A FIRST
LATIN READER

Vincent

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BY

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PREFACE

THIS Reader is the result of experiments that have been spread over several years during a wide and varied experience in the teaching of Latin.

The aim of the book is to provide facilities for the translation of Latin into English within a few weeks from beginning the study of the language. The early pieces for translation deal with some of the more romantic episodes in the rise of Rome, and the remainder describe the invasion and subsequent conquest of Britain. The matter therefore has the advantage of a continuous narrative interest. The short historical introductions can be amplified in the classroom, and by the end of the course some knowledge of the early history of Rome and of Roman Britain should have been acquired.

At the outset only a minimum of grammar is assumed. For the first five pieces all that need be known is the declension of *mensa, annus, puer, bellum, bonus*; the conjugation of the Present and Perfect Indicative Active of the four regular verbs; and a few inflexions of *sum*. The Perfect tense is taken along with the Present to give some variety in translation. Additional grammar is introduced in definite stages, which are indicated in the table of Contents on pp. 5–8. The main points of syntax are set out at intervals as required in the text. A systematic revision of these is provided for both in the pieces for translation and in the exercises at the end of each piece.

The range of vocabulary employed in the Latin pieces conforms to definite principles. It is generally agreed that in the course of a year the average pupil can learn about five hundred words. Lodge, in his *Vocabulary of High School Latin*, gives a list of words that are used in Caesar, *de Bello Gallico* I–V; Cicero, *in Catilinam*, and *Pro Lege Manilia*; and Virgil, *Aeneid* I–VI. From this list the

five hundred words that are found most frequently in the five books of Caesar have been chosen and used for composing the text of this Reader. With a very few exceptions no other words occur, and thus the pupil is not obliged to learn words which he may not meet again until he is reading more advanced Latin. On the other hand, if Caesar is the first Latin author to be read—as is usually the case—the main difficulties of vocabulary will have been solved in advance. Throughout the Reader constant and systematic revision of vocabulary has been provided. For example, in the first piece there are twenty-three new words; in the second, twelve, with sixteen repeated; in the third, nine, with twenty-four repeated; in the fourth, sixteen, with fourteen repeated. The exercises on the equivalents of English and Latin words are a deliberate attempt at revision of vocabulary, and in these wide scope is given to the initiative of the teacher and learner. Such tests have been found to arouse great interest in form-work. Short exercises have been inserted for translation from English into Latin: they provide for revision of vocabulary, accidence, and syntax.

It has been found that, after working through this reader for about one year, a pupil is able, with the gradual introduction of further grammar and syntax, to read a simplified edition of one of the first five books of Caesar's *Gallic War*.

I very gladly take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to Mr. C. W. Baty, Headmaster of The King's School, Chester for numerous suggestions and for his kindness in looking over this book in proof.

C. J. V.

THE COLLEGE,

CHESTER

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NOTE

In Latin, as in English, the subject is in the Nominative Case, and the verb is in the same person and number as the subject:

> **Graecus navigat,** *a Greek sails.*
> **Graeci navigant,** *Greeks sail.*

If the subject seems to be missing, it is found in the verb:

> **navigat,** *he sails.* **navigant,** *they sail.*

Adjectives agree in gender, number, and case with the noun that they qualify:

> **murus altus,** *a high wall*; **muri alti,** *high walls.*
> **porta magna,** *a great gate.*

The verb 'to be' in Latin, as in English, is followed by the Nominative Case.

> **murus est altus.**

The object in Latin is in the Accusative Case (except after certain verbs):

> **Graeci portam oppugnaverunt.**
> **Graeci murum aedificaverunt.**
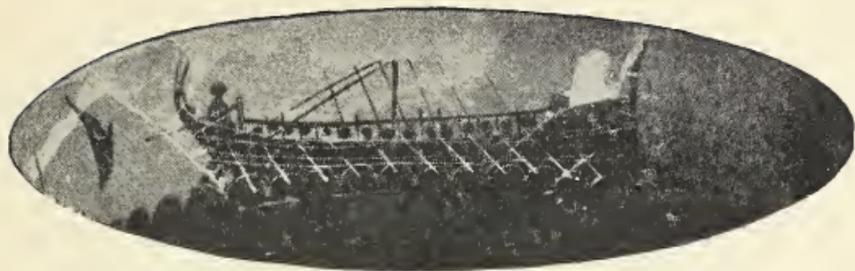
I

Troy

Paris, who was really the son of Priam, king of Troy, a city near the entrance to the Dardanelles, was brought up by a shepherd. When he grew up, he so distinguished himself at a games-meeting that the king acknowledged him as his son. Later he went on a visit to Greece, where he stayed with Menelaus, the king of Sparta. Menelaus' wife was Helen, the most beautiful woman in the world. Paris fell in love with her, and persuaded her to elope with him to his father's city of Troy. Thousands of Greeks, in anger at the insult to the king of Sparta, joined together in an expedition to capture Troy and bring Helen back. The Trojans put up such a stout resistance that the siege lasted ten years, but in the end Troy was taken by a trick.

Troia erat oppidum magnum in Asiā. Mūrī erant altī et validī. Graecī multī ad Asiam nāvigāvērunt et oppidum oppugnāvērunt; sed Troiānōs nōn superāvērunt. Inde Graecī Troiānōs consilio novo superāvērunt. Equum magnum et ligneum aedificant, quem[1] virīs[2] complent.

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[1] quem, *which*; rel. pron., acc. case sing., masc.
[2] viris, *with men*; abl. case.

1. What English words do we get from the following Latin ones: magnus, altus, multus, navigo, novus, compleo?

2. Translate:

(1) Troy was a town. (2) The wall was high. (3) The walls were strong. (4) The walls of the town were high. (5) The Greeks sailed. (6) They attacked the town. (7) He built a large horse. (8) The horse was wooden. (9) The horse was large.

The walls of Troy to-day.

II

The Capture of Troy

Graecī Tenedum,[1] quae[2] est insula, nāvigāvērunt et Troiānī equum ligneum in oppidum portāvērunt. Inde noctu Graecī Troiam nāvigant et virī, quī[3] sunt in equo, portās oppidī aperiunt, dum Troiānī dormiunt. Graecī Troiānōs multōs vulnerāvērunt et necāvērunt et oppidum vastāvērunt.

[1] 'Motion to' is translated by **in** or **ad** with the accusative case, e.g. **ad Asiam navigat**; but with the names of towns and small islands no preposition is required, e.g. **Tenedum navigat, Troiam navigat.**

[2] **quae,** *which* ; rel. pron., nom. fem. sing.

[3] **qui,** *who* ; rel. pron., nom. masc. plur.

1. What English words do we get from the following Latin ones: insula, porto, navigo, porta, dormio?

2. Translate:
(1) Tenedos is an island.
(2) Men were in the horse.
(3) They wounded many Trojans.
(4) They killed many men.*
(5) He laid waste the town.

* There is no need to translate 'men'. **multi,** *many men*; **multae,** *many women*; **multa,** *many things*.

3. What is the Latin for the following: then, while, and, but, by night?

4. From what Latin words do we get the following: complete, novelty, magnate, porter, dormitory, navigation?

A Roman coin showing Aeneas escaping from Troy with his father Anchises on his shoulders.

III

The Escape of Aeneas

At the capture of Troy not all the Trojans were killed or wounded. Aeneas escaped, carrying his father on his shoulders and leading his small son by the hand, and he was accompanied by a considerable band of followers. They fled first to Mount Ida, then to Thrace, from there to Sicily, and then landed in Africa, where Aeneas married Dido, the queen of Carthage. But by the orders of Jupiter Aeneas had to set sail again, and finally he reached the Tiber and landed in Latium, a district to the south of the river. After much fighting against Turnus, the prince of the Rutuli, and against the Latins, Aeneas killed Turnus, and Latium was occupied by the Trojans.

These adventures of Aeneas and his followers are described by the Roman poet, Virgil, in the *Aeneid*.

Graecī Troiānōs multōs necāvērunt, sed Aenēam non superāvērunt. Aenēas et sociī ad Siciliam et inde ad Africam navigāvērunt. Ibi Dīdo erat rēgīna oppidī magnī et dōna multa Aenēae dedit.[1] Aenēas fābulam Troiae et victōriam Graecōrum narrāvit. Inde Aenēas ad Italiam nāvigāvit, ubi Turnum et sociōs superāvit. Aenēas Turnum necāvit et oppidum aedificāvit. Oppidum erat Alba Longa.

[1] dedit, *gave*; perf. ind. of do.

1. What English words do we get from the following: regina, donum, fabula, victoria, narro, longus?

2. Translate:

(1) The Greeks killed many men. (2) The queen of the town was Dido. (3) He tells a story. (4) The allies sailed. (5) Trojans built Alba Longa.

Map of the Eastern Mediterranean showing Troy, Dardanelles, Sparta, Tenedos, Mt. Ida, Thrace, Sicily, Carthage, Latium, Alba Longa, Rome, Tiber, Athens, Byzantium, Ephesus, Crete, Syracuse, Delphi.

'Place where' is expressed by **in** with the ablative case (with some exceptions), e.g. **in oppido, in Italiā.**

IV

Romulus and Remus

Aeneas lived for a few years after founding the town of Alba Longa. Then there followed many kings, the last of whom left two sons, Numitor and Amulius. Amulius deposed his brother, and ordered the two small sons of Silvia, the daughter of Numitor, to be placed in a basket and the basket to be thrown into the River Tiber. However, the Tiber was in flood and the two boys were swept on to a bank, where a wolf rescued them. Later, they were discovered by a shepherd who brought them up in his own hut.

Alba Longa, quam[1] Aenēas aedificāvit, erat in Latio. Incolae Latiī erant agricolae et nautae. Numitor erat rex Albae Longae, sed Amūlius regnum occupāvit. Rōmulus et Remus, quī erant filiī Silviae, erant puerī parvī. Puerorum patruus, quī nunc erat rex Latiī, puerōs paene[2] necāvit. Sed lupus Rōmulum et Remum servāvit. Post annōs multōs puerī et agricolae Amūlium superāvērunt et oppidum occupāvērunt.

[1] quam, *which*; rel. pron., acc. sing. fem.
[2] paene, adv., *almost*.

1. What English words do we get from the following: nauta, filius, avunculus, servo, post?

2. Translate:

(1) Aeneas built Alba Longa. (2) Alba Longa is a new town. (3) He seizes the kingdom. (4) Romulus seizes the kingdom. (5) A wolf saves the sons of Silvia. (6) The wolf saved Romulus and Remus. (7) The boys overcome Amulius.

The story of Romulus and Remus carved on a Roman altar.
Below on the left, is the wolf with the twins. The figure seated
on the right, below, represents the river Tiber. Above, on the
right, are the two shepherds. The figure seated on their left
represents the God of the Palatine Hill at Rome, with the
Roman eagle below.

'From a place' is translated by **a** or **ab**, **e** or **ex**, with the ablative case (with some exceptions), e.g., **ex Africā, ab oppido, a caelo.**

With the names of towns and small islands the preposition is omitted, e.g., **Rōmā, Troiā.**

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V

Romulus and Remus [*cont.*]

When Romulus and Remus, supported by the shepherds, among whom they had been brought up, had driven out Amulius, they decided to build a new city, but they could not agree as to where the city should be built or by what name it should be called. Primitive people were very superstitious, and the two young men determined to leave the matter in the hands of the gods. Each went to the top of a different hill, and it was agreed that the one to whom the gods sent birds was to be the founder of the city and to call it by whatever name he wished.

Rōmulus et Remus, quī erant filiī Silviae, post-quam Amūlium superāvērunt, oppidum novum aedificāre[1] voluērunt.[2] Sed erat discordia magna. Inde Rōmulus caelum ab Aventīno spectāvit; Remus caelum a Palātio spectāvit. Remus sex avēs vīdit, posteā Rōmulus bis sex vīdit. Sed agricolae Rōmulo[3] fāvērunt. Rōmulus, quī nunc erat rex, mūrōs aedificāvit. Remus rīsit[4] mūrōs, quod nōn erant altī, et Rōmulum irrītāvit. Inde Rōmulus, īrātus, Remum necāvit.

[1] aedificāre, *to build*; pres. infin.
[2] voluērunt, *wished*.
[3] Rōmulo, dat. case; faveo governs the dative.
[4] rīsit, perf. ind. of rīdeo.

1. What English words do we get from the following: discordia, specto, sex, avis, faveo, irrito?

2. From what Latin words are the following derived: donor, fable, narrate, long, spectator?

3. Translate:

(1) The boys watched the sky. (2) He built a new wall. (3) The wall was not high. (4) Romulus killed the boy. (5) Remus annoyed Romulus.

The old walls of an Italian town, made of large irregular blocks of stone such as Romulus might have used.

Revision Exercise, Nos. I–V

4. Translate:

(1) The Greeks attacked the walls of the town. (2) He built a wooden horse. (3) The Greeks sailed to Troy. (4) They wounded and killed many men. (5) They tell many stories. (6) He sailed to Troy. (7) Aeneas and the allies built a new town. (8) They seized the kingdom. (9) He seizes the town. (10) He overcomes the boys. (11) The boys overcame Amulius. (12) They watched the sky. (13) They kill many Greeks. (14) He killed many Trojans.

Verbs of making (**facio**), creating (**creo**), calling (**appello**) are followed by a second accusative:

> **Brūtum consulem creo.**
> **Puerum Rōmulum appellant.**

VI

The Expulsion of the Last King

After the death of Romulus several kings reigned at Rome. The last one, Tarquinius, began his reign by adding greatly to the power of the Romans; he conquered several cities and started the famous Capitolium. But his pride and cruelty so enraged the people that he was expelled, and Rome was governed by two consuls, who were elected every year. Tarquinius was repulsed at his first attack upon Rome, but later he joined Lars Porsenna, king of the Etruscans, and advanced as far as the River Tiber.

Rēgēs populum Rōmānum diu regēbant. Ultimus rex, quem Rōmānī appellābant Tarquinium Superbum, erat saevus et populum terrēbat. Sed multōs superāvit et Gabiōs, oppidum Latīnōrum, oppugnāvit, et Capitōlium, templum magnum, aedificāvit. Rōmānī rēgem, quod erat saevus, ab oppidō expulērunt. Posteā Rōmānī, quia nullus rex erat in oppidō, duōs consulēs—Brūtum et Collātīnum—creāvērunt. Tarquinius et sociī copiās contrā Rōmānōs dūcēbant et Brūtum consulem necāvērunt. Sed Rōmānī Tarquinium auxiliō deī Silvānī superāvērunt.

