militibus quid laudat Caesar?
2. Quare?
3. Quo tempore ad Britanniam accedunt?
4. Quid ex captivis cognovit Caesar?
5. Quot naves uno tempore erant visae?
6. Quid alterum ex captivis cognovit?

Redde Latīnē:

1. Rowing without a break, they kept up with the war-ships.
2. When they reached Britain, no enemy was visible.
3. They were alarmed at the great number of ships.
4. Individuals had built ships for their own convenience.
5. The enemy quitted the shore and withdrew to the higher ground.
6. He left ten cohorts near the sea to protect the ships.

XXI. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Cur navibus non verebatur Caesar?
2. Quot milia passuum progressus, hostes conspicatus est?
3. Quo et quibus copiis progressi sunt hostes?
4. Qualem locum nacti erant?
5. Quomodo pugnabant?
6. Qui locum ceperunt, et qua ratione?

Redde Latīnē:

1. He left the ships at anchor on an open shore.
2. They attempted to force on an action.
3. They occupied a well-fortified post.

4. Our men could not penetrate the defences.
5. They piled up lumber against the rampart.
6. The enemy were quickly driven out of the woods.

XXII. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Quomodo milites equitesque misit Caesar?
2. Quid nuntiarunt equites a Quinto Atrio missi?
3. Quid effecit coorta tempestas?
4. Qua de causa naves in litore eiectae sunt?
5. Quid sibi vult vox illa 'incommodum'?
6. Quae coram perspicit Caesar?

Redde Latīnē:

1. He sent cavalry to pursue the fugitives.
2. They reported that nearly all the ships had been damaged.
3. The anchors and cables did not hold.
4. Heavy loss was caused by the collisions between the vessels.
5. About forty ships had been lost.
6. It seemed possible to repair the rest.

XXIII. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Unde fabros colligit Caesar?
2. Quid fieri statuit de navibus?

3. Quas copias praesidio navibus reliquit?
4. Quo proficiscitur?
5. Quid interea egerant Britanni?
6. Quantum distabant a mari fines Cassivellauni?

Redde Latīnē:

1. He selected skilled workmen from the legions.
2. This plan involved great trouble and labour.
3. The ships were hauled up and connected with the camp.
4. The reinforcements of the Britons had assembled from all sides.
5. The chief command had been entrusted to Cassivellaunus.
6. The river Thames was eighty miles from the sea.

XXIV. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Qui partem Britanniae interiorem incolunt?
2. Qui partem maritimam?
3. Quid de hominibus dixit Caesar?
4. Quid de aedificiis?
5. Quali nummo utebantur?
6. Qualia sunt locā?

Redde Latīnē:

1. They settled down as tillers of the soil.
2. Their homesteads resemble those of Gaul.

3. They use for coins iron bars of fixed weight.
4. Tin is found in the island.
5. A small quantity of iron is found in the maritime districts.
6. They keep hares and geese for amusement.

XXV. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Quot latera Britanniae esse dixit Caesar?
2. Quid de primo latere dixit?
3. Quid de altero?
4. Quid de tertio?
5. Quantam Hiberniam esse putat?
6. Quantus videtur esse circuitus insulae?

Redde Latīnē:

1. The island of Britain is triangular in shape.
2. One corner of one side is by Kent.
3. A second side trends towards Spain.
4. A third has a northerly aspect.
5. The corner of this looks in the direction of Germany.
6. The whole island is two thousand miles in circumference.

XXVI. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Qui sunt Britannorum humanissimi?
2. Qua de causa Britannorum quidam Gallis sunt similes, ut scripsit Tacitus?

3. Quo cibo vivunt Britanni?
4. Quare vitro se inficiunt?
5. Raduntne se Britanni?
6. Quas corporis partes non radunt?

Redde Latīnē:

1. Which are the most civilized of the natives?
2. The people of the interior mostly cultivate grain.
3. Woad gives them a wild look in battle.
4. The men, as well as the women, wear their hair long.
5. They do not shave the upper lip.
6. Tacitus writes that the Britons are like the Gauls.

XXVII. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Quae hostium copiae legiones perturbaverunt?
2. Quando se ex silvis eiecerunt?
3. In quos impetum fecerunt?
4. Quas cohortes subsidio misit Caesar?
5. Quali ratione constiterunt duae cohortes?
6. Quid Romanos perterruit?

Redde Latīnē:

1. They kept up a running fight with our cavalry.

2. We got the best of it at all points.
3. The enemy swooped down upon the outpost.
4. Our men were unnerved by tactics which were new to them.
5. They were occupied in entrenching their camp.
6. The enemy got back unhurt.

XXVIII. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Ubi dimicabatur?
2. Qua de causa nostri apti ad hostem non erant?
3. Qua de causa magno cum periculo dimicabant equites?
4. Qua ratione contendebant essedarii?
5. Quid sibi vult vox 'conferti'?
6. Qua de causa hostes semper integri erant?

Redde Latīnē:

1. The battle was fought in full view of every one.
2. Owing to the weight of their armour our soldiers were unable to fight well.
3. The enemy generally fell back on purpose.
4. Alike in retreat and in pursuit our men were exposed to great risks.

5. They fought in groups separated by wide intervals.
6. They relieved each other in succession.

XXIX. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Postero die ubi constiterunt hostes?
2. Quot milites et quocum pabulandi causa misit Caesar?
3. Qua ratione hostes impetum fecerunt?
4. Nonne Romani acriter pugnaverunt?
5. Ex hac fuga quid factum est?
6. Num contenderunt post id tempus cum Romanis?

Redde Latīnē:

1. The enemy occupied a position on the heights.
2. Caesar sent his cavalry on a foraging expedition.
3. Our men, charging vigorously, beat off the enemy.
4. Our cavalry drove them headlong.
5. They did not give them a chance of making a stand.
6. The reinforcements which had assembled dispersed.

XXX. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Quo exercitum duxit Caesar?
2. Hocne flumen transiri potest?

3. Eo cum venisset, quid vidit?
4. Quo modo ripa munita erat?
5. Facilisne erat legionum transitus?
6. Quid egerunt hostes?

Redde Latīnē:

1. The river can be forded at only one spot.
2. The enemy were drawn up near the opposite bank.
3. Stakes were fixed under water, concealed by the river.
4. These facts Caesar learnt from prisoners and deserters.
5. The legions had only their heads above water.
6. The enemy could not withstand the onset of infantry and cavalry.

XXXI. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Qua ratione pugnare constituit Cassivellaunus?
2. Quot essedarios reliquit?
3. Quo pecora atque homines compellebat?
4. Quare Caesaris equitatus se in agros eiciebat?
5. Cur equites latius vagari prohibebat Caesar?
6. Quantum hostibus vastatione nocebat?

