CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR

(From the Roman Gallery, British Museum.)
MATRICULATION LATIN

CAESAR

BELLUM GAL LICUM IV. 20-38, V. 1-23

BY

ADAM CARRUTHERS, M.A.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

AND

J. C. ROBERTSON, M.A.
VICTORIA COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

W. J. GAGE & COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO
Copyright, Canada, 1917, by W. J. Gage & Company, Limited
Toronto
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction to Caesar</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Story of Caesar's Conquest of Gaul</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caesar, De Bello Gallico, IV. 20—V. 23</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes on Caesar, De Bello Gallico, IV. 20—V. 23</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of Points of Syntax and Accidence</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocabulary</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test Passages for Translation at Sight</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## ILLUSTRATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illustration</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caius Julius Caesar</td>
<td>Frontispiece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Eagle</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Sarcinis</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Sword</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legionary Soldier</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armor and Weapons</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Soldiers on the March</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman War Galleys</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testūdō (from Trajan's Column)</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport Ship</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attack on a Walled City</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warship</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map of Gaul and Britain</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V
INTRODUCTION.

CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR.

Rise to Eminence.

Caius Julius Caesar was born at Rome on the 12th of July, 100 B.C. (or, as Mommsen holds, in 102 B.C.), of one of the oldest patrician families of that city. Although of aristocratic birth, he espoused the cause of the popular party, and after barely escaping with his life on the defeat of that party by Sulla in 82 B.C., he withdrew from active politics for several years. By 70 B.C., however, he had become a favorite of the people, and one of its most influential leaders. He rose rapidly through the various grades of office, being made in succession quaestor, aedile, pontifex maximus (a life-office), praetor, and finally consul in 59 B.C.

First Triumvirate.

The three leading men of Rome at this time were Pompey, representing the nobles; Caesar, the leader of the popular party; and Crassus, whose influence was largely due to his immense wealth. On Caesar's suggestion they formed a coalition (the so-called First Triumvirate), the result of which was to place the practical supremacy of the state in the hands of these three men. The powerful influence of this coalition secured for him,
after his consulship, the administration for five years of the three provinces, Illyricum and Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul.* In 55 B.C., by an agreement with Pompey and Crassus, this command was extended for another period of five years.

Conquest of Gaul and Expeditions to Britain.

From 58 to 51 B.C. Caesar was engaged in the conquest of Gaul. In the first three campaigns he made himself master of that country from the Province and the Pyrenes to the Rhine and the Ocean. In the fourth year (55 B.C.), after driving back across the Rhine certain invading German tribes, Caesar late in the summer undertook a reconnoitring expedition to Britain. He did not venture inland, and returned in a few weeks, but "he had learned where and how to land, and had noted the British method of fighting; above all he had accustomed his men to the sight of the sea and the painted barbarians." Caesar was not satisfied with this expedition, and in the next summer (54 B.C.), in spite of growing disaffection in Gaul, set sail for Britain with a much larger force, as if for a serious invasion. But though he subdued all the south-eastern districts, the Britons fought obstinately, and he had to withdraw at the end of the summer without being able to make any permanent impression upon this distant country, which was not again visited by a Roman army for nearly a century. The remaining three years (53 to 51 B.C.) were spent in completing the subjugation of Gaul, and especially in crushing the insurrections that from time to time broke out. Among the results of Caesar's conquest of Gaul were, first, that the boundaries of the Roman empire were now extended to the English Channel and the Rhine, and secondly, that the Roman language and civilization became so firmly implanted in Gaul that, even after nearly two thousand years, the language of that country (the French) is a modified Latin, and its laws and institutions show everywhere the in-

---

*For the various senses in which the word Gaul is used, see the Vocabulary under Gallia.
fluence of Rome. A more immediate result also was to furnish Caesar with an army of experienced and devoted veterans, such as the Roman world had never before seen.

Civil War and Death.

After the conquest of Gaul, civil war arose between Caesar and Pompey, now his sole remaining rival, Crassus having fallen in battle in the East. By the overthrow of the Pompeian party Caesar became practically supreme ruler of the Roman world. He showed unexpected clemency to his former opponents, and began a brilliant career as administrator and reformer. But the Roman aristocracy, alarmed at his great power and popularity and their own loss of prestige, formed a conspiracy to remove him, being actuated in some cases by jealousy, in others by an honest but short-sighted desire to bring back republican freedom; and on the Ides (the 15th) of March, 44 B.C., "the foremost man of all this world" fell beneath the daggers of the conspirators, at the base of Pompey's statue. Saddest of all, one of his many wounds was dealt by the hand of his intimate friend Brutus.

Personal Appearance.

We are told that in personal appearance Caesar was noble and commanding. He was tall of stature and of slender build, his complexion was pale, his nose prominent and decidedly "Roman," his eyes were black, keen and full of expression. In later life he had a tendency to baldness. His constitution was naturally delicate, and he was subject to attacks of epilepsy, but by constant exercise and temperate living he managed to acquire vigorous health, so that he could endure the most prolonged toil and most arduous exertions.

Versatile Genius.

The genius of Caesar was many-sided, and he excelled in everything he undertook. Not only was he one of the greatest generals of all time, but he was pre-eminent as a law-giver, a jurist and a statesman. Moreover, he has left behind him a reputation as an orator, a poet, a mathematician, an architect and engineer, while as an historian he will ever rank with the highest.
Extant Works.

Caesar was the author of numerous literary works, on many different subjects, but of these all that have come down to us are his Commentarii De Bello Gallico (from which the selections contained in this book are taken), and his Commentarii De Bello Civili (in three books), a history of the war between himself and Pompey. The Commentaries* of Caesar are memoirs written by himself, descriptive of his different campaigns. It is uncertain whether the work was written as the war went on, and issued book by book, or whether it was composed towards the end of the war. Each book of the Commentaries on the Gallic War contains the account of a single year's campaign. There are seven books in all, the history of the eighth year's operations having been composed after Caesar's death by Aulus Hirtius, one of his lieutenants.

Literary Style.

The Commentarii, by universal consent, are written in the purest Latin, in a style marked by great simplicity and conciseness, and, in spite of its condensation, by singular ease and elegance. The best judges among Caesar's contemporaries praise his literary style for its purity of diction, and its business-like directness of expression. Cicero, the best literary critic of his day, has this to say of the Commentaries: "I pronounce them to be, in fact, entirely commendable; for they are simple, straightforward, of a charming elegance, stripped of all rhetorical adornments." In the choice of words also Caesar is pure and classical, in accordance with the advice quoted from him by the Roman grammarian Gellius, "to shun an uncommon or out-of-the-way word as a ship would a rock."

*Commentarii, meaning sketches, jottings, is used as the title of a book on any subject, but especially an historical one, which is only sketched down or written without careful revision.
THE STORY OF CAESAR’S CONQUEST OF GAUL.

THE FIRST CAMPAIGN, 58 B.C.

Caesar, hearing of a threatened emigration of the Helvetian nation, hastens from Rome to Transalpine Gaul to prevent a movement so dangerous to the Roman Province.

1. Gallia est omnis1 divisa in partés tres, quàrum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitāni, tertiam Gallī, qui ipsōrum2 linguā Celtae appellantur. Hōrum omnium fortissimī sunt Belgae, qui à provinciā longissimē absunt, proximique sunt Germānis, quī tràns Rhēnum incolunt, quibus cuncter bellum gerunt. Helvētii quoque reliquōs Gallōs virtūte praeceūdunt, quod fere cotidiānūs proeliūs cum Germānīs contendunt. Sed undique locī nātūrā continentur: unā ex parte est flūmen Rhēnum altissimūs et lātissimūs; alterā3 ex parte mōns Jūra altissimūs; tertia ex parte flūmen Rhodanūs nostram prōvinciām4 ab Helvētīis dividit. His dē causās Helvētii nōn lātē vagirī poterant, nec facilē finītīmis bellum īnferre. Itaque, cum essent hominēs bellandi cupīdī, angustōs sē finēs habēre arbitrabantur. His rēbus adductī, oppida sua omnia vicīsque incendere et dē finibus suis cum omnibus cōpiis exīre constituerunt et optimam partem tōtīus Galliae occupāre.

1 Translate omnis by as a whole, in opposition to the narrower sense in which Caesar proceeds to speak of the Gallī.

2 Translate by their own (in opposition to that of the Romans).

3 Translate here by a second.

4 Since 118 B.C. the southern part of France had been a Roman province (hence the modern name Provence). See the map of Gaul.
2. Itineribus omnino duobus domo\(^1\) exire poterant; quorum \(\text{anum erat per Sēquanōs, angustum et difficile;}\) alterum per prōvinciae nostrae, multō facilius. Caesar, cui prōvincia Gallia eō anno deērēta erat, audīvit Helvētiōs per prōvinciae nostrae iter facere cōnāri. Statim ab urbe proficiscitur et in Galliam pervenit. Ubi de ējus adventā Helvētii certiorēs factī sunt, lēgātōs ad eum mittunt; sed Caesar negat sé posse iter\(^2\) āūli per prōvinciae dare. Relinquebātur ān\(^3\) per Sēquanōs via. Mox Caesarī renūntiātur Helvētiōs per agrum Sēquanōrum iter in Santonum finēs facere, qui nōn longē ā prōvincia nostrā absunt. Intellegēbat periculōsum prōvinciae fore\(^4\), si hominēs bellicōsī, populi Rōmāni inimici, prōvinciae finitimi essent\(^5\). Ob eās causās in Italiam contendit; duās ībi legiōnēs conscribit, et trēs ex hibernis ēdūcit; cum hīs quīnque legiōnibus in Galliām per Alpēs ire contendit.

Caesar surprises the Helvētians at the river Arar, and soon after, near Bibracte, inflicts a crushing defeat on the remainder. The survivors are sent back to the homes they had abandoned.

3. Helvētiōs jam per finēs Sēquanōrum suās cōpiās trādūxerant, et in Aeduōrum finēs pervēnerant, eōrumque agrōs populābantur. Itaque nē omnēs fortūnae sociōrum consūmerentur, Caesar ē castrīs profectus ad Helvētiōs pervēnit\(^6\). Trēs īam partēs Helvētiōrum flūmen Ararīm trānsierant; reliquōs aggressīvōs, māgnam partem eōrum concidit; reliqui sē-ī in proximās silvās abdīderunt. Hōc proelīō factō, ut reliquās cōpiās consequī possēt\(^7\), pontem facit, atque ita exercitum trādūcit. Tum per\(^8\) multōs diēs Caesar Helvētiōs insequitur, novissimunque agmen lacescit.

\(^1\) See 618. [References are to the High School Latin Book.]
\(^2\) Translate by passage or right of passing.
\(^3\) Translate ān via by only the way.
\(^4\) \text{Fore} = \text{futūrum esse}, the future infinitive of \text{sum}.
\(^5\) Translate by should be (or were to be). \text{Si} with the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive may represent future conditions put in indirect discourse (687. b, and 688).
\(^6\) Translate by came up with.
\(^7\) For the use of secondary sequence with the historical present see 524. i.
\(^8\) Translate by throughout or for.
The leading men of several Gallic tribes ask Caesar's assistance against Ariovistus, a German king, who had recently gained a footing in central Gaul. Caesar at first tries argument and diplomacy, but in vain.

Hoc bello confecto, totius fere Galliae principes ad Caesarem convenerunt atque petierunt ut sibi auxilium ferret contra Ariovistum, regem Germanorum, qui multa milia suorum in Galliam traduxisset optimumque agrum occupavisset atque Gallos ex finibus pelleret. Démonstrant Ariovistum Gallorum copias proelii vicisse et nunc crudeliter imperare atque obsides nobilissimorum liberos poscere; neque posse ejus imperium diutius sustinēri. His rebus cognitis Caesar Gallorum animōs confirmavit, pollicitusque se Galliam ab Ariovisti injuriā défensūrum. Hāc orātione habitā principes dimēsit. Simul Germanōs consuēscere in Galliam trānsīre populō Rōmānō periculōsum esse vidēbat, nē, cum omnem Galliam occupāvissent, in provinciam exitent atque inde in Italiam contenerent. Itaque constituit ad

1 See 618.
2 Translate by as hostages; for the case see 570.
3 See the second illustrative sentence in 124.
Ariovistum légátos mittere qui ab eō postulárent ut aliquem locum colloquiō diceret.

6. Quod cum nōllet Ariovistus facere, iterum ad eum Caesar légátos mittit qui postulárent primum né amplius Germānōs trāns Rhēnum in Galliam trādūceret; deinde ut obsídēs Gallīs reddeōret nēve bellum iis inferret. Ad haec Ariovistus respondit sē Gallīs vicisse atque jūre belli útili cōstituisse; sē obsídēs redditūrum nōn esse, neque Gallīs injūriā bellum illātūrum sī imperiō suō pārērent; atque sī Caesar vellet sēcum congredi, intellectūrum quanta esset virtūs iuvtītorūm Germānōrum.


Deceived by false reports, the Roman soldiers are at first reluctant to advance, but Caesar calms their fears. On drawing near the Germans, Caesar has an interview with Ariovistus which the enemy's treachery renders fruitless.

8. Dum paucōs diēs ibi rei frūmentāriae causā morātur, militēs falsīs rūmōribus māgnopere perturbātī sunt. Nam Galli ac mercā-

1Translate the dative by for.
2To emphasize the connection with the preceding words, Latin often uses qui for hic or is, placing it even before a conjunction. Here quod (literally which thing) is the object of facere; translate by this (667).
3Translate by wrongfully (596, iii).
4For pārērent and vellet compare footnote 5, page 14.
5Compare footnote 2 above, and translate as if it were his.
tōrēs Germānōs ingenti māgnītūdīne1 esse corporum, incredibilique virtūte praedicābant. Caesar cum animadvertisset militēs propter timōrem castra movēre ac signa contra hostēs ferre nōlle, convocātō conciliō, dēmōnstrat Germānōs saepe ab Helvētīis superātōs esse, qui tamen parēs esse exercitū Rōmānō nōn potuissent. Tum affirmāvit sē proximā nocte quártā vigiliā castra mōtūrum, atque si praeterea nēmō sequerētur, tamen sē cum sōlā decimā legiōne itūrum, dē quā nōn dubitāret. Hāc ōrātiōne habitā, summa alacritās et cupiditās belī gerendi innātā est2, atque quártā vigiliā, ut3 dixerat, profectus est cum omni exercitū. Septimō diē ab explorātoribus certior factus est Ariovistī cópiās passuum quattuor et vigintī abesse.

9. Cognitō Caesaris adventū, Ariovistus lēgātōs ad eum mittit quī dicerent Ariovistum, cum Caesar propius accessisset, colloquī cum eō jam velle: simul postulāvit nē quem peditem ad colloquium Caesar addiēceret, sed ut uterque cum equitātū veniret; verēri4 sē nē per insidiās5 ab eō circumvenīrētur. Plānitiēs erat māgnā inter castra Ariovistī et Caesaris. Eō uterque cum equitātū ad colloquium venīt, atque cum paucīs equitibus in medium plānitiēm prōgreditur. Reliquī equitēs mediocrī intervāllō6 cōnstitērunt.

10. Caesar initiō ōrātiōnis ostendit quanta a sē senātūque beneficia Ariovistus accēpisset; simul docēbat Aeduōs diū sociōs populi Rōmānī fuisse. Postulāvit deinde eadem quae7 lēgātī. Ariovistus respondit sē rogātum esse a Gallīs ut Rhēnum trānsīret; nōn sēsē Gallīs sed Gallōs sibi bellum posteā intulīsse; atque inīquum esse exercitūm Rōmānum8 in suōs finēs venīre. Postulāvit

1 Translate māgnītūdō corporum by stature.
2 Translate was aroused.
3 Ut, in the sense of as, takes the indicative.
4 The infinitive is in indirect discourse, the verb of saying being easily understood. For nē=lest or that after verbs of fearing see 629.
5 Translate by treacherously.
6 The ablative, as well as the accusative, may be used to express distance (698. 1). Translate here by at.
7 Translate by made the same demands as.
8 See footnote 3, page 15.
igitur ut Caesar décéderet et liberam possessionem Galliae sibi tráderet. Dum haec in colloquió geruntur, Caesar núntiatum est equítēs Ariovistī propīus accédere, et lapidēs tēlaque in nostrōs conjicēre. Caesar loquendi finem fēcit, sēque ad suōs recēpit, suisque imperāvit, nē quod omnīnō tēlum in hostēs rejicerent, nē pulsi hostēs dicere possent sē in colloquió per insidiās circumventōs. Quibus rébus cógnitiōs, multō mājus studium pūgnandi exercitūi injectum est.1

After several delays, Caesar comes to a decisive engagement with Ariovistus, completely routs the Germans and drives them back across the Rhine.


1 Translate injiciō and the dative by inspire (or arouse) in (577).
2 For the ablative expressing distance see footnote 6, page 17.
3 Translate by with this design, explained by the following clause.
4 Translate by kept in camp.
5 Translate by to remain under arms.
6 Translate by from fortifying.
12. Proximō die Caesar ē castris utrisque cópiās suās ēdūxit, paulumque ā mājōribus castrīs prógressus aciem īnstrūxit, hostibusque pūgnandī potestātem fēcit1. Ubi nē tum quidem eōs prōdīre intellexit, circiter meridiem exercitum īn castra ēdūxit. Posterō diē praesidiō utrisque castrīs quod satis esse visum est reliquit, atque triplī inūtrīctā aciē usque ad castra hostium accessit. Tum dēnum necessāriō Germānī suās cópiās ēdūxērunt, omnenuque aciēm rēdīs et carrīs circumdērunt, nē qua spēs īn fugā relinquerētur. Ēō mulierēs imposuērunt, quae īn proelium proficiēntēs militēs flentēs implōrābant nē sē īn servitūtem Rōmānīs trāderent.

13. Caesar ā dextrō cornū, quod eam partem minimē įrmam hostium esse animadvertērat, proelium commīsit. Īta nostri ācriter īn hostēs, signō datō, īmpetum fēcrunt, itaque2 hostēs celeriter prōcurrenrunt, ut spatium pīla īn hostēs conjiciendi nōn daretur. Rejēctīs pīlis, comminūs gladiīs pūgnant. Cum hostium aciēs ā sinistrō cornū pulsa ātque īn fugam conversa esset, ā dextrō cornū vehementer multitudīne suōrum nostram aciēm premēbant3. Id ēum animadvertīset Pūblius Crassus, qui equitātu praeerat, tertiam aciēm laborantibus nostrī subsidii misit. Īta proelium restītūtum est, atque omnēs hostēs terga vertērunt, neque prius fugere dēstitērunt quam ad flūmen Rhenum milia passuum īx eō locō circiter quīnque pervēnērunt. Ibi perpaucī salūtem repperērunt; īn4 īs ēuit Ariovīstus, qui nāvicularēm dēligatam ād ripam nactus, eā profugit. Reliquōs omnēs conseguētī equitēs nostri interfēcērunt.

14. Hōc proeliō trāns Rhēnum nūntiātō, Sūēbī quī ād ripās Rhēnī vēnerant, dominum revertī coepērunt. Caesar īnā aestāte duōbus māximīs bellīs confectīs, māturius paulō quam tempus

1 Translate by gave an opportunity.
2 Itaque, here two words, īta + que.
3 Translate the imperfect by kept pressing.
4 Translate by among.
Learning that the tribes of the Belgae are combining against the Romans, Caesar advances into their territory and encamps on the bank of the river Axona.

15. Cum esset Caesar in citeriore Gallia, ut supra demonsstravimus, crebris ad eum rumores afferabant, litterisque item Labieni certior fiebat omnès Belgas contra populum Römanum conjurare. Conjurandi haec erant causae: primum verebantur ne omní pacata Gallia ad Belgas exercitus noster adduceretur; deinde populi Römæni exercitum hiemare in Gallia consuescere nólbant; nónnulí etiam ex potentioribus, qui regna occupare cupiēbant, molestē ferēbant quod minus facile eam rem imperió nostrò consequi possent. His nuntiis litterisque commotus, Caesar duæ legiones in citeriore Gallia novas conscipsit et inita aestate, in interiorem Galliam qui dēducēret, Quintum Pedium légātum misit. Ipse, cum primum pabuli cópia esse inciperet, ad exercitum vēnit. Imperat Gallis qui finitimī Belgis erant uti ea, quae apud eós gerantur, cognōscant seque de his rébus certiorém faciant. Hi cōnstanter omnēs nūntiāverunt manús cógi, exercitum in ūnum locum condūcī. Tum vērō ré frumentāriā comparātā castra movet, diēbusque circiterquindecim ad finēs Belgārum pervenit.

1 Translate by among; the phrase modifies a verb of motion (618. vii).
2 The imperfect denotes repeated action, kept coming in; so fīebat, was repeatedly informed.
3 Translate by that an army should become accustomed (517. b).
4 Translate by under our rule.
5 An ablative absolute; translate by at the beginning of summer.
6 For the relative clause of purpose see 388.
7 Distinguish uti = ut and ēti the infinitive of ētor.
16. Eō cum dē imprōvisō celeriusque omni opiniōne1 vēnisset, Rēmi, qui proxīmī Galliae ex2 Belgīs sunt, ad eum lēgātōs misērunt, qui dīcērent sē neque cum Belgīs reliquīs cōnsēnsisse neque contrā populum Rōmanum conjūrasse3, parātōsque esse et obsidēs dare et imperātā4 facere; reliquīs omnēs Belgīs in armīs esse, Germanōsque, qui cīs Rhēnum incolant, sēsē cum hīs conjūnxisse. Cum ab hīs quaerēret, quae cīvitātēs in armīs essent et quīd in bēllum possent5, sic rēperiebat6: plērōsque Belgīs esse ortos ab Germanīs, Rhenūnumque7 antiquītās traductōs propter locīs fertilitātem ibi cōnsēdīsse, Gallūsque, qui ea loca incoherent, expulīsse.

17. Dē numerō eōrum Rēmi dicebant quantum quisque multitudinem in commūni Belgaōrum concīliō ad id bēllum pollicītus sit8 sē cōgnōvisse. Plūrimum inter cōs Bellovacōs et virtūte et auctorītāte et homīnum numerō valēre9; hōs pollicītōs esse sexāgintā milia armātōrum, totiusque belli imperiūm10 sībi postulārē. Suessionēs suōs esse finītimōs; finēs lātissimōs ferēcissimōsque agrōs possidērē; oppida habēre numerō duodecim, pollicēri milia armāta quinquāgintā; totidem Nervīōs, quī maximē fēri inter ipsōs labēcantur11 longissimōque absint; quīndecim milia Atrebatēs, Ambiānōs decem milia, Morinōs viginti quīnque milia, Menapiōs septem milia, Caletōs decem milia, Velīocassēs et Vīromandūs totidem, Aduatucōs decem et novem milia.

18. Caesar Rēmōs cohōrta tūs liberālīterque ōrātiōne prōsecūtās12

---

1 Literally than all expectation; translate by than any one had expected.
2 To be taken closely with proxīmī and translated by of.
3 A contracted form for conjūrāvisse.
4 Translate by his bidding.
5 Translate by what their strength was. For quīd see 571. i.
6 Translate by he obtained this information.
7 Rhēnum depends on trāns in trāductōs (569. i).
8 For the tense see 687. b. ii.
9 Translate plūrimum valēre by were the strongest; the infinitive, like those which follow, depends on cōgnōvisse.
10 Translate by the supreme command.
11 Translate by are considered; fēri is the predicate nominative.
12 Translate by addressing them with kindly words.
omnem senātum ad sē convenire, principumque liberōs obsidés ad sē addūcē jussit. Quae omnia ab his diligenter ad diem facta sunt. Tum postquam omnēs Belgārum cōpiās in unum locum coāctās ad sē venire vīdit, neque jam longē abesse ab iīs, quōs miserat, explōrātōribus cōgnōvit, flūmen\(^1\) Axōnam, quod est in extrēmis Rēmōrum finibus, exercitum trādūcere mātūrāvit, atque ibi castra posuit. In eō flūmine pōns erat. Ibi prāesidium pōnit et in alterā parte flūminis Q. Titurium lēgātum cum sex cohortibus reliquit: castra pedum\(^2\) duodecim vālō fossāque duodēvīgintī pedum\(^2\) mūnīri jube.

After an unsuccessful attack on Bibra, the Belgae advance against Caesar. They are, however, defeated with great slaughter at the river Axōna, and at once disband.

19. Ab his castrīs oppidum Rēmōrum nōmine Bibra aberat mīlia passuum octō. Id māgnō impētū Belgae oppugnāre coepērunt. Aegrē eō diē sustentātūm est\(^3\). Sed cum finem oppugnandi nōx fēcisset\(^4\), Icēius Rēmus, summā nōbilitàtē et gratiā inter suōs, quī tum oppidō praefuerat, ūnus ex iīs, quī lēgātī\(^5\) dē pāce ad Caesarem vēnerant, nūntium ad eum mittit: nisi subsidium sibi submittātur, sē sē diūtius sustinēre nōn posse\(^6\). Eō mediā nocte Caesar sagittāriōs et fundītōrēs subsidiiō oppidānis\(^7\) mittit; quōrūm adventu, hostēs, pauliōper apud oppidum morāti agrōsque Rēmōrum dépopulātī, omnibus vicis aedificiisque, quōs adire potuerant, incēnsis ad castra Caesaris omnibus cōpiās contendērunt.

\(^{1}\) Notice the double accusative with trādūcere (569. i).
\(^{2}\) Referring to the height and width respectively.
\(^{3}\) For the use of the impersonal passive see 556. Translate by they held out or the defence was maintained (704. c).
\(^{4}\) Translate finem fēcisset by put an end (to).
\(^{5}\) Translate by as ambassadors, referring to those mentioned in § 16 above.
\(^{6}\) Nisi... posse is indirect discourse, depending on the idea of saying implied in nūntium mitti.
\(^{7}\) For the double dative see 131.

¹ Translate by led out and (550. ii; 542. i. c).
² See the second illustrative sentence in 672.
³ Translate inicium faciō by take the first step (in), or set the example.
⁴ See 556. Translate by a cavalry engagement was going on.
⁵ For the tense see footnote 5, page 14.
⁶ Translate by light armed, literally of light equipment.
⁷ From fallō. Ipsōs, in contrast with the Romans.
⁸ Translate by should lead (637. b); the antecedent of quōrum is eōs.
⁹ Translate nullō . . . imperiō by without any . . . control.
22. Hac re statim Caesar per speculatóres cognitā insidiās veritus, quod, quā dē causā discēderent, nōndum perspexerat, exercitum1 equitātumque castris continuēt. Prīmā lūce cōnfirmātā re2 ab explōrātoribus omnēs equitātum, qui novissīmum agmen morārētur, misēt. His Quintum Pedium et Lūcium Cottam légātōs praefēcit. Titum Labiēnum légātum cum legiōnibus tribus subsequī jussit. Hī novissimōs adortī et multa mīlia passuum prōsecūti māgnam multitūdinem eōrum fugientium conçiderētur, sub occāsumque sōlis sē in castra, ut erat imperātum3, recēpērunt.

Caesar advances into the Belgian country, receiving the submission of various tribes, and at last comes to the Nervii, the brarest of all the Belgae, who offer resistance.

23. Postrīdē ejus diēī4 Caesar, priusquam sē hostēs ex terrōre ac fugā recipērunt5, in finēs Suessionūnum, quī proximi Rēmis erant, exercitum dūxit, et māgnō itinere cōnfectō ad oppidum Noviodūnum contendit. Id oppūgnāre cōnātus, quod vacuum ab6 dēfēnsōribus esse audiēbat, propter lātitūdinem fossae mūrique altitūdinem paucīs dēfendentibus7 expūgnāre nōn potuīt. Castrīs mūnitīs, vineās ad oppidum agere, aggerem jacere, terrēs cōnstituēre8 quaque ad oppūgnandum ūsui erant comparāre coepit. Tum Gallī māgnitūdine operum, quae neque viderant ante neque audierant, et celeritāte Rōmānōrum permōtī, légātōs ad Caesarem dē dēditioāe mittunt. Caesar obsidibus acceptīs armīsque omni-

---

1 Referring to the infantry alone.
2 Translate by on the fact being established.
3 Translate by according to instructions (556; 704. c).
4 Translate by next day; literally on the morrow of that day.
5 See 650. b, with the illustrative sentence.
6 Translate by empty or destitute of.
7 See 305 and 516. b. Translate by although.
8 Translate by erect. Quaerēque is two words. Audierant = audi verant, had heard of.
bus ex oppidō trāditis in dēditionem Suessionēs accēpit exercitumque in Bellovacōs dūcit.

24. Qui cum sē suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium con- tulissent, atque ab eō oppidō Caesar cum exercitu circiter milia passuum quinque abesse, omnēs mājōrēs nātū ex oppidō ēgressi manēs ad Caesarem tendere et vōce significāre coepērunt, sēse in ējus fidem ac potestātem venire neque contrā populum Rōmānum armīs contendere. Item, cum ad oppidum accessisset castraque ibi pōneret, pueri mulierēsque ex mūrō passis manibus suo mōre pācem ab Rōmānis petērunt. Caesar, quod erat civitās māgnā inter Belgās auctōritāte atque hominum multitūdine praestābat, sescentōs obsidēs poposcit. His trāditīs omnibusque armīs ex oppidō collātīs ab eō locō in fines Ambiānōrum pervēnit, qui sē suaque omnia sīne morā dēdiderunt.

25. Eōrum finēs Nervī attingēbant; quōrum dē nātūrā mōribusque Caesar cum quaereret, sīc reperiēbat: esse hominēs fēros māgnaeque virtūtis; incēpitāre atque incūsāre reliquōs Belgās, qui sē populō Rōmānō dēdiddissent5 patriamque virtūtem prōjēssent; confirmāre sēsē neque légatōs missūrōs neque ullam condiciónem pācis acceptūros. Cum per eōrum finēs trīduum iter fēcisset, inveniēbat ex captivīs Sabim flūmen ab castrīs suīs nōn amplius6 milia passuum decem abesse; trāns id flūmen omnēs Nerviōs consēdisse adventumque ibi Rōmānōrum expectāre unā cum Atrebatibus et Viromanduis, finīmitūs suīs (nam hīs utrīsque persuāserant uti eandem bellī fortūnam experimērunt); exspectārī etiam ab hīs Aduatucōrum cópiās atque esse in itinere: mulierēs quique7 per actētem ad pugnam inūtile vidērentur in eum locum conjēcisse, quō propter palūdēs exercitūi aditus nōn esset.

1 Translate by received the surrender of the Suessiones.
2 Translate by the older men or the elders (414). Vōce means the tones of their voices, for they could not speak Latin.
3 Translate by put themselves under his protection, etc.
4 Translate by according to (415, b); so cōnsētūdīne suā, page 26.
5 See 665 and translate by for surrendering.
6 Translate by more than (593, ii).
7 Quīque has the force of eōs quē qui. Quō is an adverb = ad quem, with antecedent locum; translate by a place to which.
The Nervii plan to surprise the Roman army. The design in part fails, but the Romans are for a time in great jeopardy, the utmost confusion prevailing, because of the suddenness and fury of the enemy’s onset.

26. His rébus cōgnitis explōrātōrēs centuriónēsque praemittit qui locum idōneum castrīs délīgant. Sed quīdam ex déditiciīs Belgīs qui ānā cum Caesare iter faciēbant, ut posteā ex captīvis cōgnitum est, nocte ad Nerviōs pervēnērunt atque ħīs dēmōnstrā- runt1 inter singulās legiōnēs impedimentōrum māgnūm numerum intercedere, neque esse quīquām negotiī2, cum prīma legiō in castra vēnisset reliquaeque legiōnēs māgnūm spatium abessent, hanc sub sārcinis3 adorīri; quà pulsā impedimentīsque direptīs futūrum, ut4 reliquae contra cōnsistere nōn audērent. Locī nātūra erat haec, quem locum5 nostri castrīs dēlēgerant. Collīs ab summō6 aequālīter déclīvis ad flumen Sabīm, quod supra nōmināvīmus, vėrgēbat. Ab eō flūmine pári acclīvitāte collīs nāscēbatur adversus huic, ab superiōre parte silvestris, ut nōn facile intrōrsus perspici posset7. Intrā ēās sīlvās hostēs in occultō8 sēse contīnebant; in apertō locō secundum flūmen pāucēs stationēs equitūm videbantur. Flūminīs erat altitūdō circiter pedum trium.

27. Caesar equiṭātū praemissō subsequēbātur omnibus cōpiīs9; sed ratiō ordōque agminiās aliter sē habēbat ac10 Belgae ad Nerviōs dētulerant,. Nam quod hostī appropinquābat, cōnsūtūdine suā Caesar sex legiōnēs expeditās dūcēbat; post eās tōtius exercitūs impedimenta collocāverat; inde duae legiōnēs, quae proximē

1 For dēmōnstrāvērunt. Translate singulās (272. i) by the several or every two.
2 Translate by and that there was no difficulty (586. iii).
3 Translate by while still burdened with the packs. (See cut on page 31.)
4 Translate futūrum (esse) ut by the result would be that (529. iv).
5 Omit in translation (666. c).
6 Translate by from the top; but for ab superiōre parte see 618. viii.
7 Translate by one could not see (556).
8 Translate by in hiding. For pedum see 586. viii.
9 See 596. iii.
10 Translate by was different from what (662. iii; 509. c, ii).
cōnscriptae erant, tōtum agmen claudēbant praesidiōque impedimentīs erant. Equītēs nostrī cum funditoribus sagittāriīisque flūmen transgressi cum hostium equitātū praecēperunt. Interim legiōnēs sex, quae prīmae vēnerant, castra mūnīre coēperunt. Ubī priūs impedimenta nostrī exercitus ab iis, qui in silvis abditī latēbant, visa sunt, subītō omnibus cōpiis prōvolāverunt impetumque in nostrōs equītēs fēcérunt. Hīs facile pulsīs ac prōturbātīs, incredibilī celeritātē adversō colle ad nostrō castrā atque eos, qui in opere occupātī erant, contendērunt.


