A NEW LATIN COMPOSITION

Charles E. Bennett

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A NEW LATIN COMPOSITION

BY

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ALLYN AND BACON

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PREFACE.

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

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

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

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

CHARLES E. BENNETT.

Ithaca, May, 1919.
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NEW LATIN COMPOSITION.

PART ONE.

BASED ON CAESAR.
LESSON I.

SUBJECT NOMINATIVE. PREDICATE NOUNS. APPOSITIVES.

THE VOCATIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

3. Appositives. 169. 1, 2, 5; A. & G. 282; H. 393 and 4.

EXAMPLES.

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

1. Mosa ex monte Vosegō prōfuit,1 the Menæ flows forth from the Vosges Mountains. (1)
2. Germani impetūs gladiōrum exspectārunt,1 the Germans met the attack of the swords. (1)
3. Uiepetēs et Tencerti flūmen Rhēnum trānsīrunt,1 the Uiepetes and Tencerti crossed the River Rhine. (2)
4. aperēō hāre nāvēs cōnsūltāre,2 he stationed the ships on an open beach. (1)
5. iuā lēgātōnem ad civitātēs suscūpīt,3 he undertook the embassy to the states. (1)
6. ejus belli hāc fuit1 causa, this was the cause of that year. (1)
7. extrēnum oppōsūm Allobrogum est1 Genava, the outermost town of the Allobroges is Geneva. (2)
## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

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EXERCISE.

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. Words not given in the special vocabularies may be found in the general vocabulary at the end of the book.
2. Words in parenthesis are not to be translated.
3. in: translate: into.
8. in Vicó qui appellátur Octodórus, in the village which is called Octodórus. (2)
9. vir fortissimus, Piso Aquíánus, a very gallant man, Piso, an Aquitanian. (3)
10. duas fuérunt Arivistus uxóres, Óna, altera Nólca. there were two wives of Arivistus, the one a Suebian woman, the other Noric. (3)
11. déelítte, commilitónès! jump down, comrades! (4)

Notes on the Examples.
1. The verb in the Latin sentence regularly stands last (348; A. & G. 598 and a; H. 664), but it often precedes a predicate noun or adjective.
2. The subject is here emphatic; hence the pronoun is expressed.
3. Óna and altera are in partitive apposition with the subject, uxóres.
4. The Vocative regularly follows one or more words of the sentence.

VOCABULARY.

- alarm, commoveó, ére, movi.
- mótus,*
- barbariana, barbari, órum, m.
- brother, frater, tris, m.
- build, fació, ere, fécit, factus.
- camp, castra, órum, n.
- centurio, centurió, õnis, m.
- come, venió, ere, vénit, ventum.
- direction, quarter, pars, partis, f.
- draw up, instruó, ere, duxi, duxit.
- foot-soldier, pedes, itis, m.
- friendship, amicitia, ae, f.
- horseman, eques, itis, m.
- lead across, tráducó, ere, duxi, duxit.
- leader, dux, ducis, m.
- lead forth, duxó, ere, duxi, duxit.
- messenger, nuntius, i, m.
- tribe, gens, gentis, f.
- troops, cópias, árum, f.
- winter quarters, hiberna, órum, n.
- woman, mulier, eris, f.

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

8. neque agricultūra neque āsus bellī intermittitur, neither farming nor the practice of war is interrupted. (3)

Notes on the Examples.

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

VOCABULARY.

chieftain, princeps, ipis, m.
construct, aedificō, 1.*
consul, cōnsul, is, m.
district, regiō, ūnis, f.
either... or, aut... aut.
gate, porta, ae, f.
influence, auctoritās, ātis, f.
neither... nor, neque (nec)...
neque (nec).
pilot, gubernātor, ōris, m.
praise, laudō, 1.*
prudence, prūdentia, ae, f.
rower, rēmex, igs, m.
see, videō, ēre, vidi, visus.
send, mittō, ere, misti, missus.
ship, nāvis, is, f.; ship of war, nāvis longa, lit. long ship.
steadfastness, cōnstantia, ae, f.
surround, circumeō, ēre, ī, ītus.
tear down, dūrō, ere, ruī, ruitus.
wall, mūrus, i, m.
wife, uxor, ōris, f.

EXERCISE.

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

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

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES AND VERBS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Attributive and Predicate Adjectives. 233, 2; A. & G. 286, 1 and 2.


EXAMPLES.

1. magna alacritas et studium, great eagerness and zeal. (2)
2. res multae opera ac laboris, a matter of much effort and labor. (2)
3. C. Volusenus, vir magni consilli et virilitatis, Gaius Volusenus, a man of great wisdom and valor. (2)
4. locus castrorum erat editus et acclivis, the site of the camp was elevated and sloping. (2)
5. filius et frater filius a Caesarem remisit sunt, his son and his brother’s son were sent back by Caesar. (3)
6. equitatus nondum venevit, the cavalry had not yet come. (3)
7. mittitur ad eos C. Arpinius et Q. Junius, Gaius Arpinius and Quintus Junius were sent to them. (3)
8. quorum verum magnam partem temporis brevitatem et incursus hostium impediabant, a great part of which the shortness of the time and the onrush of the enemy prevented. (3)

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

RELATIVE PRONOUNS. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.


EXAMPLES.

1. Allobrogēs, qui trans Rhodanum viēs habent, the Allobroges who have villages across the Rhone. (1)
2. genus hoc erat pugnae quō sē Germānī exercuerant, this was the sort of battle in which the Germans had trained themselves. (1)
3. Casticus régnum occupāvit in civitāte suā quod pater ante habuerat, Casticus seized the royal power in his own state which his father had held before him. (1, 2)
4. Titūrius et Cotta qui in Menapōrum fines legionēs dūxerant, Titurius and Cotta who had led their legions into the territory of the Menapii. (1, 2)
5. sagittāriōs et funditōrēs mittēbat quōrum magnum numerum habēbat, he sent archers and slingers, of whom he had a great number. (1)
6. usus ac disciplīna quae a nōbis accēperant, the experience and discipline which they had received from us. (1)
7. Vesontiōnem vēnīt, quod est oppidum maximum Sēquanōrum, he came to Vesontio, which is the largest town of the Sequani. (1)
8. Senōnēs quae est civitās firma inter Gallōs, the Senones who are a strong state among the Gauls. (1)
9. auxilium suum pollicentur, they promise their aid. (2)
10. vestrae salūtis causā suum periculum neglēxērunt, for the sake of your safety they made light of their own danger. (2)
men had surrounded the town and was hurling stones and javelins. 9. The Senate and Roman people\(^1\) decreed a thanksgiving. 10. The camp had been placed on a small hill. 11. The wife and daughter of this chieftain had been captured. 12. These two great wars had been completed in one summer.

_Suggestion on the Exercise._

1. _Senátus populusque Römánus_ : this phrase regularly takes a singular verb.
Suggestions on the Exercise.

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

ancestors, majóres, um, m., lit. elders.
arrival, adventus, ās, m.
before, ader., ante.
freedom, libertās, ās, f.
grant, concédō, ere, cessí, cessus.
guard, servō, 1.
hear, hear of, audīō, āre, āvi, ātus.
magnitude, magnitūdō, ānis, f.
maintain, retineō, ēre, ēi, tentus.
pacify, pācō, 1.
pitch (a camp), pānō, ere, posui, positus.
remaining, reliquus, a, um.
reproach, incisīō, 1.
set out, proficiiscor, ī, profectus.
set on fire, incendō, ere, cendi, census.
surrender, dēdō, ere, dēdidī, deditus.
throw into confusion, perturbō, 1.

EXERCISE.

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

THE ACCUSATIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

(Accusative of Direct Object.)

1. Simple Uses. 175. 1, 176. 1; A. & G. 387; H. 404 and 1.
2. With Compound Verbs. 175. 2. a; A. & G. 388. b; H. 406.
3. Neuter Pronouns and Adjectives used as Accusative of Result Produced. 176. 2; A. & G. 390. c; H. 406. 1.
4. Two Accusatives.—Direct Object and Predicate Accusative. 177. 1; A. & G. 393; H. 410 and 1.
5. Adjective as Predicate Accusative. 177. 2; A. & G. 393. N.; H. 410. 3.
6. Passive Construction of the foregoing Verbs. 177. 8; A. & G. 393. a; H. 410. 1.

EXAMPLES.

1. post eás legionēs impedimenta collocauerat, behind these legions he had placed the baggage. (1)
2. milītēs nostri Atrébatēs in flūmen compulsērunt, our soldiers drove the Atrébatēs into the river. (1)
3. Caesar in Rhēnō pontem fēcit, Caesar built a bridge over the Rhine. (1)
4. Rēmōs reliquāque Belgōs adiit, he visited the Remi and the rest of the Belgac. (2)
5. complūres equitēs hunc ānnum pedītem circumsistēbant, several horsemen were surrounding this one foot-soldier. (2)
6. hōrum autōritātēs apud plēbēm plārinum 1 valēbat, the influence of these was very powerful with the common people. (3)
7. Sēquani nihil respondērunt, the Sequani made no answer. (3)
8. pausa 3 respondērunt, they replied briefly. (3)
9. summō magistrātus praecerat, quem vergobretum appellant, he was in charge of the highest office (the man) whom they called 'vergobret.' (4)
10. hoc consilium hostēs alacriōrēs ad pugnam effecerat, thēs plān had made the enemy more eager for battle. (5)
11. amicus ab senātō nostrō appellātus erat, he had been called friend by our Senate. (6)

Notes on the Examples.
1. plurimum valēbat: lit. availed very much; Accusative of Result Produced.
2. nihil respondērunt . lit. replied nothing.
3. pausa respondērunt: lit. replied a few things.

VOCABULARY.
attack, oppugnō, 1.
avail, valeō, ēre, ērī, valētūrus.
call (name), appellō, 1.
choose, dēlicā, ere, lēgi, lēctus.
circumstance, rēs, rel., f.
comrade, commissilātō, ēnis, m.
courageous, fortis, e.
cross, transeō, īre, ērī, ītus.
embankment, agger, eris, m.
fickleness, levitās, ātis, f.
fortification, mūniō, ēnis, f.
get ready, ētrans., comparē, ī.
go around, circumeō, ēre, ī, ītus.
grain, frumēntum, ī, n.
high, āltus, a, um.
preside, antecōā, ēre, cessī.
cessūrus.
surpass, praeceōā, ēre, cessī, cessūrus.

EXERCISE.
1. This circumstance made the troops more courageous.
2. The Morini went around the fortifications of the Romans.
3. We feared the fickleness of the Gauls, who are often changeable.
4. We got ready grain, chose horsemen, and crossed the River Seine.
5. Near the Ocean the Rhine makes many large islands.
6. The
enemy attacked the foot-soldiers who had preceded our army. 7. They had made the camp more extensive and the embankment higher. 8. Our efforts will avail very little. 9. He called me friend and comrade. 10. The Arverni surpassed the remaining Gauls in courage and steadfastness. 11. We were called friends and comrades. 12. This speech of Liscus was of no avail.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. For the proper employment of connectives in enumerations, see 341. a–e; A. & G. 332, c. 1, 3; H. 657. 6 and N.
2. near: use prope, prep. with acc.
3. many large: the Latin says: many and large.
4. very little: compare the 6th example.
5. in courage: use the simple ablative.
6. of no avail: translate: availed nothing.
LESSON V.

THE ACCUSATIVE (continued).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

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

EXAMPLES.

1. interim cōtīdiē Caesar Haeduōs frumentum fāgitāre, meanwhile Caesar daily demanded the grain of the Haeduī. (1)
2. mīlitēs nāvibus flūmen trānsportāt, he sets his troops across the river by boats. (3)
3. Belgae sunt Rhēnum trāducti, the Belgians were led across the Rhine. (3)
4. ab Suēbīs complūrēs annōs belliā premēbantur, for very many years they were harried in war by the Suebi. (4)
5. Caesar bīdūm in his locis morātur, Caesar tarried two days in these places. (4)
6. erant duas fossae quindecim pedēs lātæ, there were two ditches, fifteen feet broad. (4)
The Accusative.

7. hic locus ab hoste sescentos passus aberat, this place was six hundred paces distant from the enemy. (4)
8. domos redeunt, they return to their homes. (5)
9. in Galliam ulteriorum contendit et ad Genavam pervenit, he hastened to Gaul and arrived in the vicinity of Geneva. (3)
10. Bibracte ire contendit, he hastened to go to Bibracte. (5)
11. legatorem reverti jussit, he ordered the envoys to return. (6)
12. maximam partem lacte vivunt, they subsist for the most part on milk. (7)

Remarks.

1. Verba of demanding more commonly take ò with the ablative, instead of the accusative of the person. This is regularly true of petò, as tribunatum à Caesare petivi, I asked a tribuneship of Caesar.

2. To denote duration of time for a small number of days or years, it is customary to use bīduum, trīduum, quādrīduum, two days, three days, four days; and biēnnum, triēnnum, quādriennum, two years, three years, four years.

Vocabulary.

ask, petò, ere, petēvi or petēi, petō
petitus
auxiliaries, auxilia, òrum, n.
delay, moror, l.
demand, ògītō, l.
eight hundred, octingenti, ae, a.
extend, pateō, ère, ò.
field, ager, agrī, m.
forest, sīlva, ae, f.
hasten, contendō, ere, tendi, tentum
help, auxilium, l, n.

Exercise.

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

Suggestion on the Exercise.

1. of: use dé with the abl.
LESSON VI.

THE DATIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.
(Dative or Indirect Object.)

1. Indirect Object in Connection with a Direct Object after
2. Indirect Object with Intransitive Verbs. 187. II; A. & G.
   308, 307; H. 424, 426. 1, 2.
3. Indirect Object with Compound Verbs. 187. III. 1, 2;
   A. & G. 370; H. 429 and 1.

EXAMPLES.

1. ānam legōnem C. Fabiō dēsīt, he gave one legion to Gaius
   Fabius. (1)
2. id Caesari nāuntāsum est, that was reported to Caesar. (1)
3. Haeduōrum civitātā Caesār indulserat, Caesar had favored the
   state of the Haeduī. (2)
4. neque mulieribus neque pueris pepercit, he spared neither
   women nor children. (2)
5. Trēvirī ejus imperiō nōn pārēbant, the Treverī did not obey
   his order. (2)
6. aciem suam carrīs circumdedērunt, they placed their line of
   battle around the wagons. (3)
7. minus facile finitimīs bellum inferre poterant, they were less
   easily able to wage war against their neighbors. (3)
8. ei mūnītīōnī quam fīecerat T. Labiānum praefēcīt, he placed
   Titus Labiānum in charge of that fortification which he
   had made. (3)
9. Brūtus huius classī praefēcīt, Brutus was in charge of this
   fleet. (3)
VOCABULARY:

account, on account of, prop-
ter, prep. with acc.
arms, weapons, arma, ōrum, n.
bravely, fortiter.
bring upon, inferō, ferre, tuli,
illātus.
charge, be in charge of, praesum,
esse, fuī, futūrus, with dat.;
put in charge, praeficiō, ere,
fecī, fectus, with dat. of in-
direct object.
favor, favēō, ēre, favī, futūrus.
hand over, trādō, ere, trādītī,
trādītus.
hostage, obōes, idia, m.
lieutenant, lēgātus, I, m.
obey, pāreō, ēre, uī, pāritūrus.
persuade, persuādeō, ēre, suāsī,
suāsum.
place around, circumdō, dare,
dēdī, datus.
province, prōvincia, ae, f.
reduce, redigō, ēre, redēgī, re-
dēctus.
resist, resistō, ēre, restīti.
sparē, parcō, ēre, pepercī, par-
sūrus.
trust, cōnfīdō, ēre, cōnfiōsīus, semi-
dep.
young man, juvenis, is, m.

EXERCISE.

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

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

THE DATIVE (continued).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Dative of Agency. 189. 1, 2; A. & G. 374; H. 431.
2. Dative of Possession. 190 and 1; A. & G. 373 and 1; H. 430.
3. Dative of Purpose or Tendency. 191. 1, 2; A. & G. 382 and 1, 2; H. 433 and 3.
4. Dative with Adjectives. 192. 1, 2; A. & G. 388, 384; H. 434 and 2.

EXAMPLES.

1. omnés cruciátas Sequanis perferendí sunt, all tortures must be endured by the Sequani. (1)
2. Caesari omnia fínō tempore agenda erant, all things had to be done by Caesar at one time. (1)
3. praeter agrī solum nōbīs nihil est, except the soil of the field, we have nothing, lit. nothing is to us. (2)
4. mihi erit perpetua amicitia tēcum, I shall have everlasting friendship with you. (2)
5. diēs colloquīō dictus est, a day was set for a conference. (3)
6. Gērmāni auxiliō ā Belgīis accessitī sunt, the Germans were summoned by the Belgians for aid. (3)
7. ūna rēs nostrīs magnō ūsum erat, one thing was of great advantage to our men, lit. to our men for great advantage. (3)
8. quīnque cohortēs castrīs præsidii rellīquit, he left five cohorts as a guard for the camp. (3)
9. proxīmī sunt Gērmānīs, they are next to the Germans. (4)
10. maximē plēbī acceptus erat, he was especially acceptable to the common people. (4)
Remarks.