1. What English words do we get from the following: populus, terreo, templum, expello, duo, creo?

2. Translate:

(1) The king rules the people. (2) They build a large temple. (3) The Roman people expel the cruel king. (4) The Romans create consuls. (5) The allies lead forces against the consuls.
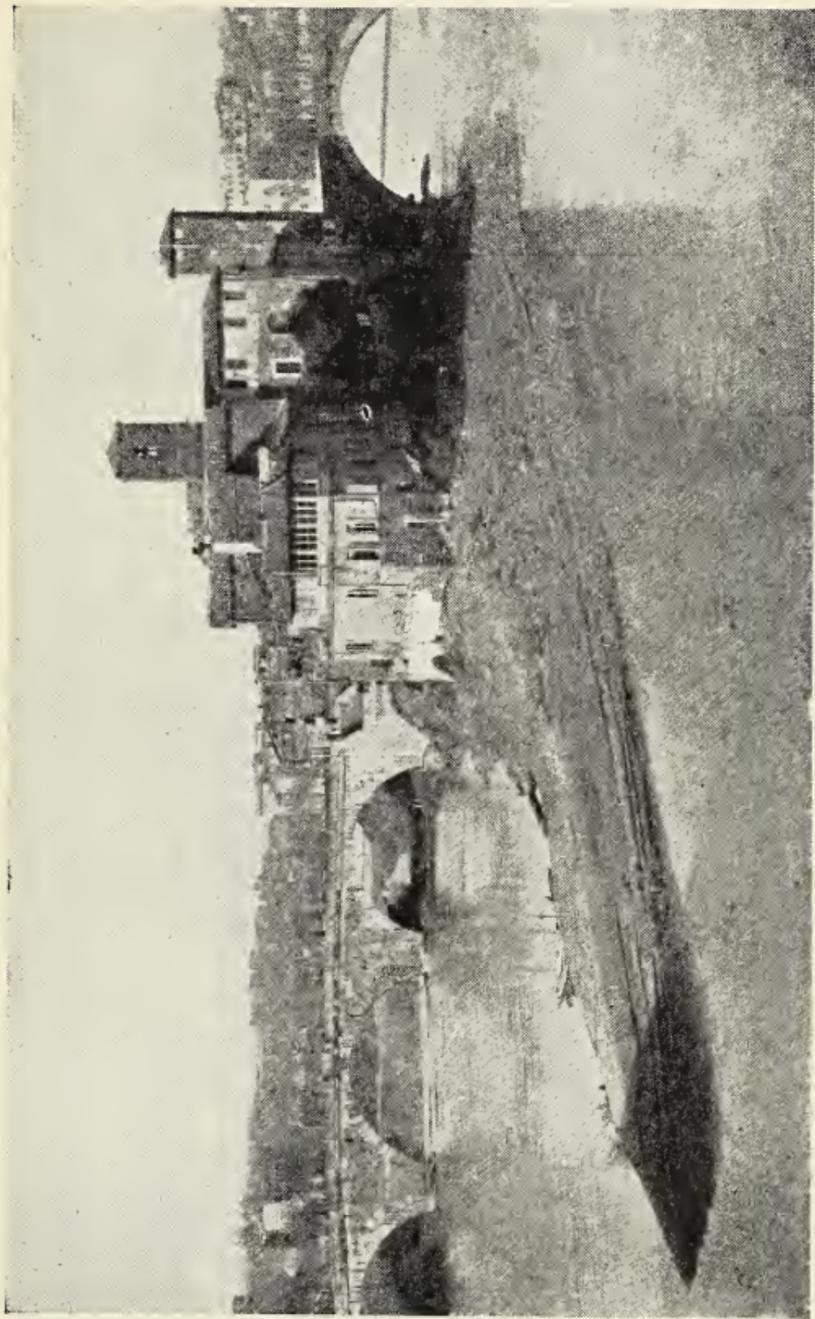
Bridges over the Tiber at Rome to-day.

VII

Horatius

Posteā Tarquinius et Lars Porsenna, quī erat rex Etruscōrum, ad oppidum appropinquābant. Tiberis, fluvius longus et lātus, erat inter Rōmānōs et Etruscōs. Horātius et Lartius et Herminius pontem contrā copiās Porsennae dēfendēbant; intereā Rōmānī pontem dēlēbant. Inde Horātius, ubi Lartium et Herminium remīsit, sōlus contrā Etruscōs pugnābat. Ubi Rōmānī pontem dēlēvērunt, Horātius trans fluvium natāvit tūtus.

1. What English words do we get from the following: longus, pons, defendo, solus, pugno?

2. Translate:

(1) He is approaching the town. (2) They defend the long wide river. (3) They kept fighting[1] for a long time. (4) The Roman forces destroy the bridge. (5) The Romans fought against Tarquinius.

[1] Use imperfect indicative.

VIII

Coriolanus

Gaius Marcius was in command of the Roman forces which in 492 B.C. captured the town of Corioli. This town belonged to a tribe called the Volsci, who dwelt in part of Latium. For his victory Marcius got the name of Coriolanus, but he became very haughty and arrogant, and the people refused to elect him consul. During a famine he

proposed that some corn, which had been sent from Greece to relieve the starving people, should not be distributed amongst the poorer classes, and he was driven from the city. He fled to the Volsci and, later, brought a large army against Rome. The citizens made several attempts to get him to withdraw, but these all failed except the last one.

Gaius Marcius Coriolōs, oppidum Volscōrum, superāvit. Inde Rōmānī Marcium Coriolānum appellāvērunt. Sed populus Rōmānus Coriolānum, quia erat superbus, consulem nōn creāvit et posteā ex oppidō expulit. Coriolānus et Attius Tullius, quī erat rex Volscōrum, Rōmae appropinquābant et agrōs Rōmānōrum vastābant. Rōmānī nuntiōs multōs ad Coriolānum frustrā mīsērunt. Sed, ubi Veturia et Volumnia et puerī ad Coriolānum vēnērunt, lacrimae feminārum superāvērunt. Coriolānus copiās redūxit et oppidum erat tūtum.

1. What English words do we get from the following: ager, frustra, mitto, femina, multus?

2. Translate:
(1) He sends a messenger. (2) He leads back the forces to the town. (3) They lay waste the fields of the Romans. (4) They expel the messenger from the town. (5) He sends messengers to Marcius.

3. Decline: rex, clamor, consul, vallis, dictator.

Note. In the third declension nouns with the same number of syllables in the nom. sing. and gen. sing. have the gen. plur. in -ium (there are a few exceptions: **pater, mater, frater,** &c.).

IX

Cincinnatus

Cincinnatus was famous amongst the Romans for the simple way in which he lived. Although he had made a great name for himself in various wars against the enemies of Rome, he always returned to his small farm, and he used to work like an ordinary labourer in the fields. In 458 B.C. the danger from the Aequi was so great that the Romans sent for Cincinnatus and gave him the chief command of their forces. In sixteen days he destroyed the armies of the Aequi, overran their lands, and then returned to his old life as a small farmer. He was made dictator or commander-in-chief again when he was eighty years of age.

Aequī, quī in parte Latiī habitābant, bellum contrā populum Rōmānum gerēbant. Aequī Minucium, consulem Rōmānum in valle angustā obsidēbant; itaque perīculum Rōmānīs[1] erat magnum. Inde Rōmānī nuntiōs ad Cincinnātum mīsērunt. Ubi nuntiī pervēnērunt, Cincinnātus in fundo parvo arābat. Rōmānī Cincinnātum, quī ad oppidum statim vēnit, dictātōrem creāvērunt.

[1] **Rōmānīs**, dat. case, *for the Romans.*

1. What English words do we get from the following: pars, habito, vallis, dictator, creo?

2. Translate:

(1) He wages war against the Aequi. (2) The Roman people send a messenger to the consul. (3) The messengers come at once to the town. (4) The Romans send a messenger and Cincinnatus comes from the farm to the town. (5) He besieges the forces in the valley.
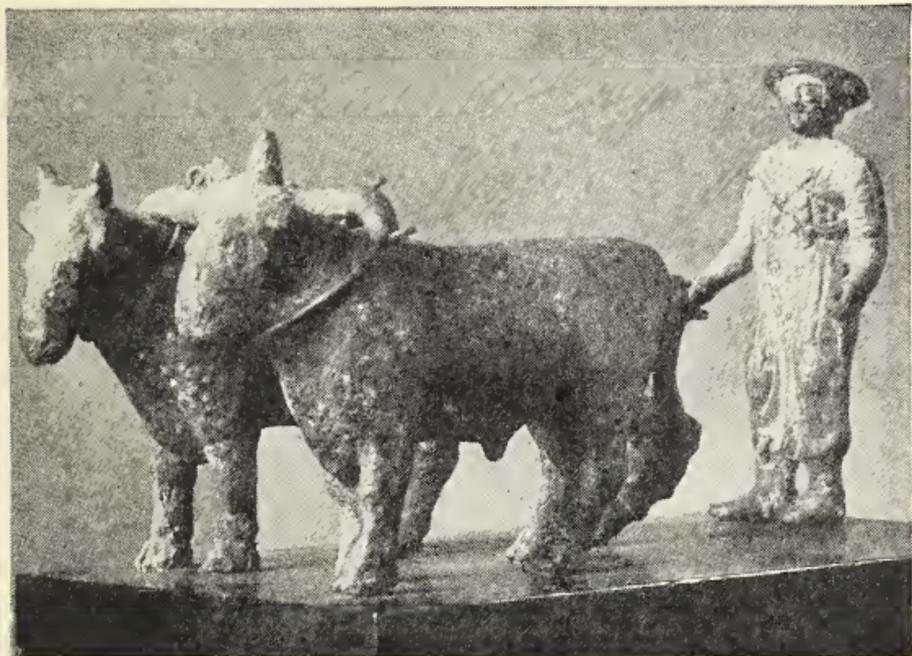
A group of little bronze statues representing a man ploughing with two oxen in Italy about the time of Cincinnatus. The Italians use oxen for ploughing to-day.

The relative pronoun agrees in gender, number, and person with its antecedent, but it takes its case from its own clause:

Rōmulus, quī erat rēx, oppidum aedificat.
Puer, quem lupus servāvit, erat Rōmulus.
Puerī, quōs lupus servāvit, erant Rōmulus et Remus.
Via, quae erat sēcrēta, erat longa.
Cōpiae, quās Brennus dūxit, oppidō appropinquābant.
Templum, quod Rōmānī aedificāvērunt, erat magnum.
Templa, quae Rōmānī aedificāvērunt, erant magna.

X

The Geese

Rome was now threatened by danger from outside Italy. Brennus, a chief of a part of Gaul, defeated the Roman forces at the battle of Allia in 390 B.C., and then advanced upon Rome. He gained possession of the city and besieged the Capitol for six months. The Romans tell a story of how the Capitol was saved by some geese, which were supposed to be sacred to the goddess Juno.

Brennus, quī erat rex Gallōrum, cōpiās Rōmānās superāvit et Rōmae appropinquābat. Sed Rōmānī fēminās et puellās et puerōs in locum tūtum mīsērunt; mīlitēs Capitōlium dēfendēbant. Gallī, ubi oppidum intrāvērunt, senātōrēs, quī sōlī sedēbant in forō, necāvērunt et Capitōlium oppugnāvērunt. Noctū Gallī ad summum[1] Capitōlium viā sēcrētā ascendēbant, sed Rōmānī in Capitōliō anserēs multōs, quī erant sacrī deae Iūnōnī, habēbant. Anserēs, ubi Gallōs vīdērunt, custōdēs Rōmānōs clamōre magnō excitāvērunt et Capitōlium servāvērunt.

[1] summus, trans. *the top of.*

1. What English words do we get from the following: femina, locus, defendo, intro, via, secretus, ascendo, sacer, excito, summus?

2. Translate:

(1) The enemy were approaching the city. (2) The king killed the senator. (3) The Roman soldiers were in the Capitol. (4) The king was attacking the town. (5) The geese arouse the Romans.
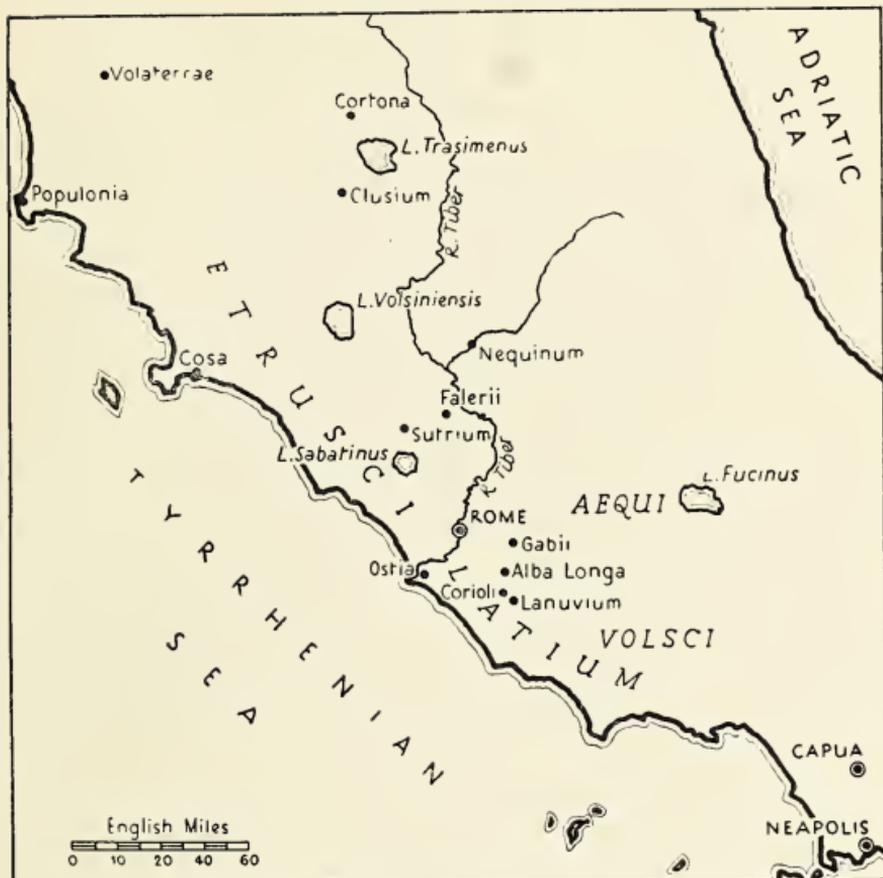
Central Italy.

Revision Exercise, Nos. VI–X

3. Translate:

(1) The Romans have sacred geese in the town. (2) The soldiers kill many senators. (3) He sends the women and the girls to the Capitol. (4) He aroused the soldiers with great shouts. (5) They were defending the wide bridge. (6) They laid waste the lands of the messengers. (7) He led the soldiers of the dictator to the valley. (8) They are waging war against the town. (9) He overcomes the Roman soldiers. (10) The soldiers were defending the women and the boys.

XI

Camillus

Camillus was one of the most famous of the early Roman generals. He led the Roman forces against several of the peoples in Italy, and was made dictator to deal with an invasion of the Gauls. He was dictator for the last time at the age of eighty. This piece describes how he destroyed the camp of the Volsci, when he had been made dictator for the third time.

Quia Volscī, quī in Latio habitābant, arma contrā populum Rōmānum parābant, Rōmānī Camillum dictātōrem creāvērunt. Rōmānī cōpiās in trēs partēs dīvīsērunt; ūna pars contrā Volscōs properāvit. Inde Rōmānī castra Volscōrum prope Lānuvium oppugnāvērunt. Volscī vallum arboribus multīs mūnīvērunt, sed Rōmānī arborēs, quae erant in vallo, incendērunt et Volscōs fugāvērunt.

1. What English words do we get from the following: arma, pars, arbor, creo, habito ?

2. Translate:
(1) They dwell in the town.
(2) The soldiers fortify the camp with a rampart.
(3) He burns the town and the camp.
(4) They led the soldiers against the rampart.
(5) He attacks the rampart of the camp.

XII

Pyrrhus

Pyrrhus, who was born in 318 B.C., was expelled from Epirus while still a child. But at the age of seventeen he started fighting, and when he was twenty-three years old he became undisputed king of Epirus. Rome had quarrelled with Tarentum, a Greek town in the south of Italy, and, in 280 B.C., at the invitation of the people of Tarentum, Pyrrhus crossed over to Italy with twenty thousand foot-soldiers, three thousand horse, and twenty elephants. In his first victory over the Romans at Heraclea he lost so many men that he said: 'Another such victory and I must return to Epirus alone.' He then sent ambassadors to Rome about peace, but his proposals were rejected. One of the servants of Pyrrhus deserted to the Romans and offered to poison the king, but Fabricius, the Roman general, sent him as a prisoner to Pyrrhus with a message that he refused to gain a victory by such means. In gratitude Pyrrhus released all the Romans that he had captured. At last the Romans defeated him near Beneventum and Pyrrhus returned to Greece. While he was besieging Argos, a woman threw a tile at him from a house-top. He was wounded and died.

In Italiā erant multa Graeca oppida. Pauca oppida Rōmānōs auxilium rogāvērunt;[1] Rōmānī et sociī in pugnīs multīs erant victōrēs. Inde nāvēs Rōmānae Tarentum, quod erat oppidum magnum in Calabriā, nāvigāvērunt, sed populus Tarentīnus nāvēs oppugnāvit et Rōmānōs multōs necāvit. Inde populus, quī īram Rōmānōrum timēbat, nuntiōs ad Pyrrhum mīsit.