---

1 See 705. e. In the next sentence translate by the head of the baggage-train (596. vi. b).
2 Translate by up the hill, literally by way of the hill facing them (596. ii. a).
3 See 612; understand erat or erant throughout the sentence.
4 The vexillum indicated an impending battle; the tuba gave the signal to fall in; the final signal was to begin the battle.
5 Translate by these difficulties were relieved by two circumstances (431); these were, first, scientia atque ūsus, and second, quod . . . vetuerat. For quod, the fact that, see 610. vii.
6 See 550. iv. fn.; translate freely by until after, etc.
7 Translate by no longer. Videbantur, as often, means seemed best.
8 Understand ēis, them; for the dative see 553.
Temporis tanta fuit exiguitas hostiumque tam paratus ad dimicandum animus, ut non modo ad insignia\(^1\) accommodanda, sed etiam ad galeas induendas scutisque tegimenta detrudenda tempus defuerit.

29. Legiōnis\(^2\) nōnae et decimae mūlitēs, qui in sinistrā parte aëriī consitterant, pilīs ēmissīs Atrebatis celeriter ex locō superiores in flēmen commulērunt et insecūti gladiis māgnam partem eōrum interfēcērunt. Ipsi trānsīre flēmen nōn dubitāvērunt et redintegrātō proeliō hostēs in fugam conjecērunt. Item aliā in parte diversae\(^3\) duae legiōnes, undecima et octava, prōlīgātīs Viromanduis, quībusēum erant congressī, ex locō superiores, in ipsīs flāminis rīpis proeliābantur. At tōtīs fērē a fronte et ab sinistrā parte nūlātis castrīs, cum in dextrō cornū legiō duodecima et nōn māgnō ab eā intervāllō septima cōnstitisset, omnēs Nervii cōnfertissimō agmine\(^4\) ad eum locum contendērunt; quōrum pars ab apertō latēre legiōnēs circumvenīre, pars castrō petēre coepit.

30. Eōdem tempore equitēs nostri levisque armātūræ peditēs, qui cum iis unā fuerant, cum sē in castra reciperant, adversīs\(^5\) hostībus occurrebant ac rūrsum aliām in partem fugam petēbant. Simul eōrum qui cum impedimentis veniēbant, clamor frēmitusque oriēbatur\(^6\). Quibus omnibus rēbus permótī equitēs Trēverī, qui auxiliī causā ad Caesarem vēnerant, cum multitudīne hostium castra complērī nostra, legiōnēs premī et paene circumventās esse, equitēs, funditōrēs, Numidās diversōs dissipātōque in omnēs partēs fugere vidissent, désprērātī\(^7\) nostrīs rēbus domum contendērunt; Rōmanōs pulsōs superātōsque, castrīs impedimentisque eōrum hostēs potūtōs civitāti renūntiāvērunt.

---

\(^1\) Such as crests and distinguishing badges. For the tense of défuerit see 529. ii.

\(^2\) To be repeated with decimae; translate freely by the plural.

\(^3\) Translate by a part from the rest; and ipsīs, by the very.

\(^4\) Translate by in a very dense column.

\(^5\) Translate by face to face.

\(^6\) For the number see 509. c. ii.

\(^7\) Used transitively by Caesar in the ablative absolute; translate by despairing of our success.
Caesar by his presence and example at length rallies the legions, and after desperate fighting the Xerrii are driven back with enormous loss, and submit to the Romans.

31. Caesar ab decimae legiōnis cohortātione ad dextrum cornū profectus, suōs urgērī et duodecimae legiōnis cōnfertōs militēs sibi ad pūgnam esse impedimentō vidit, quártae cohortís omnēs centuriōnēs occisōs esse signiferumque interfectum, signum āmissum, reliquārum cohortium omnēs ferē centuriōnēs aut vulnerātōs aut occisōs, et nōnūllōs ab novissimīs proeliō excēdere ac tēla vitāre, hostēs ab utrōque latēre īnstāre et rem esse in angustō, neque āllum esse subsidium, quod submitti posset. Turn vērō scūtō militī dētrāctō, quod ipse ēō sine scūtō vēnerat, in prīma acem prōcessit, militēsque cohortātūs signa īnferre et manipulos laxāre jussit, quō̄ facilius gladiis utī possent. Cujus adventū spē illātā militibus ac redintegrātō animō, paulum hostium impetus tardātus est.

32. Caesar cum septimam legiōnem, quae jūxtā cōnstiterat, item urgērī ab hoste vidīsset, monuit, ut paulātim sēsē legiōnēs conjungerent et signa in hostēs īnferrent. Interim militēs legiōnēm duārum, quae in novissimō āgnīne praeūdiō impedimentis fuerant, proeliō nūntiātō, cursū incitātō in summō colle ab hostibus cōnspicēbantur, et T. Labiēnus castris hostium potitus, et ex locō superiōre quae rēs in nostris castrīs gererentur cōnspicātus, deci̊̄̄m legiōnēm subsidīo nostrīs misit. Hōrum adventū tanta rerum commūtātīō est facta, ut nostri etiam qui vulnerībus cōn̄fectī prōcubuissent, scūtīs innixi prōelium redintegrārent.

33. At hostēs etiam in extrēmā spē salūtīs tantam virtūtem praestitērunt, ut, cum prīmi eōrum cecidissent, proxīmī jacentibus

---

1 Translate the dative by from (578. i).
2 See 525. b.
3 Translate the dative by in, or more freely as in 577. ii.
4 Translate by quickening their pace. For summō see 175.
5 Translate by even such of our men as; for prōcubuissent see 530. For the ablative scūtis see 600.
6 Translate by when hope of safety was all but gone (175).
7 From cadō. Translate jacentibus by (upon) the fallen or on their prostrate bodies (541. a; 577).
insisterent, atque ex eorum corporibus pūgnārent, et ut ex tumulō tēla in nostrōs conjicerent. Hoc proeliō factō et prope ad inter- neciōnem gente ac nōmine Nerviōrum redactō, mājōrēs nātū, quī ūnā cum pueris mulieribusque in aestuāria ac palūdēs conjectī erant, hāc pūgnā nūntiātā, omnium quī supererant consensū légātōs ad Caesarem misērunt sēque ei dēdidērunt. Quōs Caesar suis\(^2\) finibus atque oppidis úti jussit, et finitimis imperāvit, ut āb injūriā et maleficiō sē suōque prohibērent.

The Aduāntici, retiring to a strongly-fortified place, prepare to resist Caesar, but on realizing the efficiency of the Romans' siege artillery, make their submission.

34. Aduāntici, dē quibus supra scripsimus, cum omnibus cópiās auxiliō Nerviōs venirent, hāc pūgnā nūntiātā ex itinere domum revertērunt; cūnetis oppidis castellisque désertis sua omnia in ūnum oppidum ēgregiē nātūrā mūnitum contulērunt. Quem locum duplicē altissimō mūrō mūnicārunt: tum\(^3\) māgni ponderis saxa et praeacūtās trabes in mūro colocabant. Ac prīmo adventū exercitūs nostri crēbrās ex oppidō excursiones faciēbant parvulisque proeliis\(^4\) cum nostrīs contendēbant; posteā vāllō passuum in circuitū quīndecim milium crēbrisque castellīs circummūnītī oppidō sēse continēbant. Ubi vineis āctis, aggere extrōctō, turrim procul cōnstituēt\(^5\) vidērunt, primum irridēre ex mūro atque increpātiāre vocibus, quod\(^6\) tanta māchinātiō ab tantō spatio\(^7\) instruerētur.

35. Ubi vērō movēri\(^8\) et appropinquāre moenibus vidērunt, nova atque inūsitātā speciē commōtī légātōs ad Caesarem dē pāce misērunt, quī ad hunc modum locuti sunt; sē nōn existimāre Rōmānōs

---

1 Translate by as; conjicerent depends on the first ut.
2 Translate by their own, referring to quōs (656. 1).
3 Translate by at this time or now.
4 Translate by skirmishes.
5 See footnote 8, page 24; for the historical infinitives following see 604.
6 See 640. Translate by at the idea of.
7 Translate by so for off.
8 Understand turrim as subject. Translate specie by spectacle.
sine ope divină bellum gerere, quī tantae altitūdinis māchina tūnēs
tantā celeritāte prōmoveōre possent; sē suaque omnia eōrum potes-
tātī permittere dixerunt. His rēbus gestīs omnī Gallīā pācātā
 tanta hūjus bellī ad barbarōs opinīō perlātā est, utī ab iis nā-
tiōnibus, quae trāns Rhēnum incoherentō; mitterentur lēgātī ad
Caesarēm, quī sē obsidēs datūrās, imperātā factūrās pollicēr entur.

Sub Sarčinīs.

THE THIRD CAMPAIGN, 56 B.C.

The tribes on the north-western coast of Gaul, headed by the Veneti,
combine to recover their liberty.

36. His rēbus gestīs cum omnibus dē causīs Caesar pācātām
Galliam existimāret, atque ita initiā hieme in Íllyricum profectus
eset, quod eās quoque regionēs cognōscere volēbat, subitum
bellum in Gallīā coortum est. Ėjus bellī haec fuit causa. P.
Crassus adulēscēns cum legiōne septimā in Andībus hiemābat. Is,
quod in his locīs inopia frūmentī erat, praefectōs trībūnōsque
militum complūrēs in ūnitīmās civitātēs frūmentī causā dimisit;
quō in numerō est T. Terassidius missus in Esubiōs, M. Trebius
Gallus in Curiosolitās, Q. Velānius cum T. Silīō in Venetōs.

1 Translate by seeing that they (665). 2 See 673.
3 Feminine referring to the nātiōnēs, whom the envoys represented.
4 Translate by had every reason to think.
5 In the names of Gallic tribes, the Greek ending -as is often used in-
stead of -ēs in the accusative plural of Declension III. (723. d).
37. Hiijus est civitatis\(^1\) longe amplissima auctòritas omnis orae maritimae regionum earum, quod et naves habent Veneti pluri-
mäs, quibis in Britanniæ navigare consuerunt, et scientiæ atque úsū nauticarum rurum reliquis antecedunt. Hi retinent Silium atque Velâniun quod per eös suös sé obсидès, quös Crasso dédis-
sent, recuperâtûros existimábant. Hörum auctóritate finitimi adducti (ut\(^2\) sunt Gallòrum subita et repentina cónsilia), eādem dé causā Trebium Terrasidiumque retinent, et celeriter missís légàtis reliquis civitátès sollicitant, ut in eā libertāte, quam à majöribus accéperint, permanère quam Rōmänorum\(^3\) servitútēm perferre mālint. Omni orā maritimā celerider ad suam sententiam per-
ductā communem legationem ad P. Crassum mittunt, si velit suös recipere, obсидès sibi remittat\(^4\).

Caesar builds a fleet and makes other preparations for quelling the revolt, but because of the difficulties of the situation spends most of the summer without making much headway.

38. Quibus dé rébus Caesar ab Crasso certior factus, quod ipse aberat longius\(^5\), nāvēs interim longās aedificārī in flūmine Ligere, quod influit in Oceanum, rēmigēs ex prōvincia ìnstituí, nautās gubernātorēsque comparārī jubet. His rébus celerider admini-
strātis ipse, cum prīnum per annum tempus potuit\(^6\), ad exercitum contendit. Veneti reliquaque item civitātēs cōgnitō Caesaris ad
ventū prō māgnitudīne periculi bellum parāre et māximē ea, quae ad āsum nāvīnum pertinēnt\(^7\), prōvidēre instituunt, hoc mājōre spē\(^8\), quod multum nātūra loci confidebant. Pedestria esse itinera

---

\(^1\)Translate by *this state possesses, or to this state belongs* (586. i).

\(^2\)Translate by *for* (639). Translate *repentina* by *unexpected*.

\(^3\)Translate the genitive by *to* (586. ii).

\(^4\)The idea of *saying* is implied in *légātiōnem mittunt*; translate by *telling him to restore* (686. c; 691).

\(^5\)Translate by *too far* (593. iii). Translate *instituí* by *to be organized*.

\(^6\)Translate by *as soon as the season permitted*.

\(^7\)Equal to *quae úsni sunt nāvibus*. Translate *parāre* by *prepare for*.

\(^8\)Translate by *all the more confidently; for hoc (literally by this)* see 598.
CONQUEST OF GAUL.

concisa aestuāriis, nāvigationēnem impeditam propter ìnscientiam locōrum paucitātemque portuum scīebant, neque1 nostros exercitūs propter frūmentī inopiam diūtius apud sē morārī posse cōnfidē-bant; ac perspiciēbant sē plūrimum nāvibus posse, Rōmānōs neque īllum facultātem habērē nāvium neque eōrum locōrum, ubi bellum gestūri essent, vada, portūs, insulās nōvisse.

39. His initūs cōnsilīs oppida mūniunt, frūmenta ex agrīs in oppida comportant, nāvēs quam plūrimās possunt cōgunt; auxilia ex Britannīā, quae contra ēas regionēs posita est, arcessunt. Erant hae difficūtātēs bellī gerendi quās supra ostendimus, sed multa Caesarem tamen ad id bellum incitābant; rebbiēō facta post dēditionem, dēfectiō datīs obsidibus, tot civitātum conjūrātiō. Itaque cum intellegēret omnēs ferē Gallōs novīs rēbus studēre et ad bellum mōbiliter celeriterque excitārī, priusquam plūres civitātēs cōsplīrārent2, lātius distribuendum exercitum putāvit.

40. Itaque T. Labiēnum lēgātum in Trēverōs, quī proxīmi flūminī Rhēnō sunt, cum equitātū mīttit. P. Crassum cum cohortibus legionāriīs duodecim et māgnū numerō equitātūs in Aquitānīām profisciēi jubet, nē ex hīs nātiōnibus auxilia in Galliam mittantur ac tantae nātiōnēs conjuŋganguntur. Decimum Brutum adulēscēntem classi Gallicīsque nāvibus, quās ex Pictonibus et Santonis re-liquīsque pācātīs regiōnīs conveniērē jusserat, præficit et, cum prīmum posset, in Venetōs3 profisciēi jubet. Ipse ēō pedestribus cōpiis contendit. Erant ĕjusmodi ferē sitūs oppidōrum, ut posita in extrēmīs4 lingulis prōmunturiīsque propter aēstūs neque pedibus aditum hābērent5, neque nāvibus. Ita oppidōrum oppūgnātiō impedīēbātur; ac sī quandō magnitūdīne operis6 forte superāti, suis

---

1 Equal to et nōn, the negative going only with posse.
2 Translate by before... should and compare footnote 5, page 24.
3 Translate by into the country of the Veneti.
4 Translate by the points of (586. vi, b). With posita understand oppida.
5 Translate by were accessible.
6 Translate by of the siege-works, and superāti by being overmatched.
fortūnis3 despérāre coeperant, māgnō numerō nāvium appulsō, sua dēportābant omnia, sēque in proxima oppida recipēbant: ibi sē rūrus usūm opportūnitātibus loci dēfendēbant. Hace ex2 faciēre māgnam partem aestātis faciēbant, quod nostrae nāvēs tempestātibus dētīnēbantur, summaque3 erat vāstō atque apertō mari, māgnīs aestibus, rārīs ac prope nūllīs portibus, difficultās nāvigandi.

At last a decisive naval battle is fought in which the Romans are completely victorious.

41. Complūribus expāgnātīs oppidīs, Caesar, ubi intellexit frūstrā tantum4 labōrem sūmī, statuīt exspectāndam classem. Quae ubi convēnit ac primum ab hostibus visa est, circiter ducentae vigintī nāvēs eōrum5 parātissimae atque omni genere armaōrum ornātissimae propectae ex portū nostrīs adversae cōnstitēruit. Ûna erat māgnō ľusī rēs praeпарāta ā nostrīs, fācēs praecacītēs insertae affixaēque longurīs. His cum fūnēs, qui antennās ad mālos destinābant, comprehēnsī adductīque erant6, nāvīgō rēmis incitātō praerumpēbantur. Quibus abscisis antennae concidēbant, ut his ēreptīs omnis ľusus nāvium ūnō tempore ēriperētur.

42. Reliquum erat certēmēn positum in7 virtūte, quā nostri militēs facile superābant atque eō magis, quod in conspectū Caesarīs atque omnis exercitūs rēs gerēbatūr; omnēs enim collēs ac loca superiōra, unde erat propinquus dēspectus in8 mare, ab exercitū tēnēbantur. Disjectīs, ut dīximus, antēnnaē, cum singulās binae ac ternae9 nāvēs circumsteterant, militēs summā vi trānsce-
CONQUEST OF GAUL.

35

dere in hostium nāvēs contendēbant. Quod postquam barbarī fieri animadverterunt, fugā salūtem petere contendērunt. Ac eam partem nāvibus, quō ventus fērēbat, tanta subitō malacia ac tranquillitātēs exstītīt, ut sē ex locō commovēre non possent. Quae quidem rēs ad negotium cōnficiendum māximē fīnit opportunā: nam singulās nostrī cōnsectātī expūgnāvērunt, ut perpaucae ex omnī numerō noctis interventū ad terram pervēnerint. Quō proelīō bellum Venetōrum tōtiusque ōrae maritimae cōnfectum est.

THE FOURTH-CAMPAIGN, 55 B.C.

Certain German tribes, the Usipetes and Tencteri, hard pressed by their neighbors, cross into Gaul. Caesar, fearing an alliance of Germans and disaffected Gauls, advances to the Rhine, surprises and routs the invaders.

43. Ea, quae secūta est, hieme, Usipetēs et item Tencteri māgnā cum multitūdine hominum flūmen Rhēnum trānsiērunt, nōn longē ā mari. Causa trānseundi fuit, quod ab Suebis complūrēs annōs exagitāti bellō premēbantur et agricultūrā prohibēbantur. Ad extrēmum tamen agris expulsi et multis locīs Germāniāe triennium vagāti ad Rhēnum pervēnērunt; quās regionēs Menapīi incōlebant et ad utramque ripam flūminis agrōs, aedificia vīcōsque habēbant; sed tantae multitūdinis adventū perterritī ex īs aedificiis, quae trāns flūmen habuerant, dēmigrāvērunt et cīs Rhēnum dispositīs praesidiīs Germānōs trānsīre prohibēbant.

44. Ili ommā7 experītī cum neque vi contendere propter inopiam nāvium neque clam trānsīre propter eustōdiās Menapiōrum pos- sent, revertī sē in suās sēdēs regiōnēsque simulāvērunt, et tridui

---

1 Translate by was blowing. For quo = in quam see footnote 7, page 25.
2 Translate the genitive by with or against (586. ii).
3 Translate by that (610. viii).
4 Translate by through many parts. For the case see 618. v.
5 Translate by on.
6 See 518. i, and for the force of the imperfect, 678. c.
7 Translate by every device, and vi contendere by to force a passage.
8 See 514. iv.
viam progressi rursus revertérunt atque omni hoc itinere una nocte equitatu confecto insciis inopinantæque Menapiós oppressœrunt, qui dé Germâniöm discessu per exploratóres certiorís facti sine metu trans Rhénum in suós vicós remigravérant. His interfectis návibusque eórum occupátiis, priusquam ea pars Menapiórüm, quae eíra Rhénum erat, certior fieret, flúmen tránsiérunt atque omni-bus eórum aedificiis occupátiis reliquam partem hiemis sè eórum cópiis aluérunt.

45. His dé rébus Caesar certior factus et infirmitatem Gallórum veritus, quod sunt in consiliis capiendis móbiles et novis plérum-que rébus student, mătúrius, quam cónsuérat, ad exercitum proficiscitur. Éo cum vénisset ea quae foré suspicátus erat facta cognovit: missás légatiónes ab nonnullis civitétibus ad Germâniós quae invitárent eós, uti ab Rhéno discéderent, pollicérrenturque omnia, quae postulássent, ab sè fore paráta. Quá spé adducti Germâni látius vagabauerunt et in finés Eburónum et Condrúsórum, qui sunt Tréverórum clientés, pervénerant. Caesar, ré frúmentáriá comparáta equitibusque délectís, iter in ea loca facere coepit, qui-bus in locís esse Germâniós audiébat.

46. Cum ab hoste octó milia passuum abesset, aciem triplicem instituí equitátumque agmen subsequi jussit, et celeriter itinere confecto prius ad hostium castra pervénit quam, quid agerétur, Germâni sentire possent. Qúi celeritáte adventús nostri perterrití, neque consílii habendí neque arma capiendí spatió dató, pertur-bantur, cópiásne adversus hostem dúcere, an castra défendere, an

1 Translate by with, literally by means of. Translate itinere ... con-fecto by having covered ... distance.
2 For the tense see 681. b: =cónsuérat (755. i).
3 Translate by would be the case; =fútūra esse. Translate factura (esse) by had happened.
4 See footnote 5, page 14; =postulávissent (755. i).
6 Prius ... quam = príusquam, to be taken with possent (650. b, and fn.).
7 Translate by and having no time for holding, etc.
8 Translate -né ... an ... an by whether ... or ... or. See 536 (last example).
fugā salūtem petere praestāret. Qui1 celeriter arma capere potuē-
runt, paulisper nostris restitērunt atque inter carrōs impedimenta-
que proelium commisērunt: at reliqua multitudō puērorum mu-
lierumque (nam cum omnibus suīs domō excesserant Rhēnumque
trānsierant) passim fugēre coēpit; ad quōs cōnsec tandōs Ĉaesar
equītātum mīsīt.

To prevent any further inroads, Ĉaesar builds a bridge across the
Rhine, and crossing into Germany, so overawes the German tribes
that at his approach they flee into the forests of the interior.

47. Germānī post tertum clamōre auditō, cum suōs interfici
vidērent, armīs abjectīs signīisque militāribus relictīs sē ex castrīs
ējecērunt, et cum ad confluentem Mosae et Rhēni pervēnissent,
reliquā2 fugā désērētā māgnō numero interfectō reliqui sē in flūmen
praecipitāvērunt atque ibi timōre, lassitūdine, vi flūminis oppressi
perīrunt3. Nostī ad ūnum4 omnēs incolumēs perpaucaeës vulnerātīs
ex tantī bellī timōre5, cum hostium numeros capītum quadrin-
gentōrum trīgintā milium fuisset, sē in castra receperunt.

48. Germānicō bellō cōnfectō multīs dé causīs Ĉaesar statuit
sibi Rhēnum esse trānsundum; quārum illā fuit jūstissimā6, quod,
cum vidēret Germānōs tam facilē impellī ut in Gallīam venirent,
suīs quoque rēbus7 eōs timēre volūit, cum intellegērent et posse et
audēre populi Rōmānī exercitum Rhēnum trānsire. Itaque, etsi
summa diffīcultātēs erat faciēndi pontis propter lātitūdinem, rapidi-
tātem altītūdinemque flūminis, tamen flūmen ponte jungerē8
dēcrēvit. Diebus decem, quibus9 mētēria coepta erat comportārī,

1 Translate by those who. Translate suīs below by their families.
2 Translate by further; see footnote 7, page 28.
3 From percē. Translate oppressī by overcome.
4 Translate by to a man.
5 Translate by after (or relieved from) all their dread of a formidable
war. Translate cum by for. For the case of milium see 596. viii.
6 Translate by the strongest. For quod see footnote 3, page 35.
7 Translate by interests or security (578).
8 Translate by to bridge the river.
9 Translate by within ten days after, literally within the ten days
within which (621). For coepta erat, had begun, see 518. ii.
omnī opere effectō exercitus tradūcitur. Caesar ad utramque partem pontis firmō praesidiō relictō in finēs Sugambrōrum contendit. Interim ā complāribus civitātibus ad eum légāti veniant; quibus pācem atque amicitiam potentiōbus liberāliter respondit obsidēisque ad sē addūci jubet. At Sugambrī finibus suis excesserant suaeque omnia exportāverant sēque in sōlitūdinem ac silvās addiderant.

49. Caesar paucōs diēs in eōrum finibus morātus omnibus vicīs aedificiisque incēnsis frumentisque succīsis sē in finēs Ubiōrum recēpit, atque iis auxiliō suum pollicitus, si ab Suēbīs premerentur, haec ab iis cōgnōvit: Suēbōs, posteāquam per explōrātōrēs pontem fieri comperissent, mōre suō conciliō habitō nūntiōs in omnēs partēs dimīsisse, uti dé oppidīs dēmigrārent, liberōs, uxōrēs suaeque omnia in silvis dépōnent, atque omnēs, qui arma ferre possent, ūnum in locum conveniērent: hic Rōmānōrum adventum exspectāre atque ibi dēcertāre cōnstituīsse. Quod ubi Caesar comperit, omnibus rēbus iis cōnfectīs, quārum rērum causā traducere exercītum cōnstituerat, ut Germānīs metum injicētur, ut Sugambrōs ulcisceretur, ut Ubiōs obsidione liberāret, diēbus omnīnō decem et octō trāns Rhēnum cōnsūmptīs sē in Gallīam recēpit pontemque rescidit.

1 Translate by end.
2 Translate by on their asking for.
3 Translate by in the solitude of the forests (618. vi).
4 Translate by in case. For the subjunctive see 672.
5 The three subjunctive clauses depend on the idea of telling implied in nūntiōs dimīsisse; translate by instructing them to, etc. (691).
6 Co-ordinate with dimīsisse.
7 Translate by having attained all the objects for which.
8 Translate by namely to inspire, etc. For the dative see 577. The ut clauses are in apposition with rēbus.

Roman Sword.
C. JULII CAESARIS
COMMENTARI

DE BELLO GALLICO.

LIBER QUARTUS.

Having decided on an expedition to Britain, Caesar tries in vain to get information about the island from Gallic traders.

20. Exiguā parte aestātis reliquā Caesar, etsi in hīs locīs, quod omnis Gallia ad septentrionēs vergit, mātūrae sunt hiemēs, tamen in Britanniam proficīscī contendit, quod omnibus ferē Gallicīs bellīs hostibus nostrīs inde subministrāta auxilia intellegēbat et, sī tempus annī ad bellum gerendum déficeret, tamen māgnō sībi ūsuī fore arbitrābātur, sī modo īnsulam ādīsset et genus homīnum perspexisset, loca, portūs, aditūs cognōvisset; quae omnia ferē Gallīs erant incōgnita. Neque enim temerē praeter mercātōrēs illō adīt quisquam, neque īs ipsīs quicquam praeter ēram maritimam atque ēas regionēs, quae sunt contrā Galliās, nōtum est. Itaque vocātīs ad sē undique mercātōribus neque quanta ēsset īnsulae māgnītūdō, neque quae aut quantae nātiōnēs incolerent, neque quem ēsum belli habērent aut quibus īnstītūtīs ēterentūr, neque quī essent ad mājōrum nāvium multitūdinem idōneī portūs, reperīre poterat.
Caesar sends Volusenus to reconnoitre. Meanwhile he receives offers of submission from several states of Britain. Volusenus returns with but little information.


After receiving the submission of certain of the Morini, Caesar collects his fleet and makes his final arrangements.

1 22. Dum in īs locīs Caesār nāvium parandārum causā morātūr, ex māgnā parte Morinōrum ad eum lēgātī vēnē-
runt quī sē de superiōris temporis cōnsiliō excūsārent, quod hominēs barbarī et nostrae cōnsuētūdinis imperīti bellum populō Rōmānō fēcissent, sēque ea, quae imperāsset, factūros pollicērentur. Hoc sibi Caesar satis opportūnē accidisse arbitrātus, quod neque post tergum hostem relinquere volēbat neque bellī gerendi propter annī tempus facultātem habēbat neque hās tantulārum rērum occupātiōnēs Britanniae antepōnendās jūdicābat, māgnīm iis numerum obsidīum imperat. Quibus adductīs eos in fidem recepit. Nāvibus circiter octoginta onerāriis coāctis contrāctisque, quot satis esse ad duās transportandās legiōnēs exīstimābat, quod praeterēā nāvium longārum habēbat, quae ex eo locō ab milibus passuum octō ventō tenēbantur, quō minus in eundem portum venire possent; hās equītibus distribuit. Reliquum exercitum Q. Titūriō Sabinō et L. Aurunculēiō Cottaē légātīs in Menapiōs atque in eos pāgōs Morinōrum, ab quibus ad eum légātī nōn vēnerant, dūcendum dēdit; P. Sulpiciūm Rūfum légātum cum eo praesidiō, quod satis esse arbitrā-bātūr, portum tenēre jussit.

He reaches Britain, but has difficulty in getting a suitable landing-place.

23. His cōnstitūtīs rēbus nactus idōnēm ad nāvīgan-tum tempestātem tertīā fērē vigiliā solvit equitēsque in ulteriōrem portum prōgredi et nāvēs cōnscondere et sē sequī jussit. Ā quibus cum paulō tardius esset admini-strātum, ipse hōrā diēī circiter quārtā cum prīmiss nāvibus Britanniam attigit atque ibi in omnibus collibus expositās
hostium cōpiās armātās cōnspexit. Cūjus locī haec erat nātūra, atque ita montibus angustē mare continēbātur, utī ex locīs superiōribus in litus tēlum adīgī posset. Hunc ad ēgrediendum nēquāquam idoneum locum arbitrātus, dum reliquae nāvēs eō convenīrent, ad hōram nōnam in ancorīs exspectāvit. Interim lēgātīs tribūnīisque militum convo-cātīs et quae ex Volusēnō cōgnōvisset, et quae fierī vellet, ostendit monuitque, ut reī militāris ratiō, máximē ut mari-
tīmae rēs postulārent, ut quae celerem atque īstābilem mútum habērent, ad nūtum et ad tempus omnēs rēs ab iūs administrārentur. Hīs dīmissīs et ventum et aestum ūnō tempore nactus secundum, datō signō et sublātīs ancorīs circiter milia passuum septem ab eō locō prōgressus apertō ac plānō litore nāvēs cōnstituit:

The Britons, following along the shore, vigorously oppose the landing.

24. At barbarī cōnsiliō Rōmānōrum cōgnitō praēmissō equitātū et essedāriīs, quō plērumque genere in prōeliīs útī cōnsuērunt, reliquīs cōpiīs subsecūtī nostrōs nāvibus ēgredi prohibēbant. Erat ob hās causās summa difficultās, quod nāvēs propter māgnitūdinem nisi in altō cōstitūī non poterant, mīlitibus autem īgnōtis locīs, impeditīs manibus, māgnō et gravī onere armōrum oppressīs simul et de nāvibus dēsiliendum et in fluctūs cōnsistendum et cum hostibus erat pūgnandum, cum illī aut ex āridō aut paulum in aquam prōgressī omnibus membrīs expeditīs, nōtissimīs locīs audācter tēla conjicerent et equōs insuēfactōs incitārent. Quibus rēbus nostri perterritī atque hūjus omnīnō generis pūgnae imperiītī non eādem alacritāte ac studiō, quō in pedestribus útī prōeliīs cōnsuērunt, utēbantur.
Caesar manoeuvres to dislodge the enemy, while a brave standard-bearer gallantly heads a rush towards the shore.


The Romans, after much fighting, gain the shore and put the Britons to flight.

26. Pūgnātum est ab utrīsque ācriter. Nostri tamen, quod neque ordinēs servāre neque firmiter īnsistere neque signa subsequī poterant atque alius alīā ex nāvī, quibus-cumque signis occurrerat, sē aggregābat, māgnopere perturbābantur; hostēs vērō, nōtīs omnibus vadīs, ubi ex litore aliquōs singulārēs ex nāvī ēgredientēs cōnspezerant, incitātīs equīs impeditōs adorīēbantur, plurēs paucōs cir-
cumsistēbant, aliī ab latere aperto in ūniversōs tēla con-
jiciēbant. Quo ductum animadvertisset Caesar, scaphās
longārum nāvium, item speculātōria nāvīga militibus com-
plērī jussit et, quōs labōrantēs conspexerat, ēīs subsidia
submittēbat. Nostī, simul in āridō constitērunt, suis
omnibus consécutīs in hostēs impetum fēcērunt atque ēōs
in fugam dedērunt, neque longius prōsequī potuērunt,
quod equītēs cursum tenēre atque īnsulam capere nōn
potuerant. Hōc ūnum ad prīstinam fortūnam Caesarī
defūit.

The Britons sue for peace.

1 27. Hostēs proeliō superātī, simul atque sē ex fugā
recēpērunt, statim ad Caesarem lēgātōs dē pāce misērunt;
obsidēs datūrōs quaeque imperāsset factūrōs pollicitī sunt.
2 Ķunā cum ēīs lēgātīs Comṃius Atrebas vēnit, quem suprā
dēmōnstrāveram ā Caesare in Britanniam praemissum.
3 Hunc illī ē nāvī ēgressum, cum ad ēōs ārātōris modō
Caesarīs mandāta dēfērret, comprehenderant atque in vin-
cula conjēcerant, tum proeliō factō remīsērunt. In petendā
pāce ējus rēi culpam in multitudinem contulērunt, et
propēter imprudentiam ut ignōscērētur petīvērunt. Caesar
questus, quod, cum ultrō in continentem lēgātīs missis
pācem ab sē petīssent, bellum sine causā intulīssent,
ignōscere imprudentiae dīxit obsidēsque imperāvit; quorum
illī partem statim dedērunt, partem ex longinquōribus
locīs accessītām paucīs diēbus sēsē datūrōs dīxērunt. In-
tereā suōs remigrāre in agrōs jussērunt, principēsque un-
dique convenīre et sē cīvitātēsque suās Caesarī commendāre
coeperunt.
A portion of Caesar's ships crossing later is dispersed by a storm and driven back to the mainland.

28. His rébus pâce confirmata post diem quartum, quam est in Britanniam ventum, navís duodevígití, dé quibus suprá demonstratum est, quae equites sustulerant, ex superióre portú lení ventó solvérunt. Quae cum appro-2 pinquárent Britanniae et ex castrís viderentur, tanta tempestás subitó coëra est, ut nūlla eārum cursum tenère posset, sed aliae eódem, unde erant profectae, referrentur, aliae ad inferiorēm partem insulae, quae est proprius solís occāsum, mágnō suí cum periculó déjecterunt; quae tamen 3 ancoris jactís cum fluctūs complérentur, necessāriō adversā nocte in altum profectae continentem petierunt. The same storm does great damage to the vessels which had crossed with Caesar, and causes much alarm in the camp.