Redde Latīnē:

1. Cassivellaunus abandoned all idea of regular combat.
2. He disbanded the greater part of his force.
3. He would move a little way off the track.
4. Whenever our cavalry made a dash into the country, he would send out his charioteers.
5. Every track and path was known to the enemy.
6. Caesar forbade the cavalry to get out of touch with the infantry column.

XXXII. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Cur Cenimagni se Caesari dedunt?
2. Quid ab eis cognoscit?
3. Quomodo oppidum Cassivellauni munitum est?
4. Hostesne diu morati sunt?
5. Quae in oppido reperta sunt?
6. In fuga quid factum est?

Redde Latīnē:

1. They sent embassies to Caesar and surrendered.
2. The stronghold was protected by woods and marshes.

3. A considerable number of men had collected in it.
4. The place was of great natural strength and well fortified.
5. He proceeded to assault it on two sides.
6. They could not sustain the onset of our infantry.

XXXIII. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Dum haec geruntur, quid fecit Cassivellaunus?
2. Quid regibus imperat?
3. Quem ceperunt nostri?
4. Quibus rebus permotus est Cassivellaunus?
5. Qua de causa Caesar obsides imperat?
6. Quid Cassivellauno imperat?

Redde Latīnē:

1. They made a sudden descent upon the naval camp.
2. The officers made a sortie and killed many of the enemy.
3. Cassivellaunus was greatly alarmed by the defection of the tribes.
4. He sent envoys to Caesar to propose surrender.

5. Caesar resolved to winter on the continent.
6. He fixed the tribute which Britain was to pay annually to the Roman people.

XXXIV. *Respondē Latīnē:*

1. Obsidibus acceptis, quid egit Caesar?
2. Quali ratione exercitum reportare instituit?
3. De navibus quae milites portarent quid fit?
4. Quid de navibus inanibus?
5. Cur milites angustius collocavit Caesar?
6. Quo tempore terram attigit?

Redde Latīnē:

1. He launched the ships he found repaired.
2. He arranged to take the army back in two trips.
3. Neither in this nor in the preceding year was a single ship lost.
4. Caesar waited for the ships a considerable time in vain.
5. A dead calm following, he unmoored.
6. He brought all his ships safe to shore at dawn.

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

Aedui. A Celtic tribe, living between the *Arar* (Saône) and the *Liger* (Loire).
Aeduus, *adj.*, an Aeduan.
Africus ventus. South-west wind.
Ancalites, -um, *m.* A British tribe.
Atrebas, -ātis, *m.* One of the Atrebates, a tribe in North Gaul.
Atrius, -i, *m.* Quintus Atrius commanded the ships at the landing-place in Britain.

Belgium, -ii, *n.* Belgium.
Bibroci, -orum, *m.* A British tribe.
Britanni, -orum, *m.* The Britons.
Britannia, -ae, *f.* Britain.

Caesar, Gaius Julius. The Roman general.
Cantium, -i, *n.* Kent.
Cassi, -orum, *m.* A British tribe.
Cassivellaunus, -i, *m.* A British leader: in English, Caswallon
Cenimagni, -orum, *m.* A British tribe.
Commius, -i, *m.* An Atrebatian.
Cōrus ventus. North-west wind.

Dumnorix, -igis, *m.* The Aeduan chieftain.

Galli, -orum, *m.* The Gauls.
Gallia, -ae, *f.* Gaul.
Gallicus, -a, -um, *adj.* Gallic.
Germānia, -ae, *f.* Germany.

Hibernia, -ae, *f.* Ireland.
Hispānia, -ae, *f.* The modern Spain and Portugal.

Italia, -ae, *f.* Italy.
Itius Portus. Probably Wissant, between Capes Grisnez and Blancnez.

Laberius, -i, *m.* Quintus Laberius Durus, a military tribune.
Labiēnus, -i, *m.* Titus Attius Labienus, the chief staff-officer of Caesar in Gaul.
Legontiaci, -orum, *m.* A British tribe.

Meldi, -orum, *m.* A Celtic tribe of North Gaul.
Morini, -orum, *m.* A Belgic tribe of North Gaul.

Rōmānus, -a, -um, *adj.* Roman.
Rūfus, -i, *m.* Publius Sulpicius Rufus, one of Caesar's officers.

Tacitus, -i, *m.* Cornelius Tacitus, a Roman historian.

Tamesis, -is, *m.* The Thames.

Trebōnius, -i, *m.* Gaius Trebonius, one of Caesar's officers.

Treveri, -orum, *m.* A half Celtic, half Teutonic tribe, inhabiting the valley of the Moselle.

Trinobantes, -um, *m.* A British tribe.

Volusēnus, -i, *m.* Gaius Volusenus, one of Caesar's tribunes.

VOCABULARY

ā *or* ab, *prep. gov. abl.*, by *or* from, at a distance of.
abdo, -didi, -ditum, 3 *v. a.*, hide.
abiēs, -etis, *f.*, silver-fir.
absisto, abstiti, 3 *v. n.*, desist from.
absum, abesse, āfui, *v. n.*, be absent, distant.
āc, *conj.*, and, and moreover, as (par ac, simul ac).
accēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v. n.*, approach, be added.
accido, -cidi, 3 *v. n.*, happen.
accipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 *v. a.*, receive, hear.
ācriter, *adv.*, fiercely.
actuārius, -a, -um, *adj.*, driven by oars.
acūtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, sharp.
ad, *prep. gov. acc.*, to, at, near.
adaequo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a. and n.*, make equal, reach level of.
addūco, -duxi, -ductum, 3 *v. a.*, bring to, induce.
adeo, -īvi *or* -ii, -itum, -īre, *v. n.*, approach, go to.
adiicio, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v. a.*, add, throw up against.
adimo, -ēmi, -emptum, 3 *v. a.*, take away.
aditus, -ūs, *m.*, approach, access.
adiŭvo, -iūvi, -iūtum, 1 *v. a.*, help.
administro, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, look after, manage.
admitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, admit, commit.
adorior, -ortus, -orīri, 4 *v. dep.*, attack.
adventus, -ūs, *m.*, approach.
advolo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, fly to.
aedificium, -ii, *n.*, building.
aedifico, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, build.
aegre, *adv.*, with difficulty.
aes, aeris, *n.*, bronze.
aestas, -ātis, *f.*, summer.
aestus, -ūs, *m.*, tide, heat (*lit.* heaving, boiling).
afflicto, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, shatter, damage.
afflīgo, -ixi, -ictum, 3 *v. a.*, damage.
ager, -gri, *m.*, field, land.
agger, -eris, *m.*, mound.
agmen, -inis, *n.*, column, line of march.
ago, ēgi, actum, 3 *v. a.*, do, drive.
albus, -a, -um, *adj.*, white.
aliquamdiu, *adv.*, for some time.
alius, -a, -ud, *adj.*, other; alii . . . alii, some . . . others.
alo, alui, altum *and* alitum, 3 *v. a.*, feed, support.
alter, -era, -erum, *adj.*, the one or other of two.

