

NEW LATIN COMPOSITION

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Bennett's Latin Series

A NEW LATIN COMPOSITION

BY

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PART ONE



ALLEN AND BACON

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PREFACE.

PART I of the present work is based exclusively on Caesar. The illustrative examples are drawn directly from Caesar's own writings, either unchanged or with unessential alterations designed to adapt the passage for practical use. The sentences of the Exercises bring into use only Caesar's vocabulary — chiefly the common words — and Caesar's constructions. The passages of continued discourse in Part I are devoted partly to a summary of the familiar episodes of the early books of the Gallic War, but deal mainly with the stirring events of the year 54 B.C. as narrated in Book V.

Part II is based on Cicero, and follows in detail the plan of Part I. The passages of continuous discourse interspersed among the Exercises deal with Cicero's life up to his consulship. The remainder give a somewhat detailed account of the career of Verres.

Part III is intended for the last year of the high school or academy, and consists of some thirty passages of continuous discourse, dealing with the subject-matter of the Fourteen Philippic Orations of Cicero.

In compliance with the request of a large number of teachers, I have included material for oral exercises in connection with Parts I and II of this book.

CHARLES E. BENNETT.

ITHACA, May, 1919.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

LESSON	PAGE
I. Subject Nominative. Predicate Nouns. Appositives. The Vocative	3
II. Agreement of Adjectives and Verbs	6
III. Relative Pronouns. Possessive Pronouns	9
IV. The Accusative. Accusative of Direct Object	12
V. The Accusative (<i>continued</i>). Two Accusatives. Accusative of Time, Space, Limit of Motion, <i>etc.</i>	15
VI. The Dative. The Dative of Indirect Object	18
VII. The Dative (<i>continued</i>). Dative of Agency, Possession, <i>etc.</i>	21
VIII. The Genitive. Genitive of Possession. Subjective Genitive. Objective Genitive, <i>etc.</i>	24
IX. The Genitive (<i>continued</i>). Genitive with Adjectives; with Verbs	27
X. The Ablative. Ablative of Separation; of Source; of Comparison, <i>etc.</i>	30
XI. The Ablative (<i>continued</i>). Ablative with Dependents, <i>etc.</i> ; Ablative of Cause	33
XII. The Ablative (<i>continued</i>). Ablative of Manner; of Attendant Circumstance; of Accompaniment; of Degree of Difference; of Quality	36
XIII. The Ablative (<i>continued</i>). Ablative of Specification; Ablative Absolute; of Place Where; of Place from Which	39
XIV. The Ablative (<i>continued</i>). The Locative Case. Ablative of Time. Roman Dates	42

Table of Contents.

v

LESSON	PAGE
XV. Syntax of Adjectives. Adjectives used Substantively; with the Force of Adverbs; the Comparative and Superlative; Adjectives denoting a Part; <i>primus, first who; ultimus, last who</i>	44
XVI. Pronouns. Personal, Reflexive, Reciprocal Pronouns; Demonstrative Pronouns	48
XVII. Pronouns (<i>continued</i>). Indefinite Pronouns. Pronominal Adjectives	51
XVIII. Tenses of the Indicative	55
XIX. Purpose Clauses. Sequence of Tenses	57
XX. Clauses of Characteristic. Clauses of Result	60
XXI. Causal Clauses. Temporal Clauses with <i>postquam, ut, ubi, simul ac</i>	62
XXII. Temporal Clauses (<i>continued</i>). <i>Cum</i> -Clauses; <i>antequam</i> and <i>priusquam</i> -Clauses; <i>dum, donec</i> , and <i>quoad</i> -Clauses	65
XXIII. Substantive Clauses. Developed from the Jussive; from the Deliberative; after Verbs of <i>hindering, preventing, etc.</i>	67
XXIV. Substantive Clauses (<i>continued</i>). Developed from the Optative; of Result; introduced by <i>quod</i>	70
XXV. Indirect Questions	72
XXVI. Conditional Sentences	75
XXVII. Indirect Discourse	78
XXVIII. The Infinitive. With Subject Accusative; without Subject Accusative	81
XXIX. Participles. Tenses of the Participle; Use of Participles	84
XXX. The Gerund. The Gerundive Construction. The Supine	87
Supplementary Passages in Continued Discourse	91
VOCABULARY	

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Grammatical references not preceded by any initial are to the Revised Edition of the author's *Latin Grammar*.

A. & G.	.	.	.	Allen & Greenough's New Latin Grammar
abl.	.	.	.	ablative.
acc.	.	.	.	accusative.
adv.	.	.	.	adverb.
c.	.	.	.	common (gender)
cf.	.	.	.	compare.
conj.	.	.	.	conjunction.
dat.	.	.	.	dative.
dep.	.	.	.	deponent.
<i>e.g.</i>	.	.	.	for example-
f.	.	.	.	feminine.
gen.	.	.	.	genitive.
H.	.	.	.	Harkness's Complete Latin Grammar .
<i>i.e.</i>	.	.	.	that is.
impers.	.	.	.	impersonal.
indecl.	.	.	.	indeclinable.
intrans. or intr.	.	.	.	intransitive.
lit.	.	.	.	literally.
m.	.	.	.	masculine.
n.	.	.	.	neuter.
obj.	.	.	.	object.
pl.	.	.	.	plural.
pred.	.	.	.	predicate.
prep.	.	.	.	preposition.
semi-dep.	.	.	.	semi-deponent.
subj.	.	.	.	subject.
trans. or tr.	.	.	.	transitive.

LESSON I.

SUBJECT NOMINATIVE. PREDICATE NOUNS. APPOSITIVES THE VOCATIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Subject Nominative. 166, 166. 2; A. & G. 339; H. 387 and 1.
2. Predicate Nouns. 167, 168. 2; A. & G. 283, 284; H. 393 and 8.
3. Appositives. 169. 1, 2, 5; A. & G. 282; H. 393 and 4.
4. The Vocative. 171; A. & G. 340; H. 402.

EXAMPLES.

The heavy-face figures in parenthesis following the examples correspond to the heavy-face numerals under the Grammatical References. Thus (1) indicates that the Example illustrates the Subject Nominative; (2) Predicate Nouns; *etc.* The other numerals refer to the Notes on the Examples.

1. Mosa ex monte Vosegō prōfluit,¹ *the Meuse flows forth from the Vosges Mountains.* (1)
2. Germānī impetūs gladiōrum excēpērunt,¹ *the Germans met the attack of the swords.* (1)
3. Usipetēs et Tencterī flūmen Rhēnum trānsiērunt,¹ *the Usipetes and Tencteri crossed the River Rhine.* (1)
4. apertō litore nāvēs cōstituit,¹ *he stationed the ships on an open beach.* (1)
5. is² lēgātiōnem ad civitātēs suscepit,¹ *he undertook the embassy to the states.* (1)
6. ejus bellī haec fuit¹ causa, *this was the cause of that war.* (1)
7. extrēmum oppidum Allobrogum est¹ Genava, *the outermost town of the Allobroges is Geneva.* (2)

8. in vīcō quī appellātur¹ Octodūrus, in the village which is called Octodurus. (2)
9. vir fortissimus. Pisō Aquītānus, a very gallant man, Piso, an Aquitanian. (3)
10. duae fuērunt Ariovistī uxōrēs, ūna³ Suēba, altera³ Nōrica there were two wives of Ariovistus, the one a Suebian woman, the other Noric. (3)
11. dēsilitē, commilitōnēs!⁴ jump down, comrades! (4)

Notes on the Examples.

1. The verb in the Latin sentence *regularly* stands last (348; A. & G. 596 and *a*; H. 664), but it often precedes a predicate noun or adjective.

2. The subject is here emphatic; hence the pronoun is expressed.

3. *ūna* and *altera* are in partitive apposition with the subject, *uxōrēs*.

4. The Vocative regularly follows one or more words of the sentence.

VOCABULARY.

alarm, commoveō, ēre, mōvī,	horseman, eques, itis, m.
mōtus.*	lead across, trādūcō, ere, dūxī,
barbarians, barbarī, ōrum, m.	ductus.
brother, frāter, tris, m.	leader, dux, ducis, m.
build, faciō, ere, fēcī, factus.	lead forth, ēdūcō, ere, dūxī,
camp, castra, ōrum, n.	ductus.
centurion, centuriō, ōnis, m.	messenger, nūntius, i, m.
come, veniō, ĩre, vēnī, ventum.	tribe, gēns, gentis, f.
direction, quarter, pars, partis, f.	troops, cōpiāe, ārum, f.
draw up, ĩstruō, ere, ūxī, ūctus.	winter quarters, hiberna, ōrum,
foot-soldier, pedes, itis, m.	n.
friendship, amīcītia, ae, f.	woman, mulier, eris, f.

*In giving the principal parts of verbs, the perfect passive participle is given instead of the supine; if the verb is transitive, the participle is given in the masculine form, otherwise in the neuter. Where the perfect passive participle is not in use, the future active participle is given, if it occurs.

EXERCISE.

1. You, Titus,¹ were the leader of these horsemen.
2. The Ubii, a German tribe, had made friendship with the Romans and had already given many hostages.
3. Children and women were seen on the wall. 4. We shall lead forth all the foot-soldiers and draw (them)² up before the camp. 5. The barbarians were alarmed and sent messengers in³ all directions. 6. Quintus, brother of Marcus, was a lieutenant of Caesar. 7. Narbo and Tolosa, most flourishing cities, were in the Roman Province. 8. In this great forest were many strange animals. 9. The Germans slew Sextus Baculus, a centurion and brother of Publius Baculus. 10. He quickly built the bridge and led his troops across. 11. Divitiacus, the Haeduan, brother of Dumnorix and friend of Liscus, came to Caesar. 12. Vesontio, the winter quarters of Labienus, was a town of the Sequani.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. Words not given in the special vocabularies may be found in the general vocabulary at the end of the book.
2. Words in parenthesis are not to be translated.
3. *in* : translate : *into*.

LESSON II.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES AND VERBS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Attributive and Predicate Adjectives. 233. 2; A. & G. 285. 1 and 2.
2. Agreement of Adjectives.* 234 and 1, 235 to bottom of p. 153; A. & G. 286 and a, 287. 1; II. 394, 395. 1, 2.
3. Agreement of Verbs. 254. 1-3, 255. 1-3, 5; A. & G. 316 and b; 317 and b-d; II. 388, 389. 1; 390, 391, 392. 1, 4.

EXAMPLES.

1. magna alacritās et studium, *great eagerness and zeal.* (2)
2. rēs multae operae ac labōris, *a matter of much effort and labor.* (2)
3. C. Volusēnus, vir magnī cōsili et virtūtis, *Gaius Volusenus, a man of great wisdom and valor.* (2)
4. locus castrōrum erat ēditus et acclivis, *the site of the camp was elevated and sloping.* (2)
5. fīlius et frātris fīlius ā Caesare remissī sunt, *his son and his brother's son were sent back by Caesar.* (3)
6. equitātus nōndum vēnerat,¹ *the cavalry had not yet come.* (3)
7. mittitur² ad eōs C. Arpineius et Q. Jūnius, *Gaius Arpineius and Quintus Junius were sent to them.* (3)
8. quārum rērum magnam partem temporis brevitās et incursus hostium impediēbat,³ *a great part of which things the shortness of the time and the onrush of the enemy prevented.* (3)

* Note that the principles for the agreement of adjectives cover also the use of participles in the compound tenses of the passive, as well as in the periphrastic conjugations.

9. *neque agricultūra neque ūsus bellī intermittitur, neither farming nor the practice of war is interrupted.* (3)

Notes on the Examples.

1. When the subject is a collective noun, the verb usually stands in the singular.
2. The verb here agrees with the nearer subject.
3. The two subjects are here felt as constituting one idea; hence the singular verb.

VOCABULARY.

chieftain, <i>prīnceps, ipis, m.</i> construct, <i>aedificō, 1.*</i> consul, <i>cōsul, is, m.</i> district, <i>regiō, ōnis, f.</i> either . . . or, <i>aut . . . aut.</i> gate, <i>porta, ae, f.</i> influence, <i>auctōritās, ātis, f.</i> neither . . . nor, <i>neque (nec) . . .</i> <i>neque (nec).</i> pilot, <i>gubernātor, ōris, m.</i> praise, <i>laudō, 1.*</i>	prudence, <i>prūdentia, ae, f.</i> rower, <i>rēmex, igis, m.</i> see, <i>videō, ēre, vīdī, vīsus.</i> send, <i>mittō, ere, mīsī, missus.</i> ship, <i>nāvis, is, f.</i> ; ship of war, <i>nāvis longa, lit.</i> long ship. steadfastness, <i>cōstantia, ae, f.</i> surround, <i>circumeō, īre, iī, itus.</i> tear down, <i>diruō, ere, ruī, rutus.</i> wall, <i>mūrus, ī, m.</i> wife, <i>uxor, ōris, f.</i>
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EXERCISE.

1. Messala and Piso had been consuls.
2. Neither the gate nor the wall will be torn down.
3. We praise Sabinus, a man of the greatest prudence and steadfastness.
4. In this district we saw many towns and villages.
5. Either the father or the son was sent.
6. Many ships of war had been constructed, and many rowers and pilots had been secured.
7. The influence of these maritime tribes was very great.
8. A large multitude of

* Regular verbs of the first conjugation are indicated by the numeral 1.

8 *Agreement of Adjectives and Verbs.*

men had surrounded the town and was hurling stones and javelins. 9. The Senate and Roman people¹ decreed a thanksgiving. 10. The camp had been placed on a small hill. 11. The wife and daughter of this chieftain had been captured. 12. These two great wars had been completed in one summer.

Suggestion on the Exercise.

1. *Senātus populusque Rōmānus*: this phrase regularly takes a singular verb.

LESSON III.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Relative Pronouns. 250. 1-3, 251. 1, 5, 6; A. & G. 305 and a, 306, 308. a, f and N.; II. 396 and 2, 398 and 1.

2. Possessive Pronouns. 243 and 1, 233. 3; A. & G. 302 and a, e; II. 501.

EXAMPLES.

1. Allobrogēs, quī trāns Rhodanum vīcōs habent, *the Allobroges who have villages across the Rhone.* (1)
2. genus hōc erat pugnae quō sē Germānī exercuerant, *this was the sort of battle in which the Germans had trained themselves.* (1)
3. Casticus rēgnum occupāvit in cīvitāte suā quod pater ante habuerat. *Casticus seized the royal power in his own state which his father had held before him.* (1, 2)
4. Titūrius et Cotta quī in Menapiōrum fīnēs legiōnēs dūxerant, *Titurius and Cotta who had led their legions into the territory of the Menapii.* (1, 2)
5. sagittāriōs et funditōrēs mittēbat quōrum magnum numerum habēbat, *he sent archers and slingers, of whom he had a great number.* (1)
6. ūsus ac disciplīna quae ā nobīs accēperant, *the experience and discipline which they had received from us.* (1)
7. Vesontiōnem vēnit, quod est oppidum maximum Sēquanōrum, *he came to Vesontio, which is the largest town of the Sequani.* (1)
8. Senonēs quae est cīvitās fīrma inter Gallōs, *the Senones who are a strong state among the Gauls.* (1)
9. auxilium suum pollicentur. *they promise their aid.* (2)
10. vestrae salūtis causā suum perīculum neglēxērunt, *for the sake of your safety they made light of their own danger.* (2)

VOCABULARY.

ancestors, majōrēs, um, m., lit. <i>elders.</i> arrival, adventus, ūs, m. before, <i>adv., ante.</i> freedom, libertās, ātis, f. grant, concēdō, ere, cessī, cessus. guard, servō, l. hear, hear of, audiō. ĩre, ĩvī, ĩtus. magnitude, magnitūdō, inis, f. maintain, retineō, ěre, uī, tentus. pacify, pācō, l.	pitch (a camp), pōnō, ere, posuī, positus. remaining, reliquus, a, um. reproach, incūsō, l. set out, proficīscor, ĩ, profectus. set on fire, incendō, ere, cendī, cēnsus. surrender, dēdō, ere, dēdidī, deditus. throw into confusion, perturbō, l.
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EXERCISE.

1. You will set out for¹ your province, and I for mine.
 2. The Nervii reproached the remaining Belgians who had surrendered themselves to the Roman people. 3. The Gauls were alarmed by the magnitude of the works which they had neither seen nor heard of before.² 4. We will remain in our own camp which we have pitched here.
 5. They set on fire all the villages and buildings which they had seen. 6. The enemy were thrown into confusion by the suddenness of our arrival. 7. We shall maintain the glory and freedom which we received from our ancestors. 8. The mother and daughter whom you captured were guarded in our camp. 9. Sabinus will withdraw his forces to the nearest hill. 10. These are the tribes which we pacified. 11. The Suebi, who had come to the banks of the Rhine, returned into their own territory. 12. Ariovistus, king of the Germans, was holding abodes in Gaul which had been granted by³ the Sequani.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *for*: use **in** with the accusative.
2. The adverb regularly precedes the word which it modifies.
3. *by*: use **ā** with the ablative.

LESSON IV.

THE ACCUSATIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

(ACCUSATIVE OF DIRECT OBJECT.)

1. Simple Uses. 175. 1, 176. 1; A. & G. 387; H. 404 and 1.
2. With Compound Verbs. 175. 2. *a*; A. & G. 388. *b*; H. 406.
3. Neuter Pronouns and Adjectives used as Accusative of Result Produced.' 176. 2; A. & G. 390. *c*; H. 409. 1.
4. Two Accusatives, — Direct Object and Predicate Accusative 177. 1; A. & G. 393; H. 410 and 1.
5. Adjective as Predicate Accusative. 177. 2; A. & G. 393. *N.*; H. 410. 3.
6. Passive Construction of the Foregoing Verbs. 177. 3; A. & G. 393. *a*; H. 410. 1.

EXAMPLES.

1. post eās legiōnēs impedimenta collocāverat, *behind these legions he had placed the baggage.* (1)
2. militēs nostrī Atrebātēs in flūmen compulērunt, *our soldiers drove the Atrebates into the river.* (1)
3. Caesar in Rhēnō pontem fēcit, *Caesar built a bridge over the Rhine.* (1)
4. Rēmōs reliquōsque Belgās adiit, *he visited the Remi and the rest of the Belgae.* (2)
5. complūrēs equitēs hunc ūnum peditem circumsistēbant, *several horsemen were surrounding this one foot-soldier.* (2)
3. hōrum auctōritās apud plēbem plūrimum¹ valēbat, *the influence of these was very powerful with the common people.* (3)

7. Sēquanī nihil² respondērunt, *the Sequani made no answer.* (3)
 8. pauca³ respondērunt, *they replied briefly.* (3)
 9. summō magistrātūi praeerat, quem vergobretum appellant, *he was in charge of the highest office (the man) whom they called 'vergobret.'* (4)
 10. hōc cōnsilium hostēs alacriōrēs ad pugnam effēcerat, *this plan had made the enemy more eager for battle.* (5)
 11. amīcus ab senātū nostrō appellātus erat, *he had been called friend by our Senate.* (6)

Notes on the Examples.

1. plūrimum valēbat: lit. *availed very much*; Accusative of Result Produced.
 2. nihil respondērunt: lit. *replied nothing.*
 3. pauca respondērunt: lit. *replied a few things.*

VOCABULARY.

attack, oppugnō, 1.	fortification, mūnitiō, ōnis, <i>f.</i>
avail, valeō, ēre, uī, valitūrus.	get ready, <i>trans.</i> , comparō, 1.
call (name), appellō, 1.	go around, circumeō, īre, iī, itus.
choose, dēligō, ere, lēgī, lēctus.	grain, frumentum, ī, <i>n.</i>
circumstance, rēs, reī, <i>f.</i>	high, altus, a, um.
comrade, commilitō, ōnis, <i>m.</i>	precede, antecēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus.
courageous, fortis, e.	surpass, praecēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus.
cross, trānseō, īre, iī, itus.	
embankment, agger, eris, <i>m.</i>	
fickleness, levitās, ātis, <i>f.</i>	

EXERCISE.

1. This circumstance made the troops more courageous.
 2. The Morini went around the fortifications of the Romans. 3. We feared the fickleness of the Gauls, who are often changeable. 4. We got ready grain, chose horsemen, and¹ crossed the River Seine. 5. Near² the Ocean the Rhine makes many large³ islands. 6. The

enemy attacked the foot-soldiers who had preceded our army. 7. They had made the camp more extensive and the embankment higher. 8. Our efforts will avail very little.⁴ 9. He called me friend and comrade. 10. The Arverni surpassed the remaining Gauls in courage⁵ and steadfastness. 11. We were called friends and comrades. 12. This speech of Liscus was of no avail.⁶

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. For the proper employment of connectives in enumerations, see 341. *a-c*; A. & G. 323. *c.* 1, 3; H. 657. 6 and N.
2. *near*: use **prope**, prep. with acc.
3. *many large*: the Latin says: *many and large*.
4. *very little*: compare the 6th example.
5. *in courage*: use the simple ablative.
6. *of no avail*: translate: *availed nothing*.

LESSON V.

THE ACCUSATIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Two Accusatives, — Person Affected and Result Produced 178. 1. *a-e*; A. & G. 394, 396 and *a*; H. 411.
2. Passive Construction of these Verbs. 178. 2; A. & G. 396. *b*; H. 411. 1.
3. Two Accusatives with Compound Verbs. 179. 1-3; A. & G. 395 and N. 2; H. 413.
4. Accusative of Time and Space. 181. 1; A. & G. 423, 425; H. 417.
5. Accusative of Limit of Motion. 182. 1-4; A. & G. 426. 2, 427. 2, 428. *a, b, j*; H. 418 and 1, 419 and 1, 2.
6. Accusative as Subject of Infinitive. 184; A. & G. 397. *e*; H. 415.
7. Other Accusative Uses. 185; A. & G. 397. *a*; H. 416. 2, 3.

EXAMPLES.

1. *interim cottīdiē Caesar Haeduōs frūmentum flāgitāre, meanwhile Caesar daily demanded the grain of the Haedui.* (1)
2. *militēs nāvibus flūmen trānsportat, he sets his troops across the river by boats.* (3)
3. *Belgae sunt Rhēnum trāductī, the Belgians were led across the Rhine.* (3)
4. *ab Suēbis complūrēs annōs bellō premēbantur, for very many years they were harried in war by the Suebi.* (4)
5. *Caesar bīduum in hīs locīs morātur, Caesar tarried two days in these places.* (4)
6. *erant duae fossae quīndecim pedēs lātae, there were two ditches, fifteen feet broad.* (4)

7. hīc locus ab hoste sescentōs passūs aberat, *this place was six hundred paces distant from the enemy.* (4)
8. domōs redeunt, *they return to their homes.* (5)
9. in Galliam ulteriōrem contendit et ad Genavam pervēnit, *he hastened to Gaul and arrived in the vicinity of Geneva.* (5)
10. Bibracte ire contendit, *he hastened to go to Bibracte.* (5)
11. lēgātōs revertī jussit, *he ordered the envoys to return.* (6)
12. maximam partem lacte vīvunt, *they subsist for the most part on milk.* (7)

Remarks.

1. Verbs of demanding more commonly take *ā* with the ablative, instead of the accusative of the person. This is regularly true of *petō*, as *tribūnātum ā Caesare petīvī*, *I asked a tribuneship of Caesar.*

2. To denote duration of time for a small number of days or years, it is customary to use *bīduum*, *trīduum*, *quadriduum*, *two days, three days, four days*; and *biennium*, *triennium*, *quadriennium*, *two years, three years, four years.*

VOCABULARY.

ask, <i>petō</i> , ere, <i>petīvī</i> or <i>petiī</i> ,	legion, <i>legiō</i> , <i>ōnis</i> , <i>f.</i>
<i>petītus</i> .	month, <i>mēnsis</i> , <i>is</i> , <i>m.</i>
auxiliaries, <i>auxilia</i> , <i>ōrum</i> , <i>n.</i>	of, with verbs of asking, <i>ā</i> (<i>ab</i>),
delay, <i>moror</i> , <i>l.</i>	<i>prep. with the abl.</i>
demand, <i>flāgitō</i> , <i>l.</i>	pace, <i>passus</i> , <i>ūs</i> , <i>m.</i>
eight hundred, <i>octingentī</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>a.</i>	part, <i>pars</i> , <i>partis</i> , <i>f.</i>
extend, <i>pateō</i> , <i>ēre</i> , <i>uī</i> .	remain, <i>maneō</i> , <i>ēre</i> , <i>mānsī</i> , <i>mān-</i>
field, <i>ager</i> , <i>agrī</i> , <i>m.</i>	<i>sūrus</i> .
forest, <i>silva</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i>	tarry, <i>moror</i> , <i>l.</i>
hasten, <i>contendō</i> , ere, <i>tendī</i> ,	transport, <i>trānsportō</i> , <i>l.</i>
<i>tentum</i> .	winter, <i>hiems</i> , <i>mis</i> , <i>f.</i>
help, <i>auxilium</i> , <i>ī</i> , <i>n.</i>	

EXERCISE.

1. These fields extended about eight hundred paces.
2. The Gauls are in large part fickle. 3. You had de-

layed many days in the vicinity of Tolosa. 4. The fortifications were forty feet high. 5. Sabinus ordered the auxiliaries to be sent home. 6. We asked help of the Britons. 7. Ariovistus had remained four months in these forests and swamps. 8. You had demanded money of us. 9. We transported these troops across the River Rhone and hastened to Geneva. 10. During the remaining part of the winter these legions remained in the vicinity of Aquileia. 11. The horsemen were led across the river. 12. We tarried two days near Tolosa and then came to Narbo. 13. Caesar informed Sabinus of¹ his departure. 14. Sabinus was informed of¹ Caesar's departure.

Suggestion on the Exercise.

1. *of*: use *dē* with the abl.

LESSON VI.

THE DATIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

(DATIVE OF INDIRECT OBJECT.)

1. Indirect Object in Connection with a Direct Object after Transitive Verbs. 187. I and *a*; A. & G. 362; H. 424.
2. Indirect Object with Intransitive Verbs. 187. II; A. & G. 366, 367; H. 424, 426. 1, 2.
3. Indirect Object with Compound Verbs. 187. III. 1, 2; A. & G. 370; H. 429 and 1.

EXAMPLES.

1. ūnam legiōnem C. Fabiō dedit, *he gave one legion to Gaius Fabius.* (1)
2. id Caesarī nūntiātum est, *that was reported to Caesar.* (1)
3. Haeduōrum cīvitātī Caesar indulserat, *Caesar had favored the state of the Haedui.* (2)
4. neque mulieribus neque puerīs pepercit, *he spared neither women nor children.* (2)
5. Trēvirī ejus imperiō nōn pārēbant, *the Treviri did not obey his order.* (2)
6. aciem suam carrīs circumdedērunt, *they placed their line of battle around the wagons.* (3)
7. minus facile finitimīs bellum īferre poterant. *they were less easily able to wage war against their neighbors.* (3)
8. eī mūnitiōnī quam fēcerat T. Labiēnum praefēcit, *he placed Titus Labienus in charge of that fortification which he had made.* (3)
9. Brūtus huic classī praeerat, *Brutus was in charge of this fleet.* (3)

VOCABULARY.

(account) on account of, propter . <i>prep. with acc.</i>	lieutenant, lĕgātus , <i>ī, m.</i>
arms, weapons, arma , <i>ōrum, n.</i>	obey, pāreō , <i>ĕre, uī, pāritūrus.</i>
bravely, fortiter .	persuade, persuādeō , <i>ĕre, suāsī, suāsum.</i>
bring upon, īnferō , <i>ferre, tulī, illātus.</i>	place around, circumdō , <i>dare, dedī, datus.</i>
charge, be in charge of, praesum , <i>esse, fuī, futūrus, with dat.;</i>	province, prōvincia , <i>ae, f.</i>
put in charge, praeficiō , <i>ere, fēcī, fectus, with dat. of indirect object.</i>	reduce, redigō , <i>ere, redēgī, redāctus.</i>
favor, faveō , <i>ĕre, fāvī, fautūrus.</i>	resist, resistō , <i>ere, restitī.</i>
hand over, trādō , <i>ere, trādīdī, trādītus.</i>	spare, parcō , <i>ere, pepercī, parsūrus.</i>
hostage, obses , <i>idis, m.</i>	trust, cōnfidō , <i>ere, cōnfisus, semi-dep.</i>
	young man, juvenis , <i>is, m.</i>

EXERCISE.