Pyrrhus, quī erat rēx Epirī, cōpiās magnās et
xx² elephantōs contrā Rōmānōs dūxit. Ele-
phantī Rōmānōs terrēbant; Pyrrhus Rōmānōs
in pugnā magnā vīcit. Inde rēx nūntiōs ad
populum Rōmānum dē pāce frustrā mīsit.
Posteā, ubi Rōmānī Pyrrhum prope Bene-
ventum superāvērunt, Pyrrhus ad Graeciam
nāvigāvit.

> ¹ rogo is followed by two accusatives, the person
> asked and the thing asked for: e.g., **Rōmānōs
> pācem rogo.**
> ² **xx**, *twenty*.

1. What English words do we get from the following:
victor, ira, timeo, terreo, pax?

2. Translate:

(1) There are many towns in Greece. (2) The Romans sent
ships to the town. (3) The king was leading the forces against
the town. (4) He asks the king for peace. (5) Because they
feared the anger of the people they sent messengers to the
king.

XIII

Regulus

There was great rivalry between Rome and Carthage,
now the two most powerful states in the Mediterranean.
In 256 B.C. Regulus and Manlius, the Roman consuls,
defeated the Carthaginian fleet and landed in Africa.
Regulus was left with a quarter of the army. He pursued
the Carthaginians into the hills and defeated them, slay-
ing about fifteen thousand men and taking five thousand
prisoners. In despair, the Carthaginians begged the
Spartans for help: Xanthippus was sent, and he made him-

A little clay statuette dating from the time of Pyrrhus, found in Asia Minor, representing a war-elephant carrying a tower with round shields. The elephant is fighting the enemy with feet and trunk.

self so popular in Carthage that he was given the chief command, and with four thousand cavalry and a hundred elephants he defeated Regulus and took him prisoner. There is a story told of how Regulus was sent to Rome, being made to promise that he would return to Carthage if he could not persuade the Romans to come to terms. He was too true a Roman to act against what was best for his country: he urged the Romans to continue the war, returned to Carthage, and was tortured to death.

Rēgulus et Manlius, consulēs Rōmānī, post-
quam classem Poenōrum vīcērunt, ad Africam
nāvigāvērunt et oppida multa expugnāvērunt.
Inde Rēgulus, imperātor Rōmānus, cum legiō-
nibus agrōs hostium vastābat. Sed posteā
Xanthippus, imperātor Graecus, cum elephantīs
multīs bellum contrā Rōmānōs gerēbat. Mīlitēs
Rōmānī, quī erant in castrīs prope lacum,
labōre et sitī erant fessī. Subito Xanthippus
legiōnēs Rōmānās oppugnat: numerum mag-
num Rōmānōrum capit aut necat: Rēgulus
etiam est inter captīvōs. Inde Poenī Rēgulum
Rōmam dē pāce mittunt. Sed Rēgulus Rōmā-
nōs ad bellum incitat.

'O Rōmānī,' inquit, 'animum ad bellum
firmāte[1]; hostēs mox superābitis.'

Inde Rēgulus ad Africam nāvigāvit et Poenī
imperātōrem Rōmānum crūdēliter necāvērunt.

---

[1] firmāte, 2nd plur., pres. imper., *strengthen*.

1. What English words do we get from the following:
legio, lacus, castra, labor, numerus, captivus, incito,
animus, hostis?

2. Translate:

(1) The general along with[1] the legion was waging war
against the enemy.
(2) The enemy are in camp.
(3) The enemy send Regulus, the Roman consul, to Italy.
(4) He sails to Africa.
(5) He is weary of war (use the ablative case).

[1] Translate 'with' meaning 'along with' by cum.

XIV

Hannibal and Saguntum

Hannibal, who was the son of Hamilcar, a famous
Carthaginian general, was born in 247 B.C. When only
nine years old he was taken by his father to Spain, and
there he took a solemn oath that he would always be an
enemy of the Roman people. At the age of twenty-six he
was made commander of the Carthaginian forces, and he
felt that the best way to destroy the power of Rome was
by conquering, first of all, Spain. He very quickly over-
ran all the country south of the river Ebro, and then he
attacked Saguntum, an important trading-town in Spain.
Before the Romans were sufficiently awake to the coming
danger, Saguntum was taken. In 218 B.C. Hannibal
crossed the Pyrenees, advanced up the river Rhone, and
started on his famous journey across the Alps. At one
place huge rocks barred his way: Livy in his *History of
Rome* describes how by means of vinegar and fire he
prepared a path for his army.

Hannibal, quī erat imperātor Poenōrum, ex
Africā ad Hispāniam nāvigāvit et cum cōpiīs
magnīs Saguntum oppugnāvit. Ubi lēgātī
Rōmānī ad Hannibalem dē pāce vēnērunt,
Hannibal lēgātiōnem nōn audīvit,[1] sed oppi-
dum expugnāvit. Inde Rōmānī lēgātōs ad
Poenōs iterum mīsērunt.

'Hīc,' inquit lēgātus Rōmānus, 'vōbīs bellum
et pācem portāmus: utrum[2] placet vōbīs, sū-
mite.' Bellum et[3] Rōmānīs et Poenīs placēbat.

---

[1] audio, *listen to.*
[2] utrum, *which of the two.*
[3] et ... et, *both ... and.*

C

1. What English words do we get from the following: imperator, navigo, legatus, porto, sumo?

2. Translate:

(1) The enemy sail from Africa. (2) An ambassador comes to the Romans. (3) The Roman soldiers take by storm many towns and camps. (4) 'They send,' says he, 'great forces.' (5) The Roman consul sent many ambassadors.

XV

The Crossing of the Alps

Inde Hannibal, postquam cōpiās trans montēs Pyrēnaeōs et fluvium Rhodanum dūxit, ad summās[1] Alpēs vēnit. Sed montēs altī Poenōs impediēbant. Inde Hannibal mīlitēs convocat: 'O mīlitēs,' inquit, 'moenia Italiae et Rōmae transcendistis. Nunc via erit plāna; ūnā aut alterā pugnā arcem et caput Italiae in potestāte vestrā habēbitis.'

Via est difficilis, sed Poenī struem magnām arborum faciunt, arborēs incendunt, acētum infundunt. Tandem in Italiam perveniunt.

[1] summus, translate by 'top of': e.g., summus mons, *the top of the hill.*

1. What English words do we get from the following: mons, impedio, transcendo, planus, caput?

2. Translate:

(1) He leads the soldiers to the top of the hill. (2) The difficult way impeded the enemy. (3) They come to the high mountains. (4) Hannibal along with the soldiers arrived in[1] Italy. (5) In one battle they will overcome the enemy.

[1] This marks 'motion to', therefore use in + accusative.

A Roman foot-soldier.

Revision Exercise, Nos. XI–XV

3. Translate:

(1) They will prepare arms against the consul. (2) They were fortifying the wall with trees. (3) Few men fear the anger of a cruel king. (4) The Greek towns asked the Romans for help. (5) The Romans with many forces were victorious over[1] the enemy. (6) He will send many messengers about peace. (7) The Romans along with the allies will wage war. (8) He urges on the forces to the war. (9) The legions take by storm the town of the enemy. (10) The generals will send embassies again.

[1] Use 'overcome'.

XVI

Hannibal in Italy

Hannibal, postquam in Italiam vēnit,[1] cōpiās trans fluvium Ticinum dūxit, ubi castra habēbat. Inde ubi mīlitēs convocāvit, praemia certa nuntiāvit. 'Agrōs,' inquit, 'in Italiā, Africā, Hispāniā mīlitibus dabo, aut pecūniam: lībertātem servīs dabo.' Inde Hannibal cōpiās Rōmānās prope fluviōs, Ticinum et Trebiam, superāvit. Proximo anno ubi Nepos, quī erat imperātor Rōmānus, cōpiās per saltum dūcēbat, Hannibal insidiās parāvit et subito oppugnāvit. Poenī imperātōrem Rōmānum et mīlitēs multōs necāvērunt et cēterōs fugāvērunt.

[1] After **postquam** translate the Latin perf by the English pluperfect.

1. What English words do we get from the following: certus, servus, libertas, annus, duco?

2. Translate:
(1) He calls the soldiers together.
(2) After the enemy[1] had come into Italy, they defeated the Romans.
(3) The consul will lead the soldiers against the camp.
(4) They kill many Romans and lay waste the camp.

[1] Compare the English order in this sentence with that of the first Latin sentence in No. XVI.

§

Time 'when' is translated by the ablative case without any preposition, e.g. **anno**.

XVII

Cannae

Proximo anno Hannibal, ubi cōpiās dūxit ex hībernīs, iter Cannās fēcit et castra prope oppidum posuit. Posteā, quia Rōmānī cōpiās contrā Poenōs dūcēbant, Hannibal Gallōs et Hispānōs in cornū laevō locāvit, Numidās in cornū dextrō, agmen medium cum peditibus tenuit. Poenī Rōmānōs magnā cum caede superant, multōs necant aut vulnerant aut capiunt. Magnus est timor inter Rōmānōs. Sed Hannibal mīlitēs nōn contrā Rōmam, sed Capuam dūxit. Mora Poenōrum oppidum servāvit.

1. What English words do we get from the following: hīberna, pono, medius, timor, mora?

2. Translate:

(1) To the camp; to Cannae; to Rome. (2) The foot-soldiers place the camp near the river. (3) The enemy lead the soldiers into winter quarters. (4) The delay saves the camp. (5) They killed or wounded many captives.

Helmet found on the battlefield of Cannae.

XVIII

Scipio Africanus

After the great victory of Hannibal at Cannae, where nearly fifty thousand Romans were killed and all the rest of the army with few exceptions were captured or wounded, many of the allies of Rome revolted and Hannibal remained near Capua. The Romans carried on a sort of guerrilla warfare and the Carthaginians devoted themselves to sieges, in which they were not very successful, and gradually their forces became weaker and weaker. After another five years' fighting in south Italy, Hannibal had to return to Africa in order to deal with Scipio, who was threatening Carthage.

Scīpio, quī erat imperātor Rōmānus in Africā, Hannibalem prope Zamam vīcit. Ubi Hannibal ex Africā excessit, Scīpio pācem cum Poenīs fēcit. Poenī nāvēs longās, quās Scīpio incendit, elephantōs, omnēs captīvōs Rōmānīs[1] dedērunt. Inde Scīpio cum cōpiīs discessit et ad Siciliam nāvigāvit. Postquam mīlitēs Rōmam mīsit, Scīpio iter per Italiam fēcit et Rōmam pervēnit. Argentum multum cīvitātī, quadringentōs assēs mīlitibus dedit. Propter victōriās Rōmānī Scīpiōnem 'Africānum' appellāvērunt.

[1] Dative case after do for person to whom a thing is given.

1. From what Latin words do we get the following: military, peace, victory, navy, navigate, mission, itinerary?

2. Translate:

(1) The Roman general gave peace to the enemy. (2) He conquers the warships. (3) He went along with the soldiers to Sicily. (4) The Romans were making a march. (5) He sends the elephants and captives to Rome.

XIX

Jugurtha

Rōmānī, postquam Poenōs vīcērunt, bellum contrā cīvitātēs multās gerēbant: in tribus bellīs contrā Macedonēs pugnāvērunt et tandem Macedoniam fēcērunt prōvinciam Rōmānam. In Africā Iugurtha, quī Numidiam regēbat, partēs multās vincēbat. Ubi Rōmānī cōpiās ad Africam mīsērunt, Iugurtha non pugnāvit, sed pecūniam multam imperātōribus Rōmānīs dedit, et pācem fēcit.

Posteā, ubi Iugurtha et populus Rōmānus bellum iterum gerēbant, Iugurtha Aulum Albīnum, imperātōrem Rōmānum, superāvit; multōs necāvit aut vulnerāvit; cēterōs sub iugum[1] mīsit. Inde Marius, quem Rōmānī imperātōrem creāvērunt, Iugurtham vīcit et captīvum Rōmam dūxit.

[1] iugum. A yoke was made of two upright spears with a third fixed across the top at such a height that a man passing underneath had to bow his head. The victors in a battle used to make their captives march, one by one, under the yoke as a sign that they had been defeated.

1. What English words do we get from the following: provincia, facio, pars, creo, multus?

2. Translate:

(1) He wages war against the State. (2) He conquered many soldiers of the enemy. (3) He gives money to the generals. (4) After Jugurtha had conquered the consul, he sent soldiers to Sicily. (5) The generals fought against the enemy.

XX

Marius and Sulla

Posteā Cimbrī et Teutonēs, quī agrōs in Galliā et Hispāniā vastābant, Rōmānōs in pugnīs multīs superāverant. Sed Marius, quem populus Rōmānus imperātōrēm creāverat, Teutonēs prope Aquās Sextiās et Cimbrōs prope Vercellās vīcit.

Inde Marius et Sulla cōpiās Rōmānās contrā Mithridātem dūcere[1] voluērunt. Sed, ubi Sulla Marium Rōmā expulit, populus Rōmānus Sullam imperātōrem fēcit. Sulla cum cōpiīs multīs et nāvibus ex Italiā discessit, atque, pōstquām Mithridātem superāvit, Rōmam pervēnit et erat dictātor. Omnēs inimīcōs necāvit aut expulit, lēgēs multās fēcit, potestātem Senātōrum auxit.

Post annōs paucōs imperium tōtum senātōribus dedit atque prope Puteolōs vivēbat.

[1] ducere, *to lead*; pres. infin.

1. What English words do we get from the following: lex, augeo, imperium, totus, vivo?

2. Translate:

(1) In the second year; on the left wing; on the capital. (2) The Roman people sent Sulla to Asia. (3) Marius conquered the enemy in many battles. (4) They will lay waste the lands of the Romans.

The Romans built up a great Empire in N. Africa. This photograph, taken by Sir Alan Cobham, shows the remains of the Roman amphitheatre at El Djem, once a Roman town.

Revision Exercise, Nos. XVI–XX

3. Translate:

(1) They make Marius consul. (2) He will give many rewards to the slaves. (3) They prepare an ambush against the leader of the enemy. (4) The forces make a march against the town. (5) The enemy with all the forces had attacked the camp. (6) The warships had sailed from Africa to Italy. (7) The ambassadors asked the general for money. (8) He makes Africa a Roman province. (9) He was increasing the power of the State. (10) He will come from Sicily to Gaul.

XXI

Caesar in Gaul

After the overthrow of Carthage Rome gained so much territory that the old method of government by consuls and lower officials was no longer efficient. Just as Marius and Sulla, who had gained great fame as generals, were bitter rivals, so Pompey and Caesar struggled for the chief power in the State.

Pompey, born in 106 B.C., saw his first fighting when only seventeen years of age. In 70 B.C. he was consul and, later, was given command against the pirates who had made themselves masters of the eastern Mediterranean. He completely crushed them in two short campaigns of forty and forty-nine days. He then was entrusted with the war against Mithridates and subdued Armenia and Pontus and captured Jerusalem. On his return the Senate in jealousy of him refused to confirm what he had done, and he formed a secret alliance with Crassus and Caesar. After certain negotiations, Caesar, an ambitious young man, who had done well as a soldier and public speaker, was given full powers to deal with the tribes in Gaul.

Caesar, postquam suās cōpiās ex Italiā dūxit, Helvētiōs superāvit; inde Ariovistum, quī erat dux Germānōrum, trans Rhēnum expulit; anno tertiō, postquam classem aedificāvit, nāvēs Gallōrum dēlēvit. Anno quarto, quod Germānī auxilium ad Gallōs mīserant et impetūs contrā gentēs Gallōrum semper faciēbant, Caesar pontem in Rhēnō fēcit. Caesar, postquam gentēs multās vīcit, oppida Germānōrum incendit et agrōs vastāvit.

Interim Britannī classem mīserant et auxi-

lium ad Belgās, quī bellum contrā Caesarem gerēbant. Itaque Caesar impetum contrā Britanniam parābat.

1. What English words do we get from the following: dux, tertius, semper, gens?

2. Translate:
(1) After the Romans had conquered the enemy, they marched into Gaul. (2) When he had expelled his enemies, he burnt the bridge. (3) In the fourth year they will come to Rome. (4) After he had destroyed the fleet of the enemy, he laid waste many towns.