altitūdo, -inis, *f.*, depth, height.
altum, -i, *n. adj., used as subs.*, deep water.
āmitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, lose.
ancora, -ae, *f.*, anchor.
angulus, -i, *m.*, corner, point.
angustius, *comp. adv., from* angustē, in closer quarters.
angustus, -a, -um, *adj.*, narrow.
animus, -i, *m.*, mind.
annus, -i, *m.*, year.
anser, -eris, *m.*, goose.
ante, *prep. gov. acc., and adv.*, before.
apertus, -a, -um, *adj.*, open, exposed.
appello, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, call.
appello, appuli, appulsum, 3 *v. a.*, put to shore.
apporto, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, carry to.
appropinquo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, come near to.
aptus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fit.
apud, *prep. gov. acc.*, with, among.
aqua, -ae, *f.*, water.
aquila, -ae, *f.*, eagle, the standard of a legion.
arcesso, -īvi, -ītum, 3 *v.a.*, send for.
āridum, -i, *n. adj. used as subs.*, dry ground.
arma, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, arms.
armo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, arm.
aspectus, -ūs, *m.*, appearance.
at, *conj.*, but.
atque, *conj.*, and.
attingo, -tigi, -tactum, 3 *v. a.*, touch, reach.
auctōritas, -ātis, *f.*, influence, authority.
audacter, *adv.*, boldly; *sup.* audacissimē.
audeo, ausus sum, 2 *v. n., semi-dep.*, dare.
audio, -īvi, -ītum, 4 *v. a.*, hear.
aureus, -ea, -eum, *adj.*, golden.
aut, *conj.*, or; aut . . . aut, either . . . or.
autem, *conj.*, but, while.
auxilium, -i, *n.*, help; *pl.*, auxiliaries.

barbarus, -a, -um, *adj.*, barbarous; *pl.*, the barbarians.
bellum, -i, *n.*, war.
brevis, -e, *adj.*, short.

caelum, -i, *n.*, sky.
caeruleus, -a, -um, *adj.*, blue.
capillus, -i, *m.*, hair.
capio, cēpi, captum, 3 *v. a.*, take.
captīvus, -i, *m.*, prisoner.
caput, -itis, *n.*, head.
caro, carnis, *f.*, flesh.
castra, -ōrum, *n. pl.*, camp.
cāsus, -ūs, *m.*, chance.
causa, -ae, *f.*, cause; causā *with genitive*, for the sake of.
cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 *v. n.*, yield, retreat.
celeritas, -ātis, *f.*, speed.
celeriter, *adv.*, quickly.
centum, *card. num. indecl.*, hundred.
certē, *adv.*, certainly.
certus, -a, -um, *adj.*, certain; certiorem fieri, be informed.
cēteri, -ae, -a, *pl. adj.*, the rest.
circa, *prep. gov. acc. and adv.*, about.
circiter, *prep. gov. acc., and adv.*, about.
circuitus, -ūs, *m.*, going round, circuit.

circumdo, -dedi, -datum, 1 *v. a.*, surround.
circumeo, -īvi *or* -ii, -itum, 4 *v. a.*, go round.
circumsisto, -steti, 3 *v. a.*, surround.
cito, *adv.*, quickly.
cīvitas, -ātis, *f.*, a state.
clam, *adv.*, secretly.
clāmito, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a. freq.*, call repeatedly.
coepi, -isse, *v. def.*, begin.
coerceo, -ui, -itum, 2 *v. a.*, compel.
cognosco, -gnōvi, -gnitum, 3 *v. a.*, discover, learn.
cōgo, coēgi, coactum, 3 *v. a.*, compel, collect.
cohors, -tis, *f.*, cohort.
cohortor, -ātus, 1 *v. dep.*, encourage.
collaudo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, praise highly.
colligo, -lēgi, -lectum, 3 *v. a.*, collect.
collis, -is, *m.*, hill.
colloco, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, place, station.
colloquor, -locūtus, 3 *v. dep.*, converse.
colo, colui, cultum, 3 *v. a.*, cultivate.
color, -ōris, *m.*, colour.
commeātus, -ūs, *m.*, journey.
commendo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, entrust to.
committo, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, commit; proelium committere, join battle.
commodē, *adv.*, conveniently.
commodum, -i, *n.*, advantage.
commodus, -a, -um, *adj.*, advantageous.
commoror, -ātus, 1 *v. dep.*, stay, wait.
commūnis, -e, *adj.*, common, general.
commūtātio, -iōnis, *f.*, change.
comparo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, get together, prepare.
compello, -puli, -pulsum, 3 *v. a.*, drive together.
compleo, -ēvi, -ētum, 2 *v. a.*, fill, man.
complūres, -ium, *adj.*, several.
comprehendo, -di, -sum, 3 *v. a.*, seize.
concursus, -ūs, *m.*, running together, pressure.
confero, -tuli, collātum, *v. anom.*, bring together.
confīdo, -fīsus, 3 *semi-dep.*, trust, be sure.
conflīgo, -flixi, -flictum, 3 *v. a.*, engage with.
cōniicio, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v. a.*, hurl, throw.
coniungo, -nxi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, unite.
coniuro, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n. and a.*, band together, conspire.
conscendo, -ndi, -nsum, 3 *v. a.*, climb up, embark.
consequor -secūtus, 3 *v. dep.*, follow up
consīdo, -sēdi, -sessum, 3 *v. n.*, settle, encamp.
consilium, -ii, *n.*, plan, purpose, advice.
consimilis, -e, *adj.*, much like.
consisto, -stiti, -stitum, 3 *v. n.*, stand, halt.
conspicio, -spexi, -spectum, 3 *v. a.*, see, behold.
conspicor, -ātus, 1 *v. dep.*, view, catch sight of.
constat, 1 *v. n. impers.*, it is agreed.
constituo, -ui, -ūtum, 3 *v. a. and n.*, draw up, resolve.
consuesco, -suēvi, -suētum, 3

v. n., grow accustomed, be used to.
consuētūdo, -inis, *f.*, custom.
consulto, *adv.*, on purpose.
contendo, -di, -tum, 3 *v. n.*, strive, hasten.
contentio, -ōnis, *f.*, rivalry.
continens, -entis, *adj.*, continuous; *with* terra *understood*, mainland.
contineo, -ui, -tentum, 2 *v. a.*, restrain, contain.
continuus, -a, um, *adj.*, unbroken, successive.
contrā, *prep. gov. acc*, *and adv.*, against, in reply.
convenio, -vēni, -ventum, 4 *v. n.*, come together.
convoco, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, call together.
coorior, -ortus, 4 *v. dep.*, arise.
cōpia, -ae, *f.*, plenty; *pl.*, forces, supplies.
cōram, *adv.*, in presence of, openly
corpus, -oris, *n.*, body.
cotīdie, *adv.*, daily.
crēber, -bra, -brum, *adj.*, frequent.
creo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, create, make.
culpa, -ae, *f.*, blame, fault.
cum, *prep. gov. abl.*, with.
cum, *conj.*, when, because, though.
cunctor, -ātus, 1 *v. dep.*, delay.
cupidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, desirous of, eager for.
cursus, -ūs, *m.*, speed, course.

de, *prep. gov. abl.*, down from, concerning, soon after.
decem, *card. num. adj. indecl.*, ten.
dēcerno, -crēvi, -crētum, 3 *v. n. and a.*, decide, determine.
decimus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.*, tenth.
dēdecus, -oris, *n.*, disgrace.
dēditio, -ōnis, *f.*, surrender.
dedūco, -duxi, -ductum, 3 *v. a.*, launch.
dēductio, -ōnis, *f.*, a leading away, launching (of a ship).
dēfatīgātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, worn out.
dēfectio, -ōnis, *f.*, revolt.
dēfendo, -di, -sum, 3 *v. a.*, defend.
dēfero, -tuli, -lātum, *v. a. irreg.*, bring, report.
dēfīgo, -xi, -xum, 3 *v. a.*, fasten down.
dēiicio, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v. a.*, throw down.
deinceps, *adv.*, in succession.
deinde, *adv.*, then, thence.
dēligo, -lēgi, -lectum, 3 *v. a.*, pick out.
dēligo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, bind, moor.
dēmeto, -messui, -messum, 3 *v. a.*, mow, reap.
demonstro, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, show.
dēpōno, -posui, -positum, 3 *v. a.*, lay down, lay aside.
dēsīdero, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, miss.
dēsilio, -silui, -sultum, 4 *v. n.*, leap down.
dēterreo, -terrui, -territum, 2 *v. a.*, frighten.
dētrīmentum, -i, *n.*, loss.
dīco, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, say.
dies, -ēi, *m. and f. sing.*, *m. pl.*, day.
differo, distuli, dīlātum, *v. irreg.*, differ, put off.
difficultas, -ātis, *f.*, difficulty.
dīmico, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, fight.

dīmidium, -ii, *n.*, half.
dīmidius, -a, -um, *adj.*, half.
dīmitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, send away.
discēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v. n.*, depart.
dispar, -paris, *adj.*, unequal.
dispōno, -posui, -positum, 3 *v. a.*, station.
distribuo, -ui, -ūtum, 3 *v. a.*, distribute.
diūtius, *comp. adv.*, longer.
dīvido, -vīsi, -vīsum, 3 *v. a.*, divide.
do, dedi, datum, 1 *v. a.*, give.
domesticus, -a, -um, *adj.*, internal.
domus, -ūs, *f.*, house, home; domum, homewards.
dūco, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, leap.
dum, *conj.*, while, until.
duo, -ae, -o, *card. num. adj.*, two.
duodecim, *ord. num. adj.*, twelve.
duodēviginti, *card. num. adj.*, eighteen.
dŭplico, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, double.
dūro, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a. and n.*, endure, last.

efficio, -fēci, -fectum, 3 *v. a.*, bring about, accomplish.
effugio, -fūgi, 3 *v. n.*, escape.
ego, mei, *pers. pron.*, I.
ēgredior, egressus, 3 *v. dep.*, go out, disembark.
ēgregiē, *adv.*, conspicuously.
ēgregius, -a, -um, *adj.*, conspicuous.
ēgressus, -ūs, *m.*, going out.
ēiicio, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v. a.*, throw out; *with* se, rush out.
ēmitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, send out.
enim, *conj.*, for.
eo, īre, īvi *or* ii, itum, *v. anom.*, go.
eō, *adv.*, thither,
eōdem, *adv.*, to the same place.
eques, -itis, *m.*, horseman; *pl.*, cavalry.
equester, -tris, -tre, *adj*, belonging to cavalry.
equitātus, -ūs, *m.*, cavalry.
equus, -i, *m.*, horse.
ēruptio, -ōnis, *f.*, sally.
esseda, -ae, *f.*, war-chariot.
essedārius, -i, *m.*, charioteer.
et, *conj.*, and; et . . . et, both . . . and.
etiam, *conj.*, also, even.
etsi, *conj.*, although.
ex, *prep. gov. abl.*, out of, from, judging from, in accordance with.
exāmino, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, weigh.
excēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v. n.*, go out.
excipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 *v. a.*, catch, receive.
exclūdo, -clūdi, -clūsum, 3 *v. a.*, cut off.
exercitus, -ūs, *m.*, army.
exiguitas, -ātis, *f.*, smallness.
exiguus, -a, -um, *adj.*, small.
existimo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, think, consider.
exspecto, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, await.
expedītus, -a, -um, *part.*, light-armed, ready.
expello, -puli, -pulsum, 3 *v. a.*, drive out.
expōno, -posui, -positum, 3 *v. a.*, land, set out.

exsto, -stiti, -statum, 1 *v. n.*, stand out.

faber, -bri, *m.*, smith.
facio, fēci, factum, 3 *v. a.*, do, make ; *pass.*, become.
facultas, -ātis, *f.*, opportunity, means.
fāgus, -i, *f.*, beech.
fās, *n. indecl.*, right.
ferē, *adv.*, almost.
fero, tuli, lātum, *v. a. irreg.*, bring, bear.
ferreus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of iron.
ferrum, -i, *n.*, iron.
fides, -ēi, *f.*, faith, allegiance.
fieri, *pass. of* facere.
fīnis, -is, *m.*, end ; *pl.*, territory.
fīnitimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, neighbouring.
firmiter, *adj.*, firmly.
flo, flāvi, flātum, 1 *v. n. and a.*, blow.
fluctus, -ūs, *m.*, wave.
flūmen, -inis, *n.*, river.
forma, -ae, *f.*, shape.
frango, frēgi, fractum, 3 *v. a.*, break.
frīgus, -oris, *n.*, cold.
frūmentārius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of corn ; *with* res, corn supplies.
frūmentor, -ātus, 1 *v. dep.*, forage.
frūmentum, -i, *n.*, corn.
frustrā, *adj.*, in vain.
fuga, -ae, *f.*, flight.
fugio, fūgi, fugitum, 3 *v. n. and a.*, flee.
fūnis, -is, *m.*, rope.

gallīna, -ae, *f.*, hen.
genus, -eris, *n.*, kind, race.
gero, gessi, gestum, 3 *v. a.*, carry on.
gravis, -e, *adj.*, heavy, severe.
gravitas, -ātis, *f.*, heaviness, importance.
gubernātor, -ōris, *m.*, helmsman.
gusto, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, taste.