1. The Roman people did not reduce to¹ a province those tribes which it had spared. 2. These young men obeyed the friend who had favored them. 3. The arms and hostages had already been handed over² to the lieutenant who was in command of these troops. 4. The Sequani had given lands and money to Ariovistus. 5. We placed a great multitude of horsemen around the foot-soldiers. 6. These Roman envoys persuaded the tribes to which they had been sent. 7. We saw Sabinus, who was in charge of the winter quarters near Vesontio. 8. You will spare this chieftain and his sons. 9. We put Galba in charge of this business. 10. We shall bravely resist those tribes which bring³ war upon us. 11. The commander trusts this legion on account of (its) valor. 12. I favored neither you nor your brother.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *to* : use **in** with the acc.
2. *handed over* : make the participle agree with the nearer subject.
3. *bring upon* : use the future tense.

LESSON VII.

THE DATIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Dative of Agency. 189. 1, 2; A. & G. 374; II. 431.
2. Dative of Possession. 190 and 1; A. & G. 373 and *a*, II. 430.
3. Dative of Purpose or Tendency. 191. 1, 2; A. & G. 382 and 1, 2; II. 433 and 3.
4. Dative with Adjectives. 192. 1, 2; A. & G. 383, 384; II. 434 and 2.

EXAMPLES.

1. omnēs cruciātūs Sēquanīs perferendī sunt, *all tortures must be endured by the Sequani.* (1)
2. Caesari omnia ūnō tempore agenda erant, *all things had to be done by Caesar at one time.* (1)
3. praeter agrī solum nōbīs nihil est, *except the soil of the field, we have nothing, lit. nothing is to us.* (2)
4. mihi erit perpetua amīcitiā tēcum, *I shall have everlasting friendship with you.* (2)
5. diēs colloquiō dictus est. *a day was set for a conference.* (3)
6. Germānī auxiliō ā Belgīs arcessītī sunt. *the Germans were summoned by the Belgians for aid.* (3)
7. ūna rēs nostrīs magnō ūsuī erat, *one thing was of great advantage to our men, lit. to our men for great advantage.* (3)
8. quīnque cohortēs castrīs praesidiō reliquit, *he left five cohorts as a guard for the camp.* (3)
9. proximī sunt Germānīs. *they are next to the Germans.* (4)
10. maximē plēbī acceptus erat. *he was especially acceptable to the common people.* (4)

Remarks.

1. Note the special neuter impersonal use of the second periphrastic conjugation in connection with the Dative of Agency, e.g. *nōbīs nōn exspectandum est*, *we must not wait*, lit. *it must not be waited by us*; *nōbīs resistendum est*, *we must resist*.

2. The chief verbs, besides *sum*, that take a Dative of Purpose or Tendency are: *relinquō*, *dēligō*, *dīcō*, *mittō*, *veniō*.

3. Among the commoner Datives of Purpose or Tendency are: *auxiliō*, *ūsui*, *impedimentō*, *praesidiō*, *subsidiō*.

VOCABULARY.

abode, *domicilium*, *ī*, *n*.

army, *exercitus*, *ūs*, *m*.

assistance, *auxilium*, *ī*, *n*.

at once, *statim*.

cavalry, *equitātus*, *ūs*, *m*.

do, *faciō*, *ere*, *fēcī*, *factus*.

javelin, *pīlum*, *ī*, *n*.

leave, *relinquō*, *ere*, *liquī*, *lictus*.

protection, *praesidium*, *ī*, *n*.

set, appoint, *cōstituō*, *ere*, *uī*,
ūtus.

suitable, *idōneus*, *a*, *um*.

undertake, *suscipiō*, *ere*, *cēpī*,
ceptus.

use, *ūsus*, *ūs*, *m*.

wait, *exspectō*, *ī*.

where, *ubi*.

EXERCISE.

1. Labienus had set this day for the battle. 2. The same thing must be done by all the Gauls which we have done. 3. We have no place¹ which we call suitable for an abode. 4. All these maritime tribes were near to the places where Publius Crassus had waged war. 5. He has already sent one cohort as (for) assistance to us. 6. Courageous soldiers ought to be praised by their leaders. 7. These soldiers have neither javelins¹ nor swords. 8. This embassy must be undertaken by your two sons. 9. We shall order Galba to leave these two legions as (for) a protection to the camp. 10. Our ships

were nearest to the shore. 11. We must not wait, but must set out at once.² 12. The cavalry of the Haedunans was of (for) great use to the Roman army.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *have no place; have neither javelins*: see Examples 3, 4.
2. See Remark 1.

The Belgae Conspire against Caesar.

Caesar had conquered the Helvetii and driven Ariovistus out of Gaul across the Rhine into Germany. He himself was in Hither Gaul, where he heard frequent rumors concerning the plans of the Belgians. These feared the army of the Roman people, and were conspiring and giving hostages to each other.¹ Caesar was alarmed by the letters and messages which he received and enrolled two new legions in Hither Gaul and sent Quintus Pedius (as) lieutenant with these into Farther Gaul. After a little² he set out himself and came to the borders of the Belgians in about fifteen days.³

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *to each other*: *inter sē*.
2. *after a little*: *paulō post* (*afterwards by a little*).
3. *in about fifteen days*: use the simple abl.

LESSON VIII.

THE GENITIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Genitive of Origin. 196.
2. Genitive of Possession. 198. 1, 3; A. & G. 343 and *b*; H. 440. 1.
3. Subjective Genitive. 199; A. & G. 343. N. 1; H. 440. 1.
4. Objective Genitive. 200; A. & G. 347, 348; H. 440. 2.
5. Genitive of the Whole ('Partitive Genitive'). 201 entire; A. & G. 346. *a*. 1-3, *c*, *e*; H. 440. 5 and N., 441, 442, 443.
6. Genitive of Quality. 203. 1-5; A. & G. 345. *a*, *b*; H. 440. 3.

EXAMPLES.

1. *filius Galbae rēgis*, *the son of King Galba.* (1)
2. *Haeduōrum finēs*, *the territory of the Haeduans.* (2)
3. *signa decimae legiōnis*, *the standards of the tenth legion.* (2)
4. *Gallia est Ariovistī*, *Gaul belongs to Ariovistus*, lit. *is of Ariovistus.* (2)
5. *imperātōris est hōc facere*, *it is the function of the commander to do this*, lit. *is of the commander.* (2)
6. *fuga tōtīus exercitūs*, *the flight of the entire army.* (3)
7. *eōrum clāmor fremitusque*, *their crying and shouting.* (3)
8. *rēgnī cupiditāte inductus*, *impelled by a desire of regal power.* (4)
9. *domum reditiōnis spēs*, *the hope of returning home.* (4)
10. *Orgetorigis filia atque ūnus ē filiīs*, *the daughter of Orgetorix and one of his sons.* (1 and 5)
11. *quīnque mīlia passuum*, *five miles*, lit. *five thousands of paces.* (5)

12. *castris satis praesidi reliquit, he left sufficient guard for the camp, lit. sufficient of guard.* (5)
13. *quantum auctoritatis? quantum temporis? how much influence? how much time?* (5)
14. *vir magnae auctoritatis, a man of great influence.* (6)
15. *consilia ejus modi, designs of that sort.* (6)
16. *murus in altitudinem sedecim pedum. a wall sixteen feet high lit. of sixteen feet into height.* (6)
17. *auxili causā, for the sake of assistance.* (2)

Remark

Causā is much commoner than **gratiā** in the sense : *on account of, for the sake of.*

VOCABULARY.

accomplish, perficiō, ere, fēcī,	kill, occidō, ere, cidī, cīsus.
fectus.	lose, āmittō, ere, mīsī, missus.
capture, capiō, ere, cēpī, captus.	mile, mille passūs, lit. thousand
cut to pieces, concidō, ere, cidī,	paces; plu. milia passuum.
cīsus.	sake, for the sake of, causā (abl.)
departure, discessus, ūs, m.	with gen.; the gen. always pre-
distant, be distant, absum, ab-	cedes.
esse, āfuī, āfutūrus.	terrify, terreō, ēre, uī, itus.
enough, satis, indecl.	thousand, mille; plu. milia.
greatly, magnopere.	utter, dīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus.
hate, ōdī, ōdisse.	warlike, bellicōsus, a, um.

EXERCISE.

1. Orgetorix was a man of the greatest influence among the Helvetii, but he had no prudence.¹ 2. By the departure of the Roman horsemen the barbarians were made more eager. 3. He had already accomplished all the things for the sake of which he had led his army across the Rhine into Germany. 4. Procillus was among the

noblest men of the Gallic Province. 5. You have not sent enough assistance² to these cohorts. 6. There were two daughters of this chieftain, of whom one was captured, the other (was) killed. 7. The Usipetes were greatly terrified by the sudden arrival of the Romans; four thousand of them came into the power of Caesar. 8. The tribe of the Nervii was by far the largest and most warlike of all the Belgians. 9. The River Rhone was five miles distant from this town. 10. You see the fury of all those who hate the rule of the Roman people. 11. We cut to pieces three thousand Germans who had lost all hope of safety. 12. Some opinions of this kind were uttered.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *had no prudence*: translate: *nothing of prudence was to him.*
2. *enough assistance*: see Example 12.
3. *from*: use *ab*.

LESSON IX.

THE GENITIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Genitive with Adjectives. 204. 1-3; A. & G. 349 and *a*, *b*, 385. *c* and 2; H. 450, 451. 1, 2 and N. 1, 3.
2. Genitive with *memini*, *reminiscor*, *obliviscor*. 206. 1, 2; A. & G. 350. *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*; H. 454 and 1, 455.
3. Genitive with Verbs of Judicial Action. 208. 1, 2, *a*; A. & G. 352 and *a*, 353. 1; H. 456 and 3, 4.
4. Genitive with Impersonal Verbs. 209. 1; A. & G. 354. *b*, *c*; H. 457.
5. Genitive with *interest*. 210; 211. 1; A. & G. 355 and *a*; H. 449. 1-4.

EXAMPLES.

1. Dumnorix erat cupidus rerum novarum, *Dumnorix was desirous of a revolution, lit. of new things.* (1)
2. agrum erant plenissimum frumenti, *the fields were very full of grain.* (1)
3. reminisceretur pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum, *let him remember the pristine valor of the Helvetii.* (2)
4. veteris contumeliae non obliviscitur, *he does not forget the old insult.* (2)
5. Vercingetorix proditionis insimulatus est, *Vercingetorix was accused of treason.* (3)
6. summae iniquitatis condemnatur, *he is convicted of the greatest injustice.* (3)
7. saepe consilia ineunt. quorum eos paenitet. *they often initiate plans which they repent of, lit. of which it repents them.* (4)
8. hoc communis salutis interest, *this concerns the common safety.* (5)

VOCABULARY.

accuse, <i>īnsimulō</i> , 1.	military science, <i>rēs militāris</i>
blameless, <i>innocēns</i> , <i>entis</i> .	<i>rei militāris</i> , <i>f</i> .
concerns, it concerns, interest ,	opinion, <i>sententia</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f</i> .
esse , <i>luit</i> , <i>imp</i> .	present, be present, <i>adsum</i> , <i>esse</i> ,
confidence, <i>fidūcia</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f</i> .	<i>adfuī</i> , <i>adfutūrus</i> .
convict, <i>condemnō</i> , 1.	remember, <i>reminīscor</i> , <i>ī</i> .
custom, <i>cōsuētūdō</i> , <i>inis</i> , <i>f</i> .	repent, it repents, <i>paenitet</i> , <i>ēre</i> ,
eager for, <i>cupidus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>with gen</i> .	<i>uit</i> , <i>imp</i> .
entirely, <i>omnīnō</i> .	republic, <i>rēs pūblica</i> , <i>rei pūb-</i>
forget, <i>oblīvīscor</i> , <i>ī</i> , <i>oblītus</i> .	<i>licae</i> , <i>f</i> .
full, <i>plēnus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> .	versed in, <i>perītus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>with</i>
inexperienced in, <i>imperītus</i> , <i>a</i> ,	<i>gen</i> .
um , <i>with gen</i> .	

EXERCISE.

1. The Haedui repented of their fickleness and weakness. 2. This concerns the republic. 3. Your horsemen were all full of confidence and hope. 4. I shall never forget, comrades, the controversies and dissensions of which I was the cause. 5. These barbarians, inexperienced in our customs, had brought war on the Roman people. 6. We remember the great dangers which you undertook for the sake of our safety. 7. They will send you leaders versed in military science. 8. In the opinion¹ of all who were present you had been convicted of these wrongs. 9. These tribes were eager for horses and beasts of burden. 10. You were entirely inexperienced in this kind of battle. 11. Those men who are blameless will not be accused of avarice. 12. They have not forgotten the many wrongs they suffered.

Suggestion on the Exercise.

1. *in the opinion*: use the simple ablative.

The Remi alone Offer Aid to Caesar.

Of all the states of the Belgians, the Remi alone had not conspired against the Roman people. But all the remaining Belgae were in arms, and had even summoned the Germans who dwelt this side the Rhine. These Belgians had in ancient days¹ inhabited Germany, but they had been led across the Rhine and had settled on² the lands of the Gauls whom they had driven out. They were very brave and had kept from their borders the Cimbrians and Teutons, who once had ravaged Gaul. There were many Belgian tribes and all had promised troops for³ this war.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *in ancient days*: antīquitus (adv.).
2. *settle on*: occupō, 1.
3. *for*: ad.

LESSON X.

THE ABLATIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Ablative of Separation. 214 entire; A. & G. 400, 401, 402. *a*; H. 462, 465.
2. Ablative of Source. 215 entire; A. & G. 403. *a*; H. 467, 469. 1, 2.
3. Ablative of Agent. 216 entire; A. & G. 405; H. 468 and 1.
4. Ablative of Comparison. 217. 1-4; A. & G. 406 and *a*, 407 and *c*; H. 471 and 1, 4.
5. Ablative of Means. 218; A. & G. 409; H. 476.

EXAMPLES.

1. Caesar Ubiōs obsidiōne liberāvit, *Caesar freed the Ubi from oppression.* (1)
2. mūrus dēfēnsōribus nūdātus, *a wall stripped of its defenders.* (1)
3. Caesar proeliō abstinēbat, *Caesar refrained from battle.* (1)
4. principēs Britanniae frūmentō nostrōs prohibēbant, *the chieftains of Britain kept our men from grain.* (1)
5. ex castrīs discēdere coepērunt, *they began to withdraw from camp.* (1)
3. vir fortissimus amplissimō genere nātus. *a very gallant man born of a very noble family.* (2)
7. locō nātus honestō, *born in an (lit. from an) honorable station.* (2)
8. Belgae erant ortī ab Germānis, *the Belgae were descended from the Germans.* (2)
9. haec ā Caesare geruntur, *these things were done by Caesar.* (3)

10. *dē hīs rēbus per¹ nūntiōs certior factus est, he was informed of these things through messengers.*
11. *hī sunt cēterīs hūmāniōrēs, these are more civilized than the rest. (4)*
12. *nōn amplius octingentōs equitēs habuērunt, they did not have more than eight hundred cavalry. (4)*
13. *magnō dolōre afficiēbantur, they were afflicted with great distress. (5)*
14. *eōs frūmentō jūvit, he assisted them with grain. (5)*

Note on the Examples.

1. When a person is viewed not as an independent agent, but rather as one through whose instrumentality something is done, this relation is expressed by *per* with the accusative.

VOCABULARY.

ancient, <i>antīquus, a, um.</i>	keep from, <i>prohibeō, ēre, uī, itus.</i>
born, be born, <i>nāscor, ī, nātus.</i>	oppress, <i>premō, ere, pressī, pres-</i>
cut off, <i>interclūdō, ere, clūsī, clūsus.</i>	<i>sus.</i>
dear, <i>cārus, a, um.</i>	pay, <i>pendō, ere, pependī.</i>
desist, <i>dēsistō. ere, dēstitī.</i>	runaway slave, <i>fugitīvus, ī, m.</i>
fortify, <i>mūniō, ire, īvī, itus.</i>	supplies, <i>commeātus, ūs, m.</i>
free, <i>verb, liberō, 1.</i>	tamper with, <i>sollicitō, 1.</i>
hold, regard, <i>habeō, ēre, uī, itus.</i>	withdraw, <i>dēcēdō, ere, cessī, ces-</i>
	<i>sūrus.</i>

EXERCISE.

1. Caesar held the lives¹ of his soldiers dearer than his own safety. 2. The Usipetes were oppressed in war² by the Suebi and were kept from agriculture. 3. The Helvetii finally desisted from this attempt. 4. The River Rhone was not more than five miles distant from the camp of Sabinus. 5. Ariovistus cut off Caesar from grain and supplies. 6. All withdrew from that part of the village which had been granted by Galba to the Gauls

7. This young man was born of a most ancient family.
8. We lost less than seven hundred foot-soldiers.
9. They fortified this place with a wall and a ditch.
10. The Belgians were tampered with by some Gauls.
11. These soldiers had already fought with javelins and swords more than two hours. 12. This circumstance was announced to the enemy through runaway slaves of Sabinus. 13. By our help you were freed from the tribute which you had paid to the Germans (for) three years.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *lives* : the Latin uses the sing. in such cases.
2. *in war* : express by the Ablative of Means

LESSON XI.

THE ABLATIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Ablative with the Deponents, *utor, fruor, etc.* 218. 1; A. & G. 410; II. 477. I.
2. Ablative with *frētus*. 218. 3; A. & G. 431. a; II. 476. 1.
3. Ablative in Special Phrases. 218. 7; II. 476. 4.
4. Ablative with Verbs of *Filling* and Adjectives of *Plenty*. 218. 8; A. & G. 409. a; II. 477. II.
5. Ablative of Way by Which. 218. 9; A. & G. 429. a; II. 476.
6. Ablative of Cause. 219 entire; A. & G. 404; H. 475.

EXAMPLES.

1. Germānī jūmentīs importātīs nōn ūtuntur, *the Germans do not use imported horses.* (1)
2. ūsī sunt eōdem dūce,¹ *they used the same man as leader.* (1)
3. hī omnibus commodīs fruuntur, *these enjoy all advantages.* (1)
4. eōdem ille mūnere fungēbātur, *he performed the same duty.* (1)
5. magnō pecoris numerō potitur, *he secures possession of a great quantity of cattle.* (1)
6. tuā amicitīā frētus sum, *I rely on your friendship.* (2)
7. castrīs sē tenuit, *he kept himself in camp.* (3)
8. proeliō nostrōs lacessere coepērunt, *they began to provoke our men to battle or offer battle to our men, lit. harass by battle.* (3)
9. equestrī proeliō cottīdiē contendit, *he contended daily in a cavalry battle.* (3)

10. tōtum montem hominibus complērī jussit, *he ordered the whole mountain to be covered with men.* (4)
11. frūmentum flūmine Ararī nāvibus subvexerat, *he brought up the grain in boats by way of the Arar River.* (5)
12. levitāte animī novīs imperiīs student, *on account of their fickleness of disposition they desire a change of control.* (6)
13. reī frūmentāriae jussū Caesaris praeerat, *by Caesar's order he was in charge of the grain supply.* (6)

Note on the Examples.

1. Note that **ūt**or may take a second ablative in predicate relation to the first. The predicate ablative may be either a noun or an adjective.

VOCABULARY.

advance, prōgredior , ī , gressus .	hurdle, crātēs , is , <i>f</i> .
arrogantly, īnsolenter .	keep, confine, teneō , ēre , uī .
baggage, impedimenta , ōrum , <i>n.</i> ,	(offer) offer battle, proeliō la-
<i>lit.</i> hindrances.	cessō , ere , cessivī , cessitus , <i>lit.</i>
boast, glōrior , ī .	harass in battle.
contend, contendō , ere . tendī ,	perform, fungor . ī . fūctus .
tentum .	(possession) gain possession,
fear, <i>noun</i> , timor . ōris , <i>m</i> .	potior , īrī . ītus .
fill, fill up, compleō , ēre , ēvī ,	why? cūr .
ētus .	within. intrā , <i>prep. with acc.</i>

EXERCISE.

1. Why did these men boast so arrogantly on account of their victories? 2. The enemy gained possession of all our arms and baggage. 3. Who enjoys war and plunder? 4. All these tribes use the same language, laws, and¹ customs. 5. The Roman soldiers filled up the trenches of this camp with stones and hurdles. 6. You performed the duty of a brave soldier. 7. Relying on their own valor, these men advanced bravely

into the forests. 8. The Haedui had contended in war with the Sequani more than five years. 9. On account of the fear of the Suebi the Ubii kept themselves in the swamps. 10. Why did these five hundred horsemen offer battle to two thousand of the enemy? 11. The arms of which we have gained possession will be carried by way of the Rhone River to Vesontio. 12. On account of their confidence in² the place, our soldiers remained within their fortifications.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. For the employment of conjunctions in enumerations, see Lesson IV, Suggestion 1.

2. *confidence in the place*: the Latin says: *confidence of the place*.

The Two Armies Take Positions.

Caesar encouraged the Remi and ordered them to bring hostages to him.¹ Meanwhile all the forces of the Belgians had assembled and were approaching the camp of the Romans, as Caesar learned from the scouts whom he had sent (out). They were not far away when Caesar pitched his camp near the River Aisne, which was between the territory of the Remi and the Suessiones. This camp he fortified with a rampart² and a ditch. The camp of the Belgians was less than two miles distant.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. Use the reflexive.

2. *rampart*: *vāllum*, *i*, *n*.

LESSON XII.

THE ABLATIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Ablative of Manner. 220 entire; A. & G. 412 and *a*; H. 473. 3 and N.
2. Ablative of Attendant Circumstance. 221.
3. Ablative of Accompaniment. 222; A. & G. 413 and *a*; H. 473. 1; 474. N. 1.
4. Ablative of Degree of Difference. 223, A. & G. 414; H. 479; cf. B. 357. 1; A. & G. 424. *f*; H. 488.
5. Ablative of Quality. 224; A. & G. 415; H. 473. 2 and N. 1

EXAMPLES.

1. magnā fiduciā ad nostrās nāvēs prōcēdunt, *they advance with great confidence to our ships.* (1)
2. mōribus suis Orgetorīgem ex vinculis causam dicere coēgērunt, *according to their customs they compelled Orgetorix to plead his cause in chains.* (1)
3. eōs longō intervāllō sequēbātur, *he followed them at a long interval.* (2)
4. silentiō ēgressus est cum tribus legiōnibus, *he set out silently with three legions.* (3)
5. omnibus cōpiis ad castra Caesaris contendērunt, *with all their forces they hurried to Caesar's camp.* (3)
6. haec gēns paucis ante mēnsibus ad Caesarem lēgātōs miserat, *this tribe had sent envoys to Caesar a few months before.* (4)
7. bīduō post, *two days afterwards.* (4)
8. carīnae aliquantō plāniōrēs, *hulls somewhat flatter.* (4)
9. nōndum bonō animō in populum Rōmānum vidēbantur, *they did not yet seem of good disposition towards the Roman people.* (5)

10. *Germānī erant ingentī magnitudīne corporum, the Germans were of enormous size of body.* (5)
 11. *vir summā auctōritāte, a man of the highest authority.* (5)

Remarks.

1 The Ablative of Manner is best regarded as restricted to abstract words such as *celeritās, dignitās, lēnitās, prūdētia, etc.*

2. The Ablative of Quality primarily designates qualities which are more or less transitory. The observation sometimes made that the genitive denotes *internal* qualities, and the ablative *external* ones, is not sufficiently exact. In the phrase *hortātur ut bonō animō sint, he urges them to be of good courage*, the quality is internal: yet the genitive could not here be used; for while the quality is internal, it is transitory. The theoretical distinction between the Genitive of Quality and the Ablative of Quality is that the genitive denotes *permanent*, the ablative *transitory*, qualities. Yet where ambiguity would not result, the ablative may be used to denote a permanent quality. Thus one may say *vir summę virtūtis* or *summā virtūte, a man of the highest character.*

In all numerical designations of *weight, dimension, etc.*, the genitive is used.

VOCABULARY.

almost, <i>paene.</i>	infantry, <i>as adj., pedester, tris,</i>
assemble, <i>intrans., conveniō, ire,</i>	<i>tre.</i>
<i>vēnī, ventura.</i>	later, <i>adv., post.</i>
boundless, <i>īfīnītus, a, um.</i>	pains, <i>dīlīgētia, ae, f.</i>
common people, <i>plēbs, is, f.</i>	popularity, <i>grātia, ae, f.</i>
disposition, <i>animus, ī, m.</i>	preserve, <i>cōnservō, l.</i>
extent, <i>magnitūdō, inis, f.</i>	towards, <i>in, prep. with acc.</i>
incredible, <i>īncrēdibilis, e.</i>	war chariot, <i>essedum, ī, n.</i>

EXERCISE.

1. This state was of the greatest power and influence among the maritime tribes. 2. These forces which have assembled are much greater. 3. They made this wall ten feet higher. 4. Three days¹ later we crossed

the valley and river with less danger. 5. Dumnorix was of the greatest boldness and of great popularity among the common people. 6. This stream is of incredible smoothness. 7. A few years before they were of friendlier disposition toward us. 8. They fortified this camp with greater pains.² 9. In accordance with his custom Caesar preserved this state. 10. They advanced with their cavalry and war chariots. 11. The woods which you saw are of almost boundless extent. 12. These men had advanced a little farther³ for the sake of water. 13. He hastened to the camp with his infantry forces.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. See Lesson V, Remark 2.
2. *pains* : use the singular.
3. *farther* : *longius*.

LESSON XIII.

THE ABLATIVE (*continued*.)

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Ablative of Specification. 226 entire; A. & G. 418; R. 480.
2. Ablative Absolute. 227. 1, 2; A. & G. 419 and *a*, 420; H. 489 and 1.
3. Ablative of Place Where. 228 entire; A. & G. 426. 3, 427. 3, 429. 1, 2; H. 483; 485. 2.
4. Ablative of Place from Which. 229 entire; A. & G. 426. 1, 427. 1, 428. *a*, *b*; H. 461, 462 and 3, 4.

EXAMPLES.

1. *fāmā nōbilēs erant potentēsque bellō, they were eminent in fame and powerful in war.* (1)
2. *equitātū superior, superior in cavalry.* (1)
3. *Helvētīi reliquōs Gallōs virtūte praecēdunt, the Helvetii surpass the other Gauls in valor.* (1)
4. *M. Messallā, M. Pīsōne cōsulibus, in the consulship of Marcus Messalla and Marcus Piso, lit. Marcus Messalla and Marcus Piso (being) consuls.* (2)
5. *rē frūmentāriā comparātā equitibusque dēlēctīs iter facere coepit, having got ready grain and chosen horsemen, he began to march, lit. grain having been got ready, etc.* (2)
6. *Germānicō bellō cōfectō, having completed the German war, or, when the German war had been completed.* (2)
7. *tōtīs castrīs, in the whole camp; omnibus locīs, in all places; in Galliā, in Gaul.* (3)
8. *multi viri fortēs Tolōsā et Narbōne ēvocātī sunt, many brave men were summoned from Tolosa and Narbo.* (4)

9. *expellitur ex oppidō Gergoviā, he is driven out of the town Gergovia.* (4)
10. *ā Gergoviā dēcessit, he withdrew from the neighborhood of Gergovia.* (4)
11. *ex aedificiīs quae habuerant dēmigrārunt. they moved out of the houses which they had had.* (4)
12. *iter ab Ararī āvertit, he turned his course away from the Arar.* (4)
13. *uxōrem domō sēcum dūxerat, he had taken his wife with him from home.* (4)

Remark.

1. Observe that in Latin the Ablative Absolute largely occurs where in English we employ subordinate clauses. Of the various kinds of clauses thus occurring, temporal clauses introduced by *when* and *after* are by far the most frequent.

VOCABULARY.

achieve, <i>gerō, ere, gessī, gestus.</i>	message, <i>nūntius, ī, m.</i>
break out, <i>coerior, īrī, coortus.</i>	only, <i>tantum.</i>
citadel, <i>arx, arcis, f.</i>	practice, <i>ūsus, ūs, m.</i>
excel, <i>praestō, āre, praestitī.</i>	seamanship, <i>rēs nauticae, rērum</i>
flee, <i>fugiō. ere. fūgī, fugitūrus.</i>	<i>nauticārum, f.</i>
knowledge, <i>scientia. ae, f.</i>	(sides) from all sides, <i>undique.</i>
march forth, <i>ēgredior, ī, ēgressus.</i>	subdue, pacify. <i>pācō. !.</i>

EXERCISE.