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

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

3. Among the commoner Datives of Purpose or Tendency are: auxiliō, ūsū, impedimentō, praeśidiō, subsidō.

Vocabulary.
abode, dōmicilium, i, n. set, appoint, cōstituō, ere, ēri, ēritus.
army, exercitus, ūs, m. suitable, iūdōnēs, a, um.
assistance, auxilium, i, n. undertake, suscipīō, ere, cēpī, ceptus.
at once, statim. use, ūsus, ūs, m.
cavalry, equitātus, ūs, m. wait, exspectō, ēri.
dō, faciō, ere, fēcī, factus. where, ubi.
javelin, pīlum, i, n. leave, relinquō, ere, līquī, līctus.
protection, praeśidiō, i, n.

Exercise.

1. Labienus had set this day for the battle. 2. The same thing must be done by all the Gauls which we have done. 3. We have no place which we call suitable for an abode. 4. All these maritime tribes were near to the places where Publius Crassus had waged war. 5. He has already sent one cohort as (for) assistance to us. 6. Courageous soldiers ought to be praised by their leaders. 7. These soldiers have neither javelins nor swords. 8. This embassy must be undertaken by your two sons. 9. We shall order Galba to leave these two legions as (for) a protection to the camp. 10. Our ships
were nearest to the shore. 11. We must not wait, but must set out at once.2 12. The cavalry of the Hede- duans was of (for) great use to the Roman army.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

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

The Belgae Conspire against Caesar.

Caesar had conquered the Helvetii and driven Ariovis- tus out of Gaul across the Rhine into Germany. He himself was in Hither Gaul, where he heard frequent rumors concerning the plans of the Belgians. These feared the army of the Roman people, and were conspiring and giving hostages to each other.1 Caesar was alarmed by the letters and messages which he received and enrolled two new legions in Hither Gaul and sent Quintus Pedius (as) lieutenant with these into Farther Gaul. After a little3 he set out himself and came to the borders of the Belgians in about fifteen days.4

Suggestions on the Exercise.

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

THE GENITIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

2. Genitive of Possession. 198. 1, 3; A. & G. 348 and b; H. 440. 1.
5. Genitive of the Whole (‘Partitive Genitive’). 201 entire; A. & G. 346. a. 1–3, c, e; H. 440. 5 and N. 441, 442, 443.
6. Genitive of Quality 203. 1–5; A. & G. 345. a, b; H. 440. 3.

EXAMPLES.

1. filius Galiae regis, the son of King Galba. (1)
2. Haeduorum finis, the territory of the Haeduums. (2)
3. signa decimae legiônis, the standards of the tenth legion. (2)
4. Gallia est Ariovistus, Gaul belongs to Ariovistus, lit. is of Ariovistus. (2)
5. imperâtoris est hoc facere, it is the function of the commander to do this, lit. is of the commander. (2)
6. fuga fólius exercitûs, the flight of the entire army. (3)
7. córum clâmor fremitusque, their crying and shouting. (3)
8. régni cupiditâtè inductus, impelled by a desire of regal power. (4)
9. domum reditûnias spès, the hope of returning home. (4)
10. Orgetorigis filia alque ûnus û filiûs, the daughter of Orgetoria and one of his sons. (1 and 5)
11. quinque miliâ passuum, five miles, lit. five thousands of paces (5)
The Genitive.

12. castris satis praevidit reliquit, _he left sufficient guard for the camp_, lit. _sufficient of guard_. (5)
14. vir magnae auctoritatis, _a man of great influence_. (6)
15. consilia ejus modi, _designs of that sort_. (6)
16. murus in altituidinem sedecim pedum, _a wall sixteen feet high_. lit. _of sixteen feet into height_. (6)
17. auxili causâ, _for the sake of assistance_. (2)

Remark

_Causâ is much commoner than grâtiâ in the sense: on account of, for the sake of._

VOCABULARY.

accomplish, perâciû, ere, fécî, fectus.
capture, capiô, ere, cépi, captus.
cut to pieces, concidô, ere, cidî, cisus.
departure, discessus, ës, m.
distant, be distant, absûm, absesse, absûl, absûturus.

enough, satiâ, _indeed_.
greatly, magnopere.
hate, ôdi, ôdisse.

kill, occidô, ere, cidî, cisus.
lose, aëmittê, ere, mësi, missus.
mille, _mille passus_, lit. _thousand paces_; _plu. milia passuum._
sake, for the sake of, causâ (abl.)
with gen.; _the gen. always precedes._
terrify, terreô, ëre, ui, itus.
thousand, mille; _plu. milia._
utter, dicô, ere, dixi, dictus.
warlike, bellicósus, a, um.

EXERCISE.

1. Orgetorix was a man of the greatest influence among the Helvetii, but he had no prudence._1_ 2. By the departure of the Roman horsemen the barbarians were made more eager. 3. He had already accomplished all the things for the sake of which he had led his army across the Rhine into Germany. 4. Procillus was among the
noblest men of the Gallic Province. 5. You have not sent enough assistance\(^2\) to these cohorts. 6. There were two daughters of this chieftain, of whom one was captured, the other (was) killed. 7. The Usipetes were greatly terrified by the sudden arrival of the Romans; four thousand of them came into the power of Caesar. 8. The tribe of the Nervii was by far the largest and most warlike of all the Belgians. 9. The River Rhone was five miles distant from this town. 10. You see the fury of all those who hate the rule of the Roman people. 11. We cut to pieces three thousand Germans who had lost all hope of safety. 12. Some opinions of this kind were uttered.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. *had no prudence:* translate: *nothing of prudence was to him.*
2. *enough assistance:* see Example 12.
3. *from:* use ab.
LESSON IX.

THE GENITIVE (continued).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

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

EXAMPLES.

1. Dumnorix erat cupidus rerum novarum. Dumnorix was desirous of a revolution, lit. of new things. (1)
2. agrif erant planissimi frumenti, the fields were very full of grain. (1)
3. reminiscor est pristinae virtutis Helveticorum, let him remember the pristina valor of the Helvetic. (2)
4. veteris contumeliae non obliviscitur, he does not forget the old insult. (2)
5. Vercingetorix proditionis insinulatus est, Vercingetorix was accused of treason. (3)
6. summae iniquitatis condemnatur, he is convicted of the greatest injustice. (3)
7. saepe consilia incert, quorum eas paenitet, they often initiate plans which they repent of, lit. of which it repents them. (4)
8. hoc communis salutis interest, this concerns the common safety. (5)
The Genitive.

VOCABULARY.

acuse, īnsumulē, i. blameless, ānnocēns, entia.
concerns, it concerns, interest,
ēsse, ĕt, ĕmp.
confidence, fīdācia, ae, f. convict, condemnō, i.
custom, ĉonsētūdō, inis, f. ēgō for, cupidus, a, um, with gen.
entirely, omnino.
forget, obliviscor, ī, oblivus.
full, plēnus, a, um.
inexperienced in, imperitus, ā, um, with gen.
military science, rēs militāris,
reī military, f. opinion, sententia, ae, f.
present, be present, addum, esse,
adsum, additus.
remember, reminiscor, ī.
repent, it repentēs, pœnitēt, ēre,
uīt, īmp.
republic, rēs pūblica, reī pūblicae, f.
versed in, peritus, a, um, with gen.

EXERCISE.

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

Suggestion on the Exercise.

1. in the opinion: use the simple ablative.
The Remi alone Offer Aid to Caesar.

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *in ancient days* : antiquitus (adv).
2. *settle on* : occupā, l.
LESSON X.

THE ABLATIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

2. Ablative of Source. 215 entire; A. & G. 403. a; H. 467, 469. 1, 2.
3. Ablative of Agent. 216 entire; A. & G. 405; H. 468 and 1.

EXAMPLES.

1. Caesar Ubiōs obsidiiōne Iberāvīt, Caesar freed the Ubii from oppression. (1)
2. mūrus dēfēnsōribus nūdātus, a wall stripped of its defenders. (1)
3. Caesar proeliō abstinēbat, Caesar refrained from battle. (1)
4. principes Britanniae frumentō nostrōs prohibēbant, the chieftains of Britain kept our men from grain. (1)
5. ex castra dīscēdere coepērunt, they began to withdraw from camp. (1)
6. vir fortissimus amplissimō genere nātus, a very gallant man born of a very noble family. (2)
7. locō nātus honestō, born in an (lit. from an) honorable station. (2)
8. Belgae erant ortī ab Germānīs, the Belgae were descended from the Germans. (2)
9. haec ē Caesar ē geruntur, these things were done by Caesar. (3)
The Ablative.

10. dē his rébus per

11. hi sunt cóteris húmáníôræs, these are more civilized than the rest. (4)

12. nón amplius oecingentós equités habuérunt, they did not have more than eight hundred cavalry. (4)

13. magnó dolore afficiábantur, they were afflicted with great distress. (5)

14. eōs frúmentó júvit, he assisted them with grain. (5)

Note on the Examples.

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

VOCABULARY.

ancient, antíquus, a, um.
bored, be born, náscor, f, nátus.
cut off, interiúdó, ere, clústus.
dear, cárus, a, um.
desist, dēsísti, ere, dēstiti.
fortify, mánió, ere, ivi, itus.
free, verb, liberó, 1.
hold, regard, habéó, ere, úf, itus.
keep from, prohibéó, ēre, úf, itus.
press, preméó, ere, pressi, pressus.
pay, pendó, ere, pendí.
rérunaway slave, fugitívus, f, m.
supply, comméntus, ús, um.
tamper with, solícitó, 1.
withdraw, dēcédó, ere, cessi, cessus.

EXERCISE.

1. Caesar held the lives of his soldiers dearer than his own safety. 2. The Usipetes were oppressed in war by the Suebi and were kept from agriculture. 3. The Helvetii finally desisted from this attempt. 4. The River Rhone was not more than five miles distant from the camp of Sabinus. 5. Ariovistus cut off Caesar from grain and supplies. 6. All withdrew from that part of the village which had been granted by Galba to the Gauls.
7. This young man was born of a most ancient family.
8. We lost less than seven hundred foot-soldiers.
9. They fortified this place with a wall and a ditch.
10. The Belgians were tampered with by some Gauls.
11. These soldiers had already fought with javelins and swords more than two hours.
12. This circumstance was announced to the enemy through runaway slaves of Sabinus.
13. By our help you were freed from the tribute which you had paid to the Germans (for) three years.

**Suggestions on the Exercise.**

1. _in_; the Latin uses the sing. in such cases.
2. _in to._ express by the Ablative of Means
LESSON XI.

THE ABLATIVE (continued).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.
1. Ablative with the Deponents, itur, fruor, etc. 218. 1; A & G. 410; H. 477. 1.
2. Ablative with fruétus. 218. 3; A. & G. 491. a; H. 476. 1.
3. Ablative in Special Phrases. 218. 7; H. 476. 4.
4. Ablative with Verbs of Filling and Adjectives of Plenty. 218. 8; A. & G. 499. a; H. 477. II.
5. Ablative of Way by Which. 218. 9; A. & G. 429. a; H. 476.
6. Ablative of Cause. 219 entire; A. & G. 404; H. 475.

EXAMPLES.
1. Germáni jàmentís importátís nón utuntur, the Germans do not use imported horses. (1)
2. õst sunt eòdem duco, they used the same man as leader. (1)
3. hí omnibus commodis fruuntur, these enjoy all advantages (1)
4. eòdem ille münere fúngébitur, he performed the same duty (1)
5. magno pecoris numerò potitur, he secures possession of a great quantity of cattle. (1)
6. tua amisitiá frúsus sum, I rely on your friendship. (2)
7. castrís sì tenuit, he kept himself in camp. (3)
8. proelió nostrás laeasere coepérunt, they began to provoke our men to battle or offer battle to our men, lit. harass by battle. (3)
9. equestri proelió coetidié contendit, he contended daily in a cavalry battle. (3)
The Ablative.

10. tōsum montem hominibus complērī jussit, he ordered the whole mountain to be covered with men. (4)
11. frumentum sūmine Arari nāvibus sub vexerat, he brought up the grain in boats by way of the Arar River. (5)
12. levitāte animī novi imperīus student, on account of their sickness of disposition they desire a change of control. (6)
13. rel frumentāriae jussī Caesaris praeerat, by Caesar’s order he was in charge of the grain supply. (6)

Note on the Examples.

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

VOCABULARY.

advance, prōgrediōr, ī, gressūs.
arrogantly, insolenter.
baggage, impedimenta, ōrum, n., lit. hindrances.
boast, gloriōr, ī.
contend, contendō, ere, tendi.
tentum.
—fear, nōm, timor, ōris, m.
—fill, fill up, compleō, ēre, ēvi, ētus.
hurdle, crātēs, is, ēs.
keep, confine, tenēō, ēre, ut.
[offer] offer battle, proelīō la-
cessō, ere, cessivi, cessitus, lit. harass in battle.
perform, fungor, ī, fāactus.
(possession) gain possession,
potior, īr, ītus.
why? cūr.
within, intrā, prep. with acc.

EXERCISE.

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

THE ABLATIVE (continued).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Ablative of Manner. 220 entire; A. & G. 412 and a; H. 473. 3 and N.
2. Ablative of Attendant Circumstance. 221.
3. Ablative of Accompaniment. 222; A. & G. 413 and a; H. 473. 1; 474. N. 1.

EXAMPLES.

1. magnā fidūcia ad nostrās nāvēs prōcēdunt, they advance with great confidence to our ships. (1)
2. mōribus suis Orgetorīgem ex vinculis causam dīcerē coēgōrunt, according to their customs they compelled Orgetorius to plead his cause in chains. (1)
3. eōs longō intervālō sequēbātur, he followed them at a long interval. (2)
4. silentiō ēgrēssus est cum tribus legiōnibus, he set out silently with three legions. (3)
5. omnibus cūris ad castra Caesaris contendeārunt, with all their forces they hurried to Caesar’s camp. (3)
6. haec ēgens Paneis ante māstibas ad Caesarēm légātōs miserat, this tribe had sent envoys to Caesar a few months before. (4)
7. bīduō post, two days afterwards. (4)
8. carinae aliōnā parōrēs, hails somewhat flatter. (4)
9. nōnānum bonō animō in populum Rōmānōm viēbantur, they did not yet seem of good disposition towards the Roman people. (5)
10. Germānī erant ingentīs magnitūdīne corporum, *the Germans were of enormous size of body.* (5)

11. *vir summā auctōritāte, a man of the highest authority.* (5)

Remarks.

1. The Ablative of Manner is best regarded as restricted to abstract words such as celerītās, dīgnitās, lēnitās, prōdentia, etc.

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

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

VOCABULARY.

| almost, paene. | infantry, as adj., pedester, tris, tre. |
| assemble, intrans., conveniō, ire, vēni, veniunt. | later, adv., post. |
| boundless, infinitus, a, um. | palus, diligentia, ae, f. |
| common people, plēba, is, f. | popularity, grātia, ae, f. |
| disposition, animus, ì, m. | preserve, cōnservō, í. |
| extent, magnitūdō, inis, f. | towards, in, prep. with acc. |
| incredible, incrēdibilis, e. | war chariot, essēdum, í, n. |

EXERCISE.

1. This state was of the greatest power and influence among the maritime tribes. 2. These forces which have assembled are much greater. 3. They made this wall ten feet higher. 4. Three days later we crossed
the valley and river with less danger. 5. Dumnonix was of the greatest boldness and of great popularity among the common people. 6. This stream is of incredible smoothness. 7. A few years before they were of friendlier disposition toward us. 8. They fortified this camp with greater pains. 9. In accordance with his custom Caesar preserved this state. 10. They advanced with their cavalry and war chariots. 11. The woods which you saw are of almost boundless extent. 12. These men had advanced a little farther for the sake of water. 13. He hastened to the camp with his infantry forces.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

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

THE ABLATIVE (continued)

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

2. Ablative Absolute. 227. 1, 2; A. & G. 419 and a, 420; H. 480 and 1.
3. Ablative of Place Where. 228 entire; A. & G. 426. 3, 427. 3, 429. 1, 2; H. 488; 485. 2.
4. Ablative of Place from Which. 229 entire; A. & G. 426. 1, 427. 1, 428. a, b; H. 461, 462 and 3, 4.

EXAMPLES.

1. famă nōbilēs erant potentēsque bellō, they were eminent in fame and powerful in war. (1)
2. equitātē superior, superior in cavalry. (1)
3. Helvētīs reliqui Gallōs virūtō praecōndunt, the Helvetii surpass the other Gauls in valor. (1)
4. M. Messallās, M. Pisōne cōnsulibus, in the consulship of Marcus Messalla and Marcus Piso, lit. Marcus Messalla and Marcus Piso (being) consuls. (2)
5. rē frumentāriā comparātā equitibusque dēlōtis iter facere coepit, having got ready grain and chosen horsemen, he began to march, lit. grain having been got ready, etc. (2)
6. Germānicē bellō cōnspectā, having completed the German war, or, when the German war had been completed. (2)
7. tōtēs castēs, in the whole camp; omnēs locēs, in all places; in Gallās, in Gaul. (3)
8. multi virē fortēs Tolōsā et Narbōnē ἐρωταί sunt, many brave men were summoned from Tolosa and Narbo. (4)
9. expellitūr ex oppidō Gergoviā, he is driven out of the town Gergovia. (4)

10. e Gergoviā dūces, he withdrew from the neighborhood of Gergovia. (4)

11. ex aedificiis quae habuerant dūmigrārunt, they moved out of the houses which they had had. (4)

12. Ĥer, ab Arar āverterit, he turned his course away from the Arar. (4)

13. uxōrem domō sēcum duxerat, he had taken his wife with him from home. (4)

Remark.