habeo, -ui, -itum, 2 *v. a.*, have, hold, consider.
habitus, -ūs, *m.*, appearance.
haud, *adv.*, not.
hīberna, -ōrum, *n.*, winter-quarters.
hīc, haec, hōc, *pron. adj.*, this.
hiemo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, pass winter.
hiemps, hiemis, *f.*, winter.
homo, -inis, *m. and f.*, man.
hōra, -ae, *f.*, hour.
horridus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wild, savage.
hortor, -ātus, 1 *v. dep.*, urge, advise.
hostis, -is, *m. and f.*, enemy.
hūc, *adv.*, hither.
hūmānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, civilized.
humilis, -e, *adj.*, low, shallow.
humilitas, -ātis, *f.*, low build, low condition.

iacio, iēci, iactum, 3 *v. a.*, throw.
iam, *adv.*, now, already.
ibi, *adv.*, there.
īdem, eadem, idem, *pron. adj.*, the same.
ideo, *adv.*, therefore.
idōneus, -a, -um, *adj.*, suitable.
igitur, *conj.*, therefore.
ignosco, -nōvi, -nōtum, 3 *v. a.*, *with dat.*, pardon.
ille, -a, -ud, *demons. pron.*, that, he, she, it.

impedīmentum, -i, *n.*, hindrance ; *pl.*, baggage.
impedio, -īvi *or* -ii, -ītum, 4 *v. a.*, hamper, occupy.
imperātor, -ōris, *m.*, general.
imperītus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unskilled in, unacquainted with.
imperium, -ii, *n.*, command, dominion.
impero, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, command, order, requisition, levy.
impetro, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, gain a request.
impetus, -ūs, *m.*, charge, attack.
implōro, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, beseech.
importo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, bring in.
imprūdens, -entis, *adj.*, unawares.
imprūdentia, -ae, *f.*, imprudence.
in, *prep. gov. acc.*, into, against ; *gov. abl.*, in, on, among.
inānis, -e, *adj.*, empty.
incendium, -ii, *n.*, fire.
incendo, -di, -sum, 3 *v. a.*, set on fire.
incertus, -a, -um, *adj.*, uncertain.
incito, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, excite.
incolo, -colui, -cultum, 3 *v. a.*, inhabit.
incolumis, -e, *adj.*, safe.
incommodum, -i, *n.*, disadvantage.
inde, *adv.*, thence.
inferior, -us, *comp. adj.*, lower.
infero, intuli, illātum, *v. a. irreg.*, bring to.
inficio, -fēci, -fectum, 3 *v. a.*, stain.
infīnītus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unlimited.
ingredior, -gressus, *v. dep. a. and n.*, begin, enter.
iniūria, -ae, *f.*, wrong.
inopia, -ae, *f.*, want, scarcity.
inquit, *v. defect.*, says *or* said he.
insciens, -entis, *adj.*, unaware.
insequor, -cūtus, 3 *v. dep.*, pursue.
insisto, -stiti, 3 *v. n.*, stand on.
instituo, -ui, -ūtum, 3 *v. a.*, fix, determine.
instruo, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, draw up.
insuētus, -a, -um, *adj.*, unaccustomed.
insula, -ae, *f.*, island.
integer, -gra, -grum, *adj.*, untouched, fresh.
intellego, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, understand, learn.
inter, *prep. gov. acc.*, among.
intereā, *adv.*, meanwhile.
interficio, -fēci, -fectum, 3 *v. a.*, kill.
interim, *adv.*, meanwhile.
interior, -ōris, *comp. adj.*, inner.
intermitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, interrupt, cease.
intervallum, -i, *n.*, space between, distance.
intrā, *prep. gov. acc.*, within.
inūtilis, -e, *adj.*, useless.
invenio, -vēni, -ventum, 4 *v. a.*, find.
ipse, -a, -um, *demons. pron.*, self, himself, herself, itself.
is, ea, id, *pron. adj.*, this ; *pron.*, he, she, it.
ita, *adv.*, thus, so.
itaque, *adv.*, and so.
iter, itineris, *n.*, march, journey.
iubeo, iussi, iussum, 2 *v. a.*, order.

iūmentum, -i, *n.*, beast of burden.
iusiūrandum, iūrisiūrandi, *n.*, oath.

labor, -ōris, *m.*, toil.
labōro, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, toil, be distressed.
labrum, -i, *n.*, lip.
lac, lactis, *n.*, milk.
lacesso, -essīvi, -essītum, 3 *v. a.*, provoke.
lātē, *adv.*, widely.
lateo, latui, 2 *v. n.*, lie hid.
latus, -eris, *n.*, side.
lātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, broad.
laudābilis, -e, *adj.*, praiseworthy.
lēgātio, -ōnis, *f.*, embassy.
lēgātus, -i, *m.*, ambassador, staff-officer
legio, -ōnis, *f.*, legion.
legionārius, -a, -um, *adj.*, of a legion.
lēnis, -e, *adj.*, gentle, favourable.
lēnius, *comp. adv.*, more gently.
lepus, -oris, *n.*, hare.
līber, -a, -um, *adj.*, free.
līberē, *adv.*, freely.
lībero, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, set free.
litterae, -ārum, *f. pl.*, letter, dispatch.
lītus, -oris, *n.*, shore.
locus, -i, *m.*, place ; *pl.* loca.
longē, *adv.*, far, by far.
longitūdo, -inis, *f.*, length.
longus, -a, -um, *adj.*, long ; navis longa, galley.
lūna, -ae, *f.*, moon.
lūx, lūcis, *f.*, light, day.

magnitūdo, -inis, *f.*, size.
magnopere, *adv.*, greatly ; *comp.* magis ; *sup.* maximē.
magnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, great.
mando, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, entrust.
māne, *adv.*, in the morning.
manus, -ūs, *f.*, hand, band.
mare, -is, *n.*, sea.
maritimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of the sea.
māteria, -ae, *f.*, wood.
mātūrus, -a, -um, *adj.*, early.
maximus, -a, -um, *sup. adj.*, greatest.
mediterrāneus, -a, -um, *adj.*, inland.
medius, -a, -um, *adj.*, middle.
mercātor, -ōris, *m.*, merchant.
meridiānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, midday.
meridies, -ēi, *m.*, midday.
metus, -ūs, *m.*, fear.
meus, -a, -um, *adj.*, my.
mīles, -itis, *m.*, soldier.
mille, *num. adj.*, thousand ; *in pl. decl. subs.*, mīlia.
minor, -us, *comp. adj.*, less.
mitto, mīsi, missum, 3 *v. a.*, send.
modus, -i, *m.*, manner.
mollis, -e, *adj.*, soft, gently sloping.
moneo, -ui, -itum, 2 *v. a.*, advise, warn.
mons, -ntis, *m.*, mountain.
morior, mortuus, 3 *v. dep.*, die.
mōror, -ātus, 1 *v. dep.*, delay.
mōtus, -ūs, *m.*, movement, disturbance.
mox, *adv.*, soon.
multitūdo, -inis, *f.*, crowd, large number.
multum, *adv.*, much.
multus, -a, -um, *adj.*, much ; *pl.*, many.
mūnītio, -ōnis, *f.*, fortification.
mūnio, -īvi, -ītum, 4 *v. a.* fortify.