1. In Vesontio there was a high hill which made a citadel. 2. The Veneti surpass the remaining maritime tribes in knowledge and practice of seamanship. 3. The number of those who marched forth from home was¹ ten thousand. 4. When hostages had been given and peace had been made,² Galba settled two cohorts among the Nantuates in a village of the Veragri which is called Octodurus. 5. There was a town of the Remi, Bibrax by name. 6. Only two states sent hostages from Britain.

7. In the consulship of Lucius Domitius and Appius Claudius, Caesar withdrew from his winter quarters into Italy. 8. The Roman ships excelled in speed alone.³ 9. A sudden war broke out in Britain. 10. We received these messages from those who had fled from the vicinity of Geneva. 11. When these things had been achieved and all Gaul had been subdued,² envoys were sent to Caesar from all sides. 12. Having received these messages,² we set out from Tolosa.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. Use a plural verb to agree with the number of the predicate noun.
2. Express by the Ablative Absolute.
3. Express *alone* by *ūnus* in agreement.

Defeat of the Belgians.

At first they contended in a cavalry battle. After a few hours, the barbarians withdrew and Caesar led the Romans back to camp. Then he led the cavalry, archers, and slingers, across the river by the bridge, and hastened toward a ford, where he found the enemy. Our soldiers attacked and killed a great number of them crossing the river, and the cavalry surrounded¹ and slew those who had already crossed. Finally grain began to fail them, and calling a council,² they decided to return home.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *surround*. *circumveniō, ire, vēnī, ventus*.
2. *calling a council*: express by the Ablative Absolute; for *call*, use the compound, *convocō, l*.

LESSON XIV.

THE ABLATIVE (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. The Locative Case. 232. 1, 2; 169. 4; A. & G. 427. 3 and 7; 282. *d*; H. 483; 484. 1, 2; 483. 2.
2. Ablative of Time at Which. 230. 1-3; A. & G. 423 and 1; H. 486.
3. Ablative of Time within Which. 231; A. & G. 423, 424. *a*; H. 487 and 1.
4. Roman Dates. 371, 372; A. & G. 631; H. 754; 755.

EXAMPLES.

1. reliquī domī remanent, *the rest remain at home.* (1)
2. hōc proelium Alesiae factum est, *this battle took place at Alesia.* (1)
3. sex legiōnēs Agedincī collocāvit, *he stationed six legions at Agedincum.* (1)
4. prīma lūce Cōnsidius ad eum accurrit, *at daybreak Considius races towards him.* (2)
5. hieme nāvēs aedificāvit, *he built ships in the winter.* (2)
6. tēcum proximīs comitiis contrōversiam habuimus, *we had a quarrel with you at the last election.* (2)
7. eō annō in Galliā nūllum frūmentum erat, *in that year there was no wheat in Gaul.* (2)
8. eōrum adventū equōs Germānīs distribuit, *at their arrival he distributed horses to the Germans.* (2)
9. bellō Cassiānō dux fuerat, *he had been leader in the Cassian war.* (2)
10. decem diēbus omne opus effectum est, *within ten days the whole work was finished.* (3)

11. *Īdibus Aprīlibus, on the Ides of April.* (4)
 12. *is diēs erat ante diem quīntum Kalendās Aprīlēs, that day was March 28th.* (4)

VOCABULARY.

April, of April, <i>Aprīlis, e.</i>	learn, <i>comperiō, ire, comperi.</i>
arrive, <i>adveniō, ire, vēnī, ventum.</i>	<i>compertus.</i>
break (camp), <i>moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus.</i>	memory, <i>memoria, ae, f.</i>
few, <i>paucī, ae, a.</i>	midnight, <i>media nox, mediae noctis, f.</i>
happen, <i>fiō, fierī, factus.</i>	ravage, <i>vexō, 1.</i>
	silently, <i>silentiō, adv.</i>

EXERCISE.

1. April 7th we arrived in the vicinity of Geneva.
 2. Having learned these things, the Gauls at midnight silently left the camp. 3. Within a few days he had built a bridge and had led his army across. 4. These things happened at Alesia in the consulship of Cn. Domitius and Marcus Cato. 5. Within the memory of our fathers these tribes had ravaged the Province. 6. There were great dissensions at Cenabum. 7. At Bibracte, a large town of the Haedui, there was at this time neither grain nor water. 8. We set out for Gaul March 31st. 9. On March 1st at the third hour we broke camp. 10. Who of you was at home that day? 11. On the same night these runaway slaves fled from the vicinity of Cenabum. 12. We shall return within four days.¹

Suggestion on the Exercise.

1. See Lesson V, Remark 2.

LESSON XV.

SYNTAX OF ADJECTIVES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Adjectives used Substantively. 236-238; A. & G. 288 and *a, b*; 289. *a, b*; H. 494, 495.
2. Adjectives with the Force of Adverbs. 239; A. & G. 290; H. 497 and 1.
3. Special Uses of the Comparative and Superlative. 240. 1-4; A. & G. 291. *a, b*; 292; H. 498, 499.
4. Adjectives denoting a Special Part of an Object. 241. 1; A. & G. 293; H. 497. 4.
5. *Primus* = *first who*; *ultimus* = *last who*; *etc.* 241. 2; A. & G. 290; H. 497. 3.

EXAMPLES.

1. *omnēs cōservāvit, he preserved all.* (1)
2. *omnia perdidimus, we lost all things.*¹ (1)
3. *bona eōrum dīripiunt, they plunder their goods.* (1)
4. *Caesar nostrōs castrīs tenuit, Caesar kept our men in camp.* (1)
5. *trīstēs terram intuēbantur, they gazed sadly at the ground.* (2)
6. *ejus auctōritās fuit amplissima, his influence was very great.* (3)
7. *frūmentum angustius prōvēnerat, the grain crop had turned out rather small, lit. smaller (than usual).* (3)
8. *summus mōns, the top of the mountain.* (4)
9. *ad extrēmās fossās castella cōstituit, at the ends of the ditches he placed redoubts.* (4)

10. *hī prīmi mūrūm ascendērunt, these climbed the wall first.* (5)

11. *quam maximīs itineribus, with as hard marches as possible.*
(3)

Note on the Examples.

1. In other cases than the nominative and accusative this idea is best expressed by means of *rēs*, e.g. *omnium rērum*, of all things; *omnibus rēbus*, by all things. *Omnium*, *omnibus*, *parvōrum*, *parvīs*, and similar forms would be ambiguous in gender.

VOCABULARY.

call together, <i>convocō</i> , 1.	glad, <i>laetus</i> , a, um.
(crowd), in crowds, <i>frequēs</i> , entis, <i>adj.</i>	massed together, <i>cōnfertus</i> , a, um.
(end), at end of, <i>extrēmus</i> , a, um, <i>lit.</i> last.	powerful, <i>potēns</i> , entis.
fight, <i>pugnō</i> , 1.	recount, <i>ēnumerō</i> , 1.
following, <i>posterus</i> , a, um.	scattered, <i>rārus</i> , a, um.
(foot), at foot of, <i>īnferus</i> or <i>īmus</i> , <i>superl.</i> of <i>īferus</i> .	seem, <i>videor</i> , <i>ērī</i> , <i>vīsus</i> .

EXERCISE.

1. The forces did not withdraw far from the foot of the hill. 2. He built as many ships as possible at the end of the winter. 3. All who were present at that time seemed rather fickle. 4. The remainder, who heard this envoy, learned all things. 5. Having called together his (adherents), he recounted his wrongs. 6. The Germans assembled in crowds at¹ the camp on the following day. 7. The friends whom we saw at Geneva were very powerful. 8. They marched forth gladly from camp. 9. You came first to this village. 10. Our men were not fighting massed together, but scattered. 11. The Remi handed over all their (property) to the Romans. 12. A few of² our men were too

eager and (so) were killed by the enemy. 13. This town was full of all things³ which were of use⁴ for war

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *at*: express by *ad* with the acc.
2. *of*: express by *dē* with abl.
3. *all things*: see Note on the Examples.
4. *of use*: see Lesson VII, Example 7.
5. *for war*: *ad bellum*.

The Belgians Disperse.

On that night the whole multitude poured forth¹ from their camp. Caesar, not yet having learned² the cause for³ their departure, feared treachery⁴ and remained in camp, but on the following day he placed Quintus Pedius and Lucius Cotta (as) lieutenants in charge of the cavalry and sent them (on) ahead. Titus Labienus followed with three legions. The Romans pursued the enemy many miles and, having slain a large multitude of them without any danger, returned to camp. More than five thousand Belgians perished on that day.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *pour forth*: *sē ēicere* (*ēiciō, ere, ējēcī. ējectus*).
2. *having learned*: use the Ablative Absolute.
3. *for*: translate: *of*.
4. *treachery*: *īnsīdiae, ārum, f.*

REVIEW.

1. They refused no danger for the sake of (their) common freedom.
2. When an oath had been given by all who were present at¹ this council, we withdrew.
- 3 They slew Gaius Fufius, a Roman knight, who by

Caesar's order was in charge of the grain supply
 4. Vercingetorix was of the greatest influence among
 the Arverni. 5. They tarried here a few days, and
 then returned home. 6. Two days before, we came
 to Bibracte, a very large town.² 7. We know no one
 braver than Baeulus. 8. This wall was twenty feet
 high and eight feet thick. 9. The Haedui sent forces
 of cavalry and infantry as help³ to the Bituriges
 10. All the villages and buildings which each one had
 caught sight of⁴ were set on fire. 11. They inflicted
 punishment on this man according to the custom⁵ of
 (their) ancestors. 12. Two thousand horsemen were
 gathered by the Sugambri, who are nearest to the Rhine
 of all the Germans.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *at*: use *in* with the abl.
2. Use the prep. *ad* with the appositional phrase.
3. *as help*: see Lesson VII, Example 6.
4. *catch sight of*: *cōnspiciō, ere, spexī, spectus*.
5. *according to the custom*: see Lesson XII, Example 2.

LESSON XVI.

PRONOUNS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Personal Pronouns. 242. 1, 2, 4; A. & G. 295. *a, b*; H. 500 and 4.
2. Reflexive Pronouns. 244 entire; A. & G. 299 and *a*, 300. 1, 2, 301. *a, b*; H. 503 and 3, 4; 504.
3. Reciprocal Pronouns. 245; A. & G. 301. *f*; H. 502. 1.
4. Hic, Ille, Iste. 246. 1-5; A. & G. 297. *a-c*; 296. *a*; H. 505 and 1; 506. 1; 507 and 3, 4.
5. Is. 247. 1-4; A. & G. 297. *d*; H. 508 and 1, 2, 4.
6. Īdem. 248. 1, 2; A. & G. 298. *b*; 384. N. 2; H. 508. 3, 5.
7. Ipse. 249. 1, 2; A. & G. 298. *c* and N. 1, *f*; H. 509. 1, 3.

EXAMPLES.

1. tantā contemptiōne nostrī, *with so great scorn for us.* (1)
2. omnium vestrum cōsēnsū, *by the agreement of all of you.* (1)
3. sēse dēfendunt, *they defend themselves.* (2)
4. differunt hae nātiōnēs inter sē, *these nations differ from each other, lit. between themselves (reciprocal use).* (3)
5. petēbant utī Caesar sibi¹ potestātem faceret, *they begged that Caesar would give them the opportunity.* (2)
6. hī rūsus in armīs sunt, illī domī remanent, *the latter are in turn under arms, the former remain at home.* (4)
7. haec sī acerba videntur, multō graviōra illa sunt, *if these last things seem harsh, (yet) those former ones are much worse.* (4)
8. ejus bellī haec fuit causa, *the following was the cause of that war.* (4)

9. in exercitū Sullae et postea in M. Crassī fuerat, *he had been in the army of Sulla, and afterwards in that of Marcus Crassus.* (5)
10. legiōnem neque eam plēnissimam dēspiciēbant, *they despised the legion, and that not a very full one.* (5)
11. ejus adventū, eōrum adventū; *by his arrival, by their arrival.* (5)
12. id quod accidit suspiciābātur, *he was suspecting that which happened.* (5)
13. eadem opīniō quam reliquae gentēs habent, *the same opinion as the remaining tribes have.* (6)
14. ipsō terrōre equōrum ōrdinēs perturbantur, *the ranks are thrown into confusion by the very terror inspired by the horses.* (7)
15. ipse erat Dumnorīx, *Dumnorix was the very man.* (7)

Note on the Examples.

1. This illustrates the indirect reflexive.

VOCABULARY.

against, in, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	latter, of two already mentioned,
confer (with), colloquor, ī, locūtus.	hīc, haec, hōc.
defend, dēfendē, ere, fendī, fēnsus.	(lend), be lent, be added, accēdō, ere, accessī, accessūrus.
former (latter), ille, a, ud.	protect, prōtegō, ere, tēxī, tēctus.
go, eō, ire, ivī, itum.	route, iter, itineris, n.
good, bonus, a, um.	shield, scūtum, ī, n.
	summit of, summus, a, um.
	support, noun, subsidium, ī, n.

EXERCISE.

1. Two legions were now fighting on the very bank of the river. 2. Three cohorts, and those the best of the tenth legion, were sent as a support¹ to these. 3. By their arrival hope was lent to our men. 4. Titurius

hastened to the bridge by the same route as the enemy had gone.² 5. He used the following words. 6. We shall always bravely defend ourselves and our possessions. 7. The town itself was on the summit of the hill. 8. Of these two soldiers, they protected the former with their shields; against the latter they hurled their javelins. 9. They withdrew on account of fear of you. 10. On that very day I saw what³ you now see. 11. These chieftains conferred together.⁴ 12. We did this for the sake of your safety and that of all of us.⁵

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. See Lesson VII, Examples 6, 7, 8.
2. *as the enemy had gone*: translate: *by which the enemy had gone*.
3. *what*: translate: *that which*.
4. *together*: translate: *between themselves*.
5. See Example 2.

LESSON XVII.

PRONOUNS (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Quis (Indefinite). 252. 1; A. & G. 310 and *a*; H. 512 and **1**.
2. Aliquis. 252. 2; A. & G. 311; H. 512.
3. Quīdam. 252. 3 and *a*; A. & G. 310; H. 512. 6.
4. Quisquam. 252. 4; A. & G. 312; H. 513.
5. Quisque. 252. 5; A. & G. 313 and *a*; H. 515.
6. Alius, Alter. 253. 1-3; A. & G. 315 and *c*; H. 516 and **1**.
7. Cēteri. 253. 4; A. & G. 315.
8. Reliquī. 253. 5; A. & G. 315.
9. Uterque. 355. 2; A. & G. 313; H. 516. **4**.

EXAMPLES.

1. sī quid animī in nōbīs est, *if there is any courage in us.* (**1**)
2. hostēs ubi aliquōs ex nāvī ēgredientēs cōspexerant, adoriēbantur, *when the enemy had seen some disembarking, they attacked them.* (**2**)
3. cum quibusdam adulēscētibūs colloquitur, *he converses with certain young men.* (**3**)
4. quīdam ex hīs nocte ad Nervīōs pervēnērunt, *certain of these came to the Nervii by night.* (**3**)
5. neque vestitūs praeter pellēs habent quicquam, *nor do they have any clothing except skins.* (**4**)
6. neque quisquam locō cessit, *nor did any one withdraw from his post.* (**4**)
7. sibi quisque cōsulēbat, *each one was looking out for himself.* (**5**)

8. alii vāllum scindere, alii fossās complēre incēpērunt, *some began to tear down the rampart, others to fill the trenches.* (6)
9. legiōnēs aliae aliā in parte hostibus restitērunt, *the legions some in one quarter, others in another resisted the enemy.* (6)
10. alterius factiōnis prīncipēs erant Haeduī, alterius Sēquanī, *of the one faction, the Haedui were leaders, of the other the Sequani.* (6)
11. cēterōs amīcōs populī Rōmānī dēfendēmus, *we shall defend the other friends of the Roman people.* (7)
12. reliquum exercitum Sabīnō dedit, *he gave the rest of the army to Sabīnus.* (8)
13. suās uterque cōpiās instrūxit, *each drew up his forces.* (9)
14. utrumque ōrant, *they entreat both, or each.* (9)

Remark.

1. Note that in Latin the singular of *uterque* is regularly used where in English we say *both*, if the reference is to two *individuals*, as *utrumque vidī*. When the reference is to two *groups* the plural is used.

VOCABULARY.

abandon, dēserō, ere, seruī, sertus.	mountain, mōns, montis, m.
betake oneself, recipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, <i>with the reflexive.</i>	rashly, temere.
council, concilium, ī, n.	rise up, cōnsurgō, ere, surrēxī, surrēctum.
crowd, multitudō, inis, f.	speak, dīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus.
fiercely, ācriter.	take possession, occupō, l.
lead on, impel, indūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus.	

EXERCISE.

1. The Menapii had fields and buildings on¹ each bank of the river. 2. Both (sides) fought fiercely. 3. When any one speaks in the council, the rest rise up. 4. The

remainder of the crowd of children and women fled in⁴ all directions. 5. The one general was forty miles distant, the other a little more.³ 6. The one (party) betook themselves to the mountain, the other to their baggage. 7. The tenth legion took possession of a certain hill. 8. Some are led on by avarice, others by desire for power. 9. You took possession of one hill, we of another. 10. The Britons had surrounded the rest with their cavalry and war chariots. 11. The remainder betook themselves home. 12. Each held his own⁴ place. 13. Why does any one so rashly abandon his duty? 14. Both (persons) are present.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *on*: use *ad*.
2. *in*: translate: *into*.
3. *a little more*: translate: *more by a little*.
4. Note that when *suus* and *quisque* are combined, *suus* precedes

Submission of the Suessiones and Bellovaci.

On the following day Caesar advanced more than twenty-seven miles by forced¹ marches to Noviodunum, the largest town² of the Suessiones, and at once attempted to take it by storm. But the wall was very high and the town was surrounded³ by a deep ditch. The Romans therefore desisted from this attempt and were assaulting the town, when the Gauls asked (for) peace, and, on the petition of the Remi,⁴ secured their request. Having received the Suessiones⁵ in surrender,⁶ he then led his army against the Bellovaci, who were at Bratuspantium. These also soon surrendered themselves to Caesar.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *forced*: translate: *as great as possible*; see Lesson XV, Example 11.
2. *the largest town*: see Review, p. 47, Sentence 6.
3. *surrounded*: *cinctus, a, um*.
4. *on the petition of the Remi*: translate by the Ablative Absolute, - *the Remi requesting (it)*.
5. *having received the Suesiones*: translate by the Ablative Absolute.
6. *in surrender*: translate: *into surrender*

LESSON XVIII.

TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. The Present. 259. 1-4; A. & G. 465, 466, 467, 469; H. 532 and 1, 2, 3; 533. 1; 530.
2. The Imperfect. 260. 1-4; A. & G. 470, 471. *a-c*; H. 534 and 1, 2, 3; 535. 1; 530.
3. The Future. 261. 1, 2; A. & G. 472 and *b*; H. 536.
4. The Perfect. 262. *A* and *B*; A. & G. 473, 476; H. 537. 1, 2; 538. 4.
5. The Pluperfect. 263 and *a*; A. & G. 477; H. 539.
6. The Future Perfect. 264 and *a. b*; A. & G. 478; H. 540 and 2.

EXAMPLES.

1. *ferē libenter hominēs id quod volunt crēdunt, men generally believe what they wish.* (1)
2. *Caesar Haeduīs obsidēs imperat, Caesar demands hostages of the Haeduans.* (1)
3. *jam rūmōrēs adferēbantur, already rumors were being brought.* (2)
4. *crēbrās excursiōnēs faciēbant, they kept making frequent sallies.* (2)
5. *hostēs nostrōs intrā mūnitiōnēs prōgredi prohibēbant, the enemy tried to prevent our men from advancing within the fortifications.* (2)
6. *sē in currūs recipere cōsuērunt, they are wont (lit. have accustomed themselves) to return to the chariots.* (4)
7. *Haeduōs appropinquāre cognōverant, they knew that the Haeduī were approaching* (5)

VOCABULARY.

body, <i>corpus, corporis, n.</i>	I know. I know, <i>perf. of cognōscō</i>
develop, nourish, <i>alō, ere, alui,</i>	<i>ere, nōvī, nitus.</i>
<i>altus or alitus.</i>	procure, <i>parō, 1.</i>
dismount, <i>dēsiliō, ire, siluī or</i>	rouse, <i>sollicitō, 1.</i>
<i>siliī, sultum.</i>	sail, <i>verb, nāvīgō, 1.</i>
enormous, <i>immānis, e.</i>	size, <i>magnitūdō, inis, f.</i>
fact, <i>rēs, reī, f.</i>	strength, <i>vīrēs, ium, f.</i>
(familiar), am familiar with,	suspect, <i>suspīcor, 1.</i>
<i>perf. of cognōscō, ere, nōvī,</i>	visit, <i>adeō, ire, iī, itus.</i>
<i>nitus, trans.</i>	(wont), am wont, <i>perf. of cōn-</i>
harbor, <i>portus, ūs, m.</i>	<i>suēscō, ere, suēvī. suētum.</i>

EXERCISE.

1. The Helvetii are wont to receive hostages, not to give them. 2. We did not yet know your plans, but were suspecting them. 3. This fact develops their strength and makes men of enormous size of body.¹ 4. Meanwhile ships of war were being built, weapons were being procured, and² the neighboring tribes were being roused. 5. The Britons used to dismount from their war chariots and to fight on foot.³ 6. We shall soon know all the things which he has heard. 7. The Veneti were wont to sail with their ships⁴ to Britain. 8. They kept hurling stones and javelins from the wall against our men. 9. I have visited this island and am familiar with its shore and harbors. 10. The barbarians were trying to surround our camp

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *body*: use the plural.
2. *and*: see Lesson IV, Suggestion 1.
3. *on foot*: use the simple ablative, in the plural.
4. *with their ships*: use the simple ablative (of Means).

LESSON XIX.

PURPOSE CLAUSES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Purpose Clauses with *ut, nē, quō*. 282. 1. *a-e*; A & G. 531. 1 and *a*; H. 568 and 7.
2. Relative Clauses of Purpose. 282. 2; A. & G. 531. 2; H. 590.
3. Relative Clauses with *dignus, indignus, idōneus*. 282. 3; A. & G. 535. *j*; H. 591. 7.
4. Sequence of Tenses. 267. 1-3; 268. 1, 3; A. & G. 482. 1, 2; 483; 485. *a, e*; H. 543-516.

EXAMPLES.

1. *lēgātōs ad Dumnorīgem mittunt ut ā Sēquanīs impetrārent,*¹
they sent envoys to Dumnoric in order that they might obtain their request from the Sequani. (1)
2. *jubet portās claudī. nē castra nūdentur,*²
he orders the gates to be closed in order that the camp may not be exposed. (1)
3. *portās clausit. nē quam oppidānī injūriam acciperent.*
he closed the gates that the townspeople might not receive any injury. (1)
4. *quō parātiorēs essent ad īnsequendum,*
in order that they might be more prepared for pursuing. (1)
5. *equitātum omnem praemittit quī videant,*²
he sends forward all the cavalry to see. (2)
6. *hunc idōneum jūdicāvit quem ad Pompeium mitteret,*
he judged him suitable to send to Pompey. (3)

Notes on the Examples

1. Note the secondary sequence after the historical present.
2. Note the primary sequence after the historical present.

Remark.

Note that the Latin uses *nē quis*, in order that no one; *nē quid*, in order that nothing; *nē ūllus*, *nē quī*, in order that no; similarly, *nē ūsquā*, in order that nowhere; *nē unquam*, in order that never.

VOCABULARY.

ambassador, <i>lĕgātus</i> , <i>ī</i> , <i>m.</i>	occur, <i>fīō</i> , <i>fieri</i> , <i>facius</i> .
attack, <i>impetus</i> , <i>ūs</i> , <i>m.</i>	return, <i>noun</i> , <i>reditus</i> , <i>ūs</i> , <i>m.</i>
bar, <i>obstruō</i> , <i>ere</i> , <i>strūxī</i> , <i>strūctus</i> .	road, <i>iter</i> , <i>itineris</i> , <i>n.</i>
before, in front of, <i>prō</i> , <i>prep.</i> with <i>the abl.</i>	send ahead, <i>praemittō</i> , <i>ere</i> , <i>mīsī</i> , <i>missus</i> .
beg for, <i>ōrō</i> , <i>ī</i> , <i>trans.</i>	station, <i>collocō</i> , <i>ī</i> .
better, <i>adv.</i> , <i>melius</i>	suitable, <i>idōneus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> .
block, <i>interclūdō</i> , <i>ere</i> , <i>clūsī</i> , <i>clūsus</i> .	take away, <i>tollō</i> , <i>ere</i> , <i>sustulī</i> , <i>sublātus</i> .
burn, <i>combūrō</i> , <i>ere</i> , <i>bussī</i> , <i>būstus</i> .	withstand, <i>sustineō</i> , <i>ēre</i> , <i>uī</i> , <i>tentus</i> .
easily, <i>facile</i> .	

EXERCISE.

1. He stationed the legions before the camp, in order that no sudden attack might occur. 2. They sent envoys to ask help, in order that they might more easily withstand the attack of the enemy. 3. In order that no one might block the roads, he sent men to guard them. 4. They send ambassadors to him to beg for peace. 5. He set out for Aquitania, in order that help might not be sent from these districts into Gaul. 6. They burned all their grain in order that all hope of a return might be taken away. 7. He sent Crassus ahead to choose a suitable place for a camp. 8. There was no one suitable to be put in charge of the winter quarters. 9. He fled that he might not be captured. 10. Pompey barred the gates that he might better withstand the attack of Caesar.

11. Caesar made a bridge across the Rhine¹ in order to terrify the Germans.

Suggestion on the Exercise.

1. *across the Rhine* : the Latin says, *in the Rhine*.

Caesar Extends Clemency to the Bellovaci.

In order that Caesar might not inflict punishment on the Bellovaci, but might exercise his (usual) clemency towards them, Divitiacus, the Haeduan, spoke in their behalf.¹ For the Bellovaci had always been friends of the Haedui, and had revolted and waged war against the Romans not of their own accord,² but impelled by their chieftains, who had now fled to Britain. Caesar, therefore, in order to increase the influence of the Haedui among all the Belgians, received the Bellovaci under his protection⁴ and spared them, but in order that they might not again revolt, he demanded six hundred hostages.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *in their behalf* : translate : *for (prō) them*.
2. *of their own accord* : *suā sponte*.
3. *increase* : *amplificō*, 1.
4. *under his protection* : *in fidem*.

LESSON XX.

CLAUSES OF CHARACTERISTIC. CLAUSES OF RESULT.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Simple Clauses of Characteristic. 283. 1, 2; A. & G. 535 and *a, b*; H. 591. 1, 5.
2. Clauses of Characteristic introduced by *quīn*. 283. 4; A. & G. 559. 2; H. 594. II. 2, end; 595. 4.
3. Clauses of Result introduced by *ut* and *ut nōn*. 284. 1; A. & G. 537 and 1; H. 570. — For Sequence of Tenses in Result Clauses, see 268. 6; A. & G. 485. *c*; H. 550.
4. Result Clauses introduced by *quīn*. 284. 3; A. & G. 559. 1; H. 594. II.

EXAMPLES.

1. *reperit̄ complūrēs nostrī militēs quī in phalangem insilirent, very many of our soldiers were found who leaped into the phalanx. (1)*
2. *neque adhūc repertus est quisquam quī mortem recūsāret, nor as yet has any one been found who refused death. (1)*
3. *nūlla fuit cīvitās quīn lēgātōs mitteret, there was no state which did not send envoys. (2)*
4. *nēmō fuit quīn vulnerārētur, there was no one who was not wounded. (2)*
5. *tantus timor omnem exercitum occupāvit, ut omnium mentēs perturbāret, so great fear seized the whole army that it unsettled the minds of all. (3)*
6. *multīs vulneribus cōfectus est. ut sē sustinēre nōn posset, he was exhausted by many wounds, so that he could no longer hold out. (3)*
7. *nēmō est tam fortis quīn rei novitāte perturbētur, no one is so steadfast as not to be confused by a strange occurrence, lit. by the strangeness of an occurrence. (4)*

VOCABULARY.

arise, spring up, <i>coerior, īrī, coortus.</i>	charioteer, <i>aurīga, ae, m.</i>
borders, <i>fīnēs, ium, m., lit. ends.</i>	drive back, <i>repellō, ere, reppulī, repulsus.</i>
bring about, <i>faciō, ere, fēcī, factus</i> ; be brought about, <i>fīō, fierī, factus.</i>	equal, <i>adaequō, l.</i>
convey, <i>perferō, ferre, tulī. lātus.</i>	only, <i>sōlus, a, um.</i>
change, <i>commūtātiō, ōnis, f.</i>	report, <i>fāma, ae, f.</i>
	retreat, <i>receptus, ūs, m.</i>
	throw, <i>jaciō, ere, jēcī, jactus.</i>

EXERCISE.

1. There is no honor which he does not seek.
2. There was no one in this whole cohort who was not captured by the enemy.
3. So great a storm arose that very many of Caesar's ships¹ were lost.
4. The charioteers so station the war chariots that they have an easy retreat to their (friends).
5. There was no one left who surpassed him in steadfastness.
6. By the arrival of these so great a change of affairs was brought about that our men renewed the battle.
7. So many weapons were thrown into the ditch that the heaps of them almost equalled the height of the wall.
8. There is no one who does not know all these things.
9. These were the only (ones) who in the memory of our fathers kept the Cimbrians and Teutons away from their borders.
10. The report of this victory was conveyed with incredible swiftness, so that it arrived at² the camp before midnight.
11. Our men fought so bravely that they drove back the enemy into the forests.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *very many of Caesar's ships*: translate: *very many ships of Caesar.*
2. *at*: translate: *to.*

LESSON XXI.

CAUSAL CLAUSES. TEMPORAL CLAUSES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Causal Clauses. 286. 1 and *b*; 286. 2; A. & G. 540. 1, 2; 549; H. 588. I, II, and 2; 598.
2. Temporal Clauses introduced by *postquam*, *ubi*, etc., denoting a single past act. 287. 1; A. & G. 543; H. 602.
3. Clauses introduced by *ut*, *ubi*, *simul ac*, denoting a repeated act. 287. 2; H. 602. 2.

EXAMPLES.

1. in hīs locīs, quod omnis Gallia ad septentriōnēs vergit, mātūrae sunt hiemēs, *the winters are early in these places, because all Gaul stretches toward the north.* (1)
2. graviter eōs accūsāt, quod ab eīs nōn sublevētur, *he bitterly accuses them because he is not assisted by them.* (1)
3. cum sē dēfendere nōn possent, lēgātōs ad Caesarem mittunt, *since they could not defend themselves, they sent ambassadors to Caesar.* (1)
4. postquam id animadvertit, cōpiās in proximum collem subducit, *after he noticed that, he withdrew his forces to the nearest hill.* (2)
5. id ubi audīvit, ad hostēs contendit, *when he learned that, he hastened toward the enemy.* (2)
6. simul atque sē ex fugā recēpērunt, statim ad Caesarem lēgātōs mittunt, *as soon as they recovered from flight, they sent envoys to Caesar.* (2)
7. ubi ex litore aliquōs singulārēs ex nāvī ēgredientēs cōspexerant, adoriēbantur, *whenever they saw any disembarking separately, they attacked them.* (3)

Remark.

Observe that where in English we use the pluperfect with *after*, *as soon as*, etc., the Latin regularly employs the perfect, not the pluperfect.

VOCABULARY.

approach, <i>adventus</i> , <i>ūs</i> , <i>m.</i>	deep, <i>altus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um.</i>
arrest, <i>comprehendō</i> , <i>ere</i> , <i>hendī</i> , <i>hēnsus</i> .	demand, <i>poscō</i> , <i>ere</i> , <i>poposci</i> .
arrive, <i>pervenīō</i> , <i>īre</i> , <i>vēnī</i> , <i>ven-</i> <i>tum</i> .	depart, <i>dēcēdō</i> , <i>ere</i> , <i>cessī</i> , <i>cessū-</i> <i>rus</i> .
believe, <i>crēdō</i> , <i>ere</i> , <i>didī</i> , <i>ditum</i> , <i>with dat.</i>	destroy, break down, <i>rescindō</i> , <i>ere</i> , <i>scidī</i> , <i>scissus</i> .
blame, <i>culpō</i> , <i>1.</i>	move out, <i>intr.</i> , <i>dēmigrō</i> , <i>1.</i>
complain, <i>queror</i> , <i>ī</i> , <i>questus</i> .	thither, <i>eō</i> .

EXERCISE.

1. Whenever they had come to a deep river, they made a bridge by means of boats. 2. Since they were alarmed by the approach of so great a multitude, they moved out from these buildings and crossed the river. 3. As soon as the envoys of the Germans had come to Caesar's camp, they were all arrested. 4. The Haedui were complaining because the Germans were ravaging their¹ territory. 5. Because the rest of the army is farther distant, we will not wait. 6. After Caesar had arrived there,² he demanded hostages, arms, and horses. 7. When this report arrived, there was no one who believed it. 8. As soon as they saw these horsemen, they became much more eager.³ 9. After they had conferred with each other⁴ more than two hours,⁵ Ariovistus withdrew. 10. We blame you because you have deserted us. 11. Since these things are so, we must depart.⁶ 12. As soon as he destroyed the bridge, he returned into Gaul.

Suggestions on the Exercise

1. *their* : use the reflexive, *suus*.
2. *there* : the Latin says : *thither*.
3. *much more eager* : translate : *more eager by much*.
4. *with each other* : translate : *between themselves*.
5. *more than two hours* : see Lesson X, Example 12.
6. *we must depart* : see Lesson VII, Remark 1.

The Nervii and Their Allies Lay an Ambush for the Romans

The Nervii and their neighbors,¹ the Atrebates and Viromandui, were the only (ones) who were now in arms. These were the most distant² and were the bravest of all the Belgae. They had hidden their women, children, and old men in the swamps, and had encamped³ across the River Sambre,⁴ where they were awaiting the arrival of the Romans. Caesar had sent men ahead to choose a suitable place and to fortify a camp, and was himself following with all his forces, when suddenly the Nervii flew out⁵ from the woods, where they were holding themselves in hiding.⁶

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *neighbors* : use the adjective *neighboring* as a substantive.
2. *were the most distant* : translate : *were farthest distant*.
3. *encamp* : *cōnsidō*, ere, *sēdī*, *sessum*.
4. *Sambre* : *Sabis*, is.
5. *fly out* : *ēvolō*, 1.
6. *in hiding* in *occultō*.

LESSON XXII.

TEMPORAL CLAUSES (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

- 1 *Cum*-Clauses. 288. 1-3; 289; A. & G. 545 and *a*, 546 and *x*, 547, 548; H. 600. I and 1, II, 601 and 2.
- 2 *Antequam* and *priusquam*. 291. 1, 2; 292, 1, 2; A. & G. 551. *a-c*. H. 605. I, II.
3. *Dum, donec, quoad*. 293. I-III; A. & G. 553, 554, 555, 556; H. 603. I, II, 1, 2.

EXAMPLES.

1. ad equōs sē celeriter, cum ūsus est, recipiunt, *they retreat swiftly to their horses, when there is need.* (1)
2. cum Caesar in Galliam vēnit, duae factiōnēs erant, *when Caesar came into Gaul, there were two factions.* (1)
3. jam Galli fugere apparābant, cum mātṛēs familiae repente procurrērunt. *the Gauls were making ready to flee, when suddenly the matrons rushed forth.* (1)
4. cum equitātus noster sē in agrōs ējēcerat, essedāriōs Britannī ex silvīs ēmittēbant, *whenever our cavalry rushed out into the country, the Britons would send their chariot-eers out from the woods.* (1)
5. cum ad oppidum accessisset castraque ibi pōneret, puerī mulierēsque pācem petiērunt. *when he had drawn near to the town and was pitching camp there, the women and children sought peace.* (1)
6. nōn prius fugere dēstitērunt quam ad Rhēnum pervēnērunt, *they did not cease fleeing before they reached the Rhine.* (2)
7. legiōnēs omnēs in ūnum locum coēgit prius quam dē ejus adventū nūntiārī posset. *he assembled all his legions in one place before his arrival could be announced.* (2)

8. dum haec geruntur. ceteri discesserunt, *while these things were being done, the rest departed.* (3)
 9. exspectavit Caesar, dum navēs convenirent, *Caesar waited for the ships to assemble, lit. till the ships should assemble.* (3)

VOCABULARY.

attack, adorior, iri, ortus.	missi, missus.
drag, drag along, trahō, ere, trāxi, trāctus.	laud, verb, expōnō, erc, posui, positus.
fall in with, incidō, ere, incidī, construed with in and acc.	scarcely, vix. there, ibi.
go away, abeō, ire, abii, abiturus.	till, dum, donec.
join (battle), committō, ere,	while, dum.

EXERCISE.

1. While he was tarrying a few days in the vicinity of Geneva, envoys came to him. 2. Whenever this cohort had made an attack, the enemy were driven back. 3. They waited for their cavalry to return. 4. We went away before you arrived. 5. When the foot-soldiers had been landed from the ships and were hastening to camp, the Morini attacked them. 6. Our troops had scarcely marched out from the camp, when the Gauls joined battle. 7. As Procillus was being dragged along by the Germans, he fell in with Caesar. 8. When they had come to this river, they pitched their camp there. 9. We remained here three days till our friends should arrive. 10. I saw no one until you came. 11. They fled before he should capture their town. 12. When he saw this, he retreated to the hill. 13. While Caesar was conferring with Ariovistus, the German horsemen attacked the Romans.

LESSON XXIII.

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Substantive Clauses developed from the Jussive. 295. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8; *cf.* A. & G. 563, and *c, d, e*, 565; II. 561. I, II and 1.

2. Substantive Clauses developed from the Deliberative. 295. 7; 298; *cf.* A. & G. 558. *a*; II. 595. 1, 591. 4.

3. Substantive Clauses after verbs of *hindering, preventing, etc.* 295. 3; A. & G. 558. *b*; II. 595. 2, 596. 2.

EXAMPLES.

1. postulāvit ut locum colloquiō dēligerent, *he demanded that they should choose a place for a conference (i.e. he demanded, let them choose a place).* (1)
2. ōrant ut cīvitātī subveniat, *they beg that he will come to the help of their state (i.e. they beg, let him come).* (1)
3. mīlitēs cohortātus est nē suae prīstinae virtūtis oblivīscerentur, *he exhorted the soldiers not to forget their former valor (let them not forget).* (1)
4. cīvitātī persuāsit ut dē fīnibus suis exīrent, *he persuaded the state to go forth from their territory (let them go forth).* (1)
5. huic permīsit ut in hīs locīs legiōnem collocāret, *he permitted him to station his legion in these districts.* (1)
6. nōn dubitant quīn dē omnibus obsidibus gravissimum supplicium sūmat, *they do not doubt that he will inflict the severest punishment on all the hostages, lit. take punishment from.* (2)
7. hī multitūdinem dēterrent nē frūmentum cōferant, *these prevent the people from contributing the grain.* (3)

8. *dum haec geruntur, cēterī discessērunt, while these things were being done, the rest departed.* (3)
 9. *exspectāvit Caesar, dum nāvēs convenīrent, Caesar waited for the ships to assemble, lit. till the ships should assemble.* (3)

VOCABULARY.

attack, <i>adorior, irī, ortus.</i>	<i>mīsī, missus.</i>
drag, drag along, <i>trahō, ere, trāxi, trāctus.</i>	land, <i>verb, expōnō, ere, posuī, positus.</i>
fall in with, <i>incidō, ere, incidī, construed with in and acc.</i>	scarcely, <i>vix.</i>
go away, <i>abeō, ire, abiī, abitūrus.</i>	there, <i>ibi.</i>
join (battle), <i>committō, ere,</i>	till, <i>dum, dōnec.</i>
	while, <i>dum.</i>

EXERCISE.

1. While he was carrying a few days in the vicinity of Geneva, envoys came to him. 2. Whenever this cohort had made an attack, the enemy were driven back. 3. They waited for their cavalry to return. 4. We went away before you arrived. 5. When the foot-soldiers had been landed from the ships and were hastening to camp, the Morini attacked them. 6. Our troops had scarcely marched out from the camp, when the Gauls joined battle. 7. As Procillus was being dragged along by the Germans, he fell in with Caesar. 8. When they had come to this river, they pitched their camp there. 9. We remained here three days till our friends should arrive. 10. I saw no one until you came. 11. They fled before he should capture their town. 12. When he saw this, he retreated to the hill. 13. While Caesar was conferring with Ariovistus, the German horsemen attacked the Romans.

LESSON XXIII.

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Substantive Clauses developed from the Jussive. 295. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8; *cf.* A. & G. 563, and *c, d, e*, 565; II. 561. I, II and 1.
2. Substantive Clauses developed from the Deliberative. 295. 7; 298; *cf.* A. & G. 558. *a*; II. 595. 1, 591. 4.
3. Substantive Clauses after verbs of *hindering, preventing, etc.* 295. 3; A. & G. 558. *b*; II. 595. 2, 596. 2.

EXAMPLES.

1. postulāvit ut locum colloquiō dēligerent, *he demanded that they should choose a place for a conference (i.e. he demanded, let them choose a place).* (1)
2. ōrant ut cīvitātī subveniat. *they beg that he will come to the help of their state (i.e. they beg, let him come).* (1)
3. mīlitēs cohortātus est nē suae prīstinae virtūtis oblīvīscerentur, *he exhorted the soldiers not to forget their former valor (let them not forget).* (1)
4. cīvitātī persuāsit ut dē finibus suis exīrent, *he persuaded the state to go forth from their territory (let them go forth).* (1)
5. huic permīsit ut in hīs locīs legiōnem collocāret, *he permitted him to station his legion in these districts.* (1)
6. nōn dubitant quīn dē omnibus obsidibus gravissimum supplicium sūmat, *they do not doubt that he will inflict the severest punishment on all the hostages, lit. take punishment from.* (2)
7. hī multitudinem dēterrent nē frūmentum cōferant, *these prevent the people from contributing the grain.* (3)

LESSON XXIV.

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES (*continued*).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Substantive Clauses developed from the Optative. 296 entire; cf. A. & G. 563. *b*, 564; II. 565.
2. Substantive Clauses of Result. 297. 1-3; A. & G. 569. 1, 2, 570, 571; II. 571. 1-4.
3. Substantive Clauses introduced by *quod*. 299. 1, 2; A. & G. 572 and *a*; II. 588. 3.

EXAMPLES.

1. *verēbantur nē ad eōs exercitus noster addūcerētur*, *they feared that our army would be led against them.* (1)
2. *veritus est ut hostium impetum sustinēre posset*, *he feared that he would not be able to withstand the onset of the enemy.* (1)
3. *quae rēs efficiēbat ut commeātūs sine periculō portārī possent*, *this circumstance brought it about that supplies could be brought without danger.* (2)
4. *est enim hōc Gallicae cōsuētūdinis, ut viātōrēs invītōs cōsistere cōgant*, *for this is (a feature) of the Gallic customs, that they compel travelers to stop against their will.* (2)
5. *acciderat, ut Gallī bellī renovandī cōnsilium caperent*, *it had happened that the Gauls formed the plan of renewing the war.* (2)
6. *ex eō quod obsidēs dare intermiserant*, *from the fact that they had ceased to give hostages.* (3)
7. *quod castra mōvī, factum est inopiā pābuli*, *as to the fact that I moved the camp, it was done on account of lack of forage.* (3)

VOCABULARY.

bring about, <i>efficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus.</i>	(few), very few, <i>perpaucī, ae, a.</i>
conspire, <i>conjūrō, 1.</i>	hand, be at hand, <i>adsum, esse, adfuī, futūrus.</i>
discover, <i>comperiō, ĩre, comperī, compertus.</i>	happen, <i>accidō, ere, accidī; ĩmpers. accidit, it happens.</i>
especially, <i>maximē.</i>	injury, <i>injūria, ae, f.</i>
fear, <i>vereor, ērī, ĩtus.</i>	strengthen, <i>mūniō, ĩre, ĩvī, ĩtus.</i>

EXERCISE.

1. As to the fact that I have brought a multitude with me into Gaul, I have done it in order to strengthen myself. 2. It happened that very few ships were at hand. 3. The enemy feared that all hope of safety would be taken away. 4. I fear that we shall be cut off from supplies. 5. He fears that he will not avoid suspicions. 6. Caesar brought it about that he had the Germans in his own power. 7. He was especially alarmed by this circumstance, that they were conspiring and giving hostages to each other.¹ 8. He feared that he would be surrounded by a multitude of the enemy. 9. I shall not forget this injury, that you ravaged the lands of the Haedui. 10. He feared that we would not come. 11. I shall bring it about that you discover these things. 12. Another fact was² that the cavalry of the Usipetes had retreated into the territory of the Sugambri.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *to each other*: see Lesson XXI, Suggestion 4.
2. *another fact was*: translate: *it was added.*

LESSON XXV.

INDIRECT QUESTIONS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Simple Questions. 300. 1-3; A. & G. 574, 575. *b*, 576: *a*; H 649. II.

2. Double Questions. 300. 4; *cf.* A. & G. 334, 335. *d*; H. 650. 1, 2.

EXAMPLES.

1. *haud sciō mirandumne sit, I do not know whether it is to be wondered at.* (1)
2. *dēmōnstrāvērunt quanta facultās praedae faciendae darētur, they showed what an opportunity of securing plunder was offered.* (1)
3. *quid fierī velit ostendit, he shows what he wishes to be done.* (1)
4. *ejus rei quae causa esset, quaesiit, he asked what was the reason of that thing.* (1)
5. *voluit intellegere utrum apud eōs pudor an timor plūs valēret, he wished to know whether honor or fear had the mastery with them.* (2)
6. *id eāne causā quam prōnūntiāverint an perfidiā fēcerint, incertum est, it is uncertain whether they did this for the reason they stated or from treachery.* (2)
7. *apud Germānōs cōnsuetūdō erat ut matrēs familiae sortibus dēclārārent utrum proelium committī ex ūsū esset necne, among the Germans it was the custom for the matrons to declare by lots whether it was advantageous for battle to be begun or not.* (2)
8. *hanc palūdem sī nostrī trānsirent, hostēs exspectābant, the enemy were waiting (to see) whether our men would cross this marsh.* (1)

Remark.

To denote future time in indirect questions, periphrastic forms are used where ambiguity would otherwise result; as, **nōn quaerō quid dictūrus sīs.** *I do not ask what you will say.* **Nōn quaerō quid dicās,** would naturally mean: *I do not ask what you are saying.*

VOCABULARY.

always, semper.	perceive, sentiō, īre, sēnsī,
ask, quaerō, ere, quaesīvī,	sēnsus.
sītus.	report, nūntiō, l.
headship, prīncipātus, ūs, m.	scout, explōrātor, ōris, m.
how, <i>in indir. questions, ut,</i>	show, ostendō, ere, endī, entus.
<i>when modifying the clause as</i>	still, adhūc.
<i>a whole; to denote degree,</i>	what nature, of what nature,
quam.	quālis, e.
if, <i>with expectō, etc., sī.</i>	wonder, mīror, l.

EXERCISE.

1. Caesar showed how the Haedui had always held the headship of Gaul. 2. We were waiting (to see) what they would do.¹ 3. These men reported to the enemy what things were done in our camp. 4. We were wondering how soon they would break down the bridge. 5. I asked what you had said in the council of the Gauls. 6. I wonder why Ariovistus did not contend in battle on this day. 7. I do not know whether Caesar is still in Germany or has returned into Gaul. 8. He inquired of² the captives what states were in arms. 9. They did not know whether these states were in arms or not. 10. The scouts showed him of what nature the mountain was. 11. Volusenus reported what tribes he had visited. 12. I perceive what you will do.¹

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. See the Remark on the mode of expressing future time in indirect questions.

2. *of*: with *quaerō* this is expressed by the prep. *ab* or *ex*.

The Battle on the Sambre (*continued*).

It thus happened that the Roman camp was exposed¹ in front² and on the left side. Then the Nervii, crowded together in a dense swarm, hastened up the hill³ towards the camp and the two legions. Caesar saw the danger at once. The soldiers of the twelfth legion were huddled together⁴ so (closely) that they could not use their swords; nearly all the centurions were either killed or wounded. Sextius Baculus, the first centurion,⁵ was so weakened by wounds that he could no longer stand.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *expose* : *nūdō*, 1.
2. *in front, on the side* : express by the ablative with *ā*.
3. *up the hill* : *colle adversō*, lit. *the hill being against (them)*
4. *huddled together* : use *cōnfertus* here also.
5. *first centurion* *centuriō primī pilī*.

LESSON XXVI.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. First Type. Nothing Implied. 302. 1-4; A. & G. 51^b and *a*; 518. *a, b*; 516. *a*; II. 574 and 2, 580. 1.
2. Second Type. *Should . . . would* Type. 303; A. & G. 516. *b*; II. 576.
3. Third Type. Contrary to Fact. 304 entire; A. & G. 517 and *a, c, d*; II. 579 and 1, 582, 583.
4. Conditional Clauses of Comparison. 307. I. 2; A. & G. 524 and N. 2; II. 584 and 1, 2.
5. Subordinate Adversative Clauses introduced by *etsi* and *cum*. 309. 2, 3; A. & G. 527. *c*; 549; II. 585; 598.

EXAMPLES.

1. *sī hōc dīcis, errās, if you say this, you are mistaken. (1)*
2. *sī hōc dicēbās, errābās, if you were saying this, you were mistaken. (1)*
3. *sī hōc dicēs, errābis, if you say (i.e. shall say) this, you will be mistaken. (1)*
4. *sī hōc dīxistī, errāvistī, if you said this, you were mistaken. (1)*
5. *sī hōc dicās, errēs, if you should say this (were you to say this), you would be mistaken. (2)*
6. *sī hōc dīcerēs, errārēs, if you were saying this, you would be making a mistake. (3)*
7. *sī hōc dīxissēs, errāvissēs, if you had said this, you would have made a mistake. (3)*
8. *sī quis equitum dēciderat, peditēs circumsistēbant, if any one of the horsemen fell, the foot-soldiers gathered around him. (1)*

9. Ariovistī absentis crūdilitātem horrēbant, velut sī adesset,
they shuddered at the cruelty of Ariovistus at a distance,
as though he were at hand. (4)
10. etsī prope exācta aestās erat, in Morinōs exercitum addūxit,
although the summer was almost over, he led his army
among the Morini. (5)
11. hōs cum Suēbī expellere nōn potuissent, tamen vectīgālēs sibi
fēcērunt, *though the Suebi had been unable to drive these*
out, yet they made them tributary to themselves. (5)

VOCABULARY.

although, **etsī**.

as if, **velut sī**.

concerning, **dē**, *prep. with abl.*

if, **sī**; if . . . not, **nisi**.

letter, **litterae**, **ārum**, *f.*

near, **prope**, *prep. with acc.*

news, **nūntiī**, **ōrum**, *m.*, *from*

nūntius, message.

regard, **habeō**, **ēre**, **uī**, **itus**.

unless, **nisi**.

EXERCISE.

1. Unless the news concerning Caesar's victory had been brought at that time, this town would have been lost. 2. Unless you withdraw¹ from these districts, I shall regard you as an enemy.² 3. Although the winter was at hand, yet Caesar set out for Britain. 4. He spoke as if he had visited Britain. 5. If any one should announce these things to Ariovistus, he³ would inflict⁴ the severest punishment on us. 6. We should fear nothing, if he were present. 7. Unless you do¹ this, I shall not send the letter. 8. They would have come, if they had known this. 9. Were he to know this, he would send us aid at once. 10. He would have joined battle, if he had seen these forces near the camp of the enemy. 11. Unless help is at hand, we have no hope of safety. 12. Although he did not know their plans, yet he suspected that which

happened. 13. If you do not come to us, we shall come to you.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. The pupil should observe when the English present has future force, and should make the Latin tenses conform to the actual time indicated.

2. *as an enemy*: **prō hoste**.

3. *he*: **hīc**.

4. Compare Lesson XXIII, Suggestion 1.

LESSON XXVII.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

MOODS.

1. Declaratory Sentences. 314. 1, 3; 331. I; A. & G. 580, H. 642, 643. 3, 4.
2. Interrogative Sentences. 315. 1-3; A. & G. 586, 587; H. 642 and 2, 3.
3. Imperative Sentences. 316 and *a*; A. & G. 588 and *a*; H. 642.

TENSES.

4. Of the Infinitive. 317 and *a*; A. & G. 584 and *a*; H. 644, 617.
5. Of the Subjunctive. 318 and *a*; A. & G. 585 and *a*; H. 641.

EXAMPLES.

1. Ariovistus respondit sēsē nōn esse ventūrum, *Ariovistus replied that he would not come.* (Direct : nōn veniam.) (1)
2. referunt. esse silvam īfīnītā magnitūdine. quae Bacēnis appellātur, *they bring back word that there is a forest of limitless extent, which is called Bacenis.* (The direct statement here is *est silva*; the clause *quae appellātur* is an addition of the writer.) (1)
3. Caesar respondit, eō sibi minus dubitātiōnis darī, quod eās rēs, quās lēgātī Helvētīi commemorāssent, memoriā tenēret, *Caesar answered that less hesitation was afforded him because he remembered those things which the Helvetian ambassadors had stated.* (1)
4. Caesarī respondit sē prius in Galliam vēnisse quam populum Rōmānum. Quid sibi vellet? Cūr in suās possessiōnēs

veniret? he answered Caesar that he had come into Gaul before the Roman people. What did he want? Why did he come into his domain? (Direct: ego prius veni Quid vis? Cūr venis?) (1 and 2)

5. si veteris contumēliae obliviscī vellet, num etiam recentium injūriarum memoriam sē depōnere posse, if he were willing to forget the former indignity, could he also banish the recollection of recent wrongs? (Direct: si velim, num possum?) (1 and 2)

6. sciō tē haec ēgisse, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I \text{ know you were doing this. (Direct: agē-} \\ \text{bās.) (4)} \\ I \text{ know you did this. (Direct: ēgistī.) (4)} \\ I \text{ know you had done this. (Direct: ēge-} \\ \text{rās.) (4)} \end{array} \right.$

7. quid metueret, why should he fear? (Direct: quid metuam, Deliberative Subjunctive.) (2)

Remarks.

1. Note that a dependent perfect infinitive is treated as an historical tense, whenever, if resolved into an equivalent indicative, it would be historical.

2. Note that for the sake of vividness a present tense of the direct discourse is not infrequently retained in the indirect after an historical tense. This is called *repraesentātiō*, 'a bringing back to the present.'

VOCABULARY.

cruelly, crūdēliter.	rule, imperō, 1.
follow, sequor, ī, secūtus.	think, existimō, 1; putō, 1.
know, sciō, īre, scivī, scītus.	wish, volō, velle, voluī.

EXERCISE.

1. The envoys said that they would report these things to their (countrymen). 2. Voluseus said that he had visited Britain and seen many tribes and towns. 3. The chieftains of the Nervii said that they wished these things. 4. We thought that you were following us. 5. When Caesar thought that Gaul had been subdued, a

sudden war broke out. 6. They thought they would persuade the Romans to give them lands. 7. They thought the Romans were withdrawing from these places. 8. He knew that they would return home if they wished. 9. He said that he had conquered all with whom he had contended. 10. He said that it would happen¹ in a few years that all the Germans would cross the Rhine. 11. We know that Ariovistus, after he conquered the Gauls, ruled cruelly. 12. Caesar perceived that all the Gauls were conspiring.

Suggestion on the Exercise.

1. *happen* : use the future inf. of *esse* to express this.

The Battle on the Sambre (*continued*).

Some at the rear¹ were abandoning their posts, withdrawing from the battle, and avoiding the spears of the enemy. Meanwhile the Nervii kept advancing in great numbers. Caesar, therefore, fearing that his men would be surrounded by so great a multitude, hastened to the first line, and exhorted the legions to be² of good courage. Thus new strength was added to them, and all strove valiantly to withstand the assault of the enemy. At the same time, the two legions which had been protecting the baggage³ hastened toward the camp with the greatest speed.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *at the rear* : *ā novissimīs*.
2. *to be* : Lesson XXIII, Example 3.
3. *had been protecting the baggage*. translate : *had been for a protection to the baggage*.

LESSON XXVIII.

THE INFINITIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Infinitive without Subject Accusative, used as Subject 327. 1, 2 and *a*; A. & G. 452. N. 2, 455. *a*; H. 615, 612. 3.

2. Infinitive without Subject Accusative, used as Object. 328. 1, 2; A. & G. 456; H. 607 and 1, 2, 608. 4, 612 and 1.

3. Infinitive with Subject Accusative, used as Subject. 330; A. & G. 455. 2; H. 615.

4. Infinitive with Subject Accusative, used as Object. 331 entire; A. & G. 459; H. 613. 1-3.

5. Passive Construction of Verbs which in the Active are followed by the Infinitive with Subject Accusative. 332 entire; H. 611. 1, 2 and Notes 1, 3.

EXAMPLES.

1. *necesse est nōbīs Gergoviam contendere, it is necessary for us to hasten to Gergovia. (1)*
2. *oportēbat frūmentum militibus mētīrī. it was his duty to measure out grain to the soldiers. (1)*
3. *placuit castra dēfendere. it was resolved (lit. it pleased them) to defend the camp. (1)*
4. *licet id facere, it is permitted to do that. (1)*
5. *nēmō prōgredī ausus est. no one dared to advance. (2)*
6. *dēbētis adventum nostrum exspectāre, you ought to await our arrival. (2)*
7. *agrī nostrī vāstārī nōn dēbuērunt. our lands ought not to have been laid waste. (2)*
8. *Gallia dēbet libera esse, Gaul ought to be free. (2)*

9. nōn aequum est Germānōs in Galliam trānsīre, *it is not right for the Germans to cross over into Gaul.* (3)
10. pollicitī sunt sē obsidēs datūrōs esse, *they promised that they would give hostages.* (4)
11. Orgetorīgem ex vinculis causam dīcere coēgērunt, *they compelled Orgetoric to plead his cause in chains.* (4)
12. arma trādere jussī sunt, *they were ordered to surrender their arms.* (5)
13. Suēbī centum pāgōs habēre dīcuntur, *the Suebi are said to have one hundred cantons.* (5)

VOCABULARY.

able, be able, possum, posse, potuī.	inflict (something on somebody),
command, mandātum, ī. n.	īferō, ferre, intulī, illātus,
compel, cōgō, ere, coēgī, coāctus.	<i>with acc. of direct obj. and dat. of indirect.</i>
dare, audeō, ēre, ausus, <i>semi-dep.</i>	necessary, it is necessary, <i>ne-cesse est.</i>
difficult, difficilis, e.	ought, dēbeō, ēre, uī, itus.
duty, it is a duty, oportet, ēre, oportuit, <i>impers.</i>	promise. polliceor, ērī, itus.
forbid, vetō, āre, uī, itus.	spear, tēlum, ī, n.
	try, cōnor, 1.

EXERCISE.

1. You ought to remember my favors. 2. It was difficult to fortify the camp and at the same time to avoid the spears of the enemy. 3. He did not dare to confer with us concerning these plans. 4. The Treveri were said to be tampering with the Germans. 5. You ought to have¹ obeyed our commands. 6. It is necessary to depart at once for Britain. 7. I do not know who compelled you to do his. 8. It is our duty to defend this province. 9. I forbade him to do this, in order that he might not seem to inflict injuries on our allies. 10. They ought to promise that they will come to us.

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11. Caesar seemed to be able to do all things. 12. The soldiers were ordered to tear down the bridge. 13. The Veneti tried to capture the Roman ships of war. 14. They thought that they could² drive us back.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. See Example 7.
2. *could drive*: *i.e.* were able to drive.

LESSON XXIX.

PARTICIPLES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Tenses of the Participle. 336. 1-5; A. & G. 489 and 491; H. 640 and 1.

2. Use of Participles. 337. 1-3, 5, 8, *a, b.* 1), 2); A. & G. 494; 496, 497 and *d*; 500 and 1, 2, 4; H. 638, 1-3, 639, 613. 5.

EXAMPLES.

1. *audiō tē loquentem, I hear you as you speak. (1)*
2. *audivī tē loquentem, I heard you as you were speaking. (1)*
3. *audiam tē loquentem, I shall hear you as you speak, i.e. as you shall be speaking. (1)*
4. *locūtus tacet, he has spoken and is silent, lit. having spoken, he is silent. (1)*
5. *locūtus tacuit, he had spoken and was silent. (1)*
6. *locūtus tacēbit, he will speak and then be silent. (1)*
7. *haec flēns ā Caesare petiit, he asked these things of Caesar, weeping. (1 and 2)*
8. *in nostrōs venientēs tēla coniciēbant, they hurled their spears against our men as they came on, lit. coming. (1 and 2)*
9. *rēgnī cupiditāte inductus conjūrātiōnem fēcit, impelled by a desire of regal power, he made a conspiracy. (1 and 2)*
10. *perfidiam veritī. domum revertērunt, fearing treachery, they returned home. (1 and 2)*
11. *Ariovistus ferendus nōn vidēbātur, Ariovistus did not seem endurable. (1 and 2)*
12. *nōn putābat concēdendum esse, he did not think that concession should be made, lit. that it (impers.) ought to be conceded. (2)*

13. pontem faciendum cūrat, *he had a bridge built, lit. cared for a bridge to be built.* (2)
 14. hōs Haeduīs cūstōdiendōs trādīdit, *he handed these over to the Haedui to be guarded.* (2)

VOCABULARY.

admire, admīror, 1.	repair, reficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus.
attempt, cōnor, 1.	
dismiss, dīmīttō, ere, mīsī, mis-	
sus.	
fear, timeō, ēre, uī.	
lead, dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus.	treachery, īnsīdiae, ārum, f. without, sine, <i>prep. with abl.</i> wreck (of vessels), frangō, ere, frēgī, frāctus.

EXERCISE.

1. They did not dare to follow our men farther as they retreated.¹ 2. Having followed the enemy more than four miles, Sabinus led his soldiers back to camp. 3. Having given these commands,² he dismissed the ambassadors from him. 4. When Procillus attempted to answer, Ariovistus prevented³ him. 5. He did not think that fear ought to be entertained⁴ by himself⁵ without cause. 6. Caesar, fearing treachery, not yet having learned the cause⁶ of their departure, kept his (men) in camp. 7. We saw the Nervii crossing this river. 8. This circumstance is worthy of admiration.⁷ 9. He had as many ships as possible⁸ constructed in that winter. 10. He gave one legion to Gaius Fabius, a lieutenant, to be led against the Morini. 11. All the ships which had been wrecked, he found repaired. 12. We shall have these prisoners guarded.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *as they retreated*: translate: *retreating*.
2. Express by the Ablative Absolute.

3. *prevented* : use *prohibeō*.
4. *that fear ought to be entertained* : translate : *that it ought to be feared*. Compare Example 12.
5. *by himself* : see Lesson VII, Examples 1, 2.
6. *not yet having learned the cause* : express by the Ablative Absolute, — *the cause not yet having been learned*.
7. *worthy of admiration* : express by the Gerundive.
8. *as many as possible* : see Lesson XV, Example 11.

The Battle on the Sambre (*continued*).

Thus the battle was renewed, and although the Nervii fought most courageously, yet the Romans finally defeated them and reduced their tribe almost to extinction.¹ Within a few days came envoys from the old men of the Nervii to beg that Caesar would exercise clemency towards them. They said that out of sixty thousand men scarcely five hundred were left, and out of six hundred senators only three. Caesar spared these suppliants² and permitted them to retain³ their towns and villages. On the following day he began to march against the Aduatuci, who were coming to the help of the Nervii.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *extinction* : *interneciō, ōnis, f.*
2. *suppliant* : *supplex, icis, m.*
3. *to retain* : see Lesson XXIII, Example 5.

LESSON XXX.

THE GERUND; THE GERUNDIVE CONSTRUCTION; THE SUPINE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. The Gerund. 338. 1-5; A. & G. 502; 504 and *b*; 505 and *a*; 506 and N. 2; 507; II. 624, 626, 627, 628 and footnote 2, 629.
2. The Gerundive Construction. 339. 1-5; A. & G. 503; 504 and *b*, 505, 506, 507; II. 621, 623 and 1. 628.
3. The Supine. 340 entire; A. & G. 509, 510 and N. 2; II. 632 and 1, 633, 635 and 1, 2, 4.

EXAMPLES.

1. finem orandi fecit. *he made an entreaty.* (1)
2. cupidus bellandi, *fond of waging war.* (1)
3. ea quae ad proficiscendum pertinēbant, *those things which had to do with their setting out.* (1)
4. reperiēbat etiam in quaerendō Caesar, *Caesar also found out upon inquiring.* (1)
5. Gallī subitō bellī renovandī legiōnisque opprimendae cōsilium cēperunt, *the Gauls suddenly formed the plan of renewing the war and crushing the legion.* (2)
6. in spem potiundōrum castrōrum venire, *to come into the expectation of getting possession of the camp.* (2)
7. parātiōrēs ad omnia pericula subeunda, *better prepared for undergoing all dangers.* (2)
8. suī colligendī¹ hostibus facultātem nōn reliquit, *he did not leave to the enemy the opportunity of collecting themselves.* (2)
9. lēgātōs ad Caesarem mittunt rogātum auxilium, *they sent envoys to Caesar to ask help.* (3)
10. horridiōrēs sunt aspectū, *they are wilder to look upon.* (3)

Note on the Examples.

1. *Colligendī* agrees merely in form with *suī*; in sense it is plural.

VOCABULARY.

beginning, <i>initium</i> , <i>ī</i> , <i>n.</i>	gain possession of, <i>potior</i> , <i>irī</i> , <i>itus</i> . matter, <i>rēs</i> , <i>reī</i> , <i>f.</i> regal power. <i>rēgnum</i> , <i>ī</i> , <i>n.</i> skilled in, <i>perītus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> ; <i>with</i> <i>gen.</i> such, <i>tālis</i> , <i>e</i> .
Casticus, <i>Casticus</i> , <i>ī</i> , <i>m.</i>	
difficulty, <i>difficultās</i> , <i>tātis</i> , <i>f.</i>	
end, <i>fīnis</i> , <i>is</i> , <i>m.</i>	
excuse, <i>pūrgō</i> , <i>ī</i> .	
forage, procure forage, <i>pābu-</i>	
lor, <i>ī</i> .	

EXERCISE.

1. This day had been set for attacking¹ all the winter quarters of Caesar. 2. He said that this thing was easy to do. 3. Caesar says that the Germans came to his camp² on the following day for the sake of excusing themselves. 4. Such were the difficulties of waging war in these places. 5. They thought that there was enough time for accomplishing² all these matters. 6. He sent me to ask that you spare him. 7. These horsemen came to procure forage. 8. They remained at home for the sake of preserving themselves. 9. Casticus and Orgetorix formed a conspiracy for gaining possession³ of the regal power. 10. We finally made an end of following. 11. As soon as our men made a beginning of crossing, the enemy attacked them. 12. The Veneti were skilled in sailing.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *for attacking*: use the dative.
2. *his camp*: 249. 3; A. & G. 300. 2. *b*; II. 509. 6.
3. *for accomplishing*; *for gaining possession*: express by *ad*.

REVIEW.

1. Having heard of the revolt¹ of the Haedui, the Bellovaci began to prepare for war. 2. In the third watch he ordered them to break camp and advance silently four miles and to await him there. 3. Caesar rebuked² the soldiers because they thought they knew what ought to be done. 4. It concerned the common safety that these forces be kept apart.³ 5. The rest of the legions did not hear the sound⁴ of the trumpet,⁵ because wide valleys lay between.⁶ 6. The cavalry followed the Sussions before they should recover⁷ from fear. 7. They made their departure seem⁸ like a flight. 8. He showed the lieutenants whom he had placed in charge of the separate⁹ legions what he wished to be done. 9. Wondering¹⁰ why they had withdrawn from the shore, Caesar inquired of captives the cause. 10. When he ordered this man to be arrested, he learned that he had fled a little (while) before. 11. He said that the Haedui were the only state which interfered with¹¹ the most certain triumph¹² of Gaul. 12. It was resolved that Litaviceus should be placed in charge of these troops.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *having heard of the revolt*: express by the Ablative Absolute; for *revolt* use *dēfectiō, ōnis, f.*

2. *rebuke*: *reprehendō, ere, hendī, hēnsus.*

3. *keep apart*: *distineō, ēre, uī.*

4. *sound*: *sonus, ī, m.*

5. *trumpet*: *tuba, ae f.*

6. *lie between*: *intercēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus.*

7. *recover*: *sē recipere (recipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus).*

8. *made their departure seem* : translate : *made that their departure seemed.*

9. *separate* : *singulī, ae, a.*

10. *wondering* : see Lesson XXIX, Example 10.

11. *interfere with* : *distineō, ēre, uī, lit. put off.*

12. *triumph* : *victōria, ae, f*

SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES IN CONTINUED DISCOURSE.

13.*

Intrigues of Dumnorix.

When Caesar set out a second time¹ for Britain, he took with him all the chiefs whom he feared. Among these was Dumnorix, who, (just) as he was most popular² with³ the common people of the Gauls, so was a most bitter⁴ enemy of the Romans. A little while before, he had said to the Haedui that Caesar had decided to make him⁵ king. Though this was not true, it stirred up great indignation⁶ among the Haeduans; nor was it pleasing⁷ to Caesar, who was unwilling to leave Gaul, unless the Haeduans should be⁸ of a good disposition towards him.⁹

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *a second time* : iterum.
2. *popular* : acceptus, a, um.
3. *with* : translate : to.
4. *bitter* : acerbus, a, um.
5. *him* : ipsum.
6. *indignation* : dolor, ōris, m.
7. *pleasing* : grātus, a, um.
8. *should be* : this is a Subordinate Clause of Indirect Discourse and must stand in the subjunctive.
9. *him* : use the reflexive.

*Twelve passages of continued discourse have been interspersed among the preceding lessons.

14.

Intrigues of Dumnorix (*continued*).

Dumnorix was unwilling to go with Caesar, because he saw that he would never again find so good an opportunity of conspiring against the Roman people. Accordingly he begged that he might be permitted¹ to remain at home; (saying) that he was inexperienced in sailing and feared the sea; that besides there were religious observances² which he could not perform, unless he should remain in Gaul. When this had been refused by Caesar, Dumnorix then tried to persuade the other chiefs to remain at home against Caesar's wishes.³

Suggestions on the Exercise

1. *that he might be permitted*: translate: *that it might be permitted to him.*
2. *religious observances*: use the plural of *religiō, ōnis, f.*
3. *against Caesar's wishes*: translate: *Caesar being unwilling.*

15.

Intrigues of Dumnorix (*continued*).

In order to accomplish this purpose,¹ Dumnorix said that Caesar was taking² them all to Britain that he might put them to death, and that no one of those who went³ would ever return to Gaul. All these things were reported to Caesar through spies.⁴ Meanwhile the ships were detained by adverse⁵ winds⁶ in the Portus Itins.⁷ When finally a favorable⁸ wind sprang up⁹ and Caesar was setting sail,¹⁰ Dumnorix along with the cavalry of the Haeduans began to return home.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *accomplish this purpose* : translate : *accomplish* (*impetrō*, 1) *these things*.
2. *take* : *addūcō*, *ere*, *dūxī*, *ductus*.
3. *went* : translate : *should have gone*.
4. *spy* : *speculātor*, *ōris*, *m*.
5. *adverse* : *adversus*, *a*, *um*.
6. *wind* : *ventus*, *ī*, *m*.
7. *Portus Itius* : *Portus Itius*, *Portūs Itiī*, *m*.
8. *favorable* : *secundus*, *a*, *um*.
9. *spring up* : *coorior*, *īrī*, *coortus*.
10. *set sail* : *nāvēs solvō*, *ere*, *solvī*, *solūtus*, *lit.* *loose* or *unmoo*
the ships.

16.

Death of Dumnorix.

As Dumnorix and his horsemen began to flee, Caesar immediately stopped¹ the departure and sent cavalry to overtake him and kill (him) if he should attempt to resist. When Caesar's cavalry demanded that Dumnorix should surrender, he began to defend himself by violence² and to implore³ the assistance of his (followers). When these hesitated⁴ to bear him aid, he was cut down⁵ by the Romans, shouting⁶ that he was free and a citizen of a free state. The Haeduans then returned with the Roman cavalry to the Port.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *stop* : *intermittō*, *ere*, *mīsī*, *missus*.
2. *violence* : *vīs* (*vis*), *f*.
3. *implore* : *implōrō*, *l*.
4. *hesitate* : *đubitō*, *l*.
5. *cut down* : translate : *killed*.
6. *shout* : *clāmitō*, *l*.

17.

Conditions in Gaul in the Winter of 54 B.C.

In that year in which Caesar had crossed the second time into Britain, the harvest had been poor.¹ In order therefore to secure enough grain, it was necessary to distribute the legions that winter in many places. Fearing an uprising, he decided to pass the winter among the Belgae, and stationed one legion among the Morini, who had recently² surrendered to Labienus. Another, in charge of which he had placed Quintus Cicero, brother of Marcus, he stationed among the Nervii; three others he sent among the Bellovaci; one was led to Aduatuca, which³ is a town of the Eburones.⁴

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. See Lesson XV, Example 7.
2. *recently*: translate: *a little before*
3. See Lesson III, Example 7.
4. *Eburones*: Eburōnēs, **um**, **m**.

18.

Assassination of Tasgetius.

In those states in which the nobles had driven out the kings, Caesar was wont¹ to reward with regal power the chiefs who had lent help to him. One of these, Tasgetius,² he made king of the Carnutes,³ a tribe which⁴ dwelt between the Seine⁵ and the Loire.⁵ How he used his power, we do not know; but soon after⁶ Caesar returned from Britain, Tasgetius was assassinated. As soon as Caesar heard of this, he sent Plancus with one

legion to arrest all who had been participants⁷ in⁸ the deed and to prevent the rest from revolting.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *be wont*: soleō, ēre, solitus, semi-dep.
2. *Tasgetius*: Tasgetius, ī, m.
3. *Carnutes*: Carnutēs, um, m.
4. *a tribe which dwelt*: translate: *which tribe dwelt*.
5. *Seine*: Sēquana, ae, m.; *Loire, Liger*, is, m.; acc. sing., Ligerim.
6. *soon after*: translate: *after by a little*. Note that *after* is here the conj.
7. *participants*: participēs, um, m.
8. *in*: translate: *of*.

19.

Indutiomarus.

The murder of Tasgetius showed of what disposition the Carnutes were towards the Romans. There was also a chief of the Treveri, Indutiomarus by name, who already for a long time had been hostile to Caesar. Annually he called together all the Gallic chieftains in order that he might test¹ their temper.² Caesar, fearing that the state of the Treveri might revolt, having gathered a large force, marched into their territory before he set out for Britain, in order that he might restore the prestige of the Roman people.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *test*: temptō, 1.
2. *temper*: animus, ī, m.

20.

Indutiomarus (*continued*).

When Caesar came among¹ the Treveri, he found two chieftains, Indutiomarus and Cingetorix,² who were con-

tending with each other for the supremacy.³ The latter at once came to Caesar and informed him what was being done by Indutiomarus. He⁴ meanwhile had gathered troops and was preparing to fight. Many (of the) senators, however, induced⁵ by the authority of Cingetorix, because they knew how powerful the Roman legions were,⁶ came to Caesar's camp and put themselves under his protection.⁷ Then Indutiomarus, since he saw that no one lent him help, attempted to excuse himself.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *among*: use **in** with the acc.
2. *Cingetorix*: **Cingetorīx**, īgis, m.
3. *supremacy*: **prīncipātus**, ūs, m.
4. *he*: ille.
5. *induced*: **adductus**, a, um.
6. *how powerful the Roman legions were*: translate: *how much the Roman legions were able*; Lesson IV, Example 6.
7. *put oneself under the protection*: **sē dēdere in fidem** (alicūjus).

21.

Indutiomarus (*continued*).

Caesar, since he thought he ought to set out¹ at once, demanded nothing except hostages from Indutiomarus. At the same time he did all things which he could for increasing the prestige² of Cingetorix. The next winter, after Caesar had returned from Britain, Indutiomarus, who resented (the fact) that³ his power among his (countrymen) had been impaired, began to seek an opportunity of avenging the injury. This was easier because the Roman camps which had been established among the Belgians were far distant from each other, so that one⁴ could not lend help to another.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *that he ought to set out*: translate: *that it ought to be set out by him* (impersonal construction).

2. *for increasing the prestige*: use the gerundive construction with *ad*.

3. *resent (the fact) that*: *molestē ferō* (*ferre, tuī, lātus*), lit., *bear hard*: followed by the inf. with subj. acc.

4. *one . . . to another*: see Lesson XVII, Example 9.

22.

The Attack on Aduatuca.

Ten days after¹ the legions had fortified their camp at Aduatuca among the Eburones, Indutiomarus persuaded Ambiorix² and Catuvoleus,² each of whom held one half³ of the lands of the Eburones, to attack the Roman camp. Caesar was more than two hundred miles away. In the camp, in charge of which were Sabinus and Cotta, there were scarcely six thousand soldiers, of whom the larger part had just⁴ been enrolled. The Gauls thought therefore that an excellent opportunity⁵ of securing possession of the camp⁶ had been offered them.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *ten days after*: translate: *after by ten days than* (*quam*).

2. *Ambiorix*: *Ambiorīx, īgis, m.*; *Catuvoleus*: *Catuvolcus, ī, m.*

3. *one half*: *dīmidia pars, dīmidiae partis, f.*

4. *just*: *proximē*.

5. *excellent opportunity*: the Latin expresses this by *summa* (or *maxima*) *facultās*.

6. *of securing possession of the camp*: see Lesson XXX, Example 6.

23.

The Attack on Aduatuca (*continued*).

A few days afterwards Ambiorix and Catuvoleus, having gathered a large band of their (tribesmen), suddenly attacked the camp of the Romans. But the camp was strongly¹ fortified and had been placed on high ground.² Our men quickly took arms and mounted³ the rampart.⁴ Meanwhile (some) Spanish horsemen, having made a sally,⁵ drove back the Gauls with great slaughter. Then their leaders begged that some one would come out from the camp to confer with them. Two Roman knights were accordingly sent to them.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *strongly*: *ēgregiē*, lit. *excellently*.
2. *on high ground*: *superiōre locō*.
3. *mount*: *ascendō*, *ere*, *endī*. *ēnsus*.
4. *rampart*: *vāllum*, *ī*, *n*.
5. *having made a sally*: translate: *a sally having been made*.

24.

Ambiorix's Speech to the Romans.

Three years before, Caesar had relieved Ambiorix from the tribute which he had been forced to pay to the Aduatuci, and had also restored to him his son and his brother's son, whom the Aduatuci held as hostages. In the beginning of his speech Ambiorix mentioned these favors and declared that he desired to make a return¹ for² them. He said that he had not³ attacked the camp of his own accord, but forced by his tribesmen. These he said would not have brought war on the Romans, unless they

had been compelled by the common conspiracy of all the Gauls.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *make a return*: *grātiā referō* (*ferre, rettulī, relātus*).
2. *for*: *prō*, prep. with abl.
3. *said that . . . not*: for 'say that not,' the Latin regularly uses *negō, āre, āvī, ātus*.

25.

Ambiorix's Speech (*continued*).

Ambiorix added¹: That his very weakness² proved³ that he was speaking the truth,⁴ for he was not so foolish⁵ as to think that his forces could resist the Romans; that the states of Gaul had leagued themselves together⁶ for the recovery of their freedom;⁷ that on that very day all the Roman camps would be attacked at one and the same time; let Sabinus therefore be on his guard;⁸ a very large multitude of Germans also had crossed the Rhine and would attack him within a few days.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *add*: *addō, ere, addidī, ditus*.
2. *weakness*: *humilitās, ātis, f*.
3. *prove*: *probō, l*.
4. *speak the truth*: *vēra dicō* (*ere, dixī, dictus*), lit. *speak true things*.
5. *foolish*: *stultus, a, um*.
6. *league themselves together*: translate: *conspire among themselves*.
7. *for the recovery of the freedom*: translate: *for freedom to be recovered* (Gerundive Construction). For *recover* use *recuperō, l*.
8. *let him be on his guard*: an Imperative Clause in Indirect Discourse; hence the subjunctive is to be used.

26.

Ambiorix's Speech (*continued*).

If the two generals would follow his advice, they would abandon their camp at once and hasten to the winter quarters of Cicero or Labienus. He promised that no one would attempt to attack them on the march.

After he had delivered this speech,¹ Ambiorix withdrew, and the two knights returned to the camp and reported to Sabinus and Cotta what they had heard. These thought that the words of Ambiorix ought not to be despised; and that one tribe would not have dared to make war on the Roman people,² unless it were relying upon the help of the others.³

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *after he had delivered this speech*: translate: *this speech having been delivered*.
2. *on the Roman people*: use the dat.
3. *the others*: *i.e.* the other tribes.

27.

A Council of War is Held.

Accordingly the tribunes and centurions of the first rank¹ were summoned to a council (of war), which was held² in the middle of the camp. Cotta spoke first, (saying) that without the order³ of Caesar they ought not to leave the camp; that (protected) by their fortifications they could resist all enemies who could be led against them; that they had already repulsed those who had attacked the camp; that a large supply⁴ of grain was on hand and that more was expected daily;⁵ finally that

nothing was more foolish than to follow the advice of an enemy.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *of the first rank*: **prīmī pīlī** (gen.).
2. *hold*: **habeō, ēre, uī. itus.**
3. *without the order*: **injussū.**
4. *supply*: **cōpia, ae, f.**
5. *daily*: **cottidiē.**

28.

The Council of War (*continued*).

Most (of the) tribunes and centurions were of the same opinion, but Sabinus said that the Eburones would not have attacked them unless they knew that Caesar had already gone back to Italy; that from him therefore no help could be expected; that the Germans, who dwelt near by,¹ and the Gauls desired to avenge the wrongs they had suffered; that he himself urged that they withdraw; that if Ambiorix had told the truth,² this was their one hope of safety; if he had spoken falsely,² they incurred³ no risk.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *near by*: **prope.**
2. *tell the truth. speak falsely*: **vēra dīcere, falsa dīcere** (*say true things, say false things*).
3. *incur*: **subeō, īre iī, itus.**

29.

The Romans Decide to March Out.

Although Sabinus could not persuade the tribunes and centurions that this was best¹ to do,² yet the rest yielded to him, and the command was given³ to march out from the camp at dawn.⁴ Meanwhile Ambiorix and the

Eburones, hearing the voices⁵ from the camp, perceived that the Romans had decided to follow their advice, and prepared to attack them from an ambush, as they marched⁶ (along). That night they hid⁷ themselves in the woods⁸ through which the road led,⁹ and there awaited the approach of the Romans.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *that this was best*: express by the inf.
2. *to do*: Lesson XXX, Example 10.
3. *the command was given*: translate: *it was commanded*.
4. *at dawn*: *prīmā lūce*, lit. *at first light*.
5. *hearing voices*: translate by the Ablative Absolute: *voices having being heard*.
6. *as they marched*: translate: *(them) marching*, the participle.
7. *hide*: *abdō*, ere. *didī*, *ditus*.
8. *in the woods*: the Latin idiom is: *into the woods*.
9. *lead*: *ferō*, *ferre*, *tulī*, *lātus*.

30.

The Romans are Overwhelmed.

Sabinus had decided to go to the camp of Cicero. When they had marched about two miles, the Romans come to a defile.¹ The last cohort had entered this, when suddenly Ambiorix and the Eburones rushed forth² from the woods and attacked the Roman army. So sudden was the onset and so crowded were the cohorts that they could not withstand the multitude of Gauls who pressed upon³ them. Most (of them) were killed; a very few escaped through the woods to the camp of Labienus.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *defile*: *angustiae. ārum*, f.
2. *rush forth*: *sē ēicere* (*ēiciō*, ere. *ējēcī*, *ējectus*).
3. *press upon*: *urgeō*, ere, *urī*; trans.

31.

The Attack on Quintus Cicero.

After this victory Ambiorix did not delay, but set out immediately with his horsemen for¹ the camp of Quintus Cicero, which was about forty-five miles away; the infantry he ordered to follow him. On the following day he came into the territory of the Nervii, who had not forgotten the battle in which, three years before, Caesar had reduced their tribe nearly to extinction.² Ambiorix told their chiefs that Cicero's camp was near by;³ why should they not do⁴ as he had done,⁵ attack⁴ the legion, and recover⁴ their freedom?

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *for* : ad.
2. *extinction* : interneciō, ōnis, f.
3. *near by* : use the adjective, *finitimus*, a, um.
4. *why should they not do*, etc. : for the mood, see Lesson XXVII, Example 7.
5. *as he had done* : a Subordinate Clause in Indirect Discourse.

32.

The Attack on Quintus Cicero (*continued*).

Kindled¹ by these words of Ambiorix, the Nervii and other neighboring tribes joined² themselves with the Eburones, and the whole multitude set out for the Roman camp. Our men, as soon as they saw the Gauls approaching, quickly rushed³ to arms and mounted the rampart⁴ to ward off the enemy. Cicero immediately sent messengers to inform Caesar of the danger, and promised them large rewards, if they should deliver⁵ the letters. Meanwhile

to the Gauls, asking a conference, Cicero replied that the Romans never accepted terms from an enemy in arms.⁶

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *kindled*: incitātus, a, um.
2. *join*: conjungō, ere, jūnxī, jūctus.
3. *rush*: concurrō, ere, currī, cursum.
4. *mount the rampart*: see Selection 23, Suggestions 3, 4.
5. *deliver*: dēferō, ferre, tulī, lātus.
6. *in arms*: use the adj., armātus, a, um.

33.

The Message in the Spear-Shaft.

When the messengers whom Cicero had sent to Caesar had been captured in sight of the Romans, Cicero by promises of the largest rewards persuaded a Gaul whom he had in the camp, to try to make his way¹ to Caesar. The letter which Cicero gave him was concealed² in a spear. Carrying this the Gaul easily made his way¹ to Caesar, and informed him of the dangers of Cicero and the legion. On the following day Caesar set out with one legion and about four hundred³ cavalry, and hastened to come to Cicero's aid.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *make one's way*: perveniō, ĩre, vēnī, ventum.
2. *conceal*: cēlō, 1.
3. *four hundred*: quadringentī, ae, a.

34.

The Gauls Raise the Siege.

As soon as the Gauls heard that Caesar was approaching, they set out to intercept¹ his army and cut it to

pieces. That night Caesar was informed of their departure through a letter of Cicero, and encouraged his men for the conflict.² On the following day, having advanced about four miles, he came to a small stream, on the opposite side of³ which the enemy were waiting. Soon their horsemen crossed the stream and offered battle to our men, who by Caesar's order at once retreated.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *intercept*: *intercipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus.*
2. *for the conflict*: *ad dīmicandum.*
3. *on the opposite side of*: *ultrā, prep. with acc.*

35.

The Gauls are Defeated.

Caesar had pitched his camp on the top of a hill, and had ordered his men to remain within the fortifications in order to give¹ the appearance of panic. Thus it happened that the Gauls boldly advanced up hill² against the camp, thinking that they would easily defeat the Romans. They had arrived at the ditch and were filling it up, when suddenly from all sides the Romans fell upon³ them and put them to rout. About the ninth⁴ hour on that same day Caesar's legions arrived at Cicero's camp.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *give*: here use *praebeō. ēre, uī. itus.*
2. *up hill*: *colle adversō, lit. the hill being against.*
3. *fall upon*: *adorior, irī, ortus.*
4. *ninth*: *nōnus, a, um.*

VOCABULARY

GENERAL VOCABULARY.

NOTE. — Words enclosed in parenthesis are not themselves defined but are inserted to assist in the definition of other words. Regular verbs of the first conjugation are indicated by the numeral 1 following the present indicative.

- abandon**, dēserō, ere, uī, sertus.
able, be able, possum, posse, potuī.
abode, dōmicilium, ī, *n.*
about, concerning, dē, prep. with abl.
with numerals, ferē.
absence, absentia, ae, f.
absent, absēns, entis.
absent, be absent, absūm, esse, āfuī, āfutūrus.
accept, accipiō, ere, cēpī, cep-tus.
accompanied by, comitātus, a, um, w. simple abl.
accompany, comitor, 1.
accomplice, socius, ī, m.
accomplish, efficiō, ere, fēcī, factus; perficiō, ere, fēcī, factus; cōnficiō, ere, fēcī, factus.
accord, (of one's) accord, sponte, abl. sing. fem.
accordingly, itaque.
(account), on account of, prop-ter, prep. with acc.; on that account, propterea.
accuse, īnsimulō, 1; accūsō, 1.
accustomed, am accustomed, perfect tenses of cōnsuēsō, ere, suēvī, suētus.
- achieve, gerō, ere, gessī, gestus.**
acquainted, be acquainted with, perfect tenses of cognōscō, ere, nōvī, nitus.
acquit, absolvō, ere, solvī, so-lūtus.
acquittal, absolūtiō, ōnis, f.
across, trāns, prep. with acc.
act (noun), factum, ī, n.
act (verb), agō, ere, ēgī, āctus.
add, addō, ere, didī, ditus;
be added, accēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus; literally, approach; it is added, accēdit, ere, accessit.
adjudge, jūdicō, 1.
administer, administrō, 1.
admire, admīror, 1.
Aduatua, Aduatua, ae, f.
Aduatuci, Aduatuci, ōrum, m.
advance, prōgredior, ī, gressus sum.
advantage, ūtilitās, ātis, f.; commodum, ī, n.; ūsus, ūs, m.
advice, cōnsilium, ī, n.
advise, moneō, ēre, uī, itus.
affair, rēs, rei, f.
affect, afflicō, ere, fēcī, factus.
afraid, be afraid, timeō, ēre, uī.
after, conj., postquam

- after, *prep.*, post, *with acc.*
 afterwards, *postea*.
 again, a second time, *iterum*.
 against, in, *prep. with acc.*
 against, contrary to, *contrā*,
prep. with acc.
 (age), at the age of, *nātus*,
construed with the acc. of
the age.
 ago, ante, *adv.*
 agriculture, *agricultūra*, *ae, f.*
 aid, *subsidiūm*, *ī, n.*; *auxiliūm*,
ī, n.
 air, *spīritus*, *ūs, m.*
 Aisne, *Axona*, *ae, m.*
 alarm, *commoveō*, *ēre, mōvī*,
mōtus.
 Alesia, *Alesia*, *ae, f.*
 alive, *vīvus*, *a, um*.
 all, *omnis*, *e.*
 all the best, noblest, etc.,
 quisque, with superl.
 allies, *sociī*, *ōrum, m.*
 Allobroges, *Allobrogēs*, *um*,
m.
 allow, *sinō*, *ere, sīvī*, *situs*;
patior, *ī, passus*.
 almost, *paene*.
 alone, *ūnus*, *a, um*.
 along, *ūnā*; along with, *ūnā*
cum.
 Alps, *Alpēs*, *ium, f.*
 already, *jam*.
 already for a long time, *jam*
 diū.
 also, *etiam*; *quoque, post-positi-*
tive.
 although, though, *quamquam*;
etsī; *quānvīs*; *cum*.
 always, *semper*.
- ambassador, *lēgātus*, *ī, m.*
 ambush, *īnsīdiae*, *ārum, f.*
 among, *apud, prep. with acc.*
 among, between, in the
 midst of, *inter, prep.*
 with acc.
 among, in, in, *prep. with*
 abl. or acc.
 ancestors, *majōrēs*, *um, m.*
 ancient, *antīquus*, *a, um*; *prī-*
tinus, *a, um*.
 and, et; -que (*enclitic*); at-
 que.
 and not, *nēve, neu*; *neque*.
 and yet, *quāquam*; *atquē*.
 anger, *īra*, *ae, f.*
 angry, *īrātus*, *a, um*.
 animal, animal, *ālis, n.*
 announce, *nūntiō*, *l.*
 annually, *quotānnis*.
 another, *alius*, *a, ud*.
 answer (*noun*), *respōnsum*,
*ī, n.*¹
 answer (*verb*), *respondeō*, *ēre*,
spondī, *spōnsum*.
 Antonius, *Antōnius*, *ī, m.*
 anxious, *sollicitus*, *a, um*.
 any, *ūllus*, *a, um*.
 anybody, any one, anything,
quisquam, *quaequam*,
quicquam; *quis, quid*.
 appearance, *speciēs*, *ēī, f.*
 appease, *plācō*, *l.*
 Appian Way, *Appia Via*, *ae, f.*
 Appius, *Appius*, *ī, m.*
 appoint, *cōstituō*, *ere, uī*
ūtus.
 appoint, elect, *creō*, *l.*; ap-
 point (*a dictator*), *dīcō*,
 ere, dīxī, dictus.

approach, adventus, ūs, *m.*

approach somebody or something, adeō, ire, iī, itus (*trans.*); approach (*intrans.*), appropinquō, 1; accēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus, followed by ad with *acc.*

approve, probō, 1.

(April), cf April, Aprilis, *e.*

Aquileia, Aquileia, *ae, f.*

Aquitania, Aquitānia, *ae, f.*

archer, sagittārius, 1, *m.*

Ariovistus, Ariovistus, 1, *m.*

arise, spring up, coerior, irī, eortus; orior, irī, ortus.

arise, stand up, surgō, ere, surrēxi, surrēctum.

arm, armō, 1.

armed, armātus, *a, um.*

arms, weapons, arma, ōrum, *n.*

army, exercitus, ūs, *m.*

army (*on the march*), agmen, inis, *n.*

Arpinum, Arpīnum, 1, *n.*

arrest (*noun*), comprehēsiō, ōnis, *f.*

arrest, comprehendō, ere, hendī, hēnsus.

arrival, adventus, ūs, *m.*

arrive, adveniō, ire, vēnī, ventum; perveniō, ire, vēnī, ventum.

arrogantly, insolenter.

Arverni, Arvernī, ōrum, *m.*

as, ut.

as, when, cum; ut; ubi.

as, correlative with previous so or as, quam.

as = so, tam.

as if, as though, velut sī; quasi.

as long as, dum.

as not to, after so, such, etc., in a negative clause, quīn.

as soon as, simul atque (*ac*).

as to the fact that, quod.

ashamed, it shames, pudet. ēre, uit, *impersonal.*

Asia, Asia, *ae, f.*

ask (*a question*), rogō; interrogō, 1.

ask, inquire of, quaerō, ere, quaesivī, quaesitus.

ask, request, petō, ere, petivī, petitus; ōrō, 1; rogō, 1.

assassinate, occidō, ere, cidī. cīsus.

assassination, caedēs, is, *f.*

assault (*noun*), oppugnātiō. ōnis, *f.*

assault (*verb*), oppugnō, 1.

assemble (*intrans.*), conveniō, ire, vēnī, ventum; *trans.* convocō, 1.

assign, attribuō, ere, uī, ūtus.

assist, adjuvō, āre, jūvī, jūtus.

assistance, auxilium, 1, *n.*

at, ad, *prep. with acc.*; also in, *prep. with abl.*

(at hand), be at hand, adsum, esse, adfuī, adfutūrus.

at all, omnīrō.

at first, prīmō.

at last, postrēmō.

at least, saltem.

at once, statim.

Atrebates, Atrebātēs, um, *m.*

- attack** (*noun*), impetus, ūs, *m.*
attack (*verb*), adorior, irī, ortus sum.
attack, assault (*a town, troops, or camp*) op-
 | agnō, ī
attack assail (*an individual*),
 petō, ere, ivī, itus.
attain, assequor, ī, secūtus.
attempt (*noun*), cōnātus, ūs, *m.*
attempt (*verb*), cōnor, ī; tem-
 ptō, ī.
attend, accompany, comitor, ī.
auspices, auspicious, ōrum, *n.*
author, auctor, ōris, *m.*
authority, auctoritās, ātis, *f.*
auxiliaries, auxiliary, ōrum, *n.*
avail, valeō, ēre, uī, itūrus.
avarice, avaricious, ae, *f.*
avenge, ulciscor, ī, ultus.
avoid, vitō, ī.
await, expectō, ī
away, be away, be distant,
 absum, esse, āui. āfutū-
 rus.
 B
Baculus, Baculus, ī, *m.*
bad, malus, a, um.
baggage, impedimenta, ōrum,
n.
band, manus, ūs, *f.*
bank, rīpa, ae, *f.*
bar, obstruct, ere, strūxī,
 strūctus.
barbarians, barbarian, ōrum, *m.*
battle, proelium, ī, *n.*; pugna,
 ae, *f.*
be, sum, esse, fuī, futūrus.
be without, care, ēre, uī,
 itūrus.
- bear, ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus.**
bear in mind, meminī, isse,
with acc. or gen.
beast of burden, jumentum,
 ī, *n.*
beautiful, pulcher, chra,
 chrum.
because, quod; quia; cum.
become, fiō, fierī, factus sum
before, in the presence of,
 apud, ad, *preps. with acc.*;
in front of, prō, prep. with
abl.
before (adv.), ante; antea.
before (conj.), antequam,
 priusquam.
beg, orō, ī.
begin, coepī, coepisse; when
governing a pass. inf. the
perf. ind. is regularly
coeptus est.
begin (a thing), instituō, ere,
 uī, ūtus; **begin battle,**
 proelium committō, ere,
 mīsi, missus.
beginning, initium, ī, n.
(behalf) in behalf of, prō,
prep. with abl.
behold, spectō, ī.
behoove, it behooves, oportet,
 ēre, ut, *impersonal.*
Belgians, Belgae ōrum, *m.*
believe, credō ere, credidī,
 creditus, *with dat.*
Bellovacī, Bellovacī, ōrum, m.
bench, subsellium, ī, n.
besides (adv.), praeterea.
besiege, obsideō, ēre, sēdi,
 sessus.
best. superl. of bonus.

- bestow upon**, impertiō, ire, īi, itus.
betake one's self, recipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, *with a reflexive*.
better, *adj.*, melior; *adv.*, melius.
between, inter, *prep. with acc.*
Bibracte. Bibracte, is, *n.*
Bibrax. Bibrax, actis, *f.*
Bibulus. Bibulus, ī, *m.*
bid, jubeō, ēre, jussī, jussus.
Bituriges. Biturīgēs, um, *m.*
blame (*verb*), culpo, I.
blameless, innocēns, entis.
block, obstruct, interclūdō, ere, clūsī, clūsus; obstruō, ere, strūxī, strūctus.
blood, sanguis, inis, *m.*
bloodshed, caedōs, is, *f.*
boast, make a boast, glōr.or, I.
boat nāvis, is, *f.*; nāvīgum, ī, *n.*
body, corpus, oris, *n.*
bold, audāx, ācis.
boldly, audācter.
boldness, audācia, ae, *f.*
borders, finēs, ium, *m.*
born, be born, nāscor, ī, nātus, born, nātus, a, um.
both . . . and, et . . . et.
both, each, uterque, utraque, utrumque.
boundless, infīnītus, a, um.
boy, puer, erī, *m.*
Bratuspantium, Brātuspan-tium, ī, *n.*
brave, fortis, e.
bravely, fortiter.
- bravery**, fortitūdō, inis, *f.*
break (*of camp*), moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus; **break**, im-pair, imminuō, ere, uī ūtus.
break down, reseindō, ere, seidī, seissus.
break out, arise, coorior, ūi, coortus sum.
bribe, largitīō, ōnis, *f.*
bridge, pōns, pontis, *m.*
briefly, breviter.
bring (*of things*), afterō, ferre, attulī, allātus; (*of persons*), addūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus.
bring about effeciō, ere, fecī lectus.
be brought about, fiō, fieri factus sum.
bring back, redūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus.
bring back word, referō, ferre, rettulī, relātus.
bring out, efferō, ferre, extulī, elātus.
bring in, into, intrōdūcō, ere dūxī, ductus, *followed by in and acc.*
bring on or upon, inferō, ferre, intulī, illātus; *with dat. of indir. obj.*
Britain, Britannia, ae, *f.*
Britons, Britannī, ōrum, *m.*
broad, lātus, a, um.
brother, frāter, tris, *m.*
Brundisium, Brundisium, ī, *n.*
build (*a bridge*), faciō, ere, fecī, factus.
building, aedificium, ī, *n.*

burn (*tr.*) (*of things*), *com-*
būrō, *ere*, *ussī*, *ūstus*; (*of*
persons), *cremō*, *l.*

business, *negōtium*, *ī*, *n.*

but (*if strongly adversative*),
sed.

but (*denoting transition*),
autem, *post-positive*.

but if, *sīn*.

buy, *emō*, *ere*, *ēmī*, *ēemptus*.

by (*of personal agent*), *ā*, *ab*,
prep. with abl.

C

Caecilius, *Caecilius*, *ī*, *m.*

Caesar, *Caesar*, *is*, *m.*

call, name, *appellō*, *l.*

call, summon, *vocō*, *l.*

call together, *convocō*, *l.*

camp, *castra*, *ōrum*, *n.*

can. be able, *possum*, *posse*,
potuī.

Capital, *Capitōlium*, *ī*, *n.*

captive, *captivus*, *ī*, *m.*

capture, *capiō*, *ere*, *cēpī*, *cap-*
tus.

carry, *portō*, *l.*

case, *causa*, *ae*, *f.*

Cassius, *Cassius*, *ī*, *m.*

Casticus, *Casticus*, *ī*, *m.*

Catiline, *Catīlina*, *ae*, *m.*

Cato, *Catō*, *ōnis*, *m.*

Catulus, *Catulus*, *ī*, *m.*

cause, *causa*, *ae*, *f.*

cavalry, *equitātus*, *ūs*, *m.*; *equitēs*, *um*, *m. pl.*; *as*
adj., *equester*, *tris*, *tre*.

Cenabum, *Cenabum*, *ī*, *n.*

centurion, *centuriō*, *ōnis*, *m.*

certain, certain one, *quīdam*,

quaedam, *quiddam* or
quoddam; **certain, sure**,
certus, *a*, *um*.

Cethegus, *Cethēgus*, *ī*, *m.*

change (*noun*), *commūtātiō*,
ōnis, *f.*

change (*verb*), *mūtō*, *l.*

changeable, *mōbilis*, *e*.

chapel, *sacrārium*, *ī*, *n.*

character, nature, *nātūra*, *ae*, *f.*

charge (*noun*), *crīmen*, *inis*, *n.*

charge, be in charge, *praesum*,
esse, *fuī*, *construed with*
dat.

charge, put in charge, *prae-*
ficiō, *ere*, *fēcī*, *fectus*, *con-*
strued with dat.

chariot, war chariot, *essedum*,
ī, *n.*

charioteer, *aurīga*, *ae*, *m.*

chief, *prīnceps*, *ipīs*, *m.*

chieftain, *prīnceps*, *ipīs*, *m.*

children, *liberī*, *ōrum*, *m.*; *puerī*, *ōrum*, *m.*

choose, *dēligō*, *ere*, *lēgī*, *lēctus*.

Cicero, *Cicērō*, *ōnis*, *m.*

Cimbrians, *Cimbrī*, *ōrum*, *m.*

circumstance, *rēs*, *reī*, *f.*

citadel, *arx*, *arcis*, *f.*

citizen, fellow-citizen, *cīvis*,
is, *m.*

city, *urbis*, *urbis*, *f.*

civil, *cīvilis*, *e*.

class, genus, *eris*, *n.*

Claudius, *Claudius*, *ī*, *m.*

clemency, *clēmēntia*, *ae*, *f.*

cohort, *cohors*, *ortis*, *f.*

colleague, *collēga*, *ae*, *m.*

collect, colligō, *ere*, *lēgī*, *lē-*
tus.

- colony**, colōnia, ae, *f.*
come, veniō, ire, vĕnī, ventum.
come out, come forth, prō-
 deō, ire, iī, itūrus.
come together, conveniō,
 ěre, vĕnī, ventum.
command (*noun*), instruction,
 mandātum, ī, *n.*; **com-**
mand, control, imperium,
 ī, *n.*
command (*verb*), imperō, ī;
be in command, praesur,
 esse, fuī, *with dat.*
commander, dux, ducis, *m.*;
 imperātor, ōris, *m.*
commit, committō, ere, mīsi,
 missus.
common, commūnis, e.
common people, plēbs, is, *f.*
compare, comparō, ī.
compel, cōgō, ere, cōgī, cōāc-
 tus.
complain, queror, ī, questus
 sum.
complete, perficiō, ere, lĕcī,
 factus.
comrade, commilitō, ōnis, *m.*
conceal, cōlō, ī; occultō, ī.
concern, it concerns, interest,
 esse, fuit; rĕfert, ferre,
 rĕtulit, *impersonal. Both*
verbs govern the gen.
concerning, dē, *prep. with abl.*
concord, concordia, ae, *f.*
condemn, condemnō, ī.
condition, condiciō, ōnis, *f.*
conduct, escort, dĕdūcō, ere,
 dūxī, ductus.
confer (*with*), colloquor, ī,
 locūtus
conference, colloquium, ī, *n.*
confess, cōfiteor, ěrī, fessus.
confidence, fidūcia, ae, *f.*;
 trustworthiness, fidēs, eī,
f.
confine, contineō, ěre, uī, ten-
 tus.
conflagration, incendium, ī, *n.*
congratulate, grātulor, āri
 ātus sum, *with the dat.*
conquer, vincō, ere, vicī, vic-
 tus.
consider, regard, putō, ī; ex-
 īstimō, ī.
considerate, mītis, e.
consideration, ratiō, ōnis, *f.*
conspiracy, conjūrātiō, ōnis, *f.*
conspirators, conjūrātī, ōrum,
m.
conspire, conjūrō, ī.
constantly, semper.
construct, aedificō, ī.
consul, cōsul, is, *m.*
consular, cōsulāris, e.
consulship, cōsulātus, ūs, *m.*
consult, cōsulō, ere, uī, sultus.
contemplate, cōgītō, ī.
contempt, contemptiō, ōnis, *f.*
contend, contendō, ere, endī
 entum; dīmicō, ī.
contract, contract for, locō, ī.
contrary to, contrā, *prep. with*
acc.
controversy, contrōversia, ae, *f.*
convey, perferō, ferre, tulī
 lātus.
convict, condemnō, ī.
corrupt, improbus, a, um.
Cotta, Cotta, ae, *m.*
council, concilium, ī, *n.*

counsel, cōnsilium, ī, <i>n.</i>	daughter, filia, ae, <i>f.</i>
country, native country, patria, ae, <i>f.</i>	day, diēs, ēī, <i>m.</i>
country (<i>as opposed to the city</i>), rūis, rūris, <i>n.</i>	dear, cārus, a, um.
courage, animus, ī, <i>m.</i> ; fortitūdō, inis, <i>f.</i>	death, mors, mortis, <i>f.</i>
courageous, fortis, e.	(December), of December, December, bris, bre.
courageously, fortiter.	deceive, fallō, ere, fefellī, falsus.
court, iudicium, ī, <i>n.</i>	decide, cōstituō, ere, uī, ūtus.
cowardice, ignāvia, ae, <i>f.</i>	declare, dēclārō, 1.
Crassus, Crassus, ī, <i>m.</i>	decree (<i>noun</i>), dēcrētum, ī, <i>n.</i>
crime, scelus, eris, <i>n.</i>	decree (<i>verb</i>), dēcernō, ere, crēvī, crētus.
cross, trāseō, ĩre, ĩī, itūrus.	deed, factum, ī, <i>n.</i>
crowd, multitūdō, inis, <i>f.</i>	deep, altus, a, um.
in crowds, frequēns, entis.	defeat, superō, 1.
crowded, crowded together, cōnfertus, a, um.	defence, dēfēnsiō, ōnis, <i>f.</i>
cruel, crūdēlis, e.	defend, dēfendō, ere, fēndī, fēnsus.
cruelly, crūdēliter.	defender, dēfēnsor, ōris, <i>m.</i>
cruelty, crūdēlitās, ātis, <i>f.</i>	Deiotarus, Deiotarus, ī, <i>m.</i>
crush, opprimō, ere, pressī, pressus.	delay (<i>verb</i>), moror, 1.
cultivate, colō, ere, coluī, cultus.	delay (<i>noun</i>), mora, ae, <i>f.</i>
custom, cōnsuetūdō, inis; mōs, mōris, <i>m.</i>	deliberate, dēliberō, 1.
cut off, interclūdō, ere, clūsī, clūsus.	deliver (<i>a speech</i>), habeō, ēre, nī, itus.
cut to pieces, concīdō, ere, cīdī, cīsus.	deliver from, liberō, 1.
	demand (<i>verb</i>), postulō, 1; flāgitō, 1; poseō, ere, poseī.
	demand (<i>noun</i>), postulātum, ī, <i>n.</i>
D	democratic, populāris, e.
dagger, sīca, ae, <i>f.</i>	Demosthenes, Dēmosthenēs, is, <i>m.</i>
daily, cottīdiē.	dense, dēnsus, a, um.
damage, laedō, ere, laesī, laesus.	deny, negō, 1.
danger, perīculum, ī, <i>n.</i>	depart, dēcēdō, ere, cēssī, cēs-sūrus.
dangerous, perīculōsus, a, um.	
dare, audeō, ēre, ausus.	

departure , profectiō, ōnis, <i>f.</i> ; discessus, ūs, <i>m.</i>	discover , comperiō, ire, com- peri, compertus.
depend , nitor, ī, nīsus or nīxus sum.	dismiss , dimitto, ere, misī, missus.
deprive , privō, l.	dismount , dēsiliō, ire, īi or uī, sultum.
descend , dēscendō, ere, endī.	displease , displicēō, ēre, uī.
desert , dēserō, ere, uī, sertus.	disposition , animus, ī, <i>m.</i>
deserve , mereō, ēre, uī, itus.	dissension , dissēnsiō, ōnis, <i>f.</i>
design , cōnsilium, ī, <i>n.</i>	distant , be distant, absum, esse, āfuī, āfutūrus,
desire , wish, cupiō, ere, cupīvi, or īi, itus.	distinguished , clārus, a, um.
desire , eagerness, cupiditās, ātis, <i>f.</i> ; libidō, inis, <i>f.</i>	distress , dolor, ōris, <i>m.</i>
desirous , cupīlus, a, um ; avidus, a, um.	distribute , distribuō, ere, uī, ūtus.
desist , dēsistō, ere, dēstitī.	district , regiō, ōnis, <i>f.</i>
despise , contemnō, ere, tem- psī, temptus.	distrust , diffidō, ere, fīsus <i>with dat.</i>
destroy , break down , re- scindō, ere, scidī, scissus.	disturbance , tumultus, ūs, <i>m.</i>
detain , retineō, ēre, uī, tentus.	ditch , fossa, ae, <i>f.</i>
determine , cōstituō, ere, uī, ūtus.	Divitiacus , Divitiācus, ī, <i>m.</i>
develop , alō, ere, aluī, altus or alitus.	divide , dividō, ere, vīsī, vīsus.
devote , devote one's self to something, dēdō, ere, dē- didī, dēditus, <i>with a re- flexive pronoun.</i>	do , faciō, ere, fecī, factus.
devoted , dēditus, a, um.	Domitius , Domitius, ī, <i>m.</i>
dictator , dictātor, ōris, <i>m.</i>	door , jānuā, ae, <i>f.</i>
die , morior, morī, mortuus sum.	doubt , dubitō, l.
difficult , difficilis, e.	drag , drag along, trahō, ere, trāxī, trāctus.
difficulty , difficultās, ātis, <i>f.</i> ; with difficulty, vix.	draw near , appropinquō, l ; <i>construed with dat.</i>
dignity , dignitās, ātis, <i>f.</i>	draw up , instruō, ere, strūxī, strūctus.
diligence , diligentia, ae, <i>f.</i>	drive away , drive back, repellō, ere, repulī, repulsus.
direction , pars, partis, <i>f.</i>	drive , drive out, drive from, expellō, ere, pulī, pulsus.
disapprove , improbō, l.	Dumnorix , Dumnorix, īgis, <i>m.</i>
discipline , disciplīna, ae, <i>f.</i>	duty , officium, ī, <i>n.</i> ; it is a duty, oportet, ēre, oport- tuit, <i>impers.</i>

- dwell, incolō, ere, coluī, cultus; *figuratively*, ĩsum, inesse, ĩfuī, *construed with in and the abl.*
 dwelling, tēctum, ĩ, *n.*, *lit.* roof.
- E**
- each, quisque, quaeque, quicque.
 each (of two), uterque, utraque, utrumque.
 each other, *for the first and second persons, use the plural of ego and tū; for the third person use suī.*
 eager, alacer, cris, ere.
 eager for, cupidus, a, um, *with the gen.*
 earliest, p̄rimus, a, um.
 easily, facile.
 easy, facilis, e.
 edict, ēdictum, ĩ, *n.*
 efforts, opera, ae, *f.*
 eight, octō, indecl.
 eighteen, duodēviginti.
 eighth, octāvus, a, um.
 eight hundred, octingentī, ae, a.
 either . . . or, aut . . . aut, *if the two alternatives exclude each other; otherwise, vel . . . vel.*
 either, either one (of two), utervīs, utravīs, utrumvīs.
 elect (*adj.*), dēsignātus, a, um.
 elect, ereō, *l.*
 election, comitia, ōrum, *n.*
 eleventh, ūndecimus, a, um.
 else, alius, a, ud.
- embankment, agger, eris, *m.*
 embassy, lēgātīō, ōnis, *f.*
 eminent, praestāns, antis.
 empire, imperium, ĩ, *n.*
 empty, inānis, e.
 enact, statuō, ere, uī, ūtus.
 encourage, cohortor, *l*; cōnfirmō, *l.*
 end, f̄inis, is, *m.*; end, fate, exitus, ūs, *m.*
 (end), at the end of, extrēmus, a, um, *with a substantive.*
 endure, perferō, ferre, tulī, lātus.
 enemy (*in military sense*), hostis, is, *c.*; (*collectively*), hostēs, ium, *m.*
 personal enemy, inimicus, ĩ, *m.*
 energetic, vehemēns, entis.
 energy, virtūs, ūtis, *f.*
 enjoy, fruor, ĩ, fruetūrus.
 enlist, cōnserībō, ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus.
 enormous, immānis, e.
 enough, satis.
 enroll, cōnserībō, ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus.
 enter, ĩngredior, ĩ, gressus sum.
 enter into, enter upon, ĩeō, ĩre, ĩī, ĩtus, *trans.*
 entire, tōtus, a, um.
 entirely, omnīnō.
 entreat, obsecrō, *l.*
 entrust, committō, ere, mīsī, missus.
 envoy, lēgātus, ĩ, *m.*
 envy, ĩvideō, ēre, vīdī, vīsum, *with dat.*

equal (*verb*), adaequō, 1; *trans.*
equal (*adj.*), pār, paris.
equestrian, equester, tris, tre.
equip, instruō, ere, strūxī,
strūctus.

erect, collocō, 1.

escape, get away (*intrans.*),
ēvādō, ere, vāsī, vāsum.

escort, prōsequor, ī, secūtus.

especially, maximē; praeci-
piuē.

establish, collocō, 1.

Etruria, Etrūria, ae, f.

even, etiam.

not even, nē . . . quidem,
*with the emphatic word
or phrase between.*

ever, at any time, unquam.

ever, always, semper.

every, omnis, e.

evidence, argūmenta, ōrum, n.

excel, praestō, āre, stitī.

excellent, ēgregius, a, um.

except, praeter, *prep. with acc.*;
with negs., nisi, conj.

excessive, nīmius, a, um.

excuse (*noun*), excūsatiō, ōnis,
f.

excuse (*verb*), pūrgō, 1; ex-
cūsō, 1.

exempt, liber, a, um.

exercise, ūtor, ī, ūsus.

exhaust, cōficiō, ere, fēcī,
fectus.

exhibit, praestō, āre, stitī,
stitus.

exhort, cohortor, 1.

exile, exsilium, ī, n.

(expected, supposed, —sooner,
larger) than expected, or

supposed, opīniōne, *abl.*
of opīniō, ōnis.

extend (*thanks*), agō, ere, ēgī,
āctus.

extend, stretch. pateō, ēre,
uī.

extensive, amplus, a, um.

extent, magnitudō, inis, f.

extinguish, exstinguō, ere,
īnxī, īnctus.

eye, oculus, ī, m.

F

Fabius, Fabius, ī, m.

fact, rēs, rei, f.; as to the fact
that, quod.

Faesulae, Faesulae, ārum, f.

fail, dēficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus.

faithful, fidēlis, e.

fall, cadō, ere, cecidī, cāsūrus.

fall in with, incidō, ere, incidī,
construed with in and acc.

false, falsus, a, um.

familiar, am familiar with, *perf.*
of cognōscō, ere, nōvī,
nitus, *trans.*

family, stock, genus, eris, n.

famous, clārus, a, um.

far, by far, longē, *adv.*

farmer, agricola, ae, m.

farther, ulterior, us.

father, pater, patris, m.

fault, culpa, ae, f.

favor (*noun*), beneficium, ī, n.

favor (*verb*), favoō, ēre, fāvī,
fautūrus, *with dat.*

fear (*noun*), timor, ōris, m.;
metus, ūs, m.

fear (*verb*), metuō, ~~ere~~, uī;
vereor, ēri, itus.

(February), of February, Februārius, a, um.	following, next, posterus, a, um.
feel, sentiō, ire, sēnsī, sēnsus.	fond of, studiōsus, a, um.
fertile, ferāx, ācis.	foolish, stultus, a, um.
few, paucī, ae, a.	foot, pēs, pedis, m.
very few, perpaucī, ae, a.	foot of, base of, infimus or imus, a, um.
fickle, mōbilis, e.	foot-soldier, pedes, itis, m.
fickleness, levitās. ātis, f.	for, denoting purpose, ad, prep. with acc.; denoting motion, in, with acc.; for, in behalf of, in place of, prō, prep. with abl.
field, ager, agrī, m.	for (conj.), nam; or enim, post-positive.
fiercely, āriter.	forage, procure forage, pābulor, l, 1.
fifteen, quīdecim.	forbid, vetō, āre, uī, itus.
fifth, quīntus, a, um.	force, compel, cōgō, ere, cōēgī, cōāctus.
fifty, quīnquāgintā.	force, vīs, vis, f.
fight, pugnō, 1.	(military) force, forces, cōpia, ārum, f.
fill, fill up, compleō, ēre, ēvī, ētus.	ford, vadum, ī, n.
finally, postrēmō; dēnique.	foresight, prūdentia, ae, f.
find (by searching), reperīō, ire, repperī, repertus.	forest, silva, ae, f.
find, come upon, inveniō, ire, vēnī, ventus.	forget, obliviscor, ī, oblitus sum.
find out something (by investigation), comperiō, ire, perī, pertus.	form, make, faciō, ere, fēcī, factus.
find (good, bad, etc.), ūtor, ī, ūsus, with pred. abl.	former . . . (latter), ille, a, ud.
fire, ignis, is, m.	former, with reference to the present, superior, us.
first, primus, a, um.	formerly, ōlim.
first (adv.), primum; at first, primō.	forthwith, statim.
five, quīque.	fortification, mūnitiō, ōnis, f.
five hundred, quīngentī, ae, a.	fortify, mūniō, ire, īvī, itus.
flee, fugiō, ere, fūgī, fugitūrus.	fortunate, fēlix, icis.
fleet, classis, is, f.	fortune, fortūna, ae, f.
flight, fuga, ae, f.	fortune (in sense of property), fortūnae, ārum, f.
flourishing, flōrēns, entis.	
follow, sequor, ī, secūtus;	
follow up, persequor, ī, secūtus.	
follower, comes, itis, m.	

- forty, quadrāgintā.
 Forum, Forum, ī, *n.*
 found, condō, ere, didī, ditus.
 fountain, fōns, fontis, *m.*
 four, quattuor.
 four years, quadriennium, ī, *n.*
 fourteenth, quārtus decimus.
 fourth, quārtus, a, um.
 free (*adj.*), liber, a, um; free
 from, clear of, vacuus,
 a, um.
 free (*verb*), liberō, *l.*
 freedman, libertus, ī, *m.*
 freedom, libertās, ātis, *f.*
 frequent, crēber, bra, brum.
 fresh (*of water*), duleis, *e.*
 friend, amīcus, ī, *m.*; amīca,
 ae, *f.*
 friendly, amīcus, a, um.
 friendship, amīcītia, ae, *f.*
 frighten, terreō, ēre, uī, itus.
 from, ā, ab; from, out of, ē,
 ex; down from, dē; *prep-*
 ositions with *abl.*
 from the vicinity of, ā, ab,
 with *abl.*
 from (*after verbs of hinder-*
 ing, etc.), quō minus, nō,
 quān.
 front, frōns, frontis, *f.*
 fruit, fructus, ūs, *m.*
 Fufius, Fūfius, ī, *m.*
 Fulvia, Fulvia, ae, *f.*
 full, plēnus, a, um.
 furnish, praebō, ēre, uī, itus.
 fury, furor, ōris, *m.*
- G**
- Gabinius, Gabīnius, ī, *m.*
 gain, pariō, ere, peperī, par-
 tus, originally. bring forth,
 produce.
 gain possession of, potior, irī,
 ītus.
 Gaius, Gāius, ī, *m.*; *abbr-*
 eviated *C.*
 Galba, Galba, ae, *m.*
 gallant, fortis, *e.*
 Gallic, Gallicus, a, um
 game, lūdus, ī, *m.*
 gate, porta, ae, *f.*
 gather (*trans.*), cōgō, ere,
 coēgī, coēctus.
 gather (*intrans.*), conveuiō, ire,
 vēnī, ventum.
 Gaul, a Gaul, Gallus, ī, *m.*
 Gaul, the country, Gallia, ae,
 f.
 general, dux, ducis, *m.*
 Geneva, Genava, ae, *f.*
 Gergovia, Gergovia, ae, *f.*
 German, Germānus, a, um;
 as *noun*, Germānī, ōrum,
 m.
 Germany, Germānia, ae, *f.*
 get ready (*trans.*), comparō, *l.*
 give, dō, dare, dedī, datus.
 glad, laetus, a, um.
 glorious, clārus, a, um.
 glory, glōria, ae, *f.*
 Gnaeus, Gnaeus, ī, *m.*; *abbr-*
 eviated *Cn.*
 go, eō, ire, ivī, itum.
 go around, circumcō, ire, ī,
 itus.
 go away, abeō, ire, ī, itūrus.
 go back, redeō, ire, ī, itūrus.
 go out, forth, exeō, ire, ī,
 itum.
 god, deus, ī, *m.*

- good**, bonus, a, um; good fortune, fortūna, ae, f.
Gracchus, Gracchus, ī, m.
gradually, paulātīm.
grain, frūmentum, ī, n.; grain supply, rēs frūmentāria, rei frūmentāriae, f.
grant, concēdō, ere, cessī, cessus.
great, magnus, a, um.
greatest (*of qualities*), summus, a, um.
greatly, magnopere.
Greece, Graecia, ae, f.
greed, avāritia, ae, f.
guard, a guard, cūstōs, ōdis, m.
guard (*verb*), servō. 1: cūstōdiō, ire, ivī. itus: be on one's guard (against), caveō, ēre, cāvī, cautūrus.
- H**
- Haeduan** (*adj.*), Haedus, a, um; *as noun*, Haedus, m.; **Haedui**, Haedui, ōrum.
hand, manus, ūs, f.
hand, be at hand, adsum, esse, adfuī, adfutūrus.
hand, be on hand, suppetō, ere, ivī or ī.
hand over, trādō, ere, didī, ditus.
happen, be done, fiō, fierī, factus; accidō, ere, ī.
harangue, cōntiō, ōnis, f.
harbor, portus, ūs, m.
harm (*noun*), dētrimentum, ī, n.
harm, do harm, noceō, ēre, uī, itūrus, *with dat. of indirect obj.*
harmony, concordia, ae, f.
hasten, press on, contendō, ere, endī, entum.
hate, ōdī, ōdisse.
hateful, odiōsus, a, um.
hatred, odium, ī, n.
have, habeō, ēre, uī, itus; **have something done**, cūrō, 1, *with gerundive.*
he who, is quī.
heap, acervus, ī, m.
headship, principātus, ūs, m.
hear, hear of, audiō, ire, ivī, itus.
heavy, gravis, e.
height, altitūdō, inis, f.
heir, hērēs, ēdis, m.
help (*noun*), auxilium, ī, n.
Helvetii, **Helvetians**, Helvētīi, ōrum, m.
hence, hinc.
her, suus, a, um, *reflexive.*
here, hīc.
hesitate, dubitō, 1.
hide, cēlō, 1; occultō, 1.
high, altus, a, um.
high (*of price*), magnus, a, um.
higher, at a higher price (*with verbs of valuing, buying, and selling*), plūris.
highest (*of qualities*), summus, a, um.
hill, collis, is, m.
himself, herself, suī, sibi, sē.
hinder, impediō, ire, ivī, itus.
his, suus, a, um, *reflexive.*

hither, ceterior, us.
 hitherto, antea.
 hold, teneō, ēre, uī; *of office*,
 gerō, ere, gessī, gestus.
 hold, regard, habeō, ēre, uī,
 itus.
 home, domus, ūs, *f.*; *at home*,
 domī; *from home*, domō.
 home, to one's (their) home,
 domum; domōs.
 honor (*noun*), honor, ōris, *m.*;
 honestās, ātis, *f.*
 hope, spēs, eī, *f.*
 hope, hope for, spērō, *l, trans.*
 horse, equus, ī, *m.*
 horseman, eques, itis, *m.*
 Hortensius, Hortēsius, ī, *m.*
 hostage, obses, idis, *m.*
 hostile, inimīcus, a, um.
 hour, hōra, ae, *f.*
 house, domus, ūs, *f.*; *in one's*
 house, domī.
 how, *if used to introduce the*
sentence as a whole, quī
or quō modō in direct
questions, quō modō *or ut*
in indirect; quam, *if used*
to modify an adjective or
adverb in the sentence.
 how great, how high, quantus,
 a, um.
 how many, quot, *indecl.*
 how much, quantum; *often*
followed by gen. of the
whole.
 however, autem, *post-positive.*
 hundred, centum.
 hurdle, crātēs, is, *f.*
 hurl, coniciō, ere, conjēcī, con-
 jectus.

I

I, ego, meī.
 Ides, Idūs, uum, *f.*
 if, sī, *conj.*
 if not, nisi; sī nōn; sī minus
when the verb is omitted.
 ignorant, ignārus, a, um.
 illustrious, illūstris, e.
 immediately, statim.
 immortal, immortālis, e.
 impair, imminuō, ere, uī, ūtus.
 impel, indūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus.
 impious, impius, a, um.
 in, in, *prep. with abl.*
 inasmuch as, quoniam.
 increase, augeō, ēre, auxī, auc-
 tus.
 incredible, incredibilis, e.
 induce, indūcō, ere, dūxī, due-
 tus.
 indulge, indulgēō, ēre, dulsī,
 dultūrus.
 indulgence, lenitās, ātis, *f.*
 Indutiomarus, Indutiomārus, ī,
m.
 inexperienced, imperītus, a,
 um.
 infantry, peditātus, ūs, *m.*; *as*
adj.; pedester, tris, tre.
 inflame, incendō, ere, cendī,
 cēnsus.
 inflict on, inferō, ferre, intulī,
 illātus; *with dat.*; in-
 flict punishment, suppli-
 cium sūmere dē.
 influence, auctoritās, ātis, *f.*
 inform, certiōrem faciō, ere,
 fecī, factus.
 be informed, certior fiō,
 ferī, factus.

inhabit, incolō, ere, uī, cultus.
inherit, receive, accipiō, ere,
 cēpī, ceptus.

initiate, ineō, ire, iī, itus,

injure, noceō, ēre, uī, itūrus,
*with the dat., used of per-
 sons; laedō. ere, laesī, lac-
 sus, used of both persons
 and things.*

injury, injūria, ae, f.

innocent, innocēns, entis.

inquire, quaerō, ere, quaesivī,
 itus.

institution, institūtum, ī, n.

insult, contumēlia, ae, f.

intact, integer, gra, grum.

intend, cōgitō, l.

intervene, intersum, esse, fuī,
 futūrus.

into, in, *prep. with acc.*

invite, invitō, l.

island, insula, ae, f.

Italy, Italia, ae, f.

it, is, ea, id.

its, ejus; suus, a, um.

J

(January), of January, Jānuā-
 rius, a, um.

javelin, jaculum, ī, n.; pīlum,
 ī, n.

join (battle), committō, ere,
 mīsī, missus.

join (oneself), conjungō, ere,
 jūnxī, jūnetus.

journey, iter, itineris, n.

joy, gaudium, ī, n.

judge (noun), jūdex, icis, m.

judge (verb), jūdicō, l.

Julius Caesar, Jūlius Caesar,
 Jūli Caesaris, m.

(June), of June, Jūnius, a, um.

Jupiter, Juppiter, Jovis, m.

just, jūstus, a, um.

just, just now, modo.

just as, sicut.

K

Kalends, Kalendae, ārum, f.

keep, keep in, confine, teneō,
 ēre, uī.

keep apart, distineō, ēre, uī,
 tentus.

keep away, ward off, arceō,
 ēre, uī.

keep from, keep away from
(tr.), prohibeō, ēre, uī,
 itus.

kill, occidō, ere, cidī, cīsus.

kind, genus, eris, n.; modus,
 ī, m.

kindness, beneficium, ī, n.

king, rēx, rēgis, m.

knight, eques, itis, m.

know, understand, sciō, ire,
 ivī, itus.

**know, be familiar with, per-
 fect tenses of cognōscō**,
 ere, nōvī, nitus.

not know, nesciō, ire, iī.

knowledge, scientia, ae, f.

L

Labiēnus, Labiēnus, ī, m.

labor, labor, ōris, m.

lack (verb), careō, ēre, uī, itū-
 rus; **be lacking**, dēsum,
 dēesse, dēfuī, dēfutūrus.

- land (*noun*), ager, agrī, *m.*
 land, as opposed to the water, terra, ae, *f.*
 land (*verb*) trans., expōnō, ere, posuī, positus.
 language, lingua, ae, *f.*
 large, magnus, a, um.
 in large part, magnam partem; bonam partem.
 so large, tantus, a, um.
 last, final, ultimus, a, um.
 last, previous, proximus, a, um.
 later, post, postea.
 latter, the latter of two already mentioned, hīc, haec, hōc.
 law, the law, jūs, jūris, *n.*
 law, statute, lēx, lēgis, *f.*
 law-court, basilica, ae, *f.*
 lay aside, lay down, dēpōnō, ere, posuī, itus.
 lay bare, patefaciō, ere, fecī, factus.
 lay upon, inferō, ferre, tulī, illātus.
 lay waste, vāstō, *l.*
 lead, lead on, dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus.
 lead across, trādūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus.
 lead back, redūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus.
 lead forth, lead out, edūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus.
 lead on, indūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus.
 leader, dux, ducis, *m.*
 leading man, princeps, ipis, *m.*
 learn (*by study*), discō, ere, didici.
 learn, find out, comperiō, ire, perī, pertus.
 leave, relinquō, ere, liquī, lic-tus.
 left, remaining, reliquus, a, um.
 left (*hand*), sinister, tra, trum.
 legion, legiō, ōnis, *f.*
 lend (*help*), ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus; be lent, be added, accēdō, ere, cessī, ces-sūrus.
 Lentulus, Lentulus, ī, *m.*
 less, *adj.*, minor; *adv.*, minus.
 lest, nē.
 let go, emittō, ere, mīsī, missus.
 letter, of the alphabet, littera, ae, *f.*; letter, epistle, lit-terae, ārum, *f.*; or epis-tula, ae, *f.*
 liberty, libertās, ātis, *f.*
 lieutenant, lēgātus, ī, *m.*
 life, vita, ae, *f.*
 like, similis, e.
 likewise, item; also expressed by *īdem*, in agreement with subject.
 Lilybaeum, Lilybaeum, ī, *n.*
 line, line of battle, aciēs, eī, *f.*
 Liscus, Liscus, ī, *m.*
 listen, listen to, audiō, ire, ivī, itus, with *acc.*
 Litaviccus, Litaviccus, ī, *m.*
 little, a little, paulum.
 very little, minimum; paululum, with *gen.*
 little while before or ago, paulō ante.

- live, vivō, ere, vixī, viētūrus.
 live, dwell, habitō, l.
 long, longus, a, um.
 long, long time, diū, *adv.*;
 already for a long time,
 jam diū; no longer, jam
 nōn.
 lose, amittō, ere, mīsi, missus,
the general word; perdō,
 ere, perdidī, itus, *where*
the responsibility of the
subject is implied.
 loss, damnum, ī, n.
 love, amor, ōris, m.
 love, amō, l.
 low (*of price*), parvus, a, um.
 lower, inferior, us.
 loyal, fidelis, e.
 loyalty, fidēs, eī, f.
 Lucius, Lūcius, ī, m., abbrevi-
 ated L.
 Lucullus, Lūcullus, ī, m.
- M**
- Macedonia. Macedonia, ae, f.
 magistracy, magistrate, magis-
 trātus, ūs, m.
 magnitude, magnitūdō, inis, f.
 maintain, retineō, ēre, uī, ten-
 tus.
 make, faciō, ere, fecī, factus.
 make answer, respondeō,
 ēre, spondī, spōnsus.
 make (*somebody or some-*
thing safe, bold, clear,
etc.), reddō, ere, reddidī,
 redditus; faciō *may also be*
used.
 man, homō, inis, m., *the gen-*
eral term; man as opposed
- to woman, or as a compli-
 mentary designation, vir
 virī, m.
 manage, administrō, l.
 Manlius, Mānlius, ī, m.
 many, multī, ae, a; so many,
 tot, *indecl.*
 march (*noun*), iter, itineris, n.
 (March), of March, Mārtius,
 a, um.
 march (*verb*), iter faciō, ere,
 fecī, factus.
 march forth, march out,
 ēgredior, ī, gressus sumi.
 Marcus, Mārcus, ī, m.; abbrevi-
 ated M.
 maritime, maritīmus, a, um.
 Marseilles. Massilia, ae, f.
 massed together, cōfertus,
 a, um.
 matter, thing, rēs, reī, f.
 (May), of May, Majus, a, um.
 may, licet, ēre. licuit, *with the*
subjunctive or inf.
 meanwhile, intereā.
 meet (*trans. or intrans.*), con-
 veniō, ire, vēnī, ventus;
 meet, encounter, oppetō,
 ere, ivī, itus.
 memory, memoria, ae, f.
 Menapii, Menapiī, ōrum, m.
 mention, commemorō, l.
 merely, tantum.
 message, nūntius, ī, m.
 Messalla, Messalla, ae, m.
 Messana, Messāna, ae, f.
 messenger, nūntius, ī, m.
 Metellus, Metellus, ī, m.
 middle, middle of, medius, a
 um.

- midnight, *media nox, mediae noctis, f.*
 midst, midst of, *medius, a, um.*
 mile, *mille passūs, lit., thousand paces; pl., mīlia passuum.*
 military, *militāris, e; military science or matters, rēs militāris, rei militāris, f.*
 mind, *animus, ī, m.*
 mindful, *memor, oris.*
 mine, *meus, a, um.*
 minor, lesser, *minor, us.*
 mistake, make a mistake, *peccō, I.*
 Mithridatic, Mithridaticus, *a, um.*
 Molo, *Molō, ōnis, m.*
 money, *pecūnia, ae, f.*
 month, *mēnsis, is, m.*
 monument, *monumentum, ī, n.*
 more, *amplius; magis, adv.*
 more, *plūs, plūris, u., substantīve.*
 Morini, *Morinī, ōrum, m.*
 most, *plērīque, aeque, aque.*
 for the most part, *maximam partem.*
 mother, *māter, mātris, f.*
 mountain, *mōns, montis, m.*
 move, affect, *moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus; move (make a motion), cōseō, ēre, uī, cōsis.*
 move out, move away, *dēmigrō, I.*
 much, *multus, a, um; adverbially, multum.*
 multitude, *multitūdō, inis, f.*
 murder (*noun*), *caedēs, is, f.*
 murder, *occīdō, ere, cīdī, cīsus.*
 murderer, interfecter, *ōris, m.*
 my, *meus, a, um.*
- N**
- name (*noun*), *nōmen, inis, n.*
 name (*verb*), *nōminō, I*
 Nantuates, *Nantuātēs, ium, m.*
 Naples, *Neāpolis, is, f.*
 Narbo, *Narbō, ōnis, m.*
 near, neighboring, *finitimus, a, um.*
 near, with town names, *ad, prep. with acc.; with other words, prope, prep. with acc.*
 nearer, *propius, adv. and prep. with acc.*
 nearest, *proximus, a, um.*
 nearly, *prope.*
 necessary, it is necessary, *neesse est.*
 need, there is need, *opus est.*
 nefarious, *nefārius, a, um.*
 neglect, *neglegō, ere, lēxī, lēctus.*
 neighbor, *vīcīnus, ī, m.*
 neighborhood, in, or to, the neighborhood of, *ad, prep. with acc.*
 neighboring, *finitimus, a, um*
 neither . . . nor, *neque . . . neque; nec . . . nec.*
 Nervii, *Nerviī, ōrum, m.*
 never, *numquam.*
 nevertheless, *tamen.*
 new, *novus, a, um.*
 news, *nuntius, ī, m., or nūntiū, ōrum: as gen. of the whole novi*

next, proximus, a, um.

Niger, Niger, grī, m.

night, nox, noctis, f.

ninth, nōnus, a, um.

no, nūllus, a, um.

no, with adjectives used substantively, nēmō (defective).

no one, nēmō (defective);
nē quis.

nobility, nōbilitās, ātis, f.

noble, nōbilis, e; nobles, nō-
bilēs, ium, m.

Nones, Nōnae, ārum, f.

nor, neque or nec.

not, nōn, nē.

if . . . not, nisi.

(not), is not? does not? etc.,
nōme.

not even, nē . . . quidem,
with the emphatic word
between.

not know, nesciō, ĩre, ĩvī, or
īi.

not only . . . but also, nōn
solum . . . sed etiam.

not that, nōn quō.

not yet, nōndum.

nothing, nihil.

(November), of November,
November, bris, e.

Noviodunum, Noviodūnum, ī,
n.

now, already, jam.

now, at present time, nunc.

now, accordingly, igitur.

nowhere, nūquam.

number, numerus, ī, m.

numbers, multitudō, ĩnis, f.

(numbers), in great num-
bers, frequēs, entis.

O

O, Ō, interjection.

oath, jūs jūrandum, jūris, jū-
randī, n.

obey, pāreō, ěre, uī, itūrus.

observe, servō, l.

occupy, occupō, l.

occur, fiō, fierī, factus.

Ocean, Oceanus, ī, m.

Octavian, Octāvianus, ī, m.

Octavius, Octāvius, ī, m.

(October), of October, Octō-
ber, bris, bre.

Octodurus, Octodūrus, ī, m.

of, from, ā, ab, prep. with abl.

of, concerning, dē, prep.
with abl.

of (partitive), ē, ex.

offer, dō, dare, dedī, datus.

offer battle, procliō lacessō,
ere, lacessivī, lacessitus;
lit. harass by battle.

office, honor, ōris, m.; magis-
trātus, ūs, m.

often, saepe.

old, vetus, eris.

old man, senex, senis, m.

omit, omittō, ere, misī, missus.

on, in, prep. with abl.

on, concerning, dē, prep.
with abl.

on all sides, from all sides,
undique.

once, once upon a time, quon-
dam; ōlim.

at once, statim.

one, ūnus, a, um.

one another. use the reflexive
pronoun.

- one . . . another, *alius* . . .
alius.
 the one . . . the other, *alter* . . . *alter*.
only, *tantum*.
 only one, *ūnus*, *a*, *um*; *sōlus*,
a, *um*.
onset, *impetus*, *ūs*, *m*.
open, *aperiō*, *ire*, *uī*, *ertus*.
openly, *apertē*; *palam*.
opinion, *deliberate judgment*,
sententia, *ae*, *f*.
opportunity, *facultās*, *ātis*, *f*.;
occāsīō, *onis*, *f*.
oppress, *premō*, *ere*, *pressī*,
pressus.
optimates, *optimātēs*, *ium*, *m*.
or, *aut*; *vel*.
or, *in second member of a*
double question, *an or -ne*.
or not, *in questions*, *annōn*,
neene.
oration, *ōrātiō*, *ōnis*, *f*.
orator, *ōrātor*, *ōris*, *m*.
order (*noun*), *mandātum*, *ī*, *n*.
order, *by the order*, *or at*
the order, *jussū*.
in order that, *ut*, *quō*; *in*
order that not, *nē*.
order (*verb*), *jubeō*, *ēre*, *jussī*,
jussus.
Orgetorix, *Orgetorix*, *rīgīs*, *m*.
other, *another*, *alius*, *a*, *ud*.
other, *the other*, *alter*, *a*, *um*.
others, *all the others*, *cēterī*.
ae, *a*.
ought, *dēbeō*, *ēre*, *uī*, *itus*.
our, *our own*, *noster*, *tra*, *trum*.
out of, *ex*, *ē*, *prep. with abl*.
outrage (*verb*), *abūtor*, *ī*, *ūsus*.
outside, *extrā*, *prep. with acc*.
overflow, *redundō*, *ī*.
overtake, *cōsequor*, *ī*, *secū-*
tus.
overthrow, *ēvertō*, *ere*, *vertī*,
versus.
owe, *dēbeō*, *ēre*, *uī*, *itus*.
- P**
- pace**, *passus*, *ūs*, *m*.
pacify, *pācō*, *ī*.
pain, *dolor*, *ōris*, *m*.
pains, *care*, *diligentia*, *ae*, *f*.
pains-taking, *diligēns*, *entis*.
panic, *pavor*, *ōris*, *m*.
pardon, *venia*, *ae*, *f*.
part, *pars*, *partis*, *f*.
particularly, *praecepūē*.
partly, *partim*.
party, *partēs*, *ium*, *f*.
pass over, *omittō*, *ere*, *mīsī*,
missus.
pass the winter, *hiemō*, *ī*.
patience, *patientia*, *ae*, *f*.
pay (*noun*), *stipendium*, *ī*, *n*.
pay (*verb*), *pendō*, *ere*, *pendī*,
pēnsus; *solvō*, *ere*, *solvī*,
solūtus.
peace, *pāx*, *pācis*, *f*.
Pedius, *Pedius*, *ī*, *m*.
penalty, *poena*, *ae*, *f*.
people, *populus*, *ī*, *m*.
perceive, *sentiō*, *ire*, *sēnsī*, *sēn-*
sus.
perform, *fungor*, *ī*, *fūctus*
sum.
peril, *periculum*, *ī*, *n*.
period of life, *aetās*, *ātis*, *f*.
perish, *die*, *intereō*, *ire*, *īī*,
itūrus.

- permanent, sempiternus, a, um.
 permit, permittō, ere, mīsi,
 missus; sinō, ere, sīvī.
 situs; be permitted, it is
 permitted, licet, ēre, uit.
 persuade, persuādēō, ēre,
 suāsī, suāsum.
 Philippic, Philippica, ae, f.
 philosopher, sapiēns, entis, m.
 picked, chosen, dēlectus, a,
 um.
 pilot, gubernātor, ōris, m.
 pirate, praedō, ōnis, m.
 Piso, Pīsō, ōnis, m.
 pitch, pōnō, ere, posuī, itus.
 pity, it excites pity, miseret,
 miserēre, miseruit, *imper-*
 sonal; also misereor, ēri,
 itus.
 place, locus, ī, m.
 place, collocō, I: place, pitch
 (a camp), pōnō, ere, posuī,
 positus.
 place around, circumdō, are,
 dedī, datus.
 place before, antepōnō, ere,
 posuī, positus.
 place in charge, place in
 command over, place
 over, praeficiō, ere, fecī,
 fectus, with the dat. of *in-*
 direct obj.
 plan (noun), cōnsilium, ī, n.
 plan (verb), cōgitō, I.
 Plancus, Planeus, ī, m.
 please, placeō, ēre, uī, itūrus.
 plot (noun), insidiae, ārum, f.
 plot (verb), cōgitō, I.
 plunder (noun), praeda, ae, f.
 plunder (verb), spoliō, I.
- Pompey, Pompejus, eī, m.
 popularity, grātia, ae, f.
 possess, possideō, ēre, sēdī, ses-
 sus.
 (possession), gain possession
 of, potior, irī, itus sum.
 post, place, locus, ī, m.; *pl.*
 loca, ōrum, n.
 power, potestās, ātis, f.; po-
 tentia, ae, f.
 powerful, potēns, entis, m.
 practice, ūsus, ūs, m.
 praetor, praetor, ōris, m.
 praise (noun), laus, laudis, f.
 praise (verb), laudō, I.
 precede, antecēdō, ere, cessī,
 cessūrus.
 prefer, mālō, māllo, māluī.
 prepare, prepare for, parō, I,
 with acc.
 prepared, parātus, a, um.
 present, be present, adsum,
 esse, fuī, futūrus.
 preserve, cōservō, I.
 prestige, auctōritās, ātis, f.
 pretend, simulō, I.
 prevail over, vincō, ere, vicī,
 victus.
 prevent, dēterroō, ēre, uī, itus;
 prohibeō, ēre, uī, itus;
 arceō ēre, uī.
 previously, before, antea, *adv.*
 prisoner, captive, captīvus, ī,
 m.
 private, privātus, a, um.
 Procillus, Procillus, ī, m.
 procure, get ready, parō, I.
 profession, ars, artis, f.
 promise (noun), pollicitiō,
 ōnis, f.

promise (*verb*), polliceor, ēri, itus; prōmittō, ere, mīsi, missus.

propose, prōpōnō, ere, posuī, positus.

proscribe, prōserībō, ere, serīpsī, serīptus.

prosecutor, āctor, ōris, m.

protect, prōtegō, ere, tēxi, tēctus; tueor, ēri.

protection, praesidium, ī, n.

provide, provide for, cūrō, l.

provided, provided that, dum; provided only, dum modo.

province, prōvincia, ae, f.

provincials, socii, ōrum, m.

prudence, prūdentia, ae, f.

public, pūbliens, a, um.

publish, ēdō, ere, ēdidī, itus.

Publius, Pūblius, ī, m.; *abbreviated, P.*

punishment, supplicium, ī, n.

purpose, cōnsilium, ī, n.

pursue, sequor, ī, secūtus; persequor, ī, secūtus.

pursuit, studium, ī, n.

put in charge, praeficiō, ere, fecī, factus; *governs acc. and dat.*

put to death, interficiō, ere, fecī, factus,

put to flight, to rout, fugō, l.

Q

quaestor, quaestor, ōris, m.

quickly, celeriter.

Quinctius, Quīnctius, ī, m.

Quintus, Quīntus, ī, m.; *abbreviated, Q.*

Quirites, Roman citizens, Quirītēs, ium, m.

R

rank, dignitās, ātis, f.

rashly, temere.

ratify, cōfirmō, l.

ravage, vexō, l; populor, l.

read, legō, ere, lēgī, lēctus.

read (*aloud*), recitō, l.

ready, parātus, a, um.

reap, capiō, ere, cēpī, captus.

reason, causa, ae, f.

receive, accēpiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus.

recent, recēns, entis.

reckon, numerō, l; habeo.

recognize, cognōscō, ere, gnōvī, gnītus.

recollection, memoria, ae, f.

recount, ēnumerō, l.

recover, recuperō, l.

reduce, redigō, ere, ēgī, āctus.

refuse, recūsō, l.

regal power, rēgnum, ī, n.

regard, habeo, ēre, uī, itus; existimō, l.

regret, it causes regret, paenitet, ēre, uī, *impersonal.*

reject, respuō, ere, uī,

rejoice, gaudeō, ēre, gāvīsus.

relieve, free from, liberō, l.

relying, frētus, a, um.

remain, maneo, ēre, mānsī, mānsūrus.

remaining, remainder of, *in plu., reliquus, a, um; for sing. use reliqua pars with dependent gen.*

- remember, bear in mind, meminī, isse; reminiscor, ī, supplies the present participle of meminī.
- Remi, Rēmī, ōrum, m.
- remind, admoneō. ēre, uī, itus.
- remove, tollō, ere, sustulī, sublātus.
- render (thanks), agō, ere, ēgī, āctus.
- renew, renovo, l.
- repair, reficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus.
- repent, it repents, paenitet, ēre, uit, impersonal.
- reply, respondeō, ēre, respondi, respōnsus.
- report, announce, nūntiō, l; dēferō, ferre, tulī, lātus.
- report, fāma, ae. f.; nūntius, ī, m.
- reproach, incūsō, l.
- republic, rēs pūblica, rei pūblīcae, f.
- repulse, repellō, ere, reppulī, pulsus.
- reputation, fāma, ae. f.
- request, petō, ere, ivī, or ii, itus.
- resist, resistō, ere, restitī, with dat.
- resolution of the Senate, senātūs cōnsultum, ī, n.
- (resolve), it is resolved, placet, ēre, uit, lit., it pleases.
- rest, the rest, cēteri, ae. a; with the sing., reliqua pars.
- restore, replace, restituō, ere, uī, ūtus; restore, return, reddō, ere, reddidī, redditus.
- retain, retineō, ēre, uī, tentus.
- retreat (noun), receptus, ūs, m.
- retreat (verb), recipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, with the reflexive.
- return (noun), reditus, ūs, m.
- return (verb), go back, redeō, ire, ii, itum; revertor, ī.
- return (trans.), reddō, ere, reddidī, itus.
- reveal, indicō, l; patefaciō, ere, fēcī, factus.
- review, recognōscō, ere, nōvī, nitus.
- revolt, dēficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus.
- reward (noun), praemium, ī, n.
- reward (verb), remūneror, l.
- Rhine, Rhōnus, ī, m.
- Rhone, Rhodanus, ī, m.
- rich, dīves, itis.
- right, jūs, jūris, n.
- rightly, rēctē.
- rise up, cōnsurgō, ere, surrēxī, surrēctum.
- risk, perīculum, ī, n.
- river, flūmen, inis, n.
- road, iter, itineris, n.; via, ae, f.
- Roman, Rōmānus, a. um; as noun, Rōmānus, ī, m.
- Rome, Rōma, ae. f.
- Roscius, Rōscius, ī, m.
- rouse, sollicitō, l.
- rout, put to rout, fugō, l.
- route, iter, itineris, n.
- rower, rēmex, igis, m.
- ruin, ruīna, ae, f.
- rule (noun), imperium, ī, n.

rule (*verb*), imperō, 1.
 rumor, rūmor, ōris, *m*.
 runaway slave. fugitīvus, 1, *m*.

S

Sabinus, Sabīnus, 1, *m*.
 sacred, sacer, era, erum;
 sānetus, a, um.
 safe, tūtus, a, um; salvus, a, um.
 safety, salūs, ūtis, *f*.
 sail (*verb*), nāvīgō, 1.
 sake, for the sake, causā (*abl.*)
 with *gen.*: the *gen.* always
 precedes.
 sally, ēruptiō, ōnis, *f*.
 salute, salūtō, 1.
 same, īdem, eadem, idem.
 save, servō, 1.
 say, dicō, ere, dixī, dictus.
 scale (*trans.*), trānscendō, ere,
 endī,
 scarcely, vix.
 scattered, rārus, a, um.
 Scipio, Scīpiō, ōnis, *m*.
 scout, explōrātor, ōris, *m*.
 sea, mare, is, *n*.
 seal, signum, 1, *n*.
 seamanship, rēs nauticæ, rē-
 rum nauticārum, *f*.
 second, secundus, a, um.
 second time, iterum.
 secure procure, parō, 1; se-
 cure one's request, im-
 petrō, 1.
 see, vidēō, ēre, vidī, vīsus;
 see to it, prōvideō; cūrō,
 1.
 seek, petō, ere, ivī (īp), itus.
 seem, videor, ēri, vīsus.
 Seine, Sēquana, æ, *f*.

seize, occupō, 1.
 self, oneself, suī, sibi, sē.
 self, *i. e.*, I myself, you your-
 self, etc., ipse in apposition
 with a noun or pronoun.
 sell, vēndō, ere, vēdidī, vēn-
 ditus.
 Senate, senātus, ūs, *m*; sen-
 ate-house, cūria, æ, *f*.
 senator, senātor, ōris, *m*.
 send, mittō, ere, mīsī, missus.
 send ahead, praemittō, ere,
 mīsī, missus.
 send back, remittō, ere,
 mīsī, missus.
 (September), of September,
 September, bris, brē.
 Sequani, Sēquanī, ōrum, *m*.
 serious, gravis, e.
 set, appoint, cōstituō, ere, nī
 ūtus.
 set forth (*trans.*), expōnō, ere,
 posuī, positus.
 set on fire, incendō, ere, cendi,
 cēnsus.
 set out, proficiscor, 1, fectus;
 set up, collocō, 1.
 settle, collocō, 1.
 seven, septem.
 seven hundred, septingentī, æ,
 a.
 seven hundredth, septingen-
 tōsimus, a, um.
 seventh, septimus, a, um.
 several, complūrēs, a or ia
 severe of persons, sevērus, a,
 um; (of things), gravis, e.
 severity, sevērītās, atīe, *f*.
 Sextius, Sextius, 1, *m*.
 Sextus, Sextus, 1, *m*.

- shield, scūtum, ī, *n.*
 ship, nāvis, is, *f.*; ship of war,
 nāvis longa.
 shore, litus, oris, *n.*
 short, brevis, *e.*
 shout, clāmō, *l.*
 show, ostendō, ere, endī, en-
 tus; show (*oneself*),
 praestō, āre, praestitī,
 praestitus.
 side, latus, eris, *n.*
 Sicilians, Siculī, ōrum, *m.*
 Sicily, Sicilia, ae, *f.*
 (side), from all sides, on all
 sides, undique; this side
 of, citrā, *prep. with acc.*
 siege, obsidiō, ōnis, *f.*
 sight, cōspectus, ūs, *m.*
 Silanus, Silānus, ī, *m.*
 silent, be silent, become si-
 lent, taceō, ēre, uī, itus.
 silently, silentiō.
 since (*causal*), cum; *as prep.*,
 ex, *with abl.*
 six, sex.
 six hundred, sexcentī, ae, *a.*
 sixteen, sēdecim.
 sixteenth, sextus decimus.
 sixth, sextus, a, um.
 sixty, sexāgintā.
 size, magnitūdō, inis, *f.*
 skilled, perītus, a, um.
 slaughter, caedēs, is, *f.*
 slave, servus, ī, *m.*
 slavery, servitūs, ūtis, *f.*
 slay, occidō, ere, cīdī, cīsus.
 slinger, funditor, ōris, *m.*
 small, parvus, a, um.
 smoothness, lēnitās, ātis, *f.*
 so (*of degree*), tam, adeō.
 so, thus (*of manner*), sic, ita
 so great, tantus, a, um.
 so greatly, tantopere.
 so many, tot, *indeclinable.*
 so much, tantopere.
 soldier, miles, itis, *m.*
 some, something, aliquis, ali-
 qua, aliquid or aliquod.
 nōnnūllus, a, um.
 some one, aliquis.
 some . . . others, aliī . . .
 aliī.
 some (*persons*), nōnnūllī,
 ōrum.
 somehow or other, nesciō quō
 pactō.
 son, filius, ī, *m.*
 soon, quickly, mox, cito; soon
 after, paulō post.
 as soon as, simul atque (*ac.*).
 sooner, citius.
 Spain, Hispānia, ae, *f.*
 Spanish, Hispānus, a, um.
 spare, pareō, ere, peperci, par-
 sūrus, *with dat.*
 speak, loquor, ī, locūtus; dicō,
 ere, dixī, dictus.
 spear, tēlum, ī, *n.*
 speech, ōrātiō, ōnis, *f.*
 speed, celeritās, ātis, *f.*
 spend, dēgō, ere, dēgī.
 spring, vēr, vēris, *n.*
 stand, stō, āre, steī, statūrus;
 stand around (*trans.*), cir-
 cumstō, āre, stitī.
 standard, signum, ī, *n.*
 state, civitās, ātis, *f.*
 station, collocō, *l.*
 statue, statua, ae, *f.*; signum
 ī, *n.*

stayer, supporter, Stator, ōris, *m.*
 steadfastness, cōstantia, *ae, f.*
 still (*temporal*), adhūc; still (= *nevertheless*), tamen.
 stir up, excitō, *l.*
 stone, lapis, idis, *m.*
 storm, tempestās, ātis, *f.*
 (story), the story goes, trādī-
 tur, trādī, trāditum est, *lit. it is handed down.*
 strange, novus, *a, um.*
 stream, flūmen, inis, *n.*
 strength, vīrēs, ium, *f.*; *pl. of*
 vīs.
 strengthen, fortify, mūniō, īre,
 īvī, ītus.
 strict, sevērus, *a, um.*
 strive, nītor, ī, nīxus or nīsus.
 strong, validus, *a, um.*
 sturdy, fortis, *e.*
 subdue, pacify, pācō, *l.*
 substitute, substituō, ere, uī,
 ūtus.
 such, tālis, *e*; such as, quālis,
e.
 sudden, repentīnus, *a, um*; *sub-*
 bitus, *a, um.*
 suddenly, subitō.
 suddenness, celeritās, ātis, *f.*
 Suebi, Suēbī, ōrum, *m.*
 Suessiones, Suessiōnēs, um, *m.*
 Sugambri, Sugambri, ōrum, *m.*
 suffer, patiōr, ī, passus sum.
 suffer from, labōrō, *l.*
 sufficient, sufficiently, satis.
 suitable, idōneus, *a, um.*
 suited accommodātus, *a, um.*
 summer, aestās, ātis, *f.*

summit of, summus, *a, um,*
limiting a substantive.
 summon, vocō, *l*; convocō, *l*;
 arcessō, ere, ivī, ītus.
 supplies, commeātus, ūs, *m.*
 support, aid (*noun*), subsidium,
 ī, *n.*
 support (*verb*), dēfendō, ere,
 fendī, fēnsus.
 surpass, praecēdō, ere, cessī,
 cessūrus; superō, *l.*
 surrender (*noun*), dēditō, ōnis,
f.
 surrender (*verb*), of persons,
 dēdō, ere, dēdidī, dēditus,
with reflexive pron.; of
 things, trādō, ere, trādidī,
 trāditus.
 surround, circumveniō, īre,
 vēnī, ventus; circumcō,
 ūre, ū, ūsus; circumdō,
 dare, dedī, datus.
 suspect, suspicōr, *l.*
 suspicion, suspiciō, ōnis, *f.*
 swamp, palūs, ūdis, *f.*
 swarm, agmen, inis, *n.*
 swiftness, celeritās, ātis, *f.*
 sword, gladius, ī, *m.*
 Syracuse, Syrācūsae, ārum, *f.*
 Syracusans, Syrācūsānī, ōrum,
m.

T

take, capiō, ere, cēpi, captus;
of punishment, sumō, ere,
 sūmpsī, sūmptus.
 take away, tollō, ere, sustulī,
 sublātus.
 take from, adimō, ere, emī,
 ēmptus.
 take by storm, expugnō, *l.*

- take possession, occupō, 1 ;
possidēō, ēre, sēdī, sessus.
- take (with one), addūcō,
ere, dūxī, ductus.
- talent, ingenium, ī, n.
- talk, dicō, ere, dīxī, dictus.
- tamper with. sollicit. sollicitō, 1.
- tarry, moror, 1.
- teach, doceō, ēre, uī, doctus.
taught, ēdoctus.
- teacher, praeceptor, ōris, m. ;
praeceptrix, icis, f.
- tear down, rescindō, ere, scidī,
scissus ; diruō, ere, rū,
rūtus.
- tell. say, dicō, ere, dīxī, dic-
tus.
- temper, animus, ī, m.
- temple, aedēs, is, f. ; templum,
ī, n. *When used with
precision, aedēs refers to
the building only, while
templum includes the con-
secrated area as well.*
- ten, decem.
- tend, perlineō, ēre, uī.
- tenor, sentiment, sententia,
ae, f.
- tenth, decimus, a, um.
- terms, conditions, condiciōnēs,
um, f.
- terrify, terreō, ēre, uī, territus ;
greatly terrify, perterreō, ēre,
uī, itus.
- territory, finēs, ium, m.
- Teutons, Teutonī, um, m.
- than, quam, conj.
- thanks, grātia, ārum, f.
- thanksgiving, supplicātiō, ōnis,
f.
- that, ille, illa, illud ; is ea, id :
that of yours, iste, ista,
istud.
- that (rel. pron.), quī, quae,
quod.
- that, in order that, ut ; quī,
quae, quod with the sub-
junctive ; with compar-
atives, quō.
- that, lest, with verbs of fear-
ing, nē.
- that not, in order that not,
nē.
- that not, with verbs of fear-
ing, ut.
- that (of result), ut ; that
not, ut nōn.
- that, the fact that, as to the
fact that, quod, conj.
- that, on the ground that,
quod.
- that, after verbs of doubt-
ing, etc., quān, lit. why
not ?
- the . . . the (with compar-
atives), quō . . . eō.
- theft, fūrtum, ī, n.
- their, their own, suus, a, um.
- then, afterwards, deinde.
- then, accordingly, igitur.
- then, at that time, tum.
- there, ibi.
- therefore, itaque ; or igitur
following one or more
words of the sentence ;
propterea.
- thick, crassus, a, um.
- thing, rēs, rei, f.
- thing, a thing which, id
quod. or simply quod.

- think**, putō, 1; sentiō, īre, sēnsī, sēnsus; arbitror, 1.
think, reflect, cōgitō, 1.
think, regard, existimō, 1.
third, tertius, a, um.
third, third part, tertia pars.
thirteenth, tertius decimus.
thirty, trīgintā.
this, hīc, haec, hōc; **this side of**, citrā, *prep. with acc.*
thither, eō.
those (*as antecedent of relative*), eī, eae, ea.
thou, tū, tuī.
though, quamquam, quamvis, etsī, cum.
thousand, mille, *pl.* mīlia, ium, n.
threaten, immincō, ēre; **threaten** (*to do something*), minor, 1.
threats, minae, ārum, f.
three, trēs, tria.
three days, trīdium, ī, n.
three hundred, trecentī, ae, a.
three times, ter, *adv.*
three years, triennium, ī, n.
through, through the instrumentality of, per, *prep. with acc.*
throw, jaciō, ere, jēcī, jactus.
throw into confusion, perturbō, 1.
thus, ita; sic.
thwart, obsistō, ere, obstitī, *with dat.*
Tiberius, Tiberius, ī, m.
till, dum, donec, quoad, *conj.*
till, *to*, ad, *prep. with acc.*
- time**, tempus, oris, n.
tithe, decuma, ae, f.
Titurius, Titūrius, ī, m.
Titus, Titus, ī, m.
to, ad, *prep. with acc.*
to which, whither, quō, *adv.*
to-day, hodiē.
to-morrow, erās.
too, too much, nimium, *adv.*
(too), and that too, et is, ea, id.
top of, summus, a, um.
Tolosa, Toulouse, Tolōsa, ae, f.
towards (*of feeling*), in, ergā, *with acc.*; *of motion*, ad, *with acc.*
town, oppidum, ī, n.
transport, trānsportō, 1.
treachery, insidiae, ārum, f.; perfidia, ae, f.
treaty, foedus, eris, n.
trench, fossa, ae, f.
Treveri, Trēveri, ōrum, m.
trial, iudicium, ī, n.
tribe, gens, gentis, f.
tribunate, tribūnātus, ūs, m.
tribune, tribūnus, ī, m.; **tribune of the people**, tribūnūs plēbis.
tribute, stipendium, ī, n.
troops, cōpiae, ārum, f.
true, vērus, a, um.
trust, cōfidō, ere, fīsus, *imdep.*
trusty, fidēlis, e.
try, conor, 1.
turn, convertō, ere, vertī, versus.
Tusculum, Tusculum, ī, n.
twelfth, duodecimas, a, um.
twelve, duodecim.

twenty, vīgintī.

two, duo, duae, duo. *

two days, bīduum, ī, *n*.

two hundred, ducentī, ae, *a*.

two years, biennium, ī, *n*.

tyrant, tyrannus, ī, *m*.

U

Ubii, Ubīi, ōrum, *m*.

unbroken, uninjured, integer,
gra, grum.

uncertain, incertus, a, um.

uncle, avunculus, ī, *m*.

undergo, subeō, ire, īi, itūrus.

understand, intellegō, ere, lēxi,
lēctus.

undertake, suscipiō, ere, cēpi,
ceptus.

unharmed, incolumis, e.

unjust, injūstus, a, um.

unless, nisi.

unless indeed, nisi vērō,
nisi forte.

unpopularity, invidia, ae, *f*.

until, dum, dō. *acc.* quoad: *as*
prep., ad with acc.

unwilling, invītus, a, um.

be unwilling, nōlō, nōlle,
nōlūi.

uprightness, probitās, ātis, *f*.

uprising, tumultus, ūs, *m*.;
mōtus, ūs, *m*.

urge, hortor, I.

us, nōs, nostrum, nostrī, *pl. of*
ego.

use (*noun*), ūsus, ūs, *m*.

use (*verb*), ūtor, ī, ūsus.

Usipetes, Usipetēs, um, *m*.

utter, dicō, ere, dixi, dictus.

utterance, vōx, vōcis, *f*.

V

valiantly, fortiter.

valley, vallis, is, *f*.

valor, virtūs, ūtis, *f*.

value, aestimō, I.

vanquish, vincō, ere, vicī,
victus.

Veneti, Venetī, ōrum, *m*.

(vengeance), take vengeance
on, ulcīscor, ī, ultus.

venture, audeō, ēre, ausus.

Veragri, Veragrī, ōrum, *m*.

Vercingetorix, Vercingetorīx,
rīgis, *m*.

Verres, Verrēs, is, *m*.

versed in, perītus, a, um.

very, with adjectives, expressed
by the superlative degree;
elsewhere, valdē.

with substantives, ipse, a, um;
with superlatives, vel.

very many, complūrēs, ia.

Vesontio, Vesontiō, ōnis, *m*.

Vestal Virgin, virgō Vestālīs,
virginis Vestālīs, *f*.

veteran, veterānus, a, um.

vice, improbitās, ātis, *f*.

vicinity, in the vicinity of, for
the vicinity of, ad, with
acc.

victory, victōria, ae, *f*.

village, vicus, ī, *m*.

violate, violō, I.

Viromandui, Viromandui,
ōrum, *m*.

virtue, virtūs, ūtis, *f*.

visit, adeō, ire, īi, itus; visit
(with punishment, etc.)

afficiō, ere, feci, factus

voice, vōx, vōcis, *f.*

Volusenus, Volusēnus, *ī, m.*

W

wage, gerō, ere, gessī, gestus.

wait, expectō, *l.*

wall, mūrus, *ī, m.*; wall of a house, pariēs, etis, *m.*

war, bellum, *ī, n.*

war-chariot, essedum, *ī, n.*

ward off, dēpellō, ere, pulī, pulsus.

warlike, bellicōsus, *a, um.*

warn, moneō, ēre, uī, itus.

(warning), give a warning, admoneō, ēre, uī, itus.

watch, vigilia, *ae, f.*

water, aqua, *ae, f.*

way, manner, modus, *ī, m.*

way, route, iter, itineris, *n.*

weak, dēbilis, *e.*

weakness, infirmitās, ātis, *f.*

weakened, cōfectus, *a, um.*

wealth, divitiae, ārum, *f.*

wealthy, dīves, itis.

weapons, arma, ōrum, *n.*

welcome, grātus, *a, um.*

well, bene.

what (*interrog.*), quid, *subst.*;

what kind, nature, of

what nature, quālis, *e.*

whatever, quisquis, quicquid.

when? quandō.

when (*relative*), cum, ut, ubi.

whenever, ut, cum.

where? ubi.

where (*relative*), ubi; wherever, ubicunque.

whether, num, -ne.

whether . . . or, utrum . . . an; whether . . . not, nōne.

which, quī, quae, quod.

while, dum, dōnce. *conj.*

whither, quō.

who? quis.

who, which (*rel. pron.*), quī, quae, quod.

who (does) not, who (is) not, quīn.

whole, tōtus, *a, um.*

why? cūr, quid, quam ob rem

why not, after nūlla cause est, etc., quīn.

wicked, scelerātus, *a, um.*

wickedness, scelus, eris, *n.*

wide, lātus, *a, um.*

wife, uxor, ōris, *f.*

will, testāmentum, *ī, n.*

willingly, readily, libenter.

win, attain, adipiscor, *ī, adeptus*; win over, conciliō, *l.*

winter, hiems, emis, *f.*

winter quarters, hiberna, ōrum, *n.*

wisdom, sapientia, *ae, f.*

wise, sapiens, entis.

wish, volō, velle, voluī.

with, cum, *prep. with abl.*

with me (*involving participation*), at the house of, apud, *prep. with acc.*

withdraw (*trans.*), subducō, ere, duxī, ductus; (*intrans.*), decedo, ere, cessi, cessurus.

within, intra, *prep. with acc.*