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

VOCABULARY.

achieve, gerō, ere, gessi, gestus. message, nūtius, i, m.
breaκ out, coorior, lrī, coortus. only, tantum.
citadel, arx, arcis, f. practice, ūsus, ūs, m.
excel, praestō, āre, praestiti. seamanship, rēs nauticae, rērum
flee, fugīō, ere, fugī, fugītūrus. nauticārūm, f.
knowledge, scientia, ae, f. (sides) from all sides, undique.
march forth, ēgressō, i, ēgressus. subdue, pacify, pacō, i.

EXERCISE.

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

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.

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

Defeat of the Belgians.

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.

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

THE ABLATIVE (continued).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. The Locative Case. 232. 1, 2; 169. 4; A. & G. 427. 3 and
2; 282. d; H. 488; 484. 1, 2; 483. 2.
2. Ablative of Time at Which. 230. 1-3; A. & G. 423 and
1; H. 488.
a; H. 487 and 1.

EXAMPLES.

1. reliqui domi remanent, the rest remain at home. (1)
2. hoc proelium Aeslae factum est, this battle took place at
Alesia. (1)
3. sex legiônas Agedinc collecavit, he stationed six legions at
Agedincum. (1)
4. prima luce Considius ad eum accurrît, at daybreak Considius
races towards him. (2)
5. hieme nàvis aedificavit, he built ships in the winter. (2)
6. tæcum proximis comitiis controversiam habuimus, we had a
quarrel with you at the last election. (2)
7. eò annò in Galliâ nàllum frûmentum erat, in that year there
was no wheat in Gaul. (2)
8. eorum adventu equôs Germaniâ distribuit, at their arrival he
distributed horses to the Germans. (2)
9. bellò Cassiàno dux fuerat, he had been leader in the Cessian
war. (2)
10. decem dièsibus omne opus effectum est, within ten days the
whole work was finished. (3)
11. Idibus Aprilibus, on the Ides of April. (4)
12. In die erat ante diem quintum Kalendae Aprilis, that day was March 28th. (4)

VOCABULARY.
April, of April, Aprilis, e.
arrive, adveniē, ēre, vēnī, ven-
tum.
break (camp), moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus.
few, pauci, se, a.
happen, ĕsī, ēsī, factus.
learn, compertiō, ēre, comperti-

compertus.
memory, memoria, se, f.
midnight, media nox, mediae
nōctis, f.
ravage, vexō, 1.
silently, silentiō, adv.

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

Suggestion on the Exercise.
1. See Lesson V, Remark 2.
LESSON XV.

SYNTAX OF ADJECTIVES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Adjectives used Substantively. 236-238; A. & G. 288 and a, b; 289. a, b; H. 494, 495.

2. Adjectives with the Force of Adverbs. 239; A. & G. 290; H. 497 and 1.

3. Special Uses of the Comparative and Superlative. 240. 1-4; A. & G. 291. a, b; 292; H. 498, 499.

4. Adjectives denoting a Special Part of an Object. 241. 1; A. & G. 293; H. 497. 4.

5. Primus = first who; ultimus = last who; etc. 241. 2; A. & G. 290; H. 497. 8.

EXAMPLES.

1. omnēs cōnservāvit, he preserved all. (1)
2. omnia perdīdīmus, we lost all things.1 (1)
3. bona eōrum dīripiunt, they plunder their goods. (1)
4. Caesar nostrōs castrās tenuit, Caesar kept our men in camp. (1)
5. trīs terram inūmbantur, they gazed sadly at the ground. (1)
6. ejus auctoritās fuit amplissima, his influence was very great. (2)
7. frūmentum augostius prōvēnerat, the grain crop had turned out rather small, lit. smaller (than usual). (3)
8. summus mōns, the top of the mountain. (4)
9. ad extremās fossās castella constituit, at the ends of the ditches he placed redoubts. (4)
Syntax of Adjectives.

10. hi primum münnum ascendérunt, these climbed the wall first. (5)
11. quam maximís itinéribus, with as hard marches as possible. (3)

Note on the Examples.

1. In other cases than the nominative and accusative this idea is best expressed by means of rés, e.g. omnium rérum, of all things; omnibus rébus, by all things. Omnium, omnibus, par-
vorum, parvis, and similar forms would be ambiguous in gender.

VOCABULARY.
call together, convocá, 1.
(crowd), in crowds, frequéns, entus, adj.
(end), at end of, extrémus, um.
fight, pugná, 1.
following, posterus, a, um.
(foot), at foot of, infinus or imus, super. of inferus.
glad, laetus, a, um.
massed together, cónfertus, a, um.
powerful, poténs, entus.
recount, número, 1.
scattered, rarus, a, um.
seem, videor, éri, visus.

EXERCISE.

1. The forces did not withdraw far from the foot of the hill. 2. He built as many ships as possible at the end of the winter. 3. All who were present at that time seemed rather fickle. 4. The remainder, who heard this envoy, learned all things. 5. Having called together his (adherents), he recounted his wrongs. 6. The Germans assembled in crowds at the camp on the following day. 7. The friends whom we saw at Geneva were very powerful. 8. They marched forth gladly from camp. 9. You came first to this village. 10. Our men were not fighting massed together, but scattered. 11. The Remi handed over all their (property) to the Romans. 12. A few of our men were too
eager and (so) were killed by the enemy. 13. This
town was full of all things which were of use for war.

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

The Belgians Disperse.

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. pour forth: s èsicere (èsicè, èsicè, èsectus).
2. having learned: use the Ablative Absolute.
3. for: translate of.
4. treachery: insidia, ërum, ë.

REVIEW.

1. They refused no danger for the sake of (their)
common freedom. 2. When an oath had been given
by all who were present at this council, we withdrew.
3. They slew Gaius Pufius, a Roman knight, who by
Caesar's order was in charge of the grain supply.
4. Vercingetorix was of the greatest influence among the Arverni.
5. They tarried here a few days, and then returned home.
6. Two days before, we came to Bibracte, a very large town.
7. We know no one braver than Baculus.
8. This wall was twenty feet high and eight feet thick.
9. The Haedui sent forces of cavalry and infantry as help to the Bituriges.
10. All the villages and buildings which each one had caught sight of were set on fire.
11. They inflicted punishment on this man according to the custom of (their) ancestors.
12. Two thousand horsemen were gathered by the Sugambri, who are nearest to the Rhine of all the Germans.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. *at* : use in with the abl.
2. Use the prep. *ad* with the appositional phrase.
5. *according to the custom* : see Lesson XII, Example 2.
LESSON XVI.

PRONOUNS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Personal Pronouns. 242. 1, 2, 4; A. & G. 295. a, b; H. 500 and 4.
2. Reflexive Pronouns. 244 entire; A. & G. 299 and a, 300. 1, 2, 301. a, b; H. 503 and 3, 4; 504.
4. Hic, Ilic, Iter. 246. 1-5; A. & G. 297. a-c; 298. a; H. 505 and 1; 506. 1; 507 and 3, 4.
5. In. 247. 1-4; A. & G. 297. d; H. 508 and 1, 2, 4.
7. Ipse. 249. 1, 2; A. & G. 298. c and N. 1, f; H. 509. 1, 3.

EXAMPLES.

1. tantâ contemptione nostrî, with so great scorn for us. (2)
2. omnium vestrum consensû, by the agreement of all of you. (1)
3. seâ défendunt, they defend themselves. (2)
4. dierunt haec nations inter se, these nations differ from each other, lit. between themselves (reciprocal use). (3)
5. pelēbant uti Caesar sibi potestatem faceret, they begged that Caesar would give them the opportunity. (2)
6. hi rursus in armis sunt, illi domi remanunt, the latter are in turn under arms; the former remain at home. (4)
7. haec si acerba videntur, multâ graviore illa sunt, if these last things seem harsh, (yet) those former ones are much worse. (4)
8. ejus bellî haec fuit causa, the following was the cause of that war. (4)
9. in exercitū Sullae et postea in M. Crassī fuerat, he had been in the army of Sulla, and afterwards in that of Marcus Crassus. (5)

10. legiōnem neque eam plēnissimam dēspiciēbant, they devised the legion, and that not a very full one. (5)

11. ejus adventū, eōrum adventū; by his arrival, by their arrival. (5)

12. id quod accevit suspiciēbātur, he was suspecting that which happened. (5)

13. eadem opinīō quam reliquae gentēs habent, the same opinion as the remaining tribes have. (6)

14. ipsō terrōre equōrum ordinēs perturbantur, the ranks are thrown into confusion by the very terror inspired by the horses. (7)

15. ipse erat Dumnorīx, Dumnorix was the very man. (7)

Note on the Examples.

1. This illustrates the indirect reflexive.

VOCABULARY.

against, in, prep. with acc.
confer (with), colloquor, i, locutus.
defend, défendē, ere, fendi, fensus.
former . . . (latter), ille, a, ud.
go, eō, ire, ivi, itum.
good, bonus, a, um.
latter, of two already mentioned, hīc, haec, hēc.
(lend), be lent, be added, accēdē, ere, accessī, accessūrus.
protect, prōtegō, ere, tēxi, tēctus.
route, iter, itineris, n.
shield, scutum, i, n.
summit of, summus, a, um.
support, noun, subsidium, i, n.

EXERCISE.

1. Two legions were now fighting on the very bank of the river. 2. Three cohorts, and those the best of the tenth legion, were sent as a support to these. 3. By their arrival hope was lent to our men. 4. Titurius
hastened to the bridge by the same route as the enemy had gone. 5. He used the following words. 6. We shall always bravely defend ourselves and our possessions. 7. The town itself was on the summit of the hill. 8. Of these two soldiers, they protected the former with their shields; against the latter they hurled their javelins. 9. They withdrew on account of fear of you. 10. On that very day I saw what you now see. 11. These chieftains conferred together. 12. We did this for the sake of your safety and that of all of us.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

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

PRONOUNS (continued).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Quis (Indefinite). 252.1; A. & G. 310 and α; H. 512 and L
2. Aliquis. 252.2; A. & G. 311; H. 512.
3. Quidam. 252.3 and α; A. & G. 310; H. 512.6.
4. Quisquam. 252.4; A. & G. 312; H. 512.
5. Quisque. 252.5; A. & G. 313 and α; H. 515.
6. Alius, Alter. 253.1–3; A. & G. 315 and e; H. 516 and L.

EXAMPLES.

1. si quid animi in nobis est, if there is any courage in us. (1)
2. hostes ubi aliquae ex navibus egressae, when the enemy had seen some disembarking, they attacked them. (2)
3. cum quibusdam adulissecentibus colloquitur, he converses with certain young men. (3)
4. quidam ex his nocte ad Nerviis pervenit, certain of these came to the Norriti by night. (3)
5. neque vestitiis praeter pelles habet quisquam, nor do they have any clothing except skins. (4)
6. neque quisquam loco cessit, nor did any one withdraw from his post. (4)
7. sibi quisque consilium, each one was looking out for himself. (5)
Pronouns.

8. aliī vāllum scindere, aliī fossās complēre incēpērunt, some began to tear down the rampart, others to fill the trenches. (6)

9. legionēs aliēs aliā in parte hostibus restitērunt, the legions in one quarter, others in another resisted the enemy. (6)

10. alterius factiōnis principēs erant Haeduī, alterius Sequāni, of the one faction, the Haeduī were leaders, of the other the Sequāni. (6)

11. cēteros amīcos populi Rōmānī dēfendēmus, we shall defend the other friends of the Roman people. (7)

12. reliquum exercitum Sabinō dēdīt, he gave the rest of the army to Sabinus. (8)

13. suās uterque ĉōplās instrūxīt, each drew up his forces. (9)

14. utrumque ērant, they entreat both, or each. (9)

Remark.

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

Vocabulary.

abandon, désērē, ere, serūf, servus. | mountain, mōns, montis, m.
betake oneself, recipīō, ere, cēpī.
ceptus, with the reflexive.
council, concilium, f., n.
crowd, multĭtūdō, inis, f.
sic, | rise up, cōnsurgō, ere, surrēxī, surrēctum.
sic, | speak, dicō, ere, dixī, ductus.
sic, | take possession, occupō, f.
lead on, impel, inductō, ere, duxī, ductus.

Exercise.

1. The Menapii had fields and buildings on each bank of the river. 2. Both (sides) fought fiercely. 3. When any one speaks in the council, the rest rise up. 4. The
remainder of the crowd of children and women fled in all directions. 5. The one general was forty miles distant, the other a little more. 6. The one (party) betook themselves to the mountain, the other to their baggage. 7. The tenth legion took possession of a certain hill. 8. Some are led on by avarice, others by desire for power. 9. You took possession of one hill, we of another. 10. The Britons had surrounded the rest with their cavalry and war chariots. 11. The remainder betook themselves home. 12. Each held his own place. 13. Why does any one so rashly abandon his duty? 14. Both (persons) are present.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

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

Submission of the Suessiones and Bellovaci.

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

1. *forced*: translate: *as great as possible*; see Lesson XV, Example 11.
3. *surrounded*: cinctus, a, um.
5. *having received the Suessiones*: translate by the Ablative Absolute.
LESSON XVIII.

TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. The Present. 250. 1-4; A. & G. 465, 466, 467, 469; H. 582 and 1, 2, 3; 583. 1; 590.
2. The Imperfect. 260. 1-4; A. & G. 470, 471. a-c; H. 584 and 1, 2, 3; 585. 1; 590.
3. The Future. 261. 1, 2; A. & G. 472 and b; H. 599.
4. The Perfect. 262. A and B; A. & G. 475, 476; H. 597. 1, 2; 538. 4.
5. The Pluperfect. 265 and a; A. & G. 477; H. 599.
6. The Future Perfect. 264 and a, b; A. & G. 478; H. 540 and 2.

EXAMPLES.

1. ferē libenter homōnēs id quod volunt crūdunt, men generally believe what they wish. (1)
2. Caesar Haeduīs obsidēs imperat, Caesar demands hostages of the Haeduins. (1)
3. jam rūmōrēs aderēbantur, already rumors were being brought. (2)
4. crēbrās exercitēnēs facēbant, they kept making frequent sallies. (2)
5. hostēs nostrēs intrē māniēnēs prōgrede prohibēbant, the enemy tried to prevent our men from advancing within the fortifications. (2)
6. sā in currēs recipere consūtērunt, they are wont (lit. have accustomed themselves) to return to the chariots. (4)
7. Haeduīnēs appropinquēre cognōverant, they knew that the Haeduins were approaching. (5)
VOCABULARY

body, corpus, corporis, n. i know, I know. perf. of cognoscō,
develop, nourish, alō, ere, alui, ere, nōvi, nītus.
altus or alitus. procure, parō, 1.
dismount, dēsiliō, ire, silui or rouse, sollicitō, 1.
sili, sanitum. sail, verb, nāvigō, 1.
normous, immānis, e. size, magnītūdō, inis, f
fact, rēs, rei, f. strength, viōs, ium, f.
(familiar), am familiar with, consist, suspicor, 1.
perf. of cognoscō, ere, nōvi, visit, adeō, ire, ii, iiōs.
trans. (wont), am wont, perf. of con-
harbor, portus, ūs, m. suēscō, ere, suēvi, suēstum.

EXERCISE.

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.

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

PURPOSE CLAUSES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Purpose Clauses with ut, nē, quō. 282. 1. a-e; A. & G. 531. 1 and a; H. 598 and 7.
2. Relative Clauses of Purpose. 282. 2; A. & G. 581. 2; H. 590.
4. Sequence of Tenses. 287. 1–3; 288. 1, 3; A. & G. 482. 1, 2; 483; 485. a, e; H. 543–546.

EXAMPLES.

1. lēgātōs ad Dumnorīgem mittunt ut ā Sequaniś impetrāreń, they sent envoys to Dumnorix in order that they might obtain their request from the Sequani. (1)
2. jūbet portās cūndi, nē castra nādantur; he orders the gates to be closed in order that the camp may not be exposed. (1)
3. portās causit, nē quam oppidāni injūriam acciperent, he closed the gates that the townspeople might not receive any injury. (1)
4. quō parātolrēs essent ad Insequendum, in order that they might be more prepared for pursuing. (1)
5. equītārum omnem praeśītū qui videant, he sends forward all the cavalry to see. (2)
6. bunc idōneum jūdicāvit quem ad Pompeium mitteret, he judged him suitable to send to Pompey. (9)

Notes on the Examples

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

Note that the Latin uses *né quis*, *in order that no one*; *né quid*, *in order that nothing*; *né ullus*, *né qui*, *in order that no*; similarly, *né unoquam*, *in order that nowhere*; *né unquam*, *in order that never*.

VOCABULARY.

- ambassador, légātus, i., m.
- attack, imperius, ēs, m.
- bar, obstruō, ere, strēxi, strēctus.
- before, in front of, praē, prep. with the abl.
- beg for, sērē, 1., trans.
- better, ade., meius
- block, intercūdiō, ere, clūxi, clūsus.
- burn, combūrē, ere, buxēs, bustus.
- easily, facie.
- occur, fit, fieri, factus.
- return, sōnū, reditus, ēs, m.
- road, iter, itineria, n.
- send ahead, praemittō, ere, missī, missus
- station, collocō, i.
- suitable, idōneus, a, um.
- take away, tellō, ere, sustulī, substātus.
- withstand, sustineō, ēre, ut, tentus.