nam, *conj.*, for.
namque, *conj.*, for.
nanciscor, nactus, 3 *v. dep.*, obtain.
nascor, nātus, *v. dep. n.*, be born.
nātio, -ōnis, *f.*, tribe, people.
nātūra, -ae, *f.*, nature.
nauta, -ae, *m.*, sailor.
nāvālis, -e, *adj.*, naval.
nāvigātio, -ōnis, *f.*, voyage.
nāvigium, -ii, *n.*, boat.
nāvigo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, sail.
nāvis, -is, *f.*, ship; nāvis longa, a ship of war.
nē, *conj.*, lest, that not.
necessāriō, *adv.*, of necessity.
neco, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, kill.
neglego, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, neglect.
nego, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, deny.
negōtium, -ii, *n.*, business, affair.
neque *or* nec, *conj.*, nor; *neque . . . neque*, neither . . . nor.
nihil, *indecl. noun*, nothing.
nimius, -a, -um, *adj.*, excessive.
nisi, *conj.*, if not, unless, except.
nōbilis, -e, *adj.*, high-born.
nōbilitas, -ātis, *f.*, high birth.
noceo, -ui, -itum, 2 *v. n.*, hurt.
noctū, *adv.*, by night.
nōn, *adv.*, not.
nondum, *adv.*, not yet.
nōnus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.*, ninth.
noster, -tra, -trum, *pron. adj.*, our; *pl.* nostri, our troops.
nōtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, known.
novitas, -ātis, *f.*, newness.
novus, -a, -um, *adj.*, new; res novae, revolution.
nox, noctis, *f.*, night.
nullus, -a, -um, *adj.*, no, none.
numerus, -i, *m.*, number.
nummus, -i, *m.*, money, coin.
nunquam, *adv.*, never.
nuntio, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, announce.
nuntius, -ii, *m.*, messenger.
nūtus, -ūs, *m.*, nod, sign, hint.

ob, *prep. gov. acc.*, on account of.
obiicio, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v. a.*, oppose.
obses, -idis, *m.*, hostage.
obstinātē, *adv.*, stubbornly.
occāsus, -ūs, *m.*, setting; solis occasus, the west.
occidens, -entis, *adj.*, setting.
occīdo, -cīdi, -cīsum, 3 *v. a.*, kill.
occupo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, seize; *pass.*, be busied.
Ōceanus, -i, *m.*, ocean.
octingenti, -ae, -a, *card. adj.*, eight hundred.
octō, *card. num. indecl.*, eight.
octōginta, *card. num. indecl.*, eighty.
oculus, -i, *m.*, eye.
officium, -ii, *n.*, duty, service, allegiance.
omnīno, *adv.*, altogether.
omnis, -e, *adj.*, all, every.
onerārius, -a, -um, *adj.*, *with* naves, merchantmen, transports.
onero, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, lade, burden.
onus, -eris, *n.*, weight.
opera, -ae, *f.*, means, help.
opīnio, -ōnis, *f.*, belief.
oppidum, -i, *n.*, town.
opportūnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, timely.
opprimo, -pressi, -pressum, 3 *v. a.*, crush, surprise.
oppugno, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, attack.
optimus, -a, -um, *adj. superl.*, best.

opus, -eris, *n.*, work, fortification.
ōra, -ae, *f.*, coast.
ordo, -inis, *m.*, rank.
oriens, -entis, *m.*, east.
orīgo, -inis, *f.*, origin.
orior, ortus, 4 *v. dep.*, arise.
ostendo, -di, -sum, 3 *v. a.*, show.

pābulātor, -ōris, *m.*, forager.
pābulor, -ātus, 1 *v. dep. n.*, forage.
palūs, -ūdis, *f.*, marsh.
pār, paris, *adj.*, equal.
pāreo, -ui, paritum, 2 *v.n.*, obey.
paro, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, get ready.
pars, partis, *f.*, part.
partim, *adv.*, partly.
parvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, small.
passus, -ūs, *m.*, a pace.
patior, passus, 3 *v. dep.*, suffer, allow.
pauci, -ae, -a, *adj.*, few.
paucitas, -ātis, *f.*, fewness.
paulātim, *adv.*, gradually.
paulisper, *adv.*, for a short time.
paulo, *adv.*, by a little.
paulum, *adv.*, a little.
pax, pācis, *f.*, peace.
pecus, -oris, *n.*, cattle.
pedestris, -e, *adj.*, on land.
peditātus, -ūs, *m.*, infantry.
pellis, -is, *f.*, skin, hide.
pendo, pependi, pensum, 3 *v. a.*, weigh, pay.
per, *prep. gov*, *acc.*, through, by means of.
perdūco, -duxi, -ductum, 3 *v. a.*, lead through.
perfuga, -ae, *f.*, deserter.
perīculum, -i, *n.*, danger.
permaneo, -mansi, -mansum, 2 *v. n.*, remain.
permitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, entrust, surrender, allow.
permoveo, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2 *v. a.*, move deeply.
perpauci, -ae, -a, *adj.*, very few.
perpetuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, lasting; in perpetuum, for ever.
perrumpo, -rūpi, -ruptum, 3 *v. a.*, break through.
persequor, -secūtus, 3 *v. dep.*, follow up.
perspicio, -spexi, -spectum, 3 *v. a.*, examine, see.
perterreo, -ui, -itum, 2 *v. a.*, alarm.
pertineo, -ui, 2 *v. n.*, belong to.
perturbātio, -ōnis, *f.*, confusion.
perturbo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, throw into confusion.
pervenio, -vēni, -ventum, 4 *v. n.*, arrive.
pēs, pedis, *m.*, foot.
peto, -īvi *or* -ii, -ītum, 3 *v. a.*, seek.
plānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, level.
plēnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, full.
plērumque, *adv.*, for the most part.
plērusque, -raque, -rumque, *adj.*, most.
plumbum, -i, *n.*, lead; plumbum album, tin.
plūrimus, -a, -um, *adj. superl.*, most.
plus, plūris, *adj. comp.*, more.
pondus, -eris, *n.*, weight.
populus, -i, *m.*, people, nation.
porto, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, carry.
portus, -ūs, *m.*, harbour.
posco, poposci, *no sup.*, 3 *v. a.*, demand.
possum, potui, posse, *v. irreg.*, be able.
post, *prep. gov. acc.*, after; *adv.*, afterwards.

