CAESAR'S

BELLUM BRITANNICUM,

(Lib. IV. c. 20. — 36: V. c. 8. — 23.)

AND THE

NINE INTERVENING CHAPTERS;

WITH

EXPLANATORY NOTES, A COPIOUS VOCABULARY
AND NUMEROUS GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

BY

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 PREFACE.

The present volume contains not only the Bellum Britannicum, applying that name to the portions of Caesar's work contained in Lib. iv. c. 20–36 : v. c. 8–23, but also the nine intervening chapters.

The notes are full and are intended to furnish, not only the aids necessary for mastering the difficulties of construction and idiom, but also such other information as will enable the reader to appreciate the events recorded in the text. The references to Harkness's Latin Grammar and Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar will, it is hoped, assist the student in acquiring a clear insight into the Syntax of the Latin language. Much time and labor have been spent in making the vocabulary complete, with regard to both the derivation and the meaning of the words.

In short, it has been the Editor's aim to produce such a work as will be suited to the wants, not only of High School students, but also of such as may not have the advantage of a teacher.

J. M. D.

Welland, August 10th, 1881.
INTRODUCTION.

The origin of the name Cæsar is not clearly known, but it is probably akin to the Latin Cæsaries, and the Sanskrit Kesa, "hair," it being a common Roman custom for a family to derive its name from some marked personal peculiarity in one of its ancestors.

The full name of the subject of the sketch was Caius Julius Cæsar. He was born a century before the Christian era (B. C. 100). His family was illustrious, not only for its antiquity, but also for the services of its members to the Republic. At an early age Cæsar lost his father, and upon his mother Aurelia, a woman of sterling virtues and rare intelligence, devolved the task of educating the future dictator and of moulding his character. Cæsar was closely connected with the popular party by the marriage of his aunt Julia with the great Marius, and in consequence was regarded with distrust by Sylla, then at the height of his power. The astute tyrant, intuitively as it were, soon recognised in the young Roman the dauntless spirit and boundless ambition which characterized him through life.

Cæsar's marriage with Cornelia, the daughter of Cinna, who was the most noted leader of the Marian party, still further incensed Sylla, and the latter immediately issued an edict, that all parties who had allied themselves by marriage with the Marian party should sever that alliance by divorce. Many of the highest rank at once complied, and among these, the
afterwards celebrated Pompey the Great, but Cæsar boldly refused to divorce his young wife, and treated the tyrant’s decree with contempt. Such was Sylla’s rage at this defiance of his despotic power that Cæsar was proscribed and deprived of office, his property being confiscated. He was forced to leave Rome and lie for a time in concealment. But warm and influential friends extorted a reluctant pardon from Sylla, who is reported to have said: “Be assured friends, that he for whom you plead will one day ruin the cause for which we fought, for in Cæsar are many Mariuses.”

Though pardoned, Cæsar did not deem it advisable to return to Rome until Sylla’s death, B.C. 78. At the age of twenty-two he prosecuted Dolabella for extortion and gained considerable renown as an orator. To thoroughly prepare himself for a public career, he proceeded to Rhodes, then the principal seat of learning and oratory, and there he became master of those graces of style and artifices of rhetoric which so often aided him in gaining the people’s favor.

At the age of thirty-two (B.C. 65), Cæsar was elected quaestor, having previously filled the offices of pontiff and military tribune. In B.C. 65, he was elected aedile, in which capacity he gave unmistakable signs of his ambitious aspirations. While other aediles had amused the people with splendid games and regaled them with sumptuous feasts, Cæsar far surpassed his predecessors. Never before had the people of Rome witnessed such magnificent shows and gladiatorial contests; and the consequence was that in less than a year the aedile contracted debts to the amount of eight millions of dollars. But he effectually accomplished his purpose, and his popularity was unbounded.

Cæsar was praetor, B.C, 62, and was sent the following
year into Spain as pro-praetor. Here he gave strong proofs of his military genius and executive ability. On his return from Spain (B.C. 60) he stood for the consulship, and, notwithstanding the strong opposition of the aristocratic party, he was elected. Before entering, however, upon the duties of the consulship, he formed the coalition with Pompey and Crassus, usually known as the first triumvirate. By the passage of an agrarian law, dividing the Campanian plain among the poorer citizens, Cæsar gained the affections of this class; while he attached to his interests the equites or knights by relieving them of one-third the sum they had agreed to pay the state for the privilege of farming the revenues in Asia. He also united Pompey still more closely to himself by giving him his daughter, Julia, in marriage.

Thus, at the close of his consulship, Cæsar had no difficulty in securing for himself the proconsulship of Gaul for five years, which period was shortly afterwards extended to ten.

The nations of Gaul were warlike and numerous. They loved freedom and were inured to fighting. They had once sacked Rome, and three centuries after had imperilled the very existence of the Republic. The conquest of Gaul was, therefore, an undertaking of great difficulty; but Cæsar felt himself equal to the task, and the event justified his confidence. In turn, the Helvetii, the Belgae, and the Nervii were forced to yield. The Germans, who had hurried to assist the Gauls, were driven back with great slaughter; and all Gaul was reduced under Roman sway.

Cæsar then turned his attention to Britain; but as full particulars of his two invasions of that island are given in the text and notes, it is deemed unnecessary to refer thereto in this sketch.
On his return from his second expedition into Britain, Cæsar found that the Gauls had taken advantage of his absence and were in a state of revolt. These hardy warriors would not own themselves conquered; but forgetting ancient jealousies, they united against a common foe, under the leadership of Vcingetorix, one of their ablest princes. At Alesia, however, the Gauls were utterly routed, and the subjugation of Gaul was made complete.

Meanwhile, important political changes had taken place at Rome. The triumvirate no longer existed. Crassus had perished in the East; Pompey had become intensely jealous of his father-in-law, and the death of Julia snapped the last link which bound these two together. Pompey had re-joined the aristocratic party, and at his suggestion a decree was passed by the senate requiring Cæsar to resign his command, and disband his army on pain of being proclaimed an enemy of the Republic. Cæsar was at Ravenna when the news of the Senate's action reached him (Jan. 10th, B.C. 49). His course of action was speedily decided upon. With a single legion he crossed the Rubicon, the southern boundary of the province, and advanced into Italy. His fame had preceded him; recruits flocked readily to his standard. Towns and cities threw open their gates to him, and within sixty days after the passing of the Senate's decree, he entered Rome without opposition, amid the plaudits of the people. The Senate had fled, and he himself was master of Italy. Commissioning Antony to watch over affairs at Rome, he hastened into Spain, where he speedily defeated Pompey's partizans. In the following year Pompey was finally crushed in the battle of Pharsalia in Greece. Pompey himself fled into Egypt, pursued by his victor. Here Cæsar became involved
in the Alexandrine war, which ended in his placing the disputed crown upon the head of the fascinating Cleopatra.

Returning to Rome, he stayed but a few days, and then crossed over into Africa, where Scipio and Cato had collected the remnants of the Pompeian party. The contending forces met at Thapsus; Cæsar was victorious. At Munda, in Spain, about a year and a half after this, he defeated the sons of Pompey, and annihilated the last army his foes could rally against him.

Cæsar was now master of the Roman world. He had been honored with four triumphs, and was now declared perpetual Dictator. The victor displayed great clemency toward his opponents, and his conduct proved him to be in earnest when he said that he would make no difference between his own followers and those of Pompey.

Though after his return from Gaul, his time was occupied in military campaigns, he still was able to effect many important civil and political reforms. He corrected many abuses, equalized public burdens, regulated the calendar, enriched the public treasury, improved the courts of justice, and reformed, in many respects, the administration of public affairs. But while thus busied a conspiracy was set on foot against him, headed by men whose lives he had generously spared, and who professed to be his devoted friends. He was assassinated in the Senate-house on the Ides of March, B.C. 44.

Though many of Cæsar's writings have been lost, his Commentaries, written often amid the harassing duties of the camp remain to attest his ability as an author. Their simplicity and grace have been admired in all ages.

The student, for fuller details, is referred to Smith's "Classical Dictionary," and Plutarch's "Lives."
I. Lucio Domitio, Appio Claudio consulibus, discedens ab hibernis Cæsar in Italiam, ut quotannis facere consuevat, legatis imperat, quos legionibus præfecerat, uti, quam plurimas possent, hieme naves ædificandas vetere resque reficiendas curarent. Eorum modum formamque demonstrat. Ad celeritateam onerandi subductionesque paulo facit humiliores, quam quibus in nostro mari uti consuevimus—atque id eo magis, quod propter crebras commutationes æstuum minùs magnos ibi fluctus fieri cognoverat—ad onera et ad multitudinem jumentorum transportandum paulo latiores, quam quibus in reliquis utimur maribus. Has omnes actuarias imperat fieri, quam ad rem multum humilitas adjuvat. Ea, que sunt usui ad armandas naves, ex Hispaniā apportari jubet. Ipse, conventibus Galliæ citerioris peractis, in Illyricum proficiscitur, quod a Pirustiæ finitimam partem Provinciae irruptionibus vastari audiebat. Eō quam venisset, civitatiis milites imperat, certumque in locum convenire jubet. Quæ re nuntiatæ, Pirustiæ legatos ad eum mittunt, qui doceant, nihil earum rerum publico factum consilio, seseque paratos esse demonstrant omnibus rationibus de iuriis satisfacere. Accepta oratione eorum, Cæsar obsides imperat, eosque ad certam diem adduci jubet: nisi ita fecerint, sese bello civitatem perseverat.
undique ex finitimis regionibus et, quam superiore æstate ad Veneticum bellum fecerat, classem jubet convenire. Interim, consilio ejus cognito et per mercatores perlati ad Britannos, a compluribus ejus insulae civitatibus ad eum legati veniunt, qui pollicecantur ob-sides dare atque imperio Populi Romani obtemperare. Quibus auditis, liberaliter pollicitus, hortatunque ut in ea sententia permanerent, eos domum remittit, et cum his unà Commium—quem ipse, Atrebatibus superatis, 10regem ibi constituerat, cujus et virtutem et consilium probabat, et quem sibi fidelem arbitrabatur, cujusque auctoritas in iis regionibus magni habebatur—mittit. Huic imperat, quas possit, adeat civitates, horteturque ut Populi Romani fidem sequantur, seque celiter eò 15venturum nuntiet. Volusenus, perspectis regionibus, quantum ei facultatis dari potuit, qui navi egregi ac se barbaris committere non audebat, quinto die ad Cæsa-rem revertitur; quæque ibi perspexisset renuntiat.

XXII. Dum in his locis Cæsar navium parandarum 20causa moratur, ex magna parte Morinorum ad eum legati venerunt, qui se de superioris temporis consilio excusarent, quod homines barbari, et nostræ consuetudinis imperiti, bellum Populo Romano fecissent, seque ea, quæ imperasset, facturos pollicerentur. Hoc sibi 25satis opportunè Cæsar accidisse arbitratus, quod neque post tergum hostem relinquire volebat, neque bellii gerendi, propter anni tempus, facultatem habebat, ne-que has tantularum rerum occupationes sibi Britanniae anteponendas judicabat, magnum his obsidum numero-30rum imperat. Quibus adductis, eos in fidem recepit. Navibus circiter octoginta onerariis coactis contractis-que, quot satís esse ad duas transportandas legiones existimabat, quicquid præterea navium longarum habe-bat, quæstori, legatis, præfectisque distribuit. Huc 35accedebant octodecim onerariœ naves, quæ ex eo loco
ab millibus passuum octo vento tenebantur, quominus in eundem portum pervenire possent. Has equitis distribuit. Reliquum exercitum Quinto Titurio Sabino et Lucio Aurunculeio Cotta, legatis, in Menapios atque in eos pagos Morinorum, ab quibus ad eum legati non 5 venerant, deducendum dedit. Publium Sulpitium Rufum legatum cum eo praesidio, quod satis esse arbi-
trabatur, portum tenere jussit. XXIII. His constitutis rebus, nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatatem, tertia fere vigilia solvit,10 equitesque in ulteriorem portum progredi, et naves conscendere, et se sequi jussit: a quibus quem id paulo tardiüs esset administratum, ipse horā diei circiter quartā cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit, atque ibi in omnibus collibus expositas hostium copias armatas15 conspexit. Cujus loci hæc erat natura: adeo montibus augustis mare continebatur, uti ex locis superioribus in litus telum adjici posset. Hunc ad egrediendum nequa-
quam idoneum arbitratus locum, dum reliquæ naves eō convenirent, ad horam nonam in anchoris exspectavit.20 Interim legatis tribunisque militum convocatis, et quæ ex Voluseno cognosset, et quae fieri vellet ostendit, monuitquæ—ut rei militaris ratio, maximè ut maritimæ res postularent, ut quæ celerem atque instabilem motum haberent—ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res ab iis ad-25 ministrarentur. His dimissis, et ventum et æstum una

tempore nactus secundum, dato signo et sublatis an-
coris, circiter millia passuum septem ab eo loco pro-
gressus aperto ac plano litore naves constituit.

XXIV. At barbari, consilio Romanorum cognito,30 præmiso equitatu et essedariis, quo plerumque genere in præliis uti consuērunt, reliquis copiis subsequuti, nostros navibus egredi prohibebant. Erat ob has causas summa difficultas, quod naves, propter magnitudinem, nisi in alto, constitui non poterant; militibus autem,33
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ignotis locis, impeditis manibus, magno et gravi armorum onere oppressis, simul et de navibus desiliendum, et in fluctibus consistendum, et cum hostibus erat pugnandum: quam illi aut ex arido, aut paululum in aquam progressi, omnibus membris expediti, notissimis locis, audacter tela conjicerent, et eequos insuefactos incitarent. Quibus rebus nostri perterriti, atque hujus omnino generis pugnae imperitii, non eadem alacritate ac studio, quo in pedestribus uti praelius consueverant, 10utebantur.


XXVI. Pugnatum est ab utrisque acriter; nostri tamen, quod neque ordines servare, neque firmiter insistere, neque signa subsequi poterant, atque alius alia ex navi, quibuscunque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat, magno opere perturbabantur. Hostes vero, notis omni-
bus vadis, ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egregientes conspexerant, incitatis equis, impeditos adoribantur: plures paucos circumsistebant: alii ab latere aperto in universos tela conjiciebant. Quod quum animum advertisset Cæsar, scaphas longarum navium, item 5 speculatoria navigia militibus complei jussit, et, quos laborantes conspexerat, iis subsidia submittebat. Nostri, simul in arido constiterunt, suis omnibus consequitis, in hostes impetum fecerunt, atque eos in fugam dederunt, neque longius prosequi potuerunt, quod equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere non potuerant. Hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Cæsari defuit.


XXVIII. His rebus pace confirmatā, post diem quartum, quàm est in Britanniam ventum, naves octodecim, de quibus supra demonstratum est, quæ equites sustulerant, ex superiori portu leni vento solverunt. Quæ quum35
appropinquarent Britanniae, et ex castris viderentur, tanta tempestas subitò coorta est, ut nulla earum cursum tenere posset, sed aliæ eòdem, unde erant profectæ, referrentur; aliæ ad inferiorum partem insulae, quæ est propius solis occasum, magno sui cum periculo dejicentur: quæ tamen, ancoris jactis, quum fluctibus compleverentur, necessario adversà nocte in altum provectæ, continentem petierunt.

XXIX. Eadem nocte accidit, ut esset luna plena, qui dies maritimos æstus maximos in Oceano efficere consuevit; nostrisque id erat incognitum. Ita uno tempore et longas naves, quibus Cæsar exercitum transportandum curaverat, quasque in aridum subduxerat, æstus complebat; et onerarias, quæ ad anchoras erant deligatae, tempestas afflictabat; neque ullæ nostris facultas aut administrandi, aut auxiliandi, dabatur. Compluribus navibus fractis, reliqua quum essent—funibus, anchoris, reliquisque armamentis amissis—ad navigandum inutiles, magna (id quod necesse erat accidere) totius exercitus perturbatio facta est; neque enim naves erant aliæ, quibus reportari possent; et omnia deerant, quæ ad reficiendas eas usui sunt, et, quod omnibus constabat hiemari in Gallia oportere, frumentum his in locis in hiemem provisum non erat.

XXX. Quibus rebus cognitis, principes Britanniae, qui post prœlium factum ad ea, quæ jussérat Cæsar, facienda convenerant, inter se colloquuti, quum equites et naves et frumentum Romanis deesse intellexerent, et paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscereinent, quæ hoc erant etiam angustiora, quod sine impedimentis Cæsar legiones transportaverat, optimum factum esse duxerunt, rebellione factâ frumento commeatuque nostros prohibere, et rem in hiemem producere, quod, iis superatis aut redivo intercluis, neminem postea belli inferendi causâ in Britanniam transiturum confidebant.
Itaque, rursus conjuratione factā, paulatim ex castris discedere, ac suos clam ex agris deducere cœperunt.

XXXI. At Cæsar, etsi nondum eorum consilia cognoverat, tamen et ex eventu navium suarum, et ex eo, quòd obsides dare intermiserant, fore id, quod accidit, 5 suspicabatur. Itaque ad omnes casūs subsidia comparabat: nam et frumentum ex agris quotidian in castra consecutum, et, quae gravissimē afflictæ, erant naves, earum materiā atque aere ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur, et, quae ad eas res erant usui, ex continentī comportariō jubebat. Itaque, quum id summo studio a militibus administraretur, duodecim navibus amissis, reliquis ut navigari commodē possent, effect.

XXXII. Dum ea geruntur, legione ex consuetudine una frumentatum missā, quæ appellabatur septima, neque ullā ad id tempus belli suspicione interpositā, quum pars hominum in agris remaneret, pars etiam in castra ventitaret, ii, qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, Cæsari renuntiārunt, pulvere majore, quæm consuetudo ferret, in eā parte videri, quam in partem legio iterō fecisset. Cæsar id, quod erat, suspicatus, aliquid novi a barbaris initiō consilīi, cohortes, quae in stationibus erant, secum in eam partem proficiscī, duas ex reliquis in stationem succedere, reliquas armari et confestim sese subsequei jussit. Quum paulo longius a castris prō cessisset, suos ab hostibus premi, atque aèrē sustinere, et, conferta legione, ex omnibus partibus tela conjici, animum advertit. Nam quòd, omni ex reliquis partibus demesso frumento, pars una erat reliqua, suspicati hostes hic nostrōs esse venturos, noctu in silvis deliō tuerant: tum dispersōs, depositis armis, in metendo occupatos, subitō adorti, paucis interfectis, reliquos incertis ordīnibus perturbaverant: simul equitatu atque essēdis circumdederant.

XXXIII. Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnæ: primō
per omnes partes perequitant, et tela conjiciunt, atque
ipso terrore equorum, et strepitu rotarum, ordines ple-
rumque perturbant; et, quum se inter equitum turmas
insinuaverint, ex essedis desiliunt et pedibus proelii-
5tur. Aurigae interim paulatim ex prælio excedunt, atque
ita curru se collocant, ut, si illi a multitudine hostium
premantur, expeditum ad suos receptum habeant. Ita
mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum, in præliis
praestant; ac tantum usu quotidiano et exercitacione
10efficiunt, uti, in declivi ac præcipiti loco, incitatos equos
sustinere, et brevi moderari ac flectere, et per temoem
percurre, et in jugo insistere, et inde se in currús citis-
20simè recipere consuerint.

XXXIV. Quibus rebus, perturbatis nostris novitate
15pugnææ, tempore opportunissimo Cæsar auxilium tuit:
namque ejus adventu hostes constiterunt, nostri se ex
timore receperunt. Quo facto, ad laecessendum et ad
committendum prælium alienum esse tempus arbitrasus,
suo se loco continuat, et, brevi tempore intermisso, in
20castra legiones reduxit. Dum hæc geruntur, nostris
omnibus occupatis, qui erant in agris, reliqui discesse-
25rant. Sequitae sunt continuos complures dies tempes-
tates, quæ et nostros in castris continerent, et hostem a
pugnâ prohiberent. Interim barbari nuntios in omnes
7omnes partes dimiserunt, paucitatemque nostrorum militum
suis prædicaverunt, et, quanta prædæ faciendæ atque
in perpetuum sui liberandi facultas daretur, si Romanos
castris expulissent, demonstraverunt. His rebus cele-
30ritate magnà multitudine peditatûs equitatûsque coactâ,
ad castra venerunt.

XXXV. Cæsar, etsi idem, quod superioribus diebus
acciderat, fore videbat, ut, si essent hostes pulsi, cele-
ritate periculum effugerent; tamen nactus equites cir-
citer triginta, quos Commius Atrebas, de quo antè dic-
35tum est, secum transportaverat, legiones in acie pro
castris constituit. Commisso prœlio, diutius nostrorum militum impetum hostes ferre non potuerunt, ac terga verterunt. Quos tanto spatio sequuti, quantum cursu et viribus efficere potuerunt, complures ex iis occiderunt; deinde, omnibus longè latèque afflictis incensisque, se in castra receperunt.

XXXVI. Eodem die legati, ab hostibus missi ad Cæsarem de pace, venerunt. His Cæsar numerum obsidum, quem antea imperaverat, duplicavit, eosque in continentem adduci jussit, quod, propinquœ die æquinocïi, in infirmis navibus, hiemi navigationem subjiciendam non existimabat. Ipse, idoneam tempestatem nactus, paulo post medium noctem naves solvit, quæ omnes incolumes ad continentem pervenerunt; sed ex his onerariæ due eosdem, quos reliquœ, portús capere non potuerunt, et paulo infra delatae sunt.

XXXVII. Quibus ex navibus quum essent expositi milites circiter trecenti, atque in castra contenderent, Morini, quos Cæsar, in Britanniam proficiscens, pacatos reliquerat, spe predæ adducti, primò non ita magno numero circumsteterunt, ac, si sese interfici nollent, arma ponere jussérunt. Quum illi, orbe facto, sese defendieranter, celeriter ad clamorem hominum circiter millia sex convenerunt. Quæ re nuntiata, Cæsar omnem ex castris equitatum suis auxilio misit. Interim nostri milites impetum hostium sustinuerunt, atque amplius horis quatuor fortissimè pugnaverunt, et, paucis vulneribus acceptis, complures ex iis occiderunt. Postea verò quàm equitatus noster in conspectum venit, hostes abjectis armis terga verterunt, magnusque eorum numerus est occisus.

XXXVIII. Cæsar postero die Titum Labiænum legatum, cum iis legionibus, quas ex Britannia reduxerat, in Morinos, qui rebellionem fecerant, misit. Qui, quum propter siccitates paludum, quod se recuperent, non habé
rent—quo perfugio superiore anno fuerant usi—omnes fere in potestatem Labieni venerunt. At Quintus Titurius et Lucius Cotta, legati, qui in Menapiorum fines legiones duxerant, omnibus eorum agris vastatis frumentis, succisis, adficiis incensis, quòd Menapii se omnes in densissimas silvas abdiderant, se ad Cæsarem receperunt. Cæsar in Belgis omnium legionum hiberna constituit. Eò duæ omnino civitates ex Britannia obsides miserunt; reliquae neglexerunt. His rebus gestis, 10ex literis Cæsaris dierum viginti supplicatio ex Senatu decreta est.
XX. Exigua parte aestatis reliquia, Caesar, etsi in his locis—quod omnis Gallia ad septentriones vergit—maturae sunt hiemes, tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit, quod, omnibus fere Gallicis bellis, hostibus nostris inde subministrata auxilia intelligebat: et, si 5 tempus anni ad bellum gerendum deficeret, tamen magno sibi usui fore arbitrabatur, si modò insulam adisset, genus hominum perspexisset, loca, partús, aditus cognovisset: quae omnia fere Gallis erant incognita. Neque enim temere prater mercatores illò adit quisquam, neque iis ipsis quicquam prater oram maritimam atque eas regiones, quae sunt contra Gallias, notum est. Itaque, evocatis ad se undique mercatoribus, neque quanta esset insulae magnitudo, neque quae aut quantae nationes incolerent, neque quem usum bellis haberent, aut quibus institutis uterentur, neque qui essent ad majorum navium multitudinem idonei portus, reperire poterat.

XXI. Ad haec cognoscenda, priusquam periculum faceret, idoneum esse arbitratus Caium Volusenum, cum 20 navi longa præmittit. Huic mandat, uti, exploratis omnibus rebus, ad se quamprimum revertatur: ipse cum omnibus copiis in Morinos proficiscitur, quod inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam transjectus. Huc naves
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urum demonstrat. His ad diem adductis, ut imperaverat, arbitros inter civitates dat, qui litem aestimant pénamque constituant.

II. His confectis rebus conventibusque peractis, in 5ceteriorem Galliam revertitur, atque inde ad exercitum proficiscitur. Eò quam venisset, circuitis omnibus hibernis, singulari militem studio, in summâ omnium rerum inopiam, circiter sexcentas ejus generis, cujus suprà demonstravimus, naves, et longas viginti octo, 10invenit instructas, neque multùm abesse ab eo, quin paucis diebus deduci possent. Collandatis militibus atque iis qui negotio praebuerant, quid fieri velit, ostendit, atque omnes ad portum Itium convenire jubet, quo ex portu commodissimum in Britanniam transmis-15sum esse cognoverat, circiter millium passuum triginta a continenti. Huic rei quod satis esse visum est mil- tum, reliquit: ipse cum legionibus expeditis quatuor et equitibus octingentis in fines Trevirorum proficisci- citur, quòd hi neque ad concilia veniebant, neque im-20perio parebant, Germanosque transrhenanos sollicitare dicebantur.

III. Hæc civitas longè plurimum totius Galliæ equi- tatu valet, magnasque habet copias peditum, Rhenum-que, ut suprà demonstravimus, tangit. In ea civitate 25duo de principatu inter se contendebant, Indutiomarus et Cingetoris: ex quibus alter, simul atque de Cæsaris legionumque adventu cognitum est, ad eum venit; se suosque omnes in officio futuros, neque ab amiciiâ Populi Romani defecturos confirmavit; quæque in 30Trevisi gererentur, ostendit. At Indutiomarus equi- tatum peditatumque cogere, iisque, qui per ætatem in armis esse non poterant, in silvam Arduennam abditis —quæ ingenti magnitudine per medios fines Treviro- rum a flumine Rheno ad initium Remorum pertinet—35bellum parare instituit. Sed posteaquam nonnulli
principes ex ea civitate, et familiaritate Cingetorigis adducti et adventu nostri exercitus perterriti, ad Caesarem venerunt, et de suis privatim rebus ab eo petere ceperunt, quoniam civitati consulere non possent; Indutiomarus, veritus ne ab omnibus desereretur, legatos ad Caesarem mittit; sese idcirco ab suis discedere atque ad eum venire noluisse, quò facilius civitatem in officio contineret, ne omnis nobilitatis discussu plebs propter im prudentiam laberetur. Itaque esse civitatem in sua potestate, seque, si Caesar permetteret, ad eum in castra venturum, et suas civitatisque fortunas ejus fidei permissurum.

IV. Caesar, etsi intelligebat, quæ de causâ ea dicerentur, quæque eum res ab instituto consilio deterreret, tamen, ne æstatem in Treviris consumere cogeretur, omnibus ad Britannicum bellum rebus comparatis, Indutiomarum ad se cum ducentis obsidibus venire jussit. His adductis, in iis filio propinquisque ejus omnibus, quos nominatim evocaverat, consolatus Indutiomarum hortatus est, uti in officio permaneret: nihilo tamen secius, principibus Trevirorum ad se convocatis, hos singillatim Cingetorigi conciliavit: quod quum merito ejus ab se fieri intelligebat, tum magni interesse arbitrabatur, ejus auctoritate inter suos quam plurimum valere, cujus tam egregiam in se voluntatem perspexisset. Id factum graviter tulit Indutiomarus, suam gratiam inter suos minui; et, qui jam ante inimico in nos animo fuisset, multo gravius hoc dolore exarsit.

V. His rebus constitutis, Caesar ad portum Itium cum legionibus pervenit. Ibi cognoscit, quadraginta naves, quæ in Meldis factae erant, tempestate rejectas, cursum tenere non potuisse, atque eodem, unde erant proiectae, revertisse: reliquas paratas ad navigandum atque omnibus rebus instructas inventit. Eodem totius Galliæ equitatus convenit, numero millium quatuor.
principesque omnibus ex civitatibus: ex quibus per-
paucos, quorum in se fidem perspexerat, relinquire in
Gallia, reliquos obsidum loco secum ducere, decreverat; 
quod, quum ipse abesset, motum Galliae verebatur.

5 VI. Erat una cum ceteris Dumnorix Æduus, de quo
ab nobis antea dictum est. Hunc secum habere in
primis constituerat, quod eum cupidum rerum novarum,
cupidum imperii, magni animi, magnae inter Gallos
auctoritatis, cognoverat. Accedebat huc, quod jam in
10 concilio Æduorum Dumnorix dixerat, sibi a Cæsare
regnum civitatis deferri: quod dictum Ædui graviter
ferebant, neque recusandi aut deprecandi causâ legatos
ad Cæsarem mittere audebant. Id factum ex suis hos-
pitibus Cæsar cognoverat. Ille omnibus primò precibus
15 petere contendit, ut in Gallia relinqueretur; partim,
quod insuetus navigandi mare timeret; partim quod
religionibus sese diceret impediri. Posteaquam id ob-
stinate sibi negari vidit, omni spe impetrandi ademptâ
principes Galliae sollicitare, sevocare singulos hortari-
20 que cepit, uti in continentì remanerent; metu terri-
tare, non sine causâ fieri, ut Gallia omni nobilitate spo-
liaretur: id esse consilium Cæsaris, ut, quos in conspectu
Galliae interficere vereretur, hos omnes in Britanniam
transductos necaret: fidem reliquis interponere, jusju-
25 randum poscere, ut, quod esse ex usu Galliae intellexis-
sest, communi consilio administrarent. Hæc a complu-
ribus ad Cæsarem deferebantur.

VII. Quæ re cognitæ, Cæsar, quod tantum civitati
Æduæ dignitatis tribuerat, coercendum atque deterr-
30 endum, quibuscumque rebus posset, Dumnorigem sta-
tuebat; quod longius ejus amentiam progrexi videbat,
prospiciendum, ne quid sibi ac rei publicæ nocere posset.
Itaque dies circiter viginti quinque in eo loco commo-
ratus, quod Corus ventus navigationem impediebat—
35 qui magnam partem omnis temporis in his locis flare
consuevit—dabat operam, ut in officio Dumnorigem contineret, nihil tamen secius omnia ejus consilia cognosceret: tandem, idoneam nactus tempestatem, milites equitesque conscendere naves jubet. At, omnium impeditis animis, Dumnorix cum equitibus Æduorum a 5 castris, insciente Cæsare, domum discedere cœpit. Qua re nuntiata, Cæsar, intermissa profectione atque omnibus rebus postpositis, magnam partem equitatus ad eum insequendum mittit, retrahique imperat: si vim faciat neque pareat, interfici jubet; nihil hunc se ab-10 sente pro sano facturum arbitratus, qui præsentis imperum neglexisset. Ille enim revocatus resistere ac se manu defendere suorumque fidem implorare cœpit, sæpe clamitans, liberum se liberæque civitatis esse. Illi, ut erat imperatum, circumsistunt atque hominem interi-15 ciunt; at Ædui equites ad Cæsarem omnes revertuntur.

VIII. His rebus gestis, Labieno in continenti cum tribus legionibus et equitum millibus duobus relictō, ut portūs tueretur et rem frumentarium provideret, quæ-20 que in Galliā gerentur cognoscerat, consiliumque pro tempore et pro re caperet, ipse cum quinque legionibus et pari numero equitum, quem in continenti reliquisset, solis occasu naves solvit, et leni Africo proiectus, mediā circiter nocte vento intermisso, cursum non tenuit,25 et longius delatus æstu, ortā luce, sub sinistrā Britanniam relictam conspexit. Tum rursus, æstūs commutationem sequitus, remis contendit, ut eam partem insulæ caperet, quæ optimum esse egressum superiore ætate cognoverat. Qua in re admodum fuit militum virtus30 laudanda, qui vectoriis gravibusque navigiis, non intermisso remigandi labore, longarum navium cursum adæquārunt. Accessum est ad Britanniam omnibus navibus meridiano fere tempore: neque in eo loco hostis est visus, sed, ut postea Cæsar eX captivis compert, quum35
magnae manus eò convenissent, multitudine navium per-
territae (qua cum annotinis privatisque, quas sui quis-
que commodi fecerat, amplius octingentis uno erant visae
tempore), a litore discesserant ac se in superiora loca
abdiderant.

IX. Caesar, exposito exercitu et loco castris idoneo
capto, ubi ex captivis cognovit, quo in loco hostium
copiae consedissent, cohortibus decem ad mare relictis
et equitibus trecentis, qui praesidio navibus essent, de

tertia vigilia ad hostes contendit, eò minùs veritus nav-
ibus, quod in litore molli atque aperto delicatas ad an-
coram relinquebat; et praesidio navibus Quintum
Atrium præfecit. Ipse, noctu progressus millia passuum
circiter duodecim, hostium copias conspicatus est. Illi,
equitatu atque essedis ad flumen progressi, ex loco su-
periore nostros prohibere et prælimium committere cœpe-
runt. Repulsi ab equitatu, se in silvas abdiderunt,
locum nacti, egregiæ et natura et opere munitum, quem
domesticì belli, ut videbatur, causâ, jam ante prepar-

averant: nam crebris arboribus succisis omnes introitus
erant preclusi. Ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, nos-
trosque intra munitiones ingredi prohibebant. At
milites legionis septimæ, testudine facta et aggere ad
munitiones adjecto, locum ceperunt eosque ex silvis
expulerunt, paucis vulneribus acceptis. Sed eos fugi-

entes longius Caesar prosequi vexit, et quod loci natu-
ram ignorabat, et quod, magna parte diei consumpta,
munitioni castrorum tempus relinqui volebat.

X. Postridie ejus diei mane tripartitò milites equites-

que in expeditionem misit, ut eos, qui fugerant, perse-
querentur. His aliquantum itineris progressis, quum
jam extremita essent in prospectu, equites a Quinto Atrio
ad Cæsarem venerunt, qui nuntiarent, superiore nocte
maxima coortia tempestate, propé omnes naves afflictas,
atque in litore ejectas esse; quod neque ancora funes-
que subsisterent, neque nautæ gubernatoresque vim pati tempestatis possent: itaque ex eo concursu navium magnum esse incommodum acceptum.

XI. His rebus cognitis, Cæsar legiones equitatumque revocari atque itinere desistere jubet: ipse ad naves revertitur: eadem fere, quæ ex nuntiis literisque cognoverat, coram perspicit, sic ut, amissis circiter quadragina navibus, reliquæ tamen rei posse magno negotio viderentur. Itaque ex legionibus fabros deligit, et ex continenti alios accessiri jubet; Labieno scribit, ut, quàm plurimas posset, iis legionibus quæ sint apud eum, naves instituat. Ipse, etsi res erat multæ opææ ac laboris, tamen commodissimum esse statuit, omnes naves subduci et cum castris una munitione conjungi. In his rebus circiter dies decem consumit, ne nocturnis quidem temporibus ad laborem militum intermissis. Subductis navibus castrisque egregiè munitis, easdem copias, quas antè, praesidio navibus reliquit: ipse eòdem, unde redierat, proficiscitur. Eò quum venisset, majores jam undique in eum locum copiæ Britannorum conven-erant, summæ imperii bellique administrandi communi consilio permissa Cassivelaunio, cujus fines a maritimis civitatibus flumen dividit, quod appellatur Tamesis, a mari circiter millia passuum octoginta. Huic superiore tempore cum reliquis civitatibus continentia bella in-tercesserant: sed nostro adventu permoti Britanni hunc toti bello imperioque praefecerant.

XII. Britanniae pars interior ab iis incolitur, quos natos in insula ipsa memorià, proditum dicunt: maritima pars ab iis, qui praedæ ac belli inferendi causâ ex Belgis transierant; qui omnes fere iis nominibus civitatum appellantur, quibus orti ex civitatibus eò pervenerunt, et bello illato ibi remanserunt atque agros colere cœperunt. Hominum est infinita multitudo, creberri-maque ædificia, fere Gallicis consimilia: pecorum mag-
nus numerus. Utuntur aut aere, aut taleis ferreis, ad certum pondus examinatis, pro nummo. Nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum; sed ejus exigua est copia; aere utuntur importato. Materia cujusque generis, ut in Galliā, est præter fagum atque abietem. Leporem, et gallinam, et anserem gustare fas non putant; haec tamen alunt animi voluptatisque causā. Loca sunt temperatiora, quàm in Gallia, remissioribus frigoris.

10 XIII. Insula naturā triquetra, cujus unum latus est contra Galliam. Hujus lateris alter angulus—qui est ad Cantium, quō fere omnes ex Gallia naves appelluntur—ad orientem solem, inferior ad meridiem, spectat. Hoc latus teuet circiter millia passuum quingenta. Al15terum vergit ad Hispaniam atque occidentem solem, quà ex parte est Hibernia dimidio minor, ut aestimatur, quàm Britannia; sed pari spatio transmissus, atque ex Gallia, est in Britanniam. In hoc medio cursu est insula, quae appellatur Mona; complures præterea minores ob-20jectæ insulæ existimantur; de quibus insulis nonnulli scripserunt dies continuos triginta sub brumā esse noctem. Nos nihil de eo percoutationibus reperiebamus, nisi certis ex aquā mensuris breviores esse, quàm in continente, noctes videbamus. Hujus est longitudo25lateris, ut fort illorum opinio, septingentorum millium. Tertium est contra septentriones, cui partī nulla est ob-jecta terra; sed ejus angulus lateris maximè ad Germaniam spectat; huic millia passuum octingenta in longitudinem esse existimatur. Ita omnis insula est in30circitu vicies centum millium passuum.

XIV. Ex his omnibus longe sunt humanissimi, qui Cantium incolunt, quà regio est maritima omnis; neque multùm a Gallicā differunt consuetudine. Interiores plerique frumenta non servunt, sed lacte et carne vivunt,35pellibusque sunt vestiti. Omnes verò se Britannī vitro
inficiunt, quod cæruleum efficit colorem, atque hoc horridiore sunt in pugnā aspectu: capilloque sunt promitto, atque omni parte corporis rasā præter caput et labrum superius. Uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, et maximè fratres cum fratribus parentesque cum liberis; sed, siquì sunt ex his nati, eorum habentur liberi, quo primum virgo quaæque deducta est.

XV. Equites hostium essedariique acriter præliio cum equitatu nostro in itinere conflixerunt, tamen ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, atque eos in silvas collesque compulerint: sed, compluribus interfectis, cupidiús inequenti nonnullos ex suis amiserunt. At illī, intermisso spatio, imprudentibus nostris atque occupatis in munitione castrorum, subitō se ex silvis ejecerunt, impetuque in eos facto, qui erant in statione pro castri collocati, acriter pugnaverunt: duabusque submissis cohortibus a Cæsare, atque his primis legionum duorum, quum hae, perexiguo loci intermissō loci spatio inter se, constitissent, novo genere pugnæ perterritis nostris, per medios audacissimè perruperunt, seque inde incolu mes receperunt. Eo die Quintus Laberius Durus, tribunus militum, interficitur. Illī, pluribus immissis cohortibus, repelluntur.

XVI. Toto hoc in genere pugnæ, quum sub oculis omnium ac pro castris dimicaretur, intellectum est, nos tros propter gravitatem armaturæ—quod neque inequent cedentes possent, neque ab signis discedere auderent—minus aptos esse ad hujus generis hostem; equites autem magno cum periculo dimicare, propterea quod illī etiam consulto plerumque cederent, et, quum paulum ab legionibus nostros removissent, ex essedis desilirent, et pedibus dispari præliio contendere. Equestris autem prælii ratio et cedentibus et inequentibus par atque idem periculum inferebat. Accedebat huc, ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisque invervallis præliarentur, 35
stationesque dispositas haberent, atque alios alii dein- 
ceptis exciperent, integrique et recentes defatigatis suc-
cederent.
XVII. Postero die procul a castris hostes in collibus 
constiterunt, rarique se ostendere et lenius, quàm pri-
die, nostros equites prælio læcessere cœperunt. Sed 
meridie, quum Cæsar pabulandi causā tres legiones 
atque omnem equitatum cum Caio Trebonio legato 
missiset, repente ex omnibus partibus ad pabulatores 
advolaverunt, sic, uti ab signis legionibusque non absis-
terent. Nostri, acriter in eos impetu facto, repulerunt, 
neque finem sequendi fecerunt, quoad subsidio confi-
equites, quam post se legiones viderent, praecipites 
hostes egerunt: magnoque eorum numero interfecto, 
neque sui colligendi, neque consistendi, aut ex essedis 
desiliendi facultatem dederunt. Ex hac fugā protinus, 
quæ undique convenerant, auxilia discesserunt: neque 
post id tempus unquam summis nobiscum copiis hostes 
contenderunt.
20 XVIII. Cæsar, cognito consilio eorum, ad flumen 
Tamesin in fines Cassivelauni exercitum duxit; quod 
flumen uno omnino loco pedibus, atque hoc ægere, trans-
iriti potest. Eò quam venisset, animum advertit ad alte-
ram fluminis ripam magnas esse copias hostium in-
structas: ripa autem erat acutis sudibus præfxis 
munita; ejusdemque generis sub aquâ defixa sedes 
flumine tegebantur. His rebus cognitis a captivis per-
fugisque, Cæsar, præmisso equitatu, confestim legiones 
subsequi jussit. Sed eā celeritate atque eo impetu 
30milites ierunt, quum capite solo ex aquâ exstarent, ut 
hostes impetum legiōnum atque equitum sustinere non 
possent, ripasque dimitterent ac se fugāe mandarent.
XIX. Cassivelaunus, ut supra demonstravimus, omni 
depositā spē contentionis, dimissis amplioribus copiis, 
35millibus circiter quatuor essedariorum relictis, ītinerā
DE BELLO BRITANNICO. 21

nostra servabat, paululumque ex viā excedebat, locisque impeditis ac silvestribus sese occultabat, atque iis regionibus, quibus nos iter facturos cognoverat, pecora atque homines ex agrīs in silvas compellebat: et, quum equitatus noster, liberius prædandi vastandique causā, se in agrīs effunderet, omnibus viis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, et magno cum periculo nostrorum equītum cum iis confligebat, atque hoc metu latiūs vagari prohibebat. Relinquebatur, ut neque longiūs ab agmine legionum discedi Cæsar patetur, et tantūm in agrīs vastandīs incendiīisque faciendīs hostibus noceretur, quantum labore atque itinere legionariī milites efficere poterant.

XX. Interim Trinobantes, propè firmissima earum regionum civitas—ex quà Mandubratiūs adolescens, Cæsaris fidem sequutus, ad eum in continentem Galliam venerat; cujus pater Imanuentius in ea civitate regnum obtinerat, interfactusque erat a Cassivelauno, ipse fugā mortem vitaverat—legatos ad Cæsarem mittunt, pollicenturque, sese ei dedituros atque imperata factūros: petunt, ut Mandubratium ab injurīā Cassivelauni defendat, atque in civitatem mittat, qui præsit imperiumque obtineat. His Cæsar imperat obsides quadraginta frumentumque exercitui, Mandubratiumque ad eos mittit. Illi imperata celeriter fecerunt, obsides ad num25 merum frumentaque miserunt.

XXI. Trinobantibus defensis atque ab omni militum injuria prohibitis, Cenimagi, Segontiaci, Ancalites, Bibroci, Cassi, legationibus missis sese Cæsari dedunt. Ab his cognoscit, non longē ex eo loco oppidum Cassi velauni abesse, silvis paludibusque munitum, quō satis magnus hominum pecorisque numerus convenerit. (Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, quem silvas impeditas vallo atque fossa munierunt, quō incursioīnīs hostĭum vitandae causā convenire consuērununt). Eō proficiscitur.
cum legionibus: locum reperit egregiè naturā atque opere munitum; tamen hunc duabus ex partibus oppugnarè contendit. Hostes, paulisper morati, militum nostrorum impetum non tulerunt, seseique alīa ex parte oppidi ejecerunt. Magnus ibi numerus pecoris repertus, multique in fugā sunt comprehensi atque interfecti.

XXII. Dum hæc in his locis geruntur, Cassivelaunus ad Cantium, quod esse ad mare suprà demonstravimus, quibus regionibus quatuor reges praerant, Cingetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus, Segonax, nuntios mittit, atque his imperat, uti, coactis omnibus copiis, castra navalia de improviso adoriantur atque oppungent. Ii quum ad castra venissent, nostri, eruptione factā, multis eorum interfectis, capto etiam nobili duce Lugotorige, suos incolores reduxerunt. Cassivelaunus, hoc prælio nuntiato, tot detrimentis acceptis, vastatis finibus, maximè etiam permotus defectione civitatum, legatos per Atrebatem Commodum de deditione ad Cæsarem mittit. Cæsar, quum statuisset hiemem in continentì propter repentinos Galliæ motus agere, neque multum æstatis superesset, atque id facile extrahì posse intelligeret, obsides imperat, et, quid in annos singulos vectigalis Populo Romano Britannia penderet, constituit; interdictat atque imperat Cassivelauno, ne Mandubratio, nee Trinobantibus bellum faciat.

XXIII. Obsidibus acceptis, exercitum reducit ad mare, naves inventit refectas. His deductis, quòd et captivorum magnum numerum habebat, et nonnullæ tempestate deperierant naves, duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare instituit. Ac sic accidit, uti ex tanto navium numero, tot navigationibus, neque hoc, neque superiore anno, nulla omnino navis, quæ milites portaret, desideraretur: at ex iis, quæ inanès ex continentì ad eum remitterentur, et prioris commeatūs expositis militibus, et quas postea Labienus faciendas
curaverat numero sexaginta, perpaucæ locum caperent; reliquæ fere omnes rejicerentur. Quas quum aliquamdiu Cæsar frustra exspectâset, ne anni tempore a navigacione excluderetur, quod æquinocgium suberat, necessariò angustiòs milites collocavit, ac, summæ tranquillitate consequutâ, secundâ initâ quum solvisset vigilia, primâ luce terram attigit, omnesque incolumes naves perduxit.
NOTES.

CAESARIS COMMENTARI, Caesar's Commentaries. The term commentarii as here used is applicable to any simple and concise chronicle of events. Caesar, in his seven books of Commentaries on the Gallic War, has given a concise, but no doubt somewhat partial account of seven campaigns waged by himself in Gaul. Each book is a journal of one year. The Bellum Britannicum, which comprises portions of the fourth and fifth books, may be looked upon as a kind of episode, separable indeed from the main story, but yet rising naturally out of it.

BOOK FOURTH.

IN THE CONSULSHIP OF CN. POMPEIUS MAGNUS AND M. LICINIUS CRASSUS. B. C. 55.

I. EXPEDITION INTO BRITAIN, XX—XXXVI.

II. WAR WITH THE MORINI AND THE MENAPII, XXXVII, XXXVIII.

XX.

CAESAR RESOLVES TO CROSS INTO BRITAIN.

1. Exigua - - reliqua, as (only) a small part of the summer was remaining, lit. a small part of the summer being left. Ab. Abs. H. 431; S. 332. Beginners must be particularly attentive to the various modes in which the Latin Ablative Absolute is rendered. As there is no Perfect Participle Active (i.e. Transitive) in Latin, except in the case of Deponent verbs, this Participle in English must in Latin usually be changed into the Passive, and put in the Abl. Abs. agreeing with what was before its object. Thus the sentence Caesar, having landed the army, hastens against the enemy, is changed into Caesar, the army having been landed, &c., and is rendered in Latin by Caesar exposito exercitu, ad hostes contendit. As the verb sum has no present Participle—a Verbal Substantive or Adjective often takes the places of Participle. Thus in the clause exigua parte aestatis reliqua—being must be supplied before reliqua. The Ab. Abs. is best rendered by a subordinate proposition introduced by when, as, although, since &c. The English Nom, Abs, corresponds to the Latin Ab, Abs. but it
is less extensively used. EXIGUA, Pred. Adj.; refers to parte. CAESAR: subject of contendit in the line 4, H. 367; S. 231.

2. In his locis, in these places, i.e., countries. Caesar refers to Northern Gaul. H. 421; I. S. 331. QUOD - - - VERGIT, because all Gaul turns (i.e. is situated towards) the north. Quod is followed by the Indicative, because Caesar states what he knows to be the fact. H. 520; I. S. 486. Gallia was divided into 1. Gallia Citerior or Cisalpina, Hither Gaul or Gaul on this side of the Alps, i.e. on the side towards Rome. II. Gallia Ulterior or Transalpina, Farther Gaul or Gaul beyond the Alps, embracing modern France, Belgium, Netherlands, the greater part of Switzerland, and the Rhine provinces of Germany. Under Caesar Gallia Ulterior was divided into Celtica, Belgica and Aquitania. The term omnis Gallia refers to Gallia Ulterior, and distinguished it as a whole from any of its parts. Septentriones has been generally considered to be derived from septem, seven and trio, an ox and to mean the seven plough-oxen—referring to the seven stars near the North Pole, called Charles’ Wain, also the Great and Little Bear; but Max Müller, the celebrated philologist in his “Lectures on Language,” combats the Roman idea of seven oxen, and seems it untenable. He regards trio as having been originally strio, from the Sanscrit root STRI, to strew (or scatter), and hence a strewer (of light). According to Müller’s view therefore, Septentriones simply means the seven stars.

3. Maturae sunt, are early, i.e. set in early. The Romans in Caesar’s time had somewhat the same idea about Britain, that the people of Britain had—less than a hundred years ago—about Canada, viz.: that it was cold, barren, inhospitable, &c. Tamen - - - contendit sc. Caesar in line 1, nevertheless hastened to proceed into Britain. H. 379-4; S. 248. The reasons that prompted Caesar to invade Britain are not very clear. The alleged cause in the text seems to be but a mere excuse. Doubtless conquest and glory were the leading motives.

4. Quod intelligebat, because he perceived, i.e., discovered. Omnibus - - - bellis, in almost all Gallic wars, i.e., in all wars with the Gauls. H. 422, I. 2); S. 338.

HOSTIBUS, &c., order, auxilia subministrata (esse) nostris hostibus inde, that auxiliaries had been furnished to our enemies from that quarter. The whole clause is Dir. Object. of intelligebat. Hostibus, Dative Indir. Obj. H. 384; I. S. 287. Auxilia is the Subject of subministrata esse. H. 545; S. 507. Inde, lit. thence, i.e., from Britain.

The student will best render a Latin Inf. clause in English by a Dependent Proposition introduced by that. Distinguish between auxilium, aid, help, &c., and auxilia, troops, auxiliaries. H. 132; S. 51.

5. Et si tempus - - - deficeret, even if the season should be insufficient, i.e., too short.
6. Ad bellum gerendum, for carrying on the war, i.e., with the Britons, lit. for the war to be carried on. The Gerundive gerendum agrees with bellum like an adjective—though translated as if governing it. H. 562, 565; S. 534, 537.

7. Magno—fore, that it would be of great advantage to him. Sibi usu, both Dat. H. 390, 1.; S. 297. The subject of fore—the facts implied in the dependent clauses that follow, i.e., his visiting the island, &c.

Si - - - adisset, if he only should go to (i.e., visit) the island. Conditional sentence of the first form with the Fut. Perf. in the condition in the Direct Discourse and the Fut. in the conclusion—si aderit - - - erit -, hence adisset. H. 532, 4. The same explanation applies to perspexisset, should sec into, and cognovisset, should become thoroughly acquainted with.

9. Quae, the relative is in reality an adjective. In the text quae agrees with negotia, understood, which things, i.e., those mentioned in the last sentence. Gallis, Dat. H. 391; S. 298.

10. Neque enim, is elliptical=nor (is this surprising) for: translate nor indeed. Temere, commonly, i.e., without some special object. Mercatores, traders. Illo, thither, i.e., to Britain. Iis ipsis, i.e., mercatoribus, depends upon notum est. Gallias. Caesar means the different divisions of Gallia. He does not use the plural Galliae anywhere. The mercatores in the several divisions of Gallia know those parts of the British coast that were opposite to them.

13. Itaque, and so; Evocatis - - - mercatoribus, though he summoned to him traders from all quarters, lit. traders having been summoned, &c. Abl. Abs. H. 431; S. 332.


15. Quem usum - - - haberent; what system of war they practised, or it may be what experience of war they had.

Quibus - - - uterenitur, what customs they used, i.e., practised. H. 419; I. S. 315.

16. Neque qui: construe with portus. Idonei, suitable, convenient; idoneus implies a natural fitness actually existing; but one that requires to be observed and made available.

18. Reperire poterat, was he able to find out, i.e., could learn. The subject of poterat is ille (i.e., Caesar), understood, or rather implied in the termination of the verb. Distinguish between reperire, to find out with an effort, to discover, and invenire, simply to find, to come across.
19. Ad haec cognoscenda, to ascertain these (particulars), i.e., to get an accurate knowledge of them, lit. for these (particulars), to be ascertained. H. 562, 565; S. 534, 537; construe with praemittit. Priusquam - - faceret before he made (lit. should make) an attempt, i.e., a descent upon the island. H. 523, II: S. 500.

20. Idoneum - - praemittit thinking Volusenus a suitable person he (i.e. Caesar), sends him in advance. Arbitratus, the Perfect Participle of a Deponent verb is sometimes used of present time, i.e., translated as a present participle. H. 574, I. Volusenus. There is very little more known of Caius Volusenus Quadratus, than that he was a military tribune, and afterwards a commander of the cavalry in Caesar's army.

21. Navi longa, a war ship, i.e., a long, sharp-keeled vessel or galley, propelled by a single bank of fifty oars. The same name, however, was applied to ships of several banks of oars.


22. Ad se, to him, i.e., Caesar. H. 449, 1, S. 134. Quamprimam, as soon as possible. H. 170, 2: 444, 4; S. 353. Ipse, i.e., Caesar. H. 452, S. 356.

23. Copiis, forces, but Copia, plenty. H. 132; S. 51. In morinos into (the country of) the Morini; now Belgium. H. 435, 1; S. 137. Quod inde, because thence, i.e., from this part of Gaul.

24. Navi naves. Order, jubet naves - - et classem quam fecerat -- convenire huc, he orders the ships from all parts of the neighbouring districts, and the fleet which in the preceding summer he had built for the war with the Veneti to come to this place. Naves and Classem depend upon jubet, and are the subjects of convenire. H. 545, 551, II: S. 511.

3. Consilium ejus, i.e., Caesaris. Per, through (the agency of). The student must carefully distinguish the Means or Instrument from the Agent by whom and the Intermediate Agent through whom anything is done; for while the Instrument is expressed by the Ablative alone, the Agent is expressed by the Ablative with the preposition a or ab, and the Intermediate Agent by per with the Accusative.

5. Ad eum, i.e., Caesarem. Qui (=ut ii) pollicebatur, to promise, Subjunctive of Purpose. H. 500; S. 478.

6. Dare, for se daturos esse, that they will give. H. 541, 2; S. 466. Imperio. H. 306; S. 292. Obtemperare, for se obtemperuros esse, that they will submit to, i.e., obey.

7. Quibus (=his) auditis, these having been heard (by Caesar), i.e., Caesar having listened to them. When a sentence commences with a relative, it is often best translated by its corresponding demonstra-
tive. H. 453. Pollicitus, having promised. The student will note particularly the difference between the participle passive auditis (Abl.) and the participle deponent pollicitus (Nom.). H. 225, 465, II. 3; S. 522. Ut -- -- permanerent, to persist in that opinion, i.e., to adhere to that determination. Accusative clause. H. 374, 4; S. 244.


9. Communio depends upon mittit, in line 12. Commius was a chief of the Atrebates, whom Caesar, in return for some important services, had made king over that people. He was sent by Caesar into Britain for the purposes mentioned in the text. He some time after fought against the Romans, but was defeated and forced to submit to Antonius. Quem regem constituerat. H. 373; S. 245. Atrebatus superatis, i.e., in the great battle of the Sambre. Book II.; chap. XXIII.

10. Sibi, there, i.e., among the Atrebates.

11. Sibi depends upon sdelem. H. 301, 1; S. 298, 7. Cujusque auctoritas -- -- magni habebatur, and whose personal influence in these districts was considered of great importance, i.e., by Caesar, or, it may be rendered, whose character was prized highly in those districts, i.e., by the people? i.e., ranked highly among them? In the first rendering the clause in his regio inibus will limit auctoritas; in the second, modify habebatur. Magni. Pred. Genit of Valuation. H. 403, 2; S. 281.

13. Quas, &c., for (ut) adeat quas civitates possit (adire). Why is ut omitted before adeat? H. 493, 2. Hortetur; supply ut ille, i.e., Commius, to advise (them).

14. Ut fide sequantur, to seek (follow) the alliance. Se, i.e., Caesarem. Eo, thither, i.e., to Britain.

15. Nuntiaret, refers to Commius, to say. The different clauses depend upon imperat.

16. Quantum facultatis, as far as the opportunity, lit. as of oppor- tunity. Quantum, subject of potuit. Facultatis; Partitive Genitive. H. 396, II. 3); S. 270. Ei -- -- qui non audearet, to him (i.e., to one) who did not dare. H. 501, 1; S. 482. Some render, to him since he did not dare. H. 519; S. 476.

17. Committere, to trust.

18. Quaeque = et ea quae. Renuntiavit reports, lit. brings back word about.

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XXII.

CAESAR PROCURES VESSELS--TAKES HOSTAGES FROM THE MORINI.

19. In his locis, in those parts, i.e., among the Morini.

20. Legati, envoys. Legatus literally means one deputed to any
office; hence, it may be rendered, 1. an ambassador; 2, a governor; 3, a lieutenant, or second in command. The context will generally determine the meaning to be given.

21. Qui (= ut ii) se excusarent, to excuse themselves. De superioris—consilio, for their past conduct, lit. concerning their action of past time.

22. Quod • • • fecissent, that they as men uncivilized, and not acquainted with our custom, had made war against the Roman people; the clause explains consilio. Hominis is in apposition to the omitted subject (illi) of fecissent. H. 363, 2; S. 214. Consuetudinis. H. 399, 2, 2; S. 276, 2. The allusion is to the Roman custom of exercising humanity towards those who had submitted to the Roman authority, and of protecting them from the aggressions of the neighbouring States.

23. Populo, Dat. Se, subject of facturos esse; the clause depends upon pollicerentur.

24. Imperassetu would be Fut. Perf. in the Dir. Discourse. H. 532, 4. Hoc arbitratu, thinking that this, i.e., the coming of the Morini, &c.

26. Post tergum, behind him, lit. behind his back.

27. Facultatem, the opportunity, power.

29. Hae—judicabat, considered that these engagements in, (lit. of) such trialing matters ought to be preferred by him to Britain, i.e., he ought not to allow the comparatively unimportant matters then engaging his attention to interfere with his invasion of Britain. Sibi, Dat. of Agent. H. 388; S. 294. Britanniae. H. 386; S. 292.

30. Imperat: subject is Caesar in line 25. Quibus, i.e., obsidibus, eos. i.e., the Morini.

In fidel recepit, received under (lit. into) his protection.

31. Navirus onerarii, transport ships. Navis oneraria was of a heavy build and round hull, and generally whole decked, but had not an armed beak (rostrum), and was always worked as a sailing vessel without oars or sweeps. It was generally used as a store vessel of a fleet, or to carry freight, &c. Coactis, being collected, i.e., pressed into service: observe the force. Contractis, and brought together. Contractis is more specific than coactis, and refers to the final assembling of the vessels—after they had been pressed into service—at the place of embarkation.

32. Quot, esse satis estimabat, as many (vessels) as he thought to be sufficient. Quot. H. 178, 6. Satis, here an Indeclin. Adj.

33. Quicquid navium longarum habebat, whatever (lit. of) ships of war he had; the clause depends upon distribuit. Navium. H. 398, III.; S. 270; see page 1, l. 211.

34. Quaestori, legatis, praefectisque, to the quaestor, the lieutenants and prefects. The prefects were commanders of the auxiliaries; the legati were in charge of the different legions; the quaestor was a Roman officer who had care of the money and its distribution; he was, in fact, the paymaster of the army. From the text it would
seem he had other duties. It is supposed that he acted as lieutenant of the legion which Caesar commanded in person, and acted in Caesar's absence as commander-in-chief.

1. AB — — OCTO, at the distance of eight miles lit. eight thousand of paces. H. 378. 2. MILLIBUS, H. 178. S 69. PASSUM. The Roman passus or pace, was 4,854 feet, and as a thousand paces made a Roman mile, the length of the latter was 4,854 feet, i.e., a little more than ninetenths of an English mile. QUOMINUS possent from being able, lit. by which they were less able. H. 499. S. 463. SABINO—COTTA.—Sobinus and Cotta were two of Caesar's lieutenants, who were afterwards entrapped by Ambiorix, King of the Eburones, and both lost their lives in an ambuscade.

4. In Menapios; construe with ducendum, which agrees with exercitum—the latter depending upon dedit, he assigned the rest of the army to . . . to be led.

5. NON VENERANT, i.e. because they could not agree among themselves—some embracing Caesar's party, and others opposing it.

7. Rufum depends upon jussit. Eo — — QUOD such . . . as lit. that . . . which. QUOD, subj, and SATIS predic. of esse.

XXIII.

CAESAR CROSSES OVER TO BRITAIN.

9. CONSTITUTIS having been arranged. NACTUS (from Nancislor), sc. Caesar — having met with.

10. TERTIA fere vigilia, about the third watch, i.e., about 12 p.m. The Romans divided the day and night each into four watches of three hours—commencing at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. respectively.

Solvit sc. navés, set sail, i.e., loosed his ships from the shore. Caesar probably set sail from port Itius, a little south of Calais; this port is expressly mentioned as the place from which Caesar started on his second expedition into Britain.

11. EQUITES, subj. of the three infinitives that follow; the clauses depend upon jussit. ULTERIOREM portum, the farther port, i.e., farther to the east; referring to the place where the eighteen vessels assigned to the cavalry had been detained. It is called superior portus in chap. xxviii.

12. A quibus (= a iis) QUUM — — ADMINISTRATUM since this (i. e., what Caesar had ordered) was performed by these somewhat tardily, lit. more tardily (than it ought to have been). H. 517; S. 483.

13. IPSE sc. Caesar himself, i.e., with the first ships. HORA QUARTA, about the fourth hour, i.e., about 10 a.m., probably on the 26th of August. H. 711.

14. BRITANNIAM attigit reached Britain. Caesar is supposed to have landed at Port Lemanis—now Lyune—a little below Dover.
15. Collibus. Gender? why? II. 107.1; S. 145.3. Expositas—conspezit, beheld the forces of the enemy drawn up under arms (lit. armed). Expositas may be considered Complementary of conspezit, and armatas Predicate after the Passive Participle expositas—agreeing with copias.

16. Cujus—hujus. Haec. Pred. Nom. this, i.e., as follows: Adeo - - - continebatur, the sea was confined by mountains so close (to it). Note the force of angustias in the passage. The idea is that the space between the mountains and the sea was very small, so small indeed that a missile could be thrown from the upper parts (i.e. higher points) upon the shore (uti ex - - - possit).

18. Hunc sc. locum, Dir. Obj. of arbitratus, the latter referring to the subject of expectabit. Ad egrediendum for disembarking: supply navibus.

19. Dum - - - convenirent, till - - - arrived, i.e. should arrive. H. 522, II; S. 497.

20. Ad horam nonam, up to the ninth hour, i.e. 3 P. M.

21. Tribunis, sc. militum. Each legion had six military tribunes, who commanded in turn, each—according to some—one month, and according to others—two months at a time. In a battle, a tribune seems to have had charge of ten centuries or about 1,000 men. Quae: supply ea, Dir. Obj. of ostendit.

23. Monuitque - - - administrarentur—and admonished them that all things should be performed at a beck and at the instant. Ut reli - - - haberent explains ad nutum - - - administrarentur and may be rendered: as the system of military discipline (and) especially as naval operations demanded, since these (ut quae i.e. maritimae res) had a rapid and unstable (i.e. ever varying) motion. The text is evidently corrupt. Monuit - - - administrarentur: verbs of admonishing, ordering, &c., are often followed by the subjunctive without ut.

24. Ut quae, since these lit. as (they were things) which H. 519; 3-1. For further information see Zumpt 565-726.

26. Uno tempore at the same time.

27. Secundum favourable; construe with ventum and aestum. Sublatis anchoris, anchors being weighed. Aperto - - - constituit, he anchored (lit. stationed his) ships off an open and level shore. H. 422, 1-2); S. 326. This was probably the portus Lemanis alluded to in page 3, line 14. Aperto ac plano does not mean simply that the shore was free from obstructions and level; but that the country running down to the shore was so level and open to the view, that the Romans could see into it for some considerable distance. Both of these conditions apply to the locality mentioned.
NOTES.

CAESAR'S DIFFICULTIES IN EFFECTING A LANDING.

30. BARBARI: subject of prohibebant in line 33.
31. PRAEMISSO EQUITATU, having sent forward their cavalry i. e, the
Barbarians. Abl. Abs. It is doubtful whether the Britons had any
 cavalry, in the proper sense of the word. Essedariis; supply praem-
missis, implied in praemisso. The essedarii (or chariot warriors) were
those who fought from the esseda, a sort of two-wheeled car or chariot
used by the Gauls and Britons. Some say that a scythe was at-
tached, but Caesar does not say so. QUO GENERE, which kind (of
32. UTI CONSUERUNT, have been accustomed (and still are) to use.
Mark force of Perfect. SUBSEQUITI refers to barbari, following
close. Note force of Imperf.
33. NOSTROS, Acc. NAVIBUS, Abl. H. 422, 2, S 303. EGREDI,
from landing, lit. to go out from. PROHIBEBANT, sought to prevent.
Note force of Imperf.
35. NISI - - - POTERANT, were not able to (i.e. could not) be moored
except in deep water. NISI, H. 508, 3. Distinguish between poterant,
Imperf. and potuerant, Pluperf. MILITIBUS - - OPPRESSIS - -
DESIILIENDUM ET - - CONSISTENDUM ET - - ERAT FUGANDUM: the
soldiers oppressed - - had to leap - - and to keep steadily - - and
to fight, lit. it had to be leaped by the soldiers, &c. MILITIBUS. Dative
of Agent. H. 388, S. 294.
1. LOCIS. Abl. of Place. MANIBUS, H. 431, 1; S. 332, 1.
2. DESILIENDUM (ERAT), Passive Periphrastic Conjugation. H. 332.
S. 102, II.
4. ILLI, they, i. e., the Britons. EX ARIDO, sc. loco., from the shore,
lit. from a dry place.
5. MEMBRIS—EXPEDITI, free in all their limbs, i. e., with a free use
of, &c. H. 429; S. 311. NOTISSIMIS LOCIS, in places perfectly known
(to them).
6. EQUOS—INCITARENT, spurred on their horses accustomed (to
this work), i. e. trained to go into the water.
7. QUIBUS REBUS, by which things, i. e., circumstances. Abl. of
Cause. NOSTRI PERTERRITI (participle), our men dismayed. ATQUE-
IMPERITI, wholly unskilled in this kind of fighting (battle). GENERIS.
H. 399, 2 (2); S. 276, 2. PUGNA, which is akin to pugnus, a fist (and
hence a fist fight), generally denotes a battle in which the combatants
come to close quarters, but is used for any battle from a single com-
batt to a general engagement of large armies. Its synonymes are, 1.
PROELIUM, an engagement of troops. 2. ACIES, when used of a battle,
a general engagement.
9. ALACRITATE AC STUDIO depend upon, utebantur. H. 419; S. 315.
10. QUO refers to studio as antec.; understand an implied qua re-
ferring to alacritate. UTI, to exert or practise.
XXV.

HOW CAESAR EFFECTS THE DISEMBARKATION OF HIS TROOPS.

11. Quod—advertit, when Caesar perceived this, lit. when Caesar turned his mind to which. Quod depends upon ad in advertit. Generally in classical Latin, animum advertere are combined into animadvertere. Naves longas, depends upon jussit, and is the subject of the passive infinitives removeri, incitari and constitiri.

12. Quarum — — insituation, both whose (i.e., as their) figure was more strange to the barbarians; i.e., they had only seen the small trading vessels that had visited their shores. Barbaris Dat. H. 391; S. 298.

13. Motus, (sc. quarum) — — expedition, their movement easier to use, lit. for (to) use, i.e., they were more easily managed. Removeri, to be removed. Distinguish from submovere in line 16. Remover means to remove, referring simply to a change of position, while submovere means to dislodge, to take out of the way.


Ad apertum latus, towards (in the direction of) the open (unprotected) flank, i.e., where the enemy were most exposed.

15. Inde thence, i.e., from their position. Fundis by means of (with) slings. Tormentis. Tormenta were engines for discharging heavy iron javelins, large stones, &c. The term itself is derived from torqueo, referring to the mode of working the engine. Hostes depends upon jussit, and is subject of propelli and submoveri. Quae (= ea) res this movement. Magno usui nostris fuit, was of (lit. for) great service (advantage) to our men. H. 390, S. 297.

17. Nam barbari permoti — — constituerunt for the barbarians startled — — halted, i.e., in astonishment.

19. Paulum modo, just a little; observe the force of modo. Pedem retulerunt, retreated, lit. drew back the foot; so pedem inferre, to advance.

20. Nostris — — cunctantibus, while our men are hesitating, i.e, about going to the shore. Abl. Abs. Maxime, chiefly.

21. Quo sc. ille, he who. The eagle or main standard of the legion was borne by the chief centurion—centurio primi pili or primopilus—who was the oldest centurion in the legion. Contestatus deos, having supplicated the gods.

22. Ea res, this thing, i.e., what he was about to do. Legioni. Dat. H. 385; S. 288. Desilite, commiltones; leap, fellow soldiers.

23. Nisi vultis, unless you wish. H. 508-3. Aquilam prodehe. To lose any standard was considered a great disgrace by the Romans; but especially so if that standard was the chief one of the legion; hence the potency of the centurion's appeal. In more modern times there have been instances of soldiers defending their flags at the cost of their lives.
NOTES.

24. Ego certe meum officium praestitero, I at least will promptly discharge my duty. Note the force of the Future Perfect, denoting speedy or complete accomplishment. H. 473-1.
26 Se project, he leaped lit. threw himself forward.
27. Cohortati inter se, having exhorted each other, H. 448-1.
28 Dedecus, dishonor; the prefix de reverses the fundamental idea as the original word decus = honor. Reference is to the loss of the eagle. Universi in a body; adj. agreeing with nostri. Hos, those i.e. those in the water.
29. Conspezissent; supply milites as subject. Subsequuti following close after or upon the others. Note this; in Latin a participle and a finite verb may be rendered in English by two finite verbs i.e. subsequuti appropinquarunt may be rendered — followed close after (or upon the others) and approached.
30 Hostibus. Dat. H. 386; S. 292.

XXVI.

THE BRITONS ATTACK THE ROMANS, BUT ARE PUT TO FLIGHT.

Pugnatum est acriter, it was fought vigorously by both parties. It is, however, better to make the substantive idea the subject i.e. the battle was maintained, &c. Nostri; subject of perturbabantur in line 35.
32. Tamen, however. Quod poterant as they were able, i.e. could. Neque insistere, nor to get firm footing; lit. to stand firmly.
33. Subsequi, to keep close to. Atque, sc. quod, and in addition as. For force of atque see page 20, line 1. Alius alia ex navibus, one from one ship and another from another, lit. another from another ship. Note particularly this idiomatic construction, H. 459-1. Quibuscunque - - - occurrerat, whatever standard they (lit. he) had met. Signis depends upon occurrerat, H. 386; S. 292-; but the whole clause depends upon se aggregabat. H. 386; S. 292. Quibuscunque signis may be resolved into vis signis quibus. Se aggregabat kept attaching themselves lit. himself, se referring to alius; i.e. kept joining. It is perhaps better to translate the verbs as if plural—as the idea of plurality is certainly implied in alius. For further explanations see Zumpt, 367, 712.
35. Magnopere, also written magnopere, greatly. Hostes; subject of adoriecabantur.
1. Ubi conspexerant, as soon as they had espied, i.e. when they saw. Aliquos - - - egredientes, coming from a ship one by one, i.e. either straggling or in a small groups.
2. Incitatis equis, having spurred on their horses. Abl. Abs. Impeditos (them), embarrassed, i.e., in their movement.
3. Plures paucos circumstistebant, many (lit. more) surrounded a few. H. 165, I.; S. 66. Alii, others, i.e., of the enemy.

4. In universos, against our assembled forces—opposed to aliquos singulares. Animum advertisset, for animadvertisset.

5. Scaphas, dugs, or jolly-boats—carried on board larger vessels to be lowered and used as occasion required.

6. Speculatoria navigia, spy sloops; these were light and fast sailing, and were—as were also their tackling, the dress of the sailors, &c.—of a greenish-blue colour, in order to escape observation. Militibus. H. 419, V. 2; I. 317.

Quos—conspecterant, whom he had seen in distress, lit. struggling. Note force of laborantes. H. 551, I. 4; S. 523.

7. Is subsidia (them, i.e., the vessels), as assistance to those, i.e., to their assistance. H. 390, II. 2. Nostri, i.e., those in the first rank.

8. Simul=simul ac, as soon as. Suis—consequutis, all their companions having followed close upon them, i.e., joined them.

10. Dederunt, put, lit. gave. Note dare se in fugam, is to flee, but dare eum in fugam = to put him (i.e., somebody else) to flight.

Neque= sed non. Longius, very far, lit. farther than they did.

11. Equites. Reference is to the cavalry that had embarked in the eighteen transports mentioned in Chap. XXII. These had encountered storms, and had not been able to hold on their course (currunt—potuerant) and to reach (capere) the island.

12. Hoc unum defuit, this one thing (only) was wanting. Defuit generally takes the Dative. Pristinam, has the idea of coming up to the mark, or standard of his olden or former, i.e., his completely good fortune at war; hence, usual.

XXVII.

THE BRITONS SURRENDER TO CAESAR.


15. Obsides daturos, for se daturos esse obsides—depending upon polliciti sunt, they promised that they would give hostages. H. 551, 1, 2: 543; S. 511, 466. Quaeque = et (ea) qua.

16. Una, together.

17. Quem praemissum esse, Dir. Object of demonstraveram, who had been sent as I have shown, lit. I had shown whom to have been sent. Supra: Chap. XXI. Demonstraveram, the Perfect tense might have been used, but the Pluperfect is more exact, showing that this act was completed at the time of the past events just mentioned.

18. Hunc is the Direct Object, and illi the subject of comprehendente- runt and conjecterunt. Egressum (agrees with hunc), having gone out, i.e. after he had disembarked.
19. Quum, although, or while. Oratoris modo, in the character of an envoy. The difference between Legatus and Orator seems to be this; the former always denotes a person deputed by a Sovereign or a State to transact some business of moment; the latter a person sent to perform some duty for his employers. Legatus is the generic, and Orator the special term; the former, therefore, may be used for Orator, but the latter not always for Legatus.

21. Remiserunt: supply eum. In petenda pace. H. 566, II; S. 534. C. Ejus rei, of this, lit. of this thing, i.e., of the imprisonment of Commius.

22. In multitudinem, upon the mass, i.e., the common people. Propter imprudentiam, on account of their indiscretion, i.e., as it was merely an act of indiscretion, and nothing more.

23. Ut ignosceretur. The construction of ignosceretur seems to be somewhat doubtful. The grammars generally give ignosco as one of the verbs governing the Dat. ; Zumpt, however, leaves it out of his list. Authorities show that ignosco is both Trans. and Intrans. If we consider ignosceretur the regular Passive, the text may be rendered, that it (i.e., ea res) might be pardoned; but if ignosco be considered Intrans., ignosceretur can only be used Impersonally, and the construction will be ut ignosceretur (ei i.e., multitudini cum rem) that it might be pardoned (to it, i.e., the multitude—as regards that act). Possibly it might be ut ignosceretur ei rei, as in Ovid, A., An. I., 249, we find vitioque ignoscitur omni. The first construction, i.e., ut (ea res) ignosceretur, is perhaps preferable; it is certainly the easiest.

24. Quod, &c., Dir. Object of questus. Quum, although, after. Ultra—missis—petisset—had of their accord, &c., sent—and sued for. A participle and a finite verb may often be translated into English by two finite verbs. In continentem, to the continent, i.e., to Gaul.

25. Ignoscere imprudentiae dixit—said that he (se understood) pardoned their indiscretion. H. 385, 551, I., 2; S. 292, 507. Dixit, imperavit; subject Caesar, in line 23.

26. Partem arcessitam, a part sent for; depends upon daturos (esse).


29. Suos — — in agris, their people to return to their lands, i.e. to their homes and usual occupations as the war was at an end.

30. Commissari, to entrust for protection. This word is sometimes, though incorrectly, rendered to surrender.

XXVIII.

CAESAR'S FLEET IN A STORM.

32. Post diem—quam, on the fourth day after. H. 427 3, F. 326. For fuller explanations, see Zumpt 476-478.
33. Ventum est sc. Romanis, the (Romans) came lit., it was come. H. 301, 1, 388, 1, S. 293.

34. Supra, Chap. XXII. Quae sustulerant, which (lit. had) conveyed. H. 472, 3.

35. Superiore portu, the upper port; called also ulterior portus in chap. XXIII. Quae quum, when these, i.e. naves.

1. Britannia, H. 386, S. 292. Viderentur, were sighted, i.e. seen.

2. Nulla earum i.e., nulla navis earum navium. The gender of the Partitive adjective is generally the gender of the Genitive—H 396 (III. 2, 3), S. 273. A. L. P. C. 166, — Cursum tenerere, to hold on its course: a technical expression.

3. Alle referrentur, some were carried back.

4. Alle dejicerentur, others were carried down. Quæ — — occasum, which is farther to the west, lit., nearer to the setting of the sun, H. 437, 1, S. 248.

5. Magno — — periculo, with great risk to (lit. of) themselves. Sui, Objective Genitive, H. 393, 1.

6. Quae tamen, which, notwithstanding. Ancoris jactis, after casting (or, although they had cast) anchor. Some connect tamen with ancoris jactis, and translate yet casting anchor, i.e. notwithstanding the violence of the storm. Quum completerentur, as the ships were filling with water, lit., by the waves.

7. Necesario — — petierunt, having through necessity — put to sea — in an adverse night (according to some, in the face of night) made for the continent. The clause may, perhaps, be more clear if rendered thus: these still cast anchor, but as they were being filled with water, and as the night was unfavourable, they put out to sea, and made for the continent.

XXIX.

9. Caesar's fleet suffers severely from the storm.

9. Nocte, H. 426, S. 322. Accidit, H, 495, 2; 556 II. Ut — — plena, that it was full moon. According to astronomical calculation this was on the night of the 30th of August, B.C. 55. Qui dies, which period, i.e. which day of the month—or, when the moon was full.

10. Consuevit: mark force of perfect, is wont, i.e. has been and is. Aestus: these tides must have seemed wonderful to the Romans—accustomed as they were to the tideless, or nearly tideless waters of the Mediterranean.

11. Id, this fact. Incognitum: though the Roman soldiers, no doubt, were ignorant of the existence of these tides, it is hardly pos-
eible that Caesar could have been. He may, perhaps be speaking generally. **Uno tempore, at the one (i. e., the same) time.**

12. **Quibus, by means of which.** H. 414; S. 311. Caesar -- -- curaverat, Caesar had caused his army to be carried across, i. e., from Gaul to Britain. A. L. P. C. 356.

13. **Aestus complebat, the tide began to fill.** Dir. Obj. naves, in line 12.

14. **Erant deligatae, had been fastened, i. e., were riding.**

15. **Afflicitabat = began and continued, to dash against each other.** Note the inceptive and iterative force of the verb, as also the force of ad in composition. Nostris. H. 384, 1; S. 287.

16. **Administrandi sc. eas, of managing them.** H. 563; S. 532.

17. **Fractis having been wrecked. Reliquae quum essent inutiles, since (or inasmuch as), the rest were unfit.** H. 517; S. 483.

19. **Magna totius -- -- facta est, great confusion throughout (lit. of) the whole army occurred.** Id quod. H. 445, 7; A. L. P. C. 36 b. Necessa, refers to quod; only used in Neut. Sing. Accidere; distinguish from evenire; accidere is said of events that take us by surprise; evenire of those expected.

20. **Enim, always follows another word, as do also autem, quidem, quoque, vero and generally igitur.** H. 602, III.

21. **Possent sc. Romani. Deerant (Imperf.) sc. iis.**

22. **Usui of (lit. for) use.** H. 390, 21, 11; S. 297; Obs. Quod—constabat, because it was evident to all, i. e., a settled fact with all. H. 520; S. 486.

23. **Oportere sc. eos, that it behooved them i. e., that they would; oportere is Impersonal.** Note that clause hiemari -- -- oportere is the subject of constabat. **His in locis, i. e., in Britain.**

Caesar has been censured for making this descent upon Britain before obtaining an accurate knowledge of the country, and laying in a sufficient supply of provisions for his men. There does seem to be good ground for this censure, for unquestionably the situation in which Caesar found himself after the loss of his vessels was one of imminent peril. However, his genius and wanted good fortune came once more to his rescue and saved him.

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**XXX.**

**THE BRITONS PREPARE TO RISE AGAINST THE ROMANS.**

25. **Quibus rebus cognitis, these things (i. e., the facts just stated) having become known, i. e., to the Britons, Principes; subject of duxerunt in line 32.**
27. Inter se colloquuti, having held a conference, lit. having talked together among themselves: refers to principes.
29. Cognoscerent sc. quum (when) they discovered, i. e. inferred.
30. Quae refers to castrorum. Hoc, on this account, viz., quod – – transportaverat.
31. Optimum – – duxerunt, they thought the best (thing) to be done was. The clause rebellionem – – producere depends upon duxerunt, and is subject of esse; optimum factu being complementary after esse. Factu. H. 570, 1; S. 544.
33. Rem producere, to protract the war. In hiemem, into the winter; note the force of in.
34. Iis, i. e., Romanis. Reditu, i. e., in Galliam. H. 425; S. 303. Neminem transiturum (esse) confidebant, they were confident that no one would come across. Confido generally takes the Dat. or Abl, but sometimes the Acc.
1. Rursus here does not mean strictly a second time; it rather implies that the Britons were renewing their former hostility. Ex castris, sc. Caeseris. Suos – – deducere, secretly to withdraw, (lit. draw down, i.e., to the coast) their followers from their fields, i.e., their homes. This refers to the assembling of the native forces just as remigrage in agros, at the end of Chap. XXVII., refers to the disbanding of them.

CAESAR COLLECTS SUPPLIES AND REPAIRS HIS FLEET.

3. At Caesar – – tamen – – suspicabatur id fore, but Caesar – – yet – – suspected that would happen.
4. Ex eventu – – ex eo quod, from the fate of his ships, and from the fact that.
5. Id fore. H. 545; S. 507.
6. Itaque – – comparabat, and so he began to adopt (lit. prepare) precautionary measures (lit. aids or remedies) against all emergencies, lit. happenings.
7. Conferebat, kept bringing in.
9. Materia utebatur, H. 419, I.; S. 315. Aere: aes is generally rendered brass, but it was, more strictly speaking, a kind of bronze. The term, however, is indiscriminately used by Roman writers to denote copper, brass, or bronze. Aes seems to have been used more extensively than iron by the Romans in the construction of their vessels—not only the rostrum or beak of a vessel, but occasionally even the sides, being covered with this metal.
NOTES.

10. Quae; antec. ea (understood), depending upon jubeat. Usui, H 390, II, 2, S 297 obv.


12. Reliquis, -- effecit, he brought it to pass (lit. effected) that it was possible to be safely sailed (i.e. to set sail in safety) with the rest. Note that navigari commodre reliquis— is the subject of posset, i.e., to be sailed, &c., was possible.

XXXII.

THE ROMAN CAMP ALARMED— THE BRITONS ATTACK THE ROMAN FORAGERS.

14. Legione missa, the legion having been sent out. Ex consuetudine, out of (hence, according to) custom.


Quae, -- septima, which was called the seventh. The legions were numbered as raised, and afterwards known by the numbers then assigned to them. Caesar had at this time eight legions under his command—two in Britain, the seventh and tenth; and six in Gaul, the eighth, ninth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth.

16. Interposita, having arisen.

17. Quum as, since. Hominum, of the men, i.e., of the Britons. Some have held, however, in spite of the obvious meaning of the text, that the Romans were referred to. The meaning is that some of the Britons had not as yet obeyed their chieftains' call "to arms," but remained at their homes (in agris). Etiam in castra, even into our camp.

18. Ventitaret: note frequentative force kept coming frequently, i.e., went backward and forward. Some construe etiam ventitaret.

18. In statione, on guard.


20. Quam in partem: note the repetition of the noun with the relative. This is common in Caesar's writings. Zumpt (743) says that "the repetition of the substantive is necessary when there are two preceding the relative, and when it becomes doubtful to which of them the relative refers." See also A. L. P. C. 29. Iter fecissent, had pursued their march, i.e., had marched.

21. Id quod erat, that which was actually the case; explained by aliquid, -- consilii.

Aliquid novi consilii, that some new plan (plot), lit. something of a new plan. H, 395, III, 2, 3; S, 270.

22. Initum (esse), had been entered into. Cohortes, which depends upon fessit, is the subject of proficisci and succedere. In stationibus,
on guard. One cohort generally guarded each of the four gates of the camp. A little explanation will make this clearer. A Roman camp was arranged with the greatest regularity, and fortified with the utmost care. It was usually square and had a gate on each side. The gate nearest to the enemy was called porta praetoria, and the one opposite to it, porta decumana. The gates at the sides were called porta principalis dextra and porta principalis sinistra respectively. The defences consisted of a trench or fosse, usually twelve feet wide and nine deep, and a rampart of earth thickly set with sharp stakes.

23. Duas . . succedere (he ordered) two of (lit. from or out of) the other (six cohorts) to take their places on guard. He could spare only two cohorts to guard the gates, i.e., each gate had only half its usual complement of guards.

24. Armari, lit., to be armed; the verb seems here, however, to be used in the sense of the Greek Middle—to arm themselves; not unfrequently so in Latin.

25. Sese, him i.e. Cæsarem; depends upon subsequi. Paulo Longius, some short distance.

26. Suos—premi, that his men were very hard pressed. Aegre sustinere may mean either held (their enemies) in check with difficulty, or maintained their ground with difficulty.

27. Coferita (from confercio) legione, the legion being crowded together. H. 430; S. 332. Conjici, that—were being hurled (upon it).

28. Animum advertit=animadvertit. In the text, the Infin. clauses depend up ad in composition. See ante.

28. Nam quod, for inasmuch as.

29. Demesso, having been reaped. Pars—reliqua, only one part was left, i.e., from which corn could be obtained.

30. Noctu by night, i.e., during the night: only in Abl. H. 134.

31. Tum (hostes) subito adorti (nostros) dispersos—occupatos—perturba verunt, then the enemy having suddenly attacked (our men)—scattered—occupied—threw into confusion.

33. Incertis ordinibus as their ranks were uncertain. H. 431; S. 332. In the confusion of the moment, the Romans could not readily find their places in the ranks.

XXXIII.

 HOW THE BRITONS FOUGHT WITH THEIR WAR CHARIOTS.

35. Genus ex essedis pugnae, their plan of fighting from chariots. Hoc est, is this, i.e., as follows, Primo . . . perequistant, in in the first place they drive hither and thither in all directions. Why Present Tense? H. 467, II.; S. 392.

2. Ipsa terrore equorum, by the very terror caused by their horses, lit. of their horses. H. 396, I. Anthon, however, makes equorum the
NOTES.

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Obj. Gent., and not the Subj, and translates "occasioned to the horses of the foe." The rendering we give is decidedly preferable. Plerumque and generally.

3. Quum se insinuaverint, when they have insinuated themselves, i. e., have succeeded in working their way. Turmas—bodies of horse. Each legion usually had a contingent of three hundred cavalry, called justus equitatus, or ala. This was divided into ten turmae, or troops, of thirty each, and each turma into three decuriae, or bodies of ten men.

4. Pedibus, on foot.

5. Aurigae, the charioteers. Among the Britons, as among the ancient Greeks—each war chariot, or car, seems to have held two persons, the auriga, or driver, and the essedarius, or fighter.

6. Ita—collocant, and place themselves in such a position (ita) with their chariots. Ut, si illi (i. e., essedarii) that the essedarii if they, lit. that (they) if these.

7. Expeditum - - - receptum, a ready retreat to their friends.

8. Ita mobilitatem - - - praestant, thus they display in battles the active movement of horse (horsemen) (and) the steadiness of infantry (foot-soldiers), i. e., they combine the advantages of cavalry and infantry. Tantum efficiunt, they accomplish so much, i. e., attain such efficiency.


10. Incitatos, at full speed, lit. spurred on.

11. Sustinere, to rein in. Brevi (tempore) - - - flectere quickly to control and turn them i. e. their horses. Per temonem percurrere, to run along the pole, i. e. to run out upon the pole of the chariot between the horses and stand upon the yoke (in jugo insistere).

12. Inde, thence, i. e. from the yoke.

13. Consuerint; as construed before the different infinitives that precede. Note the force of Perfect (have been and still), are accustomed. H. 486; III. 6, 1).

XXXIV.

THE ROMANS RETURN TO THEIR CAMP.

14. Quibus rebus, under these circumstances or in this state of affairs. H. 426; (3) S. 322. Perturbatis nostris, H. 431; S. 332. Novitate pugnae by the strange mode (newness) of fighting.

16. Namque. Zumpt (315) says that namque—does not differ essentially from nam—the que being redundant—though it denotes a closer connexion with the sentence preceding. Constiterunt stood still, i. e. stopped driving to and fro with their chariots. Se recipierunt recovered.

17. Quo facto, upon this, lit. which being done, i.e. the enemy having ceased their attack,
18. **Alienum - - arbitratus**, thinking the time unfavourable. *Alienus* means belonging to another—hence unfavourable; used with Dat. H. 391-1, with Gent. H. 399-3; with Abl. with and without preposition, H. 391-2-3; with Acc. with preposition, H. 391, 2, 1).

19. **Suo loco**, in a favourable position. Note the force of *suus* one's own; hence favourable just as *alienus* being another's is unfavourable. H. 422. 1. S. 326. *Intermisso*, having intervened.

20. **Reduxit**. This term is a euphemism by which Caesar avoids stating what was, no doubt, an unpleasant fact, that he beat a hasty retreat. On this occasion, at least, Caesar evidently thought discretion the better part of valour.

21. **Qui - - discesserunt**, the rest (of the Britons) who were in the fields departed, i.e., left their homes to join the army of their countrymen—in obedience to the summons referred to in chap. 32.

22. **Sequentae, &c.; Order. Tempestates (ejusmodi or tales) sequutae sunt— - - quae continerent tempests of such kind (or such tempests) followed (i.e., set in), that they confined.** H. 500 ; 500. 2: 50 1. I : S. 479. Continuos—dies—many days in succession. H. 378 ; S. 240

23. **A pugna, from fighting, i.e. from attacking the Romans. Note, pugna denotes a close encounter; proelium a general engagement.**

26. **Suis praedicaverunt, published to their countrymen. Quanta facultas — - - dare tur, what a splendid opportunity — — was given; depends upon demonstraverunt.**

27. **Sui liberandi, of liberating themselves. For explanation of this apparent irregularity, see H. 563, 4; for further explanation see Zumpt, 660-663.

28. **Castris, H. 425, 2, 2); 434, 1, S. 306. Expulissent. Why Pluperfect; H. 532, 4. His rebus, by these means.**

30. **Ad Castra, to or near the camp, i.e. of the Romans.**

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**XXXV.**

**THE BRITONS AND ROMANS AGAIN FIGHT.**

31. Caesar is, strictly speaking, the subject of constituit, the last word in the sentence; but it is easier to construe it as the subject of *viderat*, although Caesar saw, i. e. felt certain. **Idem fore quod, that the same thing would happen which.** H. 545, 544, S. 507, 518.

32. **Ut - - effugerent; explanatory of idem, viz: that if, etc.**

33 **Nactus - - triginta, having got about thirty horse. The number is so small that some commentators think that the text ought to read three hundred instead of thirty; but all the manuscripts, as well as the Greek paraphrase give the latter number.**

34. **ANTE DICTUM EST.** See Chapters XXI. and XXVII.
NOTES.

35. Transportaverat, i.e. ex Gallia. In acie, in order of battle.
   1. Diutius—long; no comparison is involved; so often.
   2. Terga verterunt, turned their backs, i.e. fled.
   3. Quos (=eos) (nostri) subsequuti (our men) having pursued these. Tanto spatio, over as (lit. so), much space, i.e. as for. H. 378-2 Quantum, as: Neuter Acc. agreeing with spatium, understood, and Dir. Obj. of officere. Curae et viribus, by running and strength, i.e. as far as their strength enabled them to run, H. 414, S. 311.

   Complures ex his, many of them, i.e., of the Britons; depends upon occiderunt.
   5. Longe lateque, far and wide.

XXXVI.

THE BRITONS SUE FOR PEACE—CAESAR DEMANDS MORE HOSTAGES.

9. Quem, refers to numerum. Eos, refers to obstdum.
10. Propinquaque—equinocthii, as the equinox was at hand, lit. the day (i.e., time) of the equinox being near. H. 431; S. 332. In Chap. XX., it is said exigua parte aestivalis reliqua; hence the autumnal equinox is meant, i.e., 22nd of September. Caesar remained in Britain about three weeks.
11. Hiemi—subjiciendum, that the voyage should not be exposed to the (or a) storm, i.e., should not be made at the stormy season, as likely would be the case if he should wait for the hostages. The clause depends upon existimabat.

Subjiciendum (esse), Passive Periphrastic Conjugation. H. 232; S. 102, II.
12. Idoneam tempestatem, weather favourable, i.e., for setting sail.
13. Mediam noctem, the middle of the night, i.e., midnight. H. 441, 6; S. 341.
13. Omnes quae, all of which, lit. which all: so—nos omnes, all of us. Incolumes—Predicate adjec. after pervenerunt—arrived safe. H. 353, 362, 2, ii., 438, 2; S. 212.
14. Ex his sc. navibus, of these (ships). H. 398, 4, 2; S. 272; Obs.
15. Eosdem—potuerunt, were not able to make (i.e., to reach) the same ports which (i.e., as) the rest made (ceperunt). The reference seems to the ports mentioned in page 8, lines 8 and 11.
16. Paulo infra, a little lower down, i.e., a lower down along the Gallic coast. Delatae sunt, from deferto. H. 292; S. 114.
THE MORINI ATTACK THREE HUNDRED ROMANS.

17. Quibus ex rebus, from these vessels, i.e., from the two transports referred to in the last chapter. Quum - - trescenti, when our soldiers, about three hundred in number had been disembarked.

19. Morini - - adducti - - circumsteterunt - - ac - - jusserunt, principal clause. Quos - - pacatos - - reliquerat — whom - - had left pacified, i.e., in a state of peace.

20. Non ita magnno numero, with not a very large number. With regard to non ita, Zumpt remarks (730), non ita is used like the English not so, which is to be explained by an ellipsis, non ita longe aegerat, he was not far off, viz., as you may imagine; but it also acquires the meaning of not exactly, not very, i.e., it becomes equivalent to non sane, non ad modum."

22. Armis ponere, to lay down their arms. Supply eos as subject of ponere.

22. Orbe facto, having formed a circle. In this way the Roman soldiers, though surrounded, were enabled to present a front to the enemy on every side. It was a movement, however, only resorted to in extreme danger, and as a means of defence.

23. Ad clamorem, in response to a shout, lit. to a shout; no doubt a preconcerted signal agreed upon by the Britons.

25. Suis auxilio, to the assistance of his men, lit. for assistance to his men. H. 390, II., 1, 2; S. 297.

27. Amplius quattuor horis, more than four hours. H. 417, 3; S. 319.

28. Acceptis, i.e.; a nostris. Ex his, of them, i.e., of the Morini.

32. Titum Labiennum legatum, Titus Labienus, his lieutenant; depends upon misit. Titus Labienus was one of Caesar’s ablest officers in the Gallic war. He, however, at the commencement of the civil war deserted Caesar and joined Pompey. He was killed at the battle of Munda.

34. Quum quum, since they, i.e., the Morini.

35. Propter siccitates paludum, on account of the dryness of the marshes. Note siccitates. The rule is, that abstract nouns want the
plural (H. 130, 2; S. 49). The plural of the abstract **succitatus** must be explained by the plural **paludum**. Caesar generally uses the plural when the same thing happens in (or is true in respect to) several places. The marshes which had formerly served as a barrier and a protection against the Romans were now—dry—it being near the end of summer; hence the natives were deprived of their usual place of retreat, **QUO SE NON HABERENT had no place to which (lit., had not whither) they could betake themselves. QUO SE RECIPERENT is the Dir. Obj. of haberent.**

1. **QUO PERFUGIO, which refuge, i.e., which as refuge. H. 419, I.**

2. **IN POTESTATEM . . . VENERUNT, came (i.e., fell), into the power of Labienus. QUINTUS TITURIUS ET LUCIUS COTTA.** See note, page 3, line 3.