EXERCISE.

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

Suggestion on the Exercise.

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

Caesar Extends Clemency to the Bellovaci.

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. in their behalf: translate: for (prō) them.
2. of their own accord: sui sponte.
3. increase: amplificā, 1.
4. under his protection: in sīdem.
LESSON XX.

CLauses of Characteristic. Clauses of Result.

Grammatical References.
1. Simple Clauses of Characteristic. 283. 1, 2; A. & G. 585 and a, b; H. 591. 1, 5.
2. Clauses of Characteristic introduced by quin. 283. 4; A. & G. 558. 2; H. 594. II. 2, end; 593. 4.
3. Clauses of Result introduced by ut and ut non. 284. 1; A. & G. 557 and 1; H. 570. — For Sequence of Tenses in Result Clauses, see 288. 6; A. & G. 485. c; H. 550.
4. Result Clauses introduced by quin. 284. 3; A. & G. 559. 1; H. 594. II.

Examples.
1. repertī complūrēs nostri mīlitēs qui in phalangem insilīrent, very many of our soldiers were found who leaped into the phalanx. (1)
2. neque adhīc repertus est quīquam qui mortem recūsāret, nor as yet has any one been found who refused death. (1)
3. nūlla fuit civitās quīn īēgāsīs mittēret, there was no state which did not send envoys. (2)
4. nēmō fuit quīn vulnerārētur, there was no one who was not wounded. (2)
5. tantūs timor omnēm exercitūm occupāvit, ut omnīm mentēs perturbāret, so great fear seized the whole army that it unsettled the minds of all. (3)
6. multīs vulnerībus confectus est, ut sē sustinēre nōn posseūt, he was exhausted by many wounds, so that he could no longer hold out. (3)
7. nēmō est tam fortis quīn īē novītās perturbārētur, no one is so steadfast as not to be confused by a strange occurrence, lit. by the strangeness of an occurrence. (4)
VOCAUBLARY.

arise, spring up, coorior, firi, coor-
tus.

borders, finēs, iunm, m., litt. ends.

bring about, faciō, ere, fēcī, fac-
tus; be brought about, flūs, fēri, factus.

convey, perférō, ferre, tollī, lātus.

change, commutātiō, ónis, f.

charioteer, auriga, ae, m.

drive back, repellō, ere, repullū, repulsum.

equal, adaequō, i.

only, sūlus, a, um.

report, fāma, ae, f.

retreat, receptus, ūs, m.

throw, jaciō, ere, jēcī, jactus.

EXERCISE.

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. very many of Caesar’s ships: translate: very many ships of Caesar.
2. at: translate: to.
LESSON XXI.

CAUSAL CLAUSES. TEMPORAL CLAUSES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Causal Clauses. 286. 1 and 2; 286. 2; A. & G. 540. 1, 2; 554; H. 588. I, II, and 2; 598.
2. Temporal Clauses introduced by postquam, ubi, etc., denoting a single past act. 287. 1; A. & G. 543; H. 602.
3. Clauses introduced by ut, ubi, simul ac, denoting a repeated act. 287. 2; H. 602. 2.

EXAMPLES.

1. in his locis, quod omnia Gallia ad septentrionēs vergit, mātūrae sunt hiemēs, the winters are early in these places, because all Gaul stretches toward the north. (1)
2. graviter eōs accusat, quod ab eis nōn sublevētur, he bitterly accuses them because he is not assisted by them. (1)
3. cum sē dēfendere nōn possent, lēgātōs ad Caesarem mittunt, since they could not defend themselves, they sent ambassadors to Caesar. (1)
4. postquam id animadvertit, cópiās in proximum collem subdēcit, after he noticed that, he withdrew his forces to the nearest hill. (2)
5. id ubi audīvit, ad hostēs contendit, when he learned that, he hastened toward the enemy. (2)
6. simul atque sē ex fugā redēpērunt, statim ad Caesarem lēgātōs mittunt, as soon as they recovered from flight, they sent envoys to Caesar. (2)
7. ubi ex lītore aliqūōs singulārēs ex nāvē ēgredientēs cōnspectum aderībantur, whenever they saw any disembarking separately, they attacked them. (3)
**BEMARK.**

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

**VOCABULARY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>approach</td>
<td>adventus, ās, m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrest</td>
<td>comprehendō, ere, hendi, hēnsus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrive</td>
<td>pervenīō, Ire, vēnī, venum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>believe</td>
<td>crēdē, ere, didī, ditum, with dat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blame</td>
<td>culpō, I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complain, queror, I, questus.</td>
<td>deep, altus, a, um.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demand</td>
<td>poscō, ere, poposcī.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depart</td>
<td>dēcēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destroy, break down</td>
<td>rescindō, ere, scidi, scissus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>move out, intr., démigrō, I.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thither, eō.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE.**

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

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

The Nervii and Their Allies Lay an Ambush for the Romans.

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *neighbors* : use the adjective *neighboring* as a substantive.
2. *were the most distant* : translate: *were farthest distant*.
3. *encamp* : * cambiō, erē, scēi, sessum*.
4. *Sambre* : Sabis, is.
5. *fly out* : *volo, 1*.
LESSON XXII.

TEMPORAL CLAUSES (continued).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Cum-Clauses. 288. 1–3; 289; A. & G. 545 and a, 546 and z, 547, 548; H. 600. I and 1, II, 801 and 2.

2. Antequam and priusquam. 291. 1, 2; 292, 1, 2; A. & G. 551. a–c; H. 603. I, II.


EXAMPLES.

1. ad equos sē celeriter, cum üsus est, reci piunt, they retreat swiftly to their horses, when there is need. (1)

2. cum Caesar in Galliam vēnit, duae factionēs erant, when Caesar came into Gaul, there were two factions. (1)

3. jam Galli fugere apparābant, cum mātres familiae repente procūrērunt, the Gauls were making ready to flee, when suddenly the matrons rushed forth. (1)

4. cum equitātus noster sē in agrōs ējecerat, essedāriōs Britanni ex silvis ēmittēbant, whenever our cavalry rushed out into the country, the Britons would send their charioteers out from the woods. (1)

5. cum ad oppidum accessisset castraque ibi pōneret, pueri miliarēsque pācem petiērunt, when he had drawn near to the town and was pitching camp there, the women and children sought peace. (1)

6. nōn prius fugere dēstītērunt quam ad Rhēnum pervēnērunt, they did not cease fleeing before they reached the Rhine. (2)

7. legiōnēs omnes in ünum locum coēgit prius quam dē ejuß adventā nūntiāri posset, he assembled all his legions in one place before his arrival could be announced. (2)
8. dum haec geruntur, oëteri discessérunt, while these things were being done, the rest departed. (3)
9. expectávit Caesar, dum návés convenírent, Caesar waited for the ships to assemble, lit. till the ships should assemble. (3)

**Vocabulary.**
- attack, aátorior, íri, ortus.
- drag, drag along, trahó, ere, land, verb, expónó, ere, posúl, positus.
- fall in with, incidó, ere, incidí, scarcely, vix.
- go away, abeó, ire, abíti, abítūrus.
- join (battle), committó, ere, till, dum, dōnec.
- constituted with in and acc. there, ibi.

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

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Substantive Clauses developed from the Jussive. 295. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8; cf. A. & G. 563, and c, d, e, 565; H. 594. I, II and 1.

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

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

EXAMPLES.

1. postulavit ut locum colloquii deliberent, he demanded that they should choose a place for a conference (i.e. he demanded, let them choose a place). (1)

2. orant ut civitati subveniat, they beg that he will come to the help of their state (i.e. they beg, let him come). (1)

3. militiae cohortatibus est ne suse pristinae virtutis obliviscerentur, he exhorted the soldiers not to forget their former valor (let them not forget). (1)

4. civitatis persuasit ut de finibus suis exirent, he persuaded the state to go forth from their territory (let them go forth). (1)

5. luice permisit ut in his locis legiensem collocaret, he permitted him to station his legion in these districts. (1)

6. non dubitant quin de omnibus obsidibus gravissimum supplicium suscit, they do not doubt that he will inflict the severest punishment on all the hostages, lit. take punishment from. (2)

7. hi multituidinem deterrunt ne frumentum conserant, these prevent the people from contributing the grain. (3)
8. Saessiōnes deterrēre non poterant quin cum his consentirent, they had not been able to prevent the Sueiones from siding with these. (3)

9. eōs destruīt quō minus hostēs insequerentur, he prevented them from pursuing the enemy. (3)

VOCABULARY.

avoid, vītā, 1.
bring (of persons), addūcō, ere, dúxi, ductus.
command, imperā, 1.
conference, colloquium, f., n.
conquer, vincō, ere, vincī, vīctus.
doubt, dubitō, 1.
entreat, obsecrō, 1

exhort, cohortor, 1.
prevent, deterreō, ēre, uī, ētus.
punishment, supplicium, i, n.
suspicion, suspiciō, ēnis, f.
take, sūmō, ere, sūpsi, sūptus
true, vērus, a, um.
warn, moneō, ēre, uī, ētus.

EXERCISE.

1. We do not doubt that the Romans will conquer the Helvetii. 2. We prevented a greater multitude of Germans from being led across the Rhine. 3. No one will prevent us from freeing these states. 4. I demanded that you bring only six men to this conference. 5. We warn you to avoid suspicions. 6. They persuaded the Sequani not to delay longer in their territory. 7. I shall permit you to return these hostages. 8. Who doubts that these things are true? 9. I entreat that you will not inflict punishment on my brother. 10. He commanded that these men be led back home. 11. I prevented him from doing this. 12. He exhorted his (followers) not to lose hope.

Suggestion on the Exercise.

1. For inflict punishment on, the Latin says: take punishment from; see Example 6.
The Battle on the Sambre.

The attack was sudden and time was lacking for drawing up a line of battle. Besides there were many hedges which obstructed the view. Each legion, therefore, resisted those whom it met. The soldiers of the ninth and tenth legions fell upon the Atrebates and drove them back, all out of breath with running, across the stream. At the same time the eleventh and eighth legions drove the Viromandui back from the camp, headlong towards the river. Accordingly there were left only two legions, the seventh and the twelfth, to defend the camp.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. *for drawing up a line of battle:* ad aciem incurrandam.
2. *hedge:* saepēs, is, f.
4. *view:* āspectus, īus, m.
5. *each legion resisted, etc.:* translate: *whom each legion met* (occurre, ere, currī, cursum; with dat.), *those it resisted.*
6. *fall upon:* use the word for attack.
7. *out of breath:* exanimātus, a, um.
8. *running:* cursus, īus, m.
10. *to defend the camp:* use Relative Clause of Purpose.
LESSON XXIV.

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES (continued).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Substantive Clauses developed from the Optative. 286 entire; cf. A. & G. 563. b, 564; H. 505.
2. Substantive Clauses of Result. 297. 1-3; A. & G. 569. 1, 2, 570, 571; H. 571. 1-4.
3. Substantive Clauses introduced by quod. 299. 1, 2; A. & G. 572 and 573; H. 588. 3.

EXAMPLES.

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

bring about, efficiē, ere, fēcī,
fectus.
conspire, conjurō, 1.
discover, compertiō, ire, comperti,
compertus.
especially, maximē.
fear, vereor, ēri, litus.

(few), very few, perpendī, ae, a.
hand, be at hand, addum, esse,
ādsum, futūrīs.
happen, accidē, ere, accidī; im-
pers. accidit, it happens.
injury, injūria, ae, ē
strengthen, mūniō, ire, ivi, itus.

EXERCISE.

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.

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

INDIRECT QUESTIONS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Simple Questions. 300. 1–3; A. & G. 574, 575. b, 576. a; H. 649. II.
2. Double Questions. 300. 4; cf. A. & G. 334, 335. d; H. 630. 1, 2.

EXAMPLES.

1. hand seiō mirandumne sit, I do not know whether it is to be wondered at. (1)
2. dēmōnstrāvērunt quanta facultās praelae faciendae dāretur, they showed what an opportunity of securing plunder was offered. (1)
3. quid fieri velit ostendit, he shows what he wishes to be done. (1)
4. ejus rei quae causa esset, quAESiit, he asked what was the reason of that thing. (1)
5. voluit intellegere utrum apud eōs pudor an timor plus velēret, he wished to know whether honor or fear had the mastery with them. (2)
6. id eōne causā quae prōnāntiāverint an perfidiā fācerint, incertum est, it is uncertain whether they did this for the reason they stated or from treachery. (2)
7. apud Germānōs cōnsuētādō erat ut mātrēs familias sortibus déclarārent utrum proelium committī ex ësā esset necne, among the Germans it was the custom for the matrons to declare by lots whether it was advantageous for battle to be begun or not. (2)
8. hanc pālādēm si nostri trānsīrent, hostēs exspectābant, the enemy were waiting (to see) whether our men would cross this marsh. (1)
Indirect Questions.

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

VOCABULARY.

always, semper.
ask, quaeō, ere, quaesīvī,
situs.
headship, principātus, ās, m.
how, in indir. questions, ut,
when modifying the clause as a whole; to denote degree, quam.
if, with expectō, etc., si.

perceive, sentiō, ēre, sēnēs,
sēnus.
report, nūntiō, 1.
scout, explorātor, īrīs, m.
show, ostendō, ere, endi, entus.
still, aēhūc.
what nature, of what nature,
quālis, ē.
wonder, miror, 1.

EXERCISE.

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

The Battle on the Sambre (continued).

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. expose: nādō, l.
2. in front, on the side: express by the ablative with Lastly.
3. up the hill: collē adversō, lit. the hill being against (them)
4. huddled together: use confertus here also.
5. first centurion: centūriō primi pilō.
LESSON XXVI.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. First Type. Nothing Implied. 302. 1–4; A. & G. 515 and a; 518. a, b; 516. a; H. 574 and 2, 580. 1.

2. Second Type. Should . . . would Type. 303; A. & G. 516. b; H. 576.

3. Third Type. Contrary to Fact. 304 entire; A. & G. 517 and a, c, d; H. 579 and 1, 582, 588.

4. Conditional Clauses of Comparison. 307. 1, 2; A. & G. 524 and N. 2; H. 584 and 1, 2.

5. Subordinate Adversative Clauses introduced by etsi and cum. 308. 2, 3; A. & G. 527. c; 549; H. 585; 598.

EXAMPLES.

1. si hoc dicas, errās, if you say this, you are mistaken. (1)

2. si hoc dicas, errēbās, if you were saying this, you were mistaken. (1)

3. si hoc dicas, errābis, if you say (i.e. shall say) this, you will be mistaken. (1)

4. si hoc dixistī, errāvistī, if you said this, you were mistaken. (1)

5. si hoc dicas, errās, if you should say this (were you to say this), you would be mistaken. (2)

6. si hoc dicerēs, errārēs, if you were saying this, you would be making a mistake. (3)

7. si hoc dixissēs, errāvissentēs, if you had said this, you would have made a mistake. (3)

8. si quis equitum dēcidērast, pedēs circinnisitēbant, if one of the horsemen fell, the foot-soldiers gathered around him. (1)
Conditional Sentences.

6. Ariovistis absentis crūdēsitatem horribant, velut si adesset, they shuddered at the cruelty of Ariovistus at a distance, as though he were at hand. (4)

10. etsi prope exāctā aëtātēr erat, in Morinōs exercītum addūxīt, although the summer was almost over, he led his army among the Morini. (5)

11. hae cum Suebī expellere nōn potuissent, tamen vectigālis sibi fīscūrunt, though the Suebi had been unable to drive these out, yet they made them tributary to themselves. (5)

VOCABULARY.

although, etsi.

as if, velut si.

concerning, dē prep. with abl.

if, si; if ... not, nisi.

letter, litterae, ārum, f.

near, prope, prep. with acc.

news, nūntius, m., from nūntius, message.

regard, habeō, ĕre, ui, ĕsus.

unless, nisi.

EXERCISE.

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

INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

Moods.

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

Tenses.

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

EXAMPLES.

1. Ariovistus respondit sese non esse ventum. Ariovistus replied that he would not come. (Direct: non veniam.) (1)
2. referunt, esse silvam infinitam magnitudine, quae Baceni appellatur, they bring back word that there is a forest of limitless extent, which is called Baceni. (The direct statement here is est silva; the clause quae appellatur is an addition of the writer.) (1)
3. Caesar respondit, sibi minus dubitatis dare, quod eas res, quae legati Helvetii commemorasset, memoriam tenes, Caesar answered that less hesitation was afforded him because he remembered those things which the Helvetic ambassadors had stated. (1)
I know you were doing this. (Direct: agē-bās.) (4)

I know you did this. (Direct: ēgīstī.) (4)

I know you had done this. (Direct: ēge-rās.) (4)

Remarks.

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

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

VOCABULARY.

cruel, crūdēlitēs. | rule, imperō, 1.
follow, sequō, 1, secūtus. | think, existimō, 1; putō, 1.
know, scīō, ire, scīvī, scītus. | wish, volō, velle, volūf.

EXERCISE.