posteā, *adv.*, afterwards.
posterus, -a, -um, *adj.*, next.
postpōno, -posui, -positum, 3 *v. a.*, put off.
postquam, *adv.*, after that.
postrīdiē, *adv.*, on the next day.
praeceps, -cipitis, *adj.*, headlong.
praecipuē, *adv.*, specially.
praeda, -ae, *f.*, plunder.
praedor, -ātus, 1 *v. dep.*, plunder.
praefectus, -i, *m.*, officer.
praefixus, -a, -um, *adj.*, set in front.
praemitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, send in advance.
praeparo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, prepare.
praesens, -entis, *adj.*, at hand, present.
praesidium, -ii, *n.*, guard, garrison.
praesto, -iti, -ātum *and* -itum, 1 *v. n.*, fulfil.
praesum, -fui, -esse, *v. n.*, command, be at head of.
praeter, *prep. gov. acc.*, except, beyond, besides.
premo, pressi, pressum, 3 *v. a.*, press hard.
prex, precis, *f.*, prayer ; *nom. not found.*
prīdiē, *adv.*, on the day before.
prīmo, *adv.*, at first.
prīmus, -a, -um, *adj. superl.*, first.
princeps, -cipis, *m.*, chief.
prīvātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, private.
prō, *prep. gov. abl.*, in front of, in place of, for.
prōcēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v. n.*, advance.
procul, *adv.*, at a distance, afar.
prōdo, -didi, -ditum, 3 *v. a.*, betray.
prōdūco, -duxi, -ductum, 3 *v. a.*, bring out.
proelior, -ātus, 1 *v. dep.*, fight a battle.
proelium, -ii, *n.*, battle.
profectio, -ōnis, *f.*, setting out.
prōficio, -fēci, -fectum, 3 *v. a.*, accomplish.
proficiscor, profectus, 3 *v. dep.*, set out.
prōgredior, -gressus, 3 *v. dep.*, advance.
prōhibeo, -ui, -itum, 2 *v. a.*, prevent, hinder
prōiicio, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v. a.*, throw forward.
prōmissus, -a, -um, *adj.*, long.
prōmitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, send forward, promise.
prope, *adv.*, nearly ; *prep. gov. acc.*, near ; *comp.* propius.
propter, *prep. gov. acc.*, on account of.
propterea, *adv.*, because.
prōpugno, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, fight in defence of.
prōsequor, -secūtus, 3 *v. dep.*, pursue.
prospicio, -exi, -ectum, 3 *v. a. and n.*, look forward, view.
prōtinus, *adv.*, straightway.
prōveho, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, carry forward.
prōvideo, -vīdi, -vīsum, 2 *v. n.*, foresee, provide for.
proximus, -a, -um, *adj. superl.*, nearest, next.
pugna, -ae, *f.*, fight.
pugno, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. n.*, fight.
pulvis, -eris, *m.*, dust.
puto, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, think.

quadrāginta, *card. num. adj. indecl.*, forty.
quaestor, -ōris, *m.*, quaestor.

quam, *adv. and conj.*, as, than, how; *with superl.*, as—as possible.
quamquam, *conj.*, although.
quantum, *adv.*, as much as.
quantus, -a, -um, *adj.*, how great.
quartus, -a, -um, *card. num. adj.*, fourth.
quattuor, *card. num. adj. indecl.*, four.
-que, *conj.*, and.
quī, quae, quod, *rel. pron.*, who, which.
quia, *conj.*, because.
quīcunque, quaecunque, quodcunque, *rel. pron.*, whoever, whatever.
quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, *pron.*, a certain one.
quingenti, -ae, -a, *adj.*, five hundred.
quinque, *card. num. adj. indecl.*, five.
quintus, -a, -um, *ord. num. adj.*, fifth.
quis, quae, quid, *interr. pron.*, who? what?
quisquam, quaequam, quicquam *or* quidquam, *indef. pron.* (*used after a negative*), any one, anything.
quisque, quaeque, quodque, *indef. pron.*, each.
quoad, *conj.*, until.
quod, *conj.*, because.
quoque, *conj.*, also.
quotannis, *adv.*, yearly.

rārus, -a, -um, *adj.*, few, scanty.
rāsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, shaven.
rebellio, -ōnis, *f.*, rebellion, renewal of war.
recens, -tis, *adj.*, fresh.
recipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 *v. a.*, take again; *with* se, retreat.
redeo, -īvi *or* -ii, -itum, *v. n. irreg.*, return.
redūco, -duxi, -ductum, 3 *v. a.*, lead back, withdraw.
refero, rettuli, relātum, *v. a. irreg.*, bring back.
reficio, -fēci, -fectum, 3 *v. a.*, repair.
regio, -ōnis, *f.*, district.
rēiicio, -iēci, -iectum, 3 *v. a.*, throw back, repulse.
rēligio, -ōnis, *f.*, scruple, piety.
relinquo, -līqui, -lictum, 3 *v. a.*, leave behind.
reliquus, -a, -um, *adj.*, remaining, left.
remaneo, -mansi, -mansum, 2 *v. n.*, stay behind.
rēmigo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v.a.*, row.
remissus, -a, -um, *adj.*, mild.
remitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a. and n.*, send back, abate.
removeo, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2 *v. a.*, withdraw.
rēmus, -i, *m.*, oar.
renuntio, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, report.
repello, reppuli, repulsum, 3 *v. a.*, drive back.
repente, *adv.*, suddenly.
reperio, repperi, repertum, 4 *v. a.*, find.
reporto, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, bring back.
rēs, rei, *f.*, thing, fact.
resisto, -stiti, 3 *v. n.*, withstand, halt.
respublica, reipublicae, *f.*, the republic, state.
retraho, -traxi, -tractum, 3 *v. a.*, draw back.
revertor, -versus, 3 *v. dep.*, return.
revoco, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, recall.
rēx, rēgis, *m.*, king.

rīpa, -ae, *f.*, bank.
rursus, *adv.*, again.