6. **ABDIDERANT in, had (gone into and) hidden themselves in. Note force, of in.**

7. **SE RECEPERUNT, has for its subject QUINTUS TITURIUS ET LUCIUS COTTA, in lines 2 and 3. HIBERNA sc. castra, winter quarters.**

8. **EO, thither i.e., to his winter quarters. OMNINO, in all, i.e., only.**

9. **RELIQUAE NELEGÆRUNT, the rest omitted i.e. to send hostages as they had agreed. H. 441, 6; S. 341. This circumstance has been assigned as pretext on the part of Caesar for making a second descent upon Britain. HIS REBUS GESTIS, on account of these exploits—or successes. RES GESTA, lit. a thing done, hence an act; res gestae, acts, exploits, etc.**

10. **Ex. This preposition, the origin of which German philologists are not agreed upon, has different relations of time, place, cause, etc. Primarily it means out of, from, especially when denoting cause; hence it has also the signification of in consequence of, or in accordance with, and that in a great many expressions, such as ex lege, ex testamento, ex literis, etc. See Zumpt, 309.**

10. **Ex literis Caesaris in consequence of (i.e. upon the receipt of) dispatches from (lit. of) Caesar. Caesaris is Subjective Genitive. H. 396, I.**

**DIERUM — — SUPPLICATIO, a thanksgiving of twenty days.** The **supplicatio** was a great religious ceremony—an act of thanksgiving—to the gods decreed by the Senate upon an occasion of some signal victory. The temples were thrown open, and the statues of the gods were taken from their pedestals, and placed upon couches beautifully adorned, and surrounding altars which were loaded with the richest dishes. This part of the solemnity was called **LECTISTERNIUM, and was attended by the people to give expression to their joy and thankfulness to the gods. The value of the victory was supposed to determine the length of this sacred festival, though sometimes decreed for one day, its usual period was three or five days. Caesar, as we see in the text, obtained one of twenty days. He had previously obtained one of fifteen days—it being he tells us (L. III., c. xxxv.), the first oc-
casion such an honor had been conferred upon a Roman General. If Caesar, however, told no more in his dispatches about his exploits in Britain, than we find in the preceding chapters, there were certainly no very great reasons for rejoicing. From some cause or other, the Romans evidently anticipated much more from Caesar’s invasion of Britain than they ever realized.

BOOK FIFTH.

CAMPAIGN OF THE YEAR B.C. 54, IN THE CONSULSHIP OF L. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS AND APPIUS CLAUDIUS FULCER.

I.

CAESAR PREPARES HIS FLEET.

1. LUCIUS - - - CONSULIBUS, Lucius Domitius and Appius Claudius being consuls, i. e. in the consulship of, &c., A. U. C. 700, B. C. 54. Abl. Abs. H. 431, 2; S. 332, 334.

2. CAESAR DISCEDENS—Caesar departing, i.e., when departing. AB HIBERNIS, i.e., among the Belgae. See page 10, line 7. In Galliam, i.e., into Cisalpine Gaul—which was Caesar’s province. UT - - - CONSUERAT, as he had been accustomed yearly, i.e. to go into Italy; an adverbial clause modifying discedens.

3. IMPERAT has legatis for Indir. Obj., and the clause uti - - - curarent for Dir. Obj., H. 384, II.; S. 287. QUOS—praefecerat, whom he had appointed over the legions. H. 386, 1; S. 292. UT AEDIFICANDAS CURAREN'T, that they (i.e. the lieutenants) should cause to be built.

4. QUAM PLURIMAS POSSENT, as many as they were able, i.e., as many as possible. This is a common Latin formula—the origin of which is not known. Schneider explains quam plurimus possent thus; tam plurimas quam illi possent plurimas facere. H. 170, 2; S. 353. See also Zumpt, 108, 689.

5. MODUM, the fashion (generally). FORMAM—the form (particularly).

6. SUBDUCTIONESQUE, and for (ad.) drawing them on shore. This refers to the custom of the ancients drawing their vessels on shore when not in use. As subducere naves is to draw vessels on shore; so deducere naves is draw vessels from the shore into the water, i.e., to launch them.

7. PAULO FACIT (EAS) HUMILIORES, he makes (them) a little lower,—humiliores is complementary of facit. He makes lower i.e. lowers—what?—the ships. Esse is often unnecessarily supplied in Latin as to be is in English. QUAM QUIBUS for quam ae sunt quibus. QUIBUS, Abl. H. 419, I.; S. 315. IN NOSTRO MARI, i.e., the Mediterranean.
8. Consuevimus, have been (and hence still are) accustomed. H. 471, II. 3. Id, he does this; supply facit. H. 367, 3, 1). Eo magis quod, on this account the more that (because). Quod — - cognoverat explains eo, i. e., on this account, viz. that - - - ; the special reason of facit id.

9. Ibi, there, i. e., in the English channel where the vessels were to be used. Fluctus depends upon cognoverant, and is subject of fieri (occurred).

10. Ad governs transportandum upon which onera and multitudinem depend. H. 565, 1 and 2; S. 533. Jumentorum, Horses here seem to be specially meant—though the phrase equi et alia jumenta in Livy shows that other animals as well as horses were used as beasts of burden.

11. Paulo latiores; supply facit eas.

12. Acturias fieri, to be made light, easy propelled. Acturias is here a Pred. Adj. It might, however, be considered a noun—naves being understood—and rendered swift-going vessels. Naves acturiae, or simply acturiae, were open vessels, remarkable for their lightness and speed, and worked by sweeps and sails, in contradistinction to the merchantmen or sailing vessels (onerariae). They were not properly ships-of-war, but were used where expedition was required. They were never fitted with less than eighteen oars, and were called acturariae, from the ease with which they could be impelled (quia facile agi potuerunt).

13. Quam ad rem, to which object, i. e., to their being made acturiae. Ea depends upon jubet.

14. Usui, of (lit. for) use, i. e., are necessary. H. 390, II. 2; S. 297, obs. Armandas, equipping. Among other things requisite for fitting out ships, Spain furnished large quantities of spartum, or Spanish broom, much used in the manufacture of ropes.

15. Conventibus - - - peractis, the assizes - - - being over. The Roman governors of provinces usually employed their time in winter in the discharge of their civil duties—holding courts, correcting abuses, levying taxes, &c.—the summer being devoted to military operations. Illlyricum—this country also belonged to Caesar's province.

16. A Pirustis, Abl. of Agent. H. 414, 5; S. 311, obs


Eo, thither, i. e., into Illyricum.

18. Convenire, supply eos, i. e., milites, as subject.

20. Qui (=ii) doceant (eum), to inform him. H. 500; S. 478.

Nihil - - - consilium no an Acc. clause. H. 374, 4; S. 478. Factum sc. esse.

21. Demonstrant (eì), point out (to him), i. e., the Pirustae through their envoys—demonstrant being co-ordinate with mittunt. Omnibus rationibus, by all reasonable means, i. e., to make any reasonable compensation for the injury.

24. Eos, i.e., obsides. *Ad, up to.*


Inter civitates, i.e., between the Pirustae and those whom they had injured. *Dat, appoints.* Qui - - constituent, *to assess (estimate) the damage, and fix (determine) the penalty.*

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II.

RETURNS INTO GAUL; MARCHES AGAINST THE TREVIRI.

5. Inde, thence, i.e., from Hither Gaul. *Ad exercitum, i.e., the army's winter quarters.*

6. Circuitis - - Hibernis, *having surveyed all the winter quarters,* lit. the winter quarters having been gone around (by him).

7. Singulari - - studio, *an adverbial phrase, modifying instructas (esse).*

8. Circiter sexcentas naves, *about six hundred vessels;* depends upon inventit, and is the subject of instructas (esse) had been got ready. The number is thought by some to be incredible; but it must be borne in mind, that not only many new vessels had been built, but many old ones had been repaired. No doubt reference is to craft of all kinds. Cujus = *cujus generis naves.*

10. Multum - - posseunt, *that there was not much wanting from their being able to be launched in a few days,* lit., there was, &c., from this, i.e., point (ab eo), viz., that they would be able, &c. *H. 498; S. 461; A. L. P. C. 91, 92.*


12. Negotio, *over the work.* *H. 386; S. 292. Quid fieri velit.* This clause depends upon ostendit, but quid depends upon velit, and is subject of fieri.

13. Omnes sc. naves. *Itium:* by some supposed to be the modern Wissant, and by others (and among these Napoleon III.) Boulogne.

14. Commodissimum - - transmissum esse, *that the passage across - - was the most convenient,* i.e. the shortest.

15. Millium passuum—thousand (lit. of) paces; both are nouns. *H. 178, 395; S. 69, Obs. 1, 268.*

16. Huic rei, *for this purpose, i.e., to carry out his orders for the assembling of the boats at Port Itius.* *H. 391; S. 298. Quod milii-
Tum (full form id militum quod); what (lit. of) soldiers; subject of esse. H. 396, III.; S. 270.

17. Expeditis sc. impedimentis, disencumbered (of baggage), i.e. light-armed.

19. Veniebant, were wont to come.

20. Sollicitare, to be tampering with, i.e. urging them to rebel.

III.

SOME PARTICULARS ABOUT THE TREVIRI AND THEIR COUNTRY.

22. Haec Civitas, i.e. of the Treviri. Longe plurimum valet, is by for the most powerful. Galliae depends on plurimum. H. 306, 2, 4) (4), S. 272.

24. Supra, i.e. Lib. III. chap. II.

25. Duo; subject of contendebant. De principatu, concerning the first place, i.e. in power and influence. Principatus is a word of very general import, and its special application in any instance must be determined by the context. It does not, like regnum, necessarily involve either official station or legal dignity, but it generally includes both.

Indutiomarus et Cingetorix; in apposition to duo.

26. Ex quibus alter, the latter of whom. Note—alter means one of two: alius, another, other.

27. Adventu cognitum est, it was known concerning the arrival; render as soon as the arrival, &c., was known.

Se (i.e. Cingetorigem) --- futuros (esse) that he and all his (people) would continue (lit. will be) in their allegiance; depends upon confirming.


29. Quaeque=et ea quae; depends upon ostendit.

30. Gererentur, H. 525, S. 474. Indutiomarus; construe with instituit (began) in line 35.

31. Que in isque connects cogere and parare—both infinitives depending upon instituit. Isque, &c., abditis in silvam, those who, &c., having been sent into the woods and concealed there, i.e. having sent, &c., Abl. Abs. Mark the force of in silvam. In villa would imply that the parties concealed were already in the woods, but in silvam means that they were sent into the woods and concealed.

32. Esse in armis, to be in arms, i.e. to bear arms.


"And Ardennes waves above them her green leaves."—Byron.
Ad initium, to the frontiers.

1. Cingetorix is generally construed with petere ab eo, sc. to seek from (i.e. to solicit) him privately; but from its position privativum seems to explain suis; hence de suis privativum rebus may be rendered in regard to their own personal interests.

2. Quoniam, since, i.e. on account of discussions between Indutiomarus and Cingetorix. Civitati consulere, to consult for (i.e. to take measures for) the interests of the state. Note—the use of consulto? consul te, I consult for your interest; consulto te, I consult thee; consulto in te, I take measures against thee. H. 385-3, S. 291, Obs. 6, A. L. P. C. 232.

3. Vebitus, fearing, lit. having feared. H. 574, 1; S. 524.

4. Sese noluisse ab se discedere (saying), that he was unwilling to depart (i.e., to be absent) from his countrymen. Some, however, construe se discedere, that he kept aloof from his countrymen, i.e., that he did not join those who had attended the national diets called by Caesar. The former rendering seems preferable. H. 449, 1, 551; S. 501.

5. Quo facilius contineret, that he might the more easily keep. H. 497; S. 453.

6. Se venturum (esse), that he (Indutiomarus) would come. Ad eum, i.e., Caesarem.

7. Suas fortunas = suas fortunas, et fortunas civitatis. Ejus fidei, to his (Caesar's) protection—implying trust and confidence. The last sentence depends upon a verb of saying understood.

CAESAR AND INDUTIOMARUS AT VARIANCE.

13. Caesar is really the subject of jussit, i.e., Caesar - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - jussit. It is easier, however, to render, although Caesar perceived, i.e., knew.

14. Quaeque - - detereret, and what cause detained him from his projected purpose.

16. Omnibus, &c., since all things, &c.

18. In us filio, among these being his son.

19. Quos evocaverit, sc. Caesar. Nominatim, by name, i.e., expressly. Consolatus (est) Indutiomarum, he consoled Indutiomarum, i.e., for the temporary deprivation of his son and friends whom he intended to carry with him as hostages into Britain,
NOTES.

20. **Uti - - permaneret.** H. 492, 2; S. 451. *Nihil otamen secus, still none the less on that account, lit., by nothing, &c., i.e.,* Indutiomarus had complied with his demands, yet.

21. **Principibus,** the chiefs, i.e., of the party of Indutiomarus.

22. **Singillatim,** individually, i.e., man by man. *Quod - - in-telligebat, which (i.e. this) he (Caesar) both thought was done by him (Caesar) in accordance with the deserts of that one, i.e., Cingetorix.*

23. **Tum - - arbitrabatur,** and especially imagined it to be of great importance. H. 408, 3; S. 283. *For the force of quum - tum,* see Zumpt, 72-3.

24. **Ejus** (i.e., Cingetorigis) *auctoritatem - - valere,* that the personal influence of that one (i.e., Cingetorix), should be as great as possible.

25. **Cujus - - perspexisset,** whose so very remarkable attachment towards himself (i.e., Caesar) he had clearly perceived. H. 501, 1; S. 476: note that *ejus - - perspexisset* depends upon *arbitrabatur.* H. 551, 1; S. 507: and is the subject of interesse. H. 545; S. 507.

26. **Id factum,** this act explained by *suam - - minui,* that his influence was lessened among his countrymen; reference is to the reconciliation effected between Cingetorix and the chieftains.

27. **Qui fuiisset,** and although he had been before of a hostile disposition. H. 519; S. This explanation is not perhaps quite correct as *fuiisset* generalizes the bitter, but suppressed hostility of Indutiomarus—expression of which is individualized by *exarsit,* he blazed forth.

28. **Hoc dolore= hujus rei dolore,** with resentment at this.

V.

**CAESAR PROCEEDS TO PORT ITIUS.**

29. **Constitutis,** having been (or being) settled.

30. **Ibi cognoscit,** he there learns.

31. **Naves - - rejectas - - non potuisse - - and that - - ships - - driven back - - had not been able;** the clause depends upon *cognoscit.* In *Meldis,* the territory of the Meldae, here referred to, was situate on the Scaldis, or Scheldt, between what are now Gand and Bruges.

33. **Eodem unde,** to the same place, from which; both adverbs. The meaning is they did not reach *Port Itius.* *Numero,* Abl. of specification. H. 429; S. 311.

35. **Millium** depends upon *equitatus.*

1. **Principes sc. convenient.**

2. **Ex quibus (=ex iis) perpaucos quorum - - linquere decrev-erat, a very few of those whose - - he had determined to leave.
NOTES.

3. Obsidum loco, in the place of (i.e. as) hostages.
4. Quod verebatur, because he feared; i.e. had some fears. Vereor expresses the least degree of actual fear, and is used when doubt or fear about the happening of an event is expressed. Distinguish from timeo, metuo and formidare. A. L. P. C. 99. Note e; Caesar thought the Gauls might take advantage of his absence to reassert their independence.

VI.

DUMNORIX DOES NOT WISH TO GO TO BRITAIN.

5. Una, together, along.
6. Antea, i.e. Lib. 1. chap III. In primis, in particular, especially.
7. Constituerat sc. Caesar. Cupidum - - - novarum, fond of new things, i.e. political changes or revolutions.
8. Magni animi, of haughty spirit, or it may be of great resolution. Gent. of Char. H. 395-4; S. 274.
9. Accedebat huc quod, there was added to this, that. The clause quod—deferri is the subject of accedebat. Jam, already, before this.
11. Sibi deferri, was bestowed upon him (Dumnorix) i.e. vested in him. H. 384-1; S. 287.
12. Recusandi causa, for the purpose of protesting (i.e. against the appointment), or entreaty (i.e. to have it revoked). H. 563-5; S. 532. Note—the force of de-precari, to pray away (an evil), from (one).
13. Id factum, this fact, i.e. that just stated. Ex suis hospitibus, from his friends; more literally, from those connected with him by ties of hospitality; i.e. from those in whom he could put the fullest confidence. Ille sc. Dumnorix. Precibus. H. 414; S. 311. Ille sc. Dumnorix. Precibus. H. 414; S. 311.
15. Petere Contendit, strove to obtain.
16. Navigandi. H. 563, 1, 2; S. 532, 276.
17. Religionibus, by religious scruples. What these religious scruples were we are not informed, and have no means of knowing; possibly a mere ruse on the part of Dumnorix. Sese — — impeditur ut dicebat, was hindered, as he said. H. 529, II.; S. 469, 487. Obstinate, firmly, or peremptorily.
19. Sevocare (cos) singulos, to call (them, i.e., the chiefs) aside one by one. Se—in sevocare is not a pronoun, but the inseparable preposition sc, aside, apart. H. 307, 654, 2; S. 138; Obs. 2, 741.
21. Fieri depends upon a verb of saying implied in territare. H. 530, 1; S. 466; the subject of fieri is the clause ut — - spoliaretur, that Gaul was stripped of all her nobility. Nobilitate. H. 425, 2; S. 306.
NOTES.

22. Id esse consilium Caesaeis (saying) this was Caesar's design, i.e., viz.: consilium is explained by ut—necaret. H. 495, 3. Vos. Dir. Obj. of interficere.

23. Hoc omnes, i.e., the hostages.

24. Fidem - - - interponere is usually translated he pledged his word to the rest, but may it not be better rendered he interposed a mutual pledge to the rest (as an obstacle to their going), i.e., proposed that he and the rest should mutually pledge themselves not to go?

Jusjurandum poscere (and) he demanded an oath, i.e., from them in ratification of that pledge. Interponere is the Hist. Inf. H. 445, 1; S. 517.

25. Ut - - - administrarent, that they would do with common purpose, lit. by common deliberation. Quod = id quod. Esse ex usu Galliae, was of service to (lit. of) Gaul. Intellixissent, they should perceive. Why Pluper. Subj.? because in the Direct Discourse it would be the Fut. Perf. H. 532, 4.

VII.

DUMNORIX ATTEMPTS TO QUIT THE CAMP—HE IS SLAIN.

28. Tantum dignitatis, so much (lit. of) honour. H. 396, III., 3; S. 270.

29. Coercendum (esse) sc. Dumnorigem, that Dumnorix should be restrained, depends upon statutebat, determined.

36. Quibuscumque - - - posset, by whatever means he was able.

31. Quod - - - videbat, because (since) he (Caesar) saw his mad folly was going too far.

32. Prospiciendum (esse sibi), that he ought to take care, lit. that it ought to be looked on by him (Caesar). H. 232, 554, 8; S. 53, II. Ne (ille, i.e., Dumnorix) posset noscere quid sibi (Caesar) ac reipublicae, lest the other (i.e. Dumnorix) might be able to do some injury to (lit. to injure in some respect) him (Caesar) and the Republic. This clause depends upon statutebat implied from the preceding clause, and is the subject of prospiciendum esse.

Quid; Acc. of Specif. H. 380, 2; S. 251. Sibi. H. 385; S. 288.

33. Dies. H. 378; S. 249.

34. Corsus ventos, the north-west wind.

1. Dabat operam, took pains.

2. Nihilo tamem secius, still none the less; see page 13, line 20. Cognosceret, to learn; supply ut.

4. Conscedere, to embark, lit. to climb together. The Roman army was composed mainly of infantry; hence in the text milites is used to denote by way of eminence the larger and more important...
division of the army. Impeditis, occupied, i.e., in the preparations of the voyage.

6. Insciente Caesare, without Caesar's knowledge. H. 431; S. 332. Domum. H. 379; S. 260. Qua re, this matter, i.e., the departure of Dumnorix.

9. Intermissa, being put off. Retrahi (him), to be brought back; supply eum. Si vin faciat, if he offers violence, i.e., resists by arms. Hunc, i.e., Dumnorijcem, depends upon arbitratus; and is the subject of facturum esse. Se. (i.e., Caesare), absente, in his (Caesar's) absence.

11. Pro Sano, as a sane man, i.e., as a prudent man might be expected to act. Qui nelexisset, since he had slighted. H. 517, 1, 519; S. 476.

12. Enim, as a matter of course, i.e., as might be expected; not inferential.

13. Manu, with his hand, i.e., in active and determined manner.

14. Civitatis. H. 401. Illi, i.e., the cavalry. Ut (iis) imperatum est, as they had been commanded, lit. as it had been commanded to them.

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VIII.

CAESAR SETS SAIL, AND ARRIVES OFF THE COAST OF BRITAIN.

18. Labieno relicto cum. Labienus having been left with. H. 431; S. 332. Continenti, what nouns and adjectives have the Abl. Sing. 'in i? H. 62, 63, 156. II. S. 24, 31, 32. Millibus, H. 78; S. 69. Ut tueretur, to protect, lit. that he might protect. H. 489; I. S. 449.

20. Quaeque=et ea quae. Quae gererentur, which were being done. H. 501; I. S. 474. Consiliumque, i.e., caperet, and to (lit. that might,) take measures according to the time and according to the circumstance, i.e., such measures as the exigencies of the occasion demanded.

22. Ipse, he himself, sc. Caesar.

Pari Numero—quem, with the same number — as lit. which. The construction is numero militum pari (eo numero) quem relinquebat. The number of horse referred to is two thousand.

24. Leni Africo provectus (thought), borne along (at first) by a gentle south-west wind. Africo is really an adjective—vento being understood. The wind was called Africus by the Romans, because it came to them from the direction of Africa Propria, i.e., the modern Tunis.

25. Media, — intermissa (yet), about midnight the wind having died away. Medio nocte. H. 426, 441, 6; S. 322, 341.

26. Longius—aestu, being been carried down a considerable distance by the tide, lit. a greater distance than ordinary. The tide carried
NOTES. 57

Caesar to the north-east, so that he saw Britain on his left (sub sin-
istra).

27. Tum - - sequutus, then again following (i. e., taking advantage
of), of the change of tide. H. 574, 1 ; S. 524.

8. Optimum esse egressum cognoverat, he had discovered there
was the best landing-place, egressum depends on cognoverat, and is the
subject of esse. H. 551 I. 545 ; S. 507. aestate, H. 426 ; S. 322.

30. Qua in re, in this effort, i.e. to gain the island. Futu - - LAU-
danda, the endurance of the soldiers was to be praised, i.e. worthy of
praise. H. 395 ; S. 262. Vectorius - - navis (though in transport,
and heavily laden ships. Non - - labore, the labour of rowing
not being interrupted (i.e. slackened) for a moment. Adaequaverunt
for adaequaverunt, equalled: the subj. is qui in line 31. Longorum
navium: war vessels were lighter and hence more easily propelled.

33. Accessum est (impers) - - navibus (Dat) it was approached by
all the ships, i.e. all the ships approached, or drew near. Navibus.
H. 388-1 ; S. 293.

34. Hostis, a (single) foe. Sed ut, but as.
1. Quum - - eo convenissent, though—had assembled there. Subj.
of Concession. H. 515 ; S. 483. Perterritae—descesserant, they
(Eae) terrified—had departed.

2. Quae (i.e. naves). Cum annotinis, sc. navibus, with the ships of
the last year, i.e. employed during last year. Quasque (=et cum iis
quae) quisque fecerat, and (with those) which each had built.

3. Commodi; supply causa, for his own advantage, lit. on account
of, 397-1 ; S. 264. Perhaps the only instance of this use of the Genit.
of substantive in a prose writer. Amplius octingentis, more than
eight hundred, i.e. all those just mentioned, Note—the use of am-
plius: though followed by the Abl. it has no influence upon the con-
struction, except to modify the number. H. 417-3 ; Zumpt, 485,
Note 2. Erant visae, had been seen. Grammatically, quae is the
subject; but the intended subject includes, not only the vessels re-
presented by quae, but also all the others—cum in fact being equiva-
lent to et.

4. In Superiora loca. Again note the force of in with Acc, i.e.
they had gone into the higher positions, and hidden themselves there.
In with Abl. would imply that they had been there all the time.

IX.

CAESAR LANDS AND MEETS THE ENEMY.

6. Caesar: subject of contendit and praefecit. Exposito exer-
citu, having disembarked his army, lit. the army having been disem-
7. Quo consedissent, in what place the forces of the enemy had encamped. H. 525; S. 434.

8. Cohortibus decem. Ten cohorts formed a legion, the complement of cavalry for each legion being three hundred. As Caesar says ten cohorts—and not a legion—it is possible that these ten cohorts were made up from different legions.

9. Qui - - essent, to be a guard to the ships, lit. that they might be to the ships for a protection. H. 500; S. 478. Praesidio navibus. H. 390-1; S. 297. Vigilia; see iv. c. xxii, line 10. Eo - - navibus, fearing the less for the ships on this account; a somewhat unusual phrase—though also found in Cicero. Navibus, H. 395; S. 291. The construction of veritus in the text is analogous to that of timeo and metuò. H. 385-3; S. 291; obs. 6.

11. Quod—relinquebat explains eo, i.e., for this reason, viz., that (because) he was leaving them fastened at anchor, on a smooth and open shore; see iv. c. xxiii, line 27.


13. Noctu. H. 426, 130; S. 322. This word is only used in the Abl. Sing., and may be considered an Adverb.

Millia. H. 378, 178; S. 249, 69. Passuum; see iv. c. xxii, line 1.

14. Illi, the latter, i.e., the enemy.

15. Equitatu. H. 414, 7; S. 311. Ad flumen progressi, having advanced to the river; probably the Little Stour, about twelve miles from Deal. Ex loco superiore, from the higher ground. Some connect this clause with progressi, i.e., having advanced from, &c., others with ceperunt, i.e., they began from their higher position; see ex arido, page 4, line 4.

17. Repulsi, being repulsed. In silvas; see line 4.

18. Nacti, having secured; repulsi and nacti both agree with illi (i.e., hosts) the implied subject of abdiderunt, i.e., those being, &c., and having, &c.

Eregrie munitum, admirably fortified, referring to locum.

19. Jam ante, already before, i.e., in time past.

20. Crebris arboribus succisis; by numerous trees felled (for the purpose); not Abl. Abs., but Abl. of Means. H. 414; S. 311.

21. Erant praeclusii, had been blocked up.

Ipsi - - propugnabant, they themselves in small detachments (lit. few, scattered about), kept making sorties out of the woods.

22. Intra munitiones, within their (i.e., the enemy's) fortifications.

23. Milites, subject of ceperunt and expulerunt. Infantry, in distinction from equites. Testudine facta, having formed a testudo. A testudo was formed by the soldiers raising their shields over their heads and shoulders, and fitting them closely under each other, so that the whole formed a compact covering like the shell of a tortoise (testudo) (whence the name), or the pent of a shed, over which darts and other missiles would slide off without injury to the men below. The pent was produced by the outer rank stooping, while those before them gradually stood more and more erect. Under this cover
the soldiers advanced to the walls of a fortified place for the purpose
of undermining or scaling them. **Agger factum, having thrown up a
mound.** The *agger* was a mound of any suitable materials, as earth,
wood, stone, thrown up before a besieged city. It was sometimes of
great size and height. Upon the top of it were placed towers, both
moveable and stationary, furnished with all the available engines and
implements of ancient warfare. Note that a mound is properly said
to be thrown up (*jacit*) while a tower is said *agi* (or *excitari*).

25. Accepit, i.e., by the Romans. *Eos,* i.e. *hostes.*

26. **Longius, too far, i.e., any great distance. Veturit, sc. *suos.*

28 MUNITIONI - - RELINQUI, *time to be left for the fortifying of the
camp;* Dir. Obj. of *volebat.* H. 551, 2; S. 507.

MUNITIONI. H. 321, 2, 384, 1; S. 181, 3; 387. VOLEBAT. H. 293; S. 113.

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X.

**CAESAR’S SHIPS DAMAGED BY A STORM.**

29. **Postridie iuxi diei, on the day after that day, i.e., the next
day.** H. 411, 2; S. 271. **Mane, early in the morning. Tripartito,
in three divisions.**

2. **Ut perseverentur, to pursue, lit. that they might pursue. Distin-
guish *persequi* from *prosequi;* the former is to make a *pursuit* after,
i.e., as in text; the latter is to follow in pursuit, i.e., as in line 26.

prospectu.** There is considerable doubt as to what body *extremi*
refers. The general rendering is—when already the rear (of the
enemy) were in sight, i.e. only the rear ranks of the fleeing enemy
were seen; this may be correct, but we are not informed that the
enemies had rallied from their defeat of the previous day, and had
again approached the Roman camp. The presumption is the other
way, i.e. that they had not. *Extremi* then would certainly seem to
refer to the troops Caesar had sent out; and hence the text should
be rendered *while now (yet) the rear (of the Roman pursuing body) were in sight;* i.e. had not had time to get out of sight.

32. **Equites venerunt, horsemen came.**

33. **Qui nuntiare, to report. H. 500; S. 478. Superiori nocte, on
the previous night.** H. 426; S. 322.

34. **Afflictas (esse) had been shattered, lit. dashed to or against
something, i.e. each other.**

35. **Atque—esse, and had been driven (out of the water and
were) upon the shore, i.e. lay stranded. Some editions read in *litus,*
but *in litore* is more graphic, implying, as it does, that the vessels
had not only been driven on shore, but were still lying there.
NOTES.

1. Subsisterent, held—the reason assigned by the horsemen; hence the subjunctive. H. 520, II. 554, IV. ; S. 421-437.

2. Itaque,—acceptum, and (to say) that thus, (i.e. in consequence) great damage had been received from (i.e. as the result of) this collision of the ships.

XI.

CAESAR REPAIRS HIS FLEET.

4. Legiones, &c., depends upon jubet, and is subject of revocare, &c. 5. Itinere. Abl. 425-21); S. 306. Jubet. H. 551, II. 1 ; S. 291, obs. 5.

6. Eadem fere, almost the same things; depends upon perspicit.

7. Coram perspicit, he sees with his own eyes, i.e. before him, on the spot.

8. Refici posse viderentur, seemed to be able to be repaired. Magno negotio, with (i.e. by means of) great labour. H. 414 ; S. 311.

9. Viderentur; subjunctive of Result. H. 489; S. 450. Itaque, and so. Fabros deligit, he selects the artificers. Each Roman legion had its complement of artificers, but deligit would seem to imply that he also selected from the ranks any others whose skill could be made available for this emergency. Under the term Fabri were included the fabri ignarii, or carpenters, and the fabri ferrerarii, or smiths.

10. Labieno. Ind. Obj. H. 384-11 ; S. 287. Ut instituat naves quam plurimas posset, to build as many ships as possible, lit. as he could.


12. Etsi - - erat, although the undertaking was (one). Operae ac laboris. Pred. Genit. H. 402, III ; S. 266.

13. Commodissum esse statuit, he deemed that it was expedient. Omnes—conjuncti depends upon statuit, and the subject of esse—commodissum, being a complementary Adj. after esse—agreeing with the clause. H. 550, 546 ; S. 507, 513.

14. Subduci = in aridum subduci, to be drawn (on the shore). Una munitione, by one general fortification, i.e. the vessels were to be surrounded and defended by one rampart and ditch. In this way the limited forces at Caesar’s command could be better utilized and rendered more available in the emergency.

15. Ne - - intermissis, not even the night seasons (i.e. night hours) being broken off from (lit. to) the labour of the soldiers; or not even, &c.; being allowed to (any discontinuance of) the labours of the soldiers.
The idea is that the work was kept going night and day, and that, at certain intervals, relays of fresh and vigorous men were on hand to take the places of the weary and worn out, whose turn it was to retire and rest.

17. *Egregie* generally means *eminently* or *peculiarly*, but in the text, with great attention, admirably, and hence strongly.

10. *Quas ante* sc. *reliquarat*. *Eodem unde*, to the same place from which; referring to the fortified positions he had taken from the enemy; see Chap. IX.

19. *Eo, thither*, i.e. to the place just mentioned.

20. *Undique, from all sides*. In *convenierrant*, had come to and assembled in. Note force of *in*.


22. *Consilio*. H. 414; S. 311. *Cassivelauno*. H. 384, I.; S. 287. This king ruled over the country lying towards the mouth of the Thames. His election as generalissimo of the British forces was an acknowledgment of his superior power and talents upon the part of the other chiefs.

22. *A mari - - octoginta*, about eighty miles from the sea. Caesar here estimates the distance by the length of his own march from the coast. H. 378; S. 249.

24. *Huic, - - intercesserant*, at a former (earlier) period continual wars had existed to (between) this one (Cassivelauinus) with (and) the other states, i.e. he had engaged in continual wars with, &c. *Huic* H. 386; S. 292.

25. *Continentia*, put for *continua*.


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**CAESAR DESCRIBES BRITAIN.**

28. *Quos natos - - dicunt*, who they (i.e. themselves) say that it has been handed down by tradition that they were born in the island itself, i.e. sprung from it. The grammatical order is; *dicunt quos natos esse in insula ipsa proditum esse*; *quos* is the subj. of *natos esse*, *quos-* *ipsa* is the subj. of *proditum* (esse); and the whole clause *quos - - proditum* is the Dir. Ob. of *dicunt*.

29. *Memoria*. Abl. of Means. H. 314; S. 311. Many other ancient nations imagined that their first ancestors were produced or born from the earth, just as did these Britons.