XXII

The Causes of the Invasion of Britain

After Caesar had subdued many tribes in Gaul and had crossed the Rhine, he decided to invade Britain. Some help had come from the south-east of Britain to the Belgae in their wars against the Romans, and Caesar wanted to explore the island. He could not find out very much; merchants who carried on trade across the straits knew little, and Volusenus, who was sent by Caesar on a special expedition, could find out practically nothing. After making arrangements to safeguard his position in Gaul, Caesar set sail late in 55 B.C. from a port near Boulogne.

The cliffs were too high at the first place reached; accordingly the Romans sailed along the coast until they came to an open bay, but in the face of a great British resistance they dared not leave their ships. The strategic attack by the Roman warships from the flank and the bravery of a standard-bearer resulted in a successful landing.

Caesar dē bello Britannico in suīs librīs narrat.
Postquam gentēs multās et Gallōrum et Ger-
manōrum superāvit, propter duās causās ad
Britanniam cōpiās dūxit. Prīmum Britannī
auxilia Gallīs in bellīs Gallicīs subministrā-
verant; deinde insula, gentēs, loca insulae
Gallīs erant incognita. Mercātōribus, quī ad
insulam navigābant, ōra maritima sōla erat
nōta. Caesar, ubi mercātōres convocāvit, pauca
cognōvit. Itaque Volusēnum, lēgātum, ad
Britanniam cum nāvī longā mīsit, et cum suīs
cōpiīs iter contrā Morīnōs fēcit. Volusēnus, quī
ad Caesarem a Britanniā post quinque diēs
vēnit, pauca sōla narrāvit.

1. What English words do we get from the following:
dies, incognitus, liber, mercator, causa, primus?

2. Translate:

(1) On the fourth day he will send help to the town. (2) He
had sent books to the officers. (3) He will call together the
ambassadors. (4) They sent warships to the island. (5) The
warships will sail from the town.

XXIII

The Arrangements for the Invasion

Caesar, ubi cōpiās et nāvēs ad portum Itium
convocāverat, omnēs rēs ad bellum Britanni-
cum parāvit. Inde Caesar legiōnēs in octōgintā
nāvibus onerāriīs transportāvit: XVIII nāvēs
onerāriās equitibus distribuit. Quintus Titūrius
Sabīnus et Lucius Aurunculeius Cotta, lēgātī,

Troops embarking at a Roman harbour. Stores are being loaded in the boat on the left. In the centre are three standard-bearers with their standards.

exercitum reliquum dūxērunt contrā Morinōs
et Menapiōs, quī erant gentēs Gallicae. Publius
Sulpicius Rufus cum praesidiō portum Itium
tenēbat.

Inde Caesar tertiā fere vigiliā,[1] ubi tempestās
erat idōnea, solvit. Equitēs etiam, quī ad
portum ulteriōrem prōcesserant, nāvēs con-
scendērunt.

[1] The night, from sunset to sunrise, was divided into
four parts of about three hours each.

1. What English words do we get from the following:
omnis, tempestas, procedo, eques, distribuo?

2. Translate:

(1) The Romans had prepared all things. (2) He sails from
the port. (3) He had led the army against the horse-soldiers.
(4) They embark at the Third Watch. (5) The garrison will
hold the port.

XXIV

The Approach to Britain

Caesar, quī cum suīs legiōnibus a Galliā nāvi-
gāverat, hōrā[1] quartā ad Britanniam vēnit.
Ibi cōpiās hostium in collibus vīdit; collēs erant
altī; lītus non erat idōneum; Caesar ad hōram
nōnam in ancorīs[2] exspectāvit. Interim, ubi
lēgātōs et tribūnōs mīlitum convocāverat,
suum consilium ostendit. Inde, quod ventus et
aestus erant idōneī et nāvēs reliquae pervēne-
rant, Caesar ad locum plānum et apertum nāvi-
gāvit. Sed Britannī, quī consilium Caesaris

cognōvērunt, equitēs et esseda praemīsērunt atque cum omnibus cōpiīs ad locum vēnērunt.

> [1] The day was divided into twelve parts or hours; the Romans counted from sunrise to sunset.
>
> [2] in ancoris, *at anchor.*

1. What English words do we get from the following: hora, ancora, apertus, exspecto, ostendo?

2. Translate:

(1) At the third hour the leader will call together the officers. (2) The enemy had sent forward the chariots. (3) He will come to the place with all his legions. (4) The Romans saw the enemy on a high cliff. (5) Caesar had sailed to an open shore.

Verbs of wishing, beginning, desiring, being able, daring, are used with the present infinitive, e.g. pugnāre **audeo, audīre possum, vincere volo.**

XXV

The Landing

Sed Rōmānī, ubi ad locum plānum pervēnērunt, cōpiās suās expōnere nōn potuērunt. Magna erat difficultās propter causās multās: loca Rōmānīs erant incognita; Rōmānī aquam timēbant; magna et gravia arma opprimēbant mīlitēs; hostēs ex ārīdō pugnābant. Sed Caesar, ubi difficultātem cognōvit, nāvēs longās ad latus apertum hostium mīsit: inde Rōmānī fundīs, sagittīs, tormentīs pugnābant, sed Britannōs nōn fugāvērunt.

1. What English words do we get from the following: expono, possum, difficultās, gravis, tormentum?

2. Translate:

(1) They were not able to fight against the warships. (2) He will be able to land his soldiers. (3) They are not able to arrive at the place. (4) The causes of the difficulty were many. (5) They will be able to conquer the enemy.

Revision Exercise, Nos. XXI–XXV

3. Translate:

(1) On the fourth day they will send help. (2) He was waging war against the enemy. (3) They had sailed from Gaul. (4) They came to the town. (5) When the merchants had come, they told few things. (6) He had prepared many things. (7) With the horse soldiers they had come to the port. (8) They were able to overcome the town. (9) He had sent all his troops. (10) They dare to march against Caesar.

XXVI

The Landing [cont.]

Mīlitēs Rōmānī propter altitūdinem maris in aquam dēsilīre nōn audēbant. Inde mīles, quī aquilam decimae legiōnis ferēbat, Rōmānōs ex timōre excitāvit.

'Dēsilīte, ō militēs,' inquit, 'nisi aquilām hostibus prōdere vultis:[1] ego[2] officium cīvitātī et imperātōrī praestābo.'

Inde, ubi in aquam dēsiluerat, in hostēs aquilam ferēbat. Tum mīlitēs Rōmānī ex nāvī dēsiluērunt atque cēterī, ubi virtūtem mīlitum conspexērunt, hostibus appropinquābant.

[1] vultis, *you wish.*   [2] ego, I.

1. What English words do we get from the following: altus, virtus, mare, audeo, aquila?

2. Translate:

(1) Arouse the soldiers. (2) Send the horse-soldiers. (3) I shall carry the standard against the enemy. (4) When the soldier dared to leap down, they did not fear. (5) The courage of the soldier will arouse the legion.

XXVII

The First Roman Victory

After landing, Caesar could not make any great advance into the island, because his cavalry had been driven out of their course by a sudden storm and had not arrived. Damage was done, also, to some of the Roman ships that had got across the channel, and certain of the British chiefs seized the opportunity to prepare a fresh outbreak of war.

Inde Rōmānī et Britannī ācriter pugnābant. Sed Rōmānī hostem fugāre nōn poterant, quod ordinēs nōn servābant atque altitūdo maris impediēbat. Vada Britannīs erant nōta, equōs suōs contrā Rōmānōs incitābant, multī Britannī cum Rōmānīs paucīs pugnābant. Tandem mīlitēs Rōmānī, ubi in ōram āridam pervēnērunt, impetum magnum fēcērunt et hostes fugāvērunt. Victōria nōn erat magna, quod equitēs cursum tenēre atque insulam capere[1] nōn potuērunt.

---

[1] capere, *to reach.*

1. What English words do we get from the following:
ordo, impetus, cursus, impedio, aridus?

2. Translate:

(1) The soldiers are not able to keep their ranks. (2) At the third hour they will be able to rout the enemy. (3) When they arrive[1] at the town, they will defeat the enemy. (4) He had not been able to reach the port. (5) They had made a long march by night.

[1] Translate by fut. perf. ind.

XXVIII

A Storm

Dum Rōmānī contrā Britannōs pugnant, lūna erat plēna atque magna erat tempestās. Itaque XVIII nāvēs Rōmānae, quae equitēs transportābant, propter tempestātem ad insulam pervenīre nōn poterant, sed ad Galliam iterum nāvigāverant. Interim in Britanniā tempestās nāvēs multās Caesaris adflictāvit. Principēs Britannōrum, ubi dē tempestāte audīvērunt, rebelliōnem contrā Caesarem parābant. Sed Caesar, quod impetum hostium timēbat, frūmentum comparābat atque nāvēs multās reparābat.

1. What English words do we get from the following:
luna, transporto, adflicto, rebellio, princeps?

2. Translate:

(1) A storm had wrecked many ships. (2) A ship transported the horse-soldiers from Gaul to Britain. (3) The soldiers of the enemy will have prepared war. (4) The Romans on account of a great storm were fearing an attack. (5) The Roman soldiers collected corn.

'Frümentum comparābat.' Roman soldiers cutting corn in enemy country. On the left is the camp. The soldiers at work have taken off their helmets.

XXIX

A Sudden Attack

Dum Rōmānī frūmentum comparant atque
nāvēs reparant, pars legiōnis in agrīs manēbat,
pars in castrīs. Inde mīlitēs, quī erant in statiōne
prō portīs castrōrum, quod impetum hostium
timēbant, nuntiōs ad Caesarem mīsērunt.
Cōpiae Britannōrum in silvīs sē occultāverant,
atque subito fēcērunt impetum contrā Rōmānōs
incautōs, quī frūmentum comparābant; paucōs
necāvērunt aut vulnerāvērunt; equitēs Britan-
nōrum et esseda multōs perturbāvērunt.

1. What English words do we get from the following:
maneo, statio, pro, incautus?

2. Translate:

(1) The enemy with all the horse-soldiers throw into con-
fusion the legion. (2) The enemy with their chariots rout the
legion. (3) Many soldiers had been before the wall. (4) The
Britons will hide themselves in difficult places. (5) They will
send a messenger to Gaul.

§

Time 'how long' is translated by the accusative case,
e.g. multōs annōs.

XXX

Chariot-Fighting

Britannī genus ex essedīs pugnae habent.
Prīmō per partēs multās perequitant et tēla
cōniciunt atque terrōre equōrum et clāmōre
rotārum ordinēs hostium perturbant. Inde ex

essedīs dēsiliunt et pedibus pugnant. Interim
aurīgae ex pugnā discēdunt, sed, ubi hostēs
suōs premunt, auxilium subministrant. Novum
genus pugnae legiōnēs Rōmānās perturbat: sed,
ubi Caesar pervenit, Rōmānī timōrem āmittunt
atque Caesar legiōnēs ad castra redūcit.

Roman soldiers attacked in camp by enemy troops.

1. What English words do we get from the following:
terror, clamor, rota, premo?

2. Translate:
(1) The noise of the wheels will disturb the legion. (2) The
enemy disturbed the Romans with the new kind of fighting.
(3) Caesar came to the port from Britain. (4) The Britons
used to[1] fight with chariots. (5) The charioteers will bring
help to their men.

[1] Use the imperfect tense. In what other ways may the Latin
imperfect be translated?

Revision Exercise, Nos. XXVI–XXX

3. Translate:

(1) They dare to leap down into the sea. (2) He had aroused
the soldiers. (3) They had been able to march. (4) The forces,
which the general was leading, overcame the enemy. (5) At
the third hour they had routed the legion. (6) Storms wreck
the Roman ships. (7) They do not dare to tell. (8) They
were able to transport horse-soldiers to Britain. (9) He had
been the general of the forces. (10) The Britons used to send
help to their men.

XXXI

The Roman Advance

Posteā multōs diēs erant tempestātēs, quae
Rōmānōs in castrīs continēbant et hostēs a
pugnā prohibēbant. Interim Britannī nuntiōs
ad partēs multās mīsērunt et auxilium rogā-
vērunt. Magna multitūdo equitum et peditum
ad castra Britannōrum vēnit. Inde Caesar,
quia habēbat trecentōs equitēs, quōs Commius
Ātrebas transportāverat ex Galliā, legiōnēs suās
prō castrīs instituit. Britannī, quī impetum
mīlitum Rōmānōrum sustinēre nōn poterant,
terga vertērunt. Inde Caesar, postquam agrōs
hostium vastāvit et aedificia multa incendit,
cōpiās ad castra dūxit.

1. Translate:

(1) For five days they were laying waste the towns. (2) The
Romans with a great multitude of foot-soldiers arrived in
Britain. (3) They are able to prevent the enemy from
fighting. (4) They had asked the Britons for help. (5) In
five days they took the town.

XXXII

The Return of Caesar to Gaul

Caesar had not advanced far into the island, but, as certain tribes had submitted and as winter was approaching, he decided to return to Gaul, where he had to deal with a rising of the Morini.

Britannī lēgātōs ad Caesarem dē pāce statim mīsērunt. Caesar pācem Britannīs dedit et obsidēs imperāvit. Inde, quia tempestās erat idōnea, post mediam noctem nāvēs solvit et tūtus ad continentem pervēnit. Sed duae nāvēs onerāriae quae portum capere nōn poterant, ad agrōs Morinōrum nāvigāvērunt. Morinī impetum fēcērunt contrā mīlitēs, quī hostibus multās hōrās resistēbant.[1] Caesar omnēs equitēs statim mīsit. Proximo diē Titus Labiēnus cum legiōnibus, quās ex Britanniā redūxerat, contrā Morinōs iter fēcit. Inde Menapiī et Morinī in potestātem Caesaris sē dedērunt.

[1] resisto is followed by dat. case.

1. Translate:

(1) The enemy will give hostages to the general. (2) For many days they were sailing. (3) In many days they will come to the island. (4) He will send messengers about peace. (5) Many ships will not be able to sail to Gaul.

§

Certain verbs are followed by the dative case in Latin: pareo, resisto, studeo, succedo, &c.: e.g. ego imperatori pareo.

XXXIII

Preparations for a Second Invasion

While wintering in Gaul, Caesar makes arrangements for a second invasion. Some ships are repaired and a new kind of ship is built, and after dealing with some trouble among the Treviri, Caesar sets sail again in 54 B.C.

'*Nāvēs novās aedificābant.*' *The gravestone of a Roman ship-builder, showing him working on a ship lying in his ship-yard.*

Cōpiae Rōmānae in Galliā in hībernīs manē-bant. Hieme Caesar in Italiam discessit, sed lēgātī, quī cum legiōnibus manēbant, nāvēs novās aedificābant et reliquās reparābant. Rōmānī nāvēs humiliōrēs, quod fluctūs nōn magnī ibi sunt, et lātiōrēs aedificāvērunt, atque rēs omnēs ad bellum parāvērunt. Caesar, ubi

Rōmā in Galliam vēnit, mīlitēs propter studium
laudāvit et iter fēcit contrā Pirustās, quī
magnam partem Galliae vastāverant: sed
Pirustae nuntiōs ad Caesarem dē pāce mīsērunt
atque obsidēs, quōs imperāverat, statim de-
dērunt.

1. What English words do we get from the following:
factio, minus, centum, aurum, metallum?

2. Translate:

(1) Caesar in the next year will lead greater forces. (2) He
prepares all things for a longer war. (3) He builds ships which
will be larger. (4) The Romans will remain in the province for
many days. (5) He sent the enemy, whom he had captured,
to Gaul.

XXXIV

The Treviri

Inde Caesar, ubi ad portum Itium pervēnit,
omnēs cōpiās convocāvit, consilium lēgātīs et
tribūnīs mīlitum ostendit; mīlitēs, quī omnēs
rēs parāverant ad bellum, laudāvit. Posteā
cum quattuor legiōnibus et multīs equitibus
in agrōs Trevirōrum properāvit, quod nec ad
concilium veniēbant nec imperiō pārēbant.
Cīvitās Trevirōrum magnās cōpiās equitum et
peditum habēbat. Duo, Indutiomarus et Cinge-
torix, dē principātū contendēbant, sed Caesar,
ubi principēs cīvitātis convocāverat, potestā-
tem maximam Cingetorīgī dedit.