saepe, *adv.*, often.
sānus, -a, -um, *adj.*, sensible, sound, healthy.
satis, *adv.*, sufficiently, enough.
scapha, -ae, *f.*, boat.
scio, -īvi, -ītum, 4 *v. a.*, know.
scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, 3 *v. a.*, write.
scriptor, -ōris, *m.*, writer.
sē, sēsē, *reflex. pron.*, himself, herself, itself, themselves.
secundus, -a, -um, *adj.*, second, favourable.
sed, *conj.*, but.
sēmita, -ae, *f.*, path.
septem, *card. num. adj. indecl.*, seven.
septentrio, -ōnis, *m.*, north.
septimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, seventh.
septingenti, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*, seven hundred.
sequor, secūtus, 3 *v. dep.*, follow.
sero, sēvi, satum, 3 *v. a.*, sow.
servo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, keep, preserve.
sescenti, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*, six hundred.
seu . . . seu, *conj.*, whether . . . or.
sēvoco, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, call aside.
sexāginta, *card. num. adj. indecl.*, sixty.
sī, *conj.*, if.
sīc, *adv.*, thus.
signum, -i, *n.*, standard, signal.
silva, -ae, *f.*, wood, forest.
silvestris, -e, *adj.*, wooded.
similis, -e, *adj.*, like.
simul, *adv.*, at the same time, as soon as.
sine, *prep. gov. abl.*, without.
singulāris, -e, *adj.*, single, remarkable.
singuli, -ae, -a, *num. distrib. adj.*, one each.
sinister, -tra, -trum, *adj.*, on the left, unfavourable.
sōl, sōlis, *m.*, sun.
soleo, solitus sum, 2 *v. n.*, am accustomed.
sollicito, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, incite, win over.
sōlum, *adv.*, only.
sōlus, -a, -um, *adj.*, only, alone.
solvo, solvi, solūtum, 3 *v. a.*, loosen ; *with* naves, to weigh anchor.
spatium, -ii, *n.*, space; distance.
specto, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, look at.
spēs, spei, *f.*, hope.
spolio, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, pillage.
statim, *adv.*, at once.
statio, -ōnis, *f.*, guard, outpost, post, detachment.
statuo, -ui, -ūtum, 3 *v. a.*, determine, appoint.
studium, -ii, *n.*, zeal.
sub, *prep. gov. acc. or abl.*, under, close to.
subdūco, -duxi, -ductum, 3 *v. a.*, withdraw, haul up.
subductio, -ōnis, *f.*, beaching (of a ship), withdrawal.
subitō, *adv.*, suddenly.
subitus, -a, -um, *adj.*, sudden.
submitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3 *v. a.*, send up, supply.
subsequor, -cūtus, 3 *v. dep.*, follow after.
subsidium, -ii, *n.*, reinforcement, help.
subsisto, -stiti, 3 *v. n.*, halt.
succēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3 *v. n.*, come after, take place of, relieve.

sūdis, -is, *f.*, stake.
sum, fui, esse, *v. irreg.*, am.
summa, -ae, *f.*, sum.
summus, -a, -um, *adj.*, very great, highest.
superior, -ius, *comp. adj.*, upper, former.
supero, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, overcome.
supersum, -fui, -esse, *v. n.*, be left over.
suprā, *prep. with acc., and adv.*, above.
suspicio, -ōnis, *f.*, mistrust, suspicion.
suspicor, -ātus, 1 *v. dep.*, suspect.
sustineo, -tinui, -tentum, 2 *v. a.*, support, check.
suus, -a, -um, *poss. pron. of 3rd pers.*, his own.

tālea, -ae, *f.*, bar, ingot.
tamen, *adv.*, yet, nevertheless.
tandem, *adv.*, at length.
tantum . . . quantum, *adv.*, so much . . . as.
tantus, -a, -um, *adj.*, so great.
tardius, *comp. adv.*, more slowly, rather slowly.
tego, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, cover.
tēlum, -i, *n.*, weapon, spear.
temperātus, -a, -um, *adj.*, moderate.
tempestas, -ātis, *f.*, weather, season, storm.
tempus, -oris, *n.*, time, season.
teneo, -ui, -tum, 2 *v. a.*, hold.
tergum, -i, *n.*, back.
terra, -ae, *f.*, earth, country.
territo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, frighten.
tertius, -a, -um, *num. ord. adj.*, third.
testūdo, -inis, *f.*, shed for protecting soldiers; a cover made by locking shields together.
timor, -ōris, *m.*, fear.
tot, *num. adj. indecl.*, so many.
tōtus, -a, -um, *adj.*, whole, all.
trādūco, -xi, -ctum, 3 *v. a.*, lead over.
trāiectus, -ūs, *m.*, crossing.
tranquillitas, -ātis, *f.*, calm.
transeo, -īvi *or* -ii, -itum, *v. n. and a. irreg.*, go across.
transmissus, -ūs, *m.*, crossing.
transporto, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, carry across.
trecenti, -ae, -a, *card. num. adj.*, three hundred.
trēs, tria, *card. num. adj.*, three.
tribūnus, -i, *m.*, tribune.
trīgintā, *card. num. adj.*, thirty.
tripertīto, *adv.*, in three parts.
triquetrus, -tra, -trum, *adj.*, triangular.
tueor, tuitus, 2 *v. dep.*, defend.
tum, *adv.*, then.

ubī, *conj.*, where, when.
ullus, -a, -um, *adj.*, any.
ūnā, *adv.*, together.
unde, *adv.*, whence.
undique, *adv.*, from all sides.
unquam, *adv.*, ever.
ūnus, -a, -um, *card. num. adj.*, one.
ūsus, -ūs, *m.*, use, practice, method, profit, advantage.
ut, *adv. and conj.*, as that.
uterque, utraque, utrumque, *pron. adj.*, both, either.
ūtilis, -e, *adj.*, useful.
ūtor, ūsus, 3 *v. dep. with abl.*, use.

vadum, -i, *n.*, shoal.
vagor, -ātus, 1 *v. dep.*, wander.
vastātio, -ōnis, *f.*, laying waste.

vasto, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, lay waste.
vectīgal, -ālis, *n.*, tribute.
vectōrius, -a, -um *adj.*, transport
venio, vēni, ventum, 4 *v. n.*, come.
ventito, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. freq.*, come often.
ventus, -i, *m.*, wind.
vereor, -itus, 2 *v. dep.*, fear.
vergo, 3 *v. a. and n.*, turn, incline.
vērō, *adv.*, indeed.
verto, -ti, -sum, 3 *v. a.*, turn.
vestio, -īvi, -ītum, 4 *v. a.*, clothe.
vetus, -eris, *adj.*, old.
via, -ae, *f.*, road.
video, vīdi, vīsum, 2 *v. a.*, see.
vigilia, -ae, *f.*, watch.
vigintī, *card. num. adj. indecl.*, twenty.
vinco, vīci, victum, 3 *v. a.*, conquer.
vinculum, -i, *n.*, chain; *in pl.*, prison.
vis, vim, vi, vires, *defect. f.*, strength.
vitrum, -i, *n.*, woad, blue dye.
voco, -āvi, -ātum, 1 *v. a.*, call.
volo, volui, *v. a. irreg.*, wish.
voluptas, -ātis, *f.*, pleasure.
vōx, vōcis, *f.*, voice.