QUIBUS - - PERVERENERANT, from which states they having sprung, had come. Ex is generally considered as showing the relation between orti and civitatibus. Does it not rather show the relation between pervenerant and civitatibus—the Abl. dependent upon orti being understood; see Zumpt, 451 and note. H. 425; S. 209, 310. Eo, thither, i. e., to Britain.

33. Bello illato, and the war having been waged, i. e., when the war was over.

35. Fere, for the most part. Gallicis sc. aedificiis, to those of the Gauls. These were of a most primitive kind; huts thatched with straw, and shared by man and beast.

Page 18 -1. Utuntur - - ferreis, they use copper and thin bars of iron. H. 419, 1; S. 315. Aes was a composition of copper and tin; brass, which is a composition of copper and zinc, was probably never used by the ancients. Talea properly denotes a small wooden pin, or a piece of wood shaped somewhat like a spike, used for connecting together the timbers of a building. Hence Caesar uses the adjective ferreus to show that the taleae—referred to by him—though they were like the wooden ones in shape, were pieces of iron, ad - - examinatis, weighed to a certain weight, i. e., of a fixed or definite weight: referring to taleis.

2. Pro nummo, instead of money, i. e., as money. Tacitus in his life of Agricola, mentions silver and gold as the productions of Britain. Ibi - - album, lead (lit. white tin), is produced there.

3. In - - regionibus. This is wrong, Caesar, no doubt, wrote from report; hence the mistake. The tin mines are in Cornwall, in the south-west of England.

5. Materia, timber, i. e., wood, trees.

8. Fas non putant, they do not think it lawful; the reason why is not given. Note that leporem - - gustare is the Dir. Obj.; and fas the Pred. (i. e., Complementary Acc. of putant.) H. 373, 2, 2; and 3, 371, 5; S. 245. Haec, why neuter? H. 445, 3, 1.

8. Animi causa, for the sake of amusement, lit. of the mind, i. e., to divert the mind. Loca - - frigoribus, the climate (lit. the places are), more temperate, (i. e., milder), than in Gaul, the cold being less severe.

XIII.

THE DESCRIPTION CONTINUED.

10. Insula - - triquetra (est), the island is triangular in form, i. e., by natural situation. Caesar must have based this statement upon the reports of others, as we learn from Tacitus that the island was not circumnavigated by the Romans till Agricola's time. The student by turning to his map will see that the island is somewhat triangular in shape.
11. Contra Galliam, over against Gaul. Alter angulus qui, one angle which. Note: alter—alter—the one (of two)—the other; see H. 145; S. 390.
12. Ad Cantium, at (or in) Kent. Quo whither. Omnes - - - appelluntur, all the ships from Gaul are directed. Note position of ex Gallia.
13. Inferior, sc. angulus. Meridiem—the south, lit. the midday.
14. Circiter - - - quingenta, about five hundred miles, i.e., Roman miles. This measurement must include all the irregularities of the coast. The distance from the Land’s End (Bolcrium Promontorium) to the North Foreland (Cantium Promontorium), measured in a straight line does not exceed 344 British or 356 English miles. Alter-rum sc. latus.
15. Vergit ad Hispanicam, stretches (lies) towards Spain. Caesar is wrong here as Spain lies to the south and not to the west of Britain.
16. Qua ex parte, on which side. Hibernia, Ireland. The origin of this name is not certain, but it would seem to be derived from the inhabitants of its southern coast who were called juverni. The Romans knew very little about the island. Dimidio minor, less by one-half. Dimidio, Abl. of Diff. H. 418; S. 321. Caesar writes again from hearsay. Great Britain is computed to contain 77,370 square miles, and Ireland 30,370; hence the magnitude of the former is more than two-and-a-half times that of the latter.
17. Sed - - - Britanniam, but the passage across (i.e. from Ireland into Britain) is of the same distance (lit. of equal length) as is that from Gaul into Britain. Pari spatio. Abl. of Characteristic, with transmissus. H. 428; S. 318. Atque. H. 587, 1, 2; 451. Some remove the semicolon before sed, and make transmissus, Genit. sing. The clause in this case will be rendered (but with as long a passage, i.e., into Britain), as &c., lit. with an equal distance of passage, &c., and pari spatio will be Abl. of Char, with Hibernia.
18. Medio. H. 441, 6; S. 341.
19. Mona. This is now known as the Isle of Man. Tacitus applies this name to Anglesey. Annal. xiv, 29. Objectae (esse) to be lying opposite, i.e., on this coast. Pred. Nom. H. 517, 1; S. 513. Probably the Orkney and Shetland islands are meant; but the term objectae as applied to them is not correct.
20. Dies—noctem, that there is right for thirty successive days under (i.e., at the time of) the winter solstice. Bruma is a contraction from brevima, and brevima from brevissima; hence bruma=brevissima (dies) the shortest day, i.e., in the year, viz.; 22nd December. Dies. H. 378; S. 249. The clause depends upon scripsurunt. H. 551, 1; S. 597.
22. De eo, concerning this, i.e., the long nights.
23. Nisi videbamus, except we perceived. H. 508, 3; Zumpt. 526. Certis - - - mensuris, by accurate measurements by means of water. This measurement was effected by the clepsydra, or water clock. The clepsydra, as the name imports, was of Grecian origin, and was first
adopted at Rome in the third consulship of Pompey. It was constructed upon the same principle as the sand-glass - water being used instead of sand. In the most common kind of water-clocks, the water issued, drop by drop, through a hole in one vessel and fell into another, in which a light body that floated marked the height of the fluid as it rose, by pointing to a scale of hours on the side of the vessel, and thus indicated the time. All the *clepsydrae* had this defect in common, that water at first flowed out rapidly, and afterwards more slowly, so that they required much care and regulation.

25. Ut - - - fert, as their opinion holds, i.e., according to their opinion. *Illorurum* refers to *nonnulli scripserunt*, in line 21. *Septingentorum millium*. Pred. Genit. H. 401; S. 266. The true length is about 570 English miles=590 Roman miles.

26. *Tertium sc. latus. Contra septentriones, opposite the north*. This is wrong; it should be north-east.


29. *Existimatur is not Impers.*; the clause *huic* - - - *esse* is its subject.

30. *Vicies*. H. 181; S. 72. *Passuum*, depends upon *millium*, and *millium* upon *centum*, hundreds of thousands of paces, i.e., 2,000,- 000 paces=2,000 miles. H. 395; S. 263.

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XIV.

CAESAR MENTIONS SOME CUSTOMS OF THE BRITONS.

31. *Sunt (sc. ii.) humanissimi*, most civilized.

33. *A Gallica consuetudine, from the customs of Gaul*. *Interiores plerique, most of these dwelling in the interior*.


35. *Vestiti sunt, are (acquainted to be) clothed*. Note force of Perf. The custom—though an old one—still exists. H. 471, II. 3. *Se vitro inficiunt, stain themselves with wood*, i.e., of a blue colour. One species of this plant—*isatis tinctoria*—is still cultivated in Britain for the indigo derived from its leaves. The Romans, it is thought, confounded the word *glas*, which means not only green, but also blue, with the old German word *glas*, first applied to amber, and afterwards to glass, and hence gave the name of *vitrum* to the plant in question.


2. *Capillo sunt promisso, they wear their hair long, lit. of hair distended (or hanging down)*. H. 428; S. 318.
NOTES.

Atqve omni - - rasa, and in addition have every part shaven. Abl. of Char.

4. Uxores habent, order; deni, duodenique (Britanni) habent uxores communes inter se, they (i.e. the Britons) in parties of ten and twelve, &c.

6. Habentur, are considered.


THE ROMANS AND BRITONS FIGHT.

8. Acriter contenderunt, contended vigorously.

9. Itinere, on the march. H. 435; S. 137. Tamen ut; supply ita before tamen, in such a way, however, that, i.e. with so little success on the enemy’s part.

11. Colles, what gender? H. 106; S. 145, 8. Compluribus interceptis, many, (i.e. of the enemy) having been killed, i.e., after killing, &c.


13. Intermisso spatio, an interval (of time) having elapsed, i.e. after some time. Imprudentibus nostris, our men being unwary, i.e. off their guard—not expecting the enemy.

14. Se ejecerunt, rushed, lit. hurled themselves; subj. illi in line 12.

16. Submissis, having been sent to their aid. Caesar’s most usual form is subsidio missis.

17. Atque - - duarum, and these, too, the first (cohorts) of two legions. The first cohort of a legion not only contained picked men, but was also stronger numerically than any of the other nine.

Intellectum est, it was perceived: the real subject of intellectum est is the clause nostros, &c. Nostros is the subject of esse in line 28.

26. Quod possent, because they were able. Subjunctive of Cause. H. 517; S. 487. Obs. 1.

27. Cedentes sc. hostes, Acc. (the enemies) giving ground. Ab. - - discedere to quit (lit. to go way from), their standards, i.e., to leave their ranks. The discipline of the Roman army was very strict and was maintained with the greatest severity. For misconduct, officers were exposed to degradation: and private soldiers to corporeal punishment. Whole legions sometimes for some particular transgression of military duty were condemned to decimation, which consisted in the names of the offenders being drawn by lot, and every tenth man being put to the sword.

28. Equites, depends upon intellectum est, and is the subject of dimicare.
30. ILLI, these, i. e., the enemy. ETIAM CONSULTO, even designedly, i. e., for strategic reasons. PAULUM --- REMOVISSENT, had withdrawn --- somewhat.

31. ET PEDIBUS --- CONTENDERENT, and fought on foot in unequal combat, i. e., in a manner of fighting disadvantageous to the Romans. PEDIBUS. H. 414; S. 311. EQUESTRIS --- INFEREBAT, moreover this plan of cavalry fighting (on the part of the Britons) was wont to bring equal and (indeed) the same danger (to their opponents), both (when the latter were (in the act of) retreating and pursuing. Anthon makes the participles cedentibus and insequentiibus refer to the British horse, and renders them as if Abl. Abs.; but our rendering—making them in Dat. agreeing with IIS (i.e., the foes of the Britons), is certainly preferable. The statement is rather general than special.

33. CEDENTIBUS. Note the use of participle, i. e., not to those who retreat, but to those in the act of retreating, i.e., when they are, &c.

34. ACCEDEBAT HUC, in addition to this was the fact, lit. to this there added (itself). The clause ut, &c., is the real subject of accedebat.

35. CONFERTI (from confercio) in close array: lit. crowded together. RARI, in small detachments, lit. few, scattered about, these two adjectives agree with the subject of proeliantur, i.e. illi (understood). The reference is to the cavalry of the Britons. MAGNIS INTERVALVIS, at great distances. STATIONESQUE -- HABERENT, and (that) therefore they had reserves placed at different points. ATQUE --- SUCEDERENT, and (that) in addition they relieved each other in turn and (that) therefore the vigorous and fresh kept succeeding (i.e. taking the places of) the wearied. The student will notice how we have rendered que and atque. The difference between et and que is that the former is a copulative particle, and the latter an adjunctive one, i.e., et connects things which are considered as different, and que adds what belongs to or naturally flows from things. Zumpt (333) says, that in connecting propositions with one another, que denotes a consequence or result and is equivalent to and therefore. Zumpt (333) also remarks that atque is formed from ad and que, and therefore properly signifies and in addition, and also.

3. DEFATIGATIS. Dat. H. 386; S. 292.

XVII.

THE ROMANS AND BRITONS AGAIN ENGAGE.

4. DIE. H. 426; S. 322. CASTRIS SC. ROMANIS. COLLIBUS. H. 421, 435; S. 137, 326.

5. CONSTITUERUNT, halted. RARI agrees with the subject of COEPERUNT. LENIUS, with less spirit, lit. more remissly; comparative of leniter.
NOTES.


8. Trebonio. Trebonius was tribunus plebis B.C. 55, and carried a rogatio, which gave Caesar the government of Gallia for five years from the beginning of B.C. 53 to the end of B.C. 49. He was now a legatus under Caesar, who thus, no doubt, rewarded the important service that Trebonius had rendered him when tribune. He was afterwards one of Caesar’s assassins.

9. Ad pabulatores, upon the foragers, i.e., those on foot.

10. Advolaverunt sc. hostes, rushed upon. Sic - - absisterent, so (i.e., with so much spirit) that they did not stand away from (i.e., came up close to) the standards and legions.

11. Acriter, vigorously. In eos, i.e., hostes.

12. Quoad, until. Subsidio confisi, relying upon support, i.e., confident of being supported. Subsidium is a military term, and means a support, i.e., a body of soldiers rendering aid to those hard pressed by the enemy. Subsidio, Dat. or Abl, which? H. 385. 1. 419; S. 291. 7.

13. Viderent. H. 517, 1; S. 483. Praecipites, headlong, i.e., in headlong flight: an adjective grammatically limiting hostes, but practically modifying egerunt. H. 443; S. 343. Eorum, i.e., hostium. Sui colligendi. Note this apparent irregularity of a pronoun in the plural and a gerundive in the singular agreeing. For explanation, see H. 563, 4, and for fuller details, Zumpt, 660. Consistendi and desiliendi are gerunds.

16. Dedurent sc. nostri. Ex hac fuga, during this flight, i.e., the auxiliaries made their way to their respective homes.

17. Summis copiis, with all their forces, i.e., with all their forces united. Some render summis, with very numerous.


XVIII.

CAESAR ENTERS THE TERRITORIES OF CASSIVELAUNUS.

20. Cognito - - eorum (i.e., hostium) learning their (i.e., the enemy’s) design. Abl. Abs.


22. Omnino, in all, i.e., only. Loco. H. 422; S. 326. Pedibus, on foot, i.e., by the infantry. H. 414; S. 311. Hoc (sc. loco) aegre, and in this (place) with difficulty. Transiri, to be forded.

23. Venisset sc. Caesar. Ad aleram ripam, on (or near) the other (i.e., opposite) bank. For the meaning of ad, in a local sense, see Zumpt, 296.
24. Magnas—instructas is an objective clause, depending upon Animum advertit—animadvertit, perceived.

25. Ripa—munita, the bank moreover had been (i.e. was) defended by sharp stakes set up in front (of it), i.e., driven into the ground in front or along the bank.

26. Ejusdem—tegerantur, and stakes of the same kind fixed down under water, were covered by the river. These stakes were sharp pointed, and were driven into the ground close to each other. The Venerable Bede, who lived in England during the eighth century, states in his history, that the remains of these stakes existed in his time. These stakes were intended as a defensive barrier against the Romans, as it does not seem to have been the intention of the Britons to hazard a general engagement: their aim was to stop Caesar at the river.


29. Ea, with such, lit. with that.

30. Iterunt, for iverunt.

31. Quum—extarent, though they were above (lit. stood out of) the water with the head only (lit. alone), i.e., though only their heads were above the water. Ut—mandarent, explains ed and eo.

32. Se—mandarent, fled, lit. betook themselves to flight.

THE PLAN THAT CASSIVELAUNUS PURSUES.

33. Supra. See chap. vii.

34. Contentionis, of contending, i.e., of successfully prolonging the struggle. Dismissis—copias, having sent away the greater part of his forces.

1. Servabat (for observabat), kept watching. Paululumque—excedeadbat, and therefore retired a little from the beaten path (i.e., the highway). For force of que, see pagc 20, line 1. Locisque—silvestribus, in places difficult of access and full of woods.

2. Atque, and in addition; see page 20, line 1. Its regionibus, in those neighborhoods. H. 422, 1; S. 626.)

3. Quibus—cognoverat, in which he had learned that we would march, lit. would make our journey. Quibus. H. 422, 1; S. 323. Nos—facturos (esse), depends upon cognoverat. Nos is the subject, and iter the Dir. Obj. of facturos (esse). H. 551, 1; S. 507. In silvas: see cap 3, line 31.

5. Se—effunderet, spread themselves abroad; se is Acc. Sing. referring to equitatus.

6. Omnibus—semitisque, by roads and by-ways all well known (i.e., to the Britons).

7. Emittebat sc. Cassivelaunus, he was wont to send out. H. 469, II.; S. 394.
8. Nostrorum equitum, to (lit. of) our cavalry. Obj Gen. H. 396, II. Hoc metu, and by fear of this, lit. by this fear.

9. Relinquebatur ut, it remained, i.e., the result was that - The real subject of relinquebatur is ut—poterant. H. 556; III. 495, 2; S. 450.

10. Ab agmine, from the main (lit. moving) body. Discendi. Passive Impersonal; it to be departed (by the cavalry), i.e., that the cavalry should depart: supply equitibus.

11. Et tantum hostibus nocéretur, and (that) the enemies were injured so far, lit. it was injured to the enemy, so much. H. 301, 3. 385; S. 288, 128.

12. Quantum - - poterant as the legiunary soldiers were able to (i.e., could) accomplish (this) amid fatigue and marching, i.e., amid the fatigue attendant upon a long and toilsome march.

THE TRINOBANTES SUBMIT.

14. Trinobantes. The territory of this people embraced the modern counties of Essex and Middlesex. Prope firmissima, almost the most powerful, i.e., warlike.

15. Adolescens, the youth, or young man. Adolescens was a young person between puer and iuvenis, or between fifteen or thirty years of age, though sometimes a person over forty was called adolescens.

16. Caesaris, - - secutus, seeking the protection of Caesar. Continentem Galliam, the continent of Gaul; a singular construction. Similar ones, however, are found in Livy and Nepos.

17. Regnum obtinuerat had got possession of (i.e., possessed) the supreme power.

18. Ipse, sc., Mandubratius.


22. Atque and in addition. Mittat sc. eum, to send him (Mandubratius): qui praesit, to preside (over it), lit. that he (i.e., Mandubratius) may preside (over it). H. 500; S. 478. Qui = ut is.

NOTES.

25. ILLI, i.e. Trinobantes. Ad numerum, to the number, i.e., specified. Frumenta, an abundant supply of corn. Note the force of the plural.

XXI.
OTHER TRIBES SUBMIT TO CAESAR.

27. Trinobantibus defensis, the Trinobantes being protected, i.e., against Cassivelaunus. Atque -- prohibitis, and in addition secured from all violence on the part of the soldiers. Militum, Subjective Genitive, H. 396, I.

28. Cenimagni. These were also called Iceni; their chief town was Venta, now Caister, near Norwich. Segontiaci. The exact situation of their territory is not known, but it was probably in the neighborhood of the modern Carnarvon. Ancalites. These were neighbors of the Trinobantes; very little is known about them; probably they occupied a part of the modern Berkshire.

29. Bibraci. These inhabited what now forms the north-west part of Berkshire—their chief town being Bibracte now Bray. Cassi. Of these nothing is known—except that their territory was on the left bank of the Thames.

30. Non longe — abesse, that the capital town of Cassivelaunus is not far distant from this place; depends upon cognoscit. Munitum agrees with oppidum.

21. Quo—convenerit, whither (into which) ... has flocked. Note the force of Subj. : as Caesar's informants say.

22. Oppidum -- vocant, the Britons, however, call it a town; oppidum is complementary Acc. of vocant—the Dir. Obj. being implied rather than expressed in the clause—quum silvas, &c.

35. Consuerunt, have been (and still are) wont to assemble. Note force of Perfect. Eo, thither i.e. to that place.

1. Locum, the place (in question). Egregie -- munitum, excellently fortified by nature and by art, i.e. its position was well chosen, and the means of defence adopted of a superior description.

2. Duabus ex partibus, in two directions lit. from two quarters.


4. Sese ejecerunt, rushed lit., threw themselves out. Repertus, sc. est.


XXII.
MORE TRIBES SUBMIT TO CAESAR.

Cassivelaunus: subject of mittit and imperat, Quod depends upon demonstravimus, and is the subj. of esse.
2. Ad mare, on the sea-coast. Supra: see Chap. XIII.


11. Imperat has his for Indir. Obj., and the clause uti, coactis – oppugnent for Direct, H. Castra navalia, the naval camp: referred to on page 17, lines 15 to 19.

12. De improviso, suddenly, i.e. when the Romans were least expecting an attack. Oppugnent, for expugnent, storm. It, i.e. hostes.

14. Capto etiam, having also been captured.

15. Cassivelaunus: subject of mittat in line 18. Hoc proelio nuntiato = when (the result of) this battle was reported (to him). Abl. Abs.

16. Maxime etiam permutus, (and) further being most of all alarmed. For position and force of etiam see H. 587, 4, and Zumpt, 335.

17. Per Atrebatem Commium, by the aid of (lit. through the means of) Commius the Atrebatian. For force of per see Zumpt, 455, with explanation.

19. Caesar: subject of imperat in line 22. Quum statuisset, since he had decided i.e. made up his mind, H. 517; S. 483. In continenti, on the continent i.e. in Gaul.

20. Motus, movements i.e. the revolts which he had good reason to apprehend. Neque multum = et quum non multum. For force of neque see Zumpt, 535. Multum aestatis, H. 295, 2, 3); S. 270.

21. Atque quum, and since also (or in addition). Id - - - posse, that this (i.e., the remainder of the summer) could easily be wasted, lit. protracted, i.e. if he remained in Britain.

22. Quid vectigalis what tribute, lit. what of tribute. H. 396, 2, 3); S. 270; Direct Obj. of penderet. The clause quid - - penderet is the Dir. Obj. of constituat. Interdict et imperat, forbids and commands.


XXIII.

CAESAR RETURNS TO THE CONTINENT.

27. Naves - - reffectas, he finds the ships repaired.

His deductis, these being launched; lit. drawn down to the sea; supply ad mare. They had been drawn up on land according to the custom of the Ancients. Quod et, both because.

28. Et sc. quod, and (because).

29. Tempestate. H. 426, I.; S. 322. Deperierant, had been lost, lit. had perished. Duobus commeatibus, by two embarkations.

31. Tot navigationibus, in so many voyages. H. 422, 1, 2); S. 326. Neque hoc, sc. anno.

32. Ulla omnino navis, any vessel at all, i.e., a single vessel. Quae - - portaret, which carried soldiers, i.e., any soldier carrying vessel, Why Subjunc. ? H. 501, II.; S. 479.
33. Desideraretur, was lost (or missing). Inanes, empty; complementary nominative after remitteretur.

34. Et prioris - - militibus, after the soldiers of the first convoy had been landed. Abl. Abs. The et seems pleonastic; but some render, et prioris - - et quas -- both (of those ships sent back) after, &c. - - and (of those) - - which, &c., making the two clauses explain, quae inanes remitteretur. We cannot, however, correctly apply remitteretur to those vessels which Labienus built after Caesar had set out for Britain.

35. Quas - - curaverat, which - - Labienus had afterwards caused to be built. A. L. P. C. 356.

36. Postea, i. e. after Caesar had set out for Britain


2. Reliquae fere, omnes, nearly all the rest: lit. the rest nearly all. H. 441, 6; S. 341. Reliquae, sc. naves. Quas = has.

3. Frustra, in vain. Distinguish between frustra, in vain, of a person who has not attained his purpose, and nequidquam, in vain, so far as nothing has resulted from a thing done. Ne—lest; that—not. H. 490; S. 449. Quod - - suberat, inasmuch as the equinox was at hand. H. 520; S. 486.

4. Necessario - - collocavit, he of necessity stowed his soldiers more compactly (than he otherwise would have done), i. e., he loaded his vessels more heavily than usual.

5. Summa - - consequuta, as a dead (lit. very great) calm ensued. Abl. Abs. Secunda vigilia inita, at the beginning of the second watch.

6. Quum solvisset, sc. naves, after he had set sail, lit. had unloosed (his ships).

7. Prima luce, at first light, i. e., at day break.
VOCABULARY.

A

ä, āb, abs, prep. with Abl. [Sanscr. ap-a; Gr. από], from, of, by, on; after, at the hands of.

abdo, dēre didi, dītum, 3 tr. [ab; do, to put], to put away; to hide, conceal.

ābesse. See absum.

ābies, ētis, f. the fir tree.

abjicio, ēre, jēci, jectum, 3 tr. [ab; jacio, to cast], to cast or throw away.

absisto, ēre, stili, stītum, 3 intr. [ab; sisto, to stand], to stand away from, to withdraw.

absum, esse, fūi, intr. [ab; sum, to be], to be away from; to be distant from.

ac. See atque.

accēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, 3 intr. [ad; cedo, to go], to go near, to approach, to be added.

accīdo, ēre, cīdi, 3 intr [ad; cado, to fall], to fall upon, to fall out, to happen, accidit, impers. it happens.

accipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, tr. [ad; capio, to take], to receive, get, obtain.

ācies, īei, f. [ac, root of ac-uo, to sharpen], an edge; order or line of battle; an army.

ācriter, adv. [acer, acris, sharp], sharply, vigorously, comp. acrior, supl. acerrime.

actārius, ā, um, adj. [ago, to put in motion], easily moved, swift, fleet. See note, p. 1.

ācūtus, ā, um, adj. [acuo, to sharpen], sharp, pointed.

ād, prep. with Acc., to, up to, towards, for, according to, &c.

addūco, ēre, duxi, ductum, 3 tr. [ad; duco, to lead], to lead to, or up; to induce, lead on.

ādaequo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [ad; aequo, to equal], to make equal, keep up to.

ādēo, īre, īvi or īi, ītum, intr. irr. [ad; eo, to go], to go to, approach.

ādēo, adv. [prob. for ad; eum] so much, to such degree, so that.
VOCABULARY.

adimo, ère, èmi, emptum, 3 tr. [ad; emo, to take], to take away, remove.
adlicio, ère, jèci, jectum, tr. [ad; jacio, to cast], to cast or throw upon, hurl, join.
adjuvo, ère, jàvi, jütum, 1 tr. and intr. [ad; juvo, to assist], to aid, help, assist.
administro, ère, ávi, átum, 1 tr. [ad; ministro, to act the part of a servant], to manage, execute, perform.
admòdum, adv. [ad; modus, a measure], very, exceedingly; with numerals, about, pretty nearly.
ádólescens, entis, m. [adolesceo, to grow up], a young person, a young man.
adórior, oriri, ortas snum, 4 dep. [ad; orior, to rise], to rise against, fall upon, attack.
adsun, esse, fài, intr. irr. [ad; sum, to be], to be; to be present, to be on hand.
adventus, òs, m. [advenio, to come to], arrival, approach, coming.
adversus, a, um, adj. [adverto, to turn towards], opposite, adverse, unfavorable.
ad-vertó, ère, ti, sum, 3 tr. [ad; verto, to turn], to turn to or towards; animum advertere, to turn the mind to, i.e., to perceive.
ad-vòlo, ère, ávi, átum, 1 tr. [ad; volo, to fly], to fly to or towards; to hasten, spring up.
aedificiùm, i, n. [aedifico, to build], edifice, building.
aedifico, ère, ávi, átum, 1 tr. [aedes: facio, to make], to make a building, to construct, build.
Aedui, orum, m. plur., a powerful people in Gallia Celtica, between the Liger (Loire) and the Arar (Saone).
Aedus, a, um, adj., Aeduan. Aedus, i, m., an Aeduan.
aegre, adv. [aeger, aegri, sick], with difficulty; comp. aegrius; supl. aegerrime.
aequinoctium, i, n. [aequus, equal; nox, night], the Equinox; the time when the days and nights are of equal length.
aes, aeris, n. [akin to Sanscr. ayas, iron], bronze, copper, money.
aestas, àtis, f. [akin to αἰθω, to burn], the burning season, the summer.
aestimo, ère, ávi, átum, 1 tr. [aes, money], to estimate the value of; to judge, determine, estimate.
aestus, òs, m. [the burning], the tide.
aestas, àtis, f. [for aevertas, fr. aevum, life], life, lifetime, age.
afligèo, ère, xi, ctum, 3 tr. [ad; fligo, to strike], to dash to or against; to shatter, damage.
africus, i, m., the south-west wind.
ager, agri, m. [akin to Gr. ἀγρός], a field, land; agri, fields, country, territory, district.

agger, ēris, m. [ad; gero, to bring], a heap, mound.

aggrēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [ad; gregis, a flock], to attach to, join.

agmen, Inis, n. [for agmen, fr. ago], to put in motion, an army on the march, a line of march; a troop, band.

ālacrltas, atis, f. [alacer, quick], alacrity, ardor.

albus, a, um, adj. [Gr. ἀλβος], white.

alienus, a, nm, adj. [alius, another], another's, hostile; unfavorable, unsuitable.

ullquamdin [aliquam; diu, long], for some long or considerable time.

āliquamdots [aliquam; diu, long], for some long or considerable time.

āliqua, a, um, adj. [alius, another; quantus, how great].

alter, a, um, gen. alterius: dat. alteri, adj. [akin to Gr. ἄλλος], one; the one - - the other (of two); the second, alter - - alter, the one - - the other.

altitūdo, inis, f. [altus, high], height, depth.

altus, a, um, adj. [alo, to nourish], high, lofty; comp. altior; supl. altissimus.

āmentia, ae, f. [amens, foolish], folly, infatuation.

āmicītia, ae, f [amicus, a friend], friendship.

āmicus, a, um, adj. [amo, to love], friendly, loving, kind; amicus, i, m., a friend.

āmitto, ēre, mīsi, missum, 3 tr. [a ;mitto, to let go], to send away, dismiss; to lose, let pass.

amplius, comp. adv. [amplus], more, longer, further; with numerals, more, beyond.

amplus, a, um, adj. [um, around; pleo, to fill], large, spacious, of large extent; comp. amplior, supl. amplissimus.

Ancālites, um, m., the Ancalites, a people in the south-east of Britain.

ancōra, ae, f. [Gr. ἀγκύρα], an anchor.

angūlus, i, m. [Gr. ἀγκύλος, bent], an angle, corner.

angustē, adv. [angustus, narrow], narrowly, closely; comp. augustius.

angustus, a, um, adj. [ango, to press together], narrow close; contracted, steep.
animaladverto, ēre, ti, sum, 3 tr. [animus; adverto, to turn towards], to perceive, observe.

animus, i, m., the mind, disposition, courage, resolution, spirit, arrogance, pleasure.

annotinus, a, um, adj. [annus, a year], a year old; of the previous year.

annus, i, m. [akin to Sanscr. ām, to go; Gr. ἕνος, a year], a year.

anser, ēris, m. [akin to Gr. χιάν, a goose.

ante, prep. with Acc. [Gr. αὐτῷ, over against], before; ante, adv., before, previously.

antēpōno, ēre, pōsī, pōsītum, 3 tr. [ante; pono, to place], to place before, prefer; anteponendus, a, um, gerundive.

āpertus, a, um, adj. [aperio, to uncover], open, exposed, unprotected.

appello, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [ad; pello], to approach, accost, address, name, call.

appello, ēre, pāli, pulsum, 3 tr. [ad; pello, to drive], to drive to, move to; of ships, to steer for, direct towards.

Appius, i, m. Appius, a Roman’s name.

apportō, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [ad; porte, to carry], to bring, convey.

appropinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 intr. [ad; procinguo, to come near], to draw near, approach.

aptus, a, um, adj. [apo, to lay hold], fit, suitable, adapted, skilful.

āpud, prep. with Acc., with, amongst, at, near.

āqua, ae, f. [akin to Sanscr. āp, water], water.

āquila, ae, [akin to Gr. ὄνεις, swift], an eagle; the standard of the Roman legion.

āquilifer īrī, m. [aquila; fero, to bear], the eagle-bearer, standard-bearer.

arbiter, tri, m., an arbiter, umpire, judge.

arbitor, āri, ātus sum, 1 dep. [arbiter, an umpire], to judge, think, conclude.

arbor and arbos, ēris, f., a tree.

arcesso, ēre, sivi, situm, 3 tr. [ad; cedo, to go], to cause to approach, call, send for, summon.

Arduenna, ae, f. [Celtic ard, hard; venna, pasture]. Arduenna, an extensive forest in Gallia Belgica, now Ardennes.

āridus, a, um, adj. [arco, to be dry], dry; āridum, i, n., dry land.

arma, ārum, n., [prob. Gr. ἀργο, to adapt], arms, weapons; of a ship, tackle, rigging.
armamenta, ōrum, n. [arma—arms] tackle, rigging, cordage, sails, &c.

armātūra, ae, f. [arma—arms], armour, equipment.

armō, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [arma—arms], to arm, equip, fit out.

aspectus, ūs, m. [aspício, to see, to look at], a glance, look; appearance, aspect.

āt, conj. [akin to Gr. αὕτω, but], but, yet.

ātquē [contr. ac.], conj. (ad, in addition; que, and), and, and also, and in addition; with comparatives, than; after words denoting similarity as, with; simul atque, as soon as; aliter atque, otherwise than.

Aтрēbātes, um, m., the Atrebates, a people of Gallia Belgica.

Aтрēbas ātis, m., one of the Atrebates.

Atrius, i, m., Atrius (Quintus), a Roman officer whom Caesar left in charge of his fleet while making an incursion into Britain, L. ix.

attingo, ēre, tigi, tactum, 3 tr. [ad; tangō, to touch], to touch, touch or border upon, reach, arrive at.

auctōrītās, ātis, f. [auctor, fr. augeō, to increase], influence, authority, weight of character.

audacter, adv. [audax, bold], boldly; comp. audācius; supl. audācissime.

audēo, ēre, ausus sum, 2 semi-dep., to dare, venture, undertake, attempt.

audio, īre, īvi, ītum, 4 tr. [akin to αὔτ=oit, an ear], to hear, listen to, obey.

auriga, ae, m. [prob. aurea, a bridle; ago, to manage], a driver, charioteer.

Aurunculēius, i, m. Lucius Aurunculeius Cotta, one of Caesar's lieutenants, iv. 22.

aut, conj., or; aut - - aut, either - - or.

autem, conj. [akin to Gr. αὐτέρκε], but, on the other hand, moreover; while.

auxiliōr, āri, ātus sum, 1 dep. [auxilium, aid], to help, aid, succor.

auxilium, i, n. [augeō, to increase], help, aid, assistance, support; auxilia, ōrum, n., auxiliaries, auxiliary troops or forces.

B

barbārus, i, m. Gr. βαρβάρος, a barbarian; barbarus, a, um, adj., barbarian.

Belgae, ārum, m., the Belgae, or Belgians, a powerful and warlike people of German and Celtic origin dwelling in the Northern part of Gaul, between the Rhenus (Rhine), the Sequana (Seine), the Matrona (Marne), and the North Sea.
Vocabulary.

bellum, i, n. [duellum fr. duo, two], war.
bene\textit{fs}cium, i, n. [\textit{vene; facio}, to make], kindness, benefit, favour.
Bib\textit{sc}i, \textit{or}um, m., the Bibraci, a people of Britain.
bid\textit{um}, i, n. [\textit{bis; dies}, a day], two days, a space of two days.
bipartito, \textit{adv.} [\textit{bipartitus}], in two parts or divisions.
b\textit{ono}s, \textit{\textsc{a}}, \textit{um}, \textit{adj.}, good, kind, excellent; \textit{comp. melior}; \textit{supl. optimus}.
br\textit{evi}s, \textit{e}, \textit{adj.} [akin to Gr. \textit{brevios}, short], short; \textit{comp. br\textit{evior}; supl. br\textit{evissimus}.}
Britann\textit{i}, \textit{\textsc{or}um}, m., the Britons.
Britannia, \textit{ae}, f, the island of Britain.
Britannicus, \textit{\textsc{a}}, \textit{um}, \textit{adj.} [Britannia], of or pertaining to Britain, British, Britannic.
Br\textit{uma}, \textit{ae}, f. [for brev\textit{ma}, \textit{i.e.} brevi\textit{ma}, \textit{i.e.} brevissima], the shortest (day) in the year; the winter solstice; winter.

\textbf{C}

c\textit{ado}, \textit{\textsc{c},ere, c\textit{c\textit{c}i\textit{di}, c\textit{\textsc{a}sum}, 3 \textit{tr.} [akin to Sanscr. root \textit{c\textit{d}, to fall}], to fall, fall down, perish.
caer\textit{u}lus, \textit{\textsc{a}}, \textit{um}, dark coloured, deep-blue.
Caesar, \textit{\textsc{a}ris}, m. [hairy one], Caesar Julius Caesar; consult life.
C\textit{n\textit{us}, \textit{\textsc{i}, m.}, a Roman praenomen.
Cant\textit{ium}, i, n. Cantium, a district of Britain, now Kent.
cap\textit{illius}, i, m. [caput], the hair.
c\textit{apio}, \textit{\textsc{c},ere, c\textit{\textsc{e}pi}, capt\textit{um}, 3 \textit{tr.}, to take, receive, lay hold of, reach, choose.
capt\textit{ivus}, i, m [capio], a prisoner, captive.
c\textit{aput \textit{\textsc{\textit{i}tis}, n. [akin to Gr. \textit{kefa\textit{\textsc{al}\textit{\textsc{i}, the head, the individual.
c\textit{aro}, carn\textit{is}, f. [akin to Gr. \textit{\textit{kephal}, flesh.
Car\textit{vilius}, i, m. Carvilius, one of the four kings of Kantium; v. 22.
c\textit{asa}, ae, f. [for skad-sa fr. Sanscr. skad—to cover]; a hut, cottage, barrack.
Cass\textit{i}, \textit{\textsc{or}um}, m. a small tribe in the south of Britain; v. 21.
Cassivelaun\textit{us}, i, m. Cassivelaunus, a commander of the Britons; v. 11, 18, 22.
castra, \textit{\textsc{or}um}, n. [from Sanscr. root skad—to cover]; a camp, encampment.
c\textit{astrum}, i, n. a tent.
c\textit{aus}, \textit{\textsc{is}, m. [for cad-sus, fr. cado, to fall]; that which comes to pass, a happening, event, a misfortune.
c\textit{ausa}, ae, f. a cause, reason; Abl. causa, for the purpose of, on account of.
VOCABULARY.

cédo, ēre, cessi, cessum, 3 intr. [akin to Gr. χαίζομαι, to retire]; to go, go forth, go away, to yield, retire.

cěler, ēris, ēre, adj. swift, rapid, quick, speedy; comp. cělerior, supl. cělerimus.

cěleritas, ātis, f. (cěler, swift), swiftness, speed, despatch, quickness.

cěleriter, adv. (cěler) speedily, quickly, rapidly; comp. cělerius, supl. cělerime.

Centimagni,orum,m.,a people in the south of Britain; v. 22.

centum, num. indecl. a hundred.

centūrio, ōnis, m. (centum), a centurion—a commander of a hundred.

Cingētorix,īgīs,m., Cingetorix, a rival of Indutiomarus, v. 3; one of the four kings or chiefs of Kent.

circiter, adv. [circ-usc, a circle], about, near, nearly.

circuitus, ūs, m. [circuweo, to go around], a circuit, circumference; a going around.

circum, prep. with Acc. [circus, a circle], round, about, near; adv., around, about, all around.

circumdo,āre,dēdī, dātum, 1 tr. [circum, around; do, to give], to surround, inclose.

circumdisisto, ēre, stěti, 3 tr. [circum; ēsto, to stand], to stand around, enclose, surround.

citērior, us, adj. comp., on this side, hither. H. 166, S.

cito, adv. [cieo, to cause to go], quickly, rapidly; comp. cētius; supl. cētissime.

civitas, ātis, f. [civis, a citizen], a body of citizens; citizenship; a state, commonwealth.

clam, adv. [akin to Gr. καλονταω, to cover], secretly, privately, by stealth.

classis, is, f. [Gr. κλασις, a calling], a fleet.

ecoepi, coepisse, tr. defect, to begin, commence. H. 297, S.

cōercēo, ēre, ūi, ītum, 2 tr. [con; arceo, to shut up], to enclose on all sides; to restrain, check.

cognosco, ēre, nōvi, nītum, tr. [con; nosco, to know], to know, learn, ascertain, discover, examine.

cōgo, ēre, ēgi, actum, 3 tr. [con; ago, to drive], to drive together, collect, assemble, compel.

cōhors, tis, f. poss. [akin to κορτας and hortus], a cohort; the tenth part of a legion.

cōhortor, āri, ātus sum, 1 dep. [con; hortor, to exhort], to encourage, advise animate.

collaudo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [con; laudo, to praise], to praise, commend highly, extol.

colligo, ēre, ēgi, lectum, tr. [con; lego, to collect], to collect together, assemble, to form in a body.

collis, is, m. [akin to Gr. κολωνη], a hill.
colloco, are, avi, atum, 1 tr. [con; loco, to place], to put place, station; quarter.
colo, ere, ini, cultum, tr., to work, till, cultivate.
color,oris,m.,color, complexion, tint.
commclatus, us, m. [come(a)to, to go to and fro], a voyage.
convoy, passage.
commendo, are, avi, atum, 1 tr. [com; mando, to commit].
to commend, entrust, commit, i.e., for protection.
commilito, onis, m. [con; miles, a soldier], a comrade, fellow-soldier.
committto, ere, misi, missum, tr. [con; mitto, to send], to entrust, trust; to commence, join, engage in.
Commius, i, m., Commiian, a leader of the Atrebates.
commode, adv. [commodus, convenient], conveniently, suitably; comp. commodius; supl. commodissime.
commodum, a, um, adj. [con=cum, with; modum, a manner], convenient, suitable, advantageous; comp. commodior; supl. commodissimus.
commoror, are, avi, atum, 1 dep. [con; moror, to delay], to stop, delay, tarry, linger.
communis, e, adj. [com, together; munis, serving], general, public.
commutatio, onis, f. [commuto, to change thoroughly], a changing, change, alteration.
comparo, are, avi, atum, 1 tr. [con; paro, to bring], to prepare with zeal, make ready, acquire, obtain.
compello, are, puli, pulsum, 3 tr. [con; pello, to drive], to drive together, collect, compel, drive.
compelion, are, peri, pertum, 4 tr., to find out, learn, ascertain.
compleo, are, evi, etum, 2 tr. [con; pleo, to fill], to fill, make full, complete.
complures, plura (and plaria) [con; plures, more], several, very many, many.
comporto, are, avi, atum, 1 tr. [con; porto, to carry], to bring together, collect, convey.
comprehendo, ere, di, sum, 3 tr. [con; prehendo, to lay hold of], to take, lay hold of, seize.
concilio, are, avi, atum, 1 tr. [concilium, a union], to conciliate, unite, reconcile.
concilium, i, m. [concio, to collect], a meeting, council, assembly.
concursus, us, m. [con; curro, to run together], a running together, onset, attack, collision.
confercio, ire, fersi, fertum, 4 tr. [con; farcio, to stuff], to crowd, press together.
CONFERO, fære, tūlī, lātum, tr. irr. [con: fero, to bear], to bear, or bring together, charge, betake, throw, cast.
CONFESTIM, adv., immediately, speedily, without delay.
CONFIDO, ēre, fisus sum, 3 semi-dep. [con; fido, to trust], to trust confidently, rely upon, hope, confide in.
CONFIRMO, āre, āvī, ātum, 1 tr. [con; firmus, strong], to make strong, strengthen, confirm, establish.
CONFLIGO, ēre, flexī, flictum, 3 tr. [con; fligo, to dash], to strike together; intr. to come or enter into conflict, engage; contend.
Conjicio, ēre, jeci, jectum, 3 tr. [con; jacio, to cast], to hurl, throw; to rout, put to flight.
ConjunGO, ēre, junxi, junctum, 3 tr. [con; jungeo, to join], to join together, unite.
CONSIDERATIO, ōnis, f. [conjur(a)o, to swear together], a plot, conspiracy, federation.
Conscendo, ēre, dī, sum, 3 tr. [con; scando, to climb], to mount, to ascend; to go on board, embark.
Consequor, ī, quītus sum, 3 dep. [con; sequor, to follow], to follow or go after; to pursue; to obtain.
Consido, ēre, sēdi, sessum, 3 intr. [con; sedeo, to sit], to sit down together, settle; to take one's station; encamp.
Consilium, i, n. [consulo, to deliberate], a plan, purpose, design; counsel, measures, judgment; an assembly; council of war.
Consimilis, e, adj. [con; similis, like], very similar, quite like.
Consisto, ēre, stīti, stītum, 3 intr. [con; sisto, to place one's self=to stand], to stand still, remain standing; to take up a position, make a stand.
Consōlor, āri, ātus sum, 1 dep. [con; solor, to comfort], to console earnestly, comfort.
Conspectus, ūs, m. [conspicio, to see], a sight, view.
Conspicuo, ēre, spexi, spectum, 3 tr. [con; specio, to see], to see, behold, observe.
Conspercor, āri, ātus sum, 1 dep. [conspicuo, to see], to see, behold, descry, get a sight of.
Constitūo, ēre, ēui, ētum, 3 tr. [con; statuo, to place], to put, place, establish; to station, post; to erect, construct; to appoint, determine, resolve; to levy.
Consto, āre, stīti, stātum, 1 intr. [con; sto, to stand], to stand firm; constat, it is evident; constabat, it was evident.
Consuesco, ēre, ēvi, ētum, 3 intr. [con; consuesco, to be accustomed], to become accustomed; wont.
Consuetudo, ūnis, f. [consuesco, to be wont], custom, habit, use, usage; intimacy, manner of living.
Consul, ūlis, m., a consul; one of the two highest magistrates at Rome, chosen annually after the expulsion of the kings.
consilio, ēre, ĕi, tum, 3 tr. and intr., to consult, take counsel, deliberate, consider, have regard for; consilio—
te—tibi—in te, to consult thee—for thee—against thee.
consulto, adv. [consultum, a deliberation], designedly; with deliberation; on purpose.
consūmo, ēre, sumpsī, sumptum, 3 tr. [con; sumo, to take], to consume, devour; to pass, spend.
contendo, ēre, di, tum, 3 tr. and intr. [con; tendo, to stretch], to endeavour, strive, exert one’s self for, make efforts, maintain; to direct one’s course to, to hasten, arrive at, march; to contend with, fight, strive against.
contentio, onis, f. [contento, to strive], contest, exertion, struggle, dispute, conflict.
contestor, āri, ētus sum, 1 dep. [con; testor, to call to witness], to call to witness, to invoke, i.e. the gods.
continens, entis, i. [continens, pres. part of contineo, to hold together], the mainland, continent; Abl. sing. e or i.
continēo, ēre, ĕi, tentum, 3 tr. [con; teneo, to hold], to hold together; to restrain, confine one’s self.
continuus, a, um, adj. [contineo, to hold together], successive, following one another, uninterrupted.
contra, prep. and adv., 1 prep. with Acc, against, over against, opposite to; 2 adv. on the contrary, differently; contra atque, otherwise than; also contro in comp.
contraho, ēre, di, tractum, 3 tr. [con; traho, to draw], to draw together, collect, unite; to reduce, contract.
contulērat. See confero.
convĕnio, ēre, vēni, ventum, 4 intr. [con; venio, to come], to come together, assemble, collect.
conventus, ēs, m. [convenio, to come together], a meeting, assembly, court, assizes.
converto, ēre, ti, sum, 3 tr. [con; verto, to turn], to turn.
convōco, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [con; voco, to call], to call together, summon.
co-ōrǐor, īri, ortus sum [con; orior, to rise], to rise together; to arise, spring up.
cōpia, ae, f. [con; ops, means], plenty, abundance; copiae, troops, forces; resources.
cōram, adv. [con; os, the face], in person, personally, with one’s own eyes.
corpus, ēris, n., the body.
Cōrūs, ē, m., the north-west wind.
Cotta, ae, m., Cotta [Lucius Avrunculeius], one of Caesar’s lieutenants.
crēber, bra, brum, adj. [fr. root cre of cresco, to increase], frequent, numerous, many, abounding in; thick set with; comp. crēbior; supl. crēber-rimus.
crēdo, ēre, dīdi, dītum, 3 tr. and intr., to believe, trust, rely upon, to entrust, commit.
culpa, ae, f., a fault, crime; guilt, blame.
cum, prep. with Abl., with, together with, among; written after pronouns, i.e. nobiscum, quibuscum; con and com in comp. are forms of cum.
cunctor, āri, ātus sum, 1 dep., to delay, linger, hesitate.
cūpide, adv. [cupidus, eager], eagerly, zealously, with zeal; comp. cūpīdīus; supl. cūpīdissīme.
cūpidus, a, um [cupio, to desire], eager, desirous, fond of; comp. cūpidior; supl. cūpīdissimus.
cur, adv. [contr. for cui, rei or qua re] why? wherefore? for what reason?
cūro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [cura, a care], to care for, attend to, provide for.
cursus, ās, m. [curro, to run], running, speed; course; passage, voyage.

dē, prep. with Abl., from, away from; down from; out of, in, concerning.
dēbēo, ēre, ūi, ītum, 2 tr. [contr. fr. de+habeo; fr. de, from; habeo, to have] to owe, to be in debt; with the inf. to be bound (to do), ought.
dēcēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, 3 intr. [de; cedo, to go], to go from, depart.
dēcem, num. adj. mend. [akin to Gr. δέκα, ten], ten.
dēcerno, ēre, crēvi, crētum, 3 tr. [de; cerno, to determine], to determine, decree, decide, resolve.
dēcimus, a, um, adj. [decem, ten], tenth.
dēdecus, ōris, n. [de, not; decus, honor], disgrace, dishonor, shame. See note.
dēditio, ōnis, f. [de-do, to surrender], a surrendering, surrender, capitulation.
dēdo, ēre, dīdi, dītum, 3 tr. [de, from; do, to put], to give up, yield, surrender.
dēduco, ēre, duxi, ductum, 3 tr. [de; duco, to lead], to lead away, or from; withdraw.
dēfātigo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [de; fatigo, to weary], to weary out, weary thoroughly, exhaust.
dēfectio, ōnis, f. [deficio, to fail], defection, desertion, revolt.
dēfendo, dēre, dī, sum, 3 tr., to ward off, repel, keep off; to defend, protect.
dēfēro, ferre, túli, lātum, tr. irreg. [de; fero, to bring], to bring or carry down; to tell, inform; to confer upon; bestow.
désicio, ère, fécí, sectum, 3 intr. [de; facio, to make], to fail, fail away from; to be wanting; to revolt.

désigo, ère, fixi, fixum, 3 tr. [de; figo, to fix], to fix down, fasten, drive down.

décineps, adv. [deinde; capio, to take], one after another, successively, in turn.

déinde, adv. [de; inde, thence], thence, afterwards, then, next.

déjicio, ère, jecí, jectum, 3 tr. [de; jacio, to cast], to cast or throw down, dislodge, overthrow.

déligo, ère, avi, àtum, 1 tr. [de; ligo, to bind], to tie, bind, fasten.

déligo, ère, légi, lectum, 3 tr. [de; lego, to collect].

délitesco, ère, lítui, 3 intr. [de; lateo, to hide], to hide away, conceal one's self.

démeio, ère, messúi, messum, 3 tr. [de; meto, to mow], to mow or cut down; reap.

démitto, ère, missi, missum, 3 tr. [de; mitto, to send], to send, thrust or let down; demittere se, to send one's self down, i.e. to descend.

démonstro, ère, ávi, àtum, 1 tr. [de; monstró, to show], to show, point out.

déni, ae, a, adj. num. dict. [decem, ten], ten, by ten, every ten, each ten.

déniique, adv. [prob. for deinque], at length, at last.

densus, a, um, adj., thick, dense, close, crowded; comp. densior; supl. densissimus.

dépéréo, ier, úi, intr. [de; pereo, to perish], to go to ruin, be lost, perish utterly.

dépóno, ère, póssúi, pósitum, 3 tr. [de; pono, to place], to put or lay down; to give up, deposit.

déprécor, ári, átus sum, 1 dep. [de; precor, to pray], to avert or ward off by prayer; to beseech, implore.

déséro, ère, úi, tum, 3 tr. [de; sero, to join], to forsake, abandon, desert.

désidéro, ère, ávi, àtum, 1 tr. [de; root-sid, akin to Gr ἄ-σιν, to see], to long for, desire, miss, feel the want of, to lose.

désilío, ier, úi, or úi, sultum, 4 intr. [de; salio, to leap], to leap down; to alight, dismount.

désisto, ère, stíti, stitum, 3 intr. [de; sisto, to stand], to stand from; to leave off, cease, desist.

désím, esse, fúi, int. irr. [de; sum, to be], to be wanting, fail, be absent.

déterreo, ère, úi, itum, 2 tr. [de; terreo, to frighten], to frighten away, terrify, deter.

détrimentum, i, n. [detero, to rub away], loss, damage, injury, detriment.

déus, i, m. [akin to Gr θεός, a god], a god, deity.
di or dis, insep. particle [a negative prefix], apart from, not, &c.
dico, ēre, dixi, ductum, 3 tr. [akin to Gr. δεῖν-νουμι, to show], to report, tell, speak, say.
dīes, ēī, m. and f. [akin to Sanscr. div, a day], a day.
dīfferō, ferre, distāli, dilātum, tr. irr. [dis, a part; fero, to carry], to carry a part or in different directions; to scatter, put off; intr. to differ.
dignitās, ātis, f. [dignus, worthy], dignity, merit, worth, authority, rank, position.
dimico, āre, āvi or āi, ātum, 1 intr. [di=dis; mico, to brandish], to fight, contend, struggle.
dimidium, ā, n. [dimidius, half], a half.
dimitto, ēre, mīsi, missum, 3 tr. [dis; mitto, to send], to send a part or in different ways, dismiss.
discēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, 3 intr. [dis; cedo, to go], to go a part, depart, march from, leave.
discessus, ās, m. [discedo], departure.
dispar, pāris, adj. [dis; par, like—equal], unequal, unlike, dissimilar.
dispenso, ēre, si, sum, 3 tr. [dis; spargo, to scatter], to scatter in different directions, disperse, distribute.
dispōno, ēre, pōsūi, pōsītum, 3 tr. [dis; pono, to place], to place here and there, to arrange, station, put in order.
distribuo, ēre, ī, ītum, 3 tr. [dis; tribuo, to give], to divide out, distribute.
diu, adv. [Abl. of obsolete dius=dies, a day], for a long time, a long time; comp. diutius; supl. diutissime.
divido, ēre, visi, visum, 3 tr., to divide, part asunder; to apportion.
dō, dāre, dēdi, dātum, 1 tr. [akin to root δω of δέω-μαι, to give], to give, give up; to grant, present, furnish, bestow.
dōcō, ēre, ī, tum, 3 tr. [akin to dico, to say], to instruct, teach, inform, show.
dōlor, ōris, m. [doleo, to be in pain], pain, grief, vexation, mortification.
dōmesticus, a, um, adj. [domus, a house], domestic, familiar, civil.
Dōmitius, i, m. [domus, a house], Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus, a Roman consul, the colleague of Appius Claudius, B.C. 54.
dōmus, ās and i, f., a dwelling, house, abode
ducenti, ae, a, num. adj. plur. [duo, two; centum, a hundred], two hundred.
duco, ēre, duxi, ductum, 3 tr., to lead, conduct; to consider, think.
dum, conj. [akin to diu], while, whilst, until, as long as.
Dumnorix, Īgis, m., Dumnorix, an Aeduan, the brother of Divitiacus. V. 6, 7.

dūo, ae, o, num. adj. [akin to Gr. δύο, two], two.
dūōdēcim, num. adj. plur. [duo; decem, ten], twelve.
dūōdēnī, ae, a, num. adj. plur. [duo; deni, ten each], twelve each.
dūplīco, āre, āvī, ātum, 1 tr. [duplex; icos, double], to
double.
Dūrus, i, m. [durus, hard], Quintus Laberius Durus, a Roman
tribune of the soldiers killed shortly after Caesar's landing
in Britain. V. 15.
duōx, duōcis, m. [duco, to lead], a leader, general, chief.

E

c or ex, prep. with Abl. See ex.
edūco, ēre, duxi, ductum, 3 tr. [e=out; duco, to lead], to
lead out or forth; to draw out
eflīcio, ēre, fēci, sectum, 3 tr. [ex; facio, to make], to
make out; to bring to pass, accomplish, cause.
eflūgīo, ēre, fūgi, fūgitum, 3 intr. [ex; fugio, to flee], to
flee out or away; to escape.
eflūndo, ēre, ēādi, ēāsum, 3 tr. [ex; fundo, to pour], to
pour forth, spread.
cgo, pron. [akin to Gr. ἐγω', I], I.
cgrédior i, essus, sum, 3 dep. [e; gradior, to step], to march
or go from; to land, disembark.
cgrégiē, adv. [egregius, excellent], excellently, remarkably,
well, admirably.
cgrégius, a, um, adj. [e; grex, a flock], excellent, distin-
guished, eminent, famous.
cgressus, ūs, m. [egredior, to go out], a landing-place.
cjīcio, ēre, jēci, jectum, 3 tr. [e; jacio, to cast], to cast
out; to eject; ejicere se, to sally or rush out.
cmitto, ēre, misi, missum, 3 tr. [e; mitto, to send], to send
out or forth.
cnim, conj., for; in fact, truly, indeed.
cō, īre, ivi, ītum, intr. irr. [prob. akin to Gr. εἰμι, to go],
to go.
cō, adv. [prob. for eom=eum], to that place, thither, there; to
such a degree, for this reason, on the following account;
therefore.
čquēs, ītis, m. [equus, a horse], a horseman; pl. cavalry.
čquester, tris, tre, adj. [equus, a horse], equestrian, pertain-
ing to a horse or the cavalry.
čquītātus, ūs, m. [equus, a horse], cavalry, a body of horse-
men.
**Vocabulary.**

**équus,** 1, m. [akin to Gr. ἑλικος = ἐπικος, a horse], a horse.

**éripio,** ére, ñi, reptum, 3 tr. [e; rapio, to snatch], to snatch or tear away.

**éruptio,** onis, f. [erumpo, to break forth], a breaking forth; a sortie, sally.

**esse.** See sum.

**essédarius,** i, m. [esseda, a car], a chariot-warrior.

**esséda,** ae, f. or essédum, i, n., a war car or chariot used by the Britons.

et, and, also, even; et - - - et, both - - - and; not only - - - but also.

**étiam,** conj. [et; jam], and, also, furthermore, likewise, besides, even.

**étsi,** conj. [et; si], even if, although.

**évenio,** ire, vêni, ventum [e; venio, to come out, to result, happen.

**éventus,** us, m. [evenio, to result], occurrence, event.

**évoca,** àre, ávi, átum, 1 tr. [e; voco, to call], to call out or forth; to summon.

ex or ê, i.e. e only before consonants; ex before vowels and consonants, prep. with Abl., out of, away from; from; in conformity with; according to; on account of, during.

**ex-ardesco,** ére, èrse, arsum, 3 intr. [ex; ardesco, to burn], to blaze or burst forth; to be violently excited.

**excédo,** ére, cessi, cessum, 3 intr. [ex; cedo, to go], to go out or away, depart, withdraw, retire.

**excípio,** ére, cèpi, ceptum, 3 tr. [ex; capio, to take], to take out or from; to collect, gather.

**excludo,** ére, clíusi, clásum, 3 tr. [ex; cludio, to shut], to shut out, exclude, prevent, hinder.

**exçuso,** àre, ávi, átum, 1 tr. [ex; causa, a charge], to release from a charge, to excuse, allege in excuse.

**exercitatio,** onis, f. [exercito, to practise], practice, exercise, arise.

**exercitus,** us, m. [exerco, to exercise], an army, infantry.

**exiguítas,** atis, f. [exiguus, small], smallness, small size, poverty.

**exígus,** a, um, adj. [exigo, to drive out], small, little, slight.

**existímo,** àre, ávi, átum, 1 tr. [ex; aestimo, to think], to judge, think, suppose, consider.

**expédio,** ire, ivi or ii, itum, 4 tr. [ex; pes, a foot], to extricate, loose, disengage.

**expéditio,** onis, f. [expedio, to free], an excursion, expedition.

**expéditus,** a, um (1) part. from expedio; (2) adj., free, unencumbered; ready, easy; comp. expéditior; supl. expéditissimus.
expello, ēre, pūli, pulsum, 3 tr. [ex; pello, to drive], to drive out or away; to expel, eject, remove.
expōno, ēre, pōsūi, pōsītum, 3 tr. [ex; pono, to place], to put or set out, disembark, draw up, marshal.
expecto, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr., to expect, await.
exit, āre, stīti, 1 intr. [ex; sto, to stand], to stand out or forth, or above.
exter or extērus, a, um [rare in singular], outside, foreign; comp. exțerior; suppl. extrēmus or extimus, last, outermost, extreme.
extrēmi, ĕrum. m. plu., the last, the rear.

fāber, bri, m. [for fac-ber, fr. facio, to make], an artificer, artisan, mechanic, smith.
fācilē. adv. [facilis, easy], easily, with ease; comp. fācilīus; suppl. fācillīme.
fācilis, e, adj. [facio, to do], easy, ready, courteous; comp. fācilior; suppl. fācillīmus, fācio, ēre, fēci, factum, 3 tr., to make, do, cause, render, afford, give; pass. fio, fīeri, factus sum, to be, be made.
factum, i, n. [facio, to do], a deed, action.
fācultās, ātis, f. [facilis, easy], power, means, opportunity.
fāgus, i, f. [Gr. φάγος], a beech tree.
fāmiliarītās, ātis, f. [familiaris, intimate], intimacy, intimate friendship.
fās, n. indecl. [fari, to speak], the Divine will, right.
fēliciter, adv. [felix, happy], happily, prosperously.
fēre, adv. [fere], nearly, almost, about, for the most part.
fēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, tr. irr. [akin to Gr. φέρω, to bear], to bear, carry, flow, allow, demand, advance; with se, to move one's self, hasten.
ferrēns, a, um, adj. [ferrum, iron], belonging to or made of iron.
ferrum, i, n., iron, iron implement, sword.
fērus, a, um [akin to Gr. φῆρας, a wild animal], wild, fierce, savage.
fīdelis, e, adj. [fides, faith], faithful, trusty.
fīdes, ēi, f. [fido, to trust], faith, confidence, protection, oath.
figūra, ae, f. [figo, to fashion], form, shape, figure.
filius, i, m., a son.
finis, is, m. [prob. fr. findo, to divide], boundary, territory, end, conclusion.
finitimus, a, um, adj. [finis, a boundary], border, nigh upon, neighboring; finitimi, orum, m., neighbors.

fio, fieri, factus sum, pass. irr.—(see facio)—to become, be made; to come to pass, happen.

firmus, a, um, adj. [prob. akin to fero, to bear], firm, strong, steadfast, durable, lasting; comp. firmior; supl. firmissimus.

flecto, ere, xi, xum, 3 tr. [akin to Gr. πλέκω, to twist], to bend, turn, direct, guide.

flo, flāre, flāvi, flātum, 1 tr., to blow.

fluctus, us, m. [fluo, to flow], a wave, billow, flood.

flumen, ūnis, n. [fluo, to flow], a river, stream.

forma, ae, f. [fero, to bear], the form, shape, pattern.

fortis, e, adj. [fero, to endure], brave, bold, courageous; comp. fortior; supl. fortissimus.

fortuna, ae, f. [fors, chance], chance, fortune.

fortūnae [plur.], property, possessions, &c.

fossa, ae, f. [ōdio, to dig], a trench, ditch, fosse.

frango, eri, fregi, fractum, 3 tr. [akin to Gr. ἁγνύμι, to break], to break, shatter, wreck, dash to pieces.

frater, tris, m., a brother.

frēquentus, tis, adj., repeated, in great numbers, numerous, crowded.

frigus, ōris, n. [akin to Gr. πύωs], cold, frost, cold weather.

frumentarius, a, um, adj. [frumentum, corn], of or belonging to corn.

frumentor, āri, ātus sum, 1 dep., to forage, procure corn; supine, frumentatum.

frumentum, i, n. [fruor, to eat], corn, grain.

frustrā, adv. [akin to fraudo, to deceive], in vain, without effect, to no purpose.

fūga, ae, f. [fugio, to flee], flight.

fugio, ere, fūgi, fūgitum, 3 tr. and intr. [akin to Gr. φεύγω, to flee], to flee, escape, avoid.

funda, ae, f. [Gr. σφεννδόνη], a sling.

fūnis, is, m., a cord, rope, cable.

G

Galli, orum, m., the Gauls. See note.

Gallia, ae, f., Gaul, the country of the Gauls. See note.

Gallus, i, m., a Gaul, one of the Gauls.

gallēna, ae, f. [gallus, a cock], a hen.
**VOCABULARY.**

gēnus, ēris, n. [akin to Gr. γένος], rank, stock, family: a kind, manner, style.

Germani, örum, m., the Germans.

Germania, ae, f., Germany, the country of the Germans.

gēro, ēre, gessi, gestum, 3 tr., to bear, carry, carry on, to manage, perform, administer.

grātia, ae, f. [gratus, pleasing], favor, kindness, influence.

grāvis, e, adj. [akin to Gr. βαρύς, heavy], heavy, weighty, violent, difficult; comp. grāvior; supl. graviissimus.

grāvitās, ātis, f. [gravis, heavy], heaviness, weight, importance, power.

grāviter, adv., heavily, bitterly, deeply; comp. gravius; supl. graviissime.

gubernātor, öris, m. [guberno, to steer], a pilot, governor.

gustō, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [gustus, a tasting], to taste.

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hābēo, ēre, ūi, ītum, 2 tr., to have, possess, hold, keep; to consider, esteem, know, make.

haut, adv., not; not at all.

hibernus, a, um, adj. [hiemus, winter]. pertaining to the winter; hiberna (i.e. castra), winter quarters.

hic, haec, hoc, dem. pro. [Gen. hujus, Dat. hoc], this, it, the latter, such; Abl. hoc, on this account, therefore, with comparatives the.

hic, adv. [hic, this], here, in this place.

hiēmō, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 intr. [hiemus, winter], to winter, pass the winter.

hiems, hiēmis, f. [akin to Gr. χειμών, winter], winter.

Hispānia, ae, f., Spain, the country of the Spani.

hōmo, īnis, m. and f., a man, a human being, a person.

hōra, ae, f. [Gr. θόρα], an hour.

horrīdus, a, um, adj. [horreo], rough, wild, savage, horrible; comp. horrīdior.

hortor, āri, ātus sum, 1 dep. [possibly akin to ὄρνυμι, to arouse], to incite, encourage, strongly urge, advise.

hospes, ītis, m. and f., a stranger, guest, friend.

hospītium, i, n. [hospes, a guest], friendship, hospitality.

hostis, is, m. and f., an enemy, a public enemy; inimicus, a personal or private enemy.

hūc, adv. [for hoc adverbial Acc, of hic], hither, to this place.

hūmānus, a, um, adj. [homo, a man], human, civilized, refined, polished; comp. hūmānior; supl. hūmānissimus.
humilis, e, adj. [humus, the ground], low, humble, poor, insignificant.

humilitas, atis, f. [humilis, low], lowness; insignificance.

I

ibi, adv. [is, that], there, in that place.

idcirco, adv. [id; circa, about], therefore, on that account, for this reason.

idem, eadem, idem, dcm. pro. [is; dem], the same.

idoneus, a, um, adj., fit, suitable, trustworthy.

ignis, is, m., fire.

ignobilis, e, adj. [in-not; nobilis, noble], not noble, ignoble, base, low-born.

ignosco, ire, novi, notum, 3 tr. and intr. [in-not; nosco, to know], to pardon, forgive.

ignotus, a, um, adj. [ignosco], not known, unknown.

ille, illa, illud, Dem. pro., Gen. illius, Dat. illi [for is-le], that, that one, this one, he, she, it.

illo, adv. [poss. adverbial Acc. illum=illum, fr. ille], thither, to that place; eodem illo, to that same end, or that very purpose.

Illyricum, i, n., Illyricum, the modern Dalmatia.

Imanuentius, i, m., Imanuentius, king of the Trinobantes; was killed by Cassivelaunus.

immitto, ire, misi, missum, 3 tr. [in; mitto, to send], to send against.

impedimentum, i, n. [impedio, to hinder], hindrance, impediment; impedimenta, baggage.

impedio, ire, ivi or ii, itum, 4 tr. [in; pes, the foot], to hinder, prevent, impede.

impeditus, a, um, part. and adj., entangled, obstructed; presenting difficulties.

impello, ire, puli, pulsium, 3 tr. [in; pello, to drive], to impel, urge; push forward.

imperator, oris, m. [impero, to command], a commander, general, leader.

imperitus, a, um, adj. [in-not; peritus, skilful], not skilful, inexperienced, ignorant, unacquainted.

imperium, i, n. [impero, to command], command, dominion, empire.

impero, ire, avi, atum, 1 tr. [in; paro, to put], to command, order, enjoin, lid.

impetro, ire, avi, atum, 1 tr. [in; patro, to bring to pass], to get, attain.

impetus, us, m. [impeto, to attack], attack, assault, onset, violence, fury.
implorō, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [in; plorō], to implore with tears, beseech, implore earnestly.
importō, āre, āvi, ātum [for in; portō, to carry into], to carry or bring in, to import.
imprōvisus, a, um, adj. [in; provīsus, foreseen], unexpected; de imprōviso, unexpectedly, suddenly.
imprūdens, tis, adj. [in; prudens, prudent], imprudent, inadventent; inexperienced, unwary.
imprudentia, ae, f. [imprūdens, imprudent], imprudence, indiscretion.

In, prep. with Acc. and Abl.—(1) with Acc. in answer to the question whether? in, into, towards; (2) with Abl. in answer to the question where? in, on, among; to, till, during, against; in case of.

īn, insep. particle [akin to Gr. α and English un], not.

īnānis, e, adj., empty.

incendium, i, n. [incendo, to burn], a burning, conflagration.
incendo, ēre, di, sum, 3 tr. [in; candeo, to glow], to put or set on fire; to kindle.

incertus, a, um, adj. [in-not; certus, sure], not certain, unreliable.

incito, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [in; cito, to move rapidly], to set in motion; to propel forward rapidly.

incūlo, ēre, colūi, cultum, 3 tr. and intr. [in; colo, to dwell], to inhabit, to dwell in.

incūlūmis, e, adj. [in; columnis, safe], safe, quite safe, uninjured.

incursio, ōnis, f. [incurro, to run into], an inroad, raid, assault.

inde, adv. [is; and suffix de], thence, from that place or quarter, thereupon

Indūtiōmārus (or Indūtiōmārus), i, m., Indutiomarus, a chief among the Treviri.

īnēo, īre, īvi or ī, ītum, tr. irreg. [in; eo, to go], to enter upon, begin, undertake, commence; to form, adopt.

infēro, ferre, tūli, illātum, tr. irr. [in; ferō, to bear], to bring into; to make, wage; to advance.

infērus, a, um, adj., low; comp. inferior; suppl. infīmus or imus.

inficiō, ēre, fēci, fectum, 3 tr. [in, in; facio, to make], to make in, to dip, dye, stain.

infinitus, a, um, adj. [in; finio, to limit], countless, boundless

infīrmus, a, um, adj. [in, not; firmus, strong], not strong, weak, feeble; comp. infīrmior; suppl. infīrmissimus.

infra, adv. [inferus, low], below.

ingens, gentis, adj. [in, not; gens, a kind], vast, enormous, immense, huge.
VOCABULARY.

ingrédior, i, gressus sum, 3 dep. [in, into; gradior, to step], to step into, enter, enter upon, begin, attack.

Inimicus, a, um, adj. [in, not; amicus, friendly], unfriendly, hostile, inimical.

initium, i, n. [ingo, to go into], beginning, commencement.

injicio,  ēre, jēci, jectum, 3 tr. [in; jacio, to cast], to cast, or throw upon, infuse into.

injūria, ae, f. [injurius, injuriōsus], injury, injustice, wrong, harm, insult.

inopia, ae, f. [inops, without means], want, scarcity, destitution.

insciens, entis, adj. [in, not; scientis, knowing], not knowing, unaware, ignorant.

instrumentum, i, n. [instruo, to build], tool, utensil, stores, supplies, material of war.

insinuo, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [in; sinuo, to wind], to make a way into, to get into, or among.

insisto, ēre, stīti, stātum, 3 intr. [in; sistō, to stand], to stand, take one's stand, to get a footing.

instabilis, e, adj. [in, not; stobilis, that stands firm], unsteady, changeable.

instituo, ēre, xī, ctum, 3 tr. [in; structō, to set], to put or place into, draw up; to build, erect; to fix upon.

institutum, i, n. [instituo, to institute], institution, law, custom.

insto, āre, stīti, stātum, 1 intr. [in, upon; stōre, to stand], to press upon, assail vigorously.

instrumentum, i, n. [instruo, to build], tool, utensil, stores, supplies, material of war.

insāfactor, a, um, adj. [insueco, to be wont; facio, to make], accustomed, habituated, trained.

insuevit, a, um, adj. [in, not; suēctus, accustomed], not accustomed, unused to.

insula, ae, f. [for in-sala fr. in; salum, the sea], an island.

integer, gra, grum, adj. [in; tangō, to touch], untouched, whole, fresh, vigorous.

intelligo, ēre, lexi, lectum, 3 tr. [interr; lego, to choose], to know, understand, comprehend, perceive, observe.

inter, prep. with Acc., between, among; during, in the course of.

intercedo, ēre, cessi, cessum, 3 intr. [inter; cedo, to go], to intervene; to be or exist, between.

intercludo, ēre, claudi, clūsum, 3 tr. [inter; claudō, to shut], to cut off, separate; to hinder, debar.
VOCABULARY.

interdico, ēre, dixi, dictum, 3 tr. [inter; dico, to speak], to forbid, prohibit, interdict.

interdīn, adv. [inter; obsol. dius=dies, a day], by day, in the daytime, during the day.

intērēa, adv. [inter; cām, Acc. sing. of ēs], meanwhile, in the meantime.

intērēo, īre, īvi or īi, ītum, int. irr. [in; co, to go], to perish.

interficio, ēre, feci,fectum, 3 tr. [inter; facio, to make], to destroy, kill, slay.

intērēo, īre, fēcī, fectum, 3 tr. [inter; facio, to make], to destroy, kill, slay.

intērīm, adv. [inter; im=eam, Acc. sing. of īs], in the meantime, meanwhile.

intērior, īus, adj. comp. [fr. obsol. interus, within], inner, interior; supl. īntimus.

intermitto, ēre, misi,missum, 3 tr. [inter, a part; mittō, to send], to leave off, discontinue, interrupt, intervene, elapse.

interpōno, ēre, pōsāi, pōsitum, 3 tr. [inter; pono, to put], to place between, interpose, pledge; to make, excite.

interpres, ētis, m. and f. [inter; praes, a surety], an interpreter, mediator.

intersum, esse, fui, intr. irr. [inter; sum, to be], to be present, take part in; to be of advantage.

intervallum, i, n. [inter; vallum, a mound], a space between two mounds; an interval, space.

intrā, prep. with Acc., within, in, during.

intrōitus, m. [introeo, to go within], an entrance, approach.

intus, adv., within, or in the inside.

īūsītātus, a, um, adj. [in, not; usitātus, usual], unusual, uncommon, strange, extraordinary; comp. īnūsītātior.

īūtilis, e, adj. [in; utīlis, useful] useless, unprofitable.

invīcem, adv. [in; vicīs, a turn], in turn, one after the other, mutually.

ipse, a, um, pron. dem. [is; suffix pse], himself, herself, identical, self, very.

irrumpo, ēre, rūpī, ruptum, 3 tr. [in; rumpo, to break], to break or burst into; to force one's way into.

is, ēa, id, pron. dem., this, that, he, she, it, such; eo quod, on this account, because; eo with comp., the.

ītā, adv., thus, in this way, to such degree; Ītā ut, just as.

Itālia, ae, f. Italy, including Gallia Cisalpina.

Itāque, conj. [ītā, thus; que, and), and so, therefore, accordingly, hence.

ītem, adv. [is, this], in like manner, likewise, also.

iter, ītīnēris, n. [eo, to go], a journey, march, route; a road, way.

ītērum, adv., again, a second time.

Itius (i, m), Portus, port Itius. See note.
J

jàcio, ěre, jēci, jactum, 3 tr., to throw, fling, hurl.
jačūlum, i, n. [jacio, to throw], a javelin, dart, missile.
jam, adv. [prob. contr. for eam, this], now, already, indeed, truly; jam ante, already, before; jam - - jam, at one time - - at another time; now - - then.
jūbēo, ěre, jussi, jussum, to command, order, direct, give orders.
jūdicium, i, n. [judex, a judge], a trial, decree; decision, opinion, judgment.
jūdico, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [jus, law; dico, to point out], to pronounce a sentence; to judge, adjudge, deem, consider.
jūgum, i, n. [jungo, to join], a yoke, a height, mount.
jūmentum, i, n. [for jugmentum, fr. jungo, to join], a draught animal. See note.
junctūra, ae, f. [for jungtura, fr. jungo, to join], a joining.
jungo, ěre, junxi, junctum, 3 tr. [akin to Gr. ζευγωμι, to join], to join, unite.
jūs, jūris, n. right, law, justice.
jūs-jurandum, Gent. jūris-jūrandi, n. [jus; juro, to swear], an oath.
jūstitia, ae, f. [justus, just]. justice, uprightness, clemency.
jūstus, a, um, w. [jus, right], just, right, fair.

L

Lābī̄enus, i, m., Labienus, one of Caesar’s ablest lieutenants.
lābor, ōris, m. [akin to Gr. λαβζ, root of λαμβανω, to take], labor, toil, exertion.
lābor, lābi, lapsus sum, 3 dep., to fall, slip, mistake, deceive.
lābōro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [labor, labor], to labor, toil, struggle, to be hard pressed; to be in difficulty.
labrum, i, n., a lip.
lac, lactis, n. [akin to Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος], milk.
lacesso, ēre, īvi or īi, ītum, 3 tr. [lacō, to entice], to excite, provoke; to attack, assail.
lāpis, īdis, m., a stone.
lāte, adv. [latus, wide], widely, far and wide; comp. lātius; supl. latissime.
lātus, a, um, adj. [akin to Gr. πλατος], wide, broad.
lātus, ēris, n. [prob. akin to latus, wide], side, flank, wing.
laus, laudis, f. [akin to Gr. ἱλαρήσ], praise.

lēgātiō, ēnis, f. [lege (are), to depute], embassy, legation, ambassadors.

lēgātus, i, m. [lege; are], an ambassador; a lieutenant.

lēgia, ēnis, f. [lege, to levy], a legion; a body of Roman troops, consisting of ten cohorts of infantry (i.e., 3,000) and three hundred cavalry.

lēgiōnārius a, um, adj. [legio, a legion], legionary, belonging to a legion.

lēnius, e, adj., smooth, gentle, mild.

lēnīter, adv. [lēnis, gentle] gently, mildly, gradually; comp. lēnius, less violently; supl. lēnis-sime.

lēpus, ōris, m., a hare.

lēvis, e, adj. [akin to Gr. ἱλαρής], light, swift, rapid; fickle, light-minded; comp. lēvir; supl. lēvissime.

lēvo, ēre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [lēvis, light], to make light, to take away; to ease, relieve.

lex, lēgis, f. [lege, to read], law, ordinance, decree.

lībre, adv. [liber], freely, unreservedly, boldly; comp. lībērius; supl. līberrime.

līberi, ōrum, m., children.

lībero, ēre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [liber, free], to make free, liberate, release, extricate.

lībertas, ātis, f. [liber], liberty, freedom.

līcēt, ēre, līcūt, līcūtum est, it is allowable, lawful, permitted; one may or can.

lis, lītis, f., strife, dispute; a law suit, action at law.

lītera, āc, f. [līno, to smear], a letter of the alphabet; lītera, a letter, epistle, dispatches.

lītus, ōris, n. [prob. fr. līno, to overspread], the beach, seashore, strand.

lōcus, i, m. [pl. loci m. and loca n.], a place, spot, position; room, place, occasion.

lōnge, adv. [longus, long], at a distance, far off, far away, widely, greatly, further, too far; comp. longius: supl. longissime.

longinquus, a, um, adj. [for long-hinc-vus, fr. longus, far], far distant, remote; long, long continued.

longītūdo, īnis, f. [longus, long], length.

longus, a, um, adj., long; distant, far off, remote.

lōquor, i, ātus sum, tr.: dep., to speak, talk.

lūcis, i, m. [lux, light], Lucius, a Roman praenomen.

Lugotōrixis, īgis, m., Lugotorix, a chief and noble of the Britons.

lūna, ae, f. [for lūna, fr. luceo, to shine], the moon.

lux, lūcis, f. [for lūc-s, fr. luceo, to shine], light, daylight.
magnitúdo, inis, f. [magnus, great], magnitude, greatness, size.
magnópere, adv. [magnó; opere] greatly, very much, exceed-
ingly.
magnus, a, um, adj. [akin to Gr. μέγας, great], great, large, much, important, powerful; magnui, gen. sing., of great importance; comp. majó; supl. maximus.
majóres, um, m., [major], ancestors.
mandátum, i, n. [mando, to enjoin], a charge, order, com-
mand.
mando, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [manus, the hand; do, to put], to enjoin, order, commission, betake.
Mandubratius, i, m., Mandubratins, a chief of the Trino-
banties in Britain.
máne, adv., in the morning, early in the morning.
mánče, ēre, mansi, mansum, 2 intr. [akin to Gr. μένω], to remain, continue.
mánnus, ēs, f., a hand; a band, force, body of men.
máre, is, n., the sea.
máritimus, a, um, 'adj. [mare, the sea], of or belonging to
the sea, on the sea coast, maritime.
máteria, ae, and máteries, ei, f. [mater, a producer], wood, timber.
mátrurus, a, um, adj., ripe, mature, early.
máximae, adv. [supl. of magis], very greatly, especially, prin-
cipally.
méditerraneus, a, um, adj. [medius; terra, land], midland, inland, remote from the sea.
médius, a, um, adj. [akin to Gr. μέδιος], in the middle or
midst; in the middle of, intervening.
Meldi, orum, m., the Meldi, a people of Gaul.
membrum, i, n., a member, limb.
mémória, ae, f. [memor, mindful], memory, recollection, re-
membrane, time.
Ménāpii, orum, m., the Menapii, a people in Gallia Belgica,
between the Meuse and the Scheldt.
mens, mentis, f. [akin to Gr. μένος], the mind.
mensūra, ae, f. [metior, to measure], a measure, measuring,
measurement.
mercátor, oris, m. [mercær, to traffic], a trader, merchant.
mérídianus, a, um, adj. [meridies, mid-day], of or belonging
to mid-day, noon.
méridies, ei, m. [for medi; dies, fr. medius; dies, a day],
mid-day, noon; the south.
méríttum, i, n., desert, merit.
mēto, čre, messāi, messum, 3 tr. [prob. akin to Gr. α-μετ-], to measure, reap.
mētus, ās, m., fear, dread.
mēus, a, um, adj. pron. [ego; mei], my, mine; of or belonging to me.
miles, ētis, m., a soldier, private; infantry.
militāris, e, adj. [miles], of or belonging to a soldier; military.
mille, num. adj. indecl., a thousand; subst. millia, īum.

See note.
mīnime, supl. adv. of parum, least, least of all; by no means.
mīnor, us, adj. comp. of parvus, smaller, less.
mīnōo, čre, ēi, ītum, 3 tr. [minus, less], to make less; to diminish, lessen.
mīnus, adv. comp. of parvum, less, in a less or smaller degree; not at all, by no means.
mitto, čre, misi, missum, 3 tr., to send, dispatch, cast, discharge; to let go, release.
mōbilis, e, adj. [for mov-bilis, fr. moveo, to move], changeable, fickle.
mōbilitas, ātis, f. [mobilitas], quickness, rapidity, speed.
mōdēror, āri, ātus sum, 1 dep. [modus, bound], to manage, regulate, govern, direct.
mōdo, adv., only, merely.
mōdus, i, m. [akin to Gr. μέτρον, a measure], a manner, method, way, mode, kind.
mollis, e, adj. [for mobilis], gentle, easy, soft.
Mōna, ae, f., Mona, an island, probably the Isle of Man.
mōnēo, čre, ēi, ītum, 2 tr., to admonish, advise, warn; to instruct, counsel.
mous, mōtis, m. [for min-s, fr. mineo, to project], a mountain, mount.
mōra, ae, f., delay.
Mōrini, ērūm, m., the Morini, a people of Gallia Belgica; the country of the Morini.
mōror, āri, ātus sum, 1 dep. [mora, delay], to delay, to linger, tarry.
mors, mortis, f. [morior, to die], death.
mōs, mōris, f., custom, practice, character.
mōtus, ās, m. [for mov-tus, fr. moveo, to move], a motion, movement, rising, rebellion.
mōvēo, čre, mōvī, mōtum, 2 tr., to move, excite, set in motion.
mūlier, ēris, f., a woman.
multitūdo, īuis, f. [multus], crowd, multitude; a great number.
multum, adv. [multus], often, frequently.
mUltus, a, um, adj., much, many, numerous; comp. plus; suppl. plurimus. For idioms, see notes.

münio, ire, ivi, itum, 4 tr. [moenia], to fortify, protect, defend by a wall.

müniito, ônis, f. [munio], a fortifying, a raising of fortification.

münius, a, um, part. adj., fortified, protected; suppl. müniissimus.

märus, i, m., a wall.

N

nactus, a, um, part. See nanciscor.

nam, conj., for.

namque, conj. [nam; que], for, for indeed.

nanciscor, i, nactus sum, 3 dep., to gain, get, acquire, meet with.

nascor, i, nátus sum, 3 dep., to be born, or sprung from; to be found.

nátiio, ônis, f. [nascor], a race of people, nation, people.

nátus, m., only in the Abl. [nascor], birth.

nátura, ae, f. [nascor], nature, disposition; natural disposition.

nátus, a, um, perf. part: of nascor.

nauta, ae, m. [Gr. ναύτης], a sailor, seaman.

návális, e, adj. [navis, a ship], of or belonging to ships, naval.

návígátio, ônis, f. [navigo, to sail], sailing, navigation, voyage by sea.

návígium, i, n. [navigo], a vessel, ship, bark.

návis, is, f. [akin to Gr. ναῦς, a ship].

návigo, ère, èvi, ètum, 1 intr. [navis; ago, to move], to navigate, sail, go by ship.

návis, is, f. [akin to Gr. ναῦς], a ship, vessel. See notes.

né, conj., that not, lest [afterwards denoting fear] that; adv., not; ne-quietem, not - - even.

né, inter. particle, enclitic, whether; ne - - ne, whether - - or.

ecc, conj. See neque.

nécessário, adv. [necessarius], of necessity, unavoidably, necessarily.

negligo, ère, lexi, lectum, 3 tr. [néc; lego, to collect], not to heed, neglect, disregard.

négôtium, i, n. [néc; otium, ease], business, occupation, affair, difficulty, trouble, labor.

némo, inis, m. and f. [contr, for ne-homo, fr. ne, not; homo, a man], no one, nobody.
nē-qua-quam, adv. [ne, not; qua quam, adverbial Abl. of quiaquam, any], by no means, not at all.

nēque (nēc), conj. [ne, not; que, and], and not, nor; nēque - - nēque, neither - - nor.

Nervii orum, m., the Nervii, a people of Gaul.

nēve (neu), conj. [ne, not; ve, or], and not, nor.

nīhil (nil), n. indecl. [contr. for nihilum, fr. ne, not; hilum, a thread], nothing, not, in no respect, not at all.

nīhilo, [Abl. of nihilum], in no respect; nihilominus, by no means the less, nevertheless; nihiloscias, none the less.

nīsī, conj. [ne, not; si, if], unless, except.

nōbilis, e, adj. [for noscibilis, fr. nosco, to know], known, distinguished, noble; comp. nōbilior; supl. nōbilissimus, nōbiles, īum, m., nobles, noblemen.

nōbilitās, ātis, f. [nobilis], the nobility, nobles.

nōbiscum=cum nobis.

nōcō, ēre, ūi, ītum, 2 tr. and intr., to injure, hurt, harm.

noctū [Abl. of obsolete noctus=nox], by night, in the night.

nocturnus, ā, ām, adj. [nox, night], by night, nightly, in the night.

nōlo, nolle, nōlūi - - irr. H. 293 [contr. for non, not; nulo, to wish], to be unwilling, not to wish, refuse, object.

nōmen, īnis, n. [nosco, to know], a name, title.

nōminātim, adv. [nomino, to name], by name, expressly.

nōn, adv., not, no.

nondum, adv. [non; dum, yet], not yet.

non-nullus, a, um, adj. [non; nullus], some, a few, several.

nōnus, a, um, adj. [for novus, fr. novem, nine], ninth.

nōs. See ego.

noster, tra, trum, pron. poss. [nos, we], our, our own, ours; nostri, orum, m. [as a subst.], our men.

nōtus, a, um, port. and adj. [nosco, to know], known, familiar.

nōvus, a, um, adj., new, strange, fresh, recent; supl. nōvissimus, newest, latest, last; agmen nōvissimum, the rear.

nox, noctis, ē, night.

nullus, a, um, adj. [for ne-ullus, fr. ne, not; ullus, any], not any, no, none, without any.

nūmērās, ī, m. [akin to Gr. νέμω, to distribute], a number; a multitude, crowd.

nummās, ī, m. [akin to Gr. νόμμας=νόμισματ], money.

nunc, adv. [akin to Gr. νῦν, now], at this time.

nunquam, adv. [ne, not; uquam, ever], never.

nuntius, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [nuntius], to announce, bring intelligence about.
VOCABULARY.

nuntius, i, m., a messenger, courier; a message, news, tidings; orders.
nupec, adv. [for noviper, fr. novus, new], newly, lately, not long ago.
nutos, aus, m. [nus, to nod], a nod, will, command.

ob, prep. with Acc. [akin to Gr. ἐπι], on account of, for, in consideration of.
objicio, ere, jeci, jectum, 3 tr. [ob; jacio, to throw], throw, or place in the way; oppose.
obseis, idis, m. and f. [ob; sedeo, to sit], a hostage, surety, pledge.
obstinâte, adv. [obstinatus, firm], firmly, inflexibly.
obtempéro, äre, aví, ätum, 1 tr. [ob, in accordance with; tempero, to regulate one's self], to comply with, conform to, submit to, obey.
obtineó, ere, üi, tentum, 2 tr. [ob; teneo, to hold], to hold, possess, maintain; to acquire, get possession of.
occâsus, üs, m. [occido, to set], a setting or going down; the west.
occido, ere, cidi, cisum [ob; caedo, to strike], to cast down, kill, slay, slaughter.
occupatio, ons, f. [occupo], an occupation, employment, business.
ocçquo, äre, aví, ätum, 1 tr. [ob; capio, to take], to take, or lay hold of, seize.
occorro, ere, curri and cœcurri, cursum, 3 intr. [ob; curro, to run], to run up; to meet, fall in with, encounter.
occorso, äre, aví, ätum, 1 intr. intens. [from occuro], to rush violently against; to attack.
ocçanus, i, m. [Gr. ἄκηανός], the ocean.
occingenti, ae, a, adj. [octo; centum, a hundred], eight hundred.
occo, num. adj. indecl. [Gr. ὀκτώ], eight.
occoûdecim, num. adj. indecl. [octo; decim], eighteen.
occoûints, num. adj. indecl., eighty.
offîcio, i, n. [ob; facio, to do], a service, duty, office.
omínîo, adv. [omnis, all], altogether, wholly: in all.
omîus, e, adj., all, every, the whole.
omîntius, a, um, adj. [onus, a burden], of, or belonging to, a burden. See note.
onero, äre, aví, etum, 1 tr. [onus], to load, freight.
onus, éris, n., a burden, load,
VOCABULARY.

opera, ae, f. [operor, to work], pains, exertion, labor; aid, assistance.
opinio, onis, f. [opinor, to think], opinion, supposition, belief, conjecture.
operand, ere, uit, 2 impers., it is necessary, needful, proper; one must, ought.
opidum, i, n., a town.
opportune, adv. [opportunos, fit], fitly, seasonably, opportune.
opportunos, a, um, adj. [ob; portus, a harbor], fit, convenient, seasonable.
oprimo, ere, pressi, pressum, 1 tr. [ob; premo, to press], overpower, to crush, overwhelm.
oppugno, are, avi, atum, 1 tr. [ob; pugno, to fight], to fight against, attack; besiege, invest.
optimus, a, um [supl. of bonus], best; comp. melior.
opus, eris, n., work, labor, toil; military work, fortification.
oora, ae, f., the coast, sea-coast.
orator, onis, m. [oro, to speak], a speaker, envoy, ambassador.
orbis, is, m., a circle, ring, orb.
ordo, inis, m. [ordior, to arrange], an arrangement, order, a line, rank of soldiers.
rior, iri, ortus sum, 3 and 4 dep., to rise, take rise, begin, to spring from, be born, descend.
oro, are, avi, atum, 1 tr. [os, the mouth], to speak, pray, beseech.
os, oris, n., the mouth, face, countenance.
ostendo, ere, tendi, tensum, 3 tr. [ob; tendo, to stretch], to stretch out; to shew, exhibit, disclose; to tell, declare, make known.

P

pabulātor, oris, m. [pabulor, to forage], a forager.
pabulor, āri, ātus sum, 1 dep. [pabulum, food], to forage.
pacatus, a, um, parti. adj. [paco, to tranquillize], tranquil, undisturbed, in a state of peace; comp. pacātor; supl. pacātissimus.
pagus, i, m., a district, canton.
palus, ūdis, f. [Gr. πῦλος, clay; udus, wet, moist], swamp, marsh, morass—(a hybrid word).
pār, pāris, adj., equal.
paris, partis, f., a part, piece, portion; a quarter, side direction.
passus, ās, m. [pando, to extend], step, pace, equal to five Roman feet.
pātiōr, i, passus sum, 3 dep., to suffer, support, bear, endure; to allow, permit.

puncītās, ātis, f. [paucus, small], a small number, fewness, scarcity.

paucus, a, um, adj. small; pauci, few, not many.

paulātīnum, adv. [paulus, little], little by little, gradually, by degrees.

paulisper, adv. [paulus], for a short time, for a little while.

paulo, adv. [prop. Abl. of paulus], a little, somewhat.

paulūnum, adv. [paulus], a little, very little.

paulum, adv. [paulus], a little, somewhat.

pēcus, ēris, f., cattle, herd.

pedes, ītis, m. [pes, a foot], a foot soldier; plu. infantry.

pēdester, is, e, adj. [pes], foot, that goes on foot.

pēditātus, ūs, m. [pedes], foot soldiers, infantry.

pellis, is, f. [akin to Gr. πέδη, a hide], a skin, hide.

pendo, ēre, pependi and pendī, pensum, 3 tr., to weigh out; to pay.

per, prep. gov. Acc., through, through the midst of, in consequence of; by means or agency of, through.

perāgo, ēre, ēgi, actum, 3 tr. [per; ago], to complete, furnish.

percontātio, ēnis, f. [percontor, to enquire], an enquiring, inquir[y.

percūtio, cūtēre, cussi, cussum, 3 tr. [per; quatio, to smite], to smite through, slay, kill; to transfix.

perēco, ēre, ēvi or ii, ītum, intr. irr. [per; eo, to go], to go through; to perish, lose one’s life, die.

perēquīto, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 intr. [per; equito, to ride], to ride through; to ride hither and thither.

perexigūus, a, um, [per, very; exiguus, small], very small.

perseō, ferre, tūli, lātum, tr. in. [per; ferō, to bear], to bear or carry through; to endure, suffer; to report.

perfāga, ae, f. [perfugio, to desert], a deserter.

perfugium, i, n. [perfugio, to flee for refuge], a shelter, refuge, asylum.

pericālum, i, n. [from obsolete perior, to try], a trial, attempt, experiment; risk, danger, peril.

permānēo, ēre, mausī, manusum, 2 intr. [per; manco, to stay], to stay through, or to the end; continue, endure; remain.

permitto, ēre, mīsī, missum, 3 tr. [per; mittō, to send], send through; to give up: leave, permit, suffer.

permōvō, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, 2 tr. [per; movēs].

perpaucus, a, um, adj. [per; paucus, little], very little, very few.
perpetuus, a, um, adj. [according to some, akin to Gr. περπαννυμι and peteo; to others, to peto], constant; perpetual, continued; in perpetuum, for ever.

perspicicio, ere, spexi, spectum, 3 tr. [per; spicio, to see], to perceive, observe; to ascertain, learn.

perterræo, ëre, ëui, ëtum, 2 tr. [per; terreo, to frighten], to frighten thoroughly, to terrify greatly.

perspectio, ere, spevi, spectum, 3 tr. [per; spicio, to see], to perceive, observe; to ascertain, learn.

perterreo, ere, spevi, spectum, 3 tr. [per; terreo, to frighten], to frighten thoroughly, to terrify greatly.

pertineo, cre, fli, tentum, 2 intr. [per; temo, to hold], to stretch out, extend to; to belong, refer to.

perturbo, ëre, avi, ätum, 1 tr. [per; turbo, to disturb], to throw into confusion or disorder; to confuse, disturb, embarrass.

pervenio, ire, veni, ventum, 4 intr. [per, quite; venio, to come], to reach, arrive at.

pes, pédis, m. [akin to Gr. πόδος, a foot], a foot.

pêto, ëre, ivi or ii, ëtum, 3 tr., to attack, repair to; to aim at, ask, seek, demand, direct one’s course to.

pilum, i, n., the heavy javelin of the Roman infantry, javelin, dart.

Pirustae, ërum, a people of Illyricum.

Plancus, i, m., Lucius Munatius Plancus, one of Caesar’s lieutenants in Gaul.

planus, a, um, adj., flat, level, plain.

plebs, plebis, f. [akin to Gr. πληθος, a multitude], the multitude, the common people, the mass.

plenus, a, um, adj. [pleo, to fill], filled, full.

plerusque, adv. [plerusque], for the most part, mostly, commonly, very often.

plerusque, ëaque, umque [rare in the sing.], the larger or greater part; plerique, very many, most, the majority.

plumbum, i, n., lead; but plumbum album, white lead.

plurimum, adv. suppl. of multum, very much, especially, exceedingly.

plurimus, a, um, suppl. of multus [pleo, to fill], (rare in sing.); plu., plurimi, ae, e, the most, the greatest number, very many.

plus [comp. ade. of multum], more.

plus, pluris, [comp. of multus], more; plu. several, more.

poena, ae, f. [akin to Gr. παώνυμη], punishment, penalty, satisfaction.

pollicior, ëri, îtus sum, 2 dep. [for pollicior, fr. pot, insep. pref., much; licior, to bid], to hold forth, promise.

pondus, ëris, n. [for pondus, fr. pendo, to weigh], a weight.

pōnō, pōnēre, pōsūi, pōsītum, 3 tr., to put, place, pitch, appoint, assign.

pōpūlus, i, m. [prob. for pol; pol-us, fr. Gr. πολύς, many], the many, the people.
PORTO, ÂRE, ÂVI, ÂTUM, 1 TR. [PROB. AKIN TO GR. ΦΕΡΩ], TO CARRY, CONVEY, TRANSPORT.
PORTUS, ÂS, M. [AKIN TO PORTA, A WAY], A HARBOR, PORT, HAVEN.
POSCO, ÂRE, PÔPOSCI, 3 TR., TO ASK, BEG, REQUEST.
POSSEM, POSSE, PÔTNI, INT. IRR. [POSTIS, ABLE; SUM, TO BE], TO BE ABLE OR POWERFUL; TO HAVE INFLUENCE OR WEIGHT.
POST, ADV., AFTER, AFTERWARDS.
POST, PREP. WITH AEC, AFTER, BEHIND; SUBSEQUENT TO, NEXT TO.
POSTEÂ, ADV. [PROB. FOR POST-EAM], AFTERWARDS, AFTER THIS, LATER.
POSTÉAQUAM, ADV., AFTER THAT, AFTER.
POSTÉRUS, Â, UM, ADV. [POST], COMING AFTER, FOLLOWING, NEXT ENSUING; COMP. POSTERIOR; SUPL. POSTÉRÉMUS, OR POSTÉRÉMUS.
POSTÉPO, ÂRE, POSTUS, 3 TR. [POST; PONO, TO PLACE], TO PUT OFF, POSTPONE.
POSTQUAM, ADV. [POST; QUAM] AFTER THAT, WHEN.
POSTRIDIE, ADV. [POSTÉRO; DIE], ON THE DAY AFTER, ON THE FOLLOWING DAY, ON THE MORROW.
PÔTESTAS, ÂTIS, F. [COTENS], POWERFUL, POSSIBILITY, OPPORTUNITY, POWER, ABILITY.
PRAE, PREP. WITH ABL., BEFORE, IN COMPARISON WITH; FOR, ON ACCOUNT OF, BECAUSE OF, BY REASON OF.
PRAECEPS, ÊPÎTIS, ADV. [PRAE, FORWARD; CAPIUT, THE HEAD], HEAD FOREMOST, PRECIPITATE; PRECIPITOUS, STEEP.
PRAECÍPIO, ÂRE, CÉPI, CEPTUM, 3 TR. [PRAE; CAPIO, TO TAKE], TO TAKE BEFOREHAND; ENJOIN, DIRECT, ORDER, COMMAND, BID.
PRAECA, AE, F., BOOTY, PLUNDER, SPOIL, PILLAGE.
PRAEDOR, ÂRI, ÂTUS SUM, 1 DEP. [PRAEDA, PLUNDER], TO MAKE BOOTY, ROB, SPOIL, PLUNDER, PILLAGE.
PRAEFERO, FERRE, TÂLI, LATUM, TR. IRR. [PRAE, BEFORE; FERO, TO BEAR], TO BEAR BEFORE; TO PREFER, CHOOSE RATHER, ESTEEM MORE.
PRAEFICIO, ÂRE, FÉCI, FECTUM, TR. [PRAE; FACIO, TO MAKE], TO SET OVER; TO PLACE IN AUTHORITY OVER.
PRAEFIGO, ÂRE, XI, CTUM, 3 TR. [PRAE; FIGO, TO FIX], TO SET UP IN FRONT.
PRAEMITTO, ÂRE, MISSI, MISSUM, 3 TR. [PRAE; MITTO, TO SEND], TO SEND BEFORE; TO SEND IN ADVANCE.
PRAEMINUM, I, N., A REWARD, A PRIZE.
PRAEPOÂRO, ÂRE, ÂVI, ÂTUM, 1 TR. [PRAE; PARA, TO PREPARE], TO GET READY BEFOREHAND, TO PREPARE.
PRAESENS, ENTIS, ADV. [PRAE; SUM], PRESENT.
PRAESERTUM, ADV. [PRAE; SERO, TO ARRANGE], ESPECIALLY, PARTICULARLY.
PRAESTÍTUM, I, N. [PRAE SIDÉO, TO SIT BEFORE], PROTECTION, DEFENCE; GARRISON.
PRAESTO, ÂRE, STITI, STITUM, 1 TR. [PRAE; STO, TO STAND], TO EXHIBIT, MANIFEST, SUPPLY; TO FULFIL, DISCHARGE, PERFORM, EXECUTE.
praesum, esse, fui, int. irr. [praer; sum, to be], to be before, be in command of, to have the charge of, preside.
praeter, prep. with Acc., past by, beyond; except.
praeterea, adv. [prob. praeter; eum, Acc. sing. fem. of ille], besides, beyond this, moreover.
praetermitto, ere, missi, missum, 3 tr. [praeter, past; mitto, to send], to let go, let pass; to pass by or over.
pæmo, ere, pressi, pressum, 3 tr., to press, press hard upon; to oppress, harass.
prætium, i, n. [akin to Gr. πρίγις, to buy], price, worth, value.
pridie, adv. [prior; die], on the day before.
primo, adv. [primum], at first, in the first place.
primum—see primo; quam primum, as soon as possible.
primus, a, um, adj. [praer, before], supl. of prior (no positive), first, the first.
princeps, cipis, adj. and subst. m. and f. [primus; capio], first in rank or order; chief, a chieftain, prince, chief, or leading man.
prior, us, comp. adj. [praer, before], former, previous, ancient.
primus, adv., before, sooner than.
privaerum, adv. [privatus, private], privately, one by one.
privaerus, a, um, adj. [privo, to make private], private, belonging to an individual.
pro, prep. with Abl. [akin to Gr. προ], before, in front of; instead of, in the place of, for; as, just as, for.
procédeo, ere, cessi, cessum, 3 intr. [pro, forward; cedo, to go forward], to advance.
procul, adv. [procélo, to drive away], at a distance, far off.
prodeo, ere, didi, ditum, 3 tr. [pro; do, to give], to give up, surrender, betray.
produço, ere, duxi, ductum, 3 tr. [pro; duco, to lead], to lead forward, prolong.
proélior, ärri, ärrius sum, 1 dep. [proélium, battle], to join battle; to engage, fight, contend.
proélium, i, n., a battle, engagement, fight.
profectio, ònis, f. [profiscor, to set out], a going away, departure, march.
proficio, ere, feci, fectum, 3 tr. [pro; facio, to make], to effect, bring about, accomplish.
profiscor, i, profectus sum, 3 dep. [pro; facio], to set out, go, proceed.
profiteor, ere, fessus sum, 2 dep. [pro, openly; fatior, to own], to declare publicly, confess openly, acknowledge, profess, promise.
profugio, ere, fugi, fugitum, 3 intr. [pro, forth; fugio, to flee], to flee forth or away, escape.
VOCABULARY.

prügrēdior, i, gressus sum, 3 dep. [pro; prudior, to step], to go forward, advance.
prühibeo, ēre, ēui, ētum, 2 tr. [pro; habeo, to hold], to hold back; to check, hinder, restrain, prevent.
prüinde, adv. [pro; inde, hence], therefore, accordingly.
prüjicio, ēre, ēci, jectum, 3 tr. [pro; jacio, to cast], to throw or cast forward; to fling away.
prünuntio, ēre, ēnō, ētum, 1 tr. [pro; nuntio, to announce], to make known; proclaim.
prope, adv., near, close to; nearly about; comp. proprius; supl. proxime.
prüpe, prep. with Acc., near, near by.
prupello, ēre, puli, pulsum, 3 tr. [pro; pello, to drive], to drive forward, urge on; to put to flight, rout.
prüpinquus, a, um, adj. [prope; hinc], near, neighboring, near at hand, nearly related to.
propono, ēre, posnī, ētum [pro; ponō, to place], to propose, set forth.
prüprium, adv. comp. See prōpe.
prüpter, prep. with Acc., on account of, by reason of.
prüptērēa, adv. [prüpter; eam, Acc. sing. fem. of is], therefore, on this account, for that reason.
prüptērēa, quod, because that, because.
prüpugna, ārc, āvi, ētum. 1 tr. [pro, forth; pugno, to fight], to go or rush forth to fight; to make sallies or sorties.
prüsequor, i, sequuntus sum, 3 dep. [pro; sequor, to follow], to follow after, pursue.
prüspectus, ēs, m. [prüspicio, to look out for], sight, view.
prüspicio, ēre, spexi, spectum, 3 tr. [pro; specio, to see], to look forward; to provide for, take care of, consult for.
prütinus, adv. [pro; tenus, as far as], forthwith, immediately, instantly.
prüvēho, i, vectus sum, 3 dep. [pro; vōho, to carry], to carry forward; to bear or drive away.
prüvēnio, ēre. vēni, ventum. 4 tr. [pro; venio, to come], to come forth, thrive, grow, turn out.
prüvīdeo, ēre, vīdi, visum, 2 tr. [pro; video, to see], to foresee; to see to, look after, provide.
prüxime, adv. [prüximus], nearest, very near; very recently.
prüximus, a, m [supl. of proprior], nearest, next; following.
prüxice, adv. [prüxicus, public], publicly, on behalf of the State.
prüxicus, a, um, adj. [for populus, fr. populus], public, belonging to the State, common.
pugna, ae, f. [pugus, to fight], a battle, contest, engagement.
VOCABULARY.

pugno, āre, āvi, ātum [pugna, a fight], to fight, engage, contend.
pulvis, ēris, m., dust.
purgo, āre, āvi, ātum [purus, pure], to purify, cleanse.
pūto, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [putus, clean. clear], to make clean, settle (hence), to think, consider, esteem.

Q

quad-ra-ginta, num. adj. indecl. [quattuor], forty.
quadingenti, ae, a, num. adj. [quattuor; centum] four hundred.
quaero, ēre, sīvi, sītum, 3 tr., to seek, ask, enquire.
quæstor, ēris, m. [quaero, to seek], a questor; a Roman magistrate. See note.
quam, adv. [adverbal Acc. of quis], in what manner, how; as, than; after comp. than, with supl. possible, as possible; quam, maxi, mus, the greatest possible; quam, primum, as soon as possible.
quætum, adv. [quantus], as much as, as far as.
quantus, a, um, adj., how great, how much, as great as, as much as; with comp. quanto - - tanto, the - - the.
quaque = quâ que, why, wherefore; for which cause.
quārē, adv. [Abl. sing. of quis; res].
quattuor, a, um, num. adj. [quattuor], fourth.
quāsi, as if, just as if, as it were, though.
quatuor, num. adj. indecl. [akin to Gr. τέσσαρα], four.
quē, conj., always cnclitic, i.e., appended to another word [akin to Gr. τε], and; que - - que; que - - et, both - - and; as well - - as.
quērōr, i, questus sum, 3 dep., to complain.
qui, quae, quod, rel. pron., who, which, what, that; ut, qui, as one who, like one who. See H. 445, 1-9, 453.
quācuque, quaeacunque, quodcuquē, indef. pron., whoever, whichever, whatever, whatsoever.
quidam, quedam, quoddam, indef. pron., some, particular, certain.
quidem, adv., indeed, at least, certainly, forsooth; ne - - quidem, not - - even.
quīn, conj. [qui; ne], that not, but that, that.
quīn etiam, nay even, moreover.
quīnquē, num. adj. indecl. [quinque; decem], fifteen.
quingenti, ae, a, num. adj. [quinque; centum], five hundred.
quīnquē, num. adj. indecl. [akin to Gr. πέντε], five.
VOCABULARY.

quintus, a, um, num. adj. [quinque, five], fifth.
quis, quae, quid [used substantively], qui, quae, quod, [used adjectively]—1. interroq. pron., who? which? what?
   2. indef. pron. [usually after ne, si, nisi], any, some, any one, some one, anything, something.
quisquam, quaequam, quidquam or quicquam, indef. pron., any, some, any one, anything.
quisque, quaeque, quodque or quidque, indef. pron. [qui, who; suffix, que], each, every, any; whoever it be.
quisquis (no feminine), quidquid, quicquid and quod-
quod, indef. pron. [quis reduplicated], whoever, what-
ever.
quō adv. [according to some, Abl.; to others, for quom, old form of quem—Acc. sing. mas. of qui, who], whither, where; to the end that, so that, that.
quōad [poss. quom-ad], so long as, till, until, to the extent that.
quod, conj. [adverbial Acc. sing. of qui], in that, because that, that.
quo-mínus, conj. [quo; minus], with subj., after verbs of hindering, preventing, &c., that not, from.
quoque, conj., also, too, likewise.
quot, num. adj. indecl., how many; as many as.
quótánxis, adv. [quot, annís, Abl. plu. of annus], every year, yearly.
quotidíánus, a, um, adj. [quotidianus], daily, every day.
quótidíe, adv. [quot; die, Abl. sing. of dies], daily, every day.
quam [old form, quom], conj. when, as, after, as soon as; while, because, since although.
quam — - tum, while, - - so also; not only - - but also both - - , and. See H. 518, S.

R

rārus, a, um, adj., far apart, here and there, dispersed, in small detachments, or equals.
rātio ónis, f. [re or to think], a reckoning, account; a mode, method, respect, regard, repeat, care.
re, or red, insep. prop., back again, in return, contrary, against. H. 338, 3,
rebellio, ónis, f. [re; bellum, war].
recipio, ēre cēpi, ceptum, 3, tr. [re: capio, to take] to take (one's self) back again, retire, withdraw, to receive.
recūso, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [re; causa, a cause], to decline, refuse, shrink from.
rēdēce, ire, īvi, or īi, ītum, [re; eo, to go], to go back, turn back, return.

rēditus, ūs, m. [redo, to return], a returning, return.

rēdūco, ēre, duvi ductum, 3 tr. [re; duco, to lead], to lead, conduct back.

rēsīro, ferre, tūli, lātum, tr. in. [re; fero, to bear], to bear back, bring back; to return, repay; to report, relate.

rēfīcio, ēre, fīci, fectum, 3 tr. [re; facio, to make], to make, to make again, renew, to repair, refit.

rēgīo, ōnis, f. [re; go, to rule], a tract, territory, region.

rejīcio, ēre, jēci, jectum, 3 tr. [re; jacio, to cast], to cast back, hurl back; to drive back, beat back, force back.

rēligīo, ōnis, f. [religo, to bind], religion, pl. religious scruples.

reliquo, ēre, liqui, lictum, 3, tr. [re, back; liquo, to leave], to leave behind, abandon, omit, leave.

reliquus, a, um, adj. [relinquo], remaining, rest.

sub, reliqui, orum, m. the rest, the others.

rēmāneō, ēre, mausi, [re, behind, maneō, to remain], to remain, stay behind.

remīgro, ēre, avi, ātum, 1, tr. [re; migro, to move] to remove back, to go back, journey.

remissus, a, um, 1 part. [remitto], 2 adj., mild, not severe; comp. remissior; suppl. remiss-issimus.

remitto, ēre, misi, missum, 3 tr. [re; mitto, to send], to send back, return.

remōvēo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, 2 tr. [re; moveo, to move], to remove back, withdraw, send away.

rēmus, i, m., an oar.

rēnuntio, ēre, avi, ātum, 1 tr. [re; nuntio, to bring word], to bring bocck word; to report.

reppello, ēre, pāli, pulsium, 3 tr. [re; pello, to drive], to drive back, repel, repulse.

repente, adv. [repens, sudden], suddenly, on a sudden.

repentiumus, adj. [repens], sudden, unexpected.

repērio, īre, pēri, pertum, 4 tr. [re; variō, to produce], to produce again; to find out, discover, ascertain.

reporto, ēre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [re; porto, to carry], to carry back, convey back.

rēs, rei, f. [akin to ḫūc, fr. ḫēw, to speak], a thing, affair, matter.

res, militāris, military matter, the art of warfare.

res, publica, rei, publicae, the common weal, the state, republic.

resisto, ēre, stītī, 3 intr. [re, against; sto, to stand], to stand against, withstand, resist, oppose.
VOCABULARY.

rētraho, ere, traxi, tractum, 3 tr. [re; trahō, to draw]; revertō, ēre, ēi, summ, 3 intr. [re; vertō, to turn]; and revertor, ē, versus summ, 3 dep. [re; vertō, to turn one’s self], return, turn back. Revertō supplies the tenses of the present system, and the part reversus.

rēvōco, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [re; vocō, to call], to call back, recall, withdraw.

Rhēnus, i, m., the Rhenus [now Rhine].

ripa, ae, f., the bank of a river.

Rōmānus, a, um, adj. [Lōma, Rome], Roman; subst. Rō- mani, orum, m., the Romans.

rōta, ae, f. [ruo, to run], a wheel.

Rūfus, i, m. [rufus, red; red-haired]; Publius Sulpicius Rufus, one of Caesar’s lieutenants.

rursus, adv. [contr. fr. revervsus, turned back], again, afresh, anew, in turn.

Sābinus, i, m., Quintus Tiburius Sabinus, one of Caesar’s lieutenants in Gaul.

saepe, adv., often, frequently.

sāgitta, ae, f., an arrow.

sātis, adv., adj., and adv., 1. sufficient; sufficiently, enough; moderately, tolerably.

satisfacio, ēre, feci, factum, 3 intr. [satis; facio], to satisfy, give satisfaction, make amends, excuse one’s self.

scapa, ac, f. [Gr. ἱκάρη, fr. ἰκάρω, to dig], a dig-out, skiff.

sečius, secsecus.

secum - - cm se.

secundus, a, um, adj., [sequor, to follow], second; favorable, propitious, favorable.

secus, adv., prob. fr. sequor, to follow, otherwise comp. sečius, nehile secuis, none the less, nevertheless, notwithstanding.

sed, conj., [same word as sed-sine, without], but, nevertheless; non solum - - sed etiam, not only - - but also, se- gonax acis, m. Segonax, a king of Kent.

sēmita, ae, f. a narrow way, foot-path.

semper, adv., always, continually.

sēnātus, us, m. [senex, an old man], the senate.

sententia, ae, f. [sentio, to perceive], opinion, thought, pur- pose, decision.

sentio, ire, sensi, sensum, 4, tr. to perceive, observe.

septim, num., adj., [indcl, akin to Gr. ἑπτά], seven.
VOCABULARY.

septentriônes, um, m. pl., [see note for derivations] the seven stars that form the constellation called the wain, the north; the north pole.

septîmus, a, um, adj. [septem], the seventh.

sēquent, i, sequutus sum, 3 dep. [akin to Gr. επομεν], to follow in pursuit, pursue.

sēro, sēvi, sātum, 3 tr., to sow, plant.

servîo, âre, âvi, âtum, 4 intr. [servus, a slave], to serve, be a servant of.

servo, âre, âvi, âtum, 1 tr., to save, keep, preserve.

sex, num. adj. indecl., six.

sexcenti, ae, a, num. adj. indecl. [sex; centum], six hundred.

si, conj. (Gr. εἰ], if.

sic, adv., so, thus.

siccitas, âtis, f. [siccus, dry], dryness.

signum, i, n., a sign, mark; a military standard or ensign.

silva, ae, f. [akin to Gr. ὕλη], a wood, forest.

silvestris, e, adj. [silva], woody, overgrown woods.

similis, e, adj. [akin to Gr. ὁμοίος], resembling, like, similar.

simul, adv., together, at once, at the same time.

sin, conj. [si; ne], but if, if however.

sine, prep. with Abl., without.

singillātim, adv. [singuli], one by one, singly, severally.

singulâris, e, adj. [singuli], remarkable, extraordinary.

singuli, ac, a, dist. adj. [akin to εἰς], separate, single.

sinister, tra, trum, adj., left; unfavorable, unlucky.

sive (contr. seu), conj. [si, if; ve, or], or if; sive [seu - - sive (seu) whether - - or].

socius, i, m., an ally, confederate, companion.

sōl, sōlis, m. [akin to Gr. ἦλιος], the sun.

sollicitāri, âre, âvi, âtum, 1 tr. [sollicitus, anxious], to stir up, instigate, tamper with.

sōlus, a, um, adj. [Ger. ius, Dat. i], alone, one, sole.

solvo, âre, solvi, solūtum, 3 tr. [se, apart; luo, to loosen], to loosen, untie (with naves), to weigh anchor, put to sea.

spatium, i, n. [Gr. στάδιον = στάδιον], space, distance, extent; period, interval.

spécies, ēi, f. [specio, to see], appearance.

specto, âre, âvi, âtum, 1 tr. [freq. of spicio, to look], to look, lie facing, be situated towards.

spēculâtorius, a, um, adj. [speculator, a scout], of or belonging to a spy or scout.
spēs, ēs, f., hope, expectation.
spoliō, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [spolium, spoil], to rob, plunder, pilage; to deprive, despoil.
spontis, entitive; and spoute, Abl. f. [akin to spondeo], voluntarily, of one's own free will.
stābilitas, ātis, f. [stabilis, firm], steadiness, firmness.
stātim, adv. [sto, to stand], immediately, at once.
statio, ēnis, f. [sto, to stand], a station, post, outpost.
štānūō, ēre, ūi, ūtum, 3 tr. [status, fr. ĝto], to decide, resolve, determine.
stipendium,
sto, āre, stēti, stātum, 1 intr. [akin to Gr. στάτω (iστημι)], to stand.
strēpitus, ēs, m. [strepō, to make a noise], a noise.
stūdēō, ēre, ūi, 2 int. [akin to Gr. σπουδή, haste], to be eager for; desirous for.
stūdīum, i, n. [studio], eagerness; zeal, energy.
subdūco, ēre, duxi, ductum, 3 tr. [sub; duco, to draw], to draw ashore, haul up.
subductio, ēnis, f. [subducō], a hauling up, drawing on shore.
sūbito, adv. [subitus, sudden], suddenly; on a sudden.
subjicio, ēre, jeci, jectum, 3 tr. [sub; jacio, to throw], to throw or place under; to expose.
sublatus, per. part. pass. of tollō.
subministro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [sub; ministro, to supply], to supply, furnish.
submitto, ēre, misi, missum, 3 tr. [sub; mitto, to send], to send, dispatch.
subsēquor, i, quītus sum, 3 defr. [sub. sequor], to follow close after, follow immediately.
subsidiō, ēnis, n., [sub; sedyo, to sit], aid, assistance, succor; a support.
subsisto, ēre, stīti sistum, 3 intr. [sub; sisto, to stand], to hold out.
sub sum, esse, sūi, intr. in. [sub; sum., to be], to be beside or near; to be at hand.
subvēnīo. ēre, vēni, ventum, 4 inter. [sub, behind; venio, to come], to come to the aid of; aid, succor.
succēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, 3 intr. [sub; cedo, to come], to come after or in the place of; to succeed.
succendo, di, sum. 3 tr. [sub; candeo, to kindle], to set fire to, kindle.
succido, ēre, cīdi, cisum, 3 tr. [sub; caedo, to cut], to cut down, ravage, destroy.
succurro, ēre, curri, and cūcurri, cursum, 3 intr. [sub; curro, to run], to run under, to run to one's aid; to aid, assist, relieve, succor.
YOCABULARY.

sūdes, [Nom., not found], sudis, f., a stake, pile.
sui, sibi se, pron. per.; sing., plu., of himself, herself, them-
selves, &c.; se is a reduplicated form of se.
sum, esse, fūi, intr. irr., [akin to Gr. ἔμη], to be, exist, be pre-
sent with Gent., to pertain, to belong to; with two Datives,
to serve, afford, contribute; with Dat. of Poss., to have.
summa, ac, f. [summus, highest], the sum, whole, aggregate.
summovēo, ēve, mōvi, motum, 2 tr. [sub; moveo, to move],
to draw off.
summus, a, um, supl. See sūpērus.
sūmo, ere, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 tr., to employ, speed,
undertake.
sūmmoveo, eve, movi, motum, 2 tr. [sum; moveo, to move],
to draw off.
sūpērior, us, comp. See superus.
sūpēro, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [super., above], to overcome,
subdue, vanquish.
sūpērūs, a, um, adj., [super., above], being above, or over,
upper, comp. superius us, summus, a. um, [and supre-
onus], the highest almost, greatest.
supplicatio, onis, f., a religious festival, day of thank-
giving. See note iv. 38.
supra, adv. [for supera sc. parte], before, above, previously.
suspicor are, ātus sum, dep. [sub; spicē], to suspect,
distrust, mistrust.
suspicio, spexi, spicēre, spectum, 3 tr. [sub; spicē, to
spy], to suspect.
surpiccio, onis, f. [suspicor], mistrust, suspicion.
sustinéo, ēre, īni, tentum, 3 tr. [sub, teneo, to hold], to
hold up; sustain, bear up against, withstand.
sūns, a, um, priv. pron. [sui], of, or belonging to himself, &c., his own, &c.; sūe, sub, pl., m., one’s friends, soldiers,
parties, &c.

T

tālēa, ae, f., rod, bar; iron bars or tullies.
tam, adv., so, so very; to such a degree.
tāmen, adv., notwithstanding; nevertheless, yet, still, at least.
Tāmēsis, is, m., the river Thames.
tāmen-etsi, conj. [tāmen; etsi], though, notwithstanding.
tango, ēre, tētigi, tactum, 3 tr. [akin to ἔγγαぬ], to
touch, border upon, be contiguous to.
tantūlus, a, um, adj. [dimin. of tantus], so much, so little,
so trifling.
tantus, a, um, so much, so great; tantum—1. a subs., so
much; tantum—2. a subs., so much as; tantum—2. adv., only;
merely, alone.
tarde, adv. [tardus], slowly, tardily; comp. tardius.
Tāximāgulus, i, m., Taximagulus, a king of Kent.
tēlum, i, n. [poss. akin to Gr. ἔξοα], a dart, mis-
sile, javelin.
VOCABULARY.

TEMERE, adv., rashly; easily, readily.

TEMPO, ēnis, m. [akin to Gr. τεμπό, to cut], a beam, the pole of a chariot.

TEMPESTAS, ētis, f. [tempus], a time, season; storm, tempest.

TEMPUS, ōris, n. [akin to Gr. τέμπο, to cut], time, season; at the right time.

TENDO, ēre, ēni, tum, 2 tr., to hold, have, possess; to hold firm, detain; se tenere, to keep one's self, to remain.

tergum, i, n., the back; tertum vertere, to turn the back; to flee; post tergum, in the rear.

terra, ae, f. [akin to Gr. έδώ], the earth; the land, soil, ground.

terror, ōnis m. [terreo, to terrify], fear, terror, alarm, apprehension.

tertius, a, um, num., ord. [tereo], the third.

TESTUDO, īnis, f. [testa, a shell], a tortoise; a covering. See note.

timēo, ēre, ēni, - - 2 tr., to be afraid of; to fear.

Titurius, i, m., Quintus Titurius Sabinus, one of Caesar's lieutenants.

Titus, is, m., Titus, a Roman name.

tōllo, ēre, sustūli, sublatum, 3 tr., to lift up; to weigh; raise; convey away.

tοrmentum, i, n. [torqueo, to twist], an engine for hurling missiles.

tot, num., adj., indel., so many.

Totus, a, um, adj., all, the whole of.

tranquilhitās, ētis, f. [tranquilō, calm], quietness, stillness, calmness.

trans, preftr., gov., acc., beyond across, over.

transīre, ēre, īvi, ītum, tr. in., [trans; eo.] to go, cross, or to pass over.

transiectus, ūs, m. [transicio, to cross over].

transicio, ēre, jēci, jectum, 3 tr. [trans; facio, to throw], to throw through; to pierce, thrust.

transmissus, us, m. [transmitto, to send over], a passage.

transporto, āre, āvi, ātum, 1 tr. [trans; porto, to carry], to carry, or convey across; to transport.

transrhenānus, a, um, adj. [trans; Rhenus, the Rhine], on the other side of the Rhine. transrhenāni, ōrum, m. sub, those living beyond the Rhinc.

Trebōnius, i. m., Caius Trebonius, one of Caesar's lieutenants.

trēcenti, ae, a, num. adj. [tres; centum], three hundred.

Trēviri, ōrum, m., the Treviri, a people of Gaul.

tribūnus, i, m. [tribus, a tribe], a tribune, i.e., one who presides over a tribe; militum tribunus, a military tribune. See note.
tribuo, ēre, ēsī, ētum, 3 tr., to give, bestow, grant.
triginta, num. adj. indecl., thirty.
Trinobantes, um, m. pl., the Trinobantes, a people of Britain.
trípartito, adv. [trípartitus], in three divisions, or parts.
tríquetrus, a, um, adj., three-cornered, triangular.
truncus, i, m., the trunk or stock of a tree.
tūdius, ēs, m. prob., akin to tūmeo, to swell], an uproar, disturbance, insurrection.
turmannus, a, um, f. a troop, or division of cavalry, i.e. of thirsty men. See note.

U

ubi, adv., in which place, where; when. ubi primum, as soon as.
ullus, a, um, Gen. ullīnus, adj., any, anyone. H. 151, S. ulterior, īter, adj., comp. [ultra], farther, further, sup. ultimus.
ūnā, adv. [adverbial Abl. of unus], together; in company.
unde, adv., whence, from which place.
undique, adv. [unde ; que], from all parts, from all sides, everywhere.
ūniversus, a, um, adj. [unus ; versus, turned], all; all taken collectively; the whole.
ūnus, ā, um, adj. [Gen. unīnus, Dat. uni, one, only alone, ad annum, to one, i.e. man, uno tempore, at the same time.
ūsus, ās, m. [utor, to use], use, employment; skill, purchase, experience; advantage.
ut or ĕti, conj. that = to with En. Inf., so that, though, although; after verbs of fearing, that, not, 2 adv., as, inasmuch as, when.
ütterque, ĕtīrāque, utrumque, adj. [uter, which of the two; que, and], both, each.
utor, i, āsus sum, 3 dep. [with Abl.], to use, make use of, employ, practice.
uxor, ōris, f., a wife, spouse.

V

vādum, i, n. [vado, go to], a shallow shoal.
vālēo, ēre, ēsī, ētum, 3 tr. [vastus, waste], to lay waste, devastate, ravage
VOCABULARY.

vectigal, alis., n. [vectus from veho.], tax, impost, tribute.
vecṭōrius, a, mu, adj. [veho, to carry], suitable for carrying burdens; vectorium navigium, a carrying vessel, i. e. a transport.
vel, conj. [akin to volo, vel, le, to wish], or, or indeed, vel, - - vel, either, - - or.
veṇeticus, a, um, pertaining to the veneti, a people of Gallia Celtica; Venetian.
venio, ire, veni, venīum, 4 inter, to come, impers, ventum erat, it had come, i. e. by them,—they had come.
ventīto, are, āvi, ātum, 1 intr. [freq. of venio], to come often, keep coming.
ventus, i, m., the wind.
vero, adv. [verus, true], but in fact, but indeed, however.
vesto, ire, īvi or ii, ītum, 4 tr. [vestīs, a garment], to clothe.
veto, are, āvi, ātum, 1 tr., to forbid.
vexo, are, āvi, ātum, 2 tr., to harass, ravage.
viā, ae, f., [veho, to carry], a way, a road.
videō, ĝre, vidi, visum, 2 tr., to see, behold, observe; comprehend; Pass., to be seen; to seem.
vigília, ae, f. [vigilo, to watch], a watch, i.e., by night.
viginti, num. adj. indecl. [for bi-ginti], twenty.
vinculum, i, n. [vincio, to bind], a bond, chain, fetters.
virgo, īnis, f., a maiden, virgin.
virtūs, útis, f. [vir, a man], manliness, courage, bravery, valor.
vis, vis, [pl. vires, virīum], strength, power, force, im-petnosity.
vita, ae, f. [for viv-ta, fr. vivo, to live], life.
vito, are, āvi, ātum, 1 tr., to shun, avoid.
vitrum, i, n., wood. See note.
vivo, ĝre, vixi, victum, 3 intr. [akin to Gr. βιωω,] to live, live upon.
vix, adv., with difficulty, scarcely.
vōco, are, āvi, ātum, 1 tr., to call, summon; name, de-nominate.
vōlo, velle, völūi, irr. [akin to βουλομαι, to wish], to wish, desire; purpose, intend.
Volusenus, i, m., Caius Volusenus Quadratus.
vox, vocis, f. [voco, to call], the voice, a word.
vulnus, ēris, n., a wound.
If the time is not lost in idle talk,

then how long

of the day is one?