1. What English words do we get from the following:
principatus, contendo, maximus, convoco, laudo?

2. Translate:

(1) Then the general will show his plan to many officers.
(2) The enemy do not obey the chief. (3) He had called all the
soldiers to a council. (4) They arrive in winter from all parts
of the province to the port. (5) The general has the greatest
power.

XXXV

The Second Invasion

Tandem, quod tempestās erat idōnea, peditēs
Rōmānī et equitēs in nāvēs conscendērunt.
Labiēnus, lēgātus Caesaris, in Galliā cum
tribus legiōnibus et equitibus manēbat. Inde
Caesar cum quinque legiōnibus ad occāsum
sōlis nāvēs solvit. Sed mediā[1] nocte, quia nōn
erat ventus, cursum nōn tenēre potuit nec
insulam cēpit.[2] Prīmā lūce Rōmānī rēmīs con-
tendērunt et ad Britanniam vēnērunt tempore
merīdiānō. Sed Rōmānī hostēs in nullā parte
conspexērunt. Britannī, quod multitūdinem
mīlitum et nāvium timēbant, in silvīs sē occultā-
bant.

[1] medius, *middle of*, e.g. medius pons, *middle of the
bridge*. [2] capio, *reach*.

1. What English words are derived from the following:
lux, primus, tempus, silva, humilis?

2. Translate:

(1) He sailed to the island, when the wind was suitable.
(2) The warships, on account of a storm, were not able to
arrive at the port. (3) At the first hour the soldiers embark.

(4) In the first year they overcame only the smallest part of the island.

Revision Exercise, Nos. XXXI–XXXV

3. Translate:

(1) For four days they were transporting forces from the island. (2) They take the town which is great. (3) They sent soldiers to the ships which they had taken. (4) The soldiers, who were in the island, asked Caesar for help. (5) In a few days they repaired the ships, which the storms had wrecked. (6) The enemy, who had laid waste a larger part of the island, arrived at the town. (7) He remained in the town. (8) The general gave rewards to the soldiers who were resisting the attack. (9) Very great forces sailed to Britain. (10) The chief, who obeys the general, prepares the attack.

XXXVI

A Roman Victory

Inde Caesar exercitum exposuit atque locum castrīs idōneum dēlēgit. Caesar, dum decem cohortēs et trecentī equitēs in castrīs manent, tertiā vigiliā cum legiōnibus suīs contrā hostēs contendit. Equitēs Britannōrum atque esseda ex locō altiōre contrā Rōmānōs pugnābant. Sed equitēs Rōmānī hostēs fugāvērunt; Britannī, quī in silvīs sē occultābant, rārī contrā Rōmānōs pugnābant. Mīlitēs legiōnis septimae, quī testūdinem fēcērunt, hostēs ex silvīs expulērunt. Caesar, quod nātūram locī ignōrābat atque castra mūnīre volebat, hostibus nōn instābat.

1. What English town-names are derived from **castra**?

2. Translate:

(1) At the first watch the general had chosen a place suitable for a camp. (2) He will lead greater forces against the city. (3) The horse-soldiers will expel the enemy from the higher places. (4) Caesar wished to land his army. (5) The seventh legion makes a larger shelter.

Instead of **librum habeo** it is common to find **liber est mihi**. Thus translate 'the inhabitants have a great number' by **incolis est numerus magnus**.

XXXVII

A Storm

After a second successful landing the Romans lost several ships from another sudden storm. The advance inland of Caesar was checked chiefly through want of cavalry. Caesar in his dispatches then described the condition of Britain and the methods of fighting of the inhabitants.

Dum exercitus Rōmānus pugnat, nuntiī a Quintō Atriō ad Caesarem vēnērunt: noctū tempestās maxima nāvēs multās adflīctāverat. Caesar ad nāvēs vēnit, atque, ubi subdūxit, cum castrīs mūnitiōne coniūnxit. Inde fabrōs ex legiōnibus dēlēgit et aliōs ex continentī arcessit. Rōmānī nāvēs decem diēbus reparāvērunt. Interim cōpiae maiōrēs Britannōrum convēnerant atque Cassivelaunus, dux hostium, omnēs rēs ad bellum parābat. Fluvius Tamesis agrōs Cassivelaunī a cīvitātibus maritimīs dīvīsit.

1. What English words do we get from the following: munitio, coniungo, maior, convenio, divido?

2. Translate:

(1) By night they sent more horse-soldiers against the king. (2) Caesar drew up all his ships. (3) The storm, which had wrecked the ships, had been very great. (4) In five days the enemy will come to the town. (5) Smiths will repair the ships in the winter.

XXXVIII

Description of Britain

Incolae multī in Britannīā diu habitāverant; aliī, quī ex Galliā nāvigāverant, manserant et agrōs colēbant. Incolīs est numerus magnus pecorum: aes et tāleae sunt: plumbum album est in regiōnibus mediterrāneīs, in maritimīs ferrum: sed ferrī est cōpia parva. Nec fāgus nec abiēs est in insulā. Incolae leporem et gallīnam et anserem nōn gustant.

1. From what Latin words do we get the following: remain, habitant, agriculture, insular, albino?

2. Translate:

(1) The Britons have many towns. (2) The enemy will remain. (3) The supply of darts is great. (4) The forces of the enemy will sail to the island. (5) In many regions there had been larger towns.

XXXIX

The Inhabitants of Britain

Insula est nātūrā triquetra: ūnum latus est
contrā Galliam: ūnā ex parte est Hibernia;
medio in cursu[1] est insula Mona. Multae sunt
insulae minōrēs, ubi trīgintā diēs continuōs
hieme summā[2] est nox. Ex omnibus incolīs
sunt hūmānissimī quī Cantium incolunt.
Multī, quī regiōnēs interiōrēs incolunt, frū-
menta nōn serunt, sed lacte et carne vīvunt.
In bello omnēs Britannī, ut[3] Caesar in suīs
librīs narrat, sē inficiunt vitrō, quod efficit
colōrem caeruleum.

> [1] medius cursus, *the middle of the channel.*
> [2] hiems summa, *the depth of winter.*
> [3] ut, *as.*

1. What English words do we get from the following:
color, inficio, latus, nox, humanus?

2. Translate:

(1) In the smaller islands there was a longer night. (2) The
inhabitants live on many things. (3) Many of[1] the inhabitants
are civilized. (4) He called together forces from the greater
part of the island. (5) Afterwards Britain had a very large
supply of grain, which the inhabitants transported to the
continent.

> [1] *Of,* translate by ex with the abl. case.

XL

A Sudden Attack by the British

Equitēs Britannōrum et essedāriī cum equitibus
Rōmānīs in itinere ācriter proeliō conflīxērunt.

Rōmānī omnibus in partibus erant superiōrēs
atque hostēs in silvās et collēs compulērunt.
Dum Rōmānī sunt incautī atque castra
mūniunt, subito hostēs ex omnibus partibus
contrā mīlitēs, quī prō castrīs erant in statiōne,
impetum fēcērunt. Caesar duās cohortēs et
partem legiōnis mīsit. Rōmānī hostēs fugā-
vērunt atque numerum magnum necāvērunt.

1. From what Latin words do the following come:
number, conflict, bus, contrary, compel?

2. Translate:

(1) The charioteers suddenly attacked the soldiers. (2) The
horse-soldiers will expel the enemy from the highest places.
(3) The Romans had fortified the camp in the night. (4) For
many days the legions fought against the foot-soldiers of the
enemy. (5) The enemy, who were weary of[1] war, sent
hostages.

[1] Translate by abl. case.

Revision Exercise, Nos. XXXVI–XL

3. Translate:

(1) The soldiers, whom he had landed, took the town. (2)
The legion, which was in the town, built a larger wall. (3) The
storms, which had wrecked the ships, were very great. (4)
They repaired the ships, which had transported the foot-
soldiers from the Continent. (5) They have very large towns.
(6) The part of the island which he conquers is near the sea.
(7) For many hours they fight against the enemy. (8) He
sends the legion from the town to the leader. (9) He had
fortified a larger town.

Roman Britain

XLI

British Methods of Fighting

Hōc in genere pugnae nostrī propter arma gravia nec hostibus instāre poterant nec ab signīs discēdere audēbant. Nostrī equitēs magno cum perīculo pugnābant, quod hostēs consulto saepe cēdēbant atque, ubi nostrōs a legiōnibus remōverant, ex essedīs dēsiliēbant et pedibus contendēbant. Hostēs rārī semper pugnābant et statiōnēs intervallīs magnīs habēbant atque integrī fessīs succēdēbant. Hīs causīs mīlitēs Rōmānī magnā cum difficultāte contendēbant.

1. What English words are derived from the following: signum, consulto, removeo, intervallum, succedo?

2. Translate:
(1) In these battles the enemy resisted fiercely. (2) Our men, on account of their heavy arms, were not able to march. (3) They do not dare to fight against the legion. (4) Our men feared the chariots and this kind of fighting. (5) The towns of the enemy were at great intervals.

XLII

A Surprise Attack by the British

Postero diē hostēs, quī procul a castrīs erant in collibus, nostrōs equitēs proeliō lacessere incipiēbant. Tempore merīdiānō, ubi Caesar trēs legiōnēs et omnēs equitēs cum Gaio Trebonio, lēgātō, frūmentī causā mīserat, illī subito in

pābulātōrēs impetum fēcērunt. Sed nostrī
ācriter resistēbant atque magnum numerum
illōrum necāvērunt et cēterōs fugāvērunt.
Hāc ex fugā auxilia, quae omnibus ex partibus
convēnerant ad hostēs, discessērunt nec post
illud tempus hostēs cum omnibus cōpiīs contrā
nostrōs contendērunt.

1. From what Latin words do we get the following:
incipient, cause, partition, meridian, fugitive?

2. Translate:

(1) In the next year they will resist our horse-soldiers.
(2) After many years they sent messengers. (3) The Roman
legions march into all parts against the enemy. (4) They are
not able to resist the attack. (5) Those men had sent help to
their allies.

XLIII

The Submission of the Trinobantes

Inde Trinobantēs, prope firmissima illārum
regiōnum cīvitās, lēgātōs ad Caesarem dē pāce
mīsērunt atque sē Caesarī dedērunt. Ex hāc
cīvitāte Mandubracius, fīlius rēgis, ad Caesarem
in Galliam vēnerat. Caesar multōs obsidēs et
frūmentum imperat atque Mandubracium ad
illōs mittit. Illī imperāta faciunt atque obsidēs
ad numerum[1] et frūmentum mittunt. Inde
gentēs multae lēgātōs dē pāce mittunt atque
sē Caesarī dant.

[1] ad numerum, translate by *to the required number*.

1. What English words are derived from the following: firmus, rex, impero, facio, pax?

2. Translate:

(1) This state sent those hostages to Caesar. (2) That town had the strongest walls. (3) The soldiers sent corn from that state. (4) Caesar sends ambassadors to those (men). (5) Those (things) terrify the legion.

XLIV

The Crossing of the Thames

Interim Caesar exercitum ad fluvium Tamesim in agrōs Cassivelaunī dūxit. Hic fluvius ūnō locō sōlo pedibus transīrī[1] potest. Ubi Caesar ad hunc fluvium vēnit, Britannī cōpiās magnās in alterā rīpā habēbant. In rīpā et in fluviō sudēs erant acūtae. Caesar, ubi hās rēs a captīvīs et perfugīs cognōvit, equitēs et legiōnēs statim praemīsit. Hostes impetum nostrōrum sustinēre nōn poterant, atque fugae sē mandāvērunt.

[1] transiri, *to be crossed*: pres. inf. pass.

1. What English words are derived from the following: ripa, acutus, mando, alter, captivus?

2. Translate:

(1) Caesar led his men across the river on foot. (2) These forces are not able to resist more attacks. (3) For this reason the general gives himself to flight. (4) The greatest forces march to the river. (5) The very sharp stakes impede our men.

XLV

Guerrilla Warfare

After repulsing a further surprise attack, Caesar gained the submission of the Trinobantes, an important tribe, and, crossing the Thames, took by storm the town of Cassivelaunus. The Britons in the south-east of the island were now disheartened, but Cassivelaunus carried on a guerrilla warfare and stirred up a rising in Kent, but finally had to submit to the superior forces of the Romans. Caesar then returned with all his forces to Gaul.

Cassivelaunus, quī spem contentiōnis āmīserat, cum equitibus sōlīs itinera Rōmānōrum servābat. Ex viā excēdēbat atque in silvīs et locīs impedītīs sē occultābat. Subito impetum contrā Rōmānōs quī vastābant agrōs faciēbat. Itaque Rōmānī nōn procul a legiōnibus discēdere audēbant, sed agrōs hostium vastābant et aedificia incendēbant.

1. Give the derivation of: contention, impede, exceed, fact, contrary.

2. Translate:

(1) The legions were losing all hope of victory. (2) The Britons dared to attack our camp. (3) Neither these (men) nor those went away from that town. (4) At this time the Romans had not built roads in Britain. (5) The Roman horse-soldiers were able to lay waste and burn.

Revision Exercise, Nos. XLI–XLV

3. Translate:

(1) In that town were many soldiers. (2) He removes this legion from the place. (3) For those causes the enemy were not able to resist our men. (4) After those years there was

peace. (5) These men come from many parts. (6) The state sends the hostages whom Caesar orders. (7) The enemy had led his army across the island. (8) For this reason he comes to our men. (9) Neither this man nor that obeys the general. (10) He will be able to kill a larger number.

Roman soldiers building their camp. On the left is the edge of a wood, with the shield of a sentry showing among the trees. At the back are three officers in charge of the work.

XLVI

The Capture of the Town of Cassivelaunus

Oppidum Cassivelaunī erat nōn procul ab illo
loco : in illīs regiōnibus silvae multae et palūdēs
erant atque Britannī oppidum fossā et vallo
mūnīverant. Caesar, ubi ad hunc locum cum
legiōnibus pervēnit, duābus ex partibus oppug-
nāre contendit. Hostēs, quī impetum nostrō-
rum sustinēre nōn poterant, fugae sē mandā-
vērunt. Cōpiae Rōmānae, ubi oppidum
expugnāvērunt, magnum numerum pecorum
cēpērunt atque captīvōs multōs necāvērunt.

1. Translate:

(1) They are far from this town. (2) They fortify their
towns with walls and a ditch. (3) They will march to that port
with all their soldiers. (4) The soldiers capture the greatest
number of the enemy. (5) At the fourth hour they arrived at
a very deep ditch.

XLVII

The Submission of Cassivelaunus

Interim Cassivelaunus nuntiōs ad Cantium
mīsit. In hīs regiōnibus quattuor rēgēs, Cinge-
torix, Carvilius, Taximagulus, Segovax, rebel-
liōnem contrā Rōmānōs parāvērunt et subito
impetum in nāvēs Rōmānās fēcērunt. Sed,
postquam Rōmānī hostēs magnā cum caede
superāvērunt atque agrōs vastābant, Cassive-
launus nuntiōs ad Caesarem dē pāce mīsit.

Caesar, quī in continentī hiemāre īnstituit, obsidēs imperāvit atque exercitum tōtum ad mare dūxit.

1. Translate:

(1) He prepares a new outbreak of war against Caesar. (2) They took the town with very great slaughter. (3) He wished to winter in Gaul. (4) During four years the Roman armies were fighting in Gaul. (5) They determined to prepare war against Caesar.

XLVIII

The Return to Gaul

Caesar, quod magnum numerum obsidum et captīvōrum habēbat atque tempestātēs nāvēs paucās dēlēverant, duōbus itineribus exercitum transportāre īnstituit. Interim Rōmānī nāvēs reparāverant et Britannī omnēs obsidēs, quōs imperāverat Caesar, mīserant. Itaque, ubi ventus erat idōneus, secundā vigiliā Caesar nāvēs solvit atque prīmā lūce ad continentem cum omnibus cōpiīs pervēnit. Inde exercitum in hīberna dūxit atque, quod illō annō cōpia frūmentī in Galliā erat parva, legiōnēs in plūrēs cīvitātēs distribuit.

1. Translate:

(1) Because those had sent hostages, he sailed to Gaul. (2) In that year, when he had transported his forces, he remained in winter quarters. (3) Caesar ordered a very large number of hostages. (4) He sends messengers to more towns. (5) They determine to repair the larger ships.

XLIX

The Death of Caesar

Caesar had now completed his conquests in the west, but he was still ambitious for power, and rivalry between him and Pompey for the leadership in the State started afresh. Pompey joined the party of the Senate, but on the advance of Caesar upon Rome, he fled to Greece, where he was defeated at Pharsalus. He then took ship to Egypt, only to be murdered on landing. Caesar, now the most powerful man in Rome, met with great jealousy: a conspiracy was formed against him and on March 15th, 44 B.C., he was stabbed to death near the statue of his great rival.

Interim invidia magna Pompeium, quī in Italiā manserat, propter victōriās Caesaris mōvit. Caesar et Pompeius dē principātū cīvitātis contendēbant. Caesar, postquam Gallōs vīcit, exercitum suum ad Italiam dūcēbat: tandem ad fluvium Rubicōnem vēnit. Inde post diēs paucōs legiōnēs suās trans fluvium dūxit. Itaque bellum contrā cīvitātem Rōmānam indīxit. Mox Pompeium et cōpiās Senātūs superāvit. Pompeius ad Aegyptum nāvigāvit, ubi servus illum necāvit.

Caesar, postquam Rōmam revertit, imperium maximum habēbat: sed Rōmānī illum timēbant atque multī coniūrātiōnem fēcērunt. Brūtus et Cassius cum paucīs Caesarem prope statuam Pompeiī necāvērunt.

1. Translate:

(1) He declares war on the allies of Pompey. (2) Many

make a conspiracy against Caesar. (3) After Caesar had conquered both the Gauls and the Britons, he returned to Italy. (4) He will lead his legion across the river.

L

The Achievements of Caesar

Caesar, quī novem annōs in Galliā bellum gerēbat, totam prōvinciam superāvit. Caesar pontem in Rhēno decem diēbus aedificāvit atque contrā gentēs Germānās contendit. Rhēnus ex agrīs Lepontiōrum, quī Alpēs incolunt, per finēs gentium multārum ad Ōceanum dēfluit. Caesar cōpiās in fīnēs Sigambrōrum dūxit atque agrōs vastāvit. Bis in Britanniam nāvigāvit et in parte insulae gentēs multās superāvit. Belgae et Vercingetorix, quī erat dux praeclārissimus Gallōrum, Caesarī sē mandāvērunt. Postquam Pompeium vīcit, multās lēgēs et bonās cīvitātī Rōmānae dedit.

1. Give the Latin for:

(1) five, seventh, ten, two, eight, tenth, fourth, four. (2) in nine years; for four years; in the sixth year. (3) He was waging war in Gaul for many years. (4) Very many tribes sent messengers to that (man) about peace. (5) For ten days he remained in the province.

Revision Exercise, Nos. XLV–L

2. Translate:

(1) They had fortified the camp with a higher wall. (2) Those woods were impeding our men. (3) He wishes to sail with greater forces. (4) Cassivelaunus, who determined to resist, did not send hostages. (5) For four days they were fighting. (6) Because the wind is suitable, he sails. (7) At the first watch they come to the camp. (8) He led the army, which was large, against the rampart. (9) He will send the messengers, whom he has, to the leaders of the enemy. (10) For nine years he remained in the province.

LI

The Invasion by the Emperor Claudius

After an interval of about a hundred years the Romans decided to conquer and hold Britain. In A.D. 43 Aulus Plautius landed in Britain with a force of about forty thousand men, took Colchester, and then advanced north, north-west, and west. Later Agricola crossed the border into Scotland and defeated the northern tribes at Mount Graupius. Two great walls were built from the Solway to the Tyne and from the Forth to the Clyde. Numerous forts were erected and a great network of long, straight roads constructed. The people in Britain had now reached a high degree of civilization, but they had to face increasing attacks from the tribes of northern Scotland and from sea-raiders. The Roman commanders-in-chief began to withdraw troops from Britain in their attempts to become Emperors of Rome and, finally, about A.D. 412, all the legions returned to the Continent.

Gaius Iūlius Caesar, quī prīmus[1] ex Rōmānīs ad Britanniam nāvigāvit, parvam partem sōlam insulae superāvit. Britannī peditibus et

essedīs plūrimum valēbant, sed, quia factiōnēs erant multae, minus resistere poterant. Nec[2] Rōmānī, postquam Caesar ad Galliam revertit, fere per centum annōs impetum contrā Britanniam fēcērunt.

Inde Claudius, imperātor Rōmānus, Aulum Plautium cum quattuor legiōnibus mīsit propter trēs causās, quod Galliam dēfendere voluit, atque Britannia fert aūrūm et argentūm et metalla multa, atque magna erat discordia inter fīliōs Cunobelini, quī Trinobantēs rexerat.

[1] Primus hoc fecit, *he was the first who did this.*
[2] nec, *and . . . not.*

1. Translate:

(1) He was the first who conquered the islands. (2) That state was strong both in horse-soldiers and in foot-soldiers. (3) On account of very great quarrels the enemy were not able to defend the town. (4) They returned from the island and did not come again. (5) The Britons have very many metals.

LII

Boadicea

Claudius, quī in Britanniam vēnerat, paucos diēs sōlōs manēbat, quod, ut Tacitus narrat, caelum imbribus et nebulīs erat foedum. Plautius, quī cōpiās in Cantium exposuit, legiōnem vīcēsimam Virocōnium, secundam Iscam, nōnam Lindum mīsit.

Posteā Boudicca, rēgīna Icenōrum, rebelliōnem magnam contrā Rōmānōs, quī bellum

in Ordovicēs gerēbant, subito parāvit. Boudicca oppida multa et castra expugnāvit atque numerum maximum Rōmānōrum necāvit.

1. Translate:

(1) Britain has a horrible climate. (2) The most famous legions were the twentieth, second, and ninth. (3) They will wage war against the forces of the enemy. (4) He had taken by storm more towns. (5) He will remain in the island for ten days in the winter.

LIII

The Roman Advance

Rōmānī, postquam Boudiccam superāvērunt, cōpiās Dēvam et Eburācum dūxērunt. Hōc tempore Rōmānī Eburācum caput Britanniae fēcērunt. Legiōnēs Rōmānae oppida maxima, Iscam, Dēvam, Eburācum tenēbant; cōpiae auxiliārēs, quae erant minōrēs numerō,[1] castra tenēbant. Rōmānī viās multās fēcērunt; per illās cōpiae Rōmānae iter celeriter faciēbant atque auxilium ad suōs mīlitēs celerrimē mittere poterant. Hōc tempore Rōmānī magnam partem īnsulae superāverant.

[1] *numerō*, abl. case. The garrisons usually numbered 500 or 1,000 men.

1. Translate:

(1) Isca and Deva were Roman towns, which legions held. (2) By long roads the Romans marched through all parts of the island. (3) At that time many soldiers were in Britain. (4) During those years the Romans overcame many outbreaks of war. (5) They will place camps in suitable places.

An air-view of the remains of a big Roman camp at Richborough in Kent (which the Romans called Rutupiae).

LIV

The Conquest of Anglesey

Inde Agricola, lēgātus Rōmānus, quī ad Britanniam vēnerat, insulam Monam oppugnāre instituit. Prīmo cōpiās contrā Silurēs dūxit, sed hōc tempore nullās nāvēs habēbat, nec insulam facile superāre poterat. Itaque mīlitēs dēlectōs convocāvit, quī vada cognōvērunt. Illī cum equīs ad insulam Monam natāvērunt. Incolae, territī, nuntiōs ad Agricolam dē pāce mīsērunt. Anno proximo exercitum comparāvit, loca castrīs idōnea cēpit, itinera per silvās et loca impedīta fēcit.

1. Translate:

(1) Agricola then led his forces against the enemy. (2) The Romans captured Mona with the greatest difficulty. (3) In the first year they were collecting forces. (4) They will send messengers from the island. (5) He determines to take by storm the camp of the enemy.

LV

Roman Camps

Hieme Agricola partem insulae, quam superāverat, bene regēbat. Hōc tempore et Britannī et Rōmānī oppida, viās, templa, fora, villās, balneās, amphitheātra aedificābant, agrōs colēbant, litterīs Rōmānīs studēbant ; toga erat
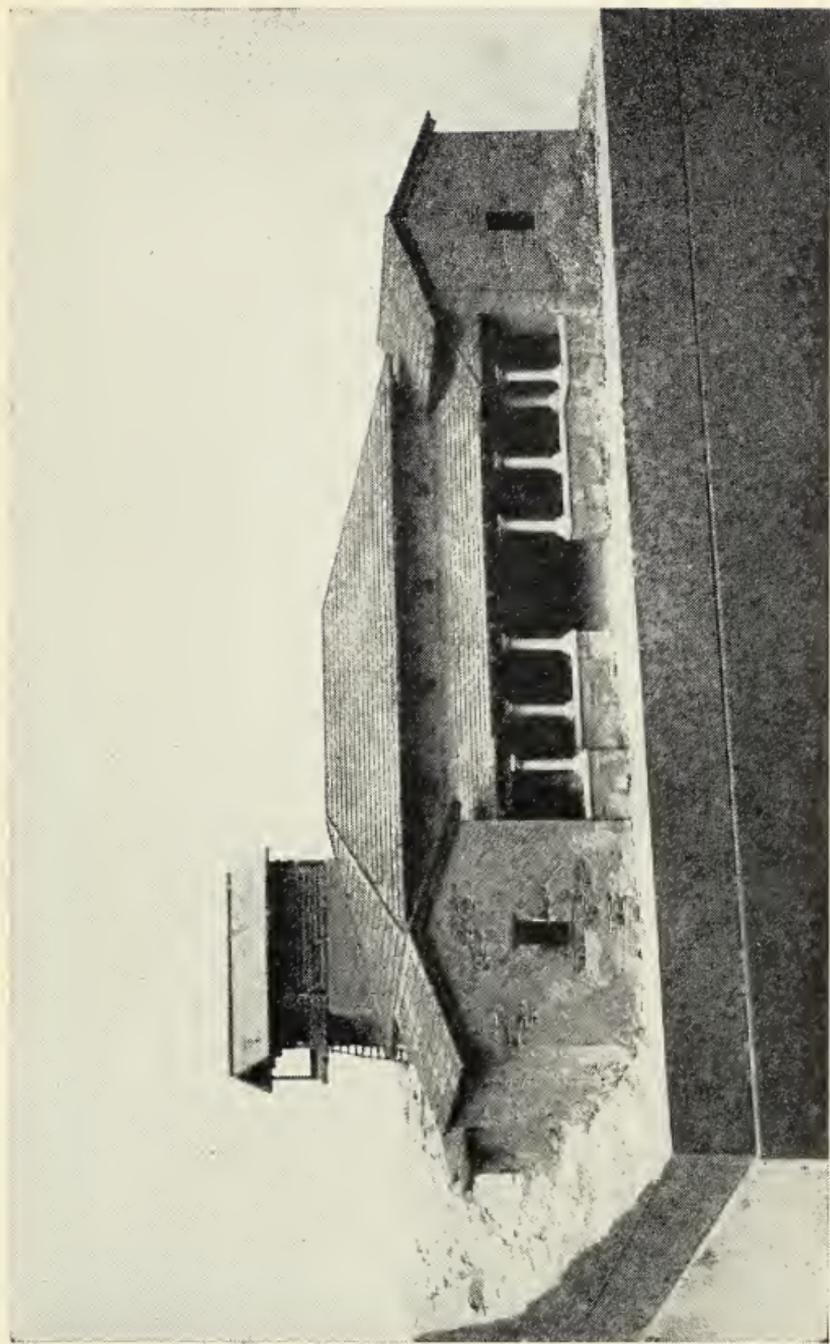
A model of a typical Roman villa, or country-house, in Northern Europe.

frequens.[1] Anno proximo Agricola castra[2] in
plūribus locīs aedificāvit; nec hostēs castra,
quae posuerat Agricola, expugnāvērunt. Illa
castra[2] magnam cōpiam frūmentī semper habē-
bant. Mīlitēs Rōmānī, ubi nocte constitērunt,
castra pōnēbant atque fossā et vallō mūniē-
bant. In castrīs dormiēbant; sed, ubi hostes ap-
propinquābant, imperātor Rōmānus suōs ex
castrīs semper dūcēbat, quod mīlitēs Rōmānī
gladiō et tēlīs pugnābant.

> [1] This means that the Roman fashion in dress had
> been taken up by very many people; trans. by
> 'common'.
> [2] Translate by plural: 'camps'.

1. Translate:

(1) At this time many Britons were civilized and they dwelt
in towns. (2) In the Roman camps there is a supply of corn.
(3) He fortifies the place with a ditch and rampart. (4) While
they were sleeping,[1] the forces of the enemy approached the
camp. (5) In very many parts of the island the Britons
cultivated the fields.

> [1] Use the present indicative with **dum** when the time of the
> dum verb begins before and finishes after that of the main verb.

Revision Exercise, Nos. LI–LV

2. Translate:

(1) The Romans were not the first who came to this island.
(2) The enemy have a greater number of chariots. (3) The
legions held the greatest towns. (4) For many days they were
collecting new forces. (5) For many reasons they send
ambassadors about peace. (6) At that time the inhabitants
of this island were very civilized. (7) They place camps in
suitable places. (8) He rules a very great part of Britain.
(9) He sent those men, because they had come about peace.

LVI

The Advance into Scotland

Quartā aestāte Agricola iter per agrōs Silgovārum facit. Spatium angustum, quod fluviōs Clotam et Bodotriam dīvidit, praesidiīs firmat atque anno proximo cōpiās suās in partēs interiōrēs dūcit. Inde, quod timēbat rebelliōnem omnium gentium, quae incolunt trans Bodotriam, classem praemīsit. Hōc tempore Agricola bellum marī et terrā gerēbat. Omnēs quī Caledōniam incolunt ad arma vēnerant. Multī Rōmānī trans Bodotriam revertere voluērunt, sed Agricola, ubi exercitum in trēs partēs dīvīserat, contrā hostēs contendit.

1. Translate:

(1) They will fight by land and sea. (2) The greatest forces of the enemy were attacking in this summer. (3) At that time they had divided their cavalry in four parts. (4) There was a space between the rivers. (5) He had strengthened his camp with very large garrisons.

LVII

Mount Graupius

Hostēs, ubi illās rēs cognōvērunt, impetum contrā legiōnem nōnam, quae erat minor numerō, subitō fēcērunt. Agricola equitēs celeriter praemīsit et omnibus cum cōpiīs contendit. Tandem hostēs in palūdēs et silvās fugae sē mandābant; sed maiōrem numerum

F

mīlitum convocābant atque, ubi līberōs et
fēminās in loca tūtiōra mīsērunt, bellum iterum
gerere parābant.   Agricola, ubi praemīsit
classem, quae terrōrem magnum hostibus
faciēbat, cum exercitū ad montem Graupium
pervēnit.

1. Translate:

(1) When he heard these things, he prepared to march at
the third hour. (2) For seven hours they were proceeding
through woods and marshes. (3) He sends forward soldiers,
who expelled the forces of the enemy from the higher places.
(4) On account of terror of the fleet, they sent messengers to
Agricola. (5) The general with a larger army had marched
to the hills.

LVIII

The Speech by Calgacus

Calgacus, imperātor praeclārus hostium, cōpiās
suās convocāvit.

'Hic diēs', inquit, 'dabit lībertātem omnibus
Britannīs: proelium et arma sunt tūtissima et
fortibus et ignāvīs. Nisi Rōmānōs ex insulā
expulerimus,[1] fēminae et līberī erunt servī: nōs
etiam erimus servī. Rōmānī sunt raptōrēs
orbis. Necāre[2] et vastāre imperium appellant,
atque, ubi sōlitūdinem faciunt, pācem appel-
lant. Boudicca rēgīna castra incendit, oppida
expugnāvit, hostēs paene expulit. Nōs Rōmānōs
expellere facile poterimus.'

[1] nisi expulerimus, *unless we expel.*
[2] Translate pres. inf. here by 'killing'; similarly with
vastāre.

1. Translate:

(1) This place is most safe.

(2) He will call together into one place the bravest troops.

(3) The enemy used to lay waste very large parts.

(4) The soldiers call a solitude peace.

(5) The most famous general had the greatest power.

LIX

The Battle of Mount Graupius

Agricola etiam mīlitēs suōs convocāvit. 'O mīlitēs', inquit, 'septem annōs bellum contrā hostēs gessistis: Britanniam castrīs et armīs tenēmus: victōria et glōria ūnā in pugnā erūnt nōbīs.' Inde mīlitēs Rōmānī impetum facere incipiēbant. Agricola pedes ante mīlitēs cōnstitit. Rōmānī hostēs magnā cum caede superāvērunt atque nox erat fīnis pugnae. Inde Agricola, dum classis Rōmāna circum Britanniam nāvigat, legiōnēs suās in hīberna dūxit. Posteā, ubi prōvinciam trādidit, in Italiam revertit.

1. Translate:

(1) You will wage war for five years.

(2) When he had told those things, he sent forward his horse-soldiers against the town.

(3) In that year the Roman victory was the end of the fighting.

(4) The warships began to sail round the island.

(5) The merchant ships transported captives and hostages from Britain to the continent.

LX

The End of the Roman Occupation

Rōmānī duōs mūrōs aut valla aedificāvērunt— vallum Antōnīnī a Clotā ad Bodotriam atque vallum Hadriānī inter Lugovallium et Pontem Aelium. Sed, quod Rōmānī vallum Antōnīnī dē- fendere nōn poterant, cōpiae maiōrēs erant in vallō Hadriānī. Ubi Clōdius Albīnus suās cōpiās ex Britanniā transportāvit, hostēs impetūs mul- tōs contrā vallum Antōnīnī fēcērunt, atque duōs mūrōs et aedificia multa et oppida dēlēvērunt. Inde Sevērus, imperātor Rōmānus, vallum Hadriānī iterum aedificāvit atque castra in multīs locīs fēcit. Sed posteā lēgātī Rōmānī cōpiās ex Britanniā dūcēbant ; tandem legiōnēs omnēs ad continentem revertērunt.

1. Translate:

(1) The enemy determined to attack the wall. (2) For many years the enemy made attacks against the Roman camps and towns. (3) At this time the Roman generals began to transport their forces to Gaul. (4) Those generals determined to over- come Italy. (5) After many years all the Roman legions set sail from Britain.

Revision Exercise, Nos. LVI–LX

3. Translate:

(1) He attacks the tribe by land and sea. (2) He strengthens his wall with a deep ditch. (3) In the third summer they divide their forces. (4) The enemy, who had very many foot-soldiers, laid waste the fields. (5) They arrive at very safe places by night. (6) The Britons had very famous leaders. (7) He had called those men to a council. (8) The warships sailed against the island. (9) The Romans determined to go away from Britain.

LATIN–ENGLISH VOCABULARY

Notes: 1. With verbs, the figures (1), (2), (4) indicate that the word in question is conjugated regularly like amo, moneo, or audio respectively.

2. With nouns of declensions 1 and 5 are feminine unless marked otherwise, words of declensions 2 and 4 are masculine unless marked otherwise (except that words ending in -um are neuter).

3. Adjectives are declined like bonus, if marked only *adj.*

4. Proper names are not always given if they are explained by their contexts.

a, ab, *prep. with abl.* by, from.
abi-ēs, -ĕtis, *f.* fir.
acētum (2), vinegar.
ācriter, fiercely.
acūtus, *adj.* sharp.
ad, *prep. with acc.* to, against, towards.
adflicto (1), wreck.
aedificium (2), building.
aedifico (1), build.
Aegyptus (2), *f.* Egypt.
ae-s, -ris, *n.* copper.
aestā-s, -tis, *f.* summer.
aestus (4), tide.
ag-er, -ri, field, (*plur.*) lands.
agm-en, -inis, *n.* line of march.
agricola (1), *m.* farmer.
albus, *adj.* white.
alius, *adj.* other, *gen.* alĭus.
alter, -a, -um, one *or* the other of two, second, *gen.* -ius.
altitūd-o, -inis, *f.* depth, height.
altus, *adj.* high.
āmitt-o, -ere, āmīsī, āmissum, lose.
amphitheātrum (2), amphitheatre.
ancora (1), anchor.
angustus, *adj.* narrow.
animus (2), spirit.

annus (2), year.
anser, -is, *m.* goose.
ante, *prep. with acc.* before.
aper-io, -īre, -ui, -tum, open.
appello (1), call.
appropinquo (1), approach.
aqua (1), water.
aquila (1), eagle.
arbor, -is, *f.* tree.
arcess-o, -ere, -īvi, -ītum. summon.
argentum (2), silver.
āridus, *adj.* dry.
arm-a, -ōrum (2), *plur.* arms.
aro (1), plough.
ar-x, -cis, *f.* citadel.
ās, -sis, *m.* coin.
ascen-do, -dere, -di, -sum, climb.
atque, *conj.* and.
au-deo, -dēre, -sus sum, dare.
audio (4), hear, listen to.
au-geo, -gēre, -xi, -ctum, increase.
aurīga (1), *common*, charioteer.
aurum (2), gold.
aut, *conj.* or.
auxiliār-is, -e, auxiliary.
auxilium (2), help.
Aventīnum (2), Aventine Hill.
av-is, -is, *f.* bird.

balne-ae, -ārum (1), *plur.* baths.
bellum (2), war.
bene, *adv.* well.
bis, twice.
Bodotria (1), Forth.
bonus, *adj.* good.
Britannia (1), Britain.
Britannicus, *adj.* British.
Britannus (2), Briton.

caed-es, -is, *f.* slaughter.
caelum (2), sky, climate.
caeruleus, *adj.* blue.
Cantium (2), Kent.
capio, capere, cēpi, captum, take, reach.
captīvus (2), captive.
cap-ut, -itis, *n.* head, capital.
car-o, -nis, *f.* flesh.
castr-a, -ōrum, *n. plur.* camp.
causa (1), reason.
cēd-o, -ere, cessi, cessum, yield.
celeriter, quickly.
celerrimus, *adj.* quickest.
centum, a hundred.
certus, *adj.* certain.
cēter-i, -ae, -a, the rest.
circum, *prep. with acc.* around.
cīvitā-s, -tis, *f.* state.
clām-or, -ōris, *m.* noise.
class-is, -is, *f.* fleet.
Clota (1), Clyde.
cogn-osco, -oscere, -ōvi, -itum, get to know.
cohor-s, -tis, *f.* cohort.
coll-is, -is, *m.* hill.
col-o, -ere, -ui, cultum, cultivate.
col-or, -ōris, *m.* colour.
comparo (1), get together.
comp-ello, -ellere, -uli, -ulsum, drive together.
compl-eo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, fill.
comporto (1), bring together.
concilium (2), meeting.

conflī-go, -gere, -xi, -ctum, struggle.
cōn-icio, -icere, -iēci, -iectum, throw together.
coniun-go, -gere, -xi, -ctum, join.
coniūrātiō, -nis, *f.* conspiracy.
conscen-do, -dere, -di, -sum, climb.
consilium (2), plan.
cons-isto, -istere, -titi, stand, halt.
conspectus (4), sight.
consp-icio, -icere, -exi, -ectum, see.
consul, -is, *m.* consul.
consultō, on purpose.
conten-do, -dere, -di, -tum, struggle, hasten.
contentiō, -nis, *f.* struggle.
continen-s, -tis, *f.* mainland, continent.
cont-ineo, -inēre, -inui, -entum, keep.
continuus, *adj.* continuous.
contrā, *prep. with acc.* against.
conv-enio, -enīre, -ēni, -entum, come together.
convoco (1), call together.
cōpia (1), supply (*sing.*), forces (*plur.*).
cornu (4), *n.* wing.
creo (1), make.
crūdēliter, *adv.* cruelly.
cum, *prep. with abl.* with.
cursus (4), course.
custō-s, -dis, *common,* guard.

dē, *prep. with abl.* about.
dea (1), goddess.
decem, ten.
decimus, *adj.* tenth.
dēfen-do, -dere, -di, -sum, defend.
dēflu-o, -ere, -xi, -ctum, flow.
deinde, then.

dēlectus, *part.* chosen.

dēl-eo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, destroy.

dēl-igo, -igere, -ēgi, -ectum, choose.

dēs-ilio, -ilīre, -ilui, -ultum, jump down.

deus (2), god.

Dēva (1), Chester.

dext-er, -ra, -rum, *adj.* right.

dictāt-or, -ōris, *m.* dictator.

diēs (5), *m.* (*sometimes f.*) day.

difficultā-s, -tis, *f.* difficulty.

discē-do, -dere, -ssi, -ssum, depart.

discordia (1), quarrel.

distrib-uo, -uere, -ui, -ūtum, distribute.

diu, for a long time.

dīv-ido, -idere, -īsi, -īsum, divide.

do, dāre, dedi, datum, give.

dōnum (2), gift.

dormio (4), sleep.

dū-co, -cere, -xi, -ctum, lead.

dum, *conj.* while.

duo, two.

dux, ducis, *common,* leader, guide.

e, ex, *prep. with abl.* from.

Eburācum (2), York.

eff-icio, -icere, -ēci, -ectum, cause.

ego, I.

elephantus (2), elephant.

equ-es, -itis, *m.* horse-soldier.

equus (2), horse.

essedārius (2), charioteer.

essedum (2), chariot.

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

etiam, also.

excē-do, -dere, -ssi, -ssum, depart.

excito (1), arouse.

exercitus (4), army.

exiguus, *adj.* scanty.

exp-ello, -ellere, -uli, -ulsum, expel.

ex-pōno, -pōnere, -posui, -positum, land.

expugno (1), take by storm.

exspecto (1), await.

fab-er, -ri (2), smith.

fābula (1), story.

facil-is, -e, *adj.* easy; facile, *adv.* easily.

facio, facere, fēci, factum, make.

facti-o, -ōnis, *f.* party.

fāgus (2), *f.* beech.

faveo, favēre, fāvi, fautum, favour.

fēmina (1), woman.

ferē, almost.

fero, ferre, tuli, lātum, carry.

ferrum (2), iron.

fessus, *adj.* weary.

fīlius (2), son.

fin-is, -is, *m.* end; *plur.,* territory.

firmo (1), strengthen.

firmus, *adj.* strong.

fluctus (4), wave.

fluvius (2), river.

foedus, *adj.* horrible.

fort-is, -e, *adj.* brave.

forum (2), market-place.

fossa (1), ditch.

frequen-s (*gen.* -tis), frequent.

frūmentum (2), corn.

frustrā, *adv.* in vain.

fuga (1), flight.

fugo (1), rout.

funda (1), sling.

fundus (2), farm.

Gallia (1), Gaul.

Gallicus, *adj.* Gallic.

gallīna (1), hen.

Gallus (2), a Gaul.

gen-s, -tis, *f.* tribe.
gen-us, -eris, *n.* kind.
ge-ro, -rere, -ssi, -stum, wage.
gladius (2), sword.
glōria (1), glory.
Graecia (1), Greece.
Graecus (2), a Greek.
grav-is, -e, *adj.* heavy.
gusto (1), eat.

habeo (2), have.
habito (1), dwell.
Helvētii (2), Swiss. [quarters.
hībern-a, -ōrum, *n. plur.* winter
Hibernia (1), Ireland.
hīc, here.
hic, haec, hoc, this.
hiemo (1), winter.
hiem-s, -is, *f.* winter.
hōra (1), hour.
host-is, -is, *m.* enemy.
hūmānus, *adj.* civilized.
humil-is, -e, *adj.* low.

ibi, there.
idōneus, *adj.* suitable.
ignāvus, *adj.* cowardly.
ignōro, do not know.
ille, that.
imb-er, -ris, *m.* shower.
impedio (4), hinder.
impedītus, *adj.* difficult.
imperāt-or, -ōris, *m.* general.
imperātum (2), order.
imperium (2), rule.
impero (1), order.
impetus (4), attack.
in, *prep., with acc.* to or into;
   with abl. in, on.
incautus, *adj.* heedless.
incen-do, -dere, -di, -sum, burn.
inc-ipio, -ipere, -ēpi, -eptum,
   begin.
incito (1), urge on.
incognitus, *adj.* unknown.
incola (1), *m.* inhabitant.

incol-o, -ere, -ui, inhabit.
inde, then.
indī-co, -cere, -xi, -ctum, de-
   clare.
inf-icio,-icere,-ēci,-ectum, dye.
infund-o, -ere, infū-di, -sum,
   pour on.
inimīcus (2), enemy.
inquit, says he.
insidiae (1), ambush.
instit-uo, -uere, -ui, -ūtum,
   determine, draw up.
inst-o, -āre, -iti, —, press on
   (with dat. case).
insula (1), island.
integ-er, -ra, -rum, fresh.
inter, *prep. with acc.* among,
   between.
intereā, meanwhile.
interim, meanwhile.
inter-ior, -ius, *adj.* interior.
intervallum (2), interval.
intro (1), enter.
invidia (1), envy.
īra (1), anger.
īrātus, *adj.* angry.
irrīto (1), annoy.
Isca (1), Caerlleon.
itaque, therefore.
iter, itineris, *n.* journey.
iterum, again.
iugum (2), ridge, yoke.

lab-or, -ōris, *m.* labour.
lāc, -tis, *n.* milk.   [voke.
lacess-o, -ere, -īvi, -ītum, pro-
lacrima (1), tear.
lacus (4), lake.
laevus, *adj.* left.
Latium (2), Latium.
lat-us, -eris, *n.* side, flank.
lātus, *adj.* wide.
laudo (1), praise.
lēgātiō, -nis, *f.* embassy.
lēgātus (2), ambassador, officer.
legiō, -nis, *f.* legion.

lep-us, -oris, *m.* hare.

lex, lēgis, *f.* law.

lib-er, -ri, book.

liber-i, -ōrum (2), *plur.* children.

lībertā-s, -tis, *f.* liberty.

ligneus, *adj.* wooden.

Lindum (2), Lincoln.

litter-ae, -ārum (1), *plur.* literature.

līt-us, -oris, *n.* shore.

loco (1), place.

locus (2), place; *n. plur.* loca.

longus, *adj.* long.

Lugovallum (2), Carlisle.

lūna (1), moon.

lupus (2), wolf.

lux, lūcis, *f.* light.

magnus, *adj.* great.

ma-ior, -ius, *adj.* greater.

mando (1), give.

man-eo, -ēre, -si, -sum, remain.

mar-e, -is, *n.* sea.

maritimus, *adj.* sea.

maximus, *adj.* greatest.

mediterrāneus, *adj.* inland.

medius, *adj.* middle.

mercāt-or, -ōris, *m.* merchant.

merīdiānus, *adj.* noon.

metallum (2), metal.

mīl-es, -itis, *m.* soldier.

min-or, -us, *adj.* less, smaller.

minus, *adv.* less.

mitto, -ere, mīsi, missum, send.

moeni-a, -um, *n. plur.* ramparts.

Mona (1), Isle of Man; in No. LIV, Anglesey.

mon-s, -tis, *m.* hill, mountain.

mora (1), delay.

moveo, movēre, mōvi, mōtum, move.

mox, soon.

multitūd-o, -inis, *f.* multitude.

multus, *adj.* many.

mūnio (4), fortify.

mūnitio, -nis, *f.* fortification.

mūrus (2), wall.

narro (1), relate, describe.

nato (1), swim.

nātūra (1), nature.

nauta (1), *m.* sailor.

nāvigo (1), sail.

nāv-is, -is, *f.* ship; n. longa, warship; n onerāria, merchant ship.

nebula (1), mist.

nec, nor; nec . . . nec, neither . . . nor.

neco (1), kill.

nisi, unless.

nōn, not.

nōnus, *adj.* ninth.

nost-er, -ra, -rum, *adj.* our.

nōtus, *adj.* known.

novem, nine.

novus, new.

novitā-s, -tis, *f.* newness.

nox, noctis, *f.* night; noctu, by night.

nullus, *adj.* none, *gen.* -ius.

numerus (2), number.

nunc, now.

nuntio (1), announce.

nuntius (2), messenger.

obs-es, -idis, *common,* hostage.

obs-ideo, -idēre, -ēdi, -essum, besiege.

occāsus (4), setting (of the sun).

occulto (1), hide.

occupo (1), seize.

octoginta, eighty.

officium (2), duty.

omn-is, -e, *adj.* all.

oppidum (2), town.

oppr-imo, -imere, -essi, -essum, crush.

oppugno (1), attack.

ōra (1), coast.

orb-is, -is, circle, world.
ord-o, -inis, *m.* rank.
osten-do, -dere, -di, -tum, show.

pābulāt-or, -ōris, *m.* forager.
paene, almost.
Palātium (2), Palatine Hill.
palū-s, -dis, *f.* marsh.
pār-eo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, obey (*with dat.*).
paro (1), prepare.
par-s, -tis, *f.* part.
parvus, *adj.* small.
patruus (2), uncle.
pauc-i, -ae, -a, *adj.* few.
pax, pācis, *f.* peace.
pecūnia (1), money.
pec-us, -oris, *n.* flock.
ped-es, -itis, *m.* foot-soldier.
per, *prep. with acc.* through.
perequito (1), ride through.
perfuga (1), deserter.
perīculum (2), danger.
perturbo (1), disturb, throw into confusion.
perv-enio, -enīre, -ēni, -entum, arrive.
pēs, pedis, *m.* foot.
placet (2), (it) is pleasing.
plānus, *adj.* level.
plēnus, *adj.* full.
plumbum (2), lead.
plurimus, *adj.* most.
plūs, plūris, more.
Poenus, *adj.* Carthaginian.
pōn-o, pōnere, posui, positum, place, pitch.
pon-s, -tis, *m.* bridge. [Tyne.
Pons Aelius, Newcastle-on-
populus (2), people.
porta (1), gate.
porto (1), carry.
portus (4), harbour.
possum, posse, potui, —, be able.
post, *prep. with acc.* after.
posteā, *adv.* afterwards.

posterus, *adj.* next.
postquam, *conj.* after.
potestā-s, -tis, *f.* power.
praeclārus, *adj.* famous.
praem-itto, -ittere, -īsi, -issum, send forward.
praemium (2), reward.
praesidium (2), garrison.
praest-o, -āre, -iti, -itum, perform.
pre-mo, -mere, -ssi, -ssum, crush.
prīmo, at first.
prīmus, *adj.* first.
princ-eps, -ipis, *m.* chief.
principātus (4), leadership.
pro, *prep. with abl.* in front of.
prōcē-do, -dere, -ssi, -ssum, proceed.
procul, far.
prōd-o, -ere, -idi, -itum, betray.
proelium (2), battle.
prohibeo (2), prevent.
prope, *prep. with acc.* near.
propero (1), hasten.
propter, *prep. with acc.* on account of.
prōvincia (1), province.
proximus, *adj.* nearest, next.
puella (1), girl.
puer, -i (2), boy.
pugna (1), fight.
pugno (1), fight.
Pyrēnaeus, *adj.* Pyrenees (mountains).

quadringent-i, -ae, -a, *adj.* four hundred.
quartus, *adj.* fourth.
quattuor, four.
quinque, five.
quī, quae, quod, who, which.
quia, *conj.* since.
quod, *conj.* because.

rapt-or, -ōris, *m.* robber.

rārus, *adj.* scattered.

rebelliō, -nis, *f.* fresh outbreak of war.

redū-co, -cere, -xi, -ctum, lead back.

rēgīna (1), queen.

regiō, -nis, *f.* region.

regno (1), rule.

regnum (2), kingdom.

re-go, -gere, -xi, -ctum, rule.

reliquus, *adj.* remaining.

rem-itto, -ittere, -īsi, -issum, send back.

rem-oveo, -ovēre, -ōvi, -ōtum, remove.

rēmus (2), oar.

reparo (1), repair.

rēs (5), thing.

res-isto, -istere, -titi, —, resist.

rever-to, -tere, -ti, -sum, turn back.

rex, rēgis, *m.* king.

Rhēnus (2), Rhine.

Rhodanus (2), Rhone.

rīd-eo, -ēre, risi, rīsum, laugh at.

rīpa (1), bank.

rogo (1), ask.

Rōmānus, *adj.* Roman.

rota (1), wheel.

sac-er, -ra, -rum, *adj.* sacred.

saepe, *adv.* often.

saevus, *adj.* cruel.

sagitta (1), arrow.

saltus (4), pass.

sē, himself, themselves.

sēcrētus, *adj.* secret.

secundus, *adj.* second.

sed, *conj.* but.

sed-eo, -ēre, sēdi, sessum, sit.

semper, *adv.* always.

senāt-or, -ōris, *m.* senator.

septem, seven.

septimus, *adj.* seventh.

ser-o, -ere, sēvi, satum, sow.

servo (1), save, keep, watch.

servus (2), slave.

sex, six.

Sicilia (1), Sicily.

signum (2), standard.

silva (1), wood.

sit-is, -is, *f.* thirst.

socius (2), ally.

sōl, -is, *m.* sun.

sōlitūd-o, -inis, *f.* solitude.

sōlus, *adj.*, *gen.* sōlius, alone.

solv-o, -ere, -i, solūtum, loose; solvo naves *or* solvo *alone*, set sail.

spatium (2), distance.

specto (1), watch.

spēs (5), hope.

statim, at once.

statiō, -nis, *f.* outpost.

statua (1), statue.

stru-es, -is, *f.* heap.

studeo (2), be eager, work for.

studium (2), desire.

sub, *prep. with acc.* under (denoting motion); *with abl.* under, at (denoting position).

subdūc-o, -ere, -xi, -ctum, draw up.

subito, *adv.* suddenly. [up.

sudministro (1), supply.

succē-do, -dere, -ssi, -ssum, succeed, relieve.

sud-is, -is, *f.* stake.

summus, *adj.* highest; s. mons, top of the mountain.

sūm-o, -ere, -psi, -ptum, take.

super-ior, -ius, *adj.* higher, former, superior.

supero (1), overcome.

sust-ineo, -inēre, -inui, -entum, withstand.

suus, *adj.* his, her, its, their.

tālea (1), iron bar.

Tames-is, -is, *m.* Thames.

tandem, at length.

tēlum (2), dart.

tempestā-s, -tis, *f.* storm, wind.

templum (2), temple.
temp-us, -oris, *n.* time.
ten-eo, -ēre, -ui, -tum, hold.
tergum (2), back.
terra (1), land.
terreo (2), terrify.
territus, *part.* terrified.
terr-or, -ōris, *m.* terror.
tertius, *adj.* third.
testūd-o, -inis, *f.* shelter.
Tiber-is, -is, *m.* Tiber.
tim-eo, -ēre, -ui, —, fear.
tim-or, -ōris, *m.* fear.
toga (1), toga, outer garment
of Roman citizen.
tormentum (2), engine of war.
tōtus, *gen.* tōtius, *adj.* whole.
trād-o, -ere, -idi, -itum, hand
over.
trans, *prep. with acc.* across.
trans-eo, -īre, -ii, -itum, go
across.
transcen-do, -dere, -di, -sum,
cross.
transporto (1), carry across.
tres, tria, *adj.* three.
tribūnus (2), officer.
trīginta, thirty.
triquetrus, *adj.* triangular.
Troia (1), Troy.
Troiānus, *adj.* Trojan.
tu, thou.
tum, *adv.* then.
tūtus, *adj.* safe.

ubi, *adv.* when, where.
ulter-ior, -ius, *adj.* farther.
ultimus, *adj.* last.
ūnus, *gen.* -ius, *adj.* one.
ut, as.

vadum (2), shallow, ford.
valeo (2), be strong.
validus, *adj.* strong.
vall-is, -is, *f.* valley.
vallum (2), rampart.
vasto (1), lay waste.
venio, venīre, vēni, ventum,
come.
ventus (2), wind.
ver-to, -tere, -ti, -sum, turn.
vest-er, -ra, -rum, *adj.* your.
via (1), way, road.
vīcēsimus, *adj.* twentieth.
vict-or, -ōris, *m.* victor.
victōria (1), victory.
video, vidēre, vidi, vīsum, see.
vigilia (1), watch.
villa (1), country-house.
vinco, vincere, vīci, victum,
conquer.
vir, -i (2), man.
Virocōnium (2), Wroxeter.
virtū-s, -tis, *f.* courage.
vitrum (2), woad.
vī-vo, -vere, -xi, -ctum, live.
volo, velle, volui, —, wish.
vulnero (1), wound.

ENGLISH–LATIN VOCABULARY

able, am, possum.
about, dē.
across, trans.
after, *prep.* post; *conj.* postquam.
afterwards, posteā.
again, iterum.
against, contrā.
all, omnis.
ally, socius (2).
am, sum.
ambassador, lēgātus (2).
ambush, insidiae (1).
and, et.
anger, īra (1).
annoy, irrīto (1).
approach, appropinquo (1).
arms, arma (2).
army, exercitus (4).
arouse, excito (1).
arrive, pervenio (4).
ask, rogo (1).
attack, *n.* impetus (4); *v.* oppugno (1).

battle, proelium (2).
because, quod.
before, ante.
besiege, obsideo (2).
between, inter.
book, liber (2).
both . . . and, et . . . et.
boy, puer (2).
brave, fortis.
bridge, pons (3).
bring, fero (*irreg.*).
build, aedifico (1).
burn, incendo (3).

call, appello (1); call together, convoco (1).

camp, castra (2).
capital, caput (3).
captive, captīvus (2).
carry, porto (1).
cause, causa (1).
chariot, essedum (2).
charioteer, essedārius (2).
choose, dēligo (3).
chief, princeps (3).
civilized, hūmānus.
cliff, collis (3).
climate, caelum (2).
collect, convoco (1).
come, venio (4).
conquer, vinco (3).
conspiracy, coniūrātio (3).
consul, consul (3).
continent, continens (3).
corn, frūmentum (2).
council, concilium (2).
courage, virtūs (3).
create, creo (1).
cruel, saevus.

dare, audeo (*irreg.*).
dart, tēlum (2).
day, diēs (5).
declare, indīco (3).
deep, altus.
defeat, vinco (3).
defend, dēfendo (3).
delay, mora (1).
destroy, dēleo (2).
determine, instituo (3).
dictator, dictātor (3).
difficult, impedītus.
difficulty, difficultās (3).
disturb, perturbo (1).
ditch, fossa (1).
draw up, subdūco (3).
dwell, habito (1).

eight, octo.
embark, conscendo (3).
embassy, lēgātio (3).
enemy, hostis (3).
end, fīnis (3).
expel, expello (3).

famous, praeclārus.
far, procul.
farm, fundus (2).
fear, *n.* timor (3); *v.* timeo (2).
few, pauci.
field, ager (2).
fiercely, ācriter.
fight, fighting, *n.* pugna (1);
  v. pugno (1).
first, prīmus.
five, quinque.
fleet, classis (3).
flight, fuga (1).
foot, pēs (3).
foot-soldier, pedes (3).
forces, cōpiae (1).
fortify, mūnio (4).
four, quattuor.
fourth, quartus.
from, e *or* ex.

garrison, praesidium (2).
general, imperātor (3).
girl, puella (1).
give, do (1) (*irreg.*).
give to flight, mando (1).
go away, discēdo (3).
goose, anser (3).
grain, frūmentum (2).
great, magnus.

have, habeo (2).
hear, audio (4).
help, auxilium (2).
hide, occulto (1).
high, altus.
hill, mons (3).
himself, sē.
his, suus.

hold, teneo (2).
hope, spēs (5).
horrible, foedus.
horse, equus (2).
horse-soldier, eques (3).
hostage, obses (3).
hour, hōra (1).

impede, impedio (4).
in, in.
increase, augeo (2).
inhabitant, incola (1).
interval, intervallum (2).
island, insula (1).

keep, contineo (2).
kill, neco (1).
kind, genus (3).
kingdom, regnum (2).

land, *n.* terra; *v.* expōno (3).
large, magnus.
lay waste, vasto (1).
lead, *v.* dūco (3); lead back,
  redūco (3).
leader, dux (3).
leap down, dēsilio (4).
left, laevus.
legion, legiō (3).
liberty, lībertās (3).
live, vīvo (3).
long, longus.
lose, āmitto (3).

make, facio (3), creo (1).
man, vir (2).
many, multus.
march, *n.* iter (3); *v.* iter facio (3).
marsh, palus (3).
merchant, mercātor (3).
merchant-ship, nāvis onerāria
  (3).
messenger, nuntius (2).
metal, metallum (2).
money, pecūnia (1).
more, plūs.

multitude, multitūdo (3).

near, prope.
nearest, proximus.
next, posterus.
neither, nec.
new, novus.
night, nox (3).
nine, novem.
ninth, nōnus.
noise, clāmor (3).
nor, nec.
not, nōn.
number, numerus (2).

obey, pāreo (2).
officer, lēgātus (2).
often, saepe.
once, at, statim.
one, ūnus.
only, sōlus.
open, apertus.
order, impero (1).
our, noster.
outbreak of war, rebelliō (3).
overcome, supero (1).

part, pars (3).
peace, pax (3).
people, populus (2).
place, *n.* locus (2); *v.* pōno (3).
plan, consilium (2).
port, portus (4).
power, potestās (3).
prepare, paro (1).
prevent, prohibeo (2).
proceed, prōcēdo (3).
province, prōvincia (1).

quarrel, discordia (1).
queen, rēgīna (1).

rampart, vallum (2).
rank, ordo (3).
reach, pervenio (4).
remain, maneo (2).

repair, reparo (1).
resist, resisto (3).
return, reverto (3).
reward, praemium (2).
river, fluvius (2).
road, via (1).
round, circum.
rout, fugo (1).
rule, rego (3).

sacred, sacer.
safe, tūtus.
sail, nāvigo (1).
save, servo (1).
say, says he, inquit.
sea, mare (3).
second, secundus.
see, video (2).
senator, senātor (3).
send, mitto (3); send forward,
praemitto (3).
seventh, septimus.
sharp, acūtus.
shelter, testūdo (3).
ship, nāvis (3).
shore, ōra (1).
shout, clāmor (3).
show, ostendo (3).
six, sex.
sixth, sextus.
sky, caelum (2).
slaughter, caedis (3).
slave, servus (2).
sleep, dormio (4).
smith, faber (2).
soldier, miles (3).
solitude, sōlitūdo (3).
son, fīlius (2).
standard, signum (2).
stake, sudis (3).
state, cīvitās (3).
storm, tempestās (3).
story, fābula (1).
strengthen, firmo (1).
strong, validus.
suddenly, subito.

suitable, idōneus.
summer, aestās (3).
supply, cōpia (1).

take, capio (3).
take by storm, expugno (1).
tell, narro (1).
temple, templum (2).
terrify, terreo (2).
terror, terror (3).
ten, decem.
tenth, decimus.
that, ille.
their, suus.
themselves, sē.
thing, rēs (5).
third, tertius.
this, hic.
through, per.
throw into confusion, per-turbo (1).
time, tempus (3); for a long time, diu.
to, ad.
top, summus.
town, oppidum (2).
transport, transporto (1).
tree, arbor (3).
tribe, gens (3).
twentieth, vīcēnsimus.
two, duo.

urge on, incito (1).

valley, vallis (3).
victor, victor (3).
victory, victōria (1).

wage, gero (3).
wait, exspecto (1).
wall, mūrus (2).
war, bellum (2).
warship, nāvis longa (3).
watch, *n.* vigilia; *v.* specto (1).
way, via (1).
weary, fessus.
wheel, rota (1).
when, ubi.
where, ubi.
while, dum.
who, quī.
wide, lātus.
wind, ventus (2).
wing, cornu (4).
winter, *n.* hiems (3); *v.* hiemo (1).
winter quarters, hīberna (2).
wish, volo (*irreg.*).
with, cum.
withdraw, recedo (3).
woman, fēmina (1).
wolf, lupus (2).
wood, silva (1).
wooden, ligneus.
wound, vulnero (1).
wreck, adflicto (1).

year, annus (2).

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