CAESAR

GALlic WAR II

WITH

VOCABULARY
GAIUS IULIUS CAESAR

GALlic War

BOOK II
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
C. F. CLAY, MANAGER
London: FETTER LANE, E.C.
Edinburgh: 100 PRINCES STREET

New York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS
Bombay, Calcutta and Madras: MACMILLAN AND CO., LTD.
Toronto: J. M. DENT AND SONS, LTD.
Tokyo: THE MARUZEN-KABUSHIKI-KAISHA

All rights reserved
Gaius Iulius Caesar

(From a bust in the British Museum)
GAIUS IULIUS CAESAR
GALIC WAR

BOOK II

Edited by

E. S. SHUCKBURGH, Litt.D.

Cambridge: at the University Press 1915
First Edition 1897.
Reprinted 1902, 1910.
PREFACE

THIS edition of the Second Book of Caesar's Commentaries is on the same lines as that of the Helvetian War (Lib. 1.) already published by me. My aim has been to supply all that a boy would be likely to want on reading Caesar for the first time if he has by his side his Grammar. The vocabulary is meant to supply him with a Dictionary until he is able to use with profit a larger and better one.

E. S. S.

November, 1897.

NOTE.—The new edition differs from earlier ones in the marking in the text of all vowels long by nature and in the inclusion of a number of illustrations from authoritative sources. For the selection of these illustrations thanks are due to Mr H. B. Walters, of the British Museum.

S. C. R.

Cambridge, 1915.
# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illustration</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gaius Iulius Caesar</td>
<td>Frontispiece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Roman legionary soldier</td>
<td>xxiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A <em>vexillarius</em> or standard-bearer</td>
<td>xxiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowl inscribed with the name <em>Remi</em></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers building a rampart</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Testudo</em></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slingers</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Castellum</em></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Vinea</em></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Turris</em></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coin of Nervii</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An attack by Roman legions</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaulish Helmet (<em>British Museum</em>)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan of Roman Camp</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Standard</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surrender of barbarians</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battering Ram</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trophy of Gaulish arms</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map of Gaul</td>
<td>at end of book</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The illustration on p. 20 is from the St Rémy Monument; those on pp. 8 and 28 are from the Column of Trajan, on which the victories of the Emperor Trajan (53–117 A.D.) are depicted in spiral relief.
INTRODUCTION

The writer of the Commentaries is himself the chief hero of the story. Though he always speaks of himself in the third person, the commander in the 9 years' war in Gaul and the historian of the campaigns are the same person. This was Gaius Iulius Caesar. He was a member of a patrician family belonging to the ancient and illustrious gens Iulia, which was said to be descended from Iulus son of Aeneas. Born in B.C. 101 he very early showed that he was brave and determined. C. Marius, the leader of the popular party and opponent of Sulla, married his aunt, and he himself from the first attached himself to the popular party and married the daughter of L. Cinna, who led the opposition to Sulla after the death of Marius. Sulla ordered him to divorce his wife, but he refused and in consequence barely escaped being put to death. He had to remain away from Rome till after Sulla's death in B.C. 78. After that event he returned to Rome and speedily made himself conspicuous by his skill as an orator while accusing several leading men of extortion in their provinces.

As soon as he reached the legal age he was elected to the quaestorship (B.C. 68) which gave a seat in the Senate and was the first step in the scale of promotion to the higher magistracies. He served as quaestor under the governor of Further Spain. After this he married a relative of Pompey, B. G. II.
Pompeia, daughter of Q. Pompeius Rufus, and attached himself closely to Pompey, who was afterwards to be his great rival and enemy. He helped to get the command first against the pirates and then against Mithridates for Pompey, who was thus kept in the East from B.C. 67 to B.C. 62. While Pompey was away Caesar was steadily rising in power and influence. In B.C. 65 he was Aedile and spent so much money on the shows and games of which the Aedile had the charge, as well as on the repair of the via Appia, the care of which he held in the previous year, that he became deeply in debt. He was elected praetor for B.C. 62; and after his year of office went as propraetor to Further Spain (B.C. 61-60). Here he first seems to have discovered his genius for military command. Southern Spain was generally in a very disturbed state, and Caesar not only put down disorder in it, but also conquered the Lusitani, who were continually plundering the Roman province or allies. In this Spanish government he made a great deal of money (often, it seems, by very doubtful means) and when he returned to Rome in B.C. 60 to stand for the consulship he seems at any rate to have been free from debt.

Besides holding the offices above named he had throughout been forward in supporting all the measures which the popular party wished for,—whether in regard to the public land, or the punishment of those of the party of Sulla who were still alive and had been involved in the proscription and death of innocent citizens during Sulla's supremacy. This policy carried out with boldness, combined with the military reputation gained in Spain, placed Caesar clearly at the head of the popular party. The Senatorial or aristocratic party did their best to thwart him. It was a rule at Rome that a man who claimed a triumph (as Caesar did for his actions in Spain) must retain his
imperium until the Senate had decided whether he was to have his triumph or not. If he entered the pomerarium (that is, the space round the old walls of Rome) he thereby gave up this imperium, and could no longer claim a triumph. There was also another rule, that when a man was a candidate for the consulship he must make a declaration in the city that he was so (called a professio) three weeks before the date of election. Now Caesar had come back so near the time when this declaration was required, that unless the Senate would excuse him from making it (as was sometimes done) he would have to give up either his triumph or his consulship. His application to be excused the declaration was successfully opposed by his political enemies, headed by Cato (afterwards called Cato Uticensis from the place of his death), and therefore Caesar gave up the triumph, made his declaration, and was elected consul for B.C. 59 about July B.C. 60. But this made him more opposed than ever to the Aristocratic party: and finding Pompey also offended with the Senate, because the same party in it were making difficulties about confirming his arrangements in the East, and about giving his veterans grants of land, he made an agreement with him and the richest man in the state, M. Licinius Crassus, whereby the three were to combine to get the measures they wished for passed by the people and to secure for each other or their adherents certain offices. This is called the First Triumvirate, and though it was not, like the Decemvirate or the Second Triumvirate, a legally established commission, it exercised great influence in politics, and its break-up led to the civil war.

Caesar was consul, then, in B.C. 59. The aristocratic party had been able, as they thought, to hamper his actions by giving him a colleague, M. Bibulus, who belonged to their own party and
was expected to oppose him in every way. But Caesar was not a man to be so easily beaten. He reduced his colleague to complete impotence, carried the measures he intended in the comitia, seldom summoning or consulting the Senate, and finally obtained for five years the province which he wished to have, by means of a law proposed by a Tribune, P. Vatinius. This was Gallia Cisalpina with Illyricum annexed. He was not, however, satisfied with this, for Gallia Cisalpina was now almost a part of Italy, though still governed as a province. He wished to have also the province of Gallia Transalpina, where there was likely to be much more opportunity of active work: and the Senate fearing that, if they refused him, he would cause another law to be passed, assigned this also to him for five years, on the motion of Pompey, along with a separate army required to protect it.

Let us see first what it was that Caesar was to govern.

I. Gallia Cisalpina. This would now be called North Italy, consisting of all that lay between the Rubicon and the Alps, divided nearly in half by the river Po. From about B.C. 181 this country had been treated as a 'province' or sometimes two provinces (Cispadana and Transpadana), but was yet not quite like other provinces. It contained a good many Roman colonies for one thing, and again after the Social War all the people of Cispadane Gaul had the full Roman franchise, those of the Transpadane district only having a partial citizenship called Latinitas. Thus it was much more like a part of Italy than a province, and the duties of its governor would be rather different from those of the governor of one of the more distant provinces. There was an army of three legions, in winter-quarters at Aquileia, ready for his use: but its position seems to show that he expected to use it in Illyricum rather than in Cisalpine Gaul.
II. To Cisalpine Gaul we have seen that the law added **Illyricum** to Caesar's government.

By Illyricum was meant a narrow strip of country on the east of the Adriatic including Istria and Dalmatia. It had been under the control of Rome since B.C. 228, but had never been fully organised, sometimes being put under the governor of Macedonia, at others under the governor of Gallia Cisalpina, sometimes being left nominally free on payment of tribute. But it was often in rebellion itself, and besides was subject to attacks from neighbouring barbarians, and therefore Roman arms and magistrates were in the country at frequent intervals. As a matter of fact, it was peaceful during Caesar's nine years' government, and he only visited it to hold the conventus or assizes.

III. **Gallia Transalpina**. At this time the Roman province across the Alps was confined to the south-eastern district of France, which in consequence still retains the name of **Provence**. It was bounded on the east by the Alps, on the north by the Rhone from the lake of Geneva to Vienne, on the west by the Cevennes and the Upper Garonne, on the south by the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean. It was constituted a province in B.C. 118 and was very important to the Romans both as securing the road to Spain and as barring the road against incursions of barbarians into Italy. It had, however, been in danger more than once from the Cimbri and Teutones, who invaded it in B.C. 105, and from rebellions of the Allobroges, the most northerly tribe in it, in B.C. 65 and 61. When Caesar first undertook this province it seemed peaceful enough, but there were likely to be difficulties in non-Roman or Celtic Gallia with which he would have to deal; and before he had actually started for his province this was made clear.
What Caesar was to govern, then, included but a small portion of what was called Gallia. The rest, which included the greater part of what is now called France and Belgium, was still free from Roman government. Caesar regards it as falling into three divisions: Aquitania in the south-west from the Pyrenees to the Garonne; Celtic Gaul, the great central block of France from the Garonne to the Seine, with western Switzerland; and Belgica from the Seine to the lower Rhine, thus including northern France, Belgium and southern Holland. The various tribes inhabiting these three divisions were probably all what is called Celtic, but in the south-west (Aquitania) there was a mixture of Iberians from Spain, and, on the north, of Germans.

Though the Romans had not conquered this greater Gaul they were in communication with it. Roman merchants had already found their way there in considerable numbers; and the Roman government had been asked to side with one or another tribe in the quarrels that frequently occurred between them. As early, perhaps, as B.C. 121 the Aedui, living between the Loire and Saône, had become the 'friends and allies' of Rome, to secure protection against the Sequani, separated from them by the Saône; and this title was held to pledge the Romans more or less closely to protect them if attacked.

But for some years past, since about B.C. 100, domestic troubles in Rome had diverted attention from Gaul, and in the meanwhile a new state of things had been growing up there which made it seem necessary to interfere. The Aedui had been conquered by a German chief named Ariovistus, who had come over the Rhine at the head of a considerable host to help the enemies of the Aedui, the Sequani and Arverni. They found the country so attractive that...
they had no wish to return to the bleaker lands on the north of the Rhine. They therefore settled in part of the territory of their friends the Sequani, and there not only seemed likely to remain themselves, but were frequently increased by fresh batches of Germans who came across the Rhine to join them. Ariovistus managed to get into communication with the Romans, and during Caesar's consulship (B.C. 59) was recognised as 'king and ally.' There did not seem any reason therefore to suppose that he would offer difficulties to Caesar. But when Caesar came to Gaul in B.C. 58, and had defeated the Helvetii, and forced the survivors to return to their native land, nor venture to march across Gaul to take other lands for themselves, he suddenly found himself brought face to face with resistance on the part of Ariovistus. The other tribes of Gaul after the defeat of the Helvetii made haste to commend themselves to the protection of Caesar, and laid before him complaints of the oppressive conduct of Ariovistus and his Germans. Caesar sent messages to him proposing a conference, but, receiving a haughty and defiant reply, marched against him and engaged him in a great battle in the country between the modern Basle and Mulhausen, utterly defeated him, and drove the survivors across the Rhine [B. G. i. 30-54]. Gaul was thus freed from the presence of the German foreigner, but Roman influence was become paramount throughout.

But this great success alarmed the northern Gauls, called the Belgae. They consisted of various tribes, most of them more warlike than the inhabitants of southern Gaul, and they occupied the country from the Seine to the Rhine, thus including northern France, Belgium and part of Holland. They were akin to the Germans, and though they did not wish the continuance of Ariovistus and his German immigrants in Gaul, still
less did they wish that the Romans should be undisputed masters of the whole country. They expected that they would soon be attacked themselves; and at any rate, with the Romans rulers of all central Gaul, they were shut off from a very fruitful recruiting-ground for their armies. Accordingly in the winter of B.C. 58-57 the Belgic tribes were busy in negotiating treaties with each other and in collecting their forces. Whether this 'conspiracy' was only for self-defence, or was intended for offensive operations against the Romans to drive them from Gaul, Caesar did not stop to enquire. He had made up his mind that Roman authority was to be acknowledged throughout Gaul, and that any tribe venturing to disturb the peace should be at once put down.

Early in B.C. 57 he enrolled two more legions in Cisalpine Gaul (thus making up his number to eight legions), and arrived at Vesontio (Besançon) where he had ordered his troops to assemble. He at once advanced toward the Axona (Aisne), receiving the submission of the Remi on his way, and relieving their chief town of Bibrax from a siege. He then advanced to Noviodunum (Soissons sur Aisne), a city of the Suessiones, which presently surrendered, as did also the chief town of the Bellovaci, Bratuspantium (Beauvais). But the most warlike of the Belgae, the Nervii and Aduatuci, were now encamped on the left bank of the Sabis (Sambre). Caesar advanced to attack them, and the account of the struggle occupies a great part of this Second book of the Commentaries [cc. 12–33]. It was in many respects the hardest fought battle of any in which Caesar was engaged in Gaul; and in none was the final success more plainly due to his own gallantry and presence of mind. Both the Nervii and Aduatuci were all but exterminated; and as Crassus had meanwhile subdued the tribes in Normandy and Brittany
the whole of Belgica was now in the power of Rome; and
when in the following year Aquitania was also subdued, and
an attempted rising of the Veneti put down, all Gaul was
Roman. Henceforth the contests in which Caesar was
engaged were either for the suppression of rebellions, or
for the protection of the Rhine frontier of a territory
which he now looked upon as that of Rome.

We have spoken often of Caesar's province or pro-
vinces. It is necessary to understand what
is meant by a Roman province. The word
provincia (of uncertain derivation) was applied to any
sphere of duty of a Roman magistrate. When the Romans
began governing countries outside Italy, the word was
naturally applied to them as the sphere of duty of some
magistrate sent out to administer them, and so gradually
was used of the countries themselves as well as of the
office. The governor in the first two of these provinces
(Sicily and Sardinia) was one of the praetors, who, after
his election as praetor, was assigned to it by drawing lots
with the other praetors. As the number of
provinces increased, as well as the legal
business of the praetors in Rome, it became
the custom for them to stay in Rome during their year of
office and to go to a province the next year, when they
were called propraetors (pro praetore, 'instead of a
praetor'). In some provinces it was thought necessary
to have men of higher rank as governors, and so the
consuls also after their year of office went to one or other
of them and were called proconsuls (pro consule). The
Senate decided each year which provinces were to have
proconsuls and which propraetors, and then the praetors
drew lots for the praetorian provinces and the two consuls
for the consular provinces. Both classes of governors
were sometimes called proconsuls, whether they had been
consuls or only praetors.
The governor of the province commanded the legions stationed in it, the number of which was settled by the Senate. He had also the right of enrolling auxiliaries in the province if necessary, but by a law of Sulla's had no right to leave his province to attack an independent nation outside without an order from the Senate. No doubt in cases where dangerous barbarians were on the frontier this law was not strictly interpreted; and Caesar himself had an even greater freedom in this respect than usual: for the decree of the Senate assigning Gallia Transalpina to him had a clause (as apparently had been the case before in regard to Gaul) allowing him to do anything 'that seemed to him to be for the advantage of the republic.' This would cover both the enrolment of additional legions and the offensive operations in non-Roman Gaul. Besides his military duties in his province the proconsul or pro-praetor acted as judge, presiding at conventus or assizes. The law which he there administered differed in different provinces; for a province consisted not only of a certain district with fixed geographical limits, but of a number of states, which had generally once had constitutions and laws of their own; and as a rule, when that was the case, the Roman commissioners who settled the constitution of the province arranged that the law existing in these states should still be held good; the governor, however, heard appeals and retained in his own hands the decision as to sentences of death.

With the proconsul there was always a quaestor, who managed the finances of the province and of the army in it. Every province paid tribute to the Roman treasury, from which the expenses of the government and military establishment would have to be deducted. But neither the kind of tribute nor the manner of collecting it was the same in
all; and in most there were certain 'free states' (liberæ civitates) which for various reasons did not pay tribute, though they had to furnish troops when required.

The Roman army was not as yet one body, like our own, all under one Commander-in-chief or the Crown. It was in fact a number of armies, raised as required, and put under the command of the magistrate who enrolled them, and to whom they took the military oath or sacramentum. Thus so many legions were under the command of the governor of Spain, so many under the command of the governor of Africa, or of Gaul, and so on. Such legions could be and were at times transferred from one province to another, and the same rule as to length of service, pay, share in booty, and claim for pension or other reward at the end of their service applied to all alike. Since the time of Marius all full citizens, independently of the amount of their property, could serve in the army, but only citizens. The arms and dress of the legionary soldiers were uniform. All had the large oblong shield (scutum), coat of mail (lorica), helmet or bronze cap (galea), greaves (ocreae), a short straight sword for cut or thrust (gladius) and two stout javelins or pilæ to be thrown before charging. Auxiliaries (auxilia) were however raised in the provinces or contributed by allied kings or states, and sometimes these men were rewarded by the gift of citizenship. Marius had done this, and Caesar, having raised and trained a body of Gauls in a legion which he called alauda, gave the citizenship afterwards to the whole. These auxiliaries were not under the officers of the legion, but had praefecti of their own, and were often called alarīi, whether cavalry or infantry, because they were usually stationed on the wings (alaæ). But, besides these, each legion had a certain number of cavalry, which in Caesar's time
was composed usually of Gauls or other nations. These were distinct from the *auxilia* and were attached to their respective legions, as also were certain light-armed auxiliaries, such as *iaculatores* (javelin throwers), *funditores* (slingers), *sagittarii* (archers).

The legions, which in Caesar's time consisted of about 5,000 infantry besides the cavalry,—the number of auxiliaries serving with the legion being usually about the same,—were thus officered: six *tribuni militum* had the general management of the discipline of the legion: these do not seem to have been specially attached to any definite company of the legion, but in actual battle commanded whatever part of it seemed good to the commander-in-chief; and, the legion being divided into ten cohorts, thirty maniples, sixty *centuriae*, when a cohort for any reason was stationed at a distance from the main body of the legion it was usually commanded by a *tribunus*; the other officers were 60 centurions (one for each *centuria*), and the same number of subalterns (*optiones*); the centurions were nominated by the commander-in-chief, the *optiones* by the centurions. The ordinary army assigned to a consul or proconsul was composed of two legions, and when on service in a province or elsewhere he was generally accompanied by two *legati*. If it was a more important service involving a larger army he had more *legati*. These formed his staff and did whatever duty he asked of them. It was becoming the custom to put one at the head of each legion, and Caesar, who had ten *legati*, constantly did so. They were not, however, appointed as officers in the army with a view to command a legion. When they did so, it was in obedience to their chief. It was not till a single Emperor was commander-in-chief of the whole army that a *legatus* was regularly put in command of each legion.
A Roman legionary soldier
A *vexillarius* or standard-bearer
INTRODUCTION

The standard of a whole legion\(^1\) had the figure of an eagle at the head of the staff, a custom begun by Marius (about B.C. 104). But each cohort and each centuria had a standard (signum or vexillum) of different shape and description, which directed the movements of the men, and the loss of which was looked upon as the direst disgrace and generally involved the severest military punishment. When the men halted these standards were stuck in the ground; when the order for advance was given the signiferi or vexillarii took them up and led the way. So we have such phrases as signa ferre or inderre, 'to advance' or 'to charge'; signa convertere, 'to wheel round'; signa conferre, 'to engage.'

The Roman army on a campaign or on the march invariably pitched a camp. Of course if meant for prolonged occupation its construction was more elaborate and complete; but even if it was intended only for a single night's stay it was arranged and constructed on the same plan. Taking a camp meant for two legions and auxiliaries (the normal consular army), the shape of the camp would be a square, each side of which should be 2017 feet\(^2\). This was divided into two unequal portions, at the 700th foot from the front, by a space or roadway 100 feet broad called via principalis. In the smaller of these two parts were the general's quarters (praetorium), the quarters of the quaestor (quaestorium), a forum or market-place, and the tents of the general's staff, praetorian guard, and volunteers. In the larger space were the tents of the soldiers, arranged in groups with spaces between each group called viae, besides one broad via (50 feet) exactly dividing them, called via quintana. The whole was surrounded by an

\(^1\) See page 26.

\(^2\) See page 24.
agger or earthwork thrown up by digging a trench or fossa. The height of the agger differed according to circumstances, but was often as much as 30 feet, and on the top of it was a vallum made of stakes, where wood could be got (the soldiers often carried two apiece for the purpose), with boughs on them which could be interlaced. A space 200 feet broad was kept clear between the agger and the tents. There were four gates to the camp, the porta praetoria on the end next the praetorium, the porta decumana in the centre of the opposite end, and at either end of the principia the porta principalis dextra and porta principalis sinistra. The plan of the camps was so uniform that the soldiers knew exactly what part each had to work at and where to pitch his tent: and when they arrived at the place selected by the advance party sent in front to choose the site, they at once fell to work and in a few hours completed it sufficiently for defence.
Wintering in Cisalpine Gaul B.C. 58—7, Caesar hears that the Belgae are conspiring.

1. Cum esset Caesar in citeriore Gallia, ita uti supra demonstravimus, crebris ad eum rumores afferebantur, litterisque item Labieni certior fiebat omnès Belgās, quam tertiam esse Galliae partem dixerāmus, contrā populum Rōmānum consiurāre obsidēsque inter sé dare. Consiurandī hās esse causās: primum, quod vererentur, ne omni pācātā Galliā ad eōs exercitus noster adducērētur; deinde, quod ab nonnullis Gallis sollicitārentur, partim qui, ut Germānōs diūtius in Galliā versārī nōluerant, ita populī Rōmānī exercitum hiemāre atque inveterascere in Galliā molestē ferēbant, partim qui mōbilitāte et levitāte

B. G. II.
animi novis imperiis studēbant, ab nonnullis etiam, quod in Galliā ā potentioribus atque eīs, qui ad conducendōs hominēs facultātēs habēbant, volgō regna occupābantur, qui minus facile eam rem imperiō nostrō consequi poterant.

Caesar enrolls two new legions, and early in the summer of B.C. 57 marches against the Belgae.


The Remi declare their adhesion to Caesar.

3. Eō cum dē imprōvisō celeriusque omni opiniōne vēnisset, Rēmī, qui proximī Galliae ex Belgīs sunt, ad cum lēgātōs Iccium et Andōcumbōrium, prīmōs civitātīs, mīsērunt, qui dīcerent ‘sē suaque omnia in fidem atque in
'potestātem populi Rōmānī permitterc, neque 'sē cum Belgīs reliquis consensisse neque contrā 'populum Rōmānīm coniūrasse, parātōsque esse 'et obsidēs dare et imperāta facere et oppidis 'recipere et frūmentō cēterīsque rēbus iuvaře; 5 'reliquōs omnēs Belgās in armīs esse, Germā- 'nōsque, quī cis Rhēnum incolant, sēsē cum hīs 'coniunxisse, tantumque esse eōrum omnium 'furōrem, ut nē Suessiōnes quidem, frātrēs

Bowl inscribed with the name *Remi*

'consanguineōsque suōs, quī eōdem iūre et īsdem 10 'lēgibus ītantur, īnum imperium īnumque 'magistrātum cum ipsīs habeant, dēterrēre 'potuerint, quīn cum hīs consentiērent.'

The origin of the Belgae. They migrated from the right bank of the Rhine, and had resisted an invasion of the Teutones and Cimbri.

4. Cum ab hīs quaereret, quae civitātēs quantaeque in armīs essent et quid in bellō 15
possent, sic reperiēbat: plērōsque Belgās esse ortōs ab Germanīs Rhēnumque antiquitūs trā-
ductōs propter locī fertilitātem ibi consēdisse Gallōsque, quī ea loca incolerent, expulisse 5 sōlōsque esse, quī patrum nostrōrum memoria omnī Galliā vexātā Teutōnōs Cimbrosque intrā finēs suōs ingredi prohibuerint; quā ex rē fierī, utī cārūm rērum memoria magnam sibi auctōritātem magnōsque spīritūs in rē militāri 10 sūmerent. Dē numerō eōrum omnia sē habēre explōrātā Rēmī dicebant, propterquā quod pro-
pinquitātibus affīnitātibus coniunctī, quantum quisque multitudinem in commūnī Belgārum conciliō ad id bellum pollicitus sit, cognōverint.


Plūrimum inter eōs Bellovacōs et virtūte et auctōritāte et hominum numerō valēre; hōs posse conficere armāta mīlā centum, pollicitōs ex eō numerō electa sexāginta, tōtīusque belli imperium sibi postulāre. Suessiōnes suōs esse finitimōs; finēs lātissimōs ferācissimōsque agrōs possidēre. Apud eōs fuisse rēgem nostrā etiam memoria Divitiacum, tōtīus Galliae potentissi-
mum, qui cum magna partis hārum regiōnum, tum etiam Britanniae imperium obtinuerit: 25 nunc esse rēgem Galbam: ad hunc propter
Caesar advances to the Axona (R. Aisne), crosses the river, and fortifies a camp in the territory of the Remi, eight miles from Bibrax.

5. Caesar Rēmōs cohortātus liberāliterque ōrātiōne prōsecūtus omnem senātum ad sē conveniēre principumque liberōs obsidēs ad sē addūcī iussit. Quae omnia ab ċi diligenter ad diem facta sunt. Ipse Dīvitiacum Aeduōm magnō operē cohortātus docet, quantō opere rēi publicae commūnisque salūtis intersit manūs hostium distinēri, nē cum tantā multitudine ūnō tempore confligendum sit. Id fierī posse, sī suās cópiās Aeduī in finēs Bellovacōrum intrō- duxerint et eōrum agrōs populāri coeperint. Hīs mandātīs eum ab sē dīmittit. Postquam omnēs Belgārum cópiās in ūnum locum coactās ad sē venīre vidit neque iam longē abesse ab eīs, quōs miserat, explōrātōribus et ab Rēmīs cognōvit, flūmen Axonam, quod est in extrēmis
Remorum finibus, exercitum traducere maturavit atque ibi castra posuit. Quae res et latus unum castrorum ripis fluminis muniiebat et, post eum quae essent, tuta ab hostibus reddebat et, 5 commeatus ab Remis reliquisque civitatibus ut sine periculō ad eum portari possent, efficiēbat. In cō flūmine pons erat. Ibi praesidium pōnit et in alterā parte flūminis Quintum Titurium Sabinum lēgātum cum sex cohortibus relinquit; castra in altitūdinem pedum duodecim vallō fossaque duodevīginti pedum mūnire iubet.

Soldiers building a rampart

The Belgae besiege Bibrax. The garrison sends to ask help of Caesar.

6. Ab hīs castrīs oppidum Rēmorum nōmine Bibrax aberat mīlia passuum VIII. Id ex itinere magnō impetū Belgae oppugnāre coeperunt. Aegrē eō die sustentātum est. Gallōrum eadem atque Belgārum oppugnātiō est haec. Ubi circumiectā multitūdine hominum tōtis moenibus undique in mūrum lapidēs iaci coeptī sunt,
mūrusque dēfensoribus nūdātus est, testūdīnīe factā portās succedunt mūrumque subruunt. Quod tum facile fīcbat. Nam cum tanta multitūdō lapidēs āc tēla conicerent, in mūrō consistendī potestās erat nullī. Cum finem oppugnandī nox fēcisset, Iccius Rēmus, summā nōbilitātē et grātiā inter suōs, qui tum oppidō praefuerat, ūnus ex eīs, qui lēgātī dē pāce ad

Testudo

Caesarem vēnerant, nuntium ad eum mittit, nisi subsidium sibi submittātur, sēsē diūtius sustinēre nōn posse.

The Belgae quit Bibrax, but advance close to Caesar's camp.

7. Eō dē mediā nocte Caesar īsdem ducibus ūsus, qui nuntiī ab Icciō vēnerant, Numidas et Crētas sagittāriōs et funditōres Baleārēs subsidiō
oppidānis mittit; quōrum adventū et Rēmis cum spē dēfensiōnis studium prōpugnandī accessit, et hostibus cādem dē causā spēs potiundi oppidi discessit. Itaque paulisper apud oppidum morātī agrosque Rēmōrum dēpopulātī omnibus vicīs aedificiisque, quōs adire potuerant, incensis ad

Slingers
(These are seen on the left of the picture)

castra Caesaris omnibus cōpīs contendērunt et ab milibus passuum minus duōbus castra posuērunt; quae castra, ut fūmō atque ignibus significābātur, amplius milibus passuum VIII in lātitūdinem patēbant.
Caesar avoids a battle for some days; but then, having selected favourable ground, prepares to fight.

8. Caesar prīmō et propter multitūdinem hostium et propter eximiam opinionem virtūtis proeliō supersedere statuit, cotūdiē tamen eques-tribus proeliīs, quid hostis virtūte posset et quid nostrī audērent, perīclītabātur. Ubi nostrōs nōn esse inferiōrēs intellexit, locō prō castrīs ad aciem

*Castellum*

*(From a mosaic at Avignon)*

instruendam nātūrā opportūnō atque idōneō, quod is collis, ubi castra posita erant, paululum ex plānitiē editus tantum adversus in lātitūdinem patēbat, quantum locī aciēs instructa occupāre poterat, atque ex utrāque parte lateris dēiectus habēbat et in fronte lēniter fastīgātus paulātim ad plānitiēm redībat, ab utrōque latere ēius collis transversam fossam obduxit circiter passuum CD et ad extrēmās fossās castella constituit ibique
After some cavalry skirmishing, which resulted in favour of the Romans, the Belgae attempt to cross the Axona on Caesar’s rear.

9. Palus erat nôn magna inter nostrum atque hostium exercitum. Hanc si nostri transirent, hostes exspectabant; nostri autem, si ab illis initium transeundī fīeret, ut impeditōs aggrederentur, parāti in armīs erant. Interim proeliō equestri inter duās aciēs contendēbātur. 15 Ubi neutri transeundī initium faciunt, secundīōre equitum proeliō nostris Caesar suōs in castra reduxit. Hostes prōtīnus ex eō locō ad flūmen Axonam contendērunt, quod esse post nostra castra dēmonstrātum est. Ibi vadīs repertīs partem suārum cōpiārum trādūcere cōnātī sunt, eō consiliō, ut, si possent, castellum, cui praecerat Quintus Titūrius lēgātus, expugnārent pontemque interseinderent; si minus potuissent, agrōs Rēmōrum populārentur, qui magnō nōbisūs ui ad bellum gerendum erant, commeātūque nostrōs prohibērent.
Caesar leads his cavalry and light-armed across the bridge and meets the Belgae as they are struggling through the ford.

10. Caesar certior factus ab Titūriō omnem equitātum et levis armāturae Numidas, fundītōrēs sagittāriōsque pontem trādūcit atque ad eōs contendit. Ācriter in eō locō pugnātum est. Hostēs impeditōs nostrī in flūmine aggressī magnum eōrum numerum occīdērunt: per eōrum corpora reliquoā audācissimē transīre cōnantēs multitūdine tēlōrum repulērunt; primōs, qui transierant, equitātū circumventōs interfēcērunt.

The Belgae, beaten back, resolve to return to their several townships and to defend whichever the Romans attack.

Hostēs ubi et dē expugnandō oppidō et dē flūmine transeundō spem sē sefellisse intellexērunt neque nostrōs in locum inīquiōrem prōgredi pugnandī causā vidērunt, atque ipsōs rēs frūmentāria dēficere coepit, conciliō convocātō constituērunt optimum esse, domum suam quemque revertī et, quōrum in finēs prīnum Rōmānī exercitūm intrōduxissent, ad eōs dēfendendōs undique convenīrunt, ut potius in suīs quam in aliēnīs finibus dēcertārent et domesticīs cōpiīs rēi frūmentāriae ūterentur. Ad eam sententiam cum reliquis causis haec quoque ratiō eōs dēduxit, quod Divitiacum atque Aeduōs finibus Bellovacōrum appropinquāre cognōverant. His persuāderē, ut diūtius morārentur neque suīs auxilium ferrent, nōn poterat.
The Belgae retreat. Next morning Caesar sends three legions in pursuit, who harass their rear and kill great numbers.

11. 

Caesar advances into the territory of the Suessiones and assaults Noviodunum, which surrenders.

Having received the submission of the Suessiones, Caesar advances against the Bellovaci and receives the surrender of their chief town Bratuspantium.

13. Caesar obsidibus acceptis prīmis cīvitātīs atque ipsius Galbae regis duōbus filiīs armīisque omnibus ex oppidō tradītīs in deditōnem Suessionēs accēpit exercitumque in Bellovacōs dūcit. Quī cum sē suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent, atque ab cō oppidō

![Turris](image)

Turris

Caesar cum exercitū circiter mīlia passuum quinque abesset, omnēs maiores nātū ex oppidō egressi manūs ad Caesarem tendere et vōce significāre coepērunt, sēsē in ēius fidem āc potestātem venīre neque contra populum Rōmānum armīs contendere. Item, cum ad oppidum accessisset castraque ibi pōneret, pueri mulierēsque ex mūrō passīs manibus suō mōre pācem ab Rōmānis petiērunt.
Divitiacus the Aeduan pleads for indulgent treatment of the Bellovaci.


Caesar takes hostages from the Bellovaci, and advances through the territory of the Ambiani to attack the Nervīi.

15. Caesar honōris Divitiacī atque Aeduōrum causā sese eōs in fidem receptūrum et conservātūrum dixit; quod erat cīvitās magna inter Belgās auctōritāte atque hominum multitūdine praestābat, sexcentōs obsidēs poposcit. His trāditūs omnibusque armīs ex oppidō collātīs ab eō locō in finēs Ambianōrum pervēnit, quī
se suaque omnia sine morā dēdiderunt. - Lōrum finēs Nerviī attingēbant: quōrum dē nātūrā mōribusque Caesar cum quaereret, sīc reperiēbat: Nullum aditum esse ad eōs mercātōribus: nihil patī vīnī reliquārumque rērum ad luxuriam pertinentium inferri, quod eīs rēbus relangueścere animōs eōrum et remittī virtūtem existimārent: esse hominēs ferōs magnaeque virtūtis: increpitāre atque incūsāre reliquōs Belgās, qui sē populō Rōmānō dēdissent patriamque virtūtem prōiēcissent; confirmāre sēsē neque lēgātōs missūrōs neque ullam condiciōnem pācis acceptūrōs.

The Nervii (with the Atrebates and Viromandui) are posted on the Sabis (R. Sambre).

16. Cum per eōrum finēs trīduum iter 15 fēcisset, inveniēbat ex captīvīs Sabim flūmen ab castrīs suīs nōn amplius milia passuum decem abesse: trans id flūmen omnēs Nerviōs
consēdisse adventumque ibi Rōmānōrum exспектāre unā cum Atrebatibus et Viromanduis, finitimīs suīs,—nam hīs utrīisque persuāserant, utī eandem bellī fortūnam experīrentur; exspectārī etiam ab hīs Aduātucōrum cōpiās atque esse in ītinere: mulierēs quīque per aetātem ad pugnam inutilēs vidērentur in eum locum consistisse, quō propter palūdēs exercitu aditus nōn esset.

The Nervii are informed of Caesar's dispositions and prepare to attack his advanced guard. The nature of their entrenchment.

17. Hīs rebus cognitis explōrātores centuriōnēsque praemittit, quī locum idōneum castrīs delīgant. Cum ex dēditiciis Belgīs reliquisque Gallīs complūrēs Caesarem secūtī unā īter facerent, quīdam ex hīs, ut postea ex captīvis cognitum est, eōrum diērum consuetūdine ītineris nostrī exercitus perspectā nocte ad Nerviōs pervēnērunt atque eīs dē monstrārunt inter singulās legiōnēs impedimentōrum magnum numerum intercēdere, neque esse quicquam negotiī, cum prīma legiō in castra vēnisset, reliquaeque legiōnēs magnum spatium abessent, hanc sub sarcinis adorīrī; quā pulsā impedimentīisque direptīs futūrum, ut reliquae contrā consistere nōn audērent. Adiuvābat etiam eōrum consilium, quī rem dēferēbant, quod Nervīi antiquitūs, cum equitātū nihil possent (neque
The place selected for the Roman camp on the Sambre.

The order of Caesar's march. First the cavalry in advance, then six legions carrying no baggage and ready for battle, then the baggage of the whole army, then the two last-levied legions.

19. Caesar equitātū praemissō subsequē-bātur omnibus cōpiīs; sed ratiō ordōque agmīnis aliter sē habēbat āc Belgae ad Nerviōs dētulerant. Nam quod hostī appropinquābat, consuētūdine suā Caesar sex legiōnēs expedītās dūcēbat; post eās tōtius exercitūs impedimenta collocārat; inde duae legiōnēs, quae proximē conscriptae erant, tōtum agmen claudēbant praesidiōque impedimentīs erant.

After some skirmishing with the cavalry the Nervii cross the Sambre and attack the Roman advance guard engaged in pitching the camp.

Equitēs nostri cum funditōribus sagittāriīs-que flūmen transgressī cum hostium equitātū proelium commīsērunt. Cum sē īlli identidem in silvās ad suōs recipèrent āc rursus ex silvā in nostrōs impetum facerent, neque nostri longius, quam quem ad finem porrecta loca aperta pertinēbant, cēdentes inequī audērent, interim legiōnēs sex, quae prīmae vēnerant, opere dimensō castra mūnīre coepērunt. Ubi prīma impedimenta nostri exercitūs ab ēis, qui in silvās abditī latēbant, visa sunt, quod tempus inter eōs committendi proelīi convēnerat, ut intrā silvās
aciam ordinēsque constituerant atque ipsi sē sē confirmāverant, subitō omnibus cōpiīs prōvolā-
vērunt impetumque in nostrōs equitēs fēcērunt. His facile pulsīs āe prōturbātīs incrēdibilī
celeritāte ad flūmen dēcucurrērunt, ut paene
ūnō tempore et ad silvās et in flūmine et iam
in manibus nostrīs hostēs vidērentur. Eādem

An attack by Roman legions

autem celeritāte adversō colle ad nostra castra
atque eōs, quī in opere occupātī erant, contem-
dērunt.

Caesar's difficulties. Excellence of the Roman discipline.

20. Caesari omnia ūnō tempore erant
agenda: vexillum prōpōnendum, quod erat
insigne, cum ad arma concurri oportēret, signum
tubā dandum, ab opere revocandi mīlitēs, quī paulō longius aggeris petendi causā prōcesserant, arcessendi, aciēs insītruenda, mīlitēs cohoṛtandī, signum dandum. Quārum rērum magnam partem temporis brevitās et successus hostium impediēbat. Hīs difficultātibus duae rēs erant subsidiō, scientia atque ūsus mīlitum, quod superiōribus proelīīs exercitātī, quid fierī oportē-ret, non minus commodē ipsī sībi praescribere, quam ab aliōs docēri poterant, et quod ab opere singulisque legiōnibus singulōs lēgātōs Caesar discēdere nisi mūnitīs castrīs vetuerat. Hī propter propinquitātem et celeritātem hostium nihil iam Caesaris imperium exspectābant, sed per sē, quae vidēbantur, administrābant.

The signal for battle given. The soldiers fall in where and how they can.

21. Caesar necessāriīs rēbus imperātīs ad cohoṛtandōs mīlitēs, quam in partem fors obtulit, dēcucurrit et ad legiōnem decimam dēvēnit. Mīlitēs non longiōre ōratiōne cohoṛtātus, quam utī suae pristīnae virtūtis memoriam retinērent 20 neu perturbārentur animō hostiumque impetum fortiter sustinērent, quod nōn longius hostēs aberant, quam quō tēlum adigi posset, proelīī committendī signum dedit. Atque in alteram partem item cohoṛtandī causā profectus pugnan-tibus occurrit. Temporis tanta fuit exiguītās hostiumque tam parātus ad dīmicandum animus,
ut non modo ad insignia accommodanda, sed etiam ad galeās induendās scūtisque tegimenta detrūdenda tempus dēsuerit. Quam quisque ab opere in partem cāsū dēvēnit quaeque prīma signa conspexit, ad haec constitit, nē in quae-rendīs suīs pugnandi tempus dīmitteret.

Gaulish Helmet

The irregular disposition of the Roman Army.

22. Instructō exercitū, magis ut locī nātūra dēiectusque collis et necessitās temporis, quam ut rēi militāris ratiō atque ordō postulābat, cum diversae legiōnēs aliae aliae in parte hostibus resisterent, sēpibusque densissimis, ut ante dē-monstrāvimus, interiectīs prospectus impedirētur,
neque certa subsidia collocārī neque, quid in quāque parte opus esset, prōvidērī neque ab ūnō omnīa imperia administrārī poterant. Itaque in tantā rērum iniquitāte fortūnae quoque ēventūs variī sequēbantur.

The ninth and tenth legions defeat one wing of the enemy and pursue them across the Sambre. The eighth and eleventh legions drive the Veromandui down to the river bank. The Nervii try to storm the camp.

23. Legiōnis nōnae et decimae mīlitēs, ut in sinistrā parte aciē constiterant, pilīs ēmissīs cursū āc lassītūdīne exānimātōs volneribusque coniectōs Atrebatēs (nam his ea pars obvēnerat) celeriter ex locō superiōre in flūmen compulsērunt et transīre cōnāntēs insecutī gladiīs magnam partem eōrum impeditam interfēcērunt. Ipsī transīre flūmen nōn dubitāvērunt et in locum iniquum prōgressī rursus resistentēs hostēs redintegrātō proeliō in fugam coniēcērunt. Item aliā in parte diversae duae legiōnēs, undecima et octāva, prōfligātīs Viromanduīs quibuscum erant congressī, ex locō superiōre in ipsīs flūminis ripīs proeliābantur. At tōtīs ferē ā fronte et ab sinistrā parte nūdātīs castrīs, cum in dextrō cornū legiō duodecima et nōn magnō ab eā intervallō septima constitīset, omnēs Nervīi concurrērunt; quam summam imperiī tenēbat, ad eum locum contendērunt; quōrum pars apertō latere legiōnēs
circumvenire, pars summum castrorum locum petere coepit.

Caesar's cavalry and light-armed troops repulsed; the suttlers and the cavalry of the Treveri in the Roman army fly.

24. Eōdem tempore equitēs nostri levisque armātūrae peditēs, qui cum eis ūnā fuerant, quōs 5 primō hostium impetū pulsōs dixeram, cum sē
in castra recipiēnt, adversīs hostībus occurrēbant āc rursus alīam in partem fugam petēbant, et cālōnēs, quī ab decumānā portā āc summō iugō collis nostrōs victōrēs flūmen transisse conspexerant, praedandī causā ēgressī, cum respexissent et hostēs in nostrīs castrīs versārī vīdissent, praecipitēs fugae sēsē mandābant. Simul eōrum, qui cum impedimentīs veniēbant, clāmor fremitusque oriēbātur, aliīque alīam in partem perterritī fērēbantur. Quibus omnibus rēbus permōtī equītēs Treverī, quōrum inter Gallōs virtūtīs opīniō est singulāris, qui auxiliī causā ab civitāte ad Caesarem missī vēnerant, cum multitudīne hostium castra complērī nostra, legiōnēs premī et paene circumventās tenērī, cālōnēs, equītēs, funditōrēs, Numidās diversōs dissipātōsque in omnēs partēs fugere vīdissent, desperātīs nostrīs rēbus domum contendērunt; Rōmānōs pulsōs superātōsque, castrīs impedimentīsque eōrum hostēs potētōs civitāti renun- tiāvērunt.

Caesar comes to the rescue and personally leads a charge.

The enemy are checked.

25. Caesar ab decimae legiōnis cohortātiōne ad dextrum cornū profectus, ubi suōs urgērī signīisque in ūnum locum collātīs duodecimae legiōnis confertōs militēs sibi ipsōs ad pugnam esse impedimentō vīdit, quartae cohortīs omnibus centurīonibus occīsīs signiferōque interfectō,
signō āmissō, reliquārum cohortium omnibus ferē centuriōnibus aut volnerātīs aut occisis, in his primipilō P. Sextiō Baculō, fortissimō virō, multīs gravibusque volneribus confectō, ut iam 5 sē sustinēre nōn posset, reliquōs esse tardiōrēs et nonnullōs ab novissimīs dēsertō locō proeliō excēdere āc tēla vitāre, hostēs neque ā fronte ex inferiōre locō subeuntēs intermittere et ab utrōque latere instāre et rem esse in angustō 10 vidit neque ullum esse subsidium, quod submitti

Roman Standard

*(Depicted on a coin of 39 – 31 B.C.)*

posset, scūtō ab novissimīs militī dētractō, quod ipse eō sine scūtō vēnerat, in primam aciem prōcessit centuriōnibusque nōminātīm appellātīs reliquōs cohortātus militēs signa inferre et 15 manipulōs laxāre iussit, quō facilius gladiis ātī possent. Cūius adventū spē illātā militibus āc redintegrātō animō, cum prō sē quisque in conspectū imperātōris etiam in extrēmīs suis rēbus operam nāvāre cuperet, paulum hostium 20 impetus tardātus est.
The two legions which brought up the rear on the march arrive at great speed; and the tenth legion returns across the Sambre to the relief.

26. Caesar cum septimam legiōnem, quae iuxtā constiterat, item urgerī ab hoste vidisset, tribūnōs mīlitum monuit, ut paulātim sēsē legiōnēs consiungerent et conversa signa in hostēs inferrent. Quō factō cum aliī subsidium ferret, neque timērent, nē āversī ab hoste circumvenērentur, audācius resistere ac fortius pugnāre coepērunt. Interim mīlitēs legiōnūm duārum, quae in novissimō agmine praesidiō impedimentīs fuerant, proelīō nuntiātō cursū incitātō in summō colle ab hostibus conspiciēbantur, et Titus Labiēnus castrīs hostium potitus et ex locō superiōre, quae rés in nostrīs castrīs gerentur, conspicātus decimam legiōnem subsidiō nostrīs misit. Qui cum ex equītum et cālōnum fugā, quō in locō rēs esset, quantōque in perīculō et castra et legiōnēs et imperātor versārētur, cognōvissernt, nihil ad celeritātem sibi reliquī fēcērunt.

The panic is stopped and a complete victory gained.

27. Hōrum adventū tanta rērum com- mūtātiō est facta, ut nostrī etiam qui volneribus confectī prōcubuissent, scūtīs innixī proelium redintegrārent. Tum cālōnēs perterritōs hostēs conspicātī etiam inermēs armātīs occurrērunt, equītēs vērō, ut turpītūdinem fugae virtūte
délerent, omnibus in locis pugnábant, quò sē legiōnāriis militibus praeferrent. At hostēs etiam in extrēmā spē salūtis tantam virtūtem praestīturunt, ut cum primī eōrum cecidissent, proximī iacentibus insisterent atque ex eōrum corporibus pugnārent; his deiectis et coacervātis cadāveribus, quī superessent, ut ex tumulō tēla in nostrōs cōnicerent et pīla intercepta remitterent; ut nōn nēquīquam tantae virtūtis hominēs iūdicārī dēbēret ausōs esse transīre lātissimum flūmen, ascendere altissimās ripās, subīre ini-quissimum locum; quac facilia ex difficillimīs animī magnitūdō redēgerat.

Surrender of barbarians
The survivors of the Nervii surrender and are sent back to their homes.

28. *Hoc proelio facto et prope ad inter-necionem gente ac nōmine Nerviorum redactō māiorēs nātū, quōs ūnā cum puerīs mulieribusque in aestuāria ac palūdēs coniectōs dixerāmus, hāc pugnā nuntiātā, cum victōribus nihil impedītum, victīs nihil tūtum arbitrārentur, omnium, qui supererant, consensū lēgātōs ad Caesarem mīsē-runt sēque ei dēdidērunt et in commemorandā cīvitātis calamitāte ex sexcentīs ad trēs senātōrēs, ex hominum mēlibus LX vīx ad quingentōs, qui arma ferre possent, sēsē redactōs esse dixerunt. Quōs Caesar, ut in miserōs ac supplicēs ūsus misericordiā vidērētūr, diligentissimē conservāvit suīisque finibus atque oppidīs utī iussit et finitimīs imperāvit, ut ab iniūriā et maleficiō sē suōisque prohibērent.*

The Aduatuci, hearing of this battle, return home and fortify themselves in a strong town on the Meuse.

29. *Aduatuci, dē quibus suprā scripsimus, cum omnibus cōpiīs auxiliō Nervīs venirent, hāc pugnā nuntiātā ex itinere domum revertērunt; cunctīs oppidīs castellīsque dēsertīs sua omnia in ūnum oppidum ēgregiē nātūrā mūnitum contulērunt. Quod cum ex omnibus in circuitū partibus altissimās rūpēs despectūsque habērēt, ūnā ex parte lēniter acclīvis aditus in lātitūdinem non amplius CC pedum relinquēbātur: quem*
locum duplici altissimō mūrō mūnierant: tum magnī ponderīs saxa et praeacūtās trabēs in mūrō collocābant. Ipsī erant ex Cīmbris Teutonisīque prōgnāti, qui, cum iter in prōvinciam nostram atque Ītaliam facerent, eis impedimentīs, quae sēcum agere āc portāre nōn poterant, citrā flūmen Rhēnum dépositīs custōdīām ex suis āc praeśidium sex mīlia hominum unā reliquērunt. Hi post eōrum obitum multōs annōs a fīnitimīs exagītāti, cum aliās bellum inferrent, aliās illātum dēfenderent, consensū eōrum omnium pāce factā hunc sibi domiciliō locum dēlēgērunt.

The siege of the capital of the Aduatuci. The siege-machines employed by Caesar.

30. Āc prīmō adventū exercītūs nostri crēbrās ex oppidō excursionēs faciēbant par-
volīsque prōeliīs cum nostrīs contendēbant; posteā vallō pedum XII in circuitū XV mīlium crēbrisīque castellīs circummūnīti oppidō sēsē continēbant. Ubi vīncīs actīs aggere exstructō turrim procul constitūtī vīdērunt, prīmum irrīdēre ex mūrō atque increpītāre vōcibus, quod tanta māchīnātiō ab tantō spatiō instruerētur: quibus nam manibus aut quibus viribus praeśertim hominēs tantulae statūrae (nam plērumque omnibus Gallīs prae magnītūdine corporum suōrum brevitās nostra contemptuī est) tantī onerīs turrim ad mūrōs sē posse collocāre confiderent?
The Aduatuci offer to surrender, but beg to be allowed to retain their arms.

31. Ubi vērō movēri et appropinquāre moenibus vidērunt, novā atque inūsitātā speciē commōtī lēgātōs ad Caesarem dē pāce misērunt, qui ad hunc modum locūtī: ‘Nōn existimāre ‘Rōmānōs sine ope dīvinā bellum gerere, quī 'tantae altitūdinis māchinātiōnēs tantā celeritāte 'prōmovēre possent: sē suaque omnia eōrum

Battering Ram

‘potestāti permettere,’ dixērunt: ‘ūnum petere 'āc dēprecārī: sī forte prō suā clēmentiā āc 'mansuētūdine, quam īpsi ab aliīs audīrent, 'statuisset Aduātucōs esse conservandōs, nē sē 'armīs despoliāret. Sībi omnēs fērē fīnitimōs 'esse inimīcōs āc suae virtūtī invidēre; ā quibus 'sē dēfendere trāditīs armīs nōn possent. Sībi 'praestāre, sī in eum cāsum dēdūcerentur,
Caesar will not grant them their arms, but promises to protect them from their neighbours. They throw down a great pile of arms into the moat.

32. Ad haec Caesar respondit: 'Sê magis 'consuetudine sua quam meritô cörum civitātem 'conservātūrum, sī prius, quam mūrum ariēs 'attigisset, sē dēdidissent: sed dēditīonis nullam 'esse condiciōnem nisi armīs trādītīs. Sē id, 'quod in Nervīis fēcisset, factūrum finitimīsque 'imperātūrum, nē quam dēditīciīs populī Rōmānī 'iniūriam inferrent.' Rē nuntiātā ad suōs, quae imperārentur, facere dixērunt. Armōrum magnā multitudīnī dē mūrō in fossam, quae erat ante oppidum, iactā, sic ut prope summam mūrī aggerisque altitūdinem acervī armōrum adae- quārent, et tamen circiter parte tertiā, ut posteā perspectum est, cēlātā atque in oppidō retentā portīs patefactīs eō diē pāce sunt ūsi.

The Aduatuci had concealed a large quantity of arms, and make an attack on the Roman quarters before day-break. Accordingly the town is stormed and the inhabitants (53,000 in number) are sold into slavery.

33. Sub vesperum Caesar portās claudi militēsque ex oppidō exīre iussit, nē quam noctū oppidānī ab militībus iniūriam acciperent. Illi ante initō, ut intellectum est, consiliō, quod
TREACHERY OF THE ADUATICI

P. Crassus subdues the tribes in Armorica (Normandy and Brittany).

34. Eōdem tempore ā Públiō Crassō, quem cum legiōne ānā miserat ad Venetōs, Venellos, Osismōs, Cūriosolitas, Esuviōs, Aulercōs, Rēdonēs, quae sunt maritumae civitātēs Oceanum-que attingunt, certior factus est omnēs eās
civitātēs in dicionem potestātemque populi Rōmāni esse redactās.

Trophy of Gaulish arms

German tribes beyond the Rhine send offering hostages and submission.

35. His rebus gestīs omni Galliā pācātā tanta hūius belli ad barbarōs opinīō perlāta est, utī ab eīs nātiōnibus, quae trans Rhēnum incolent, mitterentur lēgātī ad Caesarem, quī sē obsidēs datūrās, imperātā factūrās pollicercentur. Quās lēgātiōnēs Caesar, quod in
Italiam Illyricumque properabat, inita proxima aestate ad se reverti iussit. Ipse in Carnutes, Andes, Turones, quaeque civitates propinquae his locis erant, ubi bellum gesserat, legiones in hibernacula deductis in Italiam profectus est. 5 Ob easque res ex litteris Caesaris dieum quindecim supplicatio decreta est, quod ante id tempus accidit nulli.
NOTES

Page 1.

1. in citeriore Gallia, 'in hither Gaul': that is, in Gallia Cisalpina. In the last chapter of the first book Caesar had told us that, after his two campaigns in Gaul against the Helvetii and the Germans, he placed his army in winter-quarters in the territory of the Sequani, and came himself south of the Alps to Hither Gaul to hold the legal meetings or assizes (conventus).

2. supra, 'above,' i.e. in the first book.

3. Labienus: Titus Atius Labienus was one of Caesar's legati, who remained with him throughout his governorship of Gaul, but in the end turned against him and joined Pompey, as did many of Caesar's officers when the civil war broke out.

5. dixeramus. In Book i. ch. 1 Caesar had described all Transalpine Gaul (that is, all Gaul except 'the Province') as divided into three parts—Belgica, Aquitania, Celtica. The Belgae (from whom comes the modern name of Belgian) were partly German, and occupied the district of modern France which lies north of the rivers Seine and Marne, all Belgium, and as much of Holland as is south of the Rhine. There were many tribes of them which Caesar names in chapter 4.

6. inter se, 'to each other,' 'mutually.' In Latin there is no pronoun like ἀλλήλως in Greek, and the only way of expressing this reciprocal sense is by this periphrasis. The Belgic tribes were giving each other hostages to secure that no one tribe should make terms with Caesar without the general consent of them all.

8. omni pacata Gallia, 'if all Gaul were subdued,' i.e. made to submit to the Romans. Of course they mean all Gaul except their own part of it.

11. noluerant...ferebant, notice the change of tense 'who as they had been unwilling that the Germans should stay any longer in Gaul, so were now annoyed at the army of the Roman people wintering, and growing habituated to serving, in Gaul.'
1. *novis imperiis studebant*, 'were fond of changes in the supremacy.'

Notice that in giving the reasons for the movement Caesar uses the subjunctive, *vererentur...sollicitarentur*, because he is representing the thoughts of the persons of whom he is speaking —the excuses which they would have given: but in the description of classes of persons who stirred up the discontent he is giving his own account of them and their motives, and therefore uses the indicative—*ferebant...studebant...occupabuntur*. The three classes are

(1) Those who disliked the presence of the Romans in Gaul.
(2) Those who liked change for its own sake.
(3) Those whose wealth had enabled them to hire troops and seize on the chieftainships.

3. *facultates*, 'wealth,' 'means.' *regna*, royal power in the several tribes.

5. *imperio nostro*, as long as Rome was supreme in Gaul. *imperio nostro* may be regarded as an ablative of time, 'while we were supreme,' or an ablative of attendant circumstances, 'the supremacy being ours,' 'under our supremacy.' Up to this time first one and then another tribe had been supreme in Gaul and exercised a sort of control over the others, though each had their separate chiefs. These changes constituted the *nova imperia* mentioned in p. 2, l. 1; but no doubt such supremacy was weak and the separate chiefs did much as they liked. If the Roman *imperium* were established they would be kept in much stricter order.

8. *in interiorem Galliam*, 'into inner Gaul,' i.e. Gaul north of the Alps. *qui deduceret...misit*, 'sent to lead them down.'

9. *Q. Pedium*. Quintus Pedius was a nephew of Caesar and remained faithful to him. He died B.C. 43 while consul, after having carried a law to punish Caesar's murderers.

10. *cum primum...inciperet*, 'as soon as there began to be abundance of fodder,' i.e. in the spring as soon as the grass was grown.

11. *Senonibus*. The name of the Senones has survived in the town of *Sens* on the river *Yonne*, a tributary of the *Seine*. 
Those of them who had migrated to Italy settled on the coast of Umbria, where a town Sena or Sena Gallica recalled their name.

15. **cogì, 'were being collected.'**

16. **dubitandum...quìn, 'he thought that he ought not to hesitate to set out,' quìn after a verb of doubting which is itself negated.**

21. **celerius omni opinione. 'quicker than any opinion,' 'sooner than they had at all expected.'**

22. **Remì, on the right bank of the river Matrona, mod. Marne, in the Department of Marne, where the chief town Rheims retains their name; it was formerly called Durocortorum.**

Page 3.

4. **imperata facere, 'to do what they are ordered to do,' the regular phrase for submission to superior power. recipere, sc. Romanos.**

9. **Suessiones, a little N. of the Remi, on the river Aisne, where Soissons retains their name. ne...quidem.**

12. **cum ipsis, 'with themselves,' i.e. with the Remi. ipsis is used for a reflexive pronoun in oratio obliqua to avoid ambiguity. It refers to the speakers, not to the nominative case of habeant. deterere quìn...consentirent, 'they could not deter even the Suessiones from joining with them.'**

Page 4.

1. **sic reperiebat, 'he ascertained the facts to be as follows.'**

The imperfect is used because Caesar did not learn all this at once, he kept on asking questions and gradually got his information.

3. **consedisse, 'had settled.' With this join propter loci fertilitatem, 'owing to the fertility of the district.' qui...incoherent, 'inhabiting that district,' subjunctive because it is a relative clause in virtual oratio obliqua.**

5. **patrum nostrorum memoria, 'within the memory of our fathers,' i.e. in the last generation. omni Gallia vexata, 'when all Gaul had been harassed by them.'**

6. **Teutonos Cimbrosque. The Teutones (or Teutoni) and Cimbri came from the neighbourhood of Jutland in search of new settlements. They made their way through Gaul into Spain and Italy, appearing first about B.C. 113. The danger was not finally ended till Marius destroyed the Teutones at**
Aquae Sextiae (Aix near Marseilles) in B.C. 102, and Marius and Catulus the Cimbri near Vercellae B.C. 101.

8. **earum rerum memoria**, 'from the recollection of those achievements.' Ablative of cause.

10. **omnia se habere explorata**, 'that they had full information,' lit. 'all things investigated.'

11-12. **propinquitatibus affinitatibusque.** *propinquitas* is any connexion by blood or friendship, *affinitas* is relationship by marriage.

13. **in communi Belgarum concilio**, 'in the meeting of the council of all the Belgae.' Each tribe had chiefs of their own, who for certain purposes met in a common assembly.

18. **sexaginta**, sc. *millia*, 'sixty-thousand.' *imperium*, 'the chief command.'

21-22. **nostra memoria**, within the memory of the speakers. Strictly *nostra* is not admissible in *oratio obliqua*, and should be *sua*. But occasionally in a long piece of *oratio obliqua* the very words of the speakers are introduced. The same remark applies to *harum* in l. 23, for *earum*.

23-24. **cum...tum**, 'both...and.'

**Britanniae.** This is the earliest mention we have of any Gallic chief exercising power in Britain. It cannot mean in the whole of Britain, probably it was only in Kent and the East Coast

---

**Page 5.**

1. **summam totius belli**, 'the chief direction of the whole war.' It does not differ materially from *totius belli imperium* in p. 4, l. 18.

2. **voluntate**, 'with the consent.'

4. **feri**, 'barbarous,' 'uncivilized.' *ipsos*, see on p. 3, l. 12. Notice how the names of the strongest of these tribes have been preserved, more or less closely, in the names of modern French or Belgian towns or districts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Tribe</th>
<th>Modern Town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bellovaci</td>
<td>Beauvais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suessiones</td>
<td>Soissons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrebates</td>
<td>Artois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambiani</td>
<td>Amiens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caleti</td>
<td>Calais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condrusi</td>
<td>Condroy (near Liège)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The others were either so totally destroyed as to leave no trace of themselves, or had not been long enough in the district. For instance, in c. 29 Caesar tells us that the Adnatuci were descendants of certain Cimbri who had been left in Belgica when the Cimbri were marching down Gaul only about 50 years before, i.e. in B.C. 112—102.

6. Morinos...Menapios. The Morini lived between Calais and Dunkerque. Morini means ‘maritime folk,’ from Celtic mór, the sea, cp. our ‘mere.’ The Menapii lived between the Morini and the lower Rhine.


12. prosecutus, ‘having addressed them,’ the word has a sense of treating with courtesy or respect, from the literal meaning of ‘following’ or ‘attending in one’s train.’ liberaliter, ‘in a courteous and kind manner,’ from the notion of the conduct becoming a free-man (liber).

14. ad diem, ‘punctually,’ ‘on the (appointed) day.’ With words of time ad = ‘at’ or ‘on.’ Cp. ad primam lucem, ‘at daybreak.’

16. quanto opere, ‘how greatly.’

17. intersit, ‘it is to the interest of,’ followed by genitive of person or thing affected. ne, final = ut non, ‘that they might not have to fight with so large a number at once.’

24—26. neque...cognovit, ‘and learned from the scouts, whom he had sent out, and from the Remi, that they were now at no great distance.’

26. Axonam, ‘the Aisne.’ By crossing the Aisne Caesar entered the first hostile territory, that of the Suessiones.

Page 6.

2. quae res, ‘and this fact,’ i.e. that he pitched his camp near the river.

3. ripis fluminis, ‘by means of the banks of the river,’ instrumental ablative.

post eum quae essent ‘and all the country on his rear.’ The camp (traces of which have been found) was in a bend of the river, so that the stream protected it both at the side and the rear. The subjunctive essent is used because the reference is not to any particular place but to whatever was on his rear. tuta
ab hostibus, 'safe from the enemy.' In this phrase ab has the sense of 'on the part of.'

5-6. ut...possent, efficiebat, 'secured their being able.'

7. pons, at a point now called Berry-au-bac ('fort on the stream'), where some traces of entrenchments guarding the bridge are still visible.

8. in altera parte, 'on the other bank,' i.e. on the left bank of the Aisne.

11. fossaque duodeviginti pedum, 'and with a trench eighteen feet wide.' This camp or fort was meant to be a permanent fortress commanding one end of the bridge.

13. Bibrax. The exact situation of this town is uncertain. All that Caesar tells us is that it was eight miles from the fort at the bridge (at Berry-au-bac). Some have placed it at a village named Beaurieux, others at Vieux Laon, a place about eight miles from Laon.

ex itinere, 'immediately after the march,' or 'in the course of their march,' without waiting for rest or other preparations.

15. eadem atque, 'of the same nature as that of the Belgae.'

haec, 'such as I am going to describe.'

17. totis moenibus, 'along the whole line of fortifications.'

18. lapides iaci coepti sunt, 'stones have begun to be shot against the wall,' that is, large stones from ballistae or cannons. They could not batter a wall as our cannons do, but made it impossible for the defenders to show themselves on the walls.

Page 7.

1. testudine facta, 'a covering being formed by shields locked together,' or 'with a wooden penthouse over them.' The men held their shields over their heads, so as to form a kind of sloping roof under which they could approach the walls without fear of the javelins and other missiles thrown down upon them from the wall. This was technically called a testudo or 'tortoise,' from the likeness to the shell of a tortoise. The same name was used for a wooden shed made for the protection of men attacking walls or working a battering-ram.

3. tum, 'on this occasion.' The sentence above describes the usual manoeuvres of the Belgae. He now goes on to describe what actually took place at this particular assault.
NOTES

4. conicerent, plural verb after noun of multitude.

6, 7. summa...gratia, 'a man of the highest birth and greatest popularity.' Abl. of quality with epithet.

9. nisi...posse, oratio obliqua depending on the sense of nuntium mittit: 'sends a messenger (saying) that unless help is sent him he can hold out no longer.'

12. de media nocte, 'at midnight,' lit. 'starting from midnight.' This is a common use of de with words indicating time, because action is regarded as starting from a point of time.

14. subsidio mittit, 'sends as a help,' 'sends to reinforce them.' Dative of purpose.

Page 8.

1–2. cum spe defensionis, 'along with the hope of being able to prolong the defence.'

2. studium propugnandi, 'zeal in repelling the assault.'

8. ab milibus passuum minus duobus, 'less than two miles off.' ab = 'at a distance from,' p. 30, l. 21: in sense it refers to the place from which, but grammatically it belongs to the numerals, cp. naves ex eo loco ab milibus octo vento tenebantur, 'the ships were detained eight miles off by the wind.'

10–11. in latitudinem patebant, 'extended laterally,' 'in breadth.' There were many tribes, each encamped separately, so that taken as a whole their line of fortified positions extended more than 8 (Roman) miles.

Page 9.

3. proelio supersedere, 'to avoid battle' (lit. to sit above). This verb is constructed both with dative and ablative: there is nothing here to show which proelio is.

5. periclitabatur, 'he kept testing.'

10. quantum loci, 'just such an extent of ground as.'

acies instructa, 'the line of battle when drawn up.'

11. lateris dejectus, 'sharp declining of the side,' 'a precipice.'

14. transversam, 'at right angles' to the hill; or to the line of battle. passuum CD, 'four hundred paces,' that is 2000 feet, for the Roman passus was five feet.

15. ad extremas fossas, 'at the ends of the ditches.'
Page 10.

1. tormenta, 'engines' for casting stones or javelins. The general word tormentum includes various kinds of such engines: (1) catapulta, (2) ballista, (3) scorpio. The catapulta generally shot javelins or arrows, and the scorpio the same, only lighter ones. The ballista threw great stones.

2. quod...poterant, 'seeing that they were so strong in numbers.' suos, Caesar's men.

4. proxime, 'last,' 'most recently,' see p. 2, l. 7.


7. pro castris, 'in front of the camp,' i.e. on the side of the camp next the enemy.

10-11. hanc si nostri transirent...exspectabant, 'were waiting to see whether our men would cross this.'

15, 16. secundio...nostris, 'the cavalry skirmishes turning out in favour of our men.' An ablative absolute with adjective for participle.

19. vadis repertis, 'having found a ford.'

21. eo consilio ut, 'with the design of storming, if they could, the fort commanded by Q. Titurius.'

23. minus = non, 'if they proved unable to do so.'

24. usui, dative expressing result.

25. commeatuque...prohiberent, 'and prevent our men getting provisions.'

Page 11.

2. levis armaturae Numidas, 'the Numidian detachment of his light-armed troops.' It is a partitive genitive (not descriptive), p. 24, l. 3.

5. impeditos, 'while hampered' in fording the river.

11. spem se fefellisse, 'that their hope had failed them,' 'that they were disappointed in their hope.'

14. res frumentaria, 'supply of corn.'

17. introduxissent, pluperf. subj. in subordinate clause of oratio obliqua for perf. subjunctive or future perfect in oratio recta. 'They agreed that...they would muster in defence of the tribe, whichever it was, into whose territories the Romans advanced their forces.'

18. convenirent depends on constituerunt. 'They determined that it was best for each to go back to his own home,
and that they would muster from all parts to defend etc.' The change of construction by which *constituerunt optimum esse* is followed first by an infinitive and then by a subjunctive (*reverti... convenient*) is awkward.

19. *decertarent*, 'finish the struggle,' 'fight it out.'

20. *domesticis copiis*, the stores which they had in their houses.

21. *ratio*, 'consideration.' *quod...cognoverant*, 'namely, that they had ascertained.'

24. *his persuaderi...non poterat*, 'they could not be persuaded.' *persuaderi*, used impersonally.

Page 12.

1. *secunda vigilia*. The second watch was that which ended at midnight. The night, i.e. from sunset to sunrise, was divided into four watches, each of three hours. The length of these hours of course varied with the length of the nights, and was only equal to that of our hours at the equinoxes.

4. *primum itineris locum*, 'the front place in the march.' With such numbers the roads would be crowded, and the different tribes would have to take turns in setting out.

9. *castris continuit*, 'kept confined to their quarters.'

11. *qui...moraretur*, 'to hinder their rear.'

17. *eorum fugientium*, 'of them as they were flying.'

*ab extremo agmine*, 'on their rear,' like *ab lateribus* 'on the flanks,' see p. 18, l. 18. The subject of *consisterent* is understood from *ad quos ventum erat*.

18. *ad quos ventum erat*, 'those whom they reached.' Passive of intransitive verb used impersonally.

20. *quod...viderentur...continerentur*, 'because they seemed to themselves to be removed from danger and were not under control.' The subjunctive is used because the thought of the persons is given, not that of the writer.

23. *ponerent*, governed by *cum* in l. 17 understood as repeated before *priores*, 'since those in the van all looked for safety in flight.'

24-25. *tantam...interfecerunt*, 'our men killed as great a multitude of them as there was time enough of the day left to kill them in.' It is not very logically expressed; literally it means 'they killed a multitude as large as the space of the day.'

26. *sub*, 'just before.'
I. *postridie eius diei,* "next day," lit. "the day after that day." This phrase is common; but with other words of time *postridie* is often followed by the accusative, as *postridie Kalendas, postridie ludus* etc.

1–2. *priusquam... recipierent.* Caesar is speaking of himself in the third person as though he and the writer were different persons, and as he wishes to show his motive for advancing, he uses the subjunctive, "he led his army into the borders of the Suessiones, before the enemy (as he thought) could recover from their panic and flight."

4. *magno itinere confecto,* "having accomplished a forced march he hurried on to the town." If he had only meant that he reached Noviodunum by a forced march, he need only have said *magno itinere:* by adding *confecto* he seems to imply that the forced march brought him into the territory of the Suessiones, and that *then* he continued his rapid advance upon the town, as though the movement occupied two days. But very likely we may take it merely to mean "by a forced march."

5. *Noviodunum,* either Soissons or a town some miles farther off now called Noyon. The termination *-dunum* is the same as our *dune,* down "a hill," cf. *Lugdunum;* then, like *-burgh, -bury,* it stands for a town on a hill. The word therefore means "New-town."

7. *propter... altitudinem,* these words go with *non potuit,* "owing to the breadth of its ditch and the height of its wall he was unable to take it by storm."

8. *paucis defendentibus,* "though there were only a few defending it." Concessive use of ablative absolute.

9. *vineas agere,* "to employ vineae." *Vineae* are wooden "pent-houses" or "sheds," so called because they present the appearance of the vines as grown in Italy trained over poles joined by cross poles, an arrangement which is now called a *pergola,* "arbour" or "trellis." These sheds were formed of planks and wicker-work covered with hides, and had sloping roofs. They were brought up to the wall so that under their protection besiegers might work at undermining or making a breach in the wall.

13. *aggere iacto,* "an earthwork being thrown up." The
object of such an earthwork thrown up by besiegers was both to close the town from hope of relief, and to enable the assailants to batter the walls more nearly on a level with the ramparts.

*turribus constitutis*, 'having set up towers.' These were temporary wooden structures covered with hides, and placed on wheels or rollers so that they could be moved up to walls. They were built in stories (*tabulata*) or platforms, so that the assailants could attack the walls at various points in their elevation, see p. 14. *magnitudine operum*, 'by the great size of the siege-works.'

17. *ut conservarentur*, 'that their lives should be spared.' The imperfect is used in the subordinate sentence because the main verb *impetrant* is in the historic present.

Page 14.

1. *primis*, 'the chief men.'

3. *in deditionem* (cp. *deditione* p. 13, l. 17). By *deditio* was meant unconditional surrender, in virtue of which the Romans considered themselves to have absolute power to deal with the property in, and the government of, a state as they chose.

6. *Bratuspantium*, either 'Beauvais,' or a town near Breteuil, where there are some ancient remains.

10–11. *sese in eius fidem...venire*, 'that they trusted themselves to his honour and submitted to his power.' *in fidem venire* is 'to surrender at discretion,' without making terms, but trusting to the conqueror's right feeling.

13. *castraque ibi ponerent*, 'and when he (Caesar) was pitching his camp there.'

14. *passis manibus*, 'with hands spread out,' that is, with hands open and extended, showing the palms,—the regular attitude of prayer.

Page 15.

2. *ad eum*, i.e. to Caesar.

3–17. *Bellovacos—consuerint*. The speech of Divitiacus is given in *oratio obliqua*. The main verbs therefore are in the past tense of the infinitive...*fuisset, intulisset, profugisset*, and the subordinate verbs in imperfect subjunctive...*dicerent, intellegegerent*. Notice from l. 11 the time changes, *petere...utatur* representing vividly the very words used: *petunt non solum Bellovaei, sed etiam pro his Aedui, ut tua clemencia ac mansuetudine in eos*
utatis: quod si facies (or fut. perf. feceris), Aeduorum auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas amplificabis, 'not only the Bellovaci, but also the Aedui for them, beg you to show your usual clemency and gentleness to them. If you do so, you will enhance the influence of the Aedui among all the Belgae.'

15. quorum...consuerint, the tense again changes because something that has always been and still is the case is to be represented. Therefore the perfect subjunctive stands for the perfect indicative: 'and it is by their (the Aedui) aid and powerful resources that they (the Belgae) have been wont to support any wars that occurred.'

18–19. honoris...causa, 'out of respect for Divitiacus and the Aedui,' 'in order to pay a compliment to etc.' Divitiaci and Aeduorum are objective genitives after honoris, 'honour to Divitiacus etc.'

20. quod erat, Caesar as historian gives the reason for making the promise. It is not part of what he said to Divitiacus. Therefore the indicative is used.

magna auctoritate, 'of great influence,' ablative of quality with epithet.

Page 16.

3. sic reperiebat, 'found the facts to be as follows,' cp. p. 4, l. 1.

4. mercatoribus, possessive dat.: 'that merchants had no power of approaching them,' 'merchants were not allowed to enter their territories.' The Nervii were probably of Germanic origin. They lived in South Belgium somewhere about the modern Brabant and Hainault. Their chief town was Bagacum, some miles from the left bank of the Sambre, represented by the modern Bavai.

5. vini, like the Germans the Nervii probably drank some kind of beer made from barley. Wine would have to be imported from Southern France or Italy.

ad luxuriam pertinentium, 'which contribute to luxurious living.' In his description of Gaul (B. G. i. 1) Caesar had said that the Belgae were the bravest of all its inhabitants, because they were farthest removed from the habits and civilization of the Province, and because it was least frequently to them that merchants came bringing what tends to enervate men's spirit.
6–7. *quod...existimarent*, ‘because they held that by these things men’s souls grew effeminate and their valour slackened.’


9–11. *qui...dedissent...proiecissent*, ‘for having surrendered...for having thrown away,’ the relative with subjunctive forming a consecutive clause. In *oratio recta* it would have been *perfect* subjunctive, *incensant Belgas qui dediderint se*. In *oratio obliqua* the subjunctive remains subjunctive, but the tense is changed to the historic past, i.e. the pluperfect.

11. *confirmare sese...accepturos*, ‘that they confidently asserted that they would neither send ambassadors nor accept any terms of peace.’

14. *triduum* (does not agree with *iter*), ‘for a space of three days,’ acc. of duration of time. *cum...iter fecisset*, ‘when he had marched.’

15. *Sabim*, the Sambre, a tributary of the Meuse; the Nervii were posted on its left bank on some rising ground near the village of Mauverge.

16. *non amplius milia passuum decem*, ‘not more than ten miles.’

**Page 17.**


7–9. *viderentur...esset*, subjunctives in subordinate clauses of *oratio obliqua*.

*quo exercitui aditus non esset*, ‘to which it was impossible for an army to make its way.’

11–12. *qui...deligant*, ‘to select a place suitable for a camp.’ This was the regular practice in the Roman army. A small party of officers and engineers (*metatores*) were sent forward to select a place for the camp (*capere locum castris*). A flag was erected on the spot on which was to be the tent of the general (*praetorium*), and starting from that the outline of the whole camp and its divisions was laid out. When the army marched in, the arrangements were so uniform that each man knew what part of the fortification he had to work at, and where his own quarters were to be; so that a few hours sufficed for making it
safe for the night. Of course, if it was meant for a more permanent post, these fortifications would be afterwards made stronger and more elaborate.

13. una iter facerent, 'were marching along with him.'

15–16. eorum...perspecta, 'having noticed the method of marching followed by our army during those days.' consuetudine has two genitives joined to it, eorum dierum of a period of time during which a thing lasts, as with expressions of number and age, and the simple possessive genitive itineris nostri.

17. inter singulas legiones, 'between each legion and the next,' 'between each pair of legions.'

19. numerum, 'quantity.'

neque...negotii, 'and there would be no difficulty.'

22. sub sarcinis, 'while carrying their kits.' impedimenta is the heavy baggage carried by beasts of burden, carts, etc. sarcina is the kit carried by each soldier, i.e. cooking utensils, stakes for making the palisade, and implements for digging the fossa and agger.

23–24. futurum...auderent, 'it would certainly come to pass that the other legions would not venture to stand up to them.'

25. qui rem deferebant, 'who made the suggestion.'

26. cum...possent, 'seeing that they were weak in cavalry,' 'seeing that they had no effective cavalry.'

Page 18.

1. ei rei, sc. to the formation of cavalry.

sed quicquid...copiis, 'but all their strength, whatever it is, depends on infantry.' There is only a faint shadow of difference between possunt and valent. 'but to whatever extent they are strong, it is in infantry that their power lies.'

2–4. quo...impedirent, 'in order the more easily to hamper the cavalry of neighbouring tribes.'

4. teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis, 'trees being lopped and bent when young.' The trees were pollarded so that the branches grew thickly from the lower stems and formed a hedge, which was rendered still more impregnable by planting thorns and briars between them. inflexis seems to refer to
training the stems in any direction required for thickening the fence.

5. crebris...enatis, 'branches in abundance growing side-ways.

7. ut instar...praebertent, 'so that hedges of this sort afforded a protection like a wall.' Grammatically instar is a substantive in apposition to munimenta, 'presented the likeness of a wall as a defence.'

10. non omittendum...existimaverunt, 'the Nervii came to the conclusion that they ought not to neglect this advice.'

12. loci...quem locum, 'the nature of the ground, which our men had selected as a site for the camp.' It is much in Caesar's way to repeat the antecedent with the relative, though here in a slightly different sense: loci refers to the general lie of the ground, locum to the particular spot selected. See book 1. c. 16 diem instare quo die...oporteret.

14. aequaliter declivis, 'with a uniform slope,' i.e. without irregularities, such as sudden rises or abrupt depressions.

supra, p. 16, l. 15.

16. nascebatur, 'began,' 'rose naturally.'

adversus huic et contrarius, 'opposite this hill and facing it,' that is, on the opposite bank of the river facing and corresponding to it.

17. passus...apertus, 'with its lowest part for about 200 paces clear.'

18. ab superiore parte, 'on the upper portion'; when qualifying place remote from the speaker ab means 'at' or 'on': so we have ab extremo agmine 'on the rear,' p. 12, l. 17. silvestris, the wood on this hill is now called the Bois de Quesnoy.

19. introrsus, lit. 'inwardly,' i.e. to the hill through the cover of the woods.

perspici, 'seen into,' i.e. through the woods.

21. secundum flumen, 'down stream,' i.e. on the river bank farther down stream than the hill.

22. pedum trium, gen. of measure.
Page 19.

2. omnibus copiis, 'with his main force,' in this phrase a preposition is usually omitted. It may be explained as an ablative of accompanying circumstances.

ratio ordoque, 'the plan and arrangement were different from,' i.e. in not having each legion's heavy baggage between it and the next; but with six legions in fighting trim together, and the baggage in a mass behind them.

5. expeditas, 'prepared for battle,' lit. 'unencumbered,' opposed to sub sarcinis, i.e. not carrying heavy kits, but only their arms, and so being ready for fighting.

7. proxime, 'most recently,' p. 2, l. 7.

totum...claudebant, 'brought up the rear of the whole army on the march.'

8. praesidio, dat. of purpose.

12. identidem, 'again and again,' 'repeatedly.' The Nervii kept making sudden dashes from the cover of the wood and then retiring to it again.

15. quam quem...pertinebant, 'than to the limit to which the stretch of open ground reached,' i.e. the space between the river bank and the part of the mountain where the woods began.

porrecta loca aperta, 'the ground stretched out uncovered.'

17. opere dimenso, 'when the plan of the work had been laid out.' When the measurements were taken and the lines of the camp laid out, the soldiers at once proceeded to throw up the agger and arrange their quarters.

19. qui in silvas abditi latebant, 'who had retreated into the woods and were lying concealed in them.'

20. abditi belongs to in silvas, and it is followed by this construction of in with accusative because motion is implied by abditi.—'going into and hiding.'

quod tempus...convenerat, 'which was the time for joining battle that had been agreed upon.'

21. ut, 'when.'

Page 20.

2. omnibus copiis, p. 19, l. 2.

4. his, 'these latter,' i.e. the Roman cavalry.

5. paene uno tempore, 'almost at the same moment,' 'almost simultaneously.'
7. in manibus nostris 'close upon us.' The phrase in
manibus 'on the hands' means 'at close quarters,' and nostris
may either agree with manibus, or be the dative 'at close
quarters to our men,' 'right upon our men.'

8. adverso colle, 'up hill.'

9. atque eos, sc. atque ad eos. in opere, 'in the labour
of fortifying the camp.' A general, who was attacked before or
while pitching his camp, had allowed himself to be surprised in
an unfavourable position. This ought to be prevented by
making proper reconnaissances beforehand. In this case Caesar
had been baffled by the thick cover on the mountain, and only
saved himself from the consequences of his mistake by the
greatest exertions and by the valour and discipline of his troops.

12. vexillum, 'the flag.' The red flag, which was hoisted
by the commander as a sign that there was to be a battle. The
men, on seeing this, had to pick up their arms and get ready, and
when the bugle was blown (signum tuba dandum) had to fall in.

Page 21.

1. ab opere, from working at the camp.

2. aggeris here means the soil and other materials to form
the earthwork, which when completed was also called agger.
The soldiers carried baskets which they used to collect the earth.
paulo longius, 'somewhat farther than usual.'

3. milites cohortandi, 'the soldiers had to be addressed.'
This was always done if possible, partly to encourage the
soldiers, partly to let them know what they were expected to do.

4. signum, the signal for the charge.

5. successus, 'the approach,' 'the march up' (succeedere 'to
come from below').

7. subsidio, dat. of result.
usus, 'experience.'

9. non minus commode, 'quite as aptly.' praescribere,
to give orders to, 'to instruct.'

11. singulisque...legatos, 'the staff officers from the legions
to which they were severally attached.' Caesar placed one of
his twelve legati (staff officers) in command of each legion,
though they were not military officers unless he assigned that
or other military duties to them. nisi munitis castris, 'until
the fortification of the camp was complete.'
14. nihil...exspectabant, 'did not in any way wait for orders from Caesar.'

17. quam in partem...obtulit, 'in whatever part of the army chance brought him,' 'whatever division he came across.'

22-23. quod non...posset, 'because the enemy were now within range of missiles,' lit. 'were not farther off than a distance to which a javelin could be hurled.' The Nervii were advancing up hill, so that the range for missiles to be hurled at them from above would be a long one.

24. in alteram partem, 'to the other part of his line.'

25. pugnantibus occurrit, 'finds them already engaged.'

Page 22.

1. ad insignia accommodanda, 'for fixing on their military decorations,' i.e. the plumes on their helmets and other ornaments indicating their rank, which had been taken off on the march, or when they were working at the camp.

2. tegimenta, the leather cases of their shields, used when they were carrying them on the march.

3. defuerit, the perfect subj. in consecutive clause, though dependent on historical tense.

4-5. quaeque signa...constitit, 'and whatever standards each man caught sight of first, by these he fell in.' The signa are the standards of the cohorts or maniples. Each of the three maniples of a cohort had also a vexillum or signum. Both these may be included in the meaning of the word here.

6. suis, 'the men of his own maniple.'

8. deiectus collis, 'steep decline of the hill,' p. 9, l. 11. So elsewhere Caesar describes a ground by deiectis atque inferioribus locis, 'on ground at the foot of a steep decline.' The substantive deiectus, -īs is derived from deicio used in this sense.

9. ut, 'in the way that,' 'as.' rei militaris ratio atque ordo, 'the regular method and order of military tactics.' P. 19, l. 2.

10. diversae legiones, 'the legions facing in different directions,' i.e. not in line together, or drawn up on a regular plan.

aliae alia in parte, 'some in one part of the field and some in another.'

11. ut ante, p. 18, l. 4-7.
1. certa subsidia, 'regular reserves,' 'reserves that could be counted on.'

1-2. quid in quaque parte opus esset, 'what was wanted in each part of the field.' There are two constructions with opus est: (1) with ablative, as, opus est verbis, 'there is need of words,' (2) with the thing wanted in apposition, as, multi boves opus sunt,' 'many oxen are needed.'

3. omnia imperia, 'all branches of the commander’s office.'

4. in tanta rerum iniquitate 'in circumstances so various,' 'in so great an inequality of circumstances.' This seems better than to translate iniquitate 'unfavourable nature,' though that is the most frequent meaning of the word; for eventus varii of the next clause demands this sense in the previous one.

7. acie, gen. for aciei. pilis emissis, 'after hurling their pila.' The pilium was a stout javelin or spear, of which the Roman soldiers carried two. It was the universal custom to hurl them before making the final charge and coming to close quarters with swords.

cursu...compulerunt, 'quickly drove from the higher ground into the river the Atrebates (for it was with them that this division came in contact). who were exhausted with their rapid advance and fatigue, and disabled by their wounds.'

12. impeditam, 'while embarrassed,' i.e. while hampered in attempting to ford the stream.

13. in locum iniquum, 'on to unfavourable ground,' i.e. where they had to march up hill.

16. diversae duae legiones, 'two legions that were separated from the rest,' lit. 'turned in a different direction,' p. 22, l. 10.

17. profligatis...superiore, 'when they had dislodged the Viromandui from the higher ground.'

19-20. a fronte et ab sinistra parte, 'in the front and on the left side.' The 'front' of the camp is that end which faces the enemy. For ab see p. 12, l. 17.

21. non magno...intervallo, 'at no long interval,' abl. of measure.
NOTES

23. confertissimo agmine, ‘in the closest possible order.’
duce Boduognato, ‘under the leadership of Boduognatus.’
25. aperto laterе, ‘on the right flank,’ i.e. the side not covered by the shield.

Page 24.

1. summum castrorum locum, ‘the highest place occupied by the camp,’ i.e. the height on which the camp was pitched.
3. levisque armaturae pedies, ‘and the infantry of the light-armed division,’ p. 11, l. 2.
5. cum...reciperent, ‘while retiring towards the camp.’

Page 25.

1. adversis, ‘facing them.’
2. alien in partem, ‘in a different direction.’
3. ab decumana porta. The porta decumana was the gate of the camp opposite to the porta praetoria, and was on the front towards the enemy.
ac summo iugo collis, ‘that is from the highest ridge of the hill,’ ac couples two expressions for the same place. The camp was on the summus locus, p. 24, l. 1.
5. praedandi causa egressi, ‘having left the camp to forage,’ ‘for the sake of plundering.’
cum respexissent, ‘when they looked back.’ They had left the camp on the side farthest from the enemy, who had entered it on the front. We must remember that the construction of the camp was incomplete, that the troops were all engaged outside, and the heavy baggage not yet arrived, so that it was practically empty.
9. oriebatur, ‘begun to be heard,’ lit. ‘was rising.’
9-10. aliique...ferebantur, ‘and in their terror some rushed in one direction and some in another.’
12. virtutis opinio, ‘reputation for valour,’ objective genitive, ‘the opinion entertained about whose valour.’ singularis, ‘unique,’ ‘supreme.’
auxiliis causa, ‘to serve as auxiliaries’; the cavalry of the Roman army was mostly obtained from Gaul or other provinces.
ab civitate, ‘by their tribe.’
16. diversos dissipatosque, ‘disorganised and scattered.’
17. in omnes partes, 'in all directions.'
20. potitos, sc. esse, 'that the enemy were in possession of.'
22-23. Caesar...profectus. 'Caesar having started for the right wing after delivering his exhortation to the 10th legion. We go back to the point in the story of Caesar's personal action in ch. 21. decimae legionis, objective genitive.
24. signis, the standards of all the cohorts and maniples collected together instead of being with the separate cohorts and maniples. So that the men were crowded and had no room for fighting.
25-26. sibi...impedimento. 'that the soldiers were in each others' way and hindered themselves from fighting.' ad pugnam, 'towards carrying on the battle.' impedimento, dative.
26. omnibus centurionibus, that is six, which was the number of centurions in a cohort.
signifero, the standard-bearer of the cohort.

Page 26.

2. in his, among the wounded, for Baculus was not killed and is afterwards mentioned.
3. primipilus, 'the chief centurion.' The 10 cohorts of a legion were divided into 3 maniples each. These three maniples were called by the old names of hastati, principes, triarii. The highest in rank of these were the triarii, and like the others they were divided on the field into two lines or ordines: these lines were in the case of the triarii also called pili. Therefore the primipilus was the centurion who commanded the first line of the triarii in his cohort; and he who did so in the first cohort was consequently the chief centurion of the whole legion. Thus Livy says primus centurio erat quem nunc primi pili appellant (7, 41), that is, 'he was then called first centurion whom now-a-days they call the centurion of the first pilus.'
5. se sustinere, 'to stand.' reliquos depends on vidit p. 25, l. 26, 'Caesar saw that the rest were less active.'
6. nonnullus ab novissimis, 'some of those on the rear.' deserto loco, 'having quitted their ground.'
7-11. hostes neque...posset, 'that the enemy were at once continuing their advance from the lower ground in front and pressing upon both flanks,—and (when) he saw that matters were in jeopardy and that there was no reserve which could be
brought up,...' Notice neque followed by et marking two parallel clauses, and then two other parallel clauses with et and et. The whole depends on ubi...vidit p. 25, l. 23-26, but vidit is repeated at l. 10 for clearness, because the protasis is such a long one. The apodosis, that is, the result following all these conditions, begins with the words scuto...ab...
11. scuto...detracto, 'having snatched a shield from a soldier who was one of the rear-guard.'
12. ab novissimis, 'on the rear.' militi is dative after detracto.
13. eo, 'to that point.'
14. signa inferre, 'to charge.' manipulos laxare, 'to take open order,' to get the maniples free from the block described at p. 25, l. 23.
15. quo facilius.
17. animo, 'courage.'
18. etiam in extremis...rebus, 'even in such extremities.'
19. operam navare, 'to make the best possible exhibition,' 'to do his best.' Etymologically navus or guavis is connected with the root of γαγωσκω, and navare=to make known, to display; but in ordinary usage it is confined to a display of energy, and means almost 'to accomplish.' It is most frequently joined with operam, but not always.

Page 27.

2. urgeri, 'was being hard pressed.'
3-5. monuit...inferrent, 'he instructed the Tribunes that the legions should gradually unite and facing about advance upon the enemy.'

convertere signa usually means 'to face about.' In this case it would seem that only one of the two legions would have to perform this movement. The object was to present a front to the enemy in two directions and so prevent an attack on the rear (aversi); the 12th legion therefore would remain facing as it was before, the other would have to face in the opposite direction. This will be intelligible if we understand the words of Caesar to refer only to the 7th legion. 'Finding it (the 7th) hard pressed he told the Tribunes (of the 7th) to gradually effect a junction with the 12th, and then to face about and advance on the enemy.' This would involve a flank movement, the men making a half-turn ('right face half-turn'), and marching to the rear of the
12th legion. When there they would again half-turn by the right, which would complete the right-about face, and bring them fronting the enemy who had reached the higher ground and were endeavouring to get on their rear.

5-6. *cum alius...ferret*, 'when the men of one legion were supporting men of the other.'

6. *aversi*, 'on their rear,' lit. 'when turned away.' As the two legions were now back to back, the enemy could not get on the rear of either.

9. *in novissimo agmine*, 'on the extreme rear of the march.'

11. *cursu incitato*, 'having come to the double,' 'their pace having been quickened.'

11-12. *in summo...conspiciebantur*, 'they were sighted by the enemy on the brow of the hill.'

12. *castris hostium*, Labienus had crossed the river, mounted the opposite hill, and stormed the camp of the Nervii on it; he could therefore see what was happening on the other bank.

15. *subsidio nostris*, datives.

18 f. *versaretur*, 'was involved.' *nihil...fecerunt*, 'left nothing to be desired in regard to speed,' 'they exerted themselves to the utmost,' 'they made all possible haste.' *reliqui* is gen. of n. subs. *reliquum.* *nihil reliqui facere* is 'to leave nothing undone.' In this use of *facere reliqui* there is always a negative or interrogative word.

21-22. *nostri...qui procubuissent*, 'such of our men as had fallen.'

22. *scutis innixi*, 'raising themselves by help of their shields,' 'leaning on their shields.'

23. *tum*, 'thereupon,'

25. *vero*, 'moreover.'
Page 28.

1–2. quo se legionariis militibus praeferrent, 'in order to prove their superiority to the soldiers of the legion.' The final quo is used especially when there is an idea of comparison as in praeferrent. Notice that the 'legionary soldier' means the infantry; the cavalry, though serving with the legion, was not part of it, and had officers of its own, and usually consisted of foreigners, Gauls or others.

5. iacentibus, 'the fallen,' dative after insisterent. insisterent, 'stood upon.'

7. qui superessent, 'the survivors,' subj. of indefinite description, cp. p. 27, l. 22.

ut ex tumulo, 'as though from a hillock.' The subjunctives conicerent and remitterent depend on the ut in l. 4.

8. intercepta remitterent, 'catch and hurl back.'

9–11. ut non nequiquam...flumen, 'so that it ought not to be thought that men of such valour had to no purpose ventured to cross an exceedingly broad stream, climbed its very lofty banks and clambered up a very difficult ascent.' nequiquam, 'in vain,' i.e. without good grounds for expecting to succeed. He means that the Nervii fought so well when they got over the river that what seemed a rash thing to do was fully justified. deberet. The subject of deberet is the whole phrase homines ausos esse transire...locum.

11. subire iniquissimum locum, 'to mount very steep ground.'

12–13. quae...redegerat, 'which their high spirit had rendered easy in spite of their excessive difficulty,' lit. 'had made easy things from very difficult things.' It is a peculiar use of redigere, which is generally followed by in or ad.

Page 29

1. prope ad internecionem, 'almost to annihilation.' The Nervii however were not annihilated: some years later (B.C. 53) they rebelled and were again invaded and forced to submit, and yet in the next year (B.C. 52) furnished 5000 men in the general rising in Gaul of that year.

4. dixeramus, see c. 16.
5-6. *cum...arbitrarentur,* ‘thinking that there was nothing to stand in the way of the conquerors and nothing safe for the conquered.’ *impeditum,* here used of the difficulty to be overcome, generally used of persons, ‘hindered,’ ‘embarrassed.’

9-11. *ex sexcentis...dixerunt,* ‘they said that out of 600 senators they were reduced to three, out of 60,000 men to barely 500 capable of bearing arms.’ *possent,* subjunctive in subordinate clause of *oratio obliqua.*

12-13. *ut usus...videretur,* ‘that he might show his clemency.’ Not ‘seem to have employed,’ as though he was not really clement, but, like the use of participles with verbs of appearing in Greek, ‘might be seen to have employed.’ It is not a common use of *videor.*

15. *ab iniuria et maleficio,* ‘from doing them harm or mischief.’ The weakened Nervii would have been liable to violence and robbery from unfriendly neighbours, reckoning on the approval of Caesar, if he had not given these tribes orders to abstain.

16. *se suosque,* ‘themselves and their adherents.’


18. *cum venirent,* ‘though actually on their way.’ *omnibus copiis,* ‘in full force,’ as usual without preposition, cp. p. 19, l. 2.

19. *ex itinere,* ‘while still on the march.’

21. *unum oppidum,* probably a city on a height now called *Falaise,* opposite to Hug on the Meuse.

22. *ex omnibus in circuitu partibus,* ‘on every other side all round it.’ He means to describe an isolated hill with steep slopes in every direction except one. *despectus,* ‘precipices.’

24. *leniter acclivis aditus,* ‘an ascent by a gentle slope.’

25. *amplius,* without *quam.* See p. 8, l. 8; p. 16, l. 16.

Page 30

2. *praecutus trabes,* ‘wooden stakes sharpened at the upper end.’

3. *ex Cimbris Teutonisque,* see on p. 4, l. 6.

4. *in provinciam nostram,* that is, into South-Eastern
France or Gallia Narbonensis; it was the only part of Gaul
which as yet was a regular province.

6. agere ac portare, 'to drive or carry,' referring to beasts
of burden or cattle and heavy baggage or booty.

citra, on the Gallic side of the Rhine, on its left bank.

8. una, 'along with it,' i.e. with the baggage.

17. crebrisque castellis, 'and with forts at short intervals.'
The vallum was an earthenwork and palisading, the castella were
towers or forts along it.

18. vineis actis, p. 13, l. 9. aggere exstructo, 'a mound
of earth having been piled up.' That is, by the besiegers, who
used it for attacking the walls: for from it missiles might be
thrown at men on the walls, which would be difficult or
impossible from the ground on a level with the foot of the wall.
See page 13, l. 13.

19. turrim, 'a tower,' used by besiegers, was a wooden
erection built in stages or platforms (tabulata), and put upon
rollers, so that it could be moved up to the walls (turris mobilis),
p. 13, l. 13.

constitui, 'was being erected,' 'was in the course of con-
struction.'

20. increpitare vocibus, 'to taunt them with shouts.'

20-21. quod...instrueretur, 'because (as they said) the
tower was being built,' subjunctive as representing what the
Gauls said or thought, and therefore oblique. ab tanto spatio,
'at so great a distance' from the walls, cp. p. 8, l. 8. The Gauls
saw that the tower was too far off the walls for missiles to be
thrown from it, they did not see how so vast a structure was
to be got near the walls. quibusnam, 'with what hands,
pray?' -nam gives emphasis to the question, and here is
ironical.

22-23. praesertim...tantulae staturae, 'especially men of
short stature.' Gen. of quality.

plerumque, 'as a rule.'

25. brevitas nostras, 'the low stature of us Romans.'
Though Caesar says to 'all the Gauls,' it is probably more
especially the case in contrast with the northern or semi-German
Gauls. The Celtic Gauls do not seem to have been remarkable
as a tall race. The Romans, however, were probably below their
average. The Emperor Augustus was a little less than 5 ft 7 in.
in height, and though he was remarked as *brevis*, it does not seem that he was regarded as much below the average.

*tanti oneris*, 'so heavy,' genitive of description or quality.

26. *ad muros collocare,* 'did they believe that they could place a tower of such weight close to the walls?' The tower was being built at such a distance that they could not see how it was to be placed near the walls. *(The common reading is in muro, and it is explained that the Gauls asked as a joke how the Romans expected to lift such a big tower and place it on their (the Gauls') wall. But the joke seems too far-fetched; and as some MSS. have muros, I have written *ad muros*. If in muro is kept, translate it 'on a wall.' The Gauls would be used to seeing such structures on walls, and they might expect that the Romans were going to build some sort of wall near their own and put this tower on the top; they could never have imagined that the Romans would attempt to hoist it on to their own town wall,—the exaggeration would be too great even for a joke.)*

Page 31

1–2. *ubi...viderunt,* 'however when they saw it moving and approaching the town-walls.'

4. *ad hunc modum,* 'to the following effect.'

locuti, sc. *sunt.* Understand *se* before *existimare.*

5–7. *qui...possent,* 'seeing that they could.' The relative in causal clause. The subjunctive present would have been used in *oratio recta,* which becomes imperfect subjunctive in *oratio obliqua,* depending on past tense.

8. *permittere,* 'to leave wholly to,' 'to abandon.'

unum *petere ac deprecari,* 'that there was one thing they asked and petitioned against,'—*ac* shows that the two infinitives are not separate in meaning, but are to be taken together in the sense of 'deprecating,' begging that something may not be done; what that is is shown by the *ne* clause in 1. 11.

9. *si forte,* 'if it *did* happen that.' This phrase introduces a doubtful supposition, intentionally expressed humbly and hesitatingly.

9–10. *pro...mansuetudine,* 'considering his usual clemency and kindness,' 'as his usual clemency and kindness would suggest.'

10. *ipsi,* in *oratio obliqua.*
11. se, the Aduatuci.
14. traditis armis, ‘if their arms were given up.’
    sibi praestare, ‘that it was better for them,’ ‘that they
    preferred.’

Page 32

2. per cruciatum, ‘with torture.’
7. si...dedissent, ‘if they surrendered before the battering
    ram touched their walls.’ This was a usual condition. Directly
    the first blow of the battering-ram was delivered the city was
    regarded as being stormed and could look for no mercy. The
    pluperfect subj. in oratio obliqua for perfect subj. (future condition)
    in oratio recta:—civitatem conservabo...si vos tradideritis.

    deditiooius nullam esse condicionem, ‘no condition of
    surrender could be admitted.’

9. quod in Nerviis fecisset, ‘what he had done in the case
    of the Nervii,’ p. 29, l. 14-16.

11. ad suos, ‘to their fellow tribesmen.’
11-12. quae...dixerunt, ‘they consented to submit,’ lit.
    ‘they said that they did whatever was enjoined them.’ facere
    imperata is the regular phrase in Caesar for submission. The
    present (facere) is used and not the future, for it is not a promise
    of what they would do, but an announcement of what they did
    at once, i.e. ‘submit.’

14-15. sic ut...adaequarent, ‘so that the piles of arms
    reached almost to the highest elevation of the wall and (Caesar’s)
    earthwork.’ The murus of the oppidum, and the agger which
    Caesar had thrown up along the outer edge of the fossa round
    the town.

16-17. et tamen...retenta, ‘and yet with about a third of
    them concealed and kept back inside the town.’

18. pace sunt usi, ‘remained quiet.’
19. sub vesperrnum, ‘towards evening.’
22. ante...consilio, ‘having agreed beforehand (as became
    evident) on the plan.’

    quod...crediderant, ‘because they had believed.’ Caesar
    is speaking in his own person and giving his version of the
    motives of the Aduatuci, and therefore uses the indicative.

Page 33

4-5. scutis...intextis, ‘with shields made from bark or
wickerwork,' lit. 'with woven osiers.' It might also be translated 'woven with osiers.'

5. subito, 'in haste,' 'roughly.'

6. pellibus induxerant, 'they had covered with skins.' It would be more usual to say quibus pelles induxerant, 'on which they had drawn over skins.'

tertia vigilia, see p. 12, l. 1. It would be soon after midnight. qua, 'on the route by which.'

10. significatio facta, 'the alarm having been given.'

eo concursum est, 'there was a general rush to that point.'

12-15. ita acriter...ut...debuit, 'the enemy fought with all the spirit demanded of brave men fighting for their last hope of safety, on unfavourable ground, against opponents who were discharging missiles from an embankment and towers.' ita...ut, 'exactly as,' are correlatives, ut is not consecutive. iniquo loco, 'the ground being against them,' they had to ascend to the Roman lines. Abl. of attendant circumstances. qui...iacerent, subjunctive of indefinite description, 'men in such a position as to hurl.' turribus, these were not moveable towers, like that described in c. 30, but more permanent structures erected at intervals on the vallum.

15-16. cum...consisteret, 'seeing that their entire hope of safety lay in their valour alone.'

16. occisis ad hominum milibus quattuor, when as many as four thousand men had been killed, or 'about four thousand.' With numerals ad is retained in an adverbial sense, not governing a case.


19. sectionem, 'the booty' (from seco 'to divide'). It is properly the 'dividing into lots' of booty to be sold: hence it is applied to the booty itself, and also to the sale of it by auction. Sometimes such property was purchased in the lump and then sold in lots. The man who did that was called sector.

21-22. ab eis...trium, 'the number of persons sold was returned to him by the purchasers as a total of £3,000.' Numerus has two genitives, capitum 'persons,' and milium: 'the total of persons was a total of fifty-three thousand.'

23. a Publlo Crasso. This was Publius Crassus the younger, son of the P. Crassus Dives, who with Pompey and Caesar formed the so-called triumvirate in B.C. 60. He was serving in
Gaul as a legatus of Caesar, and afterwards went with his father to Syria, and perished with him at the battle of Carrhae against the Parthians B.C. 53.

24-26. Of these tribes the following modern names retain traces of the ancient ones: Veneti...Vannes, Curiosolitae...Corsemi, Esuvii...Essey or Séez, Redones...Rennes.

Page 34

3. pacata, 'subdued,' lit. 'rendered peaceable.'
4. barbaros, 'natives,' a general term used by Romans for all natives of countries neither Greek nor Italian. To the Greeks the Romans were themselves barbari.

tanta huius belli opinio, 'such an idea of the importance of this campaign.'

5-6. quae...incolereiit, 'all such as lived beyond the Rhine,' subj. partly because of being indefinite, partly because it is the verb of a consecutive sentence.

Page 35

1. in Italian Illyricumque. Caesar had to go to Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum to hold assizes or conventus, for both countries were included in his province.

inita proxima aestate, 'early next summer,' lit. 'when the next summer was begun.'

2. in Carnutes (Chartres), 'into the territories of the Carnutes.'

3. Andes...Anjou.
Turones...Tours.

6. ex litteris Caesaris, 'in consequence of an official despatch from Caesar.'

dierum quindecim, 'lasting fifteen days,' genitive defining number.

7. supplicatio, 'a period of prayer,' was applied to a public rejoicing or mourning as the case might be. When a supplicatio was decreed by the Senate, the figures of the gods were usually displayed outside the temples on couches (lectisternium), the temples themselves were publicly visited, and part at any rate of the day was kept free from business. When decreed in consequence of a victory, it was in a special sense an honour to the victorious general, and often preceded a triumph.

B. G. II.
# VOCABULARY

## ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abl.</td>
<td>ablative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acc.</td>
<td>accusative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv.</td>
<td>adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comp.</td>
<td>comparative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conj.</td>
<td>conjunction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>dative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depl.</td>
<td>deponent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>feminine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fut.</td>
<td>future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gen.</td>
<td>genitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impers.</td>
<td>impersonal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indecl.</td>
<td>indeclinable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indef.</td>
<td>indefinite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inf. infin.</td>
<td>infinitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interrog.</td>
<td>interrogative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irreg. loc.</td>
<td>locative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m.</td>
<td>masculine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.</td>
<td>neuter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>num.</td>
<td>numeral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part.</td>
<td>participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pass.</td>
<td>passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perf.</td>
<td>perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pers.</td>
<td>personal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl. plur.</td>
<td>plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poss.</td>
<td>possessive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prep.</td>
<td>preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prom.</td>
<td>pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reflex.</td>
<td>reflexive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rel.</td>
<td>relative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semi-dep.</td>
<td>semi-deponent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sing.</td>
<td>singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subst.</td>
<td>substantive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>superl.</td>
<td>superlative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. a.</td>
<td>verb active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. n.</td>
<td>verb neuter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 2, 3, 4</td>
<td>1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th conjugations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(References are to page and line.)

ä, äb, prep. [abl.] from, by:
tutús ab, safe from (6, 6); of place at, on: ab látēri-bús, on the flanks; ab extrēmō agmine, on the rear; ab sūpērīorē partē, on the higher portion.
ab-do, 3, -dīdī, -dītum, v. a. to hide.
ab-sum, -essē, -suī, irreg. v. n. to be absent, to be distant.
āc, conj. and, as; ālītēr ac, otherwise than.
ac-cīdo, 3, -cīdi, v. n. to happen.
ac-cīpio, -cīpērē, -cēpī, -cep-tum, 3 v. a. to receive, to take.
accliv-īs, -ē, adj. sloping.
ācerv-ūs, -i, m. a heap.
ācl-ēs, -ē [ācē, 23, 7], s. line of battle.
ācrītēr, adv. sharply, bravely, fiercely.
ād, prep. [acc.] to, towards, according to: ād hunc mō-dum, in this manner: ād diem, to the very day.
VOCABULARY

ädaequ-o, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. and n. to equal, to come level with.

adcliv-īs, -ē, adj. sloping.

adclivit-ās, -ātis, f. slope, incline.

adcommōd-o, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. to fit on.

ad-dūco, 3, -dūxī, -ductum, v. a. to bring up, to lead to.

ād-vēo, -īrē, -īvi or -īi, -ītum, irreg. v. a. and n. to go to, to approach.

ād-lciō, -īcērē, -īcēi, -iectum, 3 v. a. to throw up to.

ādīt-ūs, -ūs, m. approach.

adiūv-o, -ārē, -īūvi, -iūtum, 1 v. a. to help.

administr-o, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. to manage.

administr-ūs, -ūs, m. arrival.

adversus, adv. opposite.

adversus, -ā, -um, adj. contrary, opposite; adversus, up hill.

aedifici-um, -i, n. a building.

Aedū-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. Aeduan, belonging to the Aedui; Aedū-Ī, -ōrum, the Aedui, a Gallic tribe between the Loire and the Saône.

agreō, adv. with difficulty.

aequālīter, adv. equally.

aequālīter, adv. evenly.

aestās, -ātis, f. summer.

aestūāri-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. subject to the tide; n. pl. aestūāriā, estuary, marsh.

aēt-ās, -ātis, f. age.

afēro [adv.], -ferē, adtūlī, adlātum, irreg. v. a. to bring, to bring to.

affinit-ās, -ātis, f. relationship by marriage.

āgēr, agri, m. field, territory.

agg-ēr, -ĕris, m. earthwork.

ag-grēdiōr, -gressūs sum, 3 dep. v. a. and n. to go up to, to approach, to attack.

ag-mēn, -mēnis, n. army on the march, march; nōvis-simum agmēn, the rear.

āgo, ēgi, actum, 3 v. a. to drive, to do; ēgērē vinēas, to move up pentehouses 13, 9.

āliās, adv. elsewhere. alias...

alias, now in one direction and now in another.

āllēn-us, -ā, -um, adj. belonging to another.

ālītēr, adv. otherwise.

āli-ūs, -ā, -ūd, adj. other; aliae aliā in partē, some in one position and some in another.

altēr, -ērā, -ērum, adj. one of two, the other.

altītūd-ō, -inis, f. height, depth.

alt-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. lofty, high, deep; altissimus, very lofty.

Ambiān-ī, -ōrum, m. the Ambiani, a tribe of the Belgae (Amiens).

āmicītī-ā, -ae, f. friendship.

ā-mitto, mīsī, -missum, 3 v. a. to lose.

amplific-o, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. to increase, to extend.

ampliūs, adv. more, more extensively.

Andēs, -ūm, m. the Andes, a tribe on the north of the Loire (Anjou).

Andōcumbōri-us, -i, m. Andōcumborius, a chief man of the Remi.
angust-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. narrow; in angusto, in difficulties.

ānim-ūs, -i, m. mind.

antē, prep. [acc.] before. adv. formerly, before.

antiquitūs, adv. anciently, from early times.

āpertūs, -ā, -um, adj. (aperio); aperto laterē, open [aperio]; aperto laterē, on the unprotected side, i.e. on the right flank.

appellō, -āre, -avi, -atum, i v. a. to call, to name.

appropinquō, -are, -avi, -atum, i v. n. to approach, to draw near.

āpūd, prep. [acc.] at, among.

arbitrārī, -āri, -ātus sum, i dep. v. n. to think.

arbōr, -ōris, f. a tree.

arces-so, -sivi, -stum, 3 v. a. to summon, to call back.

ardū-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. difficult, steep.

āri-ēs. -čūs.m. a ram, a battering-ram.

armā, -ōrum, n. pl. arms.

armātūrā, -ae, f. equipment, body of armed men; levis armatura, the light-armed.

armō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, i v. a. to arm.

ascendo, 3, -cendi, -censum, v. a. and n. to ascend.

ascens-ūs, -ūs, m. ascent.

āt. conj. but.

atque, conj. and, and so; eadem atque, the same as.

Atrēbātī, -ōrum, m. [also Atrēbātēs, -ium], the Atrébates in Artois.

at-tingo, 3, -tigi, -tactum, v. a. to touch upon, to reach to.

auctōrītās, -ātīs, f. authority, influence.

audacter, adv. boldly; au-

dācīūs, more boldly; sup, audacissīmē, most boldly, very boldly.

audēo, 2, ausūs sum, semi-dep. v. n. to dare.

audĭo, -īrē, -īvī or -īi, -ītum, 4 v. a. to hear.

Aulercī, -ōrum, m. the Aulerci, a tribe in western Gaul.

Auruncūlēī-ūs, -ī, m. L. Aurunculeius Cotta, one of Caesar's legates.

autem, conj. but, however.

auxīlī-um, -ī, n. help.

ā-vertō, 3, -vertī, -versum, v. a. to turn from.

Axōnā, -ae, m. the Axōna (R. Aisne).

Bācūlus, see Sextius.

Bāléārēs, -īum, m. pl. Baleares, people of the islands Majorca and Minorca.

barbār-ūs, -i, m. a barbarian, native of a foreign country.

Belg-ae, -ārum, m. pl. the Belgae, the tribes inhabiting north-west France and the Netherlands to the Rhine.

Bellōvācī, -ōrum, m. the Bellovaci, a tribe between the Seine and the Oise (mod. Beauvais).

bellūm, -i, n. war.


Bōduognāt-ūs, -ī, m. Boduognatus, a leader of the Nervii.

Bratospantiūm, -īi, n. Bratospantium, a town of the Bellovaci.

brēvitās, -ātīs, f. shortness, lowness of stature.

Britannīā, -ae, f. Britain.

cādāv-ēr, -ēris, n. a corpse.

cādo, 3, cēcīdi, cāsum, v. n. to fall.
Caes-ăr, -ārīs, m. Gaius Iulius Caesar, b. B.C. 100 (or 101), ob. B.C. 44, the writer of this book and the proconsul of the Gauls and Illyricum from B.C. 58 to B.C. 49.
cālāmit-ās, -ātis, f. calamity.
Cālēt-i, -ōrum, m. pl. the Cāleti, a tribe of the Belgae (Calais).
cāl-ō, -ōnis, m. a soldier’s servant.
captīv-us, -i, m. a captive.
cāp-ūt, -ūtis, n. a head, a person.
Carnūt-ēs, -ēm, m. pl. the Carnutes, a tribe between the Loire and the Seine (near Chartres).
castell-um, -i, n. a fort.
castra, -ārīs, n. pl. a camp; castrā mōvērē, to break up a camp, to march.
cās-ūs, -ūs, m. chance.
caus-ā, -ae, f. a cause, a reason; causā, for the sake of.
cēdo, 3, cessi, cessum, v. n. to give ground, to retire.
cēlērit-ās, -ātis, f. speed, swiftness.
cēlēritēr, adv. quickly; cēlēlūs, more quickly.
cēl-ō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, i v. a. to conceal, to hide.
centum, indecl. num. adj. a hundred.
centūri-ō, -ōnis, m. a centurion, an officer in a legion.
cert-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. certain, sure; certōrem fācērē, to inform; certiōr fīērī, to be informed.
[cētēr-ūs], -ā, -um, adj. the rest. The nominative singular masculine is not found.
Cimbr-ī, -ōrum, m. pl. the Cimbrī, a people from north Germany.
cīcētēr, adv. about, nearly.
cīcūit-ūs, -ūs, m. circuit, circumference.
circum-icīō, -icērē, -icēi, -iectum, 3 v. a. to put round.
circummān-īō, -ērē, -ēvi, or -ēi, -ētum, 4 v. a. to fortify all round.
circumvēn-īō, -ērē, -ēvēnī, -ventum, 4 v. a. to surround.
cis, prep. [acc.] on this side of.
cītēr-iōr, -īrūs, -īris, adj. [compar. of cītēr -trā -trum] nearer, hither; Gallīā cītēriōr. hither Gaul, i.e. Gaul south of the Alps.
cītā, prep. [acc.] on this side of.
civit-ās, -ātis, f. a state, a town, a tribe.
clám-ōr, -ōris, m. shouting.
claudō, 3, clausi, clausum, v. a. to close; agmēn claudērē, to bring up the rear.
clēmenti-ā, -ae, f. mercy, clemency.
cōācerv-ō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to pile up.
cepi, coepisse, coeptūs, defect. semi-dep. v. a. to begin (only tenses from perfect stem used).
Coerōes-i, -ōrum, m. pl. the Coerōesī, a German tribe.
cog-nosco, 3, -nōvi, -nītum, v. a. to ascertain, to learn.
cōgo, 3, cōgī, cōactum, v. a. to force, to bring together, to collect.
cō-hors, -hortēs, f. a cohort, the tenth part of a legion.
cōhortāti-ō, -ōnis, f. exhortation.
cōhort-ōr, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 dep. v. a. to exhort.
coll-īs, -īs, m. a hill.
collōc-ō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1
v. a. to place together, to arrange.
commēat-ūs, -ūs, m. a going backwards and forwards, supplies.
commēmōr-o. -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, i v. a. to commemorate, to make mention of.
com-mitto, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, v. a. to join, to put together; proelium committēre, to join battle.
commōdē, adv. properly, skillfully.
com-movēo, 2, -mōvī, -mōtum, v. a. to move thoroughly, to influence.
commūn-is, -ē, adj. common, shared by all.
commūtātū-rē, -ōnis, f. a complete change, a reversal.
compār-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, i v. a. to collect, to bring together.
com-pello, 3, -pūli, -pulsum, v. a. to compel, to force.
com-plēo, 2, -plevi, -plētum, v. a. to fill up.
complūr-ēs, -ā, gen. -iūm, adj. several, not a few.
con-cido, 3, -cidī, -cīsum, v. a. to cut to pieces.
concilium, -ī, n. council, assembly.
con-curro, 3, -curri or -cūrri, -cur-sum, v. n. to run together; imper. concursum est, concurrī, a rally is made.
condicī-o, -ōnis, f. condition.
Condrūs-I, -ōrum, m. pl. the Condrusi, a Germanic tribe on the Meuse.
con-duco, 3, -duxī, -ductum, v. a. to hire; to bring together.
confēro, conferre, contūlī, collātum, irreg. v. a. to collect, to put together.
confert-ūs, -ā, -um [confecio], adj. closely packed, crowded together; confertissimūs, very closely packed.
con-ficēo, -ficērē, -feci, -fectum, 3 v. a. to make up, to complete; to wear out 23, 9; to exhaust 26, 4.
con-fido, 3, -fīsūs sum, semidep. v. n. to feel sure.
confirm-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, i v. a. to confirm, to make sure; to encourage 20, 2.
con-fīgō, 3, -fīxi, fīctum, v. n. to struggle, to fight.
con-grēdērī, 3, -gressūs sum, dep. v. n. to come together, to meet with.
cōn-icīo, -īcērē, -īcī, -iectum, 3 v. a. to throw, to hurl; to stow away 17, 7.
con-iungō, -iunxi, -iunctum, 3 v. a. to join, to unite.
coniūr-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, i v. n. to conspire, to swear mutually, to make a conspiracy.
coniūc-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to place, to put in position.
cōn-ōr, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 dep. v. n. to try, to strive.
consanguinē-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. related by blood.
con-scribo, 3, -scripsi, -scriptum, v. a. to make a list of, to enroll.
consens-ūs, -ūs, m. consent.
con-sentio, 4, -senti, -sensum, v. n. to agree with, to make a league with.
con-sēquor, 3, -sēcūtus sum, dep. v. a. to catch up, to overtake, to obtain.
conserv-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to preserve.
con-sīdo, 3, -sēdī, -sessum, v. n. to settle.
consilium, n. plan, counsel.
consilīs, adj. like, very like.
consistō, s.tūtī, s.tūtum, v. n. to stand, to hold one's ground.
conspectūs, m. view, sight.
conspicuō, -spícere, -spexī, -spectum, s. to stand, to hold one's ground.
conspectūs, m. view, sight.
constitūs, s. to set up, to arrange, to conclude.
constituō, s. to set up, to arrange, to conclude.
constantēr, adv. consistently, constantly.
constitūs, s. to set up, to arrange, to conclude.
constituō, s. to set up, to arrange, to conclude.
contendō, -tendi, -tentum, s. to hasten, to fight, to contend.
contendo, -tendi, -tentum, v. n. to set up, to arrange, to conclude.
contineō, -tinūs, -tentum, v. a. to hold back, to keep in.
contrā, prep. [acc.] against; adv. opposite: consistēre contrā, to hold one's ground.
contrārūs, s. to hold one's ground.
contrārūs, s. to hold one's ground.
contemptūs, m. contempt.
contentūs, m. content.
contentūs, m. content.
contempestūs, s. to hinder, to oppose, to prevent.
contempestūs, s. to hinder, to oppose, to prevent.
convĕnio, s. to come together, to assemble; to be agreed upon.
convĕnio, s. to come together, to assemble; to be agreed upon.
convértō, s. to turn round; convértēre signā, to face about.
convértō, s. to turn round; convértēre signā, to face about.
convōcō, s. to call together, to summon.
cōpīā, s. abundance, a supply; cōpiae, s. pl. forces.
cornūs, n. a horn, a wing of an army.
corpus, s. a body.
cortēs, m. bark.
cōtūdēs, adv. every day, daily.
Cottā, s. Cottus, m. see Aurum culeius.
crebrā, -brum, adj. frequent.
crebrum, s. a horn, a wing of an army.
crebrum, s. a horn, a wing of an army.
credo, s. to believe, to trust.
Crēs, Crētās, m. a Cretan [acc. pl. Crētās].
crūcisūs, s. torture.
cum, adv. when, since; cum primum, as soon as; cum tum, both...and.
cum, prep. [abl.] with.
cūpōs, s. to desire.
cūpōs, s. to desire.
Curōsūlīae, s. the Curiosolitae, a tribe in western Gaul.
cursūs, s. running.
custōdīā, s. f. guard.
dē, prep. [abl.] of, from, concerning; dē imprōviso, unexpectedly; dē mediā noctē, at midnight.
dēbōs, s. to desire.
dēbōs, s. to desire.
dēcerno, s. to dream, to conjure; dēcerno, s. to dream, to conjure; dēcerno, s. to dream, to conjure.
dēcem, indecl. num. adj. ten.
dēcerno, s. to dream, to conjure; dēcerno, s. to dream, to conjure; dēcerno, s. to dream, to conjure.
dēcerō, s. to decree.
dēcerō, s. to decree.
dēclīsee, s. sloping.
dēcūmanūs, s. belonging to the tenth; portā dēcūmanā, the front gate of the camp, near which the tenth cohort was stationed.
dé-curro, 3. -cúcurri or -curri, -cursum, v. n. to run down.

dédité-dús, -á, um, adj. that is surrendered, a person or thing surrendered.

dédité-dó, -ónis, f. surrender.


dé-dúco, 3. -dúxi, -ductum, v. a. to lead down, to bring; to lead out 33. 1.

dé-fendo, 3. -fendi, -sensus, v. a. to defend; to ward off.

défensí-dó, -ónis, f. a defence.

défens-ór, -óris, m. a defender.

défeso, déférre, déférri, déferri, délatum, irreg. v. a. to bring to, to confer upon, to inform about.

dé-ficio, -ícère, -íeci, -fectum, 3 v. a. and n. to fail, 11, 14; to break off from, to desert.

dé-ício, -ícère, -íeci, -iectum, 3 v. a. to throw down.

délect-ús, -ús, m. a slope, a decline; déjectus látérís, a precipitous slope of the side.

déindé, adv. then, in the second place (answering to primum).

déi-eo, -ére, -évi, -étum, 2 v. a. to wipe out, to obliterate.


démonstr-ór, -árē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. to show, to make clear.

déniqueü, adv. in fine, at last.

dens-ús, -á, -um, adj. thick; densior, thicker; densissimus, thickest, very thick.

dé-póno, 3. -pósi, -pósitum, v. a. to put down, to deposit.

dépopúl-ór, -ári, -átus sum, 1 dep. v. a. to ravage, to plunder.

dépréc-ór, -ári, -átus sum, 1 dep. v. n. and a. to deprecate, to pray against.

dé-séro, 3. -scru, -sertum, v. a. to desert.

dé-sisto, 3. -stiti, -stitum, v. n. to stop, to desist.

despéct-ús, -ús, m. view down, precipice.

despé-r-o, -árē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. and n. to despair, to despair of, to give up for lost.

despólí-o, -árē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. to despoil, to deprive of.

dé-sum, -essè, -fūi, irreg. v. n. to be wanting.

dètterr-eo, -érē, -úi, -itum, 2 v. a. to frighten from, to deter.

dé-tráho, 3. -traxi, -tractum, v. a. to snatch away, to drag away.

dé-trúdo, 3. -trúsi, -trusum, v. a. to thrust off, to pull off.

dé-vénio, 4. -vēni, -ventum, v. n. to come down, to come.

dex-tér, -trā, -trum, adj. right, on the right hand.

dí-ci-ó, -ónis, f. power, rule.

di-co, 3. -xi, -ctum, v. a. and n. to say.

di-ès, -ēi, m. and f. in sing., m. in plur. a day; ad diem, to the day, on the right day.

difficil-ís, -ē, adj. difficult; difficilior, more difficult; difficillimus, most difficult.

difícilit-ás, -atís, f. a difficulty.

diligenter, adv. diligently, carefully; diligentissimé, most carefully.

dí-méttó-  4. -mensís sum, dep. v. a. to measure out [pass. part. dímensús, measured out; 19, 18].

dímic-ó, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. n. to fight.

di-mitto, 3. -misi. -missum, v. a. to dismiss, to send away, to let slip.

dí-ripio, -ripere, -ripūi, -rep-
VOCABULARY

ē, ex, prep. [abl.] out from, from: ex itinérē, just off the march, in marching order.

Eburōn-ēs. -um, m. pl. the Eburones (Évreux), a tribe of Belgica.

ēdit-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. raised [edo].

ē-dūco, 3, -duxī, -ductum, v. a. to lead out.

ef-ficio, 3, -feci, -fectum, v. a. to bring about, to receive.

ē-grēdiōr, 3, -gressūs sum, dep. v. n. to go out, to issue out.

ēgrēgiē, adv. splendidly, eminently.

ē-līgo, 3, -lēgī, -lectum, v. a. to select, to pick out.

ē-mitto, 3, -misi, -missum, v. a. to send forth, to shoot out, to hurl.

ēmo. 3. ēmi, emptum, v. a. to buy.

ē-nascor, 3, -nātūs sum, dep. v. n. to grow, to grow out.

ēō, adv. thither.

ēquēs-ītis, m. a horsemann.

ēques-tēr, -trīs, -trē, adj. equestrian, of cavalry.

ēquitāt-ūs, -ūs, m. horse military, cavalry.

ēruptiō, -ōnis, s. sally, sortie.

Esuvi-ī, -ōrum. m. the Esuvii, a tribe in western Gaul.

ēt, conj. and.

ētiam, adv. even, also.

ēvent-ūs, -ūs, m. result, accident.

exāgitō, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. to attack, to excite, to agitate.

exānimō, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. to exhaust, to dispirit.

exand-īō, -īrē, -īvī, -ītum, 4 v. a. to hear, to hear from a distance.

ex-cēdo, 3, -cessī, -cessum. v. a. to quit, to go out.

excursiō, -ōnis, f. sally, sortie.
ex-ēo, -ērē, -ēvi or īī, -ētum, 4 v. n. to go out.

exercit-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to exercise, to practise.

exercit-ūs, -ūs, m. an army.

exīgūt-ās, -ātīs, f. briefness, scantiness.

exim-i-us, -ā, -ūm, adj. extraordinary, remarkable.

exīs-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. to think.

experīt-ūs, -ās, -ātīs, f. an army.

exigūt-as, -ātis, f. briefness.

exī-xu8, -a, -um, adj. extraordinary, remarkable.

existim-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. to think.

expīrr-o, -ās, -ātīs, m. an army.

expēdit-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. unencumbered, of troops ready for action light, without their kits.

expell-o, 3, -pūli, -pulsum, v. a. to expel, to drive out.

expēriōr, 4, -pertus sum, dep. v. a. to try, to test.

explorāt-ūr, -ōrīs, m. scout, spy.

explor-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to explore, to ascertain; explorātum hābērē, to be certain of.

expugn-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to storm, to take by storm.

exspect-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to expect, to wait to see.

extrēm-us, -ā, -um, adj. extreme, farthest.

fācilē, adv. easily: fācilliūs, more easily: fācillimē, most easily.

fācil-īs, - ē, adj. easy.

fāclo, fācērē, fēcē, fāctum, 3 v. a. to make, to do.

fācult-ās, -ātīs, f. faculty, power, opportunity.

fallo, 3, fēfelli, falsum, v. a. to fail, to escape one's notice, to deceive.

fastīg-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to make pointed: fastīgā-tūs, -ā, -um. sloping.

fēr-ax, -ācis, adj. fertile, productive: fērācissimūs, most productive.

fērē, adv. nearly, generally.

fēro, fērē, tūli, fātum, irreg. v. a. to carry, to bear.

fertilē-ās, -ātīs, f. fertility, fruitfulness.

fēr-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. wild, fierce, barbarous.

fīd-ēs, -ēi. f. good faith, honour: in fīdem rēcipēre, to take under protection; in fīdem vēntrēre, to throw oneself under protection; in fīdem sē permiitterēre, to surrender.

fīli-ūs, -īi, m. a son.

fīn-īs, -īs, m. and f. an end, a limit; finem fācērē, to put an end to; fines, -ūm, m. pl. territory.

fīnītum-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. bordering on, neighbouring.

fīo, fīeri, factūs sum, semi-dep. v. n. to become.

fīum-ēn, -īinis, n. a stream, a river.

fors, fortīs, f. chance, fortune, fortē, adv. by chance.

fort-īs, -ē, adj. brave; fortissīmus, very brave.

fortitēr, adv. bravely; fortūs, more bravely.

fortūn-ā, -ae, f. fortune.

foss-ā, -ae, f. a ditch.

frā-tér, -trīs, m. a brother.

fremīt-ūs, -ūs, m. noise, clamour.

frons, frontis, f. front: a fronte, in front.

frūmentāri-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. belonging to corn; res frūmentāriā, the supply of corn.

frūment-um, -i, n. corn.

fūg-ā, -ae, f. flight.

fūgio, fūgerē, fūgi, fūgitum, 3 v. n. to fly.
Vocabulary

fum-ūs, -i, m. smoke.
funīt-ōr, -ōris, m. a slanderer.
fūr-ōr, -ōris, m. fury, madness.

Galb-ā, -ae, m. Galba, a king of the Suessiones.
gālē-ā, -ae. f. helmet.

Galī-ā, -ae, f. Gaul. The name included northern Italy from the boundary of Etruria to the Alps, and beyond the Alps all France and the Netherlands up to the Rhine, and part of Switzerland.

Gall-ūs, -i, m. a Gaul.
gens, gentis, f. a race, a tribe.

Germān-ūs, -i, m. a German. The Germani are the tribes living to the north of the Rhine, with some on the south bank.
gēro, 3, gēssi, gestum, v. a. to carry on, to wage.
glādī-ūs, -i. m. a sword.
grātī-ā, -ae, f. favour, popularity.
grāv-is, -ē, adj. heavy, severe.

hābē-ō, -ēre, -ūi, -itum, 2 v. a. to have: to consider, to hold; se hābērē, to be.
hībern-ā, -orum, n. pl. winter quarters.
hībernācūl-ā, -orum, n. pl. winter camp.

hic, haecc. hóc, gen. hūiūs, pron. this, this one here.
hī-emps, -ēmīs, f. winter.
hōm-ō, -inis, m. and f. a man, a person, a human being (including women and children).

hōn-ōr, -ōris, m. honour, respect.
host-īs, -is, m. an enemy.

ībi, adv. there.
Iccl-ūs, -i, m. Icclus, a chief of the Kemi.
Idem, ċadem, ċadem, gen. ċiusdem, adj. the same.
Identidem, adv. again and again.
Idōnē-ūs, -a, -um, adj. fitted, suitable.
ign-is, -is, m. fire.
Illyric-um, -i, n. Illyricum, the country to the east of the Adriatic.
impēdiment-um, -i, n. impediment, pl. impedimentā, -orum, n. baggage.
impēd-ō, -īrē, -īvīrō, -ītum, 4 v. a. to impede, to load.
impello, 3, -pūlī, -pulsum, v. a. to impel.
impērāt-ōr, -ōris, m. commander-in-chief.
impērī-um, -īi, n. supreme power, command.
impēr-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to command; impers. impērātum est, an order is given; impērātā, commands.
impētr-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to obtain.
impēt-ūs, -ūs, m. zeal, vigour: a charge; impētum fācērē, to charge.
impōrvīs-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. unforeseen, unexpected: dē imprōvīsō, unexpectedly.

In, prep. with acc. into; with abl. in.
in-endo, 3, -endi, -ensum, v. a. to set fire to, to burn.
in-cīdo, 3, -cīdi, -cīsum, v. a. to cut.
in-clīdo, 3, -clīdi, -clīsum, v. n. to happen, to befall, to come upon.
incit-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to incite, to quicken; cursū incitātō, at a quick pace.
incöl-o, 3, -ůí, v. a. and n. to inhabit, to dwell.
icrédibil-is, -č, adj. incredible, wonderful.
icrěpit-o, -árč, -ávi, -átum, 1 v. a. to grumble at, to de- denote, to jeer at 30, 20.
icús-o, -árč, -ávi, -átum, 1 v. a. to accuse, to find fault with.
indě, adv. then, after that.
indignit-ás, -átis, f. indignity, insult.
indiligentēr, adv. carelessly;
indiligentiús, more carelessly.
in-dúco, 3, -dúxì, -ductum, v. a. to put over, to cover 33, 6.
in-dúo, 3, -dúí, -dútum, v. a. to put on.
in-éo, -íre, -ivi or -ić, -ütum, irreg. v. a. to enter; iníré
consilium, to form a plan;
inita aestate. summer being entered on, at the beginning of summer.
ínerm-ís, -če, adj. unarmed.
infrě-tór, - prá, gen. -iórís, comp. adj. inferior, lower,
less good; sup. infínmús, lowest.
in-fěro, -ferré, -tuli, -látum, irreg. v. a. to bring against;
to bring in, to import.
in-flecto, 3, -flexì, -flexum, v. a. to bend.
ingrédióř, 3, ingressús sum, dep. v. a. to enter.
inmíc-ůs, -á, -um, adj. unfriendly, hostile.
inquít-ás, -átis, f. inequality, difficulty, unfavourable nature.
inquý-ús, -á, -um, adj. unfair, unfavourable.
iníl-um, -i, n. a beginning.
inúři-a, -ae, f. injury, wrong.
in-notor, 3, -nixús sum, dep. v. n. to lean upon.
in-sěquör, -sěquí, -sěcůtus sum, 3 dep. v. a. to pursue.
insidi-ae, -árum, f. pl. ambush.
insign-ě, -ís, n. a sign, an ensign, an ornament (of the helmet).
in-sisto, 3, -stíř, -státum, v. n. to press upon.
instár, prep. [gen.] like. Properly a n. subs. likeness.
in-sto, 1, -stíř, -státum, v. n. to press on.
in-strúo, 3, -strúxì, -structum, v. a. to draw up, to arrange.
intell-ěgo, 3, -exī, -ectum, v. a. to understand.
intér, prep. [acc.] among, between; inter se, mutually.
inter-cědo, 3, -cessī, -cessum, v. a. to come between.
inter-cípio, -cipéře, -celí, -ceptum, 3 v. a. to catch, to intercept.
intér-est, -essē, -fūtis, impers.
irreg. v. it is important, it concerns.
inter-ficio, -ficere, -fěcí, -fectum, 3 v. a. to kill.
intér-icio, -icérė, -icě, -iectum, 3 v. a. to put between.
intérim, adv. meanwhile, in the mean time.
intér-tór, -iús, gen. -iórís, compar. adj. inner.
inter-mitto, 3, -míši, -missum, v. a. and n. to intermit, to relax.
interněći-ō, -önís, f. utter destruction.
inter-scindo, 3, -scídi, -scissum, v. a. to break up, to cut in half.
tervall-um, -i, n. a space between, an interval.
in-texo, 3, -texú, -textum, v. a. to weave in, to interweave.
intrā, prep. [acc.] within.
intr-o, -árč, -ávi, -átum, 1 v. a. to enter.
intrō-dūco, 3. -duī, -ductum, v. a. to lead in, to introduce into.
intrō-mitto, 3. -mišī, -missum, v. a. to let in, to introduce.
introrsus [intro-versus], adv. within, to the inside.
inulsitāt-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. unusual, unaccustomed.
inūtēlis, -ē, adj. not available, useless.
invēter-asco, 3. -avī, -ātum, incept. v. n. to grow old, to become inveterate.
in-videō, 2. -vidī, -visum, v. n. to be envious of.
ipsē, -ā, -um, pron. self, he himself, the very self.
ir-rēdeo, 2. -rēsi, -risum, v. n. to laugh at, to deride.
is, ēa, ēd, gen. ēīūs, pron. that.
itā, adv. so, accordingly.
Itāliā, -ae, f. Italy.
Itāquē, adv. accordingly, and so.
Item, adv. in the same manner, also.
Itēr, -inēris, n. march, journey; magnum itēr, a forced march.
iācēō, 2. -ūī, v. n. to lie, to be fallen.
lācio, iācērē, iēcī, iactum, 3 v. a. to throw; aggērem iācērē, to throw up an earthwork.
im, adv. now, already.
iūbēo, 2. iussī, iussum, v. a. to order.
ilūdic-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. and n. to judge.
iūg-un, -ī, n. a yoke, the ridge of a hill.
iūs, iūris, n. legal right, administration of justice.
jūstitī-ā, -ae, f. justice, fair-dealing.
iūvo, iūvī, iūtum, v. a. to help.
iuxtā, prep. [acc.] and adv. near.
L. for Lūcīus, see Aurunculeius.
Lābīēn-us. -i, m. Titus Atius Labienus, one of Caesar's legates, who afterwards deserted him.
lāp-is, -īdīs, m. a stone.
lassītūd-ō, -inīs, f. weariness.
lāt-ēō, -ērē, -ūī, 2 v. n. to lie hid.
lātitūd-ō, -īnīs, f. breadth, extent.
lātūs, -ā, -um, adj. broad; comp. lātiōr, super. lātīsimūs.
lāt-ūs, -ērēs, n. a side.
lax-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to loosen, to open; laxārē mānipūlos, to take more open order.
lēgātiō, -ōnīs, f. a sending of ambassadors, an embassy; also the ambassadors so sent.
lēgāt-ūs, -ī, m. (1) an ambassador, (2) a legate, a member of the staff of a Roman governor. Caesar had twelve legati. [From lēgo, lēgāre, to delegate, or commission.]
lēgiō, -ōnīs, f. a legion, a body of Roman soldiers varying in different periods from 3000 to 5000 men, and divided into 10 cohorts [from lēgērē, to pick, to select].
lēgūnāri-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. belonging to the legion, legionary; lēgūnāriī milites, common soldiers.
lēnītēr, adv. gently.
lēv-is, -ē, gen. -is, adj. light.
lēvit-as, -ātīs, f. lightness, levity.
lex, légis, f. law.
libérallitér, adv. liberally, in a liberal spirit.
Ibér-I, -orum, m. pl. children.
littér-ae, -ārum, f. pl. a letter, a despatch [littér-ā, -ae. f. a letter of the alphabet].
lóc-us, -i, m. [pl. loci m. places, or loca n. a district], a place.
longē, adv. far; comp. longiūs, farther, too far; super. longissimē, very far, farthest.
long-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. long;
longior, -oris, longer.
lōqu-ōr, -i, lōcūtūs sum, 3 dep. v. a and n. to speak.
lux, lūcis, f. light, daylight.
māchīnātiō, -ōnis, f. erection, siege works.
māgīs, adv. rather, more.
māgistrāt-ūs, -ūs, m. a magistr-; a magistracy.
magnītūd-ō, -inis, f. greatness.
magnōpérē, adv. greatly; comp. magnīs, sup. maximē.
magn-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. great; comp. magnīōr, -ōris, greater, older; magnīōs nātū, elders.
mālēficī-um, -i, n. harm, mischief.
mand-ō, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. to charge, to give instruction, to commit.
mānipūl-ūs, -i, m. a maniple, a third part of a cohort.
mansūētūd-ō, -inis, f. kindliness, gentleness.
mān-ūs, -ūs, f. (1) a hand, (2) a band, a company.
māritūm-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. maritime, bordering on the sea.
mātūr-ō, -ārē, -āvi, ātum, 1 v. n. to hasten.
maxīmē, adv. most.
mēdi-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. middle, mid.
mēmōri-ā, -ae, f. memory.
Mēnāpī-I, -ōrum, m. the Menapī, a Belgic tribe.
mercāt-ōr, -ōris, m. a merchant.
mērit-um, -i, n. merit, desert.
mīl-ēs, -ītīs, m. a soldier.
militār-īs, -ē, adj. military.
millī, indecl. num. adj. a thousand; milliā, -ium, n. thousands.
mīnīmē, adv. least.
mīnūs, adv. les; as negative, sī mīnūs pōtūissent, if they were unable.
msēricordī-ā, -ae, f. pity.
mitto, 3, misi, missum, v. a. to send.
mōbilit-ās, -ātūs, f. instability.
mōdō, adv. only.
moen-īa, -ium, n. pl. town-walls.
mōlestē, adv. troublesomely, with dislike; mōlestē fērē, to be annoyed at.
mōn-ēo, -ēre, -ūi, -ītum, 2 v. a. to warn, to instruct.
mōr-ā, -ae, f. delay.
Mōrin-i, -ōrum, m. the Morini, a Gallic tribe living near Boulogne.
mōr-ōr, -āri, -ātūs sum, 1 dep. v. n. to delay, to wait.
mōs, mōris, m. habit, custom.
mōvēo, 2, mōvi, mōtum, v. a. to move.
mūlī-ēr, -ēris, f. a woman.
multītūd-ō, -inis, f. number, multitude.
mult-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. many.
mūnīment-um, -ī, n. a defence.
mūn-īo, -īrē, -īvi, -ītum, 4 v. a. to fortify, to protect.
mūnītī-ō, -onis, f. fortification.
mūr-ūs, -ī, m. a wall.
am, conj. for.
VOCABULARY

nascór, 3, nátús sum, dep. v. n. to be born, to rise.
nátì-ō, -onis, f. a nation, a tribe.
nátür-ā, -ae, f. nature.
nát-ūs, -is, m. birth.

nāv-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, i v.
a. to accomplish; nāvārē ópēram, to display zeal, to act zealously.
nē, conj. not, lest; nē...
quidem, not even.
nēc and nēquē, disjunct. adv. neither, nor.
nēcessāri-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. necessary.
nēcessit-ās, -ātis, f. necessity.
nēcti-um, -ī, n. business, trouble 17, 20.
nēm-ō, -inis [generally nul-lius], m. and f. no one.
nēquiquam, adv. in vain, vainly.

Nervi-ī, -orum, m. pl. the Nervii, a warlike Belgic tribe.

neu-ter, -trä, -trum, gen. neutriōs, adj. neither, neither the one nor the other.
nihil [or nǐl], -īlī, n. nothing; nihil possē, to have no power.
nīsl, adv. unless.
nōbili-tās, -ātīs, f. nobility, high birth.
noctū, adv. by night.
nōlo, nollē, nōlūi, irreg. v. n. to be unwilling.
nōm-ēn, -inēs, n. a name; a race.
nōmīnātim, adv. by name.
nōmīn-ō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, i v. a. to name, to mention.
nōn, adv. not.
nondum, adv. not yet.
nonnull-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. some, not none.
nōn-ūs, -ā, -um, ord. num. adj. ninth.

nōst-ēr, -ātī, -trum, adj. our, of us.
nōvem, indecl. num. adj. nine.
Noviōdūn-um, -ī, n. Novio- 
dūnum, a town of the Suessiones.

nōv-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. new; nōvissimus, last; nōvis-
simum agmen, the rear.
nox, noctūs, f. night.
nūd-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, i v.
a. to strip, to make bare.
null-ūs, -ā, -um, gen. nullūs, adj. none, no one.
nūmēr-ūs, -ī, m. a number, a quantity.

Nūmīd-ā, -ae, m. a Numi-
dian, from vōudīs a wanderer. The Romans used the hardy nomads of N. Africa as light-armed troops.
nunti-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, i v.
a. to announce.
nunti-ūs, -ī, m. a messenger, also the report of a mes-
senger, a message.

ōb, prep. [acc.] on account of.
ob-dūco, 3, -duxi, -ductum, v.
a. to lead across, to draw across.
ōbit-ūs, -ūs, m. death, de-
parture.
ob-sēs, -sidēs, m. and f. a host-
age.
a. to hold, to maintain.
ob-vēnio, 4, -vēnī, -ventum, v.
n. to come opposite to, to come in the way of, to confront.
occās-ūs, -ūs, m. setting.
occīd-o, -cīdi, -cisum, 3 v. a.
to kill.
occult-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. hidden; in occulto, in hiding, se-
crety.
occūp-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, i v.
a. to forestall, to occupy.
VOCABULARY

oc-curro, 3, -cúcurri or -curri.
- cursum, v. n. to meci.
OEčán-ūs, -i, m. the Ocean, the Atlantic.
octáv-ūs, -á, -um, eighth.
octo, indecl. num. adj. eight.
offéro, offerré, obtúli, oblátum, irreg. v. a. to present, to offer.
ō-mitto, 3, -miśī, -missum, v. a. to omit, to neglect.
omn-īs, -ē, adj. all, every.
ó-ūs, -ēris, n. weight, burden.
opér-ā, -ae, f. work, activity.
opínī-ō, -ōnīs, f. opinion, expectation.
opört-ēt, -ēre, -ūit, 2 impers. v. it is necessary, it behaves.
oppidān-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. belonging to a town, oppidānī, the townsfolk.
oppid-um, -ūs, -i, n. a town.
opportūn-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. convenient, suitable.
opuguńatī-ō, -ōnīs, f. assault, method of assaulting.
opuggn-ō, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, i v. a. to assault.
[ops], ōpīs, f. help; ōp-ēs, -um, power.
optim-ūs, -ā, -um, sup. adj. best.
op-ūs, -ēris, n. work; magnō 
opérē, greatly: quantō 
opérē, how much: si quō 
opūs esset, if there was need of anything.
ōrātī-ō, -ōnīs, f. a speech, an oration.
ord-ō, -inīs, m. order, a rank.
ōríōr, 4, ortus sum, dep. v. n. [but with some forms of 3rd conj. ōrīs, ōritur, ōrērī, ōritūrīs] to rise, to spring from.
Osism-ī, -īrum, m. the Osismi, a tribe of western Gaul.
P. for Publins, see Sextius.
VOCABULARY

irreg. v. a. to carry, to convey.

dep. v. a. and n. to try, to put to test.

dep. v. a. to permit, to commit.

dep. v. a. to move, to affect.

v. to see through, to see clearly.

v. to perswade: as impers.

one is convinced.

to frighten.

to disturb, to disorder.

to agitate.

to arrive.

a foot, a foot in length ['97 of an English foot].

to seek, to make for.

a thick javelin used by the Romans.

a plain, flat ground.

the singular plērusquē. -āque, -umquē is rarely found),

adv. generally.

adj. very many, most.

dep. v. a. to promise.

n. a weight.

v. a. to place: pōnērē

m. a bridge.

1 v. a. to waste, to devastate.

i m. a people.

v. a. to stretch out.

v. a. to carry.

v. a. to demand.

v. a. to possess.

n. to be able.

behind, after.

afterwards.

when, after.

the day after.

v. a. to demand.

able; pōtentī-ōr, -ōris, more

most powerful.

powerful; pōtentissimus.

most powerful.

to afford.

headlong, hurried.

dep. v. a. and n. to plunder.

irreg. v. a. to prefer, to put before.

v. a. to put in command.

v. a. to send in front.
praescibō, 3. -scripsi, -scriptum, v. a. to prescribe, to order.
praesidium, -i, n. protection.
prae-stō, 1. -stiti, -stitum, v. n. to be superior; v. a. to afford, to give.
praesum, -essē, -fūi, irreg. v. n. to be at the head of, to preside.
prīmiplūs, -i, m. a centurion of the first rank, one who led the first pilus or century in a cohort.
prīmō, adv. at first, in the first place.
prīnum, adv. first, at first.
prīmūs, -ā, -um, num. adj. first; prīmi, the chief men;
prīmā lucē, at daybreak.
prīncēps, -īpi, m. a prince, a chief.
prīor, prīus, gen. priōris, comp. adj. former.
prīsīnūs, -ā, -um, adj. ancient, former.
prīūs, adv. before, sooner.
prīusquam, adv. before, sooner than.
prō, prep. [abl.] for, in proportion to, in view of, in front of.
prō-cēdo, 3. -cessē, -cessum, v. n. to advance.
prōeliōr, -āri, -ātus sum, dep. v. n. to fight.
prōeliōnum, -ī, n. battle.
prōfectō, -onis, f. a setting out.
prōficiscor, 3. -fectūs sum, dep. v. n. to set out.
prōfigō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a. to put to flight.
prō-fūgio, 3. -fūgī, -fūgitum, v. n. to fly.
prō-gigno, 3. -gēnūi, -gēnitum, v. a. to beget.
prōgnātūs, -ā, -um, adj. sprung from.
prō-grēdiōr, 3. -gressūs sum, dep. v. n. to advance.
prīhibēō, -ēre, -ūi, -ītum, 2 v. a. to prevent, to keep from, to protect.
prō-icīo, 3. -īcē, -iectum, v. a. to throw away.
prō-mōvēō, 2. -movī, -mōtum, v. a. to move forward.
prōpē, adv. nearly, almost.
prōpērō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. n. to hasten.
prōpinquītūs, -ōtūs, f. nearness, relationship.
prōpinquīūs, -ā, -um, adj. near.
prōpo-no, 3. -posū, -pōsitum, v. a. to put forward, to display.
propterērō, prep. [acc.] on account of.
propterēēa, adv. on that account.
prōpugnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. n. to defend oneself, to resist in battle.
prō-sequō, 3. -secūtus sum, dep. v. a. to follow up, to address, to pursue.
prospectūs, -ūs, m. view, outlook.
prōtinūs, adv. at once.
prōturbo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. to throw into confusion, to rout.
prō-video, 2. -vidī, -visum, v. a. to foresee, to provide for.
prōvinciā, -ae, f. a province, a country outside Italy, governed by a Roman Magistrate.
prōvīnca, -ae, f. a province, a country outside Italy, governed by a Roman Magistrate.
prōvōlō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. n. to dart forward.
proximē, adv. last, next, most recently.
proxīmūs, -ā, -um, superl. adj. next, nearest.
prudenti-ā, -ae, f. prudence.
pū-ēr, -ēr, m. a boy, a child.
pugn-ā, -ae, f. a battle.
pugn-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. to fight.

Q. for Quintus, a Roman praenomen, see Pedius and Titurius.

quadrāgintā, indecl. num. adj. forty.
quadrīcent-ī, -ae, -ā, num. adj. four hundred.
quaero, 3, quaesivī, quaesitūm. v. a. to seek, to ask.
quant-tis, -a, -um, adj. how great.
quatr-ūs, -ā, -um, ord. num. adj. fourth.
quattuōr, indecl. num. adj. four.
quē, conj. and.
qui, quae, quod, gen. cuius, rel. pron. who; also interr. adj. who? what?
quidam, quaedam, quoddam, gen. cuiusdam, indef. pron. a certain one.
quin, adv. [qui abl. nē] how not? after verbs of doubting but that; dūbitandum non existimāvit quin ... pró-ficiscērētur, he thought that he ought not to hesitate to start; after words of preventing from; dēterrērē quin consentiant, to deter them from uniting.
quindēcim, indecl. num. adj. fifteen.
quingent-ī, -ae, -ā, num. adj. five hundred.
quinquāgentā, indecl. num. adj. fifty.
quinquē, indecl. num. adj. five.
quīnam, quae-nam, quidnam, interr. pron. who? what?
quīsquam, quaequam, quidquam, indef. pron. with neg. or interrog. any.
quīsquē, quaequē, quidquē, gen. cuiusquē, pron. each.
quīsquīs, quaeque, quidquid, indef. pron. whoever, whatever.
quīvis, quaevis, quidvis, indef. pron. any you please, any.
quō. adv. whither, to which point.
quōd. conj. because, that.
rām-ūs, -i, m. a branch.
rātwī, -ōnīs, f. reasoning, calculation; method.
rectīpiō, -cipere, -cepitum, 3 v. a. to receive; sē recipēre, to go back 3, 5; to recover 13, 2.
red-do, 3, -didi, -ditum, v. a. to render, to give back.
redĒ-o, -īre, -ivi or -ī, -ātum, irreg. v. n. to return, to slope down 9, 13.
redūco, 3, -duxi, -ductum, v. a. to lead back.
red-fringo, 3, -frēgi, -fractum, v. a. to break down.
regīē, -ōnīs, f. region, district.
regn-um, -i. n. a kingdom.
re-li-co, -icēre, -icēti, -ectum, 3 v. a. to renew, to restore.
Redōn-es, -um, m. the Redones, a tribe of western Gaul.
redūco, 3, -duxi, -ductum, v. a. to lead back.
red-fringo, 3, -frēgi, -fractum, v. a. to break down.
redūco, 3, -duxi, -ductum, v. a. to lead back.
rēliquium, -i, n. remainder. omission.
rēliquus, -ā, -um. adj. left, remaining, rest; nihil rē-
liquī fācēre, to leave nothing undone 27, 19.
Rēmī, -ōrum, m. the Remi, a tribe of Belgic Gaul; near
mod. Rheims.
rēmitto, 3, -mitter, -missum, v. a. to relax; to hurl back
28, 8.
Rēmī, -i, m. one of the Remi.
rēnuntīo, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to announce, to carry
back word of
rēpello, 3, -pēlī, -pulsum, v. a. to drive back, to repel.
rēpentīnō, adv. suddenly.
rēpērīo, 4, repérī, rēper-
tum, v. a. to find, to discover.
rēs, reī, f. a thing; rēs pub-
licā, public interest, republic; rēs militāris, war, tactics:
frumentāriā, the corn
supply.
rē-sisto, 3, -stītī, -stītum, v. n. to stand, firm in, to resist.
re-spicio, -spicere, -spexi,-spectum, 3 v. a. and n. to look back, to regard.
rē-tīnēo, 2, -tīnī, -tentum, v. a. to retain.
rē-vertō, -vertī, -versum, 3 v. a. and n. to turn back, to re-
turn.
rē-vertor, 3, -versus sum, dep. v. n. to return.
rēvoc-o, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to recall.
rex, regis, m. a king.
Rhēnūs, -i, m. the Rhine.
rīp-ā, -ae, f. a bank.
Rōmānūs, -ā, -um, adj. Rome-
man: -ī, ērum, m. pl. the Romans.
rūbūs, -i, m. a bramble.
rūmōr, -ōris, m. rumour, report.
rūp ēs, -īs, f. a rock.
rūsīs [versūs], adv. again.
Sābīnus, -i, m. see Titurius.
Sābīs, -īs, m. the Subis (R. Sambre).
sāgittāriūs, -i, m. a Bowman,
an archer.
sālūs, -ūtis, f. safety.
sarcīnā, -ae, f. bundle, a load;
a soldier's kit; sub sarcīnās,
in marching trim, while carrying their kits.
saxum, -ī, n. a rock.
scientieā, -ae, f. knowledge, scientific instruction.
scribo, 3, scripsi, scriptum, v. a. to write.
sēcutum, -ī, n. a shield.
sē [sēscē], sūs, sibī, reflex. pron. himself, herself, itself, them-
selves.
sectīō, -ōnis, f. confiscated pro-
erty, booty.
sēcundum, prep. [acc.] along.
sēcundūs, -a, -um, adj. (1) second. (2) prosperous, suc-
cessful: sēcundīōr, more
successful.
sēnātōr, -ōris, m. a senator.
sēnātūs, -ūs, m. a senate.
Sēnōnēs, -ium, m. pl. the Se-
nones, a tribe of Gauls living near the Seine. Their name
remains in the modern Sēs.
sententieā, -ae, f. opinion, sentiment.
sent is, -ēs, m. [rarely f.] abriar.
sēpēs, -ēs, f. a hedge.
septem, indecl. num. adj. seven.
septimēs, -ā, -um, ord. num.
adj. seventh.
sēquor, 3, secūtus sum, dep. v. a. to follow.
servit-ús, -úís, f. slavery, servitude.
sex, indecl. num. adj. six.
sexáintám, indecl. num. adj. sixty.
sexcent-I, -ae, -ā, -ōrum, num. adj. six hundred.
Sexti-ús, -i, m. P. Sextius Baculus, a centurion.
sí, conj. if, whether.
síc, adv. thus, so.
signific-ér, -erúm, m. a standard-bearer.
significátí-ō, -ónis, f. signal, information.
signific-ō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to signify, to show.
sign-um, -i, n. a sign, a signal, a standard: signā inferre, to advance, to charge.
silv-ā, -ae, f. a wood.
silvestr-I, -e, adj. woody, eilv-ered with wood.
simil., adv. at the same time.
sinē, prep. [abl.] without.
singulār-I, -ē, adj. unequalled, singular.
singul-ā, -ae, num. adj. one each, each separate.
sinis-tēr, -trā, -trum, adj. on the left, left-handed.
sōl, sōlis, m. sun.
sollicit-ō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to entice, to solicit.
sōl-us, -ā, -um. gen. sōlisus, adj. only, alone.
spātium, -i, n. space, length, distance.
spécif-ēs, -ēi, f. appearance.
spécūlāt-ōr, -ōris, m. a scout, a spy.
spēs, spēi, f. hope.
spirit-ús, -ūs, m. spirit, pride.
stātim, adv. immediately.
stātī-ō, -ōnis, f. a picket, outpost, a watch.

VOCABULARY

stātūr-ā, -ae, f. stature, height.
strēpit-ūs, -ūs, m. noise, uproar.
stūd-ēo, -ērē, -ēū, 2 v. n. to be eager for, to be devoted to.
stūdi-um, -i, n. desire, eagerness.
sūb, prep. [acc. and abl.] under; of time, just before; sub occasūm sólis, just before sun-set; sub vesprērum, just before evening.
sūb-ēo, -ērē, -ēvī or -ēū, -ētum, irreg. v. n. to come up, to enter.
sūbitō, adv. suddenly.
sub-mitto, 3, -misī. -missum, v. a. to send up, to send in aid.
sub-rūo, -rūi, -rūtum, 3 v. a. to undermine.
sub-sēquōr, 3, -sēcūtus sum, dep. v. a. to follow, to come behind.
subsidium, -i, n. aid, help, reinforcement: pl. subsidia, reserves.
succēdo, 3, -cessī, -cessum, v. n. to come up, to approach.
succendo, -cendi, -censum, 3 v. a. to fire from below, to set fire to.
success-ūs, -ūs, m. a coming up, a near approach.
Sūessiōn-ēs, -um, m. the Suessiones, a Belgic tribe living near the modern Soissons.
sum, essē, fūi, irreg. v. n. to be.
summ-ā, -ae, f. total, chief place, the top; summā imperii, the chief command 23. 24.
summ-ōs, -ā, -um, superl. of superus, adj. highest; a summum, from the top.
sūmo, 3, sumpsī, summptum, v. a. to take, to assume.
sūpēr-īōr, -īūs, gen. -īōris,
Vocabulary

comp. adj. high'er, for'mer, earlier 21, 8; see summus.
super-o. -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. to overcome, to overpower.
super-sēdēō, 2, -sēdī, -sessum, v. n. to avoid, to decline.
super-sum, -essē, -sūī, irreg. v. n. to survive.
suppl-ex, -īcis, adj. suppliant.
supplēcitātī-ō, -onis, f. a season of public prayer.
supra, prep. [acc.] above; adv. above, earlier, before.
sustent-o, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. to hold up against, to sustain.
sus-tineo, 2, -tīnui, -tentum, v. a. to hold up, to support, to endure, to check.
sum-us, -ā, -um, possess. reflex. pron. one’s own, his, her or their own.
tāmēn, conj. nevertheless.
tantul-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. so small, so little.
tantum, adv. so much, to so great an extent, only.
tantūs, -ā, -um, adj. so great.
tard-o, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. to retard.
tardūs, -ā, -um, adj. slow; tardior, slower.
tegiment-um, -i, n. a covering, a case.
tēl-um, -i, n. a dart, a missile.
temp-ūs, -ōris, n. time.
tendo, 3, tētendi, tensum, v. a. to stretch.
tēnēo, 2, tēnūi, tentum, v. a. to hold.
tēn-ēr, -ērā, -ērum, adj. tender, young.
terr-ōr, -ōris, m. fright, terror.
tertiūs, -ā, -um, ord. num. adj. third.
testūd-ō, -inis, f. a tortoise, the name given to a military formation in which a number of men in close order held their shields over their heads so as to form a kind of roof or penthouse. Also to a wooden penthouse in which a battering ram was worked.
Teutōn-ēs, -um, m. [and Teutōnī, -orum], the Teutones, a people of north Germany.
tīm-eō, -ērē, -ēī, 2 v. a. to fear.
Titũri-us, -i, m. Q. Titurius Sabinus, one of Caesar’s legates.
torment-um, -i, n. an engine, a field-catapult for throwing stones.
tōtīdem, indecl. adj. the same number.
tōt-ūs, -ā, -um. gen. totīus, the whole, all.
trabs, trabis, f. a beam.
trā-do, 3, -didi, -ditum, v. a. to hand over.
trā-dūco, [trans-] 3, -duxi, -ductum, v. a. to lead across.
trans, prep. [acc.] across.
trans-eō, -īrē, -īvi or -īi, -ītum, irreg. v. a. to cross, to go across.
trans-grādior, -gressus sum, 3 dep. v. a. to cross.
transvers-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. thwartwise, across.
trēs, triā, gen. -ium, num. adj. three.
Trēvērī, -orum, m. the Treveri, a Belgic tribe.
tribūn-ūs, -ā, -um, adj. a tribune; tribūnūs militum, a military tribune, one of the six superior officers in each legion.
trīdū-um, -i, n. a space of three days.
VOCABULARY

tūbā, -ae, f. a trumpet.
tum, adv. then.
tumultus, -us, m. tumult, disturbance.
tumulus, -i, m. a hill.
Turōnēs, -um, m. the Turones, a tribe on the Loire (Tours).
turpitudō, -inis, f. disgrace.
turrēs, -is, f. a tower.
tūtūs, -ā, -um, adj. safe.
ûbī, adv. when, where.
ullūs, -ā, -um, gen. ullīus, any.
ūnā, adv. at the same time, simultaneously, along with.
undecimūs, -ā, -um, ord. num. adj. eleventh.
undēvīgintī, indecl. num. adj. nineteen.
undique, adv. on every side.
ūniversalis, -ā, -um, adj. all together, the whole.
ūnūs, -ā, -um, gen. ūnis, num. adj. one.
urgēō, -ēre [no p. or sup.], 2 v. a. to press hard.
ūsūs, -ūs, m. use, advantage; experience 21, 7.
ūt and ūtī, conj. in order that, so that; adv. when, as;
itā acrīter...ūt, in the gallant way in which, as gallantly as, 33, 12.
ūterquē, utrāquē, utrāmquē, gen. ūtrūsusquē, adj. both.
ūtōr, 3, īus sum, dep. v. a. to use, to enjoy.
vācūs, -ā, -um, adj. empty, bare of; vācūūs āb, without, free of.
vādum, -i, n. a shallow place, a ford [usually in plur. vādā, -ūnum].
vālēō, -ēre, -ūi, 2 v. n. to be strong, to avail.
vāllum, -i, n. a stockade, the defence of a camp.
vārīūs, -ā, -um, adj. various, different.
Velocassēs, -ium, m. pl. the Velocasses, a tribe of the Belgae.
vendo, 3, -dīdi, -ditum, v. a. to sell.
Venellī, -ōrum, m. the Venelli, a tribe of western Gaul (Normandy).
Vēnētī, -ōrum, m. the Veneti, a people in western Gaul (Brittany).
vēnio, 4, vēnī, ventum, v. n. to come; impers. ventum est, one has come, they have come.
verbō, -ā, n. a word; verbā, fācērē, to make a speech.
vērēōr, 2, vēritūs sum, dep. v. a. to fear.
vergō, -ēre [no p. or sup.], 3 v. n. to slope.
verō, adv. truly.
Vērōmandūs, -ōrum, m. pl. the Verōmandūs, a tribe of the Belgae.
versōr, -āri, -ātūs sum, 1 dep. v. n. to be engaged in, to be in.
vespēr, -ēris or -ēri, m. the evening.
vētō, -ārē, vētūī, vētītum, 1 v. a. to forbid.
vexillō, -ī, n. a standard, a flag.
vexō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to harass.
victōr, -ōris, m. a conqueror, victorious.
vicus, -ī, m. a village.
vidēō, 2, vidī, visum, v. a. to see.
vigilā, -ae, f. a watch, a division of the night.
vigintī, indecl. num. adj. twenty.
vīminēs, -īnis, n. a twig.
vīnē-ā, -ae, f. a *penthouse*, shaped like the frame used in training vines, now called a *pergola*. It was used to protect soldiers attacking walls; *vīnēas āgērē*, to employ penthouses.

vīn-um, -i, n. *wine*.

vīr, virī, m. *a man*.

vīrt-ūs, -ūtis, f. *virtue, valour*.

vīt-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. to avoid.

vīx, adv. *scarcely*.

volgō (vulgō), adv. *commonly*.

voln-ūs, -ūris, n. *a wound*.

vōlunt-ās, -ātis, f. *will, wish*.

vox, vōcis, f. *a voice*.

vulnēr-o, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to wound*.
Books on Greek and Roman Literature, Philology, History and Antiquities
published by the
Cambridge University Press

GREEK
TEXTS AND COMMENTARIES


Aeschylus. The Seven against Thebes. With Introduction, Critical Notes, Commentary, Translation and a Recension of the Medicean Scholia by T. G. Tucker. 9s. net.

Onomasticon Aristophanevm sive Index Nominvm qvae apvd Aristophanem legvntvr. Cvravit H. A. Holden, LL.D. Editio altera. 5s. 6d.

Aristophanes. The Knights. Edited by R. A. Neil, M.A. 5s. net.


Aristotle. De Anima. With Translation, Introduction and Notes by R. D. Hicks, M.A. 18s. net.


Outlines of the Philosophy of Aristotle. Compiled by E. Wallace, M.A. Third edition enlarged. 4s. 6d.


Demosthenes against Androtion and against Timocrates. With Introductions and English Notes by W. Wayte, M.A. New edition. 7s. 6d.


Also edited for Colleges and Schools. 6s.

Demosthenes against Midias. With Critical and Explanatory Notes and an Appendix by W. W. Goodwin. 9s.

Demosthenes. Select Private Orations.


Part II, containing Pro Phormione, Contra Stephanum, I, II, Contra Nicostratum, Cononem, Calliclem. Edited by Sir J. E. Sandys, with Supplementary Notes by F. A. Paley. Fourth edition, revised. 7s. 6d.


Greek


Euripides. Ion. With a Translation into English Verse and an Introduction and Notes by A. W. Verrall, Litt.D. 7s. 6d.

Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. Edited by A. Platt, M.A. Cloth, 4s. 6d. each. Strongly half-bound, 6s. each.


The text, with critical notes. Edited from a new collation or Parisinus A by the same editor. 4s. 6d.

Plato. Theaetetus. With Translation and Notes by B. H. Kennedy, D.D. 7s. 6d.

The Nuptial Number of Plato: its solution and significance, by J. Adam, Litt.D. 2s. 6d. net.

Sophocles. The Seven Plays with Critical Notes, Commentary and Translation in English Prose, by Sir R. C. Jebb, Litt.D.

Sophocles. The Seven Plays. With Commentaries abridged from the larger editions of Sir R. C. Jebb.


Sophocles. The Text of the Seven Plays. Edited, with an Introduction, by Sir R. C. Jebb. 5s.

Sophocles. The Tragedies translated into English Prose by Sir R. C. Jebb. 5s. net.

Theocritus, Bion and Moschus. Translated into English Verse by A. S. Way, D.Lit. 5s. net.

PITT PRESS SERIES, &c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Work</th>
<th>Editor</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aeschylus</td>
<td>Prometheus Vinctus</td>
<td>Rackham</td>
<td>2/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aristophanes</td>
<td>Aves—Plutus—Ranae</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>3/6 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nubes, Vespa</td>
<td>Graves</td>
<td>3/6 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acharnians</td>
<td></td>
<td>3/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peace</td>
<td></td>
<td>3/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demosthenes</td>
<td>Olynthiacs</td>
<td>Macgregor</td>
<td>net 2/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Philippics i, ii, iii</td>
<td>Davies</td>
<td>2/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euripides</td>
<td>Alcestis</td>
<td>Hadley</td>
<td>2/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hecuba</td>
<td></td>
<td>2/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Helena</td>
<td>Pearson</td>
<td>3/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heraclidae</td>
<td></td>
<td>3/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hercules Furens</td>
<td>Gray &amp; Hutchinson</td>
<td>2/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hippolytus</td>
<td>Hadley</td>
<td>2/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iphigeneia in Aulis</td>
<td>Headlam</td>
<td>2/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medea</td>
<td></td>
<td>2/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Orestes</td>
<td>Weed</td>
<td>4/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phoenissae</td>
<td>Pearson</td>
<td>4/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herodotus</td>
<td>Book i</td>
<td>Sleeman</td>
<td>4/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; &quot; V</td>
<td>Shuckburgh</td>
<td>3/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; &quot; IV, VI, VIII, IX</td>
<td></td>
<td>4/- each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; &quot; IX 1—89</td>
<td></td>
<td>2/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homer</td>
<td>Odyssey IX, X</td>
<td>Edwards</td>
<td>2/6 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; &quot; XXI</td>
<td></td>
<td>2/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; &quot; XI</td>
<td>Nairn</td>
<td>2/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Greek

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Work</th>
<th>Editor</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homer</td>
<td>Iliad VI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV</td>
<td>Edwards</td>
<td>2/- each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iliad IX and X</td>
<td>Lawson</td>
<td>2/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucian</td>
<td>Somnium, Charon, etc.</td>
<td>Heitland</td>
<td>3/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Menippus and Timon</td>
<td>Mackie</td>
<td>3/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plato</td>
<td>Apologia Socrates</td>
<td>Adam</td>
<td>3/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crito, Euthyphro</td>
<td></td>
<td>2/6 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protagoras</td>
<td>J. &amp; A. M. Adam</td>
<td>4/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ion</td>
<td>Macgregor</td>
<td>2/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plutarch</td>
<td>Demosthenes</td>
<td>Holden</td>
<td>4/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gracchi</td>
<td></td>
<td>6/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nicias</td>
<td></td>
<td>5/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sulla</td>
<td></td>
<td>6/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Timoleon</td>
<td></td>
<td>6/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thucydides</td>
<td>Book III</td>
<td>Spratt</td>
<td>5/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Book IV</td>
<td></td>
<td>6/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Book VI</td>
<td></td>
<td>6/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Book VII</td>
<td>Holden</td>
<td>5/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xenophon</td>
<td>Agesilaus</td>
<td>Hailstone</td>
<td>2/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anabasis I-II</td>
<td>Pretor</td>
<td>4/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;  I, III, IV, V</td>
<td></td>
<td>2/- each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;  II, VI, VII</td>
<td></td>
<td>2/6 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;  I, II, III, IV, V, VI</td>
<td>Edwards</td>
<td>1/6 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(With complete vocabularies)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hellenica I-II</td>
<td></td>
<td>3/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cyropaedeia I</td>
<td>Shuckburgh</td>
<td>2/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;  II</td>
<td></td>
<td>2/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;  III, IV, V</td>
<td>Holden</td>
<td>5/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;  VI, VII, VIII</td>
<td></td>
<td>5/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Memorabilia I, II</td>
<td>Edwards</td>
<td>2/6 each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CAMBRIDGE ELEMENTARY CLASSICS

A series of editions intended for use in preparatory schools and the junior forms of secondary schools.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Classical Association and other bodies the volumes contain the following special features:

1. Vocabularies in all cases.
2. Illustrations, where possible, drawn from authentic sources.
3. Simplification of the text, where necessary.
4. The marking of long vowels in several of the Latin texts.

**Herodotus. Salamis in Easy Attic Greek.** Edited by G. M. Edwards, M.A. 1s. 6d.
Homer.  *Odyssey, Books VI and VII.* Edited by G. M. Edwards, M.A.  2s.

Plato.  *The Apology of Socrates.* Edited by Mrs J. Adam.  2s. 6d.

For Latin books in this series see p. 9.

**LATIN**

**TEXTS AND COMMENTARIES**

Catullus.  The Poems, with an English Translation.  By F. W. Cornish, M.A.  White buckram, gilt top.  7s. 6d. net.


Petronii *Codex Traguriensis.* A collotype reproduction of part of Cod. Paris. 7989, containing the Cena Trimalchionis. With introduction and a transcript by S. Gaselee.  15s. net.

C. Suetoni Tranquilli *Divus Augustus.* Edited, with Historical Introduction, Commentary, Appendixes and Indexes, by E. S. Shuckburgh, Litt.D.  10s.

Plautus.  *Asinaria.* From the text of Goetz and Schoell.  3s. 6d. Edited by J. H. Gray, M.A.

Publilii Syri *Sententiae*. Edited by R. A. H. B. Smith, M.A. 5s.

Vergil. *Opera cvm Prolegomenis et Commentario Critico*. By B. H. Kennedy, D.D. 3s. 6d.

### PITT PRESS SERIES, &c.

Editions marked with an asterisk contain vocabularies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Work</th>
<th>Editor</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Bede</em></td>
<td>Eccl. History III, IV</td>
<td>Mayor &amp; Lumby</td>
<td>7/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Caesar</em></td>
<td>De Bello Gallico Com. I, III, VI, VIII</td>
<td>Peskett</td>
<td>1/6 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Peskett</td>
<td>2/- each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Peskett</td>
<td>3/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shuckburgh</td>
<td>-/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(With vocabulary only: no notes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Text only)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>De Bello Gallico. Bk VII</td>
<td>-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>De Bello Civili. Com. I</td>
<td>Peskett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>De Bello Civili. Com. II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>De Bello Civili. Com. III</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cicero</em></td>
<td>Actio I'Prima in C. Verrem</td>
<td>Cowie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Div. in Q. Caec. et Actio Prima in C. Verrem</td>
<td>Heitland &amp; Cowie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>De Amicitia, De Senectute</td>
<td>Reid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>De Officiis. Bk III</td>
<td>Holden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pro Lege Manilia</td>
<td>Nicol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ep. ad Atticum. Lib. II</td>
<td>Pretor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Orations against Catiline</td>
<td>Nicol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In Catilinam I</td>
<td>Flather</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Philippica Secunda</td>
<td>Peskett</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pro Archia Poeta</td>
<td>Reid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balbo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Milone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Murena</td>
<td>Heitland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plancio</td>
<td>Holden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roscio Amerino</td>
<td>Nicol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Work</td>
<td>Editor</td>
<td>Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cicero</td>
<td>Pro Sulla</td>
<td>Reid</td>
<td>3/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Somnium Scipionis</td>
<td>Pearman</td>
<td>2/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An easy selection from</td>
<td>Duff</td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cicero's correspondence</td>
<td>Shuckburgh</td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornelius Nepos</td>
<td>Four parts</td>
<td>G. M. Edwards</td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erasmus</td>
<td>Colloquia Latina</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>-9/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(With vocabulary only: no notes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Altera Colloquia Latina</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horace</td>
<td>Epistles. Bk I</td>
<td>Shuckburgh</td>
<td>2/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Odes and Epodes</td>
<td>Gow</td>
<td>5/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Odes. Books I, III</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Books II, IV</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Epodes</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Satires. Book I</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenal</td>
<td>Satires</td>
<td>Duff</td>
<td>5/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livy</td>
<td>Book I</td>
<td>H. J. Edwards</td>
<td>3/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Conway</td>
<td>2/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Stephenson</td>
<td>2/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Whibley</td>
<td>2/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Marshall</td>
<td>2/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
<td>Anderson</td>
<td>2/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XXI, XXII</td>
<td>Dimsdale</td>
<td>2/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XXVII</td>
<td>Campbell</td>
<td>3/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(adapted from) Story of the Kings of Rome</td>
<td>G. M. Edwards</td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(With vocabulary only: no notes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Horatius and other Stories</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(With vocabulary only: no notes)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exercises on Edwards’s The</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Story of the Kings of Rome</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(adapted from) Camillus and Other Stories</td>
<td>G. M. Edwards</td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucan</td>
<td>Pharsalia. Bk I</td>
<td>Heitland &amp; Haskins</td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>De Bello Civili. Bk VII</td>
<td>Postgate</td>
<td>2/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucretius</td>
<td>Books III and V</td>
<td>Duff</td>
<td>2/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovid</td>
<td>Fasti. Book VI</td>
<td>Sijdwic</td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metamorphoses, Bk VIII</td>
<td>Summers</td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phaethon and other stories</td>
<td>G. M. Edwards</td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Selections from the Tristia</td>
<td>Simpson</td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phaedrus</td>
<td>Fables. Bks I and II</td>
<td>Flather</td>
<td>1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plautus</td>
<td>Epidicus</td>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>3/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stichus</td>
<td>Fennell</td>
<td>2/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trinummus</td>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>3/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pliny</td>
<td>Letters. Book VI</td>
<td>Duff</td>
<td>2/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quintus Curtius</td>
<td>Alexander in India</td>
<td>Heitland &amp; Raven</td>
<td>3/6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Greek and Latin Philology

Author | Work | Editor | Price
--- | --- | --- | ---
Sallust | Catiline | Summers | 2/-
 | Jugurtha | " | 2/6
Seneca | Dialogues X, XI, XII | Duff | net 4/-
Tacitus | Agricola and Germania | Stephenson | 3/-
 | Annals. Bk IV | G. M. Edwards | net 3/-
 | Histories. Bk I | Davies | 2/6
 | Bk III | Summers | 2/6
Terence | Hautontimorunenos | Gray | 3/-
 | Phormio | J. Sargeaunt | 3/-
Vergil | Aeneid 1 to XII | Sidgwick | 1/6 each
 | " | (with complete vocabularies.) | 1/6 each
 | " | Bucolices | " | 1/6
 | " | Georgics I, II, and III, IV | " | 2/- each
 | " | Vol. II, Notes | " | 4/6

CAMBRIDGE ELEMENTARY CLASSICS


Caesar. Gallic War, Books I-VII. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Vocabularies, by E. S. Shuckburgh, Litt.D. New and fully illustrated edition, with long vowels marked in the text. 1s. 6d. each.

Livy. The Revolt and Fall of Capua. (Selections from Books XXIII—XXVI.) Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary, by T. C. Weatherhead, M.A. 2s.

Livy. The Story of the Kings of Rome, adapted from Livy. Edited with notes and vocabulary by G. M. Edwards. 1s. 6d.

For further particulars of the series see p. 5.

GREEK AND LATIN PHILOLOGY


A Greek Vocabulary for the use of Schools. By T. Nicklin, M.A. 2s. 6d. net.

An Introduction to Greek Reading. By G. Robertson, M.A. 2s. 6d. net.
Pronunciation of Ancient Greek. Translated from the Third German edition of Dr Blass. By W. J. Purton, B.A. 6s.


The Elements of New Testament Greek. By Rev. H. P. V. Nunn, M.A. 3s. net. Key, 2s. net.

An Introduction to Comparative Philology for Classical Students. By J. M. Edmonds, M.A. 4s. net.

Selections from the Greek Papyri. Edited with Translations and Notes by G. Milligan, D.D. 5s. net.


An Elementary Latin Grammar. By the same author. 2s. 6d.

Quantity and Accent in the Pronunciation of Latin. By F. W. Westaway. 3s. net.

Notae Latinae. An account of abbreviations in Latin MSS (c. 700-850). By W. M. Lindsay, F.B.A. £1. 1s. net.

Silva Maniliana. Congessit I. P. Postgate. 2s. net.


Prima Legenda. First Year Latin Lessons. By Miss J. Whyte, M.A. 1s. 4d.

A Latin Note-Book. Arranged by C. E. Hodges, M.A. 2s.

The Restored Pronunciation of Latin. Syllabus approved by the Philological Societies of Oxford and Cambridge and recommended by the Classical Association for adoption by Classical Teachers. 4 pp. 1d. For 20 copies, 1s.

Pronunciation of Latin in the Augustan Period. 3d.

GREEK AND LATIN COMPOSITION

Graduated Passages from Greek and Latin Authors for First-Sight Translation. Selected and supplied with short Notes for Beginners by H. Bendall, M.A., and C. E. Laurence, M.A. Part I. Easy. 1s. 6d. Part II. Moderately Easy. 2s. Part III. Moderately Difficult. 2s. Part IV. Difficult. 2s.

Graduated Passages from Latin Authors separately. In four parts as above. Each part 1s.

Silva Latina. A Latin Reading Book, chosen and arranged by J. D. Duff, M.A. 2s.


Cambridge Compositions, Greek and Latin. Edited by R. D. Archer-Hind, M.A. and R. D. Hicks, M.A. Cloth extra, gilt top. 10s.

Translations into Greek Verse and Prose. By R. D. Archer-Hind, M.A. 6s. net.


Compositions and Translations by the late H. C. F. Mason. With Prefatory Memoir by R. C. Gilson. Edited by H. H. West. 3s. 6d. net.


More Latin and English Idiom. An object lesson from Livy xxxiv. 1-8. By the same author. 4s. 6d. net.


Greek and Latin Compositions. By R. Shilleto, M.A. 7s. 6d. net.
ANTiquities, History and Letters

Outlines of Ancient History from the earliest times to 476 A.D. By H. Mattingly, M.A. With 35 plates and 12 maps. 10s. 6d. net.

The Roman Republic. By W. E. Heitland, M.A. In three volumes. With 19 maps. 30s. net.

A Short History of the Roman Republic. By W. E. Heitland, M.A. With 6 plates and 18 maps. 6s. net.

The Municipalities of the Roman Empire. By J. S. Reid, Litt.D., Hon. LL.D. 12s. net.


A Short History of Rome for Schools. By E. E. Bryant, M.A. With 24 illustrations and 24 maps. 3s. 6d. net.

Greek History for Schools. By C. D. Edmonds, M.A. With 42 illustrations and 14 maps. 5s. net.

Scythians and Greeks. By E. H. Minns, M.A. Royal 4to. With 9 maps and plans, 9 coin plates and 355 illustrations in the text. 63s. net.


A Short History of Classical Scholarship. From the Sixth Century B.C. to the present day. By the same author. Crown 8vo. With 26 illustrations. 7s. 6d. net.


Essays and Addresses. By Sir R. C. Jebb, Litt.D., O.M. 10s. 6d. net.


Collected Studies in Greek and Latin Scholarship. By A. W. Verrall, Litt.D. Edited by M. A. Bayfield and J. D. Duff. 10s. 6d. net.

The Bacchans of Euripides and other essays. By A. W. Verrall, Litt.D. 10s. net.


Euripides the Rationalist. By A. W. Verrall, Litt.D. Reprinted, 1913. 7s. 6d. net.

Praelections delivered before the Senate of the University of Cambridge, 25, 26, 27 January, 1906 (Dr H. Jackson, Dr J. Adam, Dr A. W. Verrall, Dr W. Headlam, Professor W. Ridgeway). 5s. net.


The Origin of Tragedy, with special reference to the Greek tragedians. By W. Ridgeway, Sc.D., F.B.A. 6s. 6d. net.

The Dramas and Dramatic Dances of Non-European Races, in special reference to the origin of Greek Tragedy, with an appendix on the origin of Greek Comedy. By W. Ridgeway, Sc.D., F.B.A. 15s. net.


Greek Tragedy. By J. T. Sheppard, M.A. Cloth, 1s. net; leather, 2s. 6d. net. Cambridge Manuals.

Plato. Moral and Political Ideals. By Mrs J. Adam, M.A. Cloth, 1s. net; leather, 2s. 6d. net. Cambridge Manuals.
A COMPANION TO GREEK STUDIES
Edited by Leonard Whibley, M.A.


Press Notices

"This work is a kind of encyclopaedia in minimo....The amount of information gathered into seven hundred pages is a marvel....And, strange to say, the book is quite pleasant to read in spite of its innumerable facts. The printing is admirable and the volume is well illustrated....Mr Whibley is to be congratulated on his book. The country can produce a body of scholars as careful as the Germans...and their judgment is notably sane."—Guardian

"The scheme of the book is good. It is not a mere collection of interesting miscellanea, but a clear and connected account of Greek life and thought, written by scholars who are intimately acquainted with all the latest developments of the subject....The mass of erudition that is packed between its covers is astonishing....It is thorough in the sense that, in the majority of the articles, at least, the substance of our knowledge is given, the essential points are touched upon, and the theories of first-rate importance are concisely stated."—Saturday Review

"It is a handbook that no one will be ashamed to own and consult, a handbook that will be sure to fill a place not only in libraries designed for the young, but also on the desk of the teacher, and on the shelves of the scholar....It is a good book worthy of English scholarship."—Journal of Education

"The completeness of the scope is obvious. The excellence of the work is guaranteed by the names of the contributors. The volume should be on the Greek library shelves of every school where Greek is seriously taught. Not for reference merely; it will be read with avidity, apart from task-work, by any boy that has the root of the matter in him. The book is beautifully printed and produced."—Educational Times

"This is an admirable book, in design and execution alike....The choice of writers is above reproach....Secondly, the choice of matters is good....Thirdly, the book is readable: it is not merely a work of reference....The pages are full of illustrations from art, Realien, inscriptions, manuscripts; the printing is worthy of the Press; and the whole book is good to look upon."—Cambridge Review
A COMPANION TO LATIN STUDIES
Edited by Sir John Edwin Sandys, Litt.D., F.B.A.


Press Notices

"Dr Sandys and his collaborators have produced a notable book of reference, within a manageable compass....The work appears to have been done extremely well, and the immense amount of information is presented tersely and intelligibly....The illustrations are good and adequate."—Journal of Hellenic Studies

"A useful and erudite work, which represents the best results of Latin scholarship, and whose bibliographies will be found invaluable to students. The scope of the book is wide. There is no side of intellectual, political or administrative life upon which it does not touch. Ethnology, public antiquities, private antiquities, the army, the arts and literature all have their place in this classical encyclopaedia, whose full indexes make it an admirable work of reference....We cannot repay the debt we owe to the Romans otherwise than by a loyal understanding of their history and their literature, and to those who ask a guide we can commend no surer one than this widely planned, well executed Companion of Dr Sandys."—Observer

"In the single volume before us it is really possible for the first time to obtain a conspectus of almost all that is definitely known about Roman environment, life, and thought....The Book is a thesaurus of sane learning in a readable form. Varro or Pliny or St Isidore of Seville would have studied it with a growing wonder and enlightenment; for not Rome only, but the history of all knowledge about Rome, is here recalled to its first beginnings."—Times

"This volume is a complete cyclopaedia of Roman studies; and in nearly 900 pages and half a million words contains the carefully adjusted result of recent inquiries into every department of Latin lore. It is, in a very remarkable degree, accurate, complete and abreast of modern discovery; and we congratulate the University, the contributors, and the editor on the signal success of an ambitious project."

Saturday Review

"This book gives us a masterly brief survey of the antiquities and literature of Rome....Fortunate is the student with A Companion to Latin Studies on his shelves."—Daily News
NOTE

Specimen Copies The Syndics of the Cambridge University Press are willing to consider applications from teachers for specimen copies of their educational publications with a view to enabling them to decide whether the books are suitable for introduction in their classes. Specimen copies can usually be sent either free or at half price. Applicants for specimen copies are requested to state on the enclosed form how many copies of the books applied for are likely to be required, if adopted for class use. No application can be considered if the number of copies to be used if the book is adopted is less than 12. All books other than specimen copies should be ordered from a Bookseller.

A complete catalogue of the educational publications of the press will be sent on application.

Cambridge University Press
C. F. Clay, Manager
London: Fetter Lane, E.C.
Edinburgh: 100, Princes Street
DO NOT REMOVE THE CARD FROM THIS POCKET