29. Eādem nocte accidit, ut esset lúna plēna, quà dīés 1 maritimós aestús máximos in Óceanō efficere consuevit, nostrīisque id erat incognitum. Ita únō tempore et longās 2 nāvēs, quibus Caesar exercitum transportandum īurāverat quásque in āridum subdüxerat, aestus complēbat, et one-rāriās, quae ad ancorās erant delīgātae, tempestās afflictābat, neque īlla nostrīs facultās aut administrandī aut auxiliandī dabātur. Complūribus nāvibus frāctis reliquae eum essent 3 fūnibus, ancorīs reliquisque armāmentīs āmissīs ad nāvi-gandum inútilēs, mágna, id quod necessē erat accidere, totius exercitiūs perturbātiō facta est. Neque enim nāvēs 4 erant aliae, quibus reportāri possent, et omnia deerant, quae ad reficiendās nāvēs erant usūi, et, quod omnibus constābat hiemāri in Galliā oportēre, frumentum hīs in locīs in hiemem prōvisum non erat.
Learning of these misfortunes, the Britons who had submitted decide to renew the war, and secretly gather forces.

1 30. Quibus rébus cónruitis prínicipés Britanniae, qui post proelium ad Caesarem convénérant, inter sē collocúti, cum équitēs et nāvēs et frūmentum Rōmānīs deesse intellegerent et panicitātem militum ex castrōrum exiguitāte cōgnōscerent, quae hōc erant etiam angustiōra, quod sine impedimentis Caesar legiōnēs trānspōrēratur, optimum factū esse dūxērunt rebellione factā frūmentō commeātūque nostrōs prohibēre et rem in hiemem producere, quod hīs superātīs aut reeditū interclūsis nēminem postēa bellī inferendi causā in Britanniam trānsitūrum cōnfidēbant. Itaque rūrsus conjurātiōne factā paulātīm ex castrīs discēdēre et suōs clam ex agrīs dēdūcere coeöpērunt.

Caesar, becoming suspicious, collects provisions in the camp and repairs the shattered fleet.

1 31. At Caesar, etsī nondum córun cōnsilīa cōgnōverat, tamen et ex ēventū nāvium suārum et ex eo, quod obsidēs dare intermīserant, fore id, quod accidit, suspicābatur. Itaque ad omnēs cāsūs subsidia comparābat. Nam et frūmentum ex agrīs cotīdiē in castra cōnferēbat et quae gravissīmē afflīctae erant nāvēs, eārum māteriā atque aere ad reliquās reficiendās ātēbātur et quae ad eās rés erant ēusūi ex continentī comportārī jubēbat. Itaque, cum summō studiō ā militibus administrārētur, duodecim nāvibus āmisīs, reliquis ut nāvigāri commodē posset, effecit.

A legion out foraging is surprised and surrounded by the Britons. Caesar goes to its relief.

1 32. Dum ea geruntur, legiōne ex cōnsuetūdine ūnā frūmentātum missā, quae appellābātur septima, neque ūllā
ad id tempus bellī suspiciōne interpositā, cum pars hominum
in agrīs remanēret, pars etiam in castra ventītāret, iī qui
prō portīs castrōrum in statīone erant, Caesāri nuntiāvērunt
pulverem mājōrem, quam cōnsuētūdō ferret, in eā parte
vidērī, quam in partem legiō iter fēcisset. Caesar id, quod 2
erat, suspicātus, aliquid novī à barbarīs initum cōnsiliī,
cohortēs, quae in statīōnibus erant, sēcum in eam partem
proficīseī, ex reliquis duās in statīōnem cohortēs succēdere,
reliquās armārī et confestim sēsē subsequī jussit. Cum 3
paulō longius à castrīs proccessisset, suōs ab hostibus premī
atque aegrē sustinēre et confertā legiōne ex omnibus partī-
būs tēla conjiciī animadvertit. Nam quod omnī ex reliquis 4
partībus dēmessō frūmentō pars ūna erat reliqua, suspicātī
hostēs hūc nostrōs esse ventūrōs noctū in silvis dēlituerant;
tum dispersōs dēpositīs armīs in metendō occupātōs subitō 5
adortī paucīs interfeceris reliquōs incertīs ōrdinibus pertur-
bāverant, simul equitatū atque essedīs circumdederant.

A description of the British mode of fighting with chariots.

33. Genus hoc est ex essedīs pūgnae. Primō per omnēs 1
partēs perequītāt et tēla conjiciunt atque ipsō terrōre
equōrum et strepitū rotārum ōrdinēs plērumque perturbant,
et cum sē inter equitum turmās īnsituāvērunt, ex essedīs
dēsiliunt et pedibus proeliantur. Aurīgæ interim paulātim 2
ex proeliō excēdunt atque ita currūs collocant, ut, sī illī ā
multītūdine hostīum premantur, expedītum ad suōs recep-
tum habeant. Īta mōbilitātem equitum, stabilitātem 3
pedītum in proelīs praestant, ac tantum ūsū cotidiānō et
exercitātiōne efficiunt, utī in dēclīvī ac praecepiī locō
incitātōs equōs sustinēre et brevī moderārī ac flectere et
per tēmōnem percurrere et in jugō insistere et sē inde in currūs citissimē recipere cōnsuērint.

On Caesar’s approach the Britons withdraw, and spend the next few days in collecting larger forces.


When the Britons come against his camp, Caesar meets them and routs them with great slaughter.

35. Caesar etsi idem, quod superiōribus diēbus acciderat, fore vidēbat, ut, sī essent hostēs pulsi, celeritāte periculum effugerent, tamen nactus equitēs circiter trīgintā quōs Commiūs Atrebas, dē quō ante dictum est, sēcum trāns-portāverat, legiōnēs in acīē pró castrīs constitūt. Com-missō proelīō diūtius nostrōrum militūrum impetum hostēs ferre nōn potuērunt ac terga vertērunt. Quōs tantō spatiō
secuti, quantum cursu et viribus efficere potuérunt, complūres ex iis occidérunt, deinde omnibus longē lātēque aedificiis incēnsis sō in castra recēpérunt.

Having received the enemy's submission, Caesar returns to Gaul, the summer being now over.

36. Eōdem diē légātī ab hostibus missī ad Caesarem dē pāce vēnérunt. Hīs Caesar numerum obsidium, quem ante imperāverat, duplicāvit eōsque in continentem addūcī jussit, quod propinquā diē aequinōctīī infirmīs nāvibus hiēni navigātiōnem subjiciendam nōn existimābat. Ipse idōneam tempestātem nactus paulō post medium noctem nāvēs solvit; quae omnēs incolūmēs ad continentem pervēnérunt; sed ex iis onerāriae duae cósdem, quōs reliquī, portūs capere nōn potuérunt et paulō infra delātae sunt. A detachment of the Romans, after landing, is attacked by the Morini, but is rescued by Caesar.

37. Quibus ex nāvibus cum essent expositi militēs circiter trecentī atque in castra contenderit, Morinī, quōs Caesar in Britanniam proficisciēns pācātos reliquerat, spē praedaē adductī primō nōn ita māgnō suōrum numerō circumstetērunt ac, si sēsē interficī nōllent, arma pōnere jussērunt. Cum illī orbe factō sēsē dēfenderent, celerīter ad clāmōrem hominum circiter milia sex convēnērunt. Quā rē nūntiātā Caesar omnem ex castrīs equitātum suīs auxiliō mīsit. Interim nostri militēs impetus hostium sustinuērunt atque amplius hōris quattuor fortissimē pūgnāvērunt et paucīs vulneribus acceptis complūres ex his occidērunt. Posteā vero quam equitātus noster in conspectum vēnit, hostēs abjectīs armīs terga vertērunt māgnusque eōrum numerus est occissus.
After crushing this uprising Caesar arranges his winter camps.

1 38. Caesar posteró diē T. Labiēnum légātum cum iīs légionibus, quās ex Britanniā redūxerat, in Morinōs, quī 2 rebellionem fēcerant, mūsit. Quī cum propter siccitātēs palūdum, quō sē recipērent, nōn habērent, quō superiōre annō perfugīō fuerant usī, omnēs ferē in potestātem La- 3 biēnī pervēnērunt. At Q. Titūrius et L. Cotta légāti, quī in Menapiōrum finēs légionēs dūxerant, omnibus eōrum agrīs vāstātīs, frūmentīs succīsīs, aedificīs incēnsīs, quod Menāpiī sē omnēs in dēnsissimās silvās abdiderant, sē ad 4 Caesarem recēpērunt. Caesar in Belgīs omnium légionum hiberna cōnstituit. Eō duae omnīnō civitātēs ex Britanniā 5 obsidēs mīsērunt, reliquae neglēxērunt. Hīs rébus gestīs ex litterīs Caesaris diērum vigintī supplicātiō ā senātū dēcrēta est.
Liber Quintus.

Caesar orders more vessels to be built; he then spends the winter in attending to the affairs of his two other provinces.

Returning in the spring he orders the fleet and army to assemble for another expedition to Britain, then goes to the country of the Treveri, whose loyalty was suspected.

1 2. His confectus rebus conventibusque peractis, in ceteriorum Galliam revertitur atque inde ad exercitum proficiscitur. Eo cum vénisset, circuitus omnibus hibernis singulari militia studio in summa omnium rêrum inopia circulariter, cœtis, ejus generis, cujus supra démonstrāvimus, nāves et longās vigintī octō, inventis instructās, neque multum abesse ab eo, quin paucis diēbus dēdūcī possint. Collaudātīs militibus atque iis qui negotiō praefuerant, quid fieri velit ostendit, atque omnēs ad portum Itium convenire jubet, quō ex portū commodissimum in Britanniam trājectum esse cognoverat, circiter milium passuum trīginta à continentī; hic rei quod satīs esse visum est militum reliquit. Ipse cum legiōnibus expeditīs quattuor et equitibus octingentis in finēs Trēverūrum proficīscitur, quod hic neque ad concilia veniēbant, neque imperiō pārēbant, Germanosque Trānsrhenānos sollicitāre dicēbantur.

Two rival chiefs of the Treveri appeal to Caesar.

1 3. Haec civitās longē plūrium totius Galliae equitātū valet māgnāsque habet copiās pedītum, Rhēnumque, ut supra démonstrāvimus, tangit. In ea civitāte duo dé principātū inter sē contendēbant, Indiītimārus et Cingetorīx; e quibus alter, simul atque dé Caesaris legiōnumque adventū cognitum est, ad eum vēnīt; sē suōsque omnēs in officiō futūrōs, neque ab amicitīā populi Romānī défectūrōs confirmāvit, quaeque in Trēverīs gerenterur, ostendit. At Indiītimārus equitātūm peditātūmque cōgere, īisque, qui
Caesar, of Bello Gallico, v.

per aetatem in armis esse non poterant, in silvam Arduennam abditis, quae ingenti magnitudine per medios fines Treverorum ad flumine Rheno ad initium Remorum pertinet, bellum parare instituit. Sed posteaquam nonnulli principes ex ea civitate et familiariitate Cingetorigis adducti et adventu nostrorum exercitus perterit ad Caesarem venirent, et de suis privatis rebus ab eo petere coeperrunt, quoniam civitati consulere non possent, veritatem ne ab omnibus desercretur, Induitionarius legatus ad Caesarem mittit: sese idcirco ab suis discedere atque ad eum venire noluisse, quod facilius civitatem in officio contineret, nec omnibus nobilitatis diessuu plebs propter imprudentiam laboretur; itaque esse civitatem in sua potestate, seseque si Caesar permitteret, ad eum in castra venturum, suae civitatissque fortunae ejus fidei permitturum.

Caesar decides in favor of Cingetoric, while requiring the submission of Induitionarius.

4. Caesar, etsi intellegebat quà dê causâ ea dicentur, quaeque eum rés ab instituto consilio deterreret, tamen, ne aestatem in Treveris consümere cogeretur, omnibus ad Britannicum bellum rebus comparatis, Induitionarium ad se cum ducentis obsidibus venire jussit. His adductis, in iis filii propinquisque ejus omnibus, quos nominatim evocaverat, consolatus Induitionarium hortatusque est, uti in officio maneret: nihilò tamen secius principibus Treverorum ad se convocatis hos singillatim Cingetorigi conciliavit: quod cum meritò ejus a se fieri intellegebat, tum magnì interesse arbitrabantur ejus auctoritatem inter suos quam plurimum valere, eujus tam egregiam in se voluntatem
Coming to the seaport Caesar finds the fleet and army ready.

1 5. His rébus cónstitútis Caesar ad portum Itium cum légionibus pervenit. Ibi cógnoíst sexágiintá návés, quae in Meldí factae erant, tempestáte réjectás cursum tenère nóin potuisse atque eódem, unde erant profectae, revertisse; reliquás parátás ad návigandum atque omnibus rébus in-

3 trüctás invenit. Eódem equitátus totíus Galliae convenit numeró milium quattuor, principéisque ex omnibus cívitáti-

4 bus; ex quibus perpaucós, quórum in sé fídem perspéxerat, relinqueré in Galliá, reliquos obsidum locó súcum dúcere décréverat, quod cum ipse abesset, mótum Galliae veré-

bátur.

Dumnoríx, a disaffected and ambitious Gaul, causes trouble.

1 6. Erat úná cum ceterís Dumnoríx Aeduús, dé quo ante ab nóbis dictum est. Hunc sécum habère in prímis cón-

stituerat, quod eum cupidum rérum novárum, cupidum imperii, mágni animí, mágnae inter Gallós auctorítátis cógnoíerat. Accédébat húc, quod in concilió Aeduíórum Dumnoríx dixerat sibi á Caesare régnum cívítátis déferri; quod dictum Aeduí graviter férébat, neque recúsandí aut déprecándi causá légátós ad Caesarem mittere audébant. 

3 Id factum ex suís hospitíibus Caesar cógnoíerat. Ille omnibus prímō precibus petere contendit, ut in Galliá relinquerétur; partim quod ìnсуéthus návigandi mare timé-

4 ret; partim quod religioníibus impedíírī sēsē dícéret. Postea-

quam id obstinátē sībi negári vídít, omní spē impetrándi
ademptā principēs Galliae sollicitāre, sēvocāre singulōs hortāriique coepit, utī in continecutī remanērent; metū ter-ritāre: nōn sine causā fierī, ut Gallia omni nobilitāte spoliārētur; id esse cōnsilium Caesaris, ut, quōs in cōnspectū Galliae interficere verērētur, hos omnēs in Britanniam trāductōs necāret; fidem reliquīs interponere, jūsjūrandum poscere, ut, quod esse ex īsū Galliae intellēxisserent, commūnī cōnsiliō administrārent. Haec ā complūribus ad Caesarem dēferēbantur.

Caesar delays his departure in order to check disaffection. Dumnorix flies, but is overtaken and slain.

7. Quā rē cognitā, Caesar, quod tantum civitātī Aeduæ dignitātis tribuēbat, coercendum atque dēterrendum, quisbuscumque rēbus posset, Dumnorígem statuēbat; quod longius ējus āmentiam prōgressī vidēbat, prōspiciendum, nē quid sībī ac reī publicae nocēre posset. Itaque diēs circiter vigintī quinque in eō locō commorātus, quod Cōrus ventus nāvigationēnem impediēbat, quī māgnam partem omnis temporis in īsī locīs flāre cōnsūvīt, dabat operam, ut in officiō Dumnorígem continēret, nihilō tamen sēcius omnia ējus cōnsilia cōgnōsceret; tandem idōneam nactus tempestātem militēs equitēsque cōnsendere īn nāvēs jubet. At omnium impeditīs animīs, Dumnorīx cum equitibus Aeduōrum ā castrīs īnscente Caesare domum discēdēre coepit. Quā rē nūntiātā Caesar intermissā profectione atque omnibus rēbus postpositīs māgnam partem equitātūs ā eum īnsequendum mittit, retrahīque imperat; sī vim faciat neque pāreat, interfici jubet, nihil hunc sē absentē prō sānō factūrum arbitrātus, quī praesentīs imperiūm negligentiss. Ille enim
revocātus resistere ac sē manū dēfendere suōrumque fidem implōrāre coepit, saepe clāmitāns liberum sē liberaeque esse cīvitātis. Illī, ut erat imperātum, circumsistunt hominem atque interficiunt; at equītēs Āedui ad Caesarem omnēs revertuntur.

Caesar crosses over to Britain and lands unopposed.

1 8. Hīs rēbus gestīs Labiēnō in continentē cum tribus legiōnibus et equītūm mīlibus duōbus relictō, ut portūs tuērētur et rem frūmentāriam prōvidēret, quaeque in Galliā gerentur cogōnoseret, cōnsiliumque prō tempore et prō 2rē caperet, ipse cum quīnque legiōnibus et parī numerō equītūm, quem in continentī reliquerat, ad sōlis occāsum nāvēs solvit, et lēnī Āfricō prōvectus mediā circiter nocte ventō intermisso cursum non tenuit, et longius délātus aēstū, ortā lūce sub sīnistrā Britanniam relictam conspexit. 3 Tum rūrsus aēstūs commūtātiōnem secūtus rēmis contendit, ut eam partem însulae caperet, quā optimum esse egressum superiōre aēstāte cōgnōverat. Quā in rē admodum fuit militum virtūs laudanda, quī vectōriīs gravibusque nāvīgis nōn intermissō rēmigandi labōre longārum nāvium cursum adaequārunt. Accessum est ad Britanniam omnibus nāvi- bus merūdiānō fērē tempore, neque in eō locō hostis est 6vīsus; sed, ut posteā Caesar ex captīvīs cōgnōvit, cum māgnae manūs eō convēnissent, multitūdine nāvium per- territae, quae cum annōtinīs privātīisque, quās sūi quisque commodī fēcerat, amplius oectingentae ūnō erant visae tem- pore, ā litore discesserant ac sē in superiōra loca abdiderant.
Leaving a strong guard with the ships he advances into the interior and drives the enemy from one of their strongholds.

9. Caesar exposito exercitu et loco castris idoneo captō, ubi ex captīvis cōgnōvit quō in locō hostium copiae consedissent, cohortibus decem ad mare relictis et equitibus trecentīs, qui praeсидiō nāvibus essent, de tertiā vigilīā ad hostēs contendit, có minus veritus nāvibus, quod in litore mollī atque apertō déligātās ad ancoram relinquebat; et praeсидiō nāvibusque Q. Atrium praefecit. Ipse noctū progressus milia passuum circiter duodecim hostium copiās conspicātus est. Illī, equitātū atque essedīs ad flūmen progressī, ex locō superiore nostrōs prohibēre et proelium committere coepērunt. Repulsī ab equitātū sē in silvās abdidērunt locum nactī ēgregiē et nātūrā et opere mūnitum, quem domestici belliī, ut vidēbantur, causā jam ante prae-parāverant; nam crēbris arboribus succīsis omnēs introitus erant praeclusī. Ipsī ex silvis rāri propūgnābant nostrōsque intrā mūnitionēs ingredi prohibēbant. At mīlitēs legionis septimae testūdine factā et aggere ad mūnitionēs adjectō locum cēpērunt eosque ex silvis expalērunt paucīs vulneribus acceptīs. Sed eos fugiēntēs longius Caesar prosequīs vetuit, et quod locī nātūram īgnorābat, et quod māgnā parte diēi cōnsumptā mūnitionī castrōrum tempus relinqui volēbat.

As troops are setting out in pursuit, news comes of serious damage caused to the fleet by a storm.

10. Postridē ējus diēi māne tripertītō militēs equitēsque in expeditionem mīsit, ut eos, qui fugerant, persequerentur. His aliquantum itineris progressīs, cum jam extrēmi essent in prōspectū, equitēs ā Q. Atrio ad Caesarem venērunt, quī
nuntiarent superiore nocte máximá coortá tempestáte prope omnés návés afflictás atque in lítore ejéctás esse, quod neque ancorae fúnésque subsisterent, neque nautae gubernatóresque vim tempestáti patí possent; itaque ex eó concursú návium mágnum esse incommodum acceptum.

Caesar returns, arranges for the repairing of these losses, and again sets out against the enemy, now under Cassivellaunus.

11. His rébus cognitis Caesar legionés equitátumque revocábí atque in itinere resistère jubet, ipse ad návés revertitur; eadem fére, quae ex nünstiís litterísque cógnóverat, coram perspicít, sic ut ámissís电路s quadrágiuntá návibus reliquae tamen refící posse mágnó negotió vidérentur. Itaque ex legiónibus fabróis délítit et ex continentí aliós arcessi jubet; Labienó scribit, ut, quam plúrimás possét, iís legiónibus, quae sunt apud eum, návés instiutat.

Ipse, etsi rés erat multae operae ac labóris, tamen commodíssimum esse statuit, omnés návés subdúcè et cum castrís úná mánitione conjungi. In hís rébus circiter diés decem cónsumit, né nocturnís quidem temporibus ad labórem militum intermissis. Subductís návibus castrísque ēgregiēn múnitis eásdem cópiás, quá s ante, praesidió návibus reliquit: ipse códem, unde redierat, proficiscitur. Eó cum vénisset, májóres jam undique in eum locum cópiæ Britannórum convénerant, summá imperii bellique administrándi commūní consilió permíssā Cassivellaunó, cujus fínés à mari mítis civítátibus flúmen dividít, quod appelláetur Tamésis, à mari circiter milia passuum octógiuntá. Huic superiоро tempore cum reliquis civítátibus continentia bella intercesserant: sed nostro adventú permótī Britannī hunc tótī bello imperióque praefecerant.
A description of the people, products and climate of Britain.


The geography of Britain.

13. Īnsula nātūrā triquetra, cūjus ēnum latus est contra Galliam. Hūjus lateris alter angulus, quī est ad Cantium, quō ferē omnēs ex Galliā nāvēs appelluntur, ad orientem sōlem, inferior ad merīdiem spectat. Hoc pertinet circiter milia passuum quīngenta. Alterum vergit ad Hispāniam atque occidentem sōlem; quā ex parte est Hibernia, dimidiō minor, ut aestimātur, quam Britannia; sed pari spatiō trānsmissīs atque ex Galliā est in Britanniam. In hoc mediō cursū est įnsula, quae appellātur Mona; complūrēs praeterēa minorēs subjectae įnsulae exīstimantur; dē qui-bus įnsulis nōnnūlli scrīpsērunt dīcōs continuōs trīgintā sub
brūmā esse noctem. Nōs nihil dē eō percontātionibus reperiēbamus, nisi certīs ex aquā mēnsūris breviōrés esse quam in continentī noctēs vidēbāmus. Hūjus est longitūdō lateris, ut fert illōrum opiniō, septingentōrum mīlium. Tertium est contrā septentrionēs; cuī partī nūlla est objecta terra, sed ējus angulus lateris māximē ad Germanāniam spectat. Hōc milia passuum octingenta in longitūdinem esse existimātur. Ita omnis însula est in circuitū vīcīs centum mīlium passuum.

The manners and customs of the Britons.

1 14. Ex hīs omnibus longē sunt hūmānissimī, quī Cantium incolunt, quae regiō est maritimā omnis, neque multum ā Gallicā dīfferunt consuetūdīne. Interiōrés plērīque frūmenta nōn serunt, sed lacte et carne vivunt pel·libusque sunt vestiti. Omnis vērō sē Britanni vītrō īnficiunt, quod caeruleum efficit colōrem, atque hōc horridioreš sunt in pūgnā aspectū; capillōque sunt prōmissō, atque omnē partē corporis rāsā praeter caput et labrum superfīs. Uxōrēs habent dēnī duōdēnīque inter sé commūnēs, et māximē frātrēs cum frātribus parentēsque cum liberīs; sed, si quī sunt ex hīs nātī, eorum habentur liberī, quō prīmum virgō quaeque dēducta est.

The Romans are surprised while building a camp, but drive off the enemy.

1 15. Equitēs hostium essedāriīque ācriter proelīo cum equitātū nostrō in itinere conflīxērunt, tamen ut nostrī omnibus partibus superiōrés fuerint atque ēōs in silvās collēsque compulerint; sed complūrībus interfecētis cupidius īnsecūtī nōnnullōs ex suis amisērunt. At illī intermissō
spatiō imprudentibus nostrīs atque occupātīs in mūnitione castrōrum subitō sē ex silvis ejecērunt, impētūque in eos factō, qui erant in statione pró castrīs collocātī, acrīter pūgnāverunt; duābusque missīs subsidīō cohortībus ā Caesare, atque hīs primīs legionum duārum, cum hae perexiguō intermissō locī spatiō inter sē cōnstitissent, novō genere pūgnāe perterritis nostrīs, per mediōs audācissimē perrūpērunt sēque inde incolmēs recēpērunt. Eō die Q. 5 Laberius Dūrus, tribūnus militum, interficitur. Illī plūri-bus submissīs cohortībus repelluntur.

Armor and Weapons.
The disadvantages under which the Romans lay in fighting with the Britons.

16. Totò hoc in genere pugnae, cum sub oculis omnium ac pró castrís dimicārētur, intellexetum est nostrōs propter gravitātem armorum, quod neque insequī cēdentēs possent neque ab sīgnīs discēdere audērent, minus aptōs esse ad ġūjus generis hostem; equītēs autem māgnō eum perīculō proelīo dīmicāre, proptērēa quod illī etiam cōnsultō plērumque cēderent et, cum paulum ab legiōnibus nostrōs remōvisent, ex essēdis dēsilirent, et pedibus disparī proelīo con-
tenderent. Equestris autem proelīi ratiō et cēdentibus et īnsequentibus pār atque idem perīculum īnferēbat. Accēdēbat hūc, ut numquam cōnfectī, sed rāri māgnīsque inter-
vāllīs proelīārentur stationēsque dispositās habērent, atque alīōs alīī deinceps exciperent, integīrīque et recentēs dēfati-
gātīs succēderent.

The Romans are again attacked, but inflict such a defeat on the Britons that a large part of them disband.

17. Posterō die ā castrīs hostēs in collibus consītērunt, rārique sē ostendere et lēnius quam prūdiē nostrōs īsequēs proelīo lacessere coepērunt. Sed merīdiē cum Caesar pābulandī causā trēs legiōnēs atque omnem equitātum cum ē C. Treboniō lēgātō misisset, repente ex omnibus partibus ad pābulātorēs advolāvērunt, sē utī ab sīgnīs legiōnibusque non absisterent. Nostī ācrīter in ēōs īmpetū factō rep-
pulērunt, neque finem sequendi fēcērunt, quoad subsidiō cōnfīsi equītēs, ēum post sē legiōnēs vidērent, praecipitēs ī hostēs ēgērunt; māgnōque ēorum numerō interfectō neque suī colligendī neque consistendī aut ex essēdis dēsiliendī
facultatem dederunt. Ex hac fuga protinus, quae undique convenerant, auxilia discesserunt, neque post id tempus unquam summis nobiscum copiis hostes contendierunt.

Caesar forces a passage across the Thames.

18. Caesar cognito consilio eorum ad flumen Tamesim in fines Cassivellaunii exercitum duxit; quod flumen uno omnino loco pedibus, atque hoc aegrre, transiri potest. Eo cum venisset, animum advertit ad alteram fluminis ripam magnas esse copias hostium instructas. Ripa autem erat acitis sudibus praefixis munita, ejusdemque generis sub aqua defixae sudes flumine tegebantur. His rebus cognitis a captivis perfugisque Caesar praemissi equitatu confestim legiones subsequit. Sed ea celeritate atque e0 impetu milites icerunt, cum capite solo ex aqua exstarent, ut hostes impetum legionum atque equitum sustinere non possent, ripasque dimitterent ac se fugae mandarent.

Cassivellaunus, avoiding a pitched battle, harasses Caesar's line of march.

19. Cassivellaunus, ut supra demonstravimus, omni de positâ spé contentionis, dimissis amplioribus copiis, milibus circiter quattuor essenariorum relictis, itinera nostra servabant, paulumque ex via excédèbat locisque impeditis ac silvestribus sésé occultábat atque iis regionibus, quibus nos iter facturos cognoverat, pecora atque hominés ex agris in silvās compellēbat et, cum equitatus noster liberius praedandī vastandique causā se in agros ejecerat, omnibus viis sēmitisque essenariōs ex silvis emittēbat, et magnō cum periculō nostrorum equitum cum iis confīgēbat atque
hoc metu látius vagāri prohibēbat. Relinquēbātur, ut neque longius ab agmine legionum discēdī Caesar paterētur, et tantum in agrīs vāstandīs incendiīisque faciendīs hostibus nocērētur, quantum labōre atque itinere legiōnāriī militēs efficere poterant.

The Trinobantes, a powerful British tribe, submit to Caesar.

Interim Trinobantēs, prope firmissīma ēārum regiōnum civitās, ex quā Mandubracius adulēscēns Caesaris fidem secūtus ad eum in continentem Galliam vēnerat, cūjus pater in eā civitāte rēgnum obtinuerat, interfēctusque erat ā Cassivellauṇō, ipse fugā mortem vitāverat, lēgātōs ad Caesarem mittunt pollicenturque sēsē ei dēditūrōs atque imperāta factūrōs; petunt, ut Mandubracium ab injūriā Cassivellauṇī dēfendat, atque in civitātem mittat quī praecēsit imperiumque obtineat. Hīs Caesar imperat obsīdēs quadrāgintā frumentumque exercitui Mandubraciumque ad eos mittit. Illī imperāta celeriter fēcērunt, obsīdēs ad numerum frumentumque mīsērunt.

Many other tribes now submit, and Caesar captures the 'town' of Cassivellauṇus.

Trinobantibus dēfēnsīs atque ab omnī mūlitum in-jūriā prohibētīs, Ĉēnimāgni, Segontiāci, Ancalītēs, Bibroci, Cassī lēgātiōnibus missīs sēsē Caesarī dēdunt. Ab hīs cognoscit nōn longē ex ēō locō oppidum Cassivellauṇī abesse silvās palūdibusque mūnītum, quō satis māgnus homīnum pecorisque numerus convēnerit. Oppidum autem Britannī vocant, cum silvās impeditās vāllō atque fossā mūniērunt, quō incursiōnis hostium vitandae causā convenire cōnsuērunt. Ėo proficīscitur cum ĕgīōnibus; locum reperīt
égregiē nātūrā atque opere mūnitum; tamen hunc duābus ex partibus oppūgnāre contendit. Hostēs paulisper morāti militum nostrōrum impetum nōn tulērunt sēsēque aliā ex parte oppidi ejecérunt. Māgnus ibi numerus pecoris re-pertus, multīque in fugā sunt comprehēnsī atque interfecti.

A sudden attack on the camp by the sea is repulsed, and Cassivellaunus sues for peace.

22. Dum haec in his locis geruntur Cassivellaunus ad Cantium, quod esse ad mare supra dēmonstrāvīmus, quibus regiōnibus quattuor rēgēs praecerant, Cingetorīx, Carvilius, Taximagus, Segovāx, nūntiōs mittit atque hīs imperat, utī coāctīs omnibus cōpiīs castra nāvālia dē imprōvisō adoriantur atque oppūgnent. Īī cum ad castra vēnissent, nostri ēruptionē factā multīs eōrum interfectīs, captō etiam nōbili duce Lugotorīgē, suōs incolumēs redūxērunt. Cas-sivellaunus hōc proelīō nūntiātō, tot dētrimentīs acceptīs, vāstātīs finibus, māximē etiam permōtūs dēfectiōne cīvitā-tum, lēgātōs per Atrebatem Commium dē dēditionē ad Caesarem mittit. Caesar, cum constituisse hiemāre in continentī propter repentinōs Galliae mōtūs, neque multum aestātīs superesset, atque id facile extrahī posse intel·legeret, obsidēs imperat, et quid in annōs singūlos vectīgālis populō Romānō Britannia penderet cōnstituit; interdīcit atque imperat Cassivellaunō, nē Mandubraciō neu Trinobantibus noceat.

Caesar returns to the mainland.

23. Obsidibus acceptīs exercitum redūcit ad mare, nāvēs i invenit refectās. Hīs dēductīs, quod et captīvōrum māg. num numerum habēbat, et nōnnūllae tempestātē déperierant
návës, duóbus commeáibus exércitum reportáre instituit.
3 Ac síc accidit, utí ex tantó návium numeró tot návigátiónibus, neque hoc neque superíore anno úlla omníno návis, quae mílitès portáret, désideráretur; at ex iís, quae inánës ex continentí ad eum remitterentur, et príórís commeátiús expositís milítibus, et quá s postea Labiënus faciendás eúrá- verat numeró sexágintá, perpaucae locum caperent; reliquae feré omnës rëjicerentur. Quás cum aliquamdiú Caesar frústrá exspectásset, né anni tempore à návigátióne exclúde- rëtur, quod aequínotium suberat, necessárìo angustius mílitès collocavit, ac summá tranquillitáte consecútá, secundá initá cum solvisset vigiliá, prìmá lúce terram attigit omnë- que incolúmës návës perdúxit.

Roman Soldiers on the March.
NOTES ON BOOK IV, CHAPS. 20-38.

N.B.—The references are to the sections of the High School Latin Book. The following abbreviations are used: cf. = compare; ch. = chapter; fn. = footnote; lit. = literally; sc. = supply, or understand; trans. = translate or translation

CHAP. 20.

1. exigua: emphatic from position. parte reliqua: abl. absolute (548); equivalent to an etsi clause (543); trans. ‘although only a small part . . . and although . . . yet Caesar made an effort.’
omnis: ‘as a whole.’ ad septentriones vergit: ‘lies towards the north.’ bellis: for case see 159. hostibus subministrata: sc. esse (514. iii); ‘had been furnished to the enemy.’

2. si: ‘even if.’ gerendum: see 611. deficeret: ‘did not enable him,’ lit.? (670; 687. b). usui: see 431. fore: see 327; the subject is contained in the clauses si modo . . . cognovisset. adisset: for adiisset (755. i. b). For the pluperfect subjunctive used in indirect discourse, secondary sequence, for the future perfect of direct discourse, see 687. b; trans. ‘approached,’ the literal translation being ‘should have approached,’ not ‘had already approached.’ genus hominum: ‘the character of the inhabitants.’ quae omnia: ‘all of which,’ lit.? (586. vi. a). fere: with omnia.

3. neque . . . quisquam: ‘no one,’ lit.? illo: adverb. iis ipsis: i.e., mercatoribus. Gallias: ‘Gaul.’ The plural has reference to the triple division of Gaul with which Caesar begins his Commentaries on the Gallic War: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres (page 13).

CHAP. 21.


2. Huic: for the case see 553. ut exploratis . . . revertatur: for the subjunctive see 424; trans. 'to find out . . . and return' (542. i. c). quam primum: see 668. i.

3. in: trans. 'into the country of.' inde . . . trajectus: the straits of Dover are meant.

4. quam . . . classem: 'the fleet which' (666. b. i). ad: 'for.' Veneticum bellum: the year before (56 B.C.) the tribes on the north-west coast of Gaul, headed by the Veneti, combined to recover their liberty, but were defeated by the Romans in a sea-fight.

5. qui polliceantur: trans. 'to promise'; see 388. dare: irregularly used for se daturus esse (512; 514. ix). imperio: see 553.


7. una: adv. Commium: with mittit. superatis: referring to 'That day he overcame the Nervii' (57 B.C.), with which people the Atrebates were allied (see pages 24-30). constituerat: 'had made.' ibi: i.e., among the Atrebates. his: of Gaul, not Britain. magni habebatur: 'was valued highly'; for magni see 587.

8. quas . . . civitates: 'all the states he can,' lit. 'the states which he can'; so. adire. possit: see 408. adeat: with the same force as ut adeat, 'to visit'; so hortetur and nuntiet (686. c and fn.). ut fidem sequantur: 'to embrace the alliance,' or (with Holmes) 'to trust to the good faith,' depending on hortetur.

9. regionibus: 'country.' quantum, etc.: 'so far as one could who,' etc.; more lit. 'so far as opportunity could be given to one who'; for tantum facultatis quantum (668. ii), 'according to such measure of opportunity as could be given.' The whole clause has the value of an adverbial acc. modifying the abl. absol. auderet: for mood see 530. quaeque: = et quae. perspexisset: see 534. i.
CHAP. 22.

1. parandarum: see 611. moratur: for the tense see 273. c. de . . . consilio: 'for their previous conduct,' lit. 'with regard to the policy of previous time.' They had joined the Belgian confederacy against Caesar two years before, and the next year had been in alliance with the Veneti. quod, etc.: 'in that, being uncivilized,' etc. consuetudinis: see 429. c. This 'custom' was, as the Roman poet Virgil expressed it:

'\text{The ways of peace to proclaim,}
Mercy to show to the fallen, the proud with battle to tame.'


2. satis: 'quite.' post tergum: 'behind him.' has tantularum, etc.: 'attention to such trivial matters,' lit.? (586. ii). anteponendas: sc. esse. Britanniae: dat. (577); meaning the expedition against Britain. iis imperat: 'requires (or demands) of them' (553. ii). Quibus: the hostages; trans. as in ch. 21, 6. eos: the Morini. in fidem recepit: 'received under his protection.'

3. coactis contractisque: the former of impressing into service, the latter of gathering to one place. quot: 'the number which,' lit. 'as many as'; quot is subject of esse. quod, etc.: 'all the ships of war he had besides,' lit.? (586. iii). This clause furnishes the object of distribuit.

4. Huc accedebant: 'besides these there were,' lit. 'to this were added.' ab: used adverbially = 'away'; or trans. 'at a distance of.' milibus: see 598. passuum: see 586. iii. tenebantur quo minus, etc.: 'were detained . . . and prevented from being able.' Quo minus, lit. 'whereby the less,' may also be written as one word. possent: see 631.

5. ducendum: for the gerundive with do, here agreeing with exercitum, see 613.
1. **ad navigandum**: see 444. **tertia vigilia**: the time from sunset to sunrise was divided into four equal watches (*vigiliae*), and the time from sunrise to sunset into twelve equal hours (*horae*), the length of each varying with the season. **solvit**: sc. *naves*. **ulteriorem**: ‘farther,’ *i.e.*, up the coast. The exact localities are unknown.

2. **A quibus . . . administratum**: ‘as these carried out their instructions,’ lit.? For the impersonal passive see 556. For **tardius**, ‘too slowly,’ see 593. iii. The result was that Caesar reached Britain *cum primis* (not *cum omnibus*) *nauibus*. **expositas copias armatas**: ‘the armed forces displayed.’

3. **Cujus**: ‘this’ (667). **haec**: ‘as follows’; more fully explained by *atque . . . continebatur. ita anguste*, etc.: ‘so closely bordered.’ [Many editions read *angustis* (with *montibus*), to be translated ‘steep,’ or ‘close to the sea.’] **uti**: another form for *ut*; distinguish from *āti*. **in**: trans. ‘to.’ **posset**: for the mood see 371.

4. **dum convenirent**: depending on *exspectavit*; ‘till . . . should assemble,’ or more freely ‘for . . . to assemble’ (649. b). **ad**: ‘until.’

5. **quae fieri vellet**: ‘what he wished done’ (517). **monuit . . . administrarentur**: ‘instructed them to do everything (promptly) at the signal and at the (right) moment, as the science of warfare, and especially naval warfare, required, seeing that this (latter) was subject to rapid and uncertain changes.’ **ut ratio . . . ut res**: *ut* = ‘as,’ and is repeated with each subject. **postularent**: for mood see 665 and 670. **ut quae**: i.e., *maritimae res*; ‘inasmuch as these’; *ut* might be omitted, and merely heightens the causal force of *quae* and the subjunctive (665). **monuit administrarentur**: with the same force as *monuit ut administrarentur*; cf. *adcat*, ch. 21, 8 (686. c and fn.). **ad nutum et ad tempus**: the former referring to *celerem*, the latter to *instabilem*.

6. **uno**: ‘one and the same.’ **dato, sublatis**: trans. by principal clauses (542. i. e). **litore**: abl. absolute; trans. by ‘off.’
CHAP. 24.

1. quo genere: 'the sort of force that,' lit. 'which kind' (i.e., of warriors), referring to both equitatu and essedariis (666. b. ii). consuerunt: cf. 755. i. a. copiis: see 596. iii. egredi: 'from landing' (518. i). prohibebant: for tense see 678. c.

2. has: referring to what follows. nisi . . . non: 'only,' lit.? militibus autem . . . desiliendum erat: 'while the soldiers had to leap down' (612. i); similarly consistendum and pugnandum. For the dative see 354. ignotis locis: 'who were unacquainted with the ground'; lit. 'the ground (being) unknown'; abl. absolute (548). So impeditis manibus. oppressis: dat. agreeing with militibus.

3. cum illi: 'whereas the enemy.' ex arido: modifying conjicerent. omnibus . . . locis: in contrast to ignotis . . . manibus, section 2; 'having all their limbs free and being perfectly familiar with the ground,' lit. ? insuefactos: 'who were trained (to this).'

4. generis: see 589. eadem . . . quo: for agreement see 508. i; for quo = 'as' see 668. consuerant: see 755. i. a. uti, utebantur: 'display' or 'show.'

CHAP 25.

1. Quod: object of animadvertit (667. i). naves: subject of removeri, incitari and constituiri. quarum: 'whose,' inusitatio: 'less familiar,' i.e., than that of the naves onerrariae. et motus, etc.; 'and (whose) movements were quicker for service,' i.e., 'and which were more easily handled.' ad: 'on.' apertum latus: i.e., the right side, unprotected by shields. quae res: 'a manoeuvre which,' or 'this manoeuvre,' lit. ? usui: as in ch. 20, 2.

2. remorum motu: the Britons used only sails with their large vessels. paulum modo: 'but only a little.'

3. atque; 'and now.' cunctantibus: trans. by 'while' (540, 542. ii). qui aquilam ferebat: 'the eagle-bearer.' For qui = is qui see 666. a. ut . . . eveniret: see 424. ea res: 'his (lit. that)
undertaking or attempt.'  legioni: see 578.  inquit: 'cried'; for position and use see 514.  vi.  Desilite: the imperative.  vultis: from volo.  praestitero: trans. freely by future; for the force of the future perfect see 682.  b.

4.  voce magna: 'in a loud voice' (596.  iii).

5.  inter se: 'one another,' lit.? (662.  ii).  ne . . . admitteretur: 'not to incur,' lit.? (424).  dedecus; i.e., the loss of the eagle.  universi: 'in a body' or 'all together'; section 6 shows that Caesar is speaking only of those on the same ship as the standard-bearer.

6.  Hos item, etc.: 'when those in the nearest ships saw them, they also,' etc.; lit. 'when also from the nearest ships they saw these.'  hostibus: see 553.  appropinquarunt: see 755.  i.  a.

CHAP. 26.

1.  Pugnatum est: see 556.  alia alia ex navi: 'the men from the different ships,' lit. 'one man from one ship and' another from another ship.' For this idiom see 662.  i.  quibuscumque . . . occurrerat: 'to whatever . . . they fell in with.' For the dat. see 577.  For the tense see 681.  c.  So conspeclerant, section 2, and conspexerat, section 4.


3.  in universos: 'at the main body'; opposed to singulares.

4.  item: '(and) also.'  quos . . . his: freely, 'to whomsoever,' transposing the clauses; or 'whenever . . . any . . . to them,' without transposing.  jussit, submittebat: notice the change of tense; the perfect expresses a single command; for the imperfect see 678.  b.  his: see 578.

5.  simul: = simul atque.  suis consecutis: 'with their comrades following' or 'followed by their comrades' (550.  i).  neque: 'but . . . not.'  longius: 'any distance' (593.  iii).  ad pristinam, etc.: 'to (complete) Caesar's usual good fortune,' lit.? For dat. see 582.
NOTES ON CAESAR, BOOK IV.

CHAP. 27.

1. **proelio**: trans. by 'in' (145). **de**: trans. 'to treat (or sue) for.'


3. **quem supra**, etc.: 'who, as I stated before, was sent,' etc.; lit.? (514. vi). **demonstraveram a Caesare**: notice that Caesar the writer (first person) is always distinguished from Caesar the commander (third person). English usage would require the perfect tense here.

4. **rei**: 'act.' **imprudentiam**: *i.e.*, their ignorance of the customs observed between nations. **ut ignoscetur**: 'that pardon be granted (them),' or 'to be pardoned' (424 and 557; see also 704. c).

5. **quod . . . intulissent**: see 640. **cum . . . missis . . . petissent**: 'although they had sent . . . and sought,' lit.? (563. a). **petissent**: see 755. i. b. **ignoscere**: sc. *se*: notice the tense (327). **imprudentiae**: for dat. see 553.

6. **illi**: see 653. vii. **arcessitam . . . daturos**: sc. *esse*; 'that they would send for . . . and give up,' lit.? The tense of arcessitam is relative to daturos, not to dixerunt (540). **diebus**: see 621.

7. **suos**: subject of remigrare. **agros**: 'their lands.'

CHAP. 28.

1. **His rebus**: 'by this means,' lit.? **post diem . . . ventum**: 'three days after he came' = *die quarto postquam*, etc.; *post* (the adverb) coming before *die quarto* was felt to have the force of a preposition, and made to govern the acc. **quartum**: the Romans in reckoning from one date to another counted in both extremes, where we include but one. **est ventum**: see 556. **naves**: subject of *solverunt*, a rare use. **demonstratum est**: 'mention has been made.' (704. c.) **superiore**: in ch. 23, 1, called *ulteriorem*. **vento**: see 596. iii.
2. viderentur: 'were in sight.' posset: see 371. So referentur and dejicerentur. inferiorem: i.e., towards the S.W. proprius occasum: see 569. v. sui: 'to themselves' (586. ii); another reading is suo, with the same trans.

3. quae tamen, etc.: 'and as (cum) these had nevertheless (i.e., in spite of the danger) cast anchor, and were filling,' etc.; or tamen may apply to the whole sentence, and be opposed to the words just preceding, 'however as these.' necessario . . . profectae . . . petierunt: 'they were forced to put out . . . and make for,' lit.? adversa nocte: 'in the face of the night,' lit. 'the night facing them' (548).

CHAP. 29.

1. nocte: that of August 30-31, 55 B.C., according to astronomical calculations. esset: 'there was' (371). qui dies: 'a time which.' (666. b. ii). maritimos aestus maximos: 'very high tides'; our spring-tides. consuevit: 'is wont' or trans. by 'usually.' incognitum: the tides at the straits of Dover are 20 or 25 feet high, those in the Mediterranean insignificant.

2. uno: as in ch. 23, 6. naves . . . complebat: keep the Latin order and trans. by the passive voice. So onerarias . . . afflictabat. quibus: 'in (lit. with) which.' transportandum . . . curaverat: 'had had . . . brought over' (613). ad: 'at.' neque ulla: 'and no,' lit.? administrandi, auxiliandi: the former referring to those on board, the latter to those on shore. administrandi: sc. naves.

3. fractis: trans. both abl. absol. and cum by 'as.' amissis: trans. 'having lost' or 'through the loss of.' magna, etc.; 'great alarm inevitably (or as was inevitable) arose throughout,' etc.; lit.? id quod: 'a thing which' (666. d); id is in apposition with the clause magna . . . facta est, and quod is subject of accidere (635). exercitus: for case see 586. ii.

4. neque aliae: trans. by 'no other.' possent: see 530. omnibus constabat: 'it was generally understood'; more lit. 'it was agreed among all'; for dat. see 579. b. hiemari oportere: 'that they must winter' (556 and 634). in hiemem: 'for the winter.'
NOTES ON CAESAR, BOOK IV.

CHAP. 30.

1. This sentence may be conveniently broken into four in English, viz., after collocuti, transportarerat and producere (506); trans. as if the Latin read collocuti sunt; intellegebant et cognoscabant; itaque duxerunt; nam confidebant. principes: subject of duxerunt, section 2. inter se: see 662. ii. Romanis deesse: freely, 'that the Romans were without,' lit. quae: referring to castrorum. hoc angustiora: 'all the smaller' or 'more contracted for this reason.'

2. optimum factu: 'the best thing to do;' for the supine see 470. b. duxerunt: 'concluded.' prohibere, producere: subjects of esse. frumento: see 437. b; so reditu. rem: 'the campaign.' superatis: trans. by 'if' (542. i. a); so interclisis. The tense is relative to transi- turum not to confidebant. confidebant: see 640.

3. rursus: not 'a second time,' but referring to the return to their former attitude. agris: as in ch. 27, 7. deducere: 'to bring down,' i.e., to the coast.

CHAP. 31.

1. ex eventu navium: 'from what had happened to his ships,' (586. ii). ex eo, quod: 'from the fact that' (640. vii). fore, etc.: 'suspected that that would happen which (actually) did occur.' accidit: for the mood see 670. i.

2. ad: 'for' or to 'meet.' subsidia comparabat: 'he set about making provision' (678. c). quae . . . naves, earum = earum navium quae, 'of the ships which' (666. b. i). quae: 'whatever'; sc. ea as subject of comportari. res: 'purpose.' erant: for the mood see 670. i. continenti: see on Book V, ch. 8, i.

3. cum . . . administraretur: 'as the soldiers worked,' cf. ch. 23, 2. studio: see 596. iii. amissis: trans. by 'although.' reliquis . . . effecit: 'he made it possible to sail satisfactorily with the rest,' or still more freely (with Holmes) 'he managed to have the rest made tolerably seaworthy,' lit. 'he brought it about (or managed) that the voyage could be made,' etc. navigari: see 556. posset: see 529. iii. effecit: notice the tense as compared with the imperfect used in section 2 (680. b).
CHAP. 32.

1. geruntur: see 647. ex consuetudine: 'as usual'; to be taken with una, not missa. frumentatum: the supine (470. a). ad: 'up to.' interposita: 'having arisen,' i.e., between the time of the surrender and the present. cum: 'as' or 'for,' explaining the preceding words. hominum: 'of the people (or natives).' ventitaret: 'kept coming'; a frequentative verb (758. ii). quam consuetudo ferret: 'than usual,' 'than was customary,' lit. 'than custom brought' (670). in ea . . . partem: 'was visible in the direction in which;' for partem see 666. c.

2. id, quod erat: 'what was actually the case.' Id is explained by the appositive clause aliquid . . . consilii. aliquid . . . consilii: 'some new plan' (586. iii). initum: sc. esse. in stationibus: 'on guard'; the plural because of the four gates of a Roman camp. ex: 'of' (586. v). in stationem succedere: 'to take their place on guard'; the singular of the general idea of guarding. reliquas: i.e., four of the ten cohorts in the legion. armari: 'to arm themselves' (656. iv).

3. paulo longius: 'some little distance' (593. iii). conferta: trans. by 'as,' giving the reason for ex omnibus partibus.

4. una erat reliqua: 'only one remained.'

5. dispersos: sc. nostros; trans. by a 'when' clause; so occupatos. incertis ordinibus; 'whose lines were in disorder,' giving the reason for perturbaverant; it was difficult to find the proper places in the cohorts. The pluperfects in sections 4 and 5 tell what had happened prior to Caesar's arrival in section 3.

CHAP. 33.

1. hoc: 'as follows.' ex essedis pugnae: 'of chariot fighting'; per omnes partes: 'in all directions.' ipso terrore equitum: 'by the very (or mere) terror caused by their horses'; for the gen. see 429. c. ordines: i.e., of their opponents. equitum: i.e., their own. Caesar had no cavalry with him. insinuaverunt: see 642.

2. ita: 'in such a way.' illi: i.e., those who had dismounted to fight on foot. premantur, habeant: trans. by the pres. indic.,
and for the mood see 673 and 371 respectively, and also 476; or trans. by 'should' and 'would' respectively, and for the mood of premantur see 478. 2.

3. tantum efficiunt: 'become so expert,' lit.? loco: 'ground.' per: 'along.' consuerint; see 755. i. a, and for the mood 371.

CHAP. 34.

1. quibus rebus: abl. of means. perturbatis nostris: may be dative with auxilium tulit (578), or abl. absolute. novitate: trans. by 'because of' (595). adventu: see 159.

2. quo facto: 'in spite of this,' more lit., 'although this was done.' ad: 'for,' depending on alienum. suo loco: 'on his own ground' (618. v). brevi . . . intermisso: 'after a short interval,' lit.?

3. haec: referring to the whole incident. occupatis: trans. by 'while.' qui erant reliqui: 'those who remained,' i.e., the Britons spoken of in ch. 32, 1, pars . . . remaneret (666. a). discesserunt: i.e., from their homes to join their countrymen (see ch. 30, 3).

4. secutae sunt: 'there followed' (118). continerent, prohiberent: for the mood see 530.

5. quanta 'what an excellent' or 'how favorable.' faciendae: 'for obtaining' (611). sui liberandi: see 611. iv. expulissent: for the mood and tense cf. on adisset, ch. 20, 2.

CHAP. 35.

1. idem . . . fore: 'that the same thing would happen.' ut . . . effugerent: 'namely, that . . . would escape,' in apposition with idem (694). si: 'even if.' essent pulsi: for the mood and tense cf. expulissent, ch. 34, 5. dictum est: cf. on demonstratum est, ch. 28, 1.

2. diutius: 'any longer,' i.e., than the beginning of the battle. (593. iii).

3. securi . . . occiderunt; sc. nostri. tanto spatio: freely, 'as far,' lit. 'by way of (i.e., over) as great a space' (596. ii. a). quantum . . . efficere: 'as their speed and endurance allowed,' Cursus = rate of running, vires = powers of endurance.
CHAP. 36.

2. His numerum duplicavit: 'from these he required double the number,' lit., 'for these he doubled,' etc. die: 'the time,' or 'the season'; dies is sometimes fem. in the sing., chiefly in the sense of a fixed date. propinqua . . . navibus; trans. by 'as' (548). hiemi . . . subjiciendam: 'they should risk sailing in stormy weather,' lit.?

3. medium noctem: 'midnight' (175).

4. quae: 'the ships.' ex . . . quae: we should say 'two of the transports,' lit.? quos reliqui: 'as the others,' lit. 'which the other (crews reached)'; reliquii, masc., by sense construction (510, fn.). infra: i.e., towards the S. W.

CHAP. 37.

1. Quibus navibus: the two just mentioned. castra: that of Sulpicius Rufus, ch. 22, 6. proficiscens: 'on setting out' (540). primo: adverb. non ita magno: 'with a not very large,' lit.? si . . . nollent: 'if they did not wish to be killed' (670); for se se, see 518. iv.

2. ad clamorem: 'in answer to the shouting.' hominum: as in ch. 32, 1: with milia (586. iii). suis auxilio: 'to aid his men' (431).

3. amplius horis: 'more than,' etc. Horis may be the abl. of comparison, equivalent to quam horas (242), or the abl. of time within which (621. i), uninfluenced by amplius (593. ii). paucis: 'but a few.'

4. Postea quam: answering to primo, section 1; generally written as one word.

CHAP. 38.

2. siccitates: trans. by the singular; in Latin the plural of an abstract noun (here due to the plural paludum) is used to denote various instances of a quality or its existence in different objects. quo . . . haberent: 'had no place to which to retreat,' or 'had no place of retreat,' more lit. 'had not whither they could retreat'
(530). *quo . . . usi*: trans. immediately after *paludum*, to which *quo* refers. For the agreement of *quo* cf. 510. i. *perfugio*: ‘as a place of refuge’ (555. i). *fuerant usi*: see 683. d. *in potestatem pervenerunt*: ‘fell into the hands,’ lit. ?


4. *in*: ‘among’ or ‘in the country of.’ *neglexerunt*: add in trans. ‘to do so.’

5. *His rebus*: referring to the whole of the summer’s campaign. *ex litteris Caesaris*: ‘in consequence of Caesar’s despatches.’

*dierum*: see 383. *supplicatio*: ‘a public thanksgiving,’ celebrated by solemn sacrifice in the temples of Rome. At the end of the campaign two years before, Caesar had written: ‘for these acts a thanksgiving for fifteen days was decreed, an honor which up to that time no one had received.’
NOTES ON BOOK V, CHAPS. 1-23.

CHAP. 1.

1. consulibus: see 548. discedens ab: 'on leaving.' Italian: the province of Cisalpine Gaul (Gallia Citerior), in which Caesar spent each winter, attending to its administration. ut: 'as,' in which sense it takes the indic. legionibus: see 577. quam plurimas possent: sc. aedificare; 'as many as they could' (668. i). For the mood of possent see 408. hieme: 'during the winter' (621. i). uti aedificandas curarent: 'to have built' (613). For the tense of curarent see 524. i.

2. Ad: 'for.' onerandi: trans. by 'in.' subductiones: cf. on siccitates, IV, ch. 38. 2. facit humiliores: sc. eas. quam quibus: 'than those which'; sc. eas (242. a. i). nostro mari: the name Mediterranean was not then in use. id eo magis: 'all the more so'; with id sc. facit ('he does'), and cf. on hoc, IV, ch. 30, 1. minus magnos: 'smaller.' fieri: 'are caused.' onera . . . trans-portandam: for the agreement see 508. i. reliquis maribus: 'in other waters,' meaning the Mediterranean, the various parts of which were given separate names by the Romans.

3. actuarias: pred. adj.; uares actuariae were swift galleys, impelled by oars as well as by sails. fieri: for the infin. pass. with impero see 518. v. quam ad rem: 'to which end.'

4. Ea quae sunt: 'what is.' Hispamnia: Spain was rich in iron and material for ropes.

5. Ipse: in contrast with the legati of section 1, who were left to carry out his orders. conventibus: the governor of a province was also its supreme judge. Illyricum: another of Caesar's three provinces. finitimam: i.e., to the Pirustae. audiebat: 'he heard'; the tense implies that the news came more than once.

7. nihil: 'none,' lit. ? publico consilio: 'with the sanction of the community (or state)'; as opposed to the work of irresponsible
individuals. **demonstrant**: co-ordinate with *mittunt*, not with *doceant*. **omnibus rationibus**: ‘in every way.’ **de**: ‘for.’

8. **ad**: ‘by.’ **diem**: for the gender see on IV, ch. 36, 2. **fece**rint: ‘they do.’ For the perf. subj. representing the fut. perf. indic. in primary sequence, see 687. **b**.

9. **ad diem**: ‘at the (appointed) day.’ **dat**: ‘he appoints.’ **aestiment**: ‘assess.’

**CHAP. 2.**

2. **circuits . . . invenit**: ‘he visits . . . and finds.’ **studio**: with *instructas*. **in summa inopia**: ‘(although) amidst,’ or freely ‘in spite of,’ or ‘although there was,’ etc. **cujus**: sc. *generis naves*; trans. freely ‘which,’ as though it were *quod*, the object of *demonstravimus*. **longas**: sc. *naves*. **neque multum**, etc.: ‘and that they are also ready to be launched’; lit. ‘and that it is not far from this but that,’ etc. (630. i. d). **diebus**: see 621.

3. **Collaudatis**: more emphatic than *laudatis*. (49, N. B.) **negotio**: see 577. **quid fieri velit**: cf. on IV, ch. 23, 5. **omnes**: sc. *naves*. **portum Itium**: the exact locality is unknown. **milium**: see 383. **b**; modifying *trajectum*. **hui**c **rei**: ‘for this purpose,’ *i.e.*, for bringing the fleet safely to its appointed place. **satis militum**: ‘an adequate force,’ lit. ‘(586. iii).

4. **concilia**: Caesar regularly established these councils or assemblies among the conquered tribes, whom he thus kept in official relations with himself. **veniebant, parebant**: trans. by ‘would not’ (678. **b**).

**CHAP. 3.**

1. **plurimum**: adverb. **equitatu**: see 414. **supra**: Book III speaks of ‘the Treveri, who are next to the river Rhine.’ The last words of chap. 2 show why he here dwells on their position.

2. **duo**: ‘two (rivals).’ **inter se**: ‘with each other’ (662. ii).

3. **alter**: here ‘the latter,’ lit. ‘the one.’ **cognitum est**: see 556. **se . . . futuros**: with *confirmavit*. **in officio**: ‘true to their allegiance,’ lit. ‘populi’; objective gen. (586. ii); trans. by ‘with,’ not ‘of,’
4. **cogere**: depending on *instituit*, and connected by *(iis)que* with *parare*. **per**: ‘by reason of.’ **in armis esse**: ‘be under arms,’ or ‘bear arms.’ **ingenti magnitudine**: see 383; modifying *quae* with the force of an appositive adj.; freely ‘which is of vast extent and,’ etc. **medios**: see 175.

5. **Cingetorigis**: cf. on *populi*, section 3. **de suis privatim rebus petere**: ‘to make requests on their own behalf,’ lit.? **privatim**: the position makes it almost equal to the adj. **privatis. civitati**: see 578; in contrast with *suis privatim rebus*. **non possent**: ‘they felt unable’; for the mood see 640. i. **ne**: ‘lest’ or ‘that’; for the subjunctive see 629.

6. **sese noluisse**: sc. ‘saying’ or ‘to say,’ implied in *legatos mittit* (691); *se* refers to the subject of *mittit*. **idcirco**: explained by *quo . . . laberetur*. **quo . . . contineret**: see 525. b. **ne . . . laberetur**: ‘lest . . . should’ (386). **discessu**: abl. of time, suggesting also the cause.

7. **permitteret**: see 688. **in castra**: see 618. vii. **suas, civitatis**: both modifying *fortunas*.

**CHAP. 4.**

1. **qua de causa**: ‘why.’ **instituto**: ‘original,’ lit.? **omnibus . . . comparatis**: modifying the preceding words.

2. **in**: ‘among.’ **filio**: in apposition with *his. evocaverat*: sc. *Caesar. consolatus*: sc. *est*; because of the enforced exile (as hostages) of himself and his kinsmen.

3. **nihilo**: see 598. **principibus, hos**: the same persons; see 550. ii. fn. **quod**: conjunction. **cum . . . tum**: ‘not only . . . but also.’ **merito . . . fieri**: ‘that he was treating him according to his desert,’ for a *se fieri* = *se facere*, see 556. **merito**: see 415. **magni interesse**: see 554. b. ii; the subject is the clause *auctoritatem . . . valere*. **cujus . . . perspexisset**: ‘seeing that he had observed his,’ etc.; or trans. **ejus cujus** ‘of a man whose’; for the mood see 665. **suos**: referring to *ejus* (657. i). **tam**: omit in trans.

4. **factum**: noun. **suam . . . minui**: in apposition with *id factum*; ‘that . . . should be lessened.’ **qui fuisset**: ‘whereas (or
while) he had been' (665). inimico animo: 'ill-disposed' (383). hoc dolore: 'at this grievance' (595); more lit. 'through indignation at this.'

CHAP. 5.

2. factae erant, erant profectae: for the mood see 670. i.

eodem: adverb. omnibus rebus: 'in all respects,' lit. 'with all things.'

3. numero: modifying milium; for the abl. see 414. milium: modifying equitatus (383); trans. 'the cavalry, four thousand in number.'

4. obsidum loco: 'as hostages,' lit. ? (618. v). cum abesset: 'while he was absent,' or 'during his absence,' for the fut. ind. of the actual thought (687. b ; 676. b).

CHAP. 6.

1. ante... dictum est: 'we have spoken before.' Book I tells how four years before Dumnorix had stirred up hostility to Caesar among the Aedui. Caesar had pardoned him, but had ever since carefully watched his conduct. eum: sc. esse. animi: 'pride' or 'ambition'; for the case see 383.

2. Accedebat hoc quod: 'besides this' or 'in addition'; more lit. 'to this was added the fact that' (640. vii). deferri: notice the tense (327). quod dictum: 'a statement which.' neque: 'but yet... not.'

3. factum: sc. esse, or as in ch. 4, 4. Ille: 'Dumnorix.' omnibus: 'all manner of.' petere contendit: 'sought earnestly,' lit. ? quod... timeret: 'on the ground that he was unaccustomed... and dreaded'; for the mood see 640. navigandi: see 589. diceret: for the mood see 672. i.

4. id: the request to be left behind. sibi: 'him'; indirect object.

5. territare: 'he kept alarming'; historical infin. (604); for the form see 758. ii. fieri, esse: in trans. supply 'saying' from territare (691). ut... spoliaretur, ut... necaret: see 694 and fn. nobilitate: see 437. quos: trans. after its antecedent hos (504. a). veretur: see 670. ut... traductos necaret: 'to take over... and murder' (542. i. c ; 550. ii).
6. reliquis: i.e., the other *principes* than himself. *interponere, postcre:* cf. on *territare,* section 5. *quod:* 'whatever.' *intellexissent:* for the mood and tense cf. on *adisset,* IV, ch. 20, 2. *ut . . . administrarent:* giving the contents of the oath (522. c). *communi consilio:* 'by concerted action,' or more freely 'unite in carrying out,' etc. *deferebantur:* not once only, hence imperf.

CHAP. 7.

1. *tantum dignitatis tribuebat:* 'had such respect,' lit? (586. iii). *coercendum:* sc. *esse. quibuscumque . . . posset:* 'by whatever means he could'; for the mood see 670.

2. *longius:* 'still farther,' i.e., than at present. *prospiciendum:* sc. *esse statuebat* (556). *quid nocere:* 'to do any harm'; for the acc. see 571. i. *sibi: i.e., Caesar.* *ne quid . . . posset:* see 525. a.

3. *commoratus:* 'while waiting,' or 'as he was waiting'; for the tense see 540. fn. *omnis:* omit in trans. *ut . . . contineret:* see 522. c: so *cognosceretur.*

4. *milites:* the infantry, belonging to the Roman legions, as opposed to the cavalry, who were native auxiliaries.

5. *impeditis:* 'while . . . were occupied.' *insciente Caesare:* 'without Caesar's knowledge' (548). *domum:* 'for home' (618).

6. *omnibus rebus:* 'everything(else).' *retrahi:* cf. on *fieri,* ch. 1, 3.

7. *vim faciat:* 'offers violence' or 'makes resistance'; for fut. indic. of direct discourse (687. b). *se absente:* 'in his (i.e., Caesar's) absence.' *qui . . . neglexisset:* 'seeing that he,' etc.; for the mood cf. on *perspexisset,* ch. 4, 3. *praesentis:* 'in his presence'; lit. ' (of him) while present.' *imperium:* 'authority.'

8. *enim:* 'in fact.' Another reading is *ante.* *clamitans:* see 758. ii. *liberum, liberae civitatis:* both predicates of *se esse;* trans. 'a free man and a citizen of a free state' (174).

9. *erat imperatum:* see 557. *hominem:* 'the fellow.'

CHAP. 8.

1. *continente:* elsewhere in Caesar *continenti* with the regular abl. ending of an I-stem. *pro tempore et pro re:* 'as time and circumstances might suggest,' lit. 'in accordance with,' etc.
2. pari quern: 'the same as' (668). ad: 'about.' provectus, etc.: 'was carried forward . . . but as the wind fell . . . could not keep,' etc. longius: 'too far' (593. iii). orta luce: 'at sunrise,' lit.? (550. i). sub sinistra: 'on the left'; the current had carried the vessels out of the Channel into the North Sea. relictam: 'behind him.'


4. admodum laudanda: 'deserving of great praise' or 'most praiseworthy'; (450. b). vectoriis . . . navigiis: 'with transport ships, and those, too, heavily laden.' non intermisso: 'without relaxing,' or trans. by principal clause co-ordinate with adaequarunt, for which see 755. i. a.

5. Accessum est navibus: 'the ships reached,' lit.? (556): navibus is abl. of means. neque hostis: 'but no enemy.'

6. cum: 'although' (533. a). quae cum annotinis, etc.; 'of which, including those of the previous year . . . eight hundred were in sight'; for the nom. quae see 586. vi. a. quisque: probably confined to rich officers and Gallic nobles. sui commodi: 'for his own convenience'; a predicate possessive gen. (586. i). here expressing purpose. Some editions read sui commodi causa. amplius octingentae; for the case see 593. ii.

CHAP. 9.

1. castris: for the dat. see 404. ad: 'by' or 'near.' qui . . . essent: 'to protect the ships,' lit.? (431 and 388). de tertia vigilia: 'early in the third watch'; de suggests that a portion of the watch had passed. The third of the four night watches would begin at midnight. eo minus: cf. on eo magis, ch. 1, 2. navibus: see 578. relinquebat: notice the tense. et: omit in trans. ; another reading is ei.

3. equitatu: see 596. iii. ex loco superiore: belonging to the whole clause, not to prohibere; the north bank was higher than the south. nostros prohibere: 'to check the advance of our men.'

4. egregie munitum: 'well protected.' opere: 'by art,' lit. 'by fortification'; explained by section 5. ut videbantur: 'as it seemed,' or 'apparently,' lit.? (514. vii). causa: 'with a view to.'

6. ingredi prohibebant: cf. on IV, ch. 24, 1.
7. **testudine**: a *testudo* was formed by the soldiers holding their shields over their heads so that they overlapped and formed a continuous cover, which received its name from its resemblance to a ‘tortoise shell.’ **aggere**: this was to put them on a level with those defending the walls. **ad**: ‘against’ or ‘close to.’

**paucis**: as in IV, ch. 37, 3.

8. **eos**: i.e., *milites*, subject of *prosequi.* **fugientes**: object of *prosequi*; see 544. **a. longius**: cf. on ch. 8, 2, or on IV, ch. 26, 5. **munitioni**: see 404.

---

**Testudo (From Trajan's Column).**

---

CHAP. 10.

1. **postridie ejus diei mane**: ‘on the very next morning,’ lit. ‘on the morrow of that day in the morning.’ **in**: ‘on,’ lit. ‘with a view to.’ **expeditionem**: strictly, a rapid march of a flying column of *expediti* (ch. 2, 4).

2. **aliquantum itineris**: ‘some distance,’ or ‘a considerable distance’; lit? (586. iii). **extremi**: ‘only the last (or rearguard),’ *i.e.*, of the troops sent out. **in litore**: another reading is *in*
NOTES ON CAESAR, BOOK V.

1. revocari: i.e., from pursuing the enemy. resistere: here meaning ‘to halt.’ Another reading is itinere desistere (437).

2. eadem fere quae: ‘much the same state of affairs as’ (668). sic: ‘to this extent,’ or ‘with this qualification,’ here in a limiting sense, restricting the force of the previous words eadem . . . perspiciit, and explained by the following ut clause (529. v). amissis, etc.: with concessive force; trans. by ‘while.’ reliquae posse viderentur: ‘the rest, it seemed, could,’ lit.? (514. vii).

3. ne nocturnis, etc.: freely ‘without suspending the soldiers’ work even at night,’ lit. ? ad: lit. ‘with respect to.’

4. quos . . . dicunt: quos is subject of natos (esse); proditum (esse) depends on dicunt, and has for its subject quos natos (esse). Trans. ‘of whom they themselves state there is a tradition that they were born,’ or more freely ‘who, according to their own
tradition, were born.' Another reading is ipsa, with insula. memoria: abl. of means.

2. pars: sc. incolitur. qui omnes: 'all of whom' (586. vi. u).
iis: 'the.' quibus . . . pervenerunt: freely 'from which they have sprung and have come there.' civitatibus: see 666. c.

3. aedificia: sc. aedificiis; consimilia: appositive, not predicative. Gallicis: sc. aedificii; 'those of the Gauls.'

4. aut . . . aut: 'partly . . . partly.' ad . . . examinatis: 'of a fixed weight,' lit.? pro: 'as.'

5. mediterraneis: the tin mines of Cornwall are referred to, Caesar mistaking the distant west, of which he had heard, for an inland district. maritimis: iron was once mined in the south of England, now chiefly in the north. ejus: i.e., iron, which, being a hard metal to work, has generally been neglected by native tribes, even where it is abundant. importato: in emphatic position, 'the bronze they use is imported' (502. a). cujusque: 'every,' lit.? praeter, etc.: an error on Caesar's part.

6. fas: sc. esse. haec: neut. plur. referring to the animals just mentioned. animi: 'amusement,' lit. 'the feelings.' Loca: 'the climate,' lit. 'the country.' remissioribus: 'less severe' (261. d); for the case see 548.

CHAP. 13.

1. natura: 'in shape' (414). triquetra: sc. est. cujus: 'of it.' alter: 'one,' corresponding to inferior. ad: 'at.' quo: adverb. appelluntur: 'put iūn.'

2. alterum: sc. latus; 'the second side.' ad Hispaniam: as the ancients had no compasses, and seldom sailed out of sight of land, they easily fell into error as to the relative position of distant places. qua ex parte: see 618. viii. dimidio minor: 'half as large,' lit.? (598). pari spatio, etc.: freely 'at the same distance as the passage from Gaul to Great Britain'; lit. 'of the same length of passage across as is (the passage across) from Gaul to Britain.' For the abl. spatio see 383; with est sc. transmissus; for atque see 668.
3. *hoc medio cursu*: ‘the middle of this passage,’ *i.e.*, to Ireland (175). *Mona*: this name was afterwards given to Anglesea, but probably the Isle of Man is here meant. *subjectae*: *sc.* *esse*. *insulae*: the Hebrides or Orkney islands probably. *nonnulli*: though Caesar was the first Roman to land in Britain, it had been visited by Greeks. *sub*: ‘at the time of.’ *bruma*: for *brevima = brevissima*, *sc.* *dies*. *esse*: the subject is *noctem*.

4. *Nos*: contrasted with *nonnulli*. For the plural see 652. ii; cf. the use of *demonstravimus* in ch. 2, 2 and ch. 3, 1. *reperiebamus*: trans. by ‘could’; the tense implies frequent attempts during Caesar’s stay. *nisi*: ‘except that.’ *certis mensuris*: ‘by exact measurements.’ *ex aqua*: ‘by water,’ *i.e.*, with a water-clock or *clepsydra*, which worked on the principle of the hour-glass.

5. *ut ... opinio*: ‘as their belief goes;’ freely ‘as they believe.’ *illorum*: referring to *nonnulli* of section 3. *milium*: *sc.* *passuum*; for the case see 586, viii.

6. *Tertium*: *sc.* *latus*. *angulus*: the same as *alter angulus*, section 1. *maxime*: ‘on the whole.’ *milia*: see 231; another reading is *milium*, as in section 5. *in*: ‘in;’ the acc. because of the notion of extending over space.


CHAP. 14.


3. *Sunt*: freely ‘they have.’ *capillo, parte*; see 383. *rasa*: trans. freely by the active voice.

4. *Uxores communes*: acc. Caesar is probably in error on this point. *deni duodenique*: ‘groups of ten or twelve.’ For *-que*, lit. ‘and (in other cases),’ cf. in English ‘three and four times a day.’ *inter se*: omit in trans.

CHAP. 15.

1. tamen ut: 'yet so that.' omnibus partibus: 'everywhere,' at all points.' fuerint, compulerint: for the tense see 529. ii.
2. compluribus: i.e., of the Britons. cupidius: see 593. iii.
3. illi: see 653. vi. spatio: i.e., of time; cf. section 4. castrorum: a camp was made at the end of each day's march.
4. missis: trans. by 'when.' subsidio: 'to their aid' (431). atque his: 'and these too.' primis: apparently the first cohort of a legion was its best. cum: 'although.' interimso loci spatio: with or (more lit.) leaving an interval. inter se: with interimso. perterritis: trans. by 'as.' per medios: 'between them,' i.e., through the pereexiguum spatium. seque . . . receperunt: not meaning that 'they got away,' as the last words of section 5 show, but that 'they got back again' to their original position.

CHAP. 16.

1. dimicare tur: see 556. nostros: the legionary soldiers, as contrasted with equites, section 2; subject of esse. cedentes: acc.; the retreating enemy' (544. a). possent: see 670. ab signis discedere: they had been trained to fight in solid ranks only. minus: 'not well' or 'ill.' ad: 'to face.'
2. autem: 'while.' proelio: see 145. illi: 'the enemy.' cedentibus: see 670. cum: 'whenever.' removissent: for the mood and tense see 642 and 687. b. nostros: here = equites.
3. Equestris: with proelii. autem: 'moreover.' ratio: 'regular method,' or 'ordinary style'; in opposition to the unfamiliar tactics described in the last line of section 2. cedentibus, insequantibus: either dat. of the participle, referring to the Romans, or perhaps abl. absolute with Britannis understood. In either case Caesar is thinking of the danger to his own native cavalry, due to the superiority of the British horsemen. par atque idem: 'exactly the same'; emphasis is secured by repetition; cf. ch. 22. 5. inferebat: 'brought' or 'involved' (678. b).
4. Accedebat huc ut . . . preci la rentur: cf. on ch. 6, 2; see 528. b and 698. d. intervallis: see 596. iii. stationes: 'reserves or supports.' alios alii: 'one another' (662. ii). exciperent: 'relieved.' -que: 'and thus.'
CHAP. 17.

1. rari: 'here and there' (705. d). lenius: 'with less vigor.'

2. tres: an unusually large force; cf. IV, ch. 32, 1. cum: 'under.' sic uti . . . absisterent: 'so as to attack even the standards,' etc.; lit.? They did not hesitate to attack even the main body escorting the actual foragers. signa, as in ch. 16, 1, represents the regular formation of the legionary soldiers.

3. subsidio: for abl. (= 'in') with confisi see 600. a. praeципites: predicate acc. egerunt: see 649. a.

4. sui colligendi: see 611. iv.

5. Ex: 'after.' quae . . . auxilia: the maiores copiae of ch. 11, 8. discesserunt: 'disbanded.' summis copiis: 'with their full force,' or 'in full force' (596. iii).

CHAP. 18.

1. consilio: that, apparently, which is described in ch. 19. Tamesim: for the acc. in -im, see 718. i. in fines: see 618. vii. hoc: 'here,' 'at this'; sc. loco.

2. animum advertit: also written animadvertit. ad: 'on.'

3. praefixis: driven into the face of the bank. defixae: driven into the bed of the river.

5. ea, eo: 'such' (653. ii). cum . . . exstarent: 'although they had only their heads above the water,' lit.? (598). -que: 'but.'

CHAP. 19.

1. ut demonstravimus: with deposita spe. supra: ch. 17, 5. amplioribus copiis: 'the greater part of his forces,' lit. ? relictis: trans. freely by 'kept.' servabat: for the force of this and the succeeding imperfects see 678. b. quibus: 'where,' or 'through which.'

2. cum: 'whenever.' ejecerat: for the mood and tense see 642. liberius: with ejecerat: for the meaning see 593. iii; so latius and longius, section 3. viis: see 596. ii. periculo equitum: 'danger to cavalry'; for the gen. see 586. ii. hoc metu: 'through fear of this' or 'by the fear thus inspired,' lit.? Cf. hoc dolore, ch. 4, 4.

3. Relinquatur ut . . . pateretur: 'the only course left Caesar was to forbid his men to leave,' etc. For ut pateretur as subject
clause see 694; for discedi see 556. tantum noceretur: freely 'to do as much harm' (571. i; 557). in: 'in the way of,' freely 'by.' labore atque itinere: 'by laborious marching' (hendiadys), contrasted with the dashing cavalry raids. The whole clause may be rendered freely 'as the legionaries' powers of enduring hard marching would allow.'

CHAP. 20.

1. Trinobantes: with mittunt, section 2. ex qua . . . vita-verat: this parenthesis may be translated after legatos . . . mittunt, section 2, and broken at cujus pater, thus: 'The Trinobantes sent, etc.; from this state, etc.; his father, etc.; they promise, etc.' fidem secutus: 'attaching himself to' or 'seeking the protection of,' lit.? cf. IV, ch. 21, 8. continentem Galliam: 'the mainland of Gaul' (588). obtinuerat: avoid 'obtain' (705. c). ipse: 'while he himself,' or 'but who himself' (664. i).

2. sese dedituros: sc. se as subject, sese being object (514. x).

3. Cassivellauni: 'on the part of C.' or 'at the hands of C.' (429. c). mittat qui praesit: 'to send (someone) to govern' (666. a).

4. exercitui: see 578. ad numerum: 'to the required number.' Note the asyndeton in the last sentence (as also with ipse in section 1). Note, too, his, eos and illi used of the same persons.

CHAP. 21.

1. defensis: i.e., against Cassivellaunus. militum: cf. on Cassivellauni, ch. 20, 3.

2. his: sc. legatis, from legationibus. quo: adverb. satis magnus: 'a considerable.' convenerit: for the mood and tense see 670 ; 687. b.

3. autem: 'now.' oppidum vocant: 'call it a town'; the object of vocant is found in the clause cum . . . munierunt. The Gauls, on the other hand, dwelt in regular towns. silvas impeditas: 'a piece of woods difficult of access.' munierunt: see 642.

4. opere: cf. on ch. 9, 4. ex: 'on' (618. viii). hunc: 'it'; lit. 'this (place).

5. morati: 'after holding out.' non tulerunt: 'could not withstand.'
NOTES ON CAESAR, BOOK V. 93

6. repertus: sc. est. multi: 'many (of the enemy).' in fuga: 'while trying to escape.'

CHAP. 22.

1. quibus regionibus praeeerant: 'and over which . . . ruled' (577). his: i.e., the kings. navalia castra: see ch. 11, 5.

2. incolumnes: acc. with sinus; suis here identical with nostri.

3. per: 'through the mediation of' (596. i). de: 'to offer.'

4. neque multum: 'and little.' id: = non multum aestatis, 'that little.' in annos singulos: 'yearly, lit. 'for the years one by one.' vectigalis: see 586. iii. penderet: 'should pay'; for the mood and tense see 625. c, and 687. b.

5. interdicit atque imperat: emphatic repetition(cf. on ch. 16, 3); 'he strictly forbids . . . to harm,' or 'he expressly orders . . . not to harm.' neu: 'or,' lit. ? (526. i)

CHAP. 23.

3. tanto numero: see IV, ch. 22, 3 and 4, and V, ch. 2, 2, and ch. 8, 6. tot navigationibus: 'although there were (or in spite of) so many passages' (548). portaret: 'had on board'; the subjunctive may be by attraction (673) (so remitterentur, section 4, but not curaverat, which is not so essential a part of the sentence) or it may perhaps be characteristic (530).

4. et . . . et: dividing these empty vessels into two classes, to the latter of which mittetentur, not remitterentur, would more strictly apply; trans. 'both those which had made the first trip . . . and those which,' etc. prioris commenatus: sc. ex naves (383). postea: i.e., after Caesar had set out for Britain with the fleet built during the winter. faciendas curaverat: cf. on ch. 1, 1. numero: for the abl. see 414. sexaginta: acc. agreeing with quas. locum caperent: 'reached their destination,' i.e., Britain. caperent, rejicerentur: with sic accidit uti (371).

5. quod: 'for.' necessario collocavit: cf. on IV, ch. 28, 3. angustius: trans. by 'rather' or 'somewhat' (593. iii).

6. summa: here trans. 'dead.' consecuta: see 550. i. cum solvisset: freely 'he set sail . . . and.' inita vigilia: 'at the beginning of the watch,' abl. absol.
INDEX OF POINTS OF SYNTAX AND ACCIDENCE
IN CAESAR, B. G. IV. 20—V. 23.

A. Case Constructions.

Nominative: in apposition, iv. 22, 1.—in predicate, iv. 32, 1; v. 9, 6: 11, 8; 13, 3; 14, 5; 16, 4; 17, 1.—of personal pronoun, iv. 25, 3; v. 13, 4; and ille or illī often.

Genitive: (a) possessive: in predicate, v. 8, 6.—with postrīdīē, v. 10, 1; with causā, v. 9, 4; 12, 6, and often with gerund or gerundive.

(b) subjective; iv. 27, 3; 33, 1; 34, 1; 35, 2; v. 2, 2; 3, 6; 8, 2; 8, 3; 10, 3; 11, 6; 22, 3.

(c) objective; iv. 20, 4; 22, 2; 28, 2; 29, 3; 31, 1; 32, 1; 37, 1; v. 3, 3; 3, 5; 6, 4; 9, 8; 19, 1; 19, 2.—with adjectives; iv. 22, 1; 24, 4; v. 6, 1; 6, 3.

(d) partitive: with neuters, iv. 21, 9; 22, 3; 32, 2; v. 1, 7; 2, 3; 7, 1; 10, 2; 22, 4 (twice).—with milia, iv. 37, 2 and often passuum, as v. 2, 3; 13, 7.—with superlatives; v. 3, 1; 15, 4; 20, 1.—in predicate; v. 7, 8.

94
INDEX OF SYNTAX AND ACCIDENCE.

(e) quality; iv. 22, 1; 38, 5; v. 2, 2; 2, 3; 5, 3; 12, 5; 16, 1; 18, 3; 23, 4.—in predicate; v. 6, 1; 11, 5; 13, 5; 13, 7.

(f) price; iv. 21, 7; v. 4, 3.

Dative: (a) indirect object; iv. 22, 1; v. 6, 4; 18, 5; and often.—with adjectives; iv. 20, 2; 21, 7; 29, 1; v. 9, 1 (?) ; 12, 3.—with special intransitive verbs, iv. 21, 2; 21, 5; 21, 8; 27, 5; v. 1, 1; 2, 4; 7, 2; 19, 3; 22, 1; 22, 5 (twice). [Impero with dat. and acc., iv. 22, 2; v. 1, 6; 20, 4].—with compound verbs: iv. 25, 6; 26, 1; 28, 2; v. 2, 3; 11, 9; 16, 4; 22, 1; and combined with acc., v. 1, 1; 9, 1; 11, 9.

(b) interest; iv. 25, 3; 26, 4; 36, 2; v. 3, 5; 9, 1; 20, 4.

(c) purpose; iv. 29, 4; 31, 2; v. 1, 4; 2, 3; 9, 1 (?) ; 9, 8; 15, 4.

(d) interest and purpose (double dative); iv. 20, 2; 25, 1; 37, 2; v. 9, 1; 11, 7.

(e) possession (with dēsum), iv. 26, 5; 30, 1.

(f) apparent agent; iv. 24, 2.

Accusative: (a) predicate acc.; iv. 21, 7; 23, 2; 26, 2; 26, 4; 37, 1; v. 1, 2; 1, 3; 16, 4; 17, 3; 21, 3; 22, 2; 23, 1; 23, 6.

(b) limit of motion; iv. 21, 6; v. 7, 5.

(c) extent of space; iv. 23, 6; v. 9, 2; 10, 2; 11, 8; 13, 1; 13, 6.

(d) duration of time; iv. 34, 4; v. 7, 3 (twice); 13, 3.

(e) adverbial; v. 1, 3; 2, 2; 3, 1; 7, 2; 14, 1; 19, 3.

(f) with propius; iv. 28, 2.

Ablative: (a) separation; iv. 21, 9; 24, 1; 30, 2 (twice); 34, 5; v. 6, 5; 11, 1 (?) .

(b) cause; iv. 34, 1; v. 4, 4.

(e) comparison; iv. 37, 3 (?) .

(d) means or instrument; iv. 22, 4; 24, 2; 25, 1; 25, 2; 26, 4; 27, 1; 28, 3; 29, 2; 29, 4; 31, 3; 32, 5; 33, 3; 35, 1; 35, 3; 37, 1; v. 1, 5; 1, 8; 5, 2; 6, 3; 6, 5; 7, 1; 8, 4; 8, 5; 9, 4; 11, 4; 12, 1; 13, 4; 14, 2; 15, 1; 16, 2; 17, 1; 18, 5; 19, 1; 19, 2 (twice); and often.—with utor often; in iv. 38, 2, with double abl.
(e) measure of difference; iv. 22, 4; v. 13, 2; so multō, v. 4, 4; nihilō, v. 4, 3; 7, 3; and paulō, iv. 23, 2, and often. Hoc or ea with comparatives, iv. 30, 1; v. 1, 2; 9, 1; 14, 2.

(f) specification; v. 3, 1; 5, 3; 13, 1; 14, 2; 23, 4.

(g) manner and attendant circumstances; iv. 25, 4; 27, 3; 28, 1; 31, 3; 33, 1; v. 1, 7; 2, 2; 11, 2; 16, 2; 16, 4; 18, 1; 18, 5; 23, 2; of accordance; v. 1, 7; 4, 3; 6, 6; 11, 8.

(h) accompaniment; iv. 24, 1; v. 9, 3; 17, 5.

(i) quality; v. 3, 4; 4, 4; 13, 2; 14, 3.

(j) place where; iv. 34, 2; v. 5, 4; 15, 1; 18, 1; 19, 1; with cōnīdimō, v. 17, 3.

(k) time when; iv. 20, 1; 34, 1; v. 3, 6; 23, 6; and often with words expressing time; (but not cōnsulibus, v. 1, 1; lūce, v. 8, 2; vigiliā, v. 23, 6).

(l) time within which; iv. 27, 6; 37, 3 (?); v. 2, 2.

(m) absolute; concessive (=although); iv. 20, 4; 31, 3; 34, 2; v. 11, 2; 23, 3.—conditional (=if); iv. 30, 2.—with pres. partic.; iv. 25, 3; v. 7, 7; 16, 3 (?).—with deponent perf. partic.; iv. 26, 5; v. 8, 2; 10, 2 (twice); 23, 6.—with noun or adj. as predicate; iv. 20, 1; 23, 6; 24, 2; 24, 3; 28, 3; 32, 5; 36, 2 (twice); v. 1, 1; 7, 5; 12, 6; 15, 3; 23, 3.—with negative; v. 8, 4; 11, 6.—referring to object in acc.; iv. 21, 6; v. 4, 3.—with subject omitted; v. 16, 3 (?).

B. Modal Constructions.

(a) Final or purpose clauses: adverbial; with ut or nē; v. 3, 6; 4, 1; 8, 1; 10, 1; 23, 5; with quō; v. 3, 6.—relative; iv. 21, 5; 22, 1; v. 1, 7; 1, 9; 9, 1; 10, 2; 20, 3.—substantival; iv. 21, 2; 21, 6; 21, 8; 25, 3; 25, 5; 27, 4; v. 1, 1; 4, 2; 6, 3; 6, 4; 6, 5; 6, 6; 7, 2; 7, 3; 8, 3; 11, 4; 20, 3; 22, 1; 22, 5 (with neum); with ut omitted; iv. 21, 8; 23, 5.—with vereor; v. 3, 5.—with quōminus; iv. 22, 4.—with quin, v. 2, 2.

(b) Consecutive or result clauses: adverbial; iv. 23, 3; 28, 2; 33, 2; 33, 3; v. 11, 2 (restrictive); 15, 1; 17, 2; 18, 5.—substantival; iv. 29, 1; 31, 3; 35, 1; v. 6, 5; 16, 4; 19, 3; 23, 3 and 4.
(c) Relative clauses of characteristic; iv. 21, 9; 29, 4; 34, 4; 38, 2; v. 23, 3 and 4 (?).

(d) Indirect questions; iv. 20, 4; 21, 9; 23, 5; 31, 5; v. 2, 3; 3, 3; 4, 1; 8, 1; 9, 1.—deliberative; v. 22, 4.

(e) Relative clauses [see also under a, c, g, i.].—often with qui or ut (=as) and the indic. —in indirect discourse in subj.; iv. 21, 8; 22, 1; 23, 5; 27, 1; 32, 1 (twice); v. 1, 1; 6, 5; 6, 6; 7, 1; 11, 4; 21, 2.—in subj. by attraction, v. 23, 3 and 4 (?). —in indic., though with indirect discourse; iv. 30, 1; 31, 1; 31, 2; 32, 2 (twice); 35, 1; v. 5, 2 (twice); 11, 4.—with quicumque, iv. 26, 1 (indic.); v. 7, 1 (subj. in indirect discourse).

(f) Temporal clauses: ubi and indic.; iv. 25, 1; 26, 2 (frequentative); v. 9, 1.—simul (atque) and indic.; iv. 26, 5; 27, 1; v. 3, 3.—posteaquam and indic.; iv. 37, 4; v. 3, 5; 6, 4.—postquam and indic.; iv. 28, 1.—dum (=while) and indic.; iv. 22, 1; 32, 1; 34, 3; v. 22, 1.—dum (=until) and subj.; iv. 23, 4.—quoad and indic.; v. 17, 3.—priusquam and subj.; iv. 21, 1.—cum, frequentative and indic.; iv. 33, 1; v. 19, 2; 21, 3; with subj. in indirect discourse; v. 16, 2.—cum and subj.; iv. 25, 4; 25, 6; 26, 4; 28, 2; 32, 3; 37, 1; 37, 2; v. 1, 6; 2, 2; 10, 2; 16, 1; 17, 2; 18, 2; 22, 2; 23, 5; 23, 6; in v. 5, 4, in indirect discourse for the fut. indic.

(g) Causal clauses: often with quod and indic.—with quod and subj. in indirect discourse; iv. 22, 1; 27, 5; v. 6, 3 (twice, diceret exceptional); 10, 2; 16, 1; 16, 2.—with quoniam and subj., in virtual indirect discourse; v. 3, 5.—with cum and subj.; iv. 23, 2; 28, 3; 29, 3; 30, 1; 31, 3; 32, 1; 38, 2; v. 17, 3; 22, 4.—with qui and subj.; iv. 23, 5; v. 4, 3; 7, 7.—with quod—the fact that; v. 6, 2.

(h) Conditional clauses: in direct discourse; iv. 25, 3; v. 13, 4.—in indirect discourse; iv. 20, 2 (twice); 33, 2 (perhaps attraction); 34, 5; 35, 1; 37, 1; v. 1, 8; 3, 7; 7, 7.

(i) Concessive or adversative clauses: with etsi and indic.; iv. 20, 1; 31, 1; 35, 1; v. 4, 1; 11, 5.—with cum and subj.; iv. 24, 3; 27, 2; 27, 5; v. 8, 6; 15, 4; 18, 5.—with qui and subj.; v. 4, 4.

(j) Infinitive: complementary; with polliceor, iv. 21, 5; with imperō, v. 1, 3; 7, 6.—with prohibeō, iv. 24, 1; v. 9, 6; 19, 2.—with vereor, v. 6, 5.
in indirect discourse: introduced informally, v. 3, 6; 6, 5.—with subj. acc. omitted, iv. 27, 1; 27, 5; v. 20, 2.—with statuō, v. 7, 1; 11, 5.—substantival; iv. 30, 2; v. 4, 3; 4, 4; 11, 5; 12, 6.—historical; v. 6, 5; 6, 6.

(k) Gerund: genitive; with causā, v. 6, 2; 17, 2; 19, 2; with other nouns, iv. 29, 2; v. 1, 2; 6, 4; 8, 4; 17, 3; 17, 4; with adjective, v. 6, 3.—accusative; with ad, iv. 23, 1; 23, 4; 29, 3; v. 5, 2.—ablative; with in, iv. 32, 5.

(l) Gerundive: as mere predicate adj., v. 8, 4.—passive periphrastic; iv. 22, 2; 24, 2; 36, 2; v. 7, 1; 7, 2.—gerundive construction; genitive, with causā, iv. 22, 1; 30, 2; v. 12, 2; 21, 3.—with other nouns, iv. 22, 2; 34, 5; v. 11, 8.—with sui, iv. 34, 5; v. 17, 4.—accusative, with ad, iv. 20, 2; 21, 1; 22, 3; 29, 4; 31, 2; 34, 2; v. 1, 2; 1, 4; 7, 6.—ablative, with in, iv. 27, 4; v. 19, 3.—predicatively, with curō, iv. 29, 2; v. 1, 1; 23, 4; with dō, iv. 22, 5.

(m) Supine: in -um, iv. 32, 1; in -ū, iv. 30, 2.

(n) Participles: used as substantives, iv. 27, 3; v. 4, 3; 4, 4; 6, 3 (?); 9, 8; 16, 1; 16, 3 (?); 16, 4; 20, 2; 20, 4.—used as adj. and compared, v. 12, 6.—as predicative complement, iv. 23, 2; 26, 2; 26, 4; 37, 1; v. 2, 2; 16, 4; 23, 1.—present part., iv. 25, 3; 26, 2; 26, 4; 37, 1; v. 1, 1; 7, 7 (twice).—perfect partic. with future reference, iv. 27, 6; 30, 2; v. 6, 5; 22, 1.—perfect partic. with force of present, v. 7, 3; and often with verbs of thinking.

C. Use of Tenses.

Present: historical present: with primary sequence, iv. 21, 2; 21, 5; 21, 8; and often with secondary sequence, iv. 21, 9; v. 1, 1; 11, 2; 22, 4; with shift of sequence, v. 7, 7; 11, 4.—present subj., in indirect discourse for fut. indic.; v. 7, 7.—with dum (= while); iv. 22, 1; 32, 1; 34, 3; v. 22, 1.

Imperfect: as past progressive, iv. 29, 2; v. 3, 2.—of repeated or habitual action (or repeated failure), iv. 20, 4; 25, 3; 26, 1-4; 31, 2; v. 1, 5; 2, 4; 6, 6; 10, 2; 13, 4; 16, 2; 16, 3; 19, 1; 19, 2.—inceptive, iv. 31, 2 (comparabat).—conative; iv. 24, 1; v. 9, 6.—with peculiar force, accedēbat and reliquēbātur,1 iv. 22, 4; v. 6, 2; 16, 4; 19, 3.—imperf. subj. in indirect discourse for fut. indic.; iv. 20, 2; v. 5, 4.

1 In view of the literal meaning of these verbs, we should expect the pluperfect.
Perfect: rendered by present (cōnsuēvi), iv. 24, 1; 29, 1; 33, 3; v. 1, 2; 7, 3; 21, 3.—in frequentative clauses, iv. 33, 1; v. 14, 5; 21, 3.—perf. subj., in clause of result; v. 15, 1.—perf. subj., in indirect discourse for fut. perf. indic.; v. 1, 8.

Pluperfect: rendered by past (cōnsuēveram), iv. 24, 4; v. 1, 1.—in frequentative clauses, iv. 26, 1; 26, 4; v. 16, 2; 19, 2.—plupf. subj. in indirect discourse for fut. perf. indic., iv. 20, 2; 22, 1; 27, 1; 34, 5; 35, 1; v. 6, 6.—ūsi fuerant, iv. 38, 2.—dispositās habērent, v. 16, 4.

Future perfect: iv. 25, 3.

D. Miscellaneous.

(a) impersonal passive; iv. 23, 2; 24, 2; 26, 1; 27, 4; 28, 1 (twice); 29, 4; 31, 3; 35, 1; v. 3, 3; 4, 3; 6, 1; 7, 2; 7, 9; 8, 5; 16, 1 (twice); 19, 3 (thrice).

(b) passive with reflexive force; iv. 32, 2; v. 14, 2.

(c) videor and dicor used personally; v. 2, 4; 9, 4; 11, 2.

(d) necesse est, iv. 29, 3; oportet, iv. 29, 4; interest, v. 4, 3.

(e) quam with superlative; iv. 21, 2; v. 4, 3; with possum added, v. 1, 1; 11, 4.

(f) comparative with standard of comparison unexpressed; iv. 20, 4; 23, 2; 25, 1; 26, 5; 30, 1; 32, 3; 35, 2; v. 7, 2; 8, 2; 9, 8; 15, 2; 16, 1; 19, 2 (twice); 19, 3; 23, 5.

(g) amplius with quam omitted; iv. 37, 3; v. 8, 6.

(h) distributive numerals; v. 6, 4; 14, 4; 22, 4.—numeral adverb; v. 13, 7.

(i) relative pronoun and pronominal adjective [see also under Modal Constructions, a, c, e, g, i].

with coordinating force; iv. 23, 3; 24, 4; and often; in adverbial dependent clause; iv. 23, 2; 25, 1; 28, 2; and often.—with antecedent omitted (=īs quī); iv. 22, 3; 25, 3; 27, 1; 31, 2; 34, 3; v. 1, 2 (twice); 2, 3; 6, 6; 14, 1; 20, 3.—with antecedent repeated; iv. 32, 1; v. 2, 3; 12, 2; 13, 3.—with antecedent following; iv. 26, 4; 31, 2; v. 6, 5; 17, 5.—with antecedent incorporated into relative clause; iv. 21, 4; 21, 8; 24, 1; 29, 1; 31, 2; v. 6, 2; 14, 1; 22, 1.—quicumque, iv. 26, 1; v. 7, 1.—idem qui, iv. 24, 4; 35, 1; 36, 4; v. 11, 2; 11, 7.—pār qui, v. 8, 2 [pār atque, v. 13, 2].—tantus quantus, iv. 35, 3; v. 19, 3; with tantus omitted, iv. 21, 9.
MATRICULATION LATIN.

(j) is (=such): v. 18, 5.—hoc mētū = hūjus rei mētū; v. 19, 2; similarly 4, 4.

(k) ille, marking change of subject; iv. 24, 3; 27, 3; 27, 6; 33, 2; 37, 2; v. 6, 3; 7, 8; 7, 9; 9, 3; 15, 3; 15, 5; 16, 2; 20, 4.

(l) indefinite pronouns and pronominal adjectives: quis (qui); v. 7, 2; 14, 5.—quisquām; iv. 20, 3 (twice).—ullus; iv. 29, 2; 32, 1; v. 23, 3.—nūllus; iv. 28, 2; v. 13, 6.—aliquis; iv. 26, 3; 29, 4; v. 11, 3; 21, 5; repeated, iv. 26, 1; 28, 2; v. 16, 4.—alter; v. 3, 3; 13, 1; 18, 2; (=the second) 13, 2.—cēteri; v. 6, 1.—quisque; v. 8, 6; 12, 5; 14, 5.—uterque; iv. 26, 1.

(m) inter sē: (=one another); iv. 25, 5; 30, 1; v. 3, 2; 14, 4.

(n) post diem quartum quām; iv. 28, 1.

(o) cum . . . tum; v. 4, 3.

(p) nē . . . quidem; v. 11, 6.

(q) inquit; iv. 25, 3.

(r) medius; iv. 36, 3; v. 3, 4; 8, 2; 13, 3.

(s) adjective with adverbial force; v. 9, 6; 16, 4; 17, 1.

(t) plural of abstract nouns; iv. 38, 2; v. 1, 2.

(u) first plural = fīs, v. 6, 1; 13, 4; cf. also, v. 2, 2; 3, 1; 19, 1; 22, 1.

(v) concords: apposition; v. 3, 4; 4, 2; 20, 1 (twice).—agreement with nearer noun; iv. 24, 4; v. 1, 2; 11, 5.—sense construction; iv. 36, 4.

E. ACCIDENTE.

(a) third declension, I-stems: accus. in -im, v. 18, 1; abl. in -i, nāvi; iv. 21, 9, and often; continentī, iv. 31, 2, and often, but continentē, v. 8, 1.

(b) jūsījurāndum; v. 6, 6; rēs pūblīca, iv. 25, 3; v. 7, 2; vis, virēs, iv. 35, 3; v. 7, 7; 10, 2; fas, v. 12, 6; locus, loca, v. 8, 6, and often.

(c) firmiter; iv. 26, 1.

(d) nōbīscum; v. 17, 5; sēcum, iv. 32, 2; 35, 1; v. 5, 4; 6, 1.

(e) frequentative verbs; iv. 32, 1; v. 6, 4; 7, 8.

(f) contracted verbal forms; iv. 20, 2; 22, 1; 24, 1; 24, 4; 25, 6; 27, 1; 27, 5; 33, 3; v. 1, 1; 8, 4; 21, 3; 23, 5.
VOCABULARY

A

ä, ab, prep. with abl., (ä before consonants; ab before vowels and consonants), away from, from, at a distance of; by; on the side of, at, on, in.

abs-ō, ere, -ādiū, -ātum, hidc, conceal.

ac, prep. with acc., to, towards; with a view to, for; according to; near, by, in, among.

ad-aquō, āre, āvi, ātum, equal.

ad-dūcō, ere, -dūxī, -ducērum, bring, bring in; draw towards, pull taut; induce, influence, force.

adēmptus, ā, um, from adīmō.

ad-eō, īre, -īī (-ī vt), ātum, visit; reach, get at; approach.

ad-īgō, ēre, -īgī, -ātum, hurl, cast.

ad-inō, ēre, -iū, -emptum, take away, destroy.

aditus, ās, m., approach, access, means of approach, landing-place.

ad-jiciō, ēre, -jēri, -jectum, cast; throw up, pile up.

ad-juvō, āre, -jāvī, -jātum, assist, help; be of assistance.

administrō, āre, āvi, ātum, carry out, execute, attend to, manage.

ad-mittō, ēre, -mītī, -missum, allow, incur, suffer.

admodum, adv., very, very much, exceedingly.

ad-orior, īri, -ortus sum, attack; assault.

Adnātuci, ūrum, m., the Adnātuci, a tribe in the north-east of Gaul.

adulēscēns, -entis, m., young man; the younger.

adventus, ūs, m., arrival, approach, coming.

adversus, ā, um, opposite, facing.

adversus, prep. with acc., against.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>VOCABULARY.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ad-vertō, ere, -verti, -versum.</strong> turn towards; animum ad-vertō, observe, notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>advolō, āre, āvi, ātum, fly to, rush upon, swoop down.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>aedificium, ī, n., building, home-stead.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>aegrē, adv., (aegrīus, aegerrīmē), scarcely, with difficulty.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>aequālter, aequāllter, aedūfiico.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>aestūārum, ī, n., estuary, inlet.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>aestus, ās, m., tide.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>aetās, -ātīs, f., summer.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>aestimō, āre, āvi, ātum, estimate, value, assess.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>afficto, afflēxus, f., summer.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>af-fīgo, ere, -fīxi, -fīxum, fasten, attach.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>affirmō, āre, āvi, ātum, declare, assert.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>affixus, ās, um, from affigō.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>afflictō, āre, āvi, ātum, buffet, toss about; damage, wreak.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>afflictus, ās, um, from affligō.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>af-fīgo, ere, -fīxi, -fīxum, shatter, damage, wreak.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Āfricus, ī, m., south-west wind.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ager, agrī, m., field, land, country, territory.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>agger, ēris, m., mound.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ag-gredior, ī, -gressus sum, attack.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>aggregō, āre, āvi, ātum, attach, join.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>agmen, -minis, n., army on the march, line of march, column; novissīsum agmen, the rear.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>agō, ere, ēgī, ēctum, drive; bring up, advance; do, carry on.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>alērtūs, -ātīs, f., eagerness, enthusiasm, ardor, keenness, dash.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>albus, ās, um, white.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>altēnum, a, um, unfavorable.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>alliquamdiā, adv., for some time.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>alliquanthus, a, um, some; neut. as subst., some portion, a considerable part.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>allqui, qua, quod, some, any.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>allquins, quid, someone, something.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>alter, adv., otherwise, in a different manner.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>altus, a, ad, other, another; different; altus . . . altus, one . . . another; alt. . . alt., some . . . others.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>alō, ere, alūi, altum, feed; rear, keep.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alpēs, īnum, f. plur., the Alps.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>alter, era, erum, the other; the second.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>altītūdō, -inis, f., height; depth.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>altus, a, um, high, lofty; deep; neut. as subst., altum, ī, n., the deep, deep water, the sea.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ambīnī, īrum, m., the Ambiani; a tribe in the north of Gaul.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>āmentia, ae, f., madness, folly.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>amicitia, ae, f., friendship, alliance.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ā-nīttō, ere, -nīsī, -nīssum, lose.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ampullus, compar. adv., more, (any) further, besides.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ampullus, a, um, large, great.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>an, conj., or.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ancealites, um, m., the Acelides, a tribe in Britain.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ancora, ae, f., anchor.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Andēs, īnum, m., the Andes, a tribe near the mouth of the Loire.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>angulus, ī, m., corner, angle.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>angustē, adv., closely.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>angustus, a, um, narrow, small, contracted; neut. as subst., critical position.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>animaadvertō, ere, -tō, -tūm, notice, observe.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>animus, ī, m., soul, mind, heart, spirit, will; feelings; courage.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>annōtīnus, a, um, of the year before.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
annus, i, m., year.
anus, aris, m., goose.
ante, prep. w., acc., before; adv., before, formerly, previously; above.
anteä, adv., before, previously.
ante-cédō, ere, -cessi, cessum, proceed; surpass.
appellō, ere, -avi, atum, call.
appellō, ere, -pulli, -pullum, bring in to shore.
Appius, i, m., a Roman praenomen.
apporō, ärē, àvī, atum, bring.
appropiquo, ärē, àvī, atum, approach; draw near; come near.
appulsus, a, um, from appellō, ere.
aplus, a, um, suited, suitable, fit.
apud, prep. w., acc., at, with, among, near, in the presence of.
aqua, ae, f., water.
aquila, ae, f., eagle, the standard of a Roman legion.
Aquitānia, ae, f., Aquitania, the south-western part of Gaul.
Aquitānus, i, m., an Aquitanian; in plur., the Aquitani, a people dwelling in the south-western part of Gaul.
Arar, aris, m., the Arar, a river flowing south into the Rhone.
arbiter, tri, m., arbitrator, judge.
arbītrōr, ārī, ātus sum, think, consider, judge.
arbor, oris, f., tree.
acessō, ere, -ivi, -itum, summon, send for, fetch; invite, call in.
Ardēnēna, ae, f., the Ardennes, a forest in the north-east of Gaul.
āridus, a, um, dry; neut. as subst., dry land.
Arilovstus, i, m., a chief of the Germans.
arma, ārūm, n. plur., arms; tackle, equipment.
armāmenta, ārūm, n. plur., tackle, rigging, fittings.
armātūra, ae, f., armor.
armō, ärē, āvī, atum, arm. equip, fit out; perf. part. in plur. as subst., armed men.
aspectus, ās, m., appearance.
at, conj., but; yet, at least.
atque, conj., and, and further; in comparisons, than, as.
Atre-bas, -batis, m., an Atrebatic, in plur., the Atrebates, a tribe in the northern part of Gaul.
Atrius, i, m., Quintus Atrius, an officer of Caesar's.
attingō, ere, -tingi, -tātum, touch, border on.
auetōri-tās, -tātis, f., influence, weight, prestige; power.
audāctēr, adv., boldly, confidently, fearlessly.
auèō, ere, ausus sum, dare, venture, attempt.
audiō, ere, ívi, ítum, hear, listen to, hear of.
Aulus, i, m., a Roman praenomen.
aureus, a, um, of gold, golden.
auriga, ae, m., charioteer.
ausus, a, um, from auèō.
ant, conj., or; or else; repeated, either... or.
auctum, conj., but, whereas, while; moreover, nor.
aúxilītor, ārī, ātus sum, give aid, help, assist.
auxiliānum, i, n., aid, help, assistance, rescue; resource, support; in plur., auxiliaries, reinforcements.
āverō, ere, -i, -sum, turn away, turn aside.
Axoua, ae, f., a river in the north of Gaul, joining the Seine.
B

barbarus, a. um, foreign, uncivilized, rude, barbarian; m. as subst., barbarus, i. m., a foreigner, barbarian, or native.

Belgae, ärum, m. plur., the Belgians, a people occupying the north-west of Gaul.

Belginn, i. n., Belguim, the country of the Belgae.

beUicóSUS, a. um, warlike.

beUó, áre, ávi, ásum, make war, fight.

Bellovacé, örum, m. plur., the Bellovaci, a tribe in the northern part of Gaul.

bellum, i. n., war, hostilities, campaign.

bene, adv., (merius, optimé), well.

beneáctum, i. n., kindness, favor.

Bibrax, -actis, f., a town of the Remi, in northern Gaul.

Bibroéci, örum, m. plur., the Bibroeci, a tribe of Britain.

bíni, ae, a, two each, two.

brevís, e, short; as adv., brevi, in a short time, quickly.

brevítás, -tátis, f., shortness.

Britannii, örum, m. plur., the Britons.

Britannula, ae, f., Britain.

Britannicus, a. um, British, of or with the Britons.

britum, ae, f., the winter solstice.

Bréütus, i. m., Decimus Brutus, a lieutenant with Caesar.

C

C, an abbreviation of Gáius (or Gáins).

cadó, ere, cecidí, cásum, fall, be slain.

cæruCus, a. um, blue, dark blue.

Caesar, -aris, m., Cæsæus Iulius Caesar, the Roman general.

Gáius, i. m., see Gáins.

Caleti, örüm, m. plur., the Caleti, a tribe at the mouth of the Seine.

campus, i. m., field, plain.

Cantium, i. n., Kent, in the south-east of England.

capillus, i. m., hair.

capio, ere, cēpi, captum, take, catch, seize; get, occupy, reach; make; take up, adopt, form.

capítus, i. m., captive, prisoner.

captus, âs, m., capacity, nature.

capit-átius, m., head, person.

carō, carus, f., flesh, meat.

carrus, i. m., cart, wagon.

Carvillius, i. m., a king ruling in Kent.

Cassí, órum, m. plur., the Cassí, a tribe in Britain.

Cassivellaunus, i. m., a British chief.

castellum, i. n., fort, stronghold, redoubt.

castra, örum, m. plur., camp, encampment.

cásum, âs, m., happening, emergency, contingency; accident, chance.

causa, ae, f., cause, reason, motive, provocation; in abl. sing., for the sake of, for the purpose of.

cédo, ere, cessí, cessum, retreat, give way, retire; yield; withdraw.

celer, -eris, ere, swift, rapid.

celerítás, -tátis, f., swiftness, speed, rapidity, mobility.

celeriter, adv., (celeritis, celer-örce), swiftly, quickly, rapidly.

Celtæ, ärum, m. plur., the Celts, or Gauls, one of the three great nations inhabiting Gaul.

Cénumagni, örum, m. plur., the Cenomagni, a tribe of Britain.

centum, a hundred.

centuríó, -onis, m., centurion (an officer in the Roman army).

cēpi, from capio.

cerfâmen, -mints, n., contest, struggle, engagement.

certé, adv., certainly, at least, at all events.
certus, a. um, certain, fixed, specified, exact, sure, definite; certain, to inform.
cēteri, ae, a, the others, the rest.
Clīngtorīx, āgis, m., l. a chief of the Treveri; 2. a king of Kent.
circuit, adv. and prep. w. acc., about.
circuitus, a, um, perf. part. of circumveni.
circuitus, ās, m., circumference, circuit.
circuitūs-dō, -dère, -dēdī, -datum, surround, encircle.
circuitūs-eō, -īre, -īī (-īīvī), -ītum or circuitum, go around, make the rounds of, visit.
circuitūnīō, āre, āvī, ātum, surround, invest, blockade.
circuitūs-stō, ere, -stēti, surround.
circuitūs-stō, -stāre, -stetē, surround.
circuitūs-venīō, āre, āvēnī, -venītum, surround, outflank, betray.
cēs, prep. w. acc., on this side of.
cēteriōr, ins, (comparative) further, nearer.
cētō, adv., (cētus, cētissimus), quickly, nimbly.
cētūrā, prep. w. acc., on this side of.
cēvitās, tātis, f., state.
cēam, adv., secretly.
cēamūtō, āre, āvī, ātum, keep shouting, cry out.
cēamor, āōris, m., shout, shouting, cry.
cēassistis, īs, ī, fleet.
Claudius, ī, m., Appius Claudius, consul in 51 B.C.
Claudō, ere, clausū, clausum, close; w. agmen, bring up the rear.
clēnis, -entis, m., dependant, subsidiary.
cōāctus, ā, um, from ego.
cōēgī, from ego.
cōēpi, īsse, coepītum sum, began, have begun.
cōerceō, ēre, ui, ētum, restrain, check, coerce.
cohōscēō, ere, -gnōvī, -gnītum, perceive, learn, find out, ascertain, become acquainted with; in perf. tenses, know, be aware.
cōgō, ere, coēgī, coāctum, collect, gather, get together; compel, force.
cohors, hortis, f., a cohort, one-tenth of a legion.
cohortātiō, -ōnis, f., encouraging, address, appeal.
cohortor, ārī, ātus sum, encourage, address, urge, call upon.
collātus, a, um, from confere.
collaudō, āre, āvī, ātum, praise, exalt, highly commend.
collōgō, ere, -lōgī, -lōctum, gather; with se, collect oneself; recover, rally.
collis, īs, m., hill.
colloco, āre, āvī, ātum, place, station; arrange, store.
colloquium, ī, n., interview, conference.
colōquor, ī, -locūtus sum, converse, confer, take counsel, have an interview.
colō, ere, colōui, cultum, till, cultivate.
color, āris, m., color.
commeātus, ās, m., supplies, provisions; passage, trip, relay.
commendō, āre, āvī, ātum, commend, entrust.
commensus, adv., hand to hand, in close combat.
committō, ere, -mīśi, -missum, join; trust; w. praelium, begin.
Commius, ī, m., a king of the Atrebates.
commodī, adv., easily, to advantage, effectively, conveniently.
commodus, a, um, convenient, suitable, advantageous, favorable; neut. as subst., commodum, i, advantage, profit.
commoror, ārī, ātus sum, stay, wait, delay.
com-movēō, ēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, move, stir, alarm, disturb; influence, impress.
VOCABULARY.

commünsis, e, common, general, joint, concerted.

commūtātīō, -ānis, f., change, turn.

comparō, āre, āvī, ātum, prepare, arrange for, provoke, procure, raise, get.

com-pellō, ēre, -puli, -pulsum, drive, drive in, gather.

com-perīō, ēre, -perī, -pertum, learn, find out, discover.

com-plēō, ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, fill, fill up; man.

complūres, a, several, many, a great many.

comportō, āre, āvī, ātum, bring in, collect.

comprehendō, ēre, -hendī, -hēnsum, seize, grasp, catch, capture, take.

compleĭō, from compleio.

con-clūdō, ēre, -cūdi, fail.

con-fixed, ēre, -cūdi, -cūsum, cut down, slay; perf. part. as adj., cut up, broken.

conciliō, āre, āvī, ātum, win over, reconcile.

conciliāmus, i, n., meeting, assembly, council.

concīsus, a, um, from concido.

concursus, ās, m., rushing together, collision.

condiciō, -ōnis, f., terms, agreement.

Condrūsī, īrūm, m. plur., the Condrusī, a tribe in the northeast of Gaul.

con-dūcō, ēre, -dūxi, -ductum, gather, assemble.

con-fecerīō, ēre, -fērī, -fectum, pack closely; perf. part. confer- tus, a, um, crowded together, in close array, in close order, in masses.

conferō, conferre, contuli, collātum, gather, collect, bring in, convey; with se, betake oneself; w. cuipam, lay.

confermus, a, um, from conferelo.

confectīō, adv., immediately, at once.

con-ficiō, ēre, -fēci, -fectum, finish, carry out, complete, accomplish; bring to a close, in passive, be over; be spent, exhausted, worn out.

con-fidō, ēre, -fīsus sum, trust, rely on, have confidence, be confident, feel sure.

confirmō, āre, āvī, ātum, strengthen; establish; declare, give an assurance; encourage, reassure, rouse.

confīsus, a, um, from confido.

confulgō, ēre, -fulxī, -fulctum, contend, engage, fight.

confluēmus, entīus, m., confluence.

con-gredior, ī, -gressus sum, engage, contend, fight.

con-jiciō, ēre, jēci, jectum, hurl, cast, throw; put, place.

conjunctum, adv., jointly, together.

con-jungō, ēre, -jūnxī, -jūntum, join, connect, unite.

conjurātīō, -ōnis, f., conspiracy, combination, league.

conjurō, āre, āvī, ātum, take a (Joint) oath, conspire, combine.

conor, āri, ātus sum, try, attempt, undertake, make an attempt.

con-scendō, ēre, -scendi, -scensum, climb up; embark on, go on board.

con-scribō, ēre, -scripsi, -scriptum, enlist, enroll, levy.

consector, āri, ātus sum, follow up, pursue.

consecutus, a, um, from consequor.

conspidī, from consido.

consequī, ās, m., agreement, consent.

con-septō, ēre, -sēnsī, -sēnsum, combine, conspire.

con-sequor, ī, -sequītus sum, follow, overtake; attain, obtain, secure; succeed.

con-sidō, ēre, -sēdi, -sessum, encamp, take up a position, settle.
VOCABULARY.

continens, entis, f., the continent, the mainland.

continenter, adv., continually.

contineō, ere, -tum, -tum, contain, hem in, restrain, keep, hold; bound, surround, occupy; pres. part. as adj., continuōs, -entis, continual, incessant.

contitus, a, um, successively, without interruption.

contrā, 1. adv., against, in opposition; 2. prep. w. acc., opposite, against.

con-trahō, ere, -träxi, -trāctum, collect, gather together, assemble.

contulī, from conferto.

con-ventō, ere, -vēni, -ventum, come together, meet, assemble, gather.

conventus, ūs, m., meeting, assembl; assize.

conversō, ere, -vī, -sum, turn, change, alter.

convoco, āre, āvi, ātum, call together, call, summon, assemble.

co-ortor, īrī, -ortus sum, arise, spring up, break out.

cōplā, ac, f., supply, abundance, plenty, quantity; in plur., forces, troops; resources, stores.

cōpiōsus, a, um, well-supplied, wealthy.

cōram, adv., face to face, in person, with one's own eyes.

cornū, ūs, n., horn; wing (of an army).

corpōs, -ōris, n., body, person.

Cōrus, ī, m., the north-west wind.

cosidīānus, a, um, daily.

cosidīā, adv., daily, every day.

Cotta, ac, m., Lucius Aurune- tius Cotta, one of Caesar's lieutenants.

Crassus, ī, m., Publius Crassus, one of Caesar's lieutenants.

crēber, bra, brum, frequent, numerous, repeated. close to-gether.

crudēlētus, adv., cruelly.

culpa, ac, f., fault, blame.
VOCABULARY.

cum, prep. w. abl., with, together with.
cum, conj., when, whenever, while; as, since; although: cum pri-

mitum, as soon as; cum ... tum, both... and, not only... but also.
cunctor, āri, ātus sum, hesitate.
cupidē, adv., eagerly.
cupiditās, -tātis, f., eagerness, eager desire.
cupidus, a, um, eager, desirous, fond.
cupō, ere, -īvi, -ītum, be eager.
cūrō, āre, āvī, ātum, attend to, take care; with gerundive, cause to be (done), have (done).
currus, fūs, m., chariot.
cursus, fūs, m., running, speed; pace; course; voyage, passage.
custōdīa, ae, f., guard, picket, patrol.

dē, prep. w. abl., from, down from; in accordance with, for; of, out of; about, concerning, of.
dēcēdō, ere, -cessī, -cessum, withdraw, depart.
decem, ten.
dēcērū, āre, -crēvī, -crētum, decide, determine; decree, order.
dēcērō, āre, āvī, ātum, fight a decisive battle, decide the issue.
decimus, a, um, tenth.
dēcimus, ī, m., a Roman praeno-

men.
dēcīvīs, e, sloping.
dēcētūs, a, um, from decerno.
dēcrēvī, from decerno.
dē-currō, ēre, -currī, (-currī), -currum, run down.
dēdecus, -oris, n., disgrace, dedi, from do.
dēdidī, from dedo.
dēdītītius, a, um, surrendered; m. as subst., prisoner.
dēdidītī, -ūnis, f., surrender, submission, capitulation.
dēdō, ēre, -dūdi, -dītum, sur-

render, give up.
dē-duēcō, ere, -dūxī, -ductum, lead away, take away, withdraw, remove; bring (down); launch; lead (home), marry.
dēfatūgō, āre, āvī, ātum, weary, exhaust, wear out.
dēfectū, -ōnis, f., revolt.
dē-fendō, ere, -fendi, -fensum, defend, protect.
dēfensor, -ōris, m., defender.
dē-ferō, -ferre, -fūlī, -fātum, carry, bring, convey; report; give, confer; in pass. drift.
dē-ficiō, ere, -feci, -fectum, fail, give out, be wanting, run short; revolt, forsake, break off.
dē-fīgō, ere, -fixī, -fixum, fix, set, fasten.
dēincēps, adv., in turn, in suc-

cession.
dēinde, adv., then, thereupon, next.
dē-jiciō, ere, -jeci, -jectum, cast down; carry down, sweep down; disappoint.
dēlātus, a, um, from defero.
dē-lectūs, a, um, and dēlēgi from deligo, ere.
dēligō, āre, āvī, ātum, fasten, tie, make fast, moor.
dē-ligō, ere, -legī, -lectum, pick out, choose, select.
dēlī ēsēō, ere, -ui, hide, lurk, lie concealed, lie in wait.
dē-metō, ere, -messūi, -messum, cut, reap.
dēmigrō, āre, āvī, ātum, depart, move away, abandon.
demōnstrō, āre, āvī, ātum, point out, show, explain, state, men-
tion.
dēnūm, adv., at last, at length.
dēnī, ae, a, ten each, in groups of ten.
dēnūs, a, um, dense, close, thick.
dēper-cō, -īre, -īi, perish, be lost, be destroyed.
dē-pūnō, -ere, -posuī, -positum, lay down, lay aside, give up, abandon; place, put.
děportō, āre, āvī, ātum, carry off, remove.
děpositus, a, ā, ārum, from deponō.
dēprecōr, ārī, ātus sum, beg off, petition against, request (not).
dēserō, ere, -ūs, ātum, desert, abandon, forsake.
dēsiderō, āre, āvī, ātum, desire, miss, lose.
dēsillō, āre, -silū, -sultum, leap down.
dēsistō, ere, -stitī, -stitum, cease; abandon, give up.
dēspectus, ās, m., view (down).
dēspērō, āre, āvī, ātum, give up, hope, despair; despair of.
dēslūnā, āre, āvī, ātum, fasten.
dēstitī, from desistō.
dēsum, desesse, dēfinī, be lacking, be missing, be wanting, fail.
dēterreō, īre, -ūtī, -ūtum, frighten, intimidate, deter, discourage, prevent.
dē-ūneō, īre, -ūnī, -ventum, detain, hinder, delay.
dē-trahō, ēre, -trāxī, -trāctum, take from, snatch from.
dētrimentum, ī, īn, loss.
dē-trūdō, ēre, -trūsī, -trūsum, strip off, remove.
dēlūtī, from defera.
dēus, ī, m., god.
dē-uenīō, īre, -vēnī, -ventum, come (down).
dexter, tra, trium, right.
dicō, ēre, dīxī, dīctum, say, state, mention; appoint, name.
dīctum, ī, īn, remark, statement.
dīēs, ī, m. (rarely f.), day; ad diem, punctually.
differō, differēre, distulī, distūtum, differ, be different.
difficultās, -ātīs, f., difficulty.
dignitās, -ātīs, f., worth, dignity, honor.
diligeō, adv., carefully, exactly, punctually, scrupulously.
dimicō, āre, āvī, ātum, fight, struggle, contend, engage.
dimidium, ī, īn, half.
dī-mittō, ere, -mītī, missum, send out, despatch; dismiss, send away, disband; abandon, quit.
dī-ripīō, ere, -ripū, -reptum, plunder.
dīscēdō, ere, -cessī, -cessum, go away, withdraw, depart, more away, disperse; with ab, leave, abandon, desert.
dīcessus, ās, m., departure, withdrawal.
dīscicō, ēre, -sēcī, -sectum, tear off.
dis-pār, -paris, unequal.
dī-spergō, ēre, -spersī, -persum, scatter, disperse.
dī-spōnō, ēre, -posnī, -postum, place at intervals, dispose, post, arrange, set, array.
dissipō, āre, āvī, ātum, scatter, disperse, rout.
distribuō, ēre, -ūtī, -ūtum, allot, assign, distribute, divide.
dīū, adv., (dīūtīs, dīūtissīmī), long, for a long time.
dīver-īō, ēre, -ītī, -sectum, separate, isolate.
dī-vidō, ēre, -vīsī, -vīsum, separate, divide.
dīvinus, a, um, divine, of the gods.
dō, dare, dedī, datum, give, grant, allow; w. in fugam, put; operam dare, take pains, seek it.
doc-ēō, ēre, -ēsī, -ēsum, teach, inform, show, state.
dōtor, -ōris, m., grief, pain; annoyance, vexation, resentment.
domesticus, ās, um, at home; w. bellum, intestine, civil.
Domitianus, ī, m., Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul, 54 B.C.
domus, ās, f., house, home.
dubītō, āre, āvī, ātum, hesitate; doubt, have doubts.
ducēre, ēre, dūxī, ductum, lead, draw, bring, take; consider, think.
**VOCABULARY.**

dum, conj., while; until.

Diiinorix, -līs, m., a leader of the Δεδομένος.

duo, ae, o, two.

duodecim, twelve.

duodecim, a, um, twelfth.

duodécim, ae, a, twelve each, twelfth.

duodeviginti, indic., eighteen.

duol-ex, -ei, twofold, double.

duolēō, āre, āvi, ātum, double.

Durus, ī, m., Quintus Laberius Durus, a military tribune with Caesar.

dux, ducis, m., leader, guide.

é, see ex.

Eburōnes, um, m. plur., the Eburonicae, a tribe in the extreme north-east of Gaul.

ē-duco, āre, -duxi, -ductum, lead out, lead forth.

ef-ficiō, āre, -fei, -fectum, make, cause, produce; bring about, accomplish, bring to pass; complete, finish.

ef-fugō, āre, -fugi, -fugitum, escape.

egēs, āre, ut, be in need, lack; pres. part. as adj., egēs, -entis, needy.

egestās, -tātis, f., need, poverty, destitution.

egō, meā, I.

ē-gredior, ī, -gressus sum, go out, depart, leave, quit; land, disembark.

ē-gregliā, adv., excellently, well, admirably, strongly.

ē-gressus, a, um, eminent, marked.

ē-gressus, a, um, from egredior.

egressus, ās, m., landing.

ē-jiciō, āre, -jēxi, -iectum, fling out, drive out, cast up; w. se, rush.

ē-jusmodī, of such a nature, such.

ē-mittō, āre, -missī, -missum, send out, hurt, cast.

enim, conj., for, now.

cō, āre, ī (īvi). ātum, go, march, pass, proceed, advance.

cō, adv., thither, there, to that place, to them (iūt, etc.); w. comparatives, the (more), all the (more).

cōden, adv., to the same place, in the same direction.

equ-es, ālis, m., horseman, horse-soldier; in plur., cavalry.

equēster, tris, trī, of cavalry, cavalry.

equītātus, ās, m., cavalry.

equus, ī, m., horse.

ē-reptus, a, um, from eripio.

ē-ripiō, āre, -ripiū, -reptum, take away, destroy.

ē-ruptō, -ōnls, i., sally, sortie.

esēdārius, ī, m., charioteer, chariot-fighter.

esēdum, ī, n., or essēda, ae, ī, chariot, war-chariot.

Esubī, ārum, m. plur., the Esubī, a tribe in the north-west of Gaul.

et, conj., and; et...et, both...and.

etiam, conj., also, further; eren, still.

etsī, conj., even if, although.

ē-veniō, āre, -venī, -ventum, turn out, result.

ē-ventus, ās, m., outcome, result; experience.

ē-vocō, āre, āvi, ātum, call out, summon, invite.

ex (sometimesē before consonants), prep. w. abl. from, out of; of; after; in consequence of; in accordance with; of direction, on.

exagītō, āre, āvi, ātum, harass.

exāminō, āre, āvi, ātum, weigh, test.

exārdēscō, āre, -ārsī, -ārsum, blaze forth, become enraged, become incensed.

ex-cēdō, āre, -cessī, -cessum, go out, move away, withdraw, leave, quit.

ex-clōpō, āre, -cēpī, -cessum, catch, come upon; take up; succeed, relieve.
**VOCABULARY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>excītō, āre, āvi, ātum, rousse, incite.</td>
<td>excite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex-clūdō, ēre, -clūsī, -clūsum, cut off, shut out, prevent.</td>
<td>exclude.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excurstō, -ōnis, f., salty, sorrow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exculsō, āre, āvi, ātum, excuse; w. sc. apologize.</td>
<td>excuse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex-ē, -īre, -īf (-īvi), ātum, go out, go forth, leave, proceed.</td>
<td>exit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exercitātiō, -ōnis, f., training, exercise, practice.</td>
<td>exercise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exercitō, āre, āvi, ātum, train, season.</td>
<td>train.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exercitus, fūs, m., army.</td>
<td>army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exignītās, -ātīs, f., smallness, small extent or size; shortness, smallness.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exiguus, ā, um, small, scanty.</td>
<td>small.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>existimō, āre, āvi, ātum, think, believe, consider; estimate, judge.</td>
<td>estimate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expediō, āre, āvi, ātum, free; get ready; perf. part. as adj., expedits, ā, um, unencumbered, free, rapid, quick, easy; in light marching order.</td>
<td>expedite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expeditiō, -ōnis, f., expedition.</td>
<td>expedition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex-pellō, ēre, -puli, -pulsum, drive out.</td>
<td>drive out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exper-iōr, -īris, m., scout.</td>
<td>scout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>explōrātōr, -ūris, m., scout.</td>
<td>scout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>explōrō, āre, āvi, ātum, examine, reconnoitre, find out.</td>
<td>explore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex-pōnō, ēre, -pōsūi, -pōsitum, display; disembark, land.</td>
<td>display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exportō, āre, āvi, ātum, carry off, remove.</td>
<td>export.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expūgnō, āre, āvi, ātum, storm, take by storm, capture.</td>
<td>storm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expulsus, ā, um, from expello.</td>
<td>expel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex-sistō, ēre, -stītī, -stītum, spring up, arise, come on.</td>
<td>appear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exspectō, āre, āvi, ātum, look for, await, wait for; wait to see, wait.</td>
<td>expect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exstitī, from exsistō.</td>
<td>stand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exstō, āre, stand out, project.</td>
<td>stand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex struō, ēre, -strūxī, -strūctum, raise, build.</td>
<td>build.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex-trahō, ēre, -trāxī, -trāctum, drag out, waste by delay, spin out, fritter away.</td>
<td>draw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extrēmus, ā, um, superl., farthest, most distant, last, extreme.</td>
<td>extreme.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**F**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>faber, brī, m., workman, engineer.</td>
<td>build.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facile, adv., easily, readily.</td>
<td>easy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facilis, e, easy.</td>
<td>easy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>factūr, ēre, fāctūr, fāctum, (pass., fīō, fīerī, fāctūssum), make; do, act; form, build, construct; w. prælicium, fight; in passive, take place, come to pass, happen, result.</td>
<td>happen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>factum, ĕ, n., deed, act, action.</td>
<td>action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facultās, -ātīs, f., opportunity, chance, power; supply, abundance.</td>
<td>opportunity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fāgus, ĕ, m., beech.</td>
<td>beech.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fallō, ēre, fēclī, faltsum, deceive, cheat; disappoint.</td>
<td>cheat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falsus, ā, um, false.</td>
<td>false.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fālx, falcis, f., sickle, hook.</td>
<td>sickle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>familiāritās, -ātīs, f., intimacy, friendship.</td>
<td>friendship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fās n. indecl., right (by divine law).</td>
<td>right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fēlīcīter, adv., happily, successfully.</td>
<td>happily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fērāx, āxis, fertile, fruitful.</td>
<td>fertile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fērē, adv., almost, nearly, about, practically; generally, for the most part; w. negatives, scarcely.</td>
<td>about.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fērō, ferre, tuli, lātum, bear, bring, carry; endure, take, stand; run, go; signa ferre, advance; w. auxiliūm, lend.</td>
<td>bear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferreus, ā, um, of iron, iron.</td>
<td>iron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferrum, ĕ, n., iron.</td>
<td>iron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fertilitās, -ātīs, f., fertility, richness.</td>
<td>fertile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fertus, ā, um, wild, fierce, ferocious.</td>
<td>wild.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fidēlis, e, faithful, loyal.</td>
<td>faithful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fidēs, ei, f., faith, pledge, word; faithfulness, devotion, loyalty, fidelity; protection, allegiance; fidem facere, give a pledge, gain belief.</td>
<td>faith.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>figūra, ac, f., shape, build.</td>
<td>shape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fīllus, ĕ, m., son.</td>
<td>son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finēs, līs, m., end, limit; in plur., borders, territory, land, district.</td>
<td>border.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finitimus, a, um, neighboring, adjacent, bordering; mase. plur. as subst. neighbors.</td>
<td>border.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VOCABULARY.

G

Gātus, i, or Cātus, i, m., a Roman praenomen.

galea, ae, f., helmet.

Galla, ae, f., Gaul. 1. The Roman provinces of Gaul, Gallia Cisalpina, or Ulterior, the northern part of Italy; and Gallia Transalpina or Ulterior, the southeastern part of France. 2. The country west of the Rhine and the Alps and north of the Pyrenees, thus including France, Switzerland, Belgium, and part of Holland and Germany. 3. The central and largest of the three parts into which Gaul in the previous sense is divided, the Belgae and the Aquitani holding the other two.

Gallieus, a, um, of Gaul, of the Gauls, Gallie.

gallina, ae, f., hen.

Gallus, i, m., 1. a Gaul; 2. Marcus Trebius Gallus, one of Caesar’s officers.

gēnus, gentis, f., tribe, race, nation.

genus, -eris, n., race, family; kind, sort, class.

Germania, ae, f., Germany, the region east of the Rhine.

Germanicus, a, um, German, of or with the Germans.

Germānus, i, m., a German.

gerō, ere, gessi, gestum, manage; carry on, wage, undertake; do; in pass., take place, go on.

gladius, i, m., sword.

grātia, ae, f., favor, good-will; influence, credit, popularity; gratitude, thanks.

gravis, e, heavy; severe, serious.

gravitās, -ātis, f., weight.

graviter, adv., heavily, severely; bitterly, seriously; graviter ferre, be annoyed, be offended, feel keenly.

gubernātor, -tōris, m., pilot, helmsman.

gustō, āre, āvī, ātum, taste, eat.
H

habeō, ēre, mī, ētum, have, possess, occupy; keep; hold; treat; regard, consider; w. orationem, deliver, make.

Helvetiūs, a, um, Helvetic, of the Helvetii: masc. plur. a subst. the Helvetii, a tribe of Gaul dwelling in modern Switzerland.

hīberna, ōrum, n. plur., winter camp, winter-quarters.

Hībernia, ac, f., Ireland.

hiēc, haec, hōc, this; he; the following; the present; often loosely, that; hōc, neut. abl. as adv., in this way, on this account, and w. comparatives, the.

hiēc, adv., here, herein.

hiemō, āre, āvī, ātum, winter, pass the winter.

hiems, hiemis, f., winter, stormy weather.

Hispānta, ae, f., Spain.

homō, -lus, m. and f., man, person; in plur., people, population, inhabitants.

hōra, ac, f., hour (one-twelfth of the daylight).

horridus, a, um, horrible, frightful.

horitor, āriō, ātus sum, urge, encourage, exhort, cheer on.

hospes, ātis, m., guest, friend.

hostis, is, m., enemy.

hūce, adv., to this, to this point, to this place, hither, here.

hūmanus, a, um, civilized, refined.

humilis, e, low, shallow.

humilissimus, -tātis, f., lowness, low build.

idōneus, a, um, suitable, fit, competent, convenient, favorable.

igitur, therefore.

ignōro, āre, āviō, ātum, not know, be unacquainted with, have no knowledge of.

ignōscō, ēre, ignōviō, ignōtum, forgive, pardon, overlook, w. dat.

illātus, a, um, from infero.

ille, illa, illud, that, he.

illō, adv., to that point, thither, there.

Illyrium, ì, n., a district along the eastern coast of the Adriatic.

impedīmentum, ì, n., hindrance; in plur., baggage, baggage-train.

impedīō, ēre, īviō, ītum, hinder, obstruct, hamper, interfere with, make difficult or impossible, entangle, embarrass; perf. part. as adj., impedītus, a, um, difficult, impassable, inaccessible, impenetrable.

impellō, ēre, -putīō, -putūsum, incite, induce.

imperātor, -tōris, m., commander (in chief).

imperātum, ì, n., order, command, bidding.

imperītus, a, um, inexperienced, unacquainted, w. gen.

impertum, ì, n., command, order; power, supreme power, control, supreme command; rule, supremacy, authority, discipline.

imperō, āre, āviō, ātum, levy upon, demand, require, order to furnish; order, command, rule, issue commands.

impetrō, āre, āviō, ātum, obtain, gain one's request, prevail on.

impetus, ìs, m., attack, onset, charge; rush, violence, dash.

implōrō, āre, āviō, ātum, beg, entreat, beseech.

impōnō, ēre, -posnū, -posītum, place or put (on).

importō, āre, āviō, ātum, bring in, introduce, import.

imprōvisus, a, um, unforeseen; de improviso, unexpectedly.

Ibi, adv., there.

Ictus, ì, m., a leader of the Remi.

Idēreō, adv., on that account, for this reason.

Idem, eadem, idem, the same; also.
VOCABULARY.

Imprudens, entis, unsuspecting, of one's guard.

Imprudentia, ae, f., ignorance, thoughtlessness, indiscretion.

Inus, a, um, superlative of inferns.

In, prep. (1) w. abl., in, at, within, on; among, in the country of; (2) w. acc., into, to; towards, against, upon, on; until; for, with a view to.

Inanius, e, empty.

Incendium, i, n., fire.

Incendo, ere, -endii, -ensisum, set on fire, burn.

Incertus, a, um, uncertain, unworthy, confused.

In-clipio, ere, -clipi, -ceptum, begin.

Incitio, are, avi, atum, urge on, drive forward, impel, set in motion; arouse, excite; perf. part. w. equus, at full speed.

Incognitus, a, um, unknown.

Incolio, ere, -ui, inhabit, dwell, live.

Incolensis, e, safe, unharmed, in safety, without loss.

Incommunium, i, n., misfortune, disaster, loss, damage.

Incredibilis, e, incredible, extraordinary.

Increpitio, are, avi, atum, reproach, upbraid, taunt.

Incrustio, -ius, f., raid, inroad, invasion.

Infeus, are, avi, atum, blame, attack, censure.

Inde, adv., from that place or country, thence; then, next.

Ind-nio, ere, -ui, -atium, put on.

Inductionarius, i, m., a chief of the Treveri.

In-eo, are, -ii (-IVL) -atium, enter upon; w. consilium, adopt, form; w. words of time, begin.

Infero, inferre, intuli, illatum, bring in, put in or upon; cause, inflict, inspire, rouse; w. hel- tum, make, wage (offensive); w. signa, advance; w. causam, advance, allege.

Inferus, a, um, low; compar.

Inferior, lower; superl. inimicus or inus, lowest, at the foot or base.

In-fictio, ere, -feci, -fectum, stain.

Inimicus, a, um, superl. of inferus.

Ininitus, a, um, endless, boundless, unlimited, vast.

Infirmitas, -atis, f., weakness; fickleness, inconstancy.

Inimicus, a, um, weak, unsound.

In-flus, ere, -fluxi, -fluxum, flow, empty.

Infra, adv., below, further down.

Ingens, entis, huge, vast.

In-gredior, i, -gressus sum, enter, penetrate.

Inimicus, a, um, unfriendly, hostile; mas, as subl., enemy.

Iniquus, a, um, uneven, unfavorable; unfair, unjust.

Initium, i, n., beginning; frontier, borders.

Initus, a, um, from nexo.

Injicio, ere, -iceti, -iectum, put in; inspire, instil.

Injuria, ae, f., wrong, injustice, wrong-doing, injury, harm, violence, outrage.

In-nascor, i, -natus sum, be born in, spring up in.

In-nitor, i, -nissus or -nexus sum, lean on.

Inopla, ae, f., want, scarcity, lack, deficiency.

Inopinans, -antis, not expecting, unprepared, off one's guard.

Inquam, inquit, defective verb, say.

Insciens, entis, not knowing, being unaware.

Inscentiia, ae, f., ignorance, lack of acquaintance (with).

Insensus, a, um, ignorant, unaware.

In-sequor, i, -securus sum, follow up, pursue.

In-sero, ere, -serui, -seratum, insert.
Vocabulary.

Insidiae, ārum, f. plur., ambush, treachery.

insignis, e, notable; n. as subst., insignis, is, badge.

insinuāre, āre, āvi, ātum, insinuātum; w. se, work one's way in.

insitūō, āre, āvi, ātum, insitūtum; w. se, work one's footing, get a foothold.

insitūbilis, e, unsteady, changeable, irregular.

insitūtum, ī, n., custom, practice.

institūre, āre, āvi, ātum, press forward, threaten.

instructūre, āre, -strūxī, -strūctūrum, draw up, arrange, build, set up, equip.

insē-faciō, ēre, -fēcī, -fāctūrum, train.

insēntūs, ā, ān, unaccustomed.

insula, ae, f., island.

integer, gra, grum, untouched, fresh, unwarried.

intellectualis, āre, -lēxi, -lēctūrum, understand, be aware, perceive, observe, see, know, learn.

inter, prep. w. acc., between, among; inter se, one another, to or with one another.

intercessō, ēre, -cessī, -cessūrum, come, arise or be between.

intercipīō, ēre, -cipīsī, -cipīsum, cut off.

interdīcō, ēre, -dīxī, -dīctūrum, forbid, warn.

interēcē, adv., meanwhile, in the meantime.

interest, from intersum.

interdēciō, ēre, -fēcī, -fēctūrum, stay, put to death, kill.

interim, adv., meanwhile.

interior, comparative adj., inner, interior; plur., those living in the interior.

intermittō, ēre, -mīsī, -mīssum, leave off, interrupt, stop, break off, discontinue, postpone, cease, neglect; let pass, in pass., go by, elapse; put between, in pass., intervene.

internećtō, -ōntis, f., destruction, extermination.

interpellō, ēre, -posūlī, -postūrum, introduce, interpose, in pass., intervene; pledge.

intersecūtūs, ēre, -scīdī, -scīsum, break down, destroy.

intersum, -esse, -fūi, be between, be engaged in, take part in; as impersonal verb, interest, it is of importance, it concerns.

intervallum, ī, n., interval, distance.

intervenetus, ās, m., coming on.

intrā, prep. w. acc., within.

intrōducē, ēre, -dūxī, -ductūrum, lead in, bring in.

introttus, ās, m., entrance, approach.

intrōcursus, adv., within.

intuīli, from infero.

iusūtūs, a, um, unusual, strange, novel, unfamiliar, unwonted.

inaütīlis, e, useless, unserviceable, unsuitable.

ināvenīō, īre, -vēnī, -ventūrum, come upon, find; learn.

invictus, a, um, unconquered, invincible.

invītō, ēre, -vītī, -vītum, invite, induce.

ipse, a, um, himself, he himself, itself, etc.; very.

irrideō, ēre, -risī, -risūm, ridicule, jeer at.

is, ea, īd, that; he, she, it, they; w. rel., the; such; abl. ēō as adv., so much, the, on that account.

ita, adv., so, thus, in this way, as follows, accordingly.

Italia, ae, f., Italy.

itaque, adv., therefore, so, accordingly.

item, adv., likewise, also, in the same way.

iter, itineris, n., route, march, road, journey; magnum iter, a forced march; iter facere, to march.

iterum, adv., again, a second time.

Itius, adj., with portus, a harbor on the north-east coast of Gaul.
VOCABULARY.

J
jaceō, ére, uī, ītum, lie, be fallen.
jactū, ére, jecē, jactum, throw, cast, hurl; throw up.
jam, adv., now, at length, already; w. negatives, any more, longer.
jubeō, ére, jussū, jussum, order, bid, command, direct.
jūdiciō, āre, āvī, ātum, judge, decide, consider, think.
jugum, i, n., yoke.
jūmentum, i, n., beast of burden.
jungō, ére, jūnīxī, jūnctum, join, unite.
Jūra, ae, m., a mountain range in Eastern Gaul.
jūs, jūris, n., right, rights, law.
jūsīfundum, jūrisjūrandī, n., oath.
jūstus, a, um, just, fair, legitimate.
jūxtā, adv., near, close by.

L
L., an abbreviation for Lucius.
Laberius, ī, m., Quintus Laberius Durus, a military tribune with Caesar.
Labēnus, ī, m., Titus Labienus, one of Caesar’s lieutenants.
labor, -ōris, m., toil, hardship, labor, exertion.
labōr, ā, lápus sum, slip; err, do wrong, fall away, go astray.
labōrō, āre, āvī, ātum, toil; be in difficulty, be hard pressed.
labrum, ī, n., lip.
lāce, lactis, n., milk.
lacessō, ére, -āvī, ītum, provoke, harass, attack, assail.
lap-is, -idis, m., stone.
lasītū-dō, -dinis, f., fatigue, exhaustion.
lātē, adv., widely, far, far afield.
lateō, ére, uī, lurk, lie concealed, be in ambush.
lātītū-dō, -dinis, f., breadth, width.

lat-ūs, -ēris, n., side, flank.
lātus, a, um, from fero.
lātus, a, um, broad, wide, extensive.
laudō, āre, āvī, ītum, praise, commend; gerundive laudandus as adj., praiseworthy.
laxō, āre, āvī, ītum, loosen, extend, open out.
lēgātō, -ōnis, f., embassy.
lēgātus, i, m., ambassador, envoy; lieutenant (general), an officer next in rank to the commander-in-chief.
legiō, -ōnis, f., legion, a body of soldiers of the nominal strength of 6000, divided into ten cohorts.
legiōnārtus, a, um, of a legion, legionary.
lēnis, e, gentle, light.
lēniter, adv., gently, with little vigor.
lēp-us, -ōris, m., hare.
lēvis, e, light.
līber, ēra, ērum, free, independent; unrestricted, undisturbed.
līberātūr, adv., generously, graciously, kindly.
līberē, adv., freely, without check or restraint.
līberī, ērum, m. plur., children.
līberō, āre, āvī, ītum, free, set free.
līberātūr, ērī-us, f., liberty, freedom.
liger, -ēris, m., the river Loire, in the central part of Gaul.
līngua, ae, f., tongue, language.
līngula, ae, f., tongue of land, headland.
lītis, litīs, f., lawsuit; damages.
litera, ae, f., letter, character; in plur., letter, despatches.
līt-us, -ōris, n., shore.
lōcus, ī, m.; in plur., loca, ērum, n.; place, spot, point, position, ground, situation, country; in plur., ground, district, region, country, parts.
lōcūtus, a, um, from loquor.
longē, adv., far; long.
VOCABULARY.

longinquus, a, um, distant, remote.

longitū-dō, -dīnis, f., length.

longūris, i, m., long pole.

longus, a, um, long; navis longa, war-ship, galley.

loquor, i, locātus sum, speak.

Lūctus, i, m., a Roman praenomen.

Lugitor-īx, -īgis, m., a Briton of rank.

lūna, ae, f., moon.

lux, lūcis, f., light, dawn; prima lux, daybreak, dawn.

M

M, an abbreviation for Marcus.

māchinātīō, -ōnis, f., machine, engine.

magis, comparative adv., (see magnum operāre), more, rather.

magnītū-dō, -dīnis, f., greatness, vastness, great size; size, extent.

magnūoperāre, adv. (magis, māximē), greatly, very, strongly, earnestly.

māgnus, a, um (mājōr, māximus), great, large; loud; serious, extensive; māgnī, as adv., highly, greatly.

mājōr, comparative of māgnus; in m. plur. as subst., elders, ancestors, fathers.

malacla, ae, f., catm., ball.

malēcium, i, n., mischief, outrage, harm, molesting.

mālō, mālle, mālūi, prefer.

mālus, i, m., must.

mandātum, i, n., order, command; mandate; message.

mandō, āre, āvī, āvum, order, instruct; entreat, give up, commit, betake.

Mandubracius, i, m., a Briton of high rank among the Trinobantes.

mānē, adv., in the morning.

manēō, ēre, mānūi, mānūsum, stay, remain, abide.

manipulus, i, m., maniple, company (one-third of a cohort).

manus, ās, f., hand; band, force; manū, by force.

marē, maris, n., sea.

marītīmus, a, um, on or of the sea, on the coast, maritime, naval.

māterla, ae, f., timber, wood, material.

māturē, adv. (mātūrīus, mātūrīmē), early, soon.

mātūrō, āre, āvī, ātum, hasten, make haste.

mātūrus, a, um, early.

māximē, superlative adv. (see magnūoperāre), very greatly, very much, chiefly, most, especially.

māximus, a, um, superlative of māgnus.

mediocris, e, moderate.

mediterrānēmus, a, um, inland, central, interior.

medius, a, um, middle, central; intermediate; generally rendered by middle or half-way.

membrum, i, n., limb.

memoria, ae, f., memory, recollection, remembrance, tradition.

Menapī, ērum, m. plur., the Menapii, a tribe in the extreme north-east of Gaul.

mēnsūra, ae, f., measure.

mercātor, -tōris, m., trader, merchant.

meridīāmus, a, um, of midday, of noon.

merīdēs, ēs, m., midday, noon; the south.

merītum, i, n., service, merit, desert.

metō, ere, messī, messum, reap, cut grain.

metus, ūs, m., fear.

mens, a, um, my, mine.

mītēs, -ītis, m., soldier, man; as collective, the soldiers, soldiery.

mītītāris, e, military, of war.

mītīle, indeclinable adj.; in plur., mīlīa, lūnum, n.; thousand.

mīnūmē, adv., superlative of parum, by no means, least.
minor, comparative of parvus.

min-nō, ere, -nī, -ātum, lessen, diminish.

minus, adv., comparative of parvum, less; not very, not so well; not.

mittō, ere, mīsī, missum, send, despatch; hurl, throw.

mōbilis, e, fickle, changeable.

mōbilitās, -ātis, f., quickness; activity; unstable character.

mōbiliter, adv., easily.

moderor, ārī, ātus sum, manage, check, control.

modo, adv., only, merely.

modus, i, m., manner, kind, sort, fashion, style, character.

mœcena, imm., n. plur., walls, fortifications.

moestē, adv., grievously; moste fere, to be annoyed, vexed, be irritated.

mollis, e, soft; smooth, level.

Monā, ae, f., an island in the Irish channel.

moneō, ēre, ni, ātum, warn, advise, remind, urge.

mōns, montis, m., mountain; mountain range.

mōra, ae, f., delay.

Morinī, ārum, m. plur., the Morini, a tribe in the north of Gaul.

moror, ārī, ātus sum, delay, wait, stay, linger; hinder, retard.

mors, mortis, f., death.

mōs, mōritis, m., manner, custom, way; in plur., habits, character.

Mosa, ae, m., the Meuse, a river in north-eastern Gaul.

mōtus, ōs, m., movement, motion, change; uprising, disturbance, revolt.

moveō, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, move, shift.

mox, adv., soon.

mul·ler·-ēris, f., woman.

multītūdō, -ūnis, f., great number, large body, multitude; number; amount; the common people.

multum, adv. (plūs, plūrimum), much, often, very.

multus, a, um (plūs, plūrimus), much; in plur., many; multo as adv., much, far.

mūniō, ēre, ūnī, ātum, fortify, entrench, protect, defend, secure.

mūnītīō, -ūnis, f., fortification, entrenchment; fortifying; construction; fortified works, defences.

Mūrus, i, m., wall.

N

naecus, a, um, from nanciscor.

nau, conj., for, now.

nauque, conj., for.

nanciscor, i, naecus or naecus sum, find, get, come upon, obtain, secure.

nāscor, i, nātus sum, be born; arise; of metals, be found.

nātōr, -ōris, f., nurse, people, tribe, nation.

nātūra, ac, f., nature, character, formation.

nātus, a, um, from nascor.

nātūs, ōs, m., birth.

nauta, ae, m., sailor.

nauticus, a, um, naval, nautical.

nāvālis, e, naval, of ships.

nāviculo, ae, f., small boat, skiff.

navigātōr, -īrīs, f., sailing, navigation, voyage.

navigātum, i, n., ship, vessel.

navigārō, āre, āvi, ātum, sail.

nāvis, is, f., ship, boat, vessel; navis longa, warship; navis oneraria, transport.

nē, conj., that not, lest; w. verbs of urging, asking, etc., not; w. verbs of fearing, that, lest.

nē, adv., not; ne...quidem, not even.

-ne, enclitic interrogative particle, in indirect questions, whether.

nec, see neque.
necessārius, a, um, necessary, indispensable; necessāriō, abl. as adv., of necessity, unavoidably, perforce.

necessē, indecl. adj., necessary, inevitable.

necē, āre, āvi, ātum, kill, put to death, murder.

neg-legē, ere, -lēxi, -lēctum, neglect, slight, disregard.

negō, āre, āvi, ātum, deny, say not; refuse.

negātum, ī, n., business, enterprise, work; task, trouble, difficulty.

nēmō (nēminis), m., gen. and abl. not in use, no one, nobody.

nēquāquam, adv., by no means.

neque, or sometimes nec before consequents, adv. and conj., and not, nor; when repeated, neither... nor.

Nervli, ērum, m. plur., the Nervii, a tribe in the north-east of Gaul.

neu, see neve.

neuter, tra, trum, neither; in plur., neither side.

nēve or neu, or not, and that not, and to, nor.

nihil, n. indeed. nothing; acc. as adv., not at all.

nihilum, ī, n., nothing; nihilō, abl. as adv., none, no, w. comparatives.

nisi, conj., if not, unless, except.

nōbilis, ē, noble, of high birth, as subst., a man of rank; well-known, famous.

nōbilitās, -tālis, f., high birth, rank; the nobility, the nobles.

nōceō, ēre, ī, ātum, harm, injure, do harm to, molest, w. dat.

nōctū, abl. as adv., by night.

nōlō, nōlie, nōliē, be unwilling, be reluctant, not wish, not want.

nōmen, -minis, n., name.

nōmnātum, adv., by name.

nōminō, ēre, āvi, ātum, name, call, mention.

nōn, adv., not, no.

nōndum, adv., not yet.

nōnnūllus, a, um, some.

nōnus, a, um, ninth.

nōs, plur. of ego.

nōseō, ere, nōvi, nōtum, learn; in perf., know; part. nōtus, a, um, known, well-known, familiar.

noster, trā, trum, our; m. plur. as subst., our men, troops or forces.

novēm, nine.

Noviodūnum, ī, n., a town of the Suessiones.

novitās, -tālis, f., novelty, strangeness.

novus, a, um, new, fresh, novel, strange; in superlative, latest, last, year; novae res, political change, change of government, revolution.

nox, noctīs, f., night.

nūdō, āre, āvi, ātum, lay bare, leave defenseless.

nūllus, a, um, no, none; in gen. dat. and abl. supplies cases of nemo, no one.

numerīs, i, m., number; amount.

Numida, ae, m., Numidian, from the north coast of Africa.

nummīs, ī, m., coin, money.

numquam, adv., never.

nune, adv., now.

nūntiō, ēre, āvi, ātum, announce, report, bring word, tell.

nūntius, ī, m., messenger, news, report, message, tidings.

nūper, adv., lately, recently.

nūtus, ās, m., nod, signal.

ob, prep. w. acc., on account of, because of, for.

ob-jectō, ere, -jēci, -jectum, place in the way, oppose; pass., tie opposite.

ob-ses, -sidēs, m., hostage.

obsidēa, -ōntis, f., siege, blockade; pressure.

obstinātē, adv., steadily, firmly, persistently.
obténue, opportunity, conveniently.

opportúnis, -túnis, f., convenience, advantage.

opportúnus, a, um, opportune, advantageous, favorable.

op-prímó, ere, -pressí,-pressum, overwhelm, crush, surprise; burden, weigh down, enumber.

oppúgnátió, -ónis, f., assault, attack.

oppúgnó, áre, ávi, átum, attack, assault, storm.

(opis), opis, f., help, aid.

opúmè, adv., superlative of bene, well, excellently.

opúnum, a, um, superlative of bonus, best.

opús,-éris, n., work, fortification, fortifying, structure; trade, handicraft; opere w. munitus, by art.

óra, ac, f., shore, coast.

órátió, -ónis, f., speech, address, words.

órátor, -óris, m., ambassador.

orbita, f., circle.

ór-dó, -énis, m., rank, line; arrangement, order.

oríor, íri, ortus sum, rise, arise, spring, be born; part. oriens, -éns, adj., rising; oriens sol, sunrise, the east.

órno, áre, ávi, átum, equip, supply, furnish.

óró, áre, ávi, átum, pray, beg, entreat, beseech.

órtus, a, um, from orior.

osten-dó, ere, -dí,-tum, show, point out, explain, declare, display.

P

P., an abbreviation for Publimus.

pabúlató, -túls, m., forager.

pabúlor, ári, átus sum, forage.

pabúlum, i, n., fodder, forage.

pácó, áre, ávi, átum, tranquillize, subdue, reduce.

paene, adv., almost.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>121</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vocabulary.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pagus</strong>, l. m., district, canton, clan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pal-uis</strong>, -fusis, f., marsh, swamp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pandō</strong>, ere, pandi, passum, spread out, outstretched.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pār</strong>, parts, equal, like, the same; a match.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>parēns</strong>, -entis, m. and f., parent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pārreō</strong>, ére, ui, ītum, obey, submit, be obedient, be submissive, w. dat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pārō</strong>, āre, āvī, ātum, prepare, equip, get ready, arrange; procure, get, acquire; w. īllum, prepare for war; part, parātus, a, um, as adj., ready, prepared.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pars</strong>, partis, f., part, portion, section; quarter, direction, side.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>partim</strong>, adv., partly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>parynus</strong>, a, um, very small, slight, trifling.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>passim</strong>, adv., in all directions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>passus</strong>, a, um, from paulus or from patior.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>passus</strong>, ās, m., pacc (five feet); one thousand paces made one mile.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pater</strong>, āris, m., father.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>patior</strong>, ī, passus sum, suffer, allow, permit; bear, endure, withstand, cope with.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>patrĭus</strong>, a, um, of one's fathers, ancestral.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*<em>pauci</em>, ac, a (sing. not in Caesar), few, but few.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>panellās</strong>, -ālis, f., small number.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>paulātum</strong>, adv., gradually, by degrees.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>paulisper</strong>, adv., for a short time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>paulō</strong>, adv., a little, slightly, somewhat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>paulum</strong>, adv., a little, slightly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pāx</strong>, pācis, f., peace.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pec-us</strong>, -oris, m., cattle; flesh, meat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ped-es</strong>, -ītis, m., foot-soldier; in plur., infantry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pedester</strong>, tris, tris, on foot, on or by land; of infantry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pedītātus</strong>, ës, m., infantry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pedius</strong>, l. m., Quintus Pedius, one of Caesar's lieutenants.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pellēs</strong>, ës, f., skin, hide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pellō</strong>, ere, pepuli, pulsum, drive, dislodge, repute, defeat, put to flight, rout.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pendō</strong>, ere, pependi, pēnsum, weigh; pay.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>per</strong>, prep. w. acc., through; by means of, by; by way of, over, along; by reason of.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>per-agō</strong>, ere, -āgī, -ātum, finish, bring to an end.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>per-clšō</strong>, ere, -cēpī, -ceptum, get; hear, listen to.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>perconātās</strong>, -onis, f., inquiry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>percurrēs</strong>, ere, -currī (-currī), -currum, run along.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>perducēs</strong>, ere, -dūxī, -ductum, carry or bring over, bring; win over.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>per-eō</strong>, -ere, -ēi (āvī), ītum, perish, be killed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>perequītō</strong>, āre, āvī, ātum, ride through, ride or drive about.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>perexignus</strong>, a, um, very small.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>per-ferō</strong>, -ferre, -fuit, -fātum, endure, submit to; carry, report.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>perficēs</strong>, ere, -fectī, -fectum, finish, complete.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>perfugus</strong>, ac, m., deserter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>perfugium</strong>, l. n., refuge, place of refuge.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>periculōsus</strong>, a, um, dangerous.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>periculum</strong>, l. n., danger, risk, peril; test, trial, attempt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>perātus</strong>, a, um, from pererō.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>per-manēs</strong>, ére, -mānī, -mānsum, continue, remain, abide, hold fast.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>per-mittō</strong>, ere, -misī, -missum, give up, yield, entrust, leave; allow, grant permission, permit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>per-movēs</strong>, ére, -mōvī, -mōtum, move, influence, induce; alarm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>perpauēs</strong>, ac, a, (a) very few.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>perpetuus</strong>, a, um, continuous, unbroken; in perpetuum, for ever.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>per-rumpō</strong>, ere, -rōpī, -ruptum, break through, force one's way.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>per-sequor</strong>, -secutus sum, pursue, follow up; attack; w. bello, make war on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VOCABULARY.

per-spiciō, ere, -spexi, -spectrum, see, see through; perceive, understand; observe, examine, inspect, survey; learn, ascertain, find out, become acquainted with.

per-suādeō, ere, -suāsi, -suāsum, persuade, induce, w. dat.

perterreō, ere, ni. ἄτum, terrify, frighten, alarm, dismay, unnerve; in pass., be panic-stricken.

per-tinēō, ere, -tinni, -tentum, extend, stretch; tend; concern, relate, belong to.

perturbātiō, -ōnis, f., alarm, confusion, panic.

perturbō, āre, āvi, ātum, throw into confusion, disconcert, disturb, alarm; in pass., be at a loss.

per-vēnīō, āre, -vēni, -ventum, come, reach, arrive.

pēs, pedis, m., foot; pedībus, on foot, by land; pedem referre, to fall back, retire, retreat.

petēō, ere, āvi, ātum, ask, request; seek, ask for, beg, sue for; make for, aim at, attack.

Pictones, um, m. plur., the Pictones, a Gallic tribe at the mouth of the Loire.

pītam, i, n., javelin, spear.

Pirāstae, ārum, m. plur., the Pirastae, a tribe in Illyricum.

plānités, ĕi, f., plain, level space.

plānus, a, um, level, flat, even, sheltering.

plēbēs, or plēbs, plēbis, f., the common people, the masses.

plēnus, a, um, full.

plērique, plēraque, plēraque, the most, the majority, the greater number.

plērumque, adv., generally, usually, in most cases.

plūnum, i, n., lead; plūnum album, tin.

plūrimum, adv., most, very much.

plūrimus, a, um, superlative of multus, most, very many.

plūs, plūris, comparative of multus, more; in plur., several, many.

poena, ae, f., penalty, punishment.

poillcor, ēri, ētus sum, promise, make a promise, undertake.

pond-us, -eris, n., weight.

pōnō, ere, posui, posītum, place, set, station; pitch; lay down; w. castra, pitch; in pass., be situated, be dependent.

pōns, pontis, m., bridge.

poposītus, from posco.

populor, ārī, ētus sum, ravage; lay waste, devastate.

populus, i, m., people, nation.

porta, ae, f., gate.

portō, āre, āvi, ētum, carry, bring, convey.

portus, ās, m., harbor, port.

posco, ere, poposco, ask for, demand.

possitus, a, um, from pono.

possessīō, -ōnis, f., possession, occupation.

pos-ideō, āre, -śēdi, -sessum, possess, hold.

possum, posse, potui, be able, can, be possible; be powerful or strong, have weight or influence.

post, 1. adv., afterwards, after; 2. prep. w. acc., after, behind.

postea, adv., afterwards.

posteaquam, conj., after, when.

posterus, a, um, next, following.

post-pōnō, ere, -posui, -posītum, postpone, set aside, disregard.

postquaem, conj., after, when.

postridē, adv., the next day, on the morrow.

postulō, āre, āvi, ētum, ask, ask for, demand, require.

potēns, entis, part. of possum as adj., powerful, influential.

potestās, -ātis, f., power, control; opportunity.

potior, ēri, ētus sum, gain possession of.

potui, from possum.

praecōtus, a, um, sharpened at the end, pointed.

prae-cedō, ere, -cessi, -cessum, surpass.
praecepis, -cipitis, headlong; abrupt, steep.
praecipitó, āre, āvī, ātum, āing, hurt.
praeclódo, ere, -élusī, -élsum, close, barricade.
praeda, ac, f., plunder, booty.
praedícō, āre, āvī, ātum, announce, proclaim, assert.
praedótor, āri, ātus sum, plunder, get plunder, pillage.
prefectus, i, m., officer, commander (especially of cavalry), prefect.
preficiō, ere, -feci, -fectum, put or set over, place in command of, give charge of, w. acc. and dat.
prefigō, ere, -fixi, -fixum, fix before, place at the edge.
preficitūrū, ere, -miscī, -missum, send in advance, send on before or ahead, send forward.
preamparō, āre, āvī, ātum, prepare or get ready beforehand.
preampūsō, ere, -rāpi, -ruptum, break off.
presaescībo, ere, -scriptūs, -scriptum, prescribe, give directions.
presaescēns, -entis, partic. of prae- sum, present.
presaesidium, i, n., guard, garrison, (protecting) force; protection, support, escort.
presaestō, āre, -stitī, -stitum or -stātum, exhibit, show, display; discharge, do; excel, be superior; praestat, impersonal, it is better.
presaesum esse, -fui, be over, be at head of, have command of; be in charge of, superintend, w. dat.
presaeter, prep. w. acc., beyond, past; except, besides.
presereā, adv., besides, moreover.
presēs, unus, f., (sing. defective and not found in Caesar), prayers, entertainments.
presēo, ere, pressī, pressum, press, press hard; harass, oppress.
(presx), presēs, f., see presēs.
prediē, adv., the day before, on the previous day.
prēmō, adv., at-first.
prēnum, adv., first, in the first place; cum or ubi prēnum, as soon as; quam prēnum, as soon as possible.
prēnum, a, um, superlative of prior, first, foremost, in the run; in prēnumis, especially, particularly.
pribal-cepis, -cipis, m., leading man, leader, chief.
pribalpēnus, ūs, m., leadership, chief position, first place, lead, supremacy.
prior, ius, comparative, former, carlier.
pribinstus, a, um, former, previous; of former days, old-time.
pribus, comparative adv., carlier, sooner; pribus... quum, before, w. negatives, until.
pribussum, conj., before.
pribvātīnum, adv., individually, as private individuals.
pribvātus, a, um, private.
про, prep. w. abl., before, in front of; on behalf of, for; instead of, in place of, as; in accordance with; in proportion to; in view of.
prō-cēdu, ere, -cessī, -cessum, go forward, advance.
procōnt, adv., at a distance.
prō-cumbō, ere, -cumbī, lie down, fall, sink down.
prō-curvō, ere, -curvāri (-curvī), -cursum, run or rush forward, rush out, charge.
prō-dō, ere, -dūdī, -ditum, give forth; hand down; betray.
prō-duēō, ere, -duxī, -ductum, lead forth or out; prolong, protract.
procōntor, āri, ātus sum, fight.
procēntum, i, n., battle, engagement, fighting, fight.
profectōs, ānis, f., departure.
profectus, a, um, from pro- clācerō.
pro-ōcīnerō, i, -ōcēnus, m., set out, depart, start, go, proceed.
predigō, āre, āvī, ātum, rout, put to flight.
VOCABULARY.

pro-fugio, ere, -fugi, -fugitum.  
feel, escape, make one's escape.

pro-gredior, i, -gressus sum, go forward, advance, proceed, go.

prohibeo, ere, ul, itum, restrain, keep, prevent, hinder, check; cut off; protect.

pro-jicto, ere, -jeci, -iectum, throw down or away, hurt, fling; abandon, renounce.

pro-mittō, ere, -misi, -missum, let grow; part. promissus, a, um, as adj., long, flowing.

pro-movēo, ere, -mōvi, -mōtum, move forward, advance.

pro-muntūrīum, i, n., headland, promontory.

prope, adv. (proplus, proximum), near; nearly, almost, about.

pro-pellō, ere, -pulsi, -pulsuum, drive off, repel, dislodge.

pro-prinquitās, -ātis, f., nearness.

proplenuus, a, um, near; close; m. as subst., relative, kinsman.

proplor, ius, comparative, nearer; see proximus.

proplus, adv., see prope.

pro-pōno, ere, posui, -positum, set forth, display.

propter, prep. w. acc., on account of, because of.

propterea, adv., on this account, for this reason; propterea quod, because.

pro-pugnō, āre, āvi, ātum, fight in defence, rush out to fight.

pro-pulsō, āre, āvi, ātum, drive off, repel, keep at bay.

prō-sequor, i, -secūtus sum, pursue, follow; dismiss, address.

prō-spectus, as, m., view, sight.

prō-spiciō, ere, -spexi, -spectum, provide (for), make provision, take precautions, take care.

prō-plus, adv., at once, immediately.

prō-turbō, āre, āvi, ātum, drive off (in confusion), dislodge.

prō-vehō, ere, -vexi, -vectum, carry forward.

prō-videō, ēre, -vidi, -visum, provide (for), secure, procure, make provision.

prō-vincia, ae, f., province; especially 'the province' of Gallia Transalpina.

prō-volvō, āre, āvi, ātum, rush forth, rush out, dart forth.

proximus, a, um, nearest, next; last, recent; see proplor.

públicos, a, um, public, official, of the state or people; res pública, see res publica.

Públius, i, m., Publius, a Roman praenomen.

puer, eri, m., boy, child.

pūgna, ae, f., fight, fighting, battle.

pūgnā, āre, āvi, ātum, fight; in pass., pugnatur, impersonally; the battle goes on, freely (they) fight.

pulvus, a, um, from pello.

pulvīnis, -īris, m., dust, cloud of dust.

putō, āre, āvi, ātum, think, believe, hold, consider, suppose.

Q.

Q., an abbreviation for Quintus.

qua, adv., where, by which road.

quadrāgintā, forty.

quadrimgenti, ae, a, four hundred.

quaeārō, ere, quaesīvi, quaesitum, ask, enquire.

quaeśtor, -tōris, m., quaestor, the officer in charge of the finances of a province or army.

quam, adv., how; w. comparatives, than; w. superlatives, as ... as possible.

quandā, adv., at any time, ever.

quantus, a, um, how great, what (great), how much; as great as, as much as, as.

quārtus, a, um, fourth.

quattuor, four.

-que, enclitic conjunction, and.
VOCABULARY.

queror, 1. questus sum, complain.
qui, quae, quod, rel. pron., who, which, what, that; he who; as coordinating relative, this, he; after idem, as.
qui, quae, quod, interrogative adj., what, which.
qui, quae, quod, indefinite adj. or rarely pron., some, any; anyone.
quidam, from quisquam.
quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, whoever, whatever, whichever.
quidam, quaedam, quiddam or quoddam, a certain (one).
quidem, adv., certainly, indeed, ne . . . quidem, not even.
quid, conj., but that, so that not; often best rendered by from, w. gerund in -ing.
quinde, fifth.
quingenti, ae, a, five hundred.
quinquaginta, fifty.
quince, five.
quintus, a, um, fifth.
Quintus, i, m., Quintus, a Roman praenomen.
quis, quae, qui, interroq. pron., who; what.
quis, quae, quid, indefinite pron., any one, anything.
quidquam, quidquam or quicquam, any one, anything, any.
quiseque, quaeque, quidque or quodque, each, each one.
quó, abl. of qui, as conj., that, in order that.
quó, abl. of qui, as adv., by how much, w. comparatives, the; for quo minus see quominus.
quó, relative adv., whither, where, to, or into which.
quod, conj., until.
quod, conj., because, that, in that; on the ground that; the fact that.
quóminus or quó minus, conj., so that not; freely rendered by from.
quoniam, conj., since, as, whereas.
quoque, conj., also, too, as well.
quotannis, adv., yearly, every year.

R
rādō, ere, -sī, -sum, shave.
rapidōtās, -tātis, f., swiftness.
rāurus, a, um, scattered, few, in scattered or detached groups, in small bodies.
rāsus, a, um, from rado.
ratīō, -ōnis, f., method, system, plan, way, arrangement, character.
rebellō, -ōnis, f., renewal of war.
recēns, -entis, new, recent; fresh.
receptus, ūs, m., retreat.
receptū, ere, -eēpī, -eceptum, regain, recover, get back; receive, admit; se recipere, (1) recover oneself, rally, recover, (2) retreat, fall back, withdraw, betake oneself, return.
recurrērō, āre, āvī, ātum, regain, recover.
recusātur, āre, āvī, ātum, refuse, object, protest.
redā, ae, f., wagon.
redactus, a, um, from redigo.
red-dō, ere, -didī, -dictum, give back, return, restore.
red-eō, īre, -ī, -ītum, go back, come back, return.
red-iōsī, ere, -ītis, -īctum, reduce, bring.
redmutrō, āre, āvī, ātum, renew, restore, revive.
reditus, ūs, m., return, returning.
red-ducērō, ēre, -dūxī, -ductum, lead back, bring back, withdraw.
referō, referre, revertuli (or reverti), relātum, carry back; report, announce; pedem referre, retreat, fall back.
red-iōsī, ere, -ītis, -īctum, repair, refill.
regiō, -ōnis, f., region, district, part, country.
regnīm, i, n., royal power, sovereignty, kingdom.
red-iōsī, ere, -ītis, -īctum, throw or hurl back, drive back; throw aside, drop.
relinquō, ēre, -ītis, -īctum, throw or hurl back, drive back; throw aside, drop.
religlō, -āntis, f., religious obligation or belief or scripture.
re-linqūō, ere, -liquet, -liquentum, leave, leave behind; abandon, give up; in pass., remain.
relinquo, a, um, remaining, other, left, further; generally to be rendered by the rest of.
re-manēō, ēre, -mānsī, -mānsum, remain, remain behind, stay.
rēm ex, -īglis, m., rocer, oarsman.
Rēmī, ōrum, m. plur., the Remi, a tribe in northern Gaul.
rēmīgtō, āre, āvī, ātūm, row.
remīgrāō, āre, āvī, ātum, more back, go back, return, retire.
re-mittō, ere, -misī, -missum, send back; relax; part. remissus, a, um, as adj., mild, not severe.
re-moveō, ēre, -movī, -mōtum, remove, send away; withdraw, draw away.
Rēmus, ī, m., a Reman, one of the Remi, a tribe in northern Gaul.
rēmus, ī, m., oar.
re-nuntiāō, āre, āvī, ātum, report, bring (back) word.
re-pellō, ere, repulsi, -pulsuum, drive back, beat off, repulse, de-feat.
repente, adv., suddenly.
repentinos, a, um, sudden, hasty.
re-perīō, ere, repuerī, -pertum, find, find out, discover.
reportō, āre, āvī, ātum, carry back, take back.
repulsius, a, um, from repello.
rēs, reī, f., thing, matter, affair, circumstance, fact, action; the context will generally suggest a more exact rendering.
rescinō, ere, -scindī, -scissum, break down, destroy.
resistō, ere, -stī, resist, withstand, oppose, hold one’s ground, make or offer resistance, w. dat.
re-spondeō, ēre, -spondī, -spōnsum, answer, make answer, reply.
reśpūblica, reśpūblicae, f., the state, the country, the commonwealth, public affairs or interests; often written as two words.
restīō, from resistō.
restī-tūō, ere, -tūō, -tūtum, restore, rebuild, renew.
re-tācéō, ēre, -tānī, -tāntum, detain, hold; keep, maintain.
re-trahō, ere, -trāxī, -trāctum, bring back (by force).
rever-tō, ere, -tī, -sim, (chiefly in perf. tenses), rever-tōr, ō, -sus sum (chiefly in pres. tenses), return, come back.
revoēō, āre, āvī, ātum, recall, call back.
rēx, régis, m., king.
Rhēmus, ī, m., the Rhine.
Rhodanōs, ī, m., the Rhone.
rīpa, ae, f., bank.
rogō, āre, āvī, ātum, ask, invite, ask for, request.
Rōmānus, a, um, Roman; m. as subst., a Roman.
rota, ae, f., wheel.
Rūfus, ōs, f., Publius Sulpicius Rufus, one of Caesar’s lieutenants.
rūmor, ōrīs, m., rumor, report.
rūrsus, adv., again, back again.

S
Sabīnus, ōs, m., Quintus Titurius Sabinus, one of Caesar’s lieutenants.
Sabis, is, m., the Sabis, now Sambre, a river in north-eastern Gaul.
saepe, adv. (saeplus, saepissimē), often, repeatedly.
sagittā, ae, f., arrow.
sagittārii, i, m., archer.
salūs, -ūtis, f., safety, welfare; place of safety.
Santoni, ōrum, m. plur., the Santoni, a tribe on the west coast of Gaul.
sánus, a, um, sound, sane; pro
sano, like a discreet man, sensi-
bly, prudently.
sárca, ae, f., in Caesar always in
plur., pack, kit-bag, (personal)
baggage.
sátis, adv., enough, sufficiently;
tolerably, quite, considerably;
often as subst., enough, sufficient.
sátis-fació, ere, -féci, -factum, do
enough, do one's duty; make
amends or reparation, satisfy,
apologize.
saxum, ì, n., stone, rock.
scapha, ae, f., skiff, small boat.
scientia, ae, f., knowledge.
sció, ire, iví, ítum, know.
scírbô, ere, scripsi, scriptum,
write.
séquitur, í, ì, shield.
sélus, see secus.
secundum, prep. w. acc., along.
secundus, a, um, second; favor-
able, successful.
secus, adv. (comp. séculus), other-
wise; nihil oscitus, nonetheless,
secútus, a, um, from sequor.
sei, conj., but.
seilés, Is, f., seat; abode, settle-
ment.
Segontiaci, órum, m. plur., the
Segontiaci, a tribe in Britain.
Seuovax, -actis, m., a king ruling
in Kent.
semita, ae, f., path, by-path.
señés, òs, m., senate.
sententia, ae, f., opinion, view.
señilo, ire, sénési, sénsum, feel,
pereceive.
septem, seven.
septentríó, -ónis, m. (chiefly in
plur.), the seven stars of the con-
stellation of the Great Bear; hence the north.
septímnus, a, um, seventh.
septíngentí, ae, a, seven hundred.
septuágintá, seventy.
Sequani, órum, m. plur., the
Sequani, a tribe in central Gaul.
sequor, í, secútus sum, follow,
pursue; attach oneself to.
sequó, ere, sèvi, satum, sow.
servitús, -tûtis, f., slavery, bond-
age, subjection.
servó, áre, ávi, átum, keep, hold,
maintain; watch.
sexcentí, ae, a, six hundred.
sésé, for se, from sul.
sévo, áre, ávi, átum, call aside,
take aside.
sex, six.
sexágiútá, sixty.
si, conj., if, even if; in case, to
see whether.
sic, adv., thus, in this way; so, in
such a way; as follows.
sicécitás, -tátis, f., drying up, dry-
ness, drought.
signifer, eri, m., standard-bearer.
significá, áre, ávi, átum, indi-
cate, intimate.
signum, í, m., signal, standard; sig-
na, ferre or inferre, to ad-
vance.
Silvius, í, m., Titus Silius, one of
Caesar's officers.
silva, ae, f., wood, forest.
silvestris, e, wooded.
simul, adv., at the same time;
simul atque (or sometimes
simul alone), as soon as.
simuló, áre, ávi, átum, pretend.
sine, prep. w. abl., without.
sinúllátum, adv., singly, individ-
ually, one by one.
singularis, e, single, one by one;
extraordinary, remarkable.
singularí, ae, a, one each, one at a
time, one by one, singly, several,
one.
sinister, tra, trum, left; fem.
sinistra as subst., left hand (sc.
manus).
siquidem, conj., since.
situs, òs, m., position, situation.
socius, í, m., ally.
sól, sólis, m., sun; oriens sol, the
east; occidens sol, the west.
sālītū-dū, -dūnis, f., solitude.
sollicitū, āre, āvi, ātum, stir up, incite, urge, importune, tamper with, try to win over.
sōltum, adv., only.
sōlus, a, um, alone, only.
solvē, ēre, solvī, solvētum, loose; with or without naves, weigh anchor, set sail.
spatium, i, n., space, extent; distance, interval; pause, time.
specēs, ēs, f., appearance, form, sight.
spectū, āre, āvi, ātum, look, face, slope, lie.
speculātor, -tōris, m., spy.
speculātūris, a, um, for spying, reconnoitring, scouting.
spēs, ēs, f., hope.
spoliā, āre, āvi, ātum, strip, rob, despoil.
stabilitūs, -tūlis, f., steadiness.
statim, adv., at once.
statū, -ōnis, f., guard, sentry, outpost, picket.
stat-nō, ēre, -nī, -ātum, decide, determine, resolve.
streptus, ūs, m., noise, din, clatter, confusion.
studeō, ēre, ēi, strive, be cager for, be bent upon, aim at.
studium, i, n., cagerness, zeal, devotion, energy, enthusiasm.
sub, prep. (1) w. abl., under, beneath; at the foot of, close by, near to; (2) w. acc., under, close up to; of time, towards, just before.
sub-dúcō, ēre, -dūxī, -dūctum, draw off, withdraw; draw up, haul up, beach.
subductū, -ōnis, f., hauling on shore, beaching.
subītū, adv., suddenly.
subītus, a, um, sudden, hasty.
sub-jicitū, ēre, -jēcī, -iectum, bring under, subject, expose; in pass., lie near.
sublātus, a, um, from tollo.
subministrō, āre, āvi, ātum, supply, furnish.
sub-mittō, ēre, mūsī, -mittum, send (to aid), send to one's aid.
sub-moveō, ēre, -movī, -mōtum, remove, drive off, dislodge.
sub-sequitūr, ī, -secūtus sum, follow (closely), follow up, pursue.
subsidiūm, i, n., aid, assistance; support; reserves, reinforcement.
sub-sistō, ēre, -stītī, halt; hold.
sub-sum, -esse, -fūi, be near, be close at hand.
succēdō, ēre, -cessī, -cessum, succeed, take the place of, retrieve, w. dat.; come close to; come up.
successus, ūs, m., approach, advance.
succēdō, ēre, -cessī, -cessum, cut down.
sudīs, is, f., stake.
sūbī, ōrum, m. plur., the Suebi, a German tribe on the Rhine.
sussiōnes, ūm, m. plur., the Sussenques, a tribe in northern Gaul.
sūi, sē or sēsē, reflex. pron., himself, itself, themselves; him, it, them; inter se (to, with, from, etc.), one another.
sum, esse, fūi, be, exist; w. gen., belong to.
summa, ae, f., total sum; chief control, command, management.
summus, a, um, superlative of superus, highest, topmost, greatest, chief, utmost, supreme, extreme.
sūmō, ēre, sūmpsi, sūmptum, take, undertake; spend, expend.
superior, ins, comparative of superus, higher, upper; former, previous, preceding; superior, more successful.
superō, āre, āvi, ātum, conquer, defeat, overcome; be victorious; be superior, surpass.
super-sum, -esse, -fūi, remain, survive.
supplicātū, -ōnis, f., thanking-giving.
suprā, adv. or prep. w. acc., above, before.
**VOCABULARY.**

| suspicio, -ōnūs, f., suspicion. |
| suspicior, āri, ātus sum, suspect. |
| sustenēō, ēre, ēvī, ētum, hold out, maintain oneself. |
| sustineō, ēre, -tīnū, -tēntum, sustain, withstand, hold out, hold one's own, bear, endure; check, rein in, keep in hand. |
| sustulī, from tollo. |
| sus, a, um, his, her, its, their; his own, etc. |
| taxia, ae, f., bar, rod. |
| tamen, adv., still, however, yet. |
| Tamesis,īs, m., the Thames. |
| tandem, adv., at length, at last. |
| tango, ere, tétiī, tētum, touch, border on. |
| tantulus, a, um, so trifling, so small. |
| tantus, a, um, so great, so much, such; so powerful; as great, as much; n. tantum, as adv., so much, so far. |
| tardē, adv., slowly. |
| tardō, āre, āvī, ātum, check. |
| Tavaxmagus,īs, m., a king ruling in Kent. |
| tegimentum,īn, covering. |
| tegō, ere, tiēri, tiētum, cover, hide, protect. |
| tēlum,īn, weapon, missile, dart. |
| temerē, adv., rashly, thoughtlessly, without good reason. |
| tēmō, -ōnūs, m., pole (of chariot). |
| temperō, āre, āvī, ātum, control, restrain; part. as adj., temperātus, a, um, temperate, mild, temperstās, -tātis, f., weather; storm. |
| tempus, -ōris, n., time, season, occasion. |

**Teneterī, čorum, m. plur., the Teneterī, a German tribe near the mouth of the Rhine.**

**tendō, ere, tentendi, tēsum or tentum, stretch, stretch out.**

**teneō, ere, ni, tentum, hold, keep, restrain, detain.**

**tergum, ēre, ni, tentum, hold, keep, restrain, detain.**

**tertīum, a, f., three at a time, three.**

**terra, ae, f., earth, land; country.**

**Terrassidius,īs, m., Titus Terrassidius, an officer with Caesar.**

**terrītō, āre, frightēn, terrify.**

**terror, ārīs, m., alarm, panic, fright, terror.**

**tertius, a, um, third.**

**testū-dō, -dīnis, f., tortoise-shell; testudo, shelter of overlapping shields.**

**tīneō, ēre, ni, fear, feel or have fear, be anxious, be afraid.**

**timor, -ērīs, m., fear, alarm, fright, dread, panic.**

**Titārius,īs, m., Quintus Titarius Sabinus, one of Caesar's lieutenants.**

**Titus,īs, m., Titus, a Roman praenomen.**

**tollī, ere, sustuli, sublātum, raise; take aboard; w. ancoram, weigh; take away, remove, destroy.**

**tormentum,īn, engine (for throwing missiles), artillery.**

**tot, indeclinable, so many.**

**totidem, indeclinable, as many, the same number.**

**tōtus, a, um, whole, entire, all; often rendered freely by entirely, altogether.**

**trabs, trabis, f., beam.**

**trā-dō, ere, -didī, -ditum, hand over, give up, surrender, deliver.**

**trā-dīcēō, ere, -duīxi, -ductum, lead across, bring over, lead.**

**trājectus, ās, m., crossing, passage.**
Vocabulary.

tranquillitas, -tätis, f., stillness, calm.
tränus, prep. w. acc., across, over, beyond, on the other side of.
trän-sceđó, ere, -scendi, -scen-sum, cross over, board.
tränus-cō, -cre, -cī (āvī), -tum, cross, cross over, come over.
tränus-gredlror, ī, -gressus sum, cross.
tränusmissus, ἄus, m., passage across.
tränusportō, ēre, āvī, ātum, carry, lead, bring or take over.
Tränusreňānus, a, um, living across the Rhine (from Gaul).
Trebius, ī, m., Marcus Trebius Gallus, one of Caesar's officers.
treecentī, ae, a, three hundred.
trīs, trīa, three.
Trerĕri, ērum, m. plur., the Treveri, a tribe in north-eastern Gaul, on the Rhine.
tribānus, ī, m., tribune (an officer in the Roman army).
tribūnō, ere, -nī, ātum, grant, give, bestow, render.
trīdīnum, ĕ, n., space of three days, three days.
trīennium, ī, n., three years.
trigintā, thirty.
Trino-bantes, um, the Trinobantes, a tribe in Britain.
tripertītō, adv., in three divisions.
tripl-ex, -ele, triple, threefold.
triqueruras, a, um, triangular.
tuba, ae, f., trumpet.
tuca, ērī, tūtus (or tūtus) sum, protect, guard, defend.
tum, adv., then, at that time, thereupon; cum . . . tum, both . . . and, not only . . . but also.
tumultus, ēus, m., noise, uproar, commotion, disorder.
tumulus, ī, m., mound.
turma, ae, f., squadron, troop.
turrīs, īs, ī, tower.

U
ubi, adv., where; when.
Ubiī, ōrum, m. plur., the Ubiī, a tribe in Germany on the Rhine.
ulīscor, ī, ultus sum, punish.
ulfus, a, um, any; as subst., any one.
ulterior, īus, comparative, further, more remote.
ultrā, prep. w. acc., beyond.
ultrō, adv., of one's own accord, spontaneously.
unquam, adv., ever.
ūnā, adv., at the same time, together, along.
unde, adv., whence, from which.
undecimns, a, um, eleventh.
undique, adv., from all sides, on all sides.
unversus, a, um, all, in a body; as subst., all together, the whole body.
ūnus, a, um, one, a single; alone, only; one and the same.
urbs, urbīs, ī, city.
urgetō, ēre, ursī, press hard.
Usipetes, um, m. plur., the Usipetes, a German tribe near the mouth of the Rhine.
usque, adv., all the way, right or quite up to.
ūsus, a, um, from utor.
ūsus, ēus, m., experience, use, practice; management, handling; advantage, service; ex usu, of advantage, advantageous.
us, or utī, as; that, in order that, in purpose clauses generally best rendered by infin. w. to; w. verbs of fearing, that not; seeing that.
uterque, utraque, utrumque, each (of two), both; m. plur., both sides.
utī, see ut.
ütor, ī, ūsus sum, use, employ, make use of, adopt, avail oneself of, show, display, w. abl.
uxor, -ōris, f., wife.
VOCABULARY.

V
cacus, a, um, empty.
adum, I, n., ford; shoal, shallow.
vgor, ärē, ātum sum, wander, roam about.
valēō, ēre, ui, be strong, be powerful, have weight or influence.
avūllum, i, n., rampart, wall.
avō, āre, āvi, ātum, lay waste, ravage, devastate.
vastus, a, um, vast, boundless, immense.
vestigial, -ālls, n., tax, tribute.
vectōrius, a, um, for carrying; vectōrium navigium, a transport.
vehementer, adv., strongly, vigorously, exceedingly.
Velānius, i, m., Quintus Velanius, one of Caesar’s officers.
Vēlocasses, um, m. plur., the Vēlocasses, a tribe in northern Gaul, near the mouth of the Seine.
Venētī, īrum, m. plur., the Veneti, a tribe in the extreme north-west of Gaul.
Venētīus, a, um, of or with the Veneti.
vēntō, ēre, vēnī, ventum, come.
vēntītō, āre, āvi, ātum, come often, keep coming.
vēntus, i, m., wind, breeze.
vēcor, ēri, ītus, sum, fear, be afraid, feel anxiety.
vērgō, ēre, incline, trend, lie, face.
vērō, indeed, in fact; but; often untranslated.
vērtō, -ere, -tī, -sum, turn; tergā vertere, to flee, take to flight.
vēstō, ēre, īvi, ītum, clothe.
vētō, ēre, -ui, -ītum, forbid, order not.
vētō-us, -eris, old.
vexillum, i, n., flag.
Attack on a Walled City.
TEST PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION
AT SIGHT.

1. Eodem die, ab exploratoribus certior factus hostes sub
monte consedisse millia passuum ab ipsius castris octo, qualis
esset natura montis qui cognoscerent misit. Renuntiatum est
facilem esse ascensum. De tertia vigilia Titum Labienum
legatum cum duabus legionibus et iis ducibus qui iter cognove-
rant summum iugum montis ascendere inubet. Ipse de quarta
vigilia eodem itinere quo hostes ierant ad eos contendit equita-
tumque omnem ante se mittit. Publius Considius, qui rei
militaris peritissimus habebatur et in exercitu Lucii Sullae et
postea in Marci Crassi fuerat, cum exploratoribus praemittitur.

ingum—ridge.     habeo—consider.

2. Dum haec apud Caesarem geruntur, Labienus eo supple-
mento, quod nuper ex Italia venerat, relictio Agendici, ut esset
impedimentis praesidio, cum quattuor legionibus Lutetiam
proficiscitur. Id est oppidum Parisiorum, quod posuit est in
insula fluminis Sequanae. Cuius adventu ab hostibus cognito,
magnae ex finitimis civitatibus copiae convenerunt. Summa
imperii traditur Camulogeno Aulerco, qui prope confectus aetate
tamen propter singularem scientiam rei militaris ad eum est
honorem evocatus. Is cum animadvertisset perpetuam esse
paludem, quae influeret in Sequanam atque illum omnem locum
magnopere impediret, hic consedit nostrosque transitu prohibere
instituit.

supplementum—reinforcements.     nuper—recently.

Agendicum, Lutetia—names of towns.
Parisii—name of a people.

3. Germani, desperata expugnatione castrorum, quod nostros
jam constitisse in munitionibus videbant, cum ea praeda, quam in
silvis depositionem trans Rhenum sese receperunt. Ac tanti fuit
etiam post discessum hostium terrors, ut ea nocte, cum Caius Volusenus missus cum equitatu ad castra venisset, fidem non faceret adesse cum incolumi Caesaris exercitu. Sed dum haec a Caesare geruntur, Treveri magnis coactis peditatus equitatusque copiis, Labienum cum una legione, quae in eorum finibus hiemabat, oppugnare parabant. Positis castris a millibus passuum quindecim, auxilia Germanorum exspectare constituunt.

_fidem non faceret, could not gain credence, i.e., could not cause them to believe._

4. Nostri, cum undique premerentur, quadraginta sex centurionibus amissis, dejecti sunt loco; sed intolerantius Gallos insequentes legio decima tardavit, quae pro subsidio paulo aequiore loco constiterat. Hanc rursus decimae tertiae legionis cohortes exceperunt, quae, ex castris minoribus educatae, cum Tito Sextio legato locum ceperant superiorem. Quibus rebus confectis, Caesar ad oppidum Avaricum, quod erat maximum munitissimumque in finibus Gallorum atque agri fertilissima regione, profectus est; quod eo oppido recepto, civitatem Batavorum se in potentatem redacturum confidebat.

_intoleranter—eagerly._

_tardo—check._

_excipio—support._

_redigo—bring._

5. Postero die castra ex eo loco movent. Idem facit Caesar equitatumque omnem ad numerum quattuor milium, quem ex omni provincia et Aeduis atque eorum sociis coactum habebat, praemittit, qui videant, quas in partes hostes iter faciant. Qui cupidius novissimum agmen insecuti alieno loco cum equitatu Helvetiorum proelium committunt; et pauci de nostris cadunt. Quo proelio sublati Helvetii, quod quingentis equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum propulerant, audacius subsistere non-numquam et novissimo agmine proelio nostros lacessere coeperunt. Caesar suos a proelio continebat, ac satís habebat in praesentia hostem rapinis prohibere.

_sublatus—elated._

_in praesentia—for the time being._
6. Prima luce, nostris omnibus transportatis, hostes qui in munitionibus erant, magno cum clamore aciem instruunt. Labienus milites cohortatus, ut suae pristinae virtutis memoria retinerent, dat signum proelii; primo concursu ab dextro, ubi septima legio constiterat, hostes pelluntur atque in fugam conjiciuntur: ab sinistro, quem locum duodecima legio tenebat, cum primi ordines hostium concidisset, tamen reliqui acriter resistebant nec dabat suspicione fugae quisquam. Ipse dux hostium Camulogenus suis aderat atque eos cohortabantur. At, incerto etiam nunc exitu victoriae, cum septimae legionis tribunis esset nuntiatum quae in sinistro cornu gererentur, post tergum hostium legionem ostenderunt, impetumque de improviso fecerunt; ita hostes circumventi omnes interfectique sunt.

---

7. Noviodunum erat oppidum Aedorum, ad ripas Ligeris opportuno loco postum. Huc Caesar omnes obsides Galliae, frumentum, pecuniam publicam, suorum atque exercitus impedimentorum magnam partem contulerat: huc magnum numerum equorum, huius belli causa in Hispania coemptum, miserat. Sed Galli cum intellexissent Caesarum absesse, exercitum ad oppidum expugnandum miserunt. Itaque interfectis Novioduni custodibus, pecuniam atque equos inter se partiti sunt; oppidum, quod ab se teneri non posse indicabant, ne cui esset usui Romanis, incenderunt; frumentum flumine atque incendio corruperunt; ipsi ex finitimis regionibus copias cogere, praesidiaque ad ripas Ligeris disponere coeperunt, ut ab re frumentaria Romanos excludere possent.

---

8. Vix agmen novissimum extra munitiones processerat, cum Galli, cohortati inter se ne speratam praedam ex manibus

---


TRANSLATION AT SIGHT.

137

procul ab aqua et natura iniquo loco castra ponunt. Qua re animadversa, Afranius proelio non lacessit, et eo die castra munire suos non passus est, quo paratiores essent ad insequendum omnes, si hostes longius progrederentur.

expedio—make ready. iniquus—unfavorable.
spatium, that is, spatium temporis not spatium loci.

(Caesar is besieging a town which Vercingetorix has set out to relieve.)

11. Quo ex oppido cum legati ad eum venissent oratum ut sibi ignosceret suaque vitae consuleret, arma conferri, equos produci, obsides dari iubet. Parte iam obsidum tradita, cum reliqua administrarentur, centurionibus et paucis militibus intromissis qui arma iumentaque conquirerent, equitatus hostium procul visus est, qui agmen Vercingetorigis antecesserat. Quem simul atque oppidani conspexerunt atque in spem auxilii venerunt, clamore sublato, arma capere, portas claudere, murum completere coeperunt. Centuriones in oppido, cum novi aliud ab iis iniri consilii intellectissent, gladiis destrictis portas occupaverunt suasque omnes incolumes receperunt.

conquiro—search for. claudio—close.
destringo—draw.


trepidatur, impersonal passive. deleo—destroy.

*existimatio*-opinion.  
*diudico*-decide.

14. Interim Calenus, cui Caesar negotium dederat reliquas legiones transportandi, militibus in naves impositis, naves solvit paulumque a portu progressus litteras a Caesare accipit, quibus est certior factus portus litoraque omnia classibus Pompeii teneri. Quo cognito se in portum recipit navesque omnes redire jubet. Una ex his, quae imperio Caleni non paruit, quod erat sine militibus, a Bibulo expugnata est, qui de servis liberisque omnibus supplicium sumit et ad unum interficit. Tum Bibulus rediit cum classe ad Oricum, sed milites e classe exponere prohibebatur; praesidiis enim dispositis omnia litora a Caesare tenebantur. Interim Caesar frustra suos, qui in Italia cum Antonio tenebantur, exspectabat. Ad quos arcessendos tandem, cum moras diutius pati non posset, dicitur inter maximam tempestatem furoremque maris navem parvam conscendisse solus.

*supplicium sumo de*-punish.  
*mora*-delay.

15. Quibus rebus cognitis, magnum numerum militum in naves imponit et media nocte cohortes sexaginta ad eam partem munitionum ducit, quae pertinebant ad mare longissimeque a

ancipiti—on two sides.  

16. Itaque consilio convocato, cohortatus est ut ea quae imperasset diligenter industriue administrarent; et prima confecta vigilia quattuor milia passuum secundo flumine silentio progredi jubet. Quinque cohortes, quas minimae armas ad dimicandum esse existimabat, castris praesidio reliquit; quinque ejusdem legionis reliquas de media nocte cum omnibus impedimentis adverso flumine magno tumultu proficisci jubet. Ipse post paulo egressus cum tribus legionibus eum locum petit quo naves appelli jussisset. Eo cum ventum esset, exploratores hostium, qui omni fluminis parte erant dispositi, inopinantes (quod magna subito erat coorta tempestatas) ab nostris opprimuntur. Prima luce et nostri omnes erant transportati et hostium acies cernebatur.

inopinans—not expecting.  

cerno—see.

17. Mittit primo Brutum adulescentem cum cohortibus Caesar, post cum alis C. Fabium legatum; postremo ipse, cum vehemens, tins pugnaretur, integros subsidio adducit. Restituto proelio ac repulsis hostibus, eo quo Labienum miserat contendit; cohortes quattuor ex proximo praesidio deducit, equitum partem se sequi, partem circumire exteriores munitiones et ab tergo hostes adoriri jubet. Labienus, postquam neque aggeres neque fossae vim hostium sustinere poterant, coactis una quadraginta cohortibus,
quas fors obtulit, Caesarem per nuntios facit certiorem quid faciendum existimet. Accelerat Caesar ut proelio intersit.

offero—throw in one's way.  intersum—take part in.

18. Pauci ex tanto numero se incolumes in castra recipiunt. Conspicati ex oppido caedem et fugam suorum desperata salute copias a munitionibus reducunt. Fit statim hac re audita ex castris Gallorum fuga. Quod nisi totius diei labore milites essent defessi, omnes hostium copiae deleri potuissent. De media nocte missus equitatus novissimum agmen consequitur; magnus numerus capitur atque interficitur; reliqui ex fuga in civitates discedunt. Postero die Vercingetorix concilio convocato id bellum se suscepisse non suarum necessitatum, sed communis libertatis causa demonstrat, et quoniam sit fortunae cedendum, se illis offerre, si Romanis tradere velit. Mittuntur de ditione ad Caesarem legati. Iubet arma tradi, principes produci. Ipse in munitione pro castris considit; eo duces producuntur; Vercingetorix deditur, arma proiciuntur.

caedes—slaughter.  defessus—weary.
deleo—destroy.  necessitas—need, interest.

19. Caesar, postquam ex Menapiis in Treveros venit, duabus de causis Rhenum transire constituit; quorum una erat, quod Germani auxilia contra se Treveris miserant; altera, ne ad eos Ambiorix receptum haberet. His constitutis rebus paulum supra eum locum, quo ante exercitum traduxerat, facere pontem insti-
cuit. Magno militum studio paucis diebus opus efficitur. Firmo in Treveris ad pontem praesidio relecto, ne quis ab his subito motus oreretur, reliquas copias equitatumque traducit. Ubii, qui ante obsides dederant atque in ditionem venerant, purgandi sui causa ad eum legatos mittunt, qui doceant neque auxilia ex sua civitate in Treveros missa, neque ab se fidem laesam: petunt atque orant ut sibi parcat, atque si amplius obsidum velit dari, pollicentur.

purgo—excuse.  luedo—violate.
parco—spare.
20. Caesar, postquam per Ubios exploratores comperit Suebos sese in silvas recepisse, inopiam frumenti veritus, quod, ut supra demonstravimus, minime Germani agriculturae student, constituit non progresdi longius; sed, ne omnino metum reditus sui barbaris tolleret, reducto exercitu partem ultimam pontis, quae ripas Ubiorum contingebat, rescindit atque in extre mo ponte turrim constituit praesidiumque cohortium duodecim pontis tuendi causa ponit magnisque eum locum munitionibus firmat. Ei loco prae- sidioque Gaium Volcatium Tullum adulscendent praefecit. Ipse, cum maturescere frumenta inciperent, ad bellum Ambiorigis profectus est per Arduennam silvam, quae est totius Galliae maxima atque ab ripis Rheni finibusque Treverorum ad Nervios pertinet.

*studeo*—pay attention to.  
*contingo*—touch, border on.  
*rescindo*—destroy.  
*tollo*—take away.  
*maturesco*—ripen.  
*tueor*—defend.