1. The envoys said that they would report these things to their (countrymen). 2. Volusenus said that he had visited Britain and seen many tribes and towns. 3. The chieftains of the Nervii said that they wished these things. 4. We thought that you were following us. 5. When Caesar thought that Gaul had been subdued, a
sudden war broke out. 6. They thought they would persuade the Romans to give them lands.
7. They thought the Romans were withdrawing from these places. 8. He knew that they would
return home if they wished. 9. He said that he had conquered all with whom he had
contended. 10. He said that it would happen in a few years that all the Germans would cross the Rhine.
11. We know that Ariovistus, after he conquered the Gauls, ruled cruelly. 12. Caesar perceived that all the
Gauls were conspiring.

**Suggestion on the Exercise.**

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

**The Battle on the Sambre (continued).**

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

**Suggestions on the Exercise.**

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

THE INFINITIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Infinitive without Subject Accusative, used as Subject. 397. 1, 2 and a; A. & G. 452. N. 2, 455. a; H. 615, 612. 3.

2. Infinitive without Subject Accusative, used as Object. 398. I, 2; A. & G. 456; H. 607 and 1, 2, 608. 4, 612 and 1.

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

4. Infinitive with Subject Accusative, used as Object. 331 entire; A. & G. 450; H. 613. 1–3.

5. Passive Construction of Verbs which in the Active are followed by the Infinitive with Subject Accusative. 382 entire; H. 611. 1, 2 and Notes 1, 3.

EXAMPLES.

1. necesse est nobis Gergoviam contendere, it is necessary for us to hasten to Gergovia. (1)

2. oportebat frumentum militibus maeetiri, it was his duty to measure out grain to the soldiers. (1)

3. placuit castra defendere, it was resolved (lit. it pleased them) to defend the camp. (1)

4. licet id facere, it is permitted to do that. (1)

5. nemo prægredi ausus est, no one dared to advance. (2)

6. dēbētis adventum nostrum exspectāre, you ought to await our arrival. (2)

7. agrif nostri vāstāri nōn dēbusrunt, our lands ought not to have been laid waste. (2)

8. Gallia dēbet libera esse, Gaul ought to be free. (2)
9. non aequum est Germanis in Galliam transire, it is not right for the Germans to cross over into Gaul. (3)
10. polliciti sunt se obidisse daturos esse, they promised that they would give hostages. (4)
11. Orgetorigem ex vinculis causam dicere coegérunt, they compelled Orgetorigus to plead his cause in chains. (4)
12. arma tradere justi sunt, they were ordered to surrender their arms. (5)
13. Suebi centum pagos habere dicitur, the Suebi are said to have one hundred cantons. (5)

VOCABULARY.

able, be able, possum, posse, potui.
command, mandatum, i, n.
compel, coegi, ere, coegi, coactus.
dare, auder, ere, ausus, semidep.
difficult, difficilis, e.
duty, is a duty, oportet, ere, oportuit, imper.
forbid, veto, are, ui, itus.
inflist (something on somebody), infero, ferre, intruli, illatus, with acc. of direct obj. and dat. of indirect.
necessary, it is necessary, nescesse est.
ought, debeo, ere, ui, itus.
promise, pollioecor, eri, itus.
spare, tulum, i, n.
try, citor, i.

EXERCISE.

1. You ought to remember my favors. 2. It was difficult to fortify the camp and at the same time to avoid the spears of the enemy. 3. He did not dare to confer with us concerning these plans. 4. The Treveri were said to be tampering with the Germans. 5. You ought to have obeyed our commands. 6. It is necessary to depart at once for Britain. 7. I do not know who compelled you to do his. 8. It is our duty to defend this province. 9. I forbade him to do this, in order that he might not seem to inflict injuries on our allies. 10. They ought to promise that they will come to us.
11. Caesar seemed to be able to do all things. 12. The soldiers were ordered to tear down the bridge. 13. The Veneti tried to capture the Roman ships of war. 14. They thought that they could drive us back.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

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

PARTICIPLES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Tenses of the Participle. 383. 1-5; A. & G. 489 and 491; H. 640 and 1.
2. Use of Participles. 337. 1-3, 5, 8, a, b. 1); 2); A. & G. 494; 496, 497 and d; 500 and 1, 2, 4; H. 628, 1-3, 633, 613, 5.

EXAMPLES.

1. audīō tē loquentem, I hear you as you speak. (1)
2. audīvi tē loquentem, I heard you as you were speaking. (1)
3. audiam tē loquentem, I shall hear you as you speak, i.e. as you shall be speaking. (1)
4. locūtus tacēt, he has spoken and is silent, lit. having spoken, he is silent. (1)
5. locūtus tacēvit, he had spoken and was silent. (1)
6. locūtus tacēbit, he will speak and then be silent. (1)
7. hæc fēns ā Caesare petīvit, he asked these things of Caesar, weeping. (1 and 2)
8. in nostrā venientēs tēs coniiciēbant, they hurled their spears against our men as they came on, lit. coming. (1 and 2)
9. rēgnī cupiditās inductās conjūrātōnem fēcit, impelled by a desire of regal power, he made a conspiracy. (1 and 2)
10. perfidiām veritā, domum revertērunt, fearing treachery, they returned home. (1 and 2)
11. Arionistus feréndus nōn vidēbat, Arionistus did not see endurable. (1 and 2)
12. nōn putābat consēndendum esse, he did not think that concession should be made, lit. that it (imper.) ought to be conceded. (2)
13. pontem faciendum àrat, he had a bridge built, lit. cared for a bridge to be built.  (2)
14. hós Haedul cásðódendós trádít, he handed these over to the Haedui to be guarded.  (2)

VOCABULARY.
admire, admiror, 1.
ttract, cónor, 1.
dissimul, dímittó, ere, mísí, mis-
sus.
fear, timeó, ère, uf.
lead, dúcó, ere, dúxi, ductus.
repair, réfició, ere, fécí, fecús.
treachery, insidiæ, ãrum, f.
without, sine, prep. with abl.
wreck (of vessels), frangó, ere,
frégi, fráctus.

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

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

The Battle on the Sambre (continued).

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. extinction: internecīō, önis, f.
2. suppliant: supplicēō, inās, m.
3. to retain: see Lesson XXIII, Example 6.
LESSON XXX.

THE GERUND; THE GERUNDIVE CONSTRUCTION; THE SUPINE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. The Gerund. 338. 1–5; A. & G. 502; 504 and b; 506 and a; 506 and N. 2; 607; H. 624, 626, 627, 628 and footnote 2, 629.
2. The Gerundive Construction. 339. 1–5; A. & G. 503; 504 and b, 505, 506, 507; H. 621, 628 and 1, 628.
3. The Supine. 340 entire; A. & G. 509, 510 and N. 2; H. 632 and 1, 633, 635 and 1, 2, 4.

EXAMPLES.

1. finem orandi fecit, he made an end of praying. (1)
2. cupidus bellandi, fond of waging war. (1)
3. ea quae ad proficisseendum pertinēbant, those things which had to do with their setting out. (1)
4. reperiēbat etiam in quaerendō Caesar. Caesar also found out upon inquiring. (1)
5. Galli subitiō bellī renovandī legionisque opprimendae consilium cēpérunt, the Gauls suddenly formed the plan of renewing the war and crushing the legion. (2)
6. in spem poliundorum castrōrum venire, to come into the expectation of getting possession of the camp. (2)
7. parātiōres ad omnīa pericula subeundā, better prepared for undergoing all dangers. (2)
8. sui colligendi hostibus facultatem nōn reliquit, he did not leave to the enemy the opportunity of collecting themselves. (2)
9. légātōs ad Caesarem mittunt rogātum auxilium, they sent envoys to Caesar to ask help. (3)
10. horridōres sunt aspectū, they are wilder to look upon. (3)
Note on the Examples.

1. Colligendi agrees merely in form with suf; in sense it is plural.

VOCABULARY.

beginning, initium, I, n.
Casticus, Casticus, I, m.
difficulty, difficultias, tantas, f.
end, finis, is, m.
excuse, pugna, l.
forage, procure forage, pabulum, l.
gain possession of, potior, Ir, Rus.
matter, rés, rel, f.
regal power, régnum, I, n.
skilled in, peritus, a, um; with gen.
such, tælis, e.

EXERCISE.

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. for attacking: use the dative.
2. his camp: 249. 3; A. & G. 506. 2. b; H. 509. 6.
3. for accomplishing; for gaining possession: express by ad.
REVIEW.

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *having heard of the revolt*: express by the Ablative Absolute; for *revolt* use *défectiō*, ënīs, f.
2. *rebuke*: reprehendō, ere, hendi, hēensus.
3. *keep apart*: distineō, ēre, uf.
4. *sound*: sōnus, f, m.
5. *trumpet*: tuba, ac f.
6. *lie between*: intercēdō, ere, cessā, cessūrus.
7. *recover*: sé recipere (recipiē, ere, cēpī, cepūs).
8. made their departure seem: translate: made that their departure seemed.
9. separate: singult, ae, a.
10. wondering: see Lesson XXIX, Example 10.
11. interfere with: distineō, ēre, ul, lit. put off.
12. triumph: victūria, ae, f.
SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES IN
CONTINUED DISCOURSE.

13.*

Intrigues of Dumnorix.

When Caesar set out a second time\(^1\) for Britain, he took with him all the chiefs whom he feared. Among these was Dumnorix, who, (just) as he was most popular\(^2\) with\(^3\) the common people of the Gauls, so was a most bitter\(^4\) enemy of the Romans. A little while before, he had said to the Haeduï that Caesar had decided to make him\(^5\) king. Though this was not true, it stirred up great indignation\(^6\) among the Haeduïans; nor was it pleasing\(^7\) to Caesar, who was unwilling to leave Gaul, unless the Haeduïans should be\(^8\) of a good disposition towards him.\(^9\)

Suggestions on the Exercise.

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

\(^*\)Twelve passages of continued discourse have been interspersed among the preceding lessons.
14.

Intrigues of Dumnorix (continued).

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

Suggestions on the Exercise

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

15.

Intrigues of Dumnorix (continued).

To accomplish this purpose, Dumnorix said that Caesar was taking them all to Britain that he might put them to death, and that no one of those who went would ever return to Gaul. All these things were reported to Caesar through spies. Meanwhile the ships were detained by adverse winds in the Portus Itius. When finally a favorable wind sprang up and Caesar was setting sail, Dumnorix along with the cavalry of the Haeduans began to return home.
Exercises in Continued Discourse. 93

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. accomplish this purpose: translate: accomplish (imperio, i) these things.
2. take: adducere, ere, dux, ductus.
3. went: translate: should have gone.
4. spry: speculator, ols, m.
5. adverse: adversus, a, um.
6. wind: ventus, f, m.
7. Portus Itius: Portus Itius, Portus Itii, m.
8. favorable: secundus, a, um.
9. spring up: coerior, i, i, coortus.
10. set sail: naves solvæ, ere, solvi, solvitus, lit. loose or unmoor the ships.

Death of Dunnorix.

As Dunnorix and his horsemen began to flee, Caesar immediately stopped the departure and sent cavalry to overtake him and kill (him) if he should attempt to resist. When Caesar’s cavalry demanded that Dunnorix should surrender, he began to defend himself by violence and to implore the assistance of his (followers). When these hesitated to bear him aid, he was cut down by the Romans, shouting that he was free and a citizen of a free state. The Haeduans then returned with the Roman cavalry to the Port.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. stop: intermittē, ere, misi, missus.
2. violence: vis (vis), f.
3. implore: implorē, i.
4. hesitate: dubitē, i.
5. cut down: translate: killed.
6. shout: clamātē, i.
17.

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

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.

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

18.

Assassination of Tasgetius.

In those states in which the nobles had driven out the kings, Caesar was wont to reward with regal power the chiefs who had lent help to him. One of these, Tasgetius, he made king of the Carnutes, a tribe which dwelt between the Seine and the Loire. How he used his power, we do not know; but soon after Caesar returned from Britain, Tasgetius was assassinated. As soon as Caesar heard of this, he sent Plancus with one
legion to arrest all who had been participants of the deed and to prevent the rest from revolting.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. _be wont_; soled, _ere_, solitus, semi-dep.
2. _Tasgetius_; Tasgetius, i, m.
3. _Carnutes_; Carnutés, um, m.
4. _a tribe which dwelt_; translate: _which tribe dwelt_.
5. _Seine_; Séquana, ae, m.; _Loire_, Liger, is, m.; acc. sing., Ligerim.
6. _soon after_; translate: _after by a little_. Note that _after_ is here the conj.
7. _participants_; participés, um, m.
8. _in_; translate: _of_.

Indutiomarus.

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. _test_; tempó, l.
2. _temper_; animus, i, m.

Indutiomarus (continued).

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. among: use in with the acc.
2. Cingetorix: Cingetorix,īs, m.
3. supremacy: principātus,īs, m.
4. he: ille.
5. induced: adductus, a, um.
6. how powerful the Roman legions were: translate: how much the Roman legions were able; Lesson IV, Example 6.
7. put oneself under the protection: sé dōdere in fidem (alicżus).

21.

Indutiomarus (continued).

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

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

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

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

4. *one . . . to another:* see Lesson XVII, Example 0.

22.

The Attack on Aduatuca.

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.

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

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

3. *one half:* dimidia pars, dimidial partis, f.

4. *just:* proxīmē.

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

23.

The Attack on Aduatuca (continued).

A few days afterwards Ambiorix and Catuvolcus, having gathered a large band of their (tribesmen), suddenly attacked the camp of the Romans. But the camp was strongly\textsuperscript{1} fortified and had been placed on high ground.\textsuperscript{5} Our men quickly took arms and mounted\textsuperscript{4} the rampart.\textsuperscript{4} Meanwhile (some) Spanish horsemen, having made a sally,\textsuperscript{3} drove back the Gauls with great slaughter. Then their leaders begged that some one would come out from the camp to confer with them. Two Roman knights were accordingly sent to them.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. strongly: \textit{excellently}.
2. on high ground: \textit{loc}.
3. mount: ascendi, ere, endi, \textit{ensus}.
4. rampart: \textit{vallum}, I, n.
5. having made a sally: translate: a sally having been made.

24.

Ambiorix's Speech to the Romans.

Three years before, Caesar had relieved Ambiorix from the tribute which he had been forced to pay to the Aduatucai, and had also restored to him his son and his brother's son, whom the Aduatucai held as hostages. In the beginning of his speech Ambiorix mentioned these favors and declared that he desired to make a return\textsuperscript{1} for\textsuperscript{2} them. He said that he had not\textsuperscript{3} attacked the camp of his own accord, but forced by his tribesmen. These he said would not have brought war on the Romans, unless they
had been compelled by the common conspiracy of all the Gauls.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. make a return: grātiam referō (ferre, rettulī, relātus).
2. for: prō, prep. with abl.
3. said that . . . not: for ‘say that not,’ the Latin regularly uses negō, ūre, ēvi, ētus.

Ambiorix’s Speech (continued).

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. addi: addō, ere, addidī, ētus.
2. weakness: humilitās, ātis, f.
3. prove: probō, l.
4. speak the truth: vēra dīcō (ere, dixi, dictus), lit. speak true things.
5. foolish: stultus, a, um.
7. for the recovery of the freedom: translate: for freedom to be recovered (Gerundive Construction). For recover use recuperō, l.
8. let him be on his guard: an Imperative Clause in Indirect Discourse; hence the subjunctive is to be used.
26.

Ambiorix's Speech (continued).

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

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

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

27.

A Council of War is Held.

Accordingly the tribunes and centurions of the first
rank were summoned to a council (of war), which was
held in the middle of the camp. Cotta spoke first,
saying) that without the order of Caesar they ought not
to leave the camp; that (protected) by their fortifications
they could resist all enemies who could be led against
them; that they had already repulsed those who had
attacked the camp; that a large supply of grain was on
hand and that more was expected daily; finally that
nothing was more foolish than to follow the advice of an enemy.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. of the first rank: primi pili (gen.).
2. hold: habēō, ēre, ui, itus.
3. without the order: injussē.
4. supply: cōplā, as, f.
5. daily: cotīdīē.

28.

The Council of War (continued).

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. near by: prope.
2. tell the truth, speak falsely: vēra dicēre, falsa dicēre (say true things, say false things).
3. incur: suōbē, iu, itus.

29.

The Romans Decide to March Out.

Although Sabinus could not persuade the tribunes and centurions that this was best to do, yet the rest yielded to him, and the command was given to march out from the camp at dawn. Meanwhile Ambiorix and the
Eburones, hearing the voices  from the camp, perceived that the Romans had decided to follow their advice, and prepared to attack them from an ambush, as they marched (along). That night they hid themselves in the woods through which the road led, and there awaited the approach of the Romans.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. that this was best: express by the inf.
2. to do: Lesson XXX, Example 10.
3. the command was given: translate: it was commanded.
4. at dawn: primum luce, lit. at first light.
5. hearing voices: translate by the Ablative Absolute: voices having been heard.
6. as they marched: translate: (them) marching, the participle.
7. hide: abscondi, ere, addi, ditus.
8. in the woods: the Latin idiom is: into the woods.
9. lead: ferre, ferre, tul, latum.

30.

The Romans are Overwhelmed.

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. defile: angustiae, ãrum, f.
2. rush forth: sē eicere (ficô, ere, ëjëci, ëjectus).
3. press upon: urgeb, ere, urgeb; trans.
31.

The Attack on Quintus Cicero.

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.

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

32.

The Attack on Quintus Cicero (continued).

Kindled by these words of Ambiorix, the Nervii and other neighboring tribes joined themselves with the Eburones, and the whole multitude set out for the Roman camp. Our men, as soon as they saw the Gauls approaching, quickly rushed to arms and mounted the rampart to ward off the enemy. Cicero immediately sent messengers to inform Caesar of the danger, and promised them large rewards, if they should deliver the letters. Meanwhile
to the Gauls, asking a conference, Cicero replied that the Romans never accepted terms from an enemy in arms.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. *kindled*: incitatus, a, um.
2. *join*: coniungere, ere, junxi, junctus.
3. *rush*: concurrere, ere, curri, currsum.
4. *mount the rampart*: see Selection 23, Suggestions 3, 4.
5. *deliver*: dedere, ferre, tuli, datum.
6. *in arms*: use the adj., armatus, a, um.

33.

The Message in the Spear- Shaft.

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. *make one’s way*: pervenio, ire, veni, ventum.
2. *conceal*: cessi, is.
3. *four hundred*: quadrincenti, ae, a.

34.

The Gauls Raise the Siege.

As soon as the Gauls heard that Caesar was approaching, they set out to intercept his army and cut it to
pieces. That night Caesar was informed of their departure through a letter of Cicero, and encouraged his men for the conflict. On the following day, having advanced about four miles, he came to a small stream, on the opposite side of which the enemy were waiting. Soon their horsemen crossed the stream and offered battle to our men, who by Caesar’s order at once retreated.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. intercept: intercipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptus.
2. for the conflict: ad dimicandum.
3. on the opposite side of: ultrā, prep. with acc.

35.
The Gaules are Defeated.

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

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. give: here use praebē, ēre, ēi, ēus.
2. up hill: colli adversō, lit. the hill being against.
3. fall upon: adorior, iri, ortus.
4. ninth: nōnus, a, um.
PART TWO.

BASED ON CICERO.
LESSON I.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES AND VERBS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

2. Agreement of Adjectives.* 294 and 295 entire; A. & G. 286 and a, b, 287. 1-4; H. 304, 305. 1, 2 and N.

EXAMPLES.

1. Aristotelis, vir summo ingenio et scientia, Aristotle, a man of the greatest endowment and knowledge. (1, 2)
2. stultitia et timiditas fugienda sunt, folly and timidity are to be shunned. (2)
3. honores et victoriae fortuitae sunt, honors and victories are accidental. (2)
4. populii provinciaeque liberatae sunt, nations and provinces were freed. (2)
5. nnon omnia error stultitiae est dicenda, not every mistake is to be called folly. (2)
6. omnès res quas mihi aut natura aut fortuna dederat, all things which either nature or fortune had given me. (3)
7. tempus et necessitas postulat, the occasion and need demand. (3)
8. tui et ille venisti, you and he came. (3)

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

authority, auctoritas, atis, f.
confabulation, incendium, i, n.
despise, contemnere, ere, tempf.
temptus.
dignity, dignitas, atis, f.
fruit, fructus, us, m.
harmony, concordia, ae, f.
house, domus, us, f.
labor, labor, oris, m.

law-court, basilica, ae, f.
murder, caedes, is, f.
old, vetus, eris.
prevent, keep off, arco, ere, uf.
protect, tueor, eri.
reap, capi, ere, cepit, captus.
temple, templum, i, n.
to-morrow, cras.
virtue, virtus, atis, f.

EXERCISE.

1. Either * your father or brother will come. 2. The Senate and the Roman people will easily protect their dignity. 3. Peace and harmony deserve 1 to be praised. 4. A great multitude of men and women had assembled here. 5. Your brother and I will return to-morrow. 6. Catulus reaped the fruit of his virtue and labor. 7. The consul, the Senate, and 2 the State have been preserved. 8. Neither night, Catiline, 3 nor the house of your friends confines the voices of your conspiracy. 9. An old temple and a law-court were torn down. 10. The murder of citizens and the confabulation of the city must be prevented. 11. A camp has been pitched in Italy against the Roman people. 12. The Senate, the consul, and 4 the people see these things.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. deserve to be praised: use the second periphrastic conjugation.
2. For the use of conjunctions in enumerations, see 241. a-c; A. & G. 223. c. 1, 3; H. 657. 0 and N.
3. The Vocative usually follows one or more words of the sentence.

* Words not found in the Lesson Vocabularies may be found in the General Vocabulary at the end of the book.
LESSON II.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Relative Pronouns. 250. 1-4, 251. 1, 5, 6; A. & G. 305 and a, 306 and b, 307. c, 308. a, f and N.; H. 396 and 2, 397, 398 and 1, 399. 4.

2. Possessive Pronouns. 243 7-8, 233. 3; A. & G. 302 and a, c, e; H. 501, 393, 0.

EXAMPLES.

1. ego, vehemens illi consul qui eivis in exilium esicte, I, that everetio consul, who drive citizens into exile. (1)
2. agris qui sempasti sunt, the lands which were bought. (1)
3. artes quae ad humanaitem pertinent, the studies which make for culture. (1)
4. Virtus et Fides quarum Romae templi sunt, Virtue and Faith to whom (lit. of whom) there are temples at Rome. (1)
5. incognita et temeritas quae digna non sunt deo, fickleness and haste, which are not worthy of a god. (1)
6. qui nostram secutus sunt, multa laudabilia fecerunt, those who have followed nature have done many praiseworthy things. (1)
7. qua ratione factum est, and in this way it happened. (1)
8. hae tecum patria loquitur, your country thus pleads with you, lit. says this. (2)
9. sua manu sororem interfecit, he slew his sister with his own hand. (2)
10. compressi ennatis tuos, I checked your attempt. (2)
VOCABULARY.

already, jam.
await, exspectō, i.*
counsel, cōnsilium, i, n.
foresight, prūdentia, ae, f.
fortune, property, fortūnae.
ārum, f.
invite, invitō, i.
perceive, sentiō, i, sēnsi, sēns-
sua.
plot, insidiae, ārum, f.
plunder, spoliō, i.
Quirites, Roman citizens, Qui
rītēs, iūm, m..
report, dēferō, ferre, tui, tūtus.
send ahead, praemittō, ere, mīs,
missus.
sérieus, gravis, e, lit. heavy.

EXERCISE.

1. We saw all the men and women who were present.
2. We praise you, O Quirites, who defend the republic so courageously.
3. All my friends perceive these plots, Catiline.
4. Cicero preserved the republic by his own counsels and foresight.
5. There were many cities whose temples these men plundered.
6. You will lose all your fortune soon.
7. I have always been (one) who defended your cause, O friends.
8. These Roman knights have reported to me the dangers which they fear.
9. The war which has broken out will be most serious.
10. I shall not invite you, who have already sent ahead men who are awaiting your arrival.
11. You went to your own friends.
12. Who will restore peace and concord, which we all wish?
13. (Those) who protect the state, will always be praised.

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

QUESTIONS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.
2. Sentence Questions. 162. 2. a–d; A. & G. 392 and a–c;
   H. 378. 1, 2.
3. Double Questions. 162. 1 and a; A. & G. 384 and 385;
   H. 380 and 1.

EXAMPLES.
1. quis unquam illud templum aspexit, who ever looked at that
   temple? (1)
2. quid postulās, what do you demand? (1)
3. ubi eōs convēnit, where did he meet them? (1)
4. quō tandem accusātor confugīt, whither, pray, did the accuser
   flee? (1)
5. eundemnam tā jūdiciem sūmēbās, did you take the same man as
   judge? (2)
6. num noctā venārunt, they didn’t come at night, did they? (2)
7. nōnne aliō scelere hōc scelus cumulāsisti, did you not augment
   this crime by another crime? (2)
8. id utrum libērās an invētī dabant, did they give that willingly
   or unwillingly? (3)
9. stultitiamme dicam an impudentiam singulārem, shall I call
   it folly or stupendous impudence? (3)
10. cum homine nēbī rēs est an cum immānī bēlua, are we dealing
    with a man or a wild beast? (3)
11. tabulās habet annōn, has he the tablets, or not? (3)
Questions.

VOCABULARY.

bring, addūcō, ere, dāxi, ductus.
conspirators, conjurātī, ērum, m.
ever, at any time, umquam.
find, reperīō, ēre, repperī, rēpertus.
how great? quantus, a, um.
how many? quot, inductōnābile.
prefere, mālō, mālle, mālūi.
retain, retineō, ēre, ul, tentus.
return, transeō, redō, ere, redidī, redditus.
severe, gravis, e.
slavery, servītūs, ētis, f.
to-day, hodiēs.
visit (with punishment), afficiō.
erē, fēci, factus.
whither, quō.
witness, testis, is, m.
zeal, studium, i, n.

EXERCISE.

1. Did not Publius Scipio slay Tiberius Gracchus with his own hand? 2. How many witnesses have you brought with you? 3. Whither will these ambassadors go? 4. Will you not visit these conspirators with the severest punishments? 5. Where was Sextus Roscius killed? 6. You and your friends were not awaiting us, were you? 7. Do you perceive the zeal of those who are present? 8. How great a multitude of citizens assembled here to-day? 9. Will you retain this money or return it to me? 10. Have you found your friends? 11. Do you perceive the plans of these conspirators or not? 12. Do you prefer freedom or slavery? 13. Have you ever seen more loyal citizens?
LESSON IV.

THE ACCUSATIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES
(Accusative of Direct Object.)

1. Simple Uses. 175. 1; 176. 1; A. & G. 387; H. 404.
2. With Compound Verbs. 175. 2 a; A. & G. 388 b; H. 406.
3. Neuter Pronouns and Adjectives used as Accusative of 'Result Produced.' 170. 2; A. and G. 390. c; H. 406. 1.
4. Two Accusatives.—Direct Object and Predicate Accusative. 177. 1; A. & G. 393; H. 410 and 1.
5. Adjective as Predicate Accusative. 177. 2; A. & G. 393. N.; H. 410. 3.

EXAMPLES.

1. omnia quae currant meminserunt, they remember all things for which they care. (1)
2. foedus ferre, to strike a treaty. (1)
3. omnès terræs subibó, I shall endure all terrors. (2)
4. horiçs Epicúri modo præteriámus, we were just now going past the gardens of Epicurus. (2)
5. Xenophòn cadem 1 furé pecculi, Xenophon commits almost the same errors. (3)
6. vellem idem 2 possem gloríari, would that I could make the same boast. (3)
7. tē súcit hérēdem, he made you his heir. (4)
8. tā hérēs factus es, you were made heir. (5)
9. Ennius poëtās sācctūs appellat, Ennius calls poets sacri. (5)
The Accusative.

10. cupiditas e oes caesos reddit, greed renders them blind. (5)  
11. iures peritus numerabatur, he was accounted skilled in the law. (6)

Notes on the Examples.

1. cadem peccat: lit. errs the same things, i.e. makes the same errors.
2. idem gloriori, lit. boost the same thing.

VOCABULARY.

contemplate, cogito, 1.  
cruel, crudelis, e.  
democratic, popularis, e.  
elect, creo, 1.  
empire, imperium, f, n.  
eneregetic, vehemens, entis.  
extcept, after negs., nisi, conj.  
intact, integer, gra, grum.  
mistake, make a mistake, pecco, 1.

painstaking, diligens, entis.  
reckon, numeros, 1.  
stand around, circumstare, are,  
severe (of persons), severus, a, um.  
still, trans.  
standy, fortis, e.  
think, regard, exstimo, 1.  
utterance, vox, vocis, f.

EXERCISE.

1. Do you see the other sturdy citizens who stand around the senate-house?  2. The Romans called Jupiter the 'Stayer' of the city and empire.  3. I will reply briefly to these utterances of my country.  4. Against those who have wished these things I shall show myself severe and energetic.  5. Iulius Caesar was called democratic.  6. I preserved the citizens intact and unharmed.  7. Some thought Cicero not a most painstaking consul but a most cruel tyrant.  8. These men contemplate nothing except murder.  9. Catiline was reckoned a bold leader.  10. Cicero and Antonius were elected consuls.  11. The report of this conspiracy has
already crossed the Alps. 12. These conspirators made many other mistakes.²

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. replied briefly: translate: replied a few (things), using neuter plural.
2. made many other mistakes: see Note 1 on the Examples.
LESSON V.

THE ACCUSATIVE (continued).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Two Accusatives.—Person Affected and Result Produced. 178. 1. a–e; A. & G. 394, 396 and a; H. 411.
2. Passive Construction of these Verbs. 178. 2; A. & G. 396. b; H. 411. 1.
4. Accusative of Limit of Motion. 182. 1–4; A. & G. 426. 2, 427. 2, 428. a, b, j; H. 418 and 1, 419 and 1, 2.
6. Accusative as Subject of Infinitive. 184; A. & G. 397. e; H. 415.

EXAMPLES.
1. ea quae schiuea, alloa docémus, we teach others those things which we know. (1)
2. eōs hoc moneō, I give them this warning, lit. warn them this. (1)
3. id quod monébatur, that which he was warned of. (2)
4. ea quae rogáti erant, those things which they had been asked. (2)
5. ducenta milia passuum ab urbe aberat, he was two hundred miles away from the city. (3)
6. biennium provinciam obtinuit, he held his province two years. (3)
7. multós annós rēgnavit, he reigned many years. (3)
8. Rōmam rēdit, he returned to Rome. (4)
9. domum revertērunt, they returned home. (4)
10. quam ob rem semem domum vēnistis? Why did you come to my house? (4)
11. tibi ad Forum Aurelium praestolabantur, they were waiting for you near Forum Aurelium. (4)
12. ad Tarentum profectus sum, I set out for the neighborhood of Tarentum. (4)
13. eō contulit Tarquiniiōs, in urbem fīrentissimam, he betook himself to Tarquinii, a most flourishing city. (4)
14. Catilinam ex urbe āgredī jusseī, I ordered Catiline to go forth from the city. (6)
15. eum prehendī jussīmus, we ordered him to be arrested. (6)
16. Ô nōs beātō! O happy we! (5)

Remarks.

1. Poscō, posuī, fāgitō, while admitting the construction of two accusatives, more commonly take the accusative of the thing asked and the ablative with ab of the person. Petō regularly takes only the latter construction, as tribūnātum ā Caesare petivi, I asked a tribuneship from Caesar.

2. Rogō, inquire, besides nenter pronouns and adjectives, admits only sententiam as accusative of the thing.

3. Docēō may take an infinitive in place of the accusative of the thing, as ē docēō sentire, I teach you to perceive. The compound ēdocēō is the only verb of teaching that is freely used in the passive.

4. A favorite way of saying so many years old was by means of the phrase annōs nātus, as sexāgintā annōs nātus, sixty years old, lit. born sixty years.

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

VOCABULARY.
allow, sinō, ere, sīvī, sītus.
ask, rogō, 1.
beg, orō, 1.
betake oneself, recipīō, ere, cēpi,
ceptus, with the reflexive pronoun.
consulship, cōnsulātus, us, m.
deliver, habō, ēre, us, itus.

Faesulae, Faesulae, ērum, f.
fortunate, fēlix, fīcis.
letter (of the alphabet), littera, ae, f.
recollection, memoria, ae, f.
teach, docō, ēre, us, doctus.
EXERCISE.

1. Cicero delivered his first speech (when) twenty-five years old. 2. O fortunate city, if all these things are true! 3. I ask these men their opinion concerning the republic. 4. These men have been asked their opinion concerning the republic. 5. Manlius, the centurion, a friend of Catiline, has pitched his camp near Faesulae. 6. I beg nothing of you except the recollection of my consulship. 7. Did Catiline betake himself to Marseilles or to the camp of Manlius at Faesulae? 8. We taught this boy his letters. 9. We remained three years near Marseilles. 10. We shall allow him to go four miles. 11. They demanded money of us. 12. You order this man to be called king. 13. Had you been taught your letters? 14. We shall go first to Gaul, then into Germany.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. twenty-five years old: see Remark 4.
2. to the camp of M. at Faesulae: translate, to Faesulae, to the camp of M.
LESSON VI.

THE DATIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

(Dative of Indirect Object.)

1. Indirect Object in Connection with a Direct Object after Transitive Verbs. 187. I and a; A. & G. 382; H. 424.
4. Indirect Object with Compound Verbs. 187. III. 1, 2; A. & G. 370; H. 429 and 1.
5. Dative of Reference. 188. 1; A. & G. 376; H. 425. 4.
   and N.
6. Dative of Separation. 188. 2, d; A. & G. 381; H. 429. 2.

EXAMPLES.

1. haec studia adversis rebus perfugium praebent, these pursuits afford a refuge to adversity. (1)
2. omnibus aedificis pepercit, he spared all the buildings. (2)
3. laudis meae invidiarunt, they envied my glory. (2)
4. illa invidia tibi non nocuit, that envy did not harm you. (2)
5. per filium et nocesbatur, he was injured through his son, lit. it was injured to him. (3)
6. non mihi persuadetur, I am not persuaded, lit. it is not persuaded to me. (3)
7. mihi invidetur, I am en-
   nōbis invidētūr, we are envied;
   tibi invidētur, you are en-
   vied;
   eī invidētur, he is envied;
   eīs invidētur, they are en-
   vied. (3)

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8. Asia übertäte agrorum omnibus terris antecollit, Asia surpasses all countries in the fertility of its lands. (4)

9. amicitiam omnibus rôbus hûmanis antepônimus, we set friendship before all human things. (4)

10. versus mihi ante oculis aspectus Cethôgi, the sight of Cethyges hovers before my eyes, lit. to me, before the eyes. (5)

11. multum tuis operibus diûturnitãs diûstrahet, time will take away much from your achievements. (6)

Remarks:

1. Persuádeo and nocô, besides the dative of the person, may take the Accusative of Result Produced. This construction, however, is confined to narrow limits; the chief accusatives so used are hóc, illud, id, quod, quid (interrogative and indefinite), aliquid, nihîl. Examples are:

   hóc Anaximandrô non persuásit, he did not persuade Anaximander to this effect.

   quid mihi istus inimicitiæ nocëbunt, what harm will that fellow’s hostility do me?

2. In the passive construction of these verbs the accusative of the thing is retained, e.g.:

   hóc ipsis Siculiis persuásûm est, the Sicilians themselves were persuaded to this effect.

3. With mittô and scribô one may use either the accusative with ad or the dative, according as the idea of motion is or is not predominant. Thus either mihi or ad me scripísti, you wrote to me.

VOCABULARY.

bestow upon, impertiô, îre, ivì, iúre.

itus.

decide, cônstituô, ere, uf, iûtûs.

enève, invideô, ere, ivì, ivîm.

cré, ignis, is, m.

harm, nocô, âre, uf, iûtûs.

good fortune, fortûna, se, f.

lay upon, infereô, ferre, intuìli.

âlitûs, with dat. of indir. obj.

rank, dignitûs, âtis, f.

support, dêfendô, ere, endî, ën-sus.

thwart, obstîtô, ere, obstîtû, with dat. of indir. obj.

whole, tûtûs, a, um.

wrest, extorquô, ère, torsî, tor-tûs, with dat. of person from whom.
EXERCISE.

1. Your dagger will be wrested from you. 2. The senators almost laid hands on Catiline himself in the senate-house. 3. I was envied on account of my glory. 4. Fires had been placed around the whole city, the temples of the gods, and the dwellings of the citizens. 5. Praise was bestowed on my colleague, Antonius. 6. Did they not envy your glory and rank? 7. The Allobroges placed your safety before their own advantages. 8. I shall obey your decrees and support those things which you decide. 9. The good fortune of the Roman people thwarted the designs of Catiline and the conspirators. 10. The entire ruin of your fortunes threatens you. 11. Who was persuaded of this? 12. No one was injured through us.
LESSON VII.

THE DATIVE (continued).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

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

EXAMPLES.

1. nóbìs crûdûlītātis fāna subeunda est, we must suffer the reputa-
   tion of being cruel, lit. the reputation must be undergone
   by us. (1)
2. quō animō tibi ħoc ferendum esse putās? with what feeling
   do you think this should be borne by you? (1)
3. erit verendum mihi, I shall have to fear, lit. it will have to be
   feared by me (impersonal use). (1)
4. hi tibi ad caedem sōstitātī sunt, these have been marked for
   murder by you. (1)
5. necessitātā quae mihi est cum illō ērdine, the connection
   which I have with that class. (2)
6. fōns cui nōmen Arethūsa est, a fountain which has the name
   “Arethusa.” (2)
7. nōrīs nūptīs domum vacuāfēcisti, you cleared your house for
   a new marriage. (3)
8. illus salus cūrāe plārbūs fuit, his safety was an anxiety to
   many, lit. for anxiety. (3)
9. cui bonō est, to whom is it of advantage? lit. for an advan-
   tage. (3)
The Dative.

10. hóc mihi dētrimentō est, this is a disadvantage to me. (3)
11. genus litterārum meīs studiīs aptum, a kind of literature
   suited to my studies. (4)
12. mentēs improbōrum mihi sunt adversae, the minds of the
   wicked are hostile to me. (4)

Remarks.

1. Note that for the purpose of avoiding ambiguity the ablative
   with ā (ab) is used even with the gerundive, as, — hostibus ā nōbīs
   parcendum est, we must spare our enemies.
2. With nōmen est the name is very rarely attracted into the
   Dative in Cicero’s writings, though quite commonly so attracted in
   later authors. Either construction, therefore, is quite idiomatic.
3. The chief verbs that take a Dative of Purpose besides sum
   are: relinquē, dēligō, dīcō, mittō, venī, habeō, dūcō.
4. Among the commonest Datives of Purpose used with esse
   are: auxiliō, cūrāe, dētrimentō, salētī, impedimentō, odio, prae-
   sidīō.

VOCABULARY.

die, morior, morī, mortuus. nowhere, nūsquam.
equal, pār, parīs.
ferōle, ferāx, ācis.
for, in behalf of, prō.
hostile, inimicus, a, um.
lack, dēsum, dēesse, dēfui, dē-
   futūrus

EXERCISE.

1. A good cause has been undertaken by us. 2. These
   conspirators had neither weapons nor leaders. 3. We
   were nowhere a match (equal to) for the pirates. 4. I,
   who have so often been a help to many, will not be lack-
   ing to you. 5. This plan is suited to the safety of all.
6. I must either live¹ with these men or die for² them.
7. We must not harm those³ who are a help to us.
8. All gods and all men are hostile to you. 9. He alone deserved to be feared by us. 10. The lands which we have near Rome are most fertile. 11. Your favors were most welcome to me. 12. The state must be bravely defended by all who have arms.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. I must live: see Example 3.
2. for: use the prep. pro with the ablative.
3. we must not harm those: see Remark 1.
4. deserved to be feared: express by the second periphrastic conjugation.

Cicero’s Birthplace.

Marcus Tullius Cicero was born at Arpinum, which was a small town of the Volsciens. Here for many years, among the mountains which divide Latium from Campania, his ancestors had dwelt. The Volsciens were a brave race and had waged many long wars with the Romans, but were finally subdued. Another famous man of the Volsciens was Gaius Marius, who defeated and captured Jugurtha and later drove back the Cimbrians and Teutons. He also was born at Arpinum.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. at Arpinum: Arpini (locative of Arpinum).
2. Volsciens: Volsci, orum, m.
3. divide: divisi, ere, visi, visus.
4. Latium: Latium, i, n.
5. Campania, Campânia, ae, f.
6. of the Volsciens: express by ex with the abl.
7. Marius: Marius, i, m.
8. Jugurtha: Jugurtha, ae, m.
9. he: the pronoun (ille) should here be expressed.
LESSON VIII.

THE GENITIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

2. Genitive of Possession. 198. 1, 3; A. & G. 348 and b; H. 440. 1.
5. Genitive of the Whole (‘Partitive Genitive’). 291 entire; A. & G. 346. a. 1-3, c, e; H. 440. 5 and N., 441, 442, 443.
6. Genitive of Quality. 293. 1-5; A. & G. 345. a, b; H. 440. 3.

EXAMPLES.

1. Libertatis causa, for the sake of freedom. (2)
2. Amicitias gratiam, for the sake of friendship. (2)
3. Stulti est haec sparsit, it is (the part) of a fool to hopes this. (2)
4. Maesor parentum, the mourning of parents. (3)
5. Memoriam bene factorum, the recollection of good deeds, lit. of things well done. (4)
6. Quoquaque millia passuum, five miles, lit. five thousands of paces. (5)
7. Quis nostrum, who of us? (5)
8. Quid est causae, what reason is there? (5)
9. Vir animi magni, a man of high purpose. (6)
10. Augus modi consilia, plans of this sort. (6)
11. Porticus trecentorum pedum, a portico three hundred feet long, lit. of three hundred feet. (6)
12. Quantae aestimabant, tantae vendidit, he sold it for as much as he valued it at. (6)
13. illae omnès dissensiōnes erant ejus modi, all those dissensions were of this kind. (6)
14. nōmen pācis dulce est, the name of peace is sweet. (7)

Remarks.
1. Causă is much commoner than grātīā in the sense, on account of, for the sake of.
2. The Objective Genitive occurs most frequently in combination with nouns derived from verbs that govern the accusative; yet by an extension of usage we sometimes find the genitive used with nouns derived from verbs that govern other cases, e.g. cōnsūtātūs hominum, intercourse with men (cf. cōnsuēscere cum hominibus, to associate with men); excessus vitae, departure from life (cf. excūdere e vitā, to depart from life).
3. Observe that the Genitive of Quality, when applied to persons, is properly used only of permanent characteristics; incidental or transitory qualities cannot be indicated except by the ablative. See Lesson XII, Remark 3.
4. Note that the adjectives most frequently employed in connection with a genitive to denote quality are adjectives of amount (e.g. magnus, maximus, summus, tāntus, and numerale); ejus, hūius, etc., in combination with modi, also occur frequently.

VOCABULARY.
bring out, efferō, ferre, extulī, e只不过是 (of qualities), summus, a, um.
death, mors, mortīs, f.
enact, statūr, ere, ui, ātus.
fountain, fōns, fontis, m.
fresh, dulcis, e.
higher price, at a higher price, plūris.

EXERCISE.
1. On this small island near Syracuse there is a fountain of fresh water. 2. Among the praises of all these men what place will my glory have? 3. Who of all
those men saluted him? 4. Other letters of the same tenor were found. 5. The praetor brought out whatever (of) weapons there were. 6. All these wars were of the same kind. 7. The memory of Cicero's consulship will be permanent. 8. This senator demanded the penalty of death. 9. The citizens will not refuse what you enact for the sake of the safety of all. 10. We shall scarcely have enough protection. 11. We sold these lands at a higher price. 12. At how much did the senate value these buildings? 13. These men were of the highest authority.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. Use the Genitive of the Whole.
2. will my glory have: translate: will be to my glory.
3. of those men: express by the abl. with ex.
4. were: the verb will be in the singular.
5. what: translate: those things which, using neuter.
LESSON IX.

THE GENITIVE (continued).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Genitive with Adjectives. 204, 1-3; A. & G. 349 and a, b, 385. c and 2; H. 450, 451. 1, 2 and N. 1, 3.
2. Genitive with memini, reminiscor, obliviscor. 206. 1, 2; A. & G. 350. a, b, c, d; H. 454 and 1, 455.
3. Genitive with Verbs of Judicial Action. 208, 1, 2, a, b; A. & G. 362 and a, 363. 1; H. 453 and 3, 4.
5. Genitive with miseror, miserescō. 209. 2; A. & G. 354. a; H. 457.

EXAMPLES.
1. semper appetentēs gloriāe atque avidī laudis suffisit, you were always desirous of glory and eager for praise. (1)
2. vir bellōrum peritissimus, a man most experienced in wars. (1)
3. omnia plēna luctūs et mætrōs fœrunt, all things were full of mourning and sorrow. (1)
4. fuit hāc quondam proprium populi Rōmānī, this was formerly characteristic of the Roman people. (1)
5. tū similis, like you. (1)
6. tū memini. I remember you. (2)
7. Cinnam memini, I recall Cinna. (2)
8. Epicūrī nōn licet obliviscī, we cannot forget Epicurus. (2)
9. nōnumquam oblivisco noctis illius, I shall never forget that night. (2)
10. multa memini, I remember many things. (2)
The Genitive. 11. Insumulat Verrem avaritiae et audaciae, he accuses Verres of avarice and insolence. (3) 12. tē avaritiae coarguō, I convict you of greed. (3) 13. mē tui miseret, I pity you. 14. mē stultitiae meae pudet, I am ashamed of my folly. (4) 15. quem non paenitēbat hoc facere, who did not repent of doing this. (4) 16. miserēminī ejus, pity him! (5) 17. hoc ref pūblicae interfuit, this concerned the commonwealth. (6) 18. meā interest, this concerns me. (6) Remarks. 1. With meminī and obliviscor, personal pronouns regularly stand in the genitive. 2. While meminī and obliviscor take either the accusative or the genitive of the thing remembered or forgotten, yet 3. Note that neuter nouns, neuter pronouns (as haec, illa, ea, ica, quae, etc.), and adjectives used substantively (as multa, paucū, omnīa) regularly stand in the accusative. 4. Recorder always takes the accusative. VOCABULARY. acquit, absolvō, ere, solvi, solvitūs. mindful, memor, oris. ashamed, it shames, pudet, ere. puduit, impersonal. charge, crimen, inis, n. pity, it causes pity, miseret, ēre. purpose, cōnsilium, I, n. class, genus, eris, ā. remember, meminī, isse. cruelty, crudelītās, ātis, ā. repent, it causes repentance, paenitēt, ēre, uīt, impersonal. fond, studiōsus, a, um. ignorant, ignātus, a, um. EXERCISE. 1. When have you ever repented of your acts or your purposes? 2. Will you forget our safety? 3. Cethegus had always been fond of good weapons. 4. These men are all like Catiline. 5. Many accused Cicero of
LESSON X.

THE ABLATIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

2. Ablative of Source. 215 entire; A. & G. 403, a; H. 487, 469, 1, 2.
3. Ablative of Agent. 216 entire; A. & G. 405; H. 468 and 1.

EXAMPLES.

1. liberā rem pūblīcum metā, free the commonwealth from fear! (1)
2. nōs omnēs vītā privāe cōnāsī sunt, they tried to deprive us all of life. (1)
3. carēre aspectā cōrīum māllem, I should prefer to be deprived of the view of my fellow-citizens. (1)
4. mihi nōn campus, nōn cōrīa umquam vacua mortis periculō fuit, for me not the campus, not the Curia were ever free from the danger of death. (1)
5. hunc et hūnas sociās ā tūs templīs ārobsīs, keep off this man and his associates from your temples! (1)
6. ex urbe dēpulūs est, he has been driven from the City. (1)
7. parenēbus humilībus nātīs, born of humble parents. (2)
8. Archiās hīi nātus est locō nōbīlī, there Archias was born in a noble station (lit. from a noble station). (2)
9. Ædificantur ab illiis gladii, *words were drawn by them.* (3)
10. quid est in homine ratiōne divinius, what is there in man
diviner than reason? (4)
11. nihil rarius perfectō drātōre inventur, nothing is more rarely
found than a finished orator. (4)
12. Lepidus quo multī suērant duces meliōres, *Lepidus than
whom there were many better leaders.* (4)
13. cōntiōnibus accommodātior quam jūdicīa, better adapted for
public meetings than for courts. (4)
14. tēcum plās annum vixit, he lived with you more than a
year. (4)
15. lātius opinīnīe malum dēsēminātum est, the evil is more
widely diffused than is thought. (4)
16. compressī cōnsātus inās amīōrum praeōrdō, I thwarted
your attempts by the support of my friends. (5)

Remark.

1. Cicero in his *Orations* (and probably also in his other works)
confines the use of the Ablative of Comparison mainly to negative
sentences and interrogative sentences implying a negative. No
other writer, however, observes so strict a canon, and even in
Cicero there is quite a percentage of exceptions. The ablative
must be used in case of relative pronouns, *i.e.* *always quō, quibus,
not quam quī.* On the other hand, when the comparative is an
attributive modifier of a noun in an oblique case, *quam* is used,
and the proper form of the verb *esse* is expressed, *as verba Varrōnis,
hominis doctōris quam fuit Claudius, the words of Varro, a more
learned man than Claudius.*

VOCABULARY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deliver, liberō, l.</td>
<td>keep off, keep away, arceō, ēre, ui.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deprive, privō, l.</td>
<td>lack, careō, ēre, ui.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formerly, ēlim.</td>
<td>leading man, princeps, īplīs, m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>free from, adj., vacuus, a., um.</td>
<td>owe, débeō, ēre, ui, ēris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guard, custōs, ēdis, m.</td>
<td>right, dīs, ēris, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immortal, immortālis, e.</td>
<td>sea, mare, lēs, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>just, justus, a., um.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISE.

1. He owes more money to me than to you.  
2. More than a thousand Roman citizens saw this.  
3. Very courageous opinions were expressed by the leading men.  
4. This state lacked good leaders.  
5. These two sons were born of me.  
6. I delivered the city from conflagration, the citizens from murder, Italy from war.  
7. Juster honors than these were never paid to the immortal gods.  
8. Cicero was born of an equestrian family.  
9. Who is more considerate than I?
10. These guards kept away from Cicero's house the men who had been sent by Catiline.  
11. We praise Pompey, than whom no one is more skilled in military matters.  
12. That man ought to be deprived of life by you.  
13. This sea, which was formerly full of dangers, is now free from pirates.  
14. We remained here more than four years.  
15. Shall those who have revolted from the republic, have the rights of citizens?

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *more money*: use the Genitive of the Whole.
2. *very courageous*: express by the superlative.
4. *of me*: use ex to denote source when the source is indicated by a pronoun.
5. *pay (honors)*: habeō, ēre, ui,itus, lit. hold.
LESSON XI.

THE ABLATIVE (continued).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Ablative with the Deponents, utor, fruor, etc. 218. 7; A. & G. 419; H. 477. I.
2. Ablative with opus est. 218. 2; A. & G. 411 and 9; H. 477. III.
3. Ablative with utor, innumer, frētus. 218. 3; A. & G. 431 and 9; H. 476. 1, 3.
4. Ablative with Verbs of Filling and Adjectives of Plenty 218. 8; A. & G. 409. 9; H. 477. II.
5. Ablative of Way by Which. 218. 9; A. & G. 429. 9; H. 478.
6. Ablative of Cause. 219 entire; A. & G. 404; H. 475.

EXAMPLES.

1. cā lēnitāte senātus est usus, the senate exercised this indulgence. (1)
2. hāc eximīa fortūnā frūtus, he enjoys this noteworthy fortune. (1)
3. celeritāte opus est, there is need of speed. (2)
4. homō nōn grātiā nītitur, the man does not depend on influence. (3)
5. frētus hūmanitāte vestrā, relying upon your kindness. (3)
6. deus bonus omnibus explōvit mundum, God has filled the universe with all blessings. (4)
7. forum armātīs militibus reserītum viderat, he had seen the Forum filled with armed soldiers. (4)
8. Aurēliā Viā precipiēst est, he set out by the Aurelian Way. (5)
9. árdat désideriō, he burns with longing. (6)
10. meō jussu conjúrātī per forum duxit sunt, at my bidding the conspirators were led through the Forum. (6)

Remark.
1. Note that ùtor may take a second ablative (either noun or adjective) in the predicate relation, as quō ùce ùtēmur, whom shall we employ as leader? ù placcidiō ùtēris, you will find (lit. use) him tranquil. The second ablative here bears the same relation to the first as a predicate accusative to the direct object.

VOCABULARY.
answer, respōnsum, i, n.
at least, saltēm.
consular, cōnsulāris, e.
depend on, ùtor, i, nīxus or nīsus.
find (good, bad, etc.), ùtor, i, ùsus, ùs. use.
game, lūdus, i, m.
loyalty, fīdēs, eī, f.

need, (there is) need, opus (est)
outrage, verb, abùtor, i, ûsus.
overflow, redundō, i.
patience, patientia, ae, f.
relying on, frētus, a, um.
support, subsidium, i, n.
too, nimium, aē.
trusty, fīdēlis, e.
wisdom, sapientia, ae, f.

EXERCISE.
1. We shall now find these (men) better citizens.
2. They will come to Rome by the Appian Way.
3. There will always be need of your advice and support.
4. The Senate depends on the loyalty and bravery of the people.
5. These men deserved to be feared (the) more by us on this account.
6. That colony was fortified at my order.
7. All the Forum overflowed with the blood of citizens.
8. Cicero promised this, relying not on his own wisdom and counsels, but on the immortal gods alone.
9. I used the courageous and trusty assistance of these two praetors.
10. In consequence of their answers games were celebrated during
ten days. 11. My voice at least has performed its consular duty. 12. Catiline has outraged the patience of all of you too long. 13. Shall we never enjoy peace and harmony?

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. *and* : see Remark 1.
2. *on this account* : translate: *on account of this* (neuter).
3. *celebrated* : use faciō, ere, fāci, factus.

Cicero Serves in the Social War.
At the age of sixteen, Cicero came to Rome and spent several months in the city. He wished especially to hear the great orators of that time, but the Social War\(^1\) had broken out, and the most famous of these orators, Hortensius, Rufus, and Antonius,\(^2\) had taken arms and were with the army. Yet there were certain minor magistrates to whose harangues he listened daily. Before the end of the war, Cicero himself also served,\(^3\) first under Pompeius Strabo,\(^4\) later under Lucius Sulla.\(^4\)

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. *Social War* : *Bellum Sociāle*.
4. *Strabo* : Strābō, ōnis, m.; *Sulla*, Sulla, ae, m.
LESSON XII.

THE ABLATIVE (continued).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Ablative of Manner. 220 entire; A. & G. 412 and a; H. 478. 3 and N.
2. Ablative of Attendant Circumstance. 221.
3. Ablative of Accompaniment. 222; A. & G. 413 and a; H. 473. 1; 474. N. 1.

EXAMPLES.
1. sequō animō moriar, I shall die with calm spirit. (1)
2. ēgit causam summā cum gravitāte, he conducted the case with the greatest dignity. (1)
3. vetere prōverbiō, according to the old proverb. (1)
4. hiœc ōminibus, Catilina, proficiscere, under these omens, Cati-
   line, depart! (2)
5. légāti magnā comitāti pontem ingrediēbantur, the ambassa-
   dors with a large retinue were just setting foot on the
   bridge. (3)
6. cum exercitū accessit, he drew near with his army. (3)
7. ūnō diē longiōrem mōnēm faciunt, they make the month one
day longer, lit. longer by one day. (4)
8. paucīs post diēbus, a few days afterwards. (4)
9. post quadriduām, four days afterwards. (4)
10. paucūs ante annōs, a few years before. (4)

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The Ablative.

11. fuit infirmō corpore, he was of feeble body. (5)
12. hic tribūnus plēbis erat audāciā singulāri, this tribune of the people was of exceptional boldness. (5)
13. haec omnia signa sēstertium sex miliibus vēndita sunt, all these statues were sold for six thousand sesterces. (6)
14. hī agrī magnō vēneunt, these lands are sold for a high price. (6)
15. multō plāris frūctūs Siciliæ vēnīre putārunt, the harvests of Sicily might have been sold at a much higher price. (6)

Remarks.

1. The Ablative of Manner is best restricted to abstract words, such as celerītās, dignitās, virtūs, prūdentīa, etc.
2. The Ablative of Accordance (see Example 8) appears also in such expressions as hōs sententīās, suis mōribus, suā sponte, etc.
3. The Ablative of Quality primarily designates qualities which are more or less transitory. The observation sometimes made that the genitive denotes internal qualities, and the ablative external ones, is not sufficiently exact. In the phrase hortātur ut bonō animō sint, he urge them to be of good courage, the quality is internal; yet the genitive could not here be used; for while the quality is internal, it is transitory. The theoretical distinction between the Genitive of Quality and the Ablative of Quality is that the genitive denotes permanent, the ablative transitory, qualities. Yet where ambiguity would not result, the ablative may be used to denote a permanent quality. Thus one may say vir summa virtūtis vel summa virtūte, a man of the highest character.

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

Vocabulary.

arise, surgō, ere, surrēxi, surrēctum.
auspices, auspicia, ōrum, n.
buy, emō, ere, emi, émpytus.
greed, avarītia, ae, f.
how high, at how high a price, quantī.
institution, institūtum, ō, n.
overtake, cōsequor, ī, secūtus
propose, prōppōnō, ere, posu,
prosītus.
provincīa, socii, ōrum, m., lit.
allies.
uprightness, probītās, ātis, ās.
wickedneš, acēlus, eris, n.
EXERCISE.

1. Was not this plan much more considerate than that which Caesar proposed? 2. Manlius will soon come against us with his army. 3. Gnaeus Pompey was of the greatest uprightness. 4. A little later we arose and went away. 5. We overtook your friends with the greatest speed. 6. We sold these lands for a little less than we bought (them). 7. We set out under the best auspices. 8. We shall defend the freedom of the Roman people according to the customs and institutions of our ancestors. 9. At how high a price did you buy this grain? I bought it at a very low price. 10. Three days before, the consul, with a great force, had attacked the place which Catiline had chosen for a camp. 11. Verres plundered the provincials with incredible greed and wickedness. 12. You have, Quirites, a consul of the greatest steadfastness.

Suggestion on the Exercise.

1. force: use the plural, copiae.
LESSON XIII.

THE ABLATIVE (continued).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.
2. Ablative Absolute. 227. 1, 2; A. & G. 419 and 420; H. 489 and 1.
3. Ablative of Place Where. 228 entire; A. & G. 426. 3, 427. 3, 429. 1, 2; H. 488; 485. 2.
4. Ablative of Place from Which. 229 entire; A. & G. 426. 1, 427. 1, 428. a, b; H. 461, 462 and 3. 4.

EXAMPLES.
1. tū temporibus errāsti, you made a mistake as to the time. (1)
2. impudentiā, quà omnīs superābat, shamelessness in which he surpassed all. (1)
3. hominem majōrem nātū nōlēbās appellāre, you were unwilling to address an older man, lit. a man greater as to birth. (1)
4. tertiā ferē vigilīā exāctā, when the third watch was almost finished. (2)
5. hoc ānō interfectō, intellegō hanc reī publicae pestem paulisper reprimi, if this man alone is put to death, I realize that this disease of the commonwealth can be checked for a little. (2)
6. Lepidō et Tullō ēconsulibus, in the consulship of Lepidus and Tullus. (2)
7. num dubitās id mē imperante facere, do you hesitate to do that at my command? (2)
8. in urbe, in the city. (3)
9. in Graeciā, in Greece. (3)

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10. Ἀθῆναι, at Athens. (3)
11. his locis, in these places. (3)
12. tota provinciā, in the whole province. (3)
13. e provinciā redit, he returned from his province. (4)
14. deséndens ex Asiā, departing from Asia. (4)
15. domō fugientēs, fleeing from home. (4)
16. Teānum abst ā Lārinō xviii mīlia passuum, Teanum is eighteen miles distant from Larinum. (4)
17. ā Brundisium, from the neighborhood of Brundisium. (4)
18. Tusculum, clarrisimō ex municipiō, from Tusculum, a famous municipal town. (4)

VOCABULARY.

vindicate superō, 1.
depart décēdō, 1, cessī, cessūrus.
enter upon ineō, ire, ĕ, ētus.
establish collocō, ē, ētus.
form, make faciō, ere, fecī, factus.
hand over trādō, ere, trādidī, dītus.

hatred, odium, ē, n.
seal, signum, ē, n.
station, collocō, ē.
strong, validus, 1, um.
unbroken, integer, gra, grum.
worthy, dignus, 1, um.

EXERCISE.

1. All the leading men whose murder Catiline was plotting have departed from Rome. 2. Have you seen the camp which has been established in Italy against the Roman people? 3. Those who formed this conspiracy are worthy of the greatest hatred. 4. You almost surpass me in zeal. 5. With the gods as leaders I entered upon this hope and purpose. 6. When all the forces of the enemy had been defeated on land and sea, in the consulship of Cicero and Antonius, Catiline formed a conspiracy. 7. These letters were handed over to me.
with their seals unbroken. 8. How many miles distant from Rome is Faesulae? 9. He has already been at Faesulae, where he saw Manlius. 10. Three days later he went away from home. 11. Strong guards have been stationed in many places by us. 12. When will you set out from Italy?

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. with the gods as leaders: translate: the gods (being) leaders.
2. when the forces had been defeated: translate by the Ablative Absolute.
3. with their seals unbroken: translate by the Ablative Absolute.

Cicero's Oratorical and Philosophical Studies.
After the social war was finished, Cicero returned to Rome and there devoted himself to the study of oratory under the Rhodian rhetorician, Molo, who was then staying in the City. Philosophy he pursued under Philo, who had fled to Rome from the dangers of the Mithridatic War, and later under Diodotus. The latter lived for many years at Cicero's house and died there at last in the consulship of Caesar and Bibulus, leaving Cicero as his only heir.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. finis: confici, ere, feci, factus.
2. oratory: artis oratóriae, f.
3. Rhodian: Rhodius, a, um.
4. rhetorician: rhêtoron, ãris, m.
5. Molo: Molo, ōnis, m.
6. stay: moror, i.
7. philosophy: philosophia, ae, f.
8. pursue: studo, œre, ui, with dat.
9. Philo, Diodotus: Philo, ōnis, m.; Diodotus, ì, m.
10. at: in, with the abl.
LESSON XIV.

THE ABLATIVE (continued).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. The Locative Case. 232. 1, 2; 160. 4; A. & G. 427. 3 and 4; 282. 4; H. 483; 484. 1, 2; 488. 2.
2. Ablative of Time at Which. 230. 1–3; A. & G. 423 and 1; H. 486.
3. Ablative of Time within Which. 231; A. & G. 423, 424. a; H. 487 and 1.

EXAMPLES.

1. Rōmae, at Rome. (1)
2. Corinthī, at Corinth. (1)
3. Rhōdī, at Rhodes. (1)
4. domī, at home. (1)
5. humī, on the ground. (1)
6. Antiōchiae, celebrī quondam urbe, at Antioch, once a famous city. (1)
7. Albē, in urbe opportunē, at Alba, a convenient city. (1)
8. Nōnīs Febrūarīī Rōmae fuit, he was at Rome on the Nones of February. (2, 4)
9. hās ῥιτίσσες Lūdī scripsi, I wrote these speeches at the time of the Games. (2)
10. Iūlliī adventū cōpiāe Mithridātēs saevūtē maximāe, at the arrival of Lucullus the forces of Mithridates were very great. (2)
11. in belli, in time of war. (2)
12. primō bellō Pūnicō, in the First Punic War. (2)
13. tribus hōris nūntiōs vēnērunt, the messengers came within three hours. (3)
The Ablative.

14. Rōscius multōs annōs Rōmam nōn vēnit, in many years Ros-
cius did not come to Rome. (3)

15. bis in diē, twice a day. (3)

16. quadrādiōs mortēs Rōscē Chrysōgonō nūntiātur, within four days. Roscius’s death was reported to Chrysogonus. (3)

17. ante diēm octāvum Idūs Novembĕrīs, on the 8th of November, lit. on the eighth day before the Ides (strictly the seventh day before the Ides, which were the 13th). (4)

Remarks

1. Observe that words not primarily denoting a period of time, as pāx, peace, bellum, war, commonly require the preposition in to denote time at which, unless they are accompanied by a modifier (adjective, demonstrative, or genitive). Thus, in bellō, in war, but primō bellō Pānīcō, in the First Punic War.

2. In bellō, in war, is to be distinguished in meaning and use from bellī. The former phrase is essentially temporal in meaning, — in time of war; while bellī is rather local, and means in the field; it occurs almost exclusively in combination with domī, at home, as domī bellīque, at home and in the field.

3. To denote time within which, in the course of which, the preposition in is almost invariably employed when the clause contains a distributive numeral (bis, tīnī; ter, ternī) or sape.

4. Idūs, trīdiōs, quadrādiōs, and biennīs, triennīs, quadriennīs, are regularly used instead of duōbus diēbus, duōbus annīs, etc. Compare Lesson VII, Remark 4.

VOCABULARY.

ancient, antiquus, a, um.
arive, advēniō, ire, vēni, ven-
tum.
commun, committō, ere, misī,
missus.
crime, scelus, eris, n.
departure, dicessus, īs, m.
exhaust, conficiō, ere, fēcti, fectus.
happen, fūsi, fieri, factus.
last, most recent, proximus, a, um.
March, of March, Mārtius, a,
um.
Nonēs, Nōnae, ārum, f.
set up, collocō, ī.
short, brevis, e.
status, signum, ī, n.
three times, ter, adē.
LESSON XV.

SYNTAX OF ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Adjectives used Substantively. 236-238; A. & G. 288 and a, b; 289. a, b; H. 494, 495.
2. Adjectives with the Force of Adverbs. 239; A. & G. 290; H. 497 and 1.
3. Special Uses of the Comparative and Superlative. 240. 1-4; A. & G. 291. a, b; 292; H. 498; 499.
4. Adjectives denoting a Special Part of an Object. 241. 1; A. & G. 293; H. 497. 4.
5. Primus = first who; ultimus = last who; etc. 241. 2; A. & G. 290; H. 497. 3.
6. Personal Pronouns. 242. 1, 2, 4; A. & G. 295. a, b; H. 500 and 4.
7. Reflexive Pronouns. 244 entire; A. & G. 299 and a, 300. 1, 2, 301. a, b; H. 503 and 3, 4; 504.
9. Etc., Ite, Iste. 246. 1-5; A. & G. 297. a-c; 296. a; H. 505 and 1; 506. 1; 507 and 3, 4.

EXAMPLES.

1. subästant improb etcernant sē à bonis, let the bad withdraw, let them separate themselves from the good. (1)
2. omnēs stulti, all the foolish. (1)
3. omnēs, all things. (1)
4. nihil novē, nothing new. (1)
5. maestus relict, he returned sadly. (2)
6. nēmō in scena levis et nēquior, no one on the stage more trifling and worthless (than usual). (3)
7. hūjus domus est vel optimus, his home is the very best. (3)
8. in hāc insulā extremā est fōns, at the farthest part of this island is a fountain. (4)
9. quī mihi prīmus fīdem porrēxit, who was the first to extend help to me. (5)
10. quis vestrum, who of you? (6)
11. dux memor vestrid, a leader mindful of you. (6)
12. fortūna omnium nostrum, the fortunes of us all. (6)
13. puero misit qui haece uxōri suae nūntiārent, he sent slaves to announce these things to his wife. (7)
14. controversiās inter sō habuerunt, they had disputes with one another. (8)
15. nūn est ista mea culpa, that is not my fault. (9)
16. hæc fūrērant maxima in illō, in hoc nūlla, these (defects) were very great in the former, non-existent in the latter. (9)

Notes on the Examples.

1. In other cases than the nominative and accusative this idea is best expressed by means of rēs, e.g. omnium rērum, of all things; omnibus rēbus, by all things. Omnia, omnibus, parvōrum, parvis, and similar forms would be ambiguous in gender.
2. Lit. nothing of new, —Genitive of the Whole.
3. Suæ illustrates the use of the indirect reflexive.
4. Ista is here attracted from istud to the gender of the predicate noun; such attraction of the pronoun is the rule in Latin.

Remarks.

1. Suī is regularly employed like mef and tuī as an Objective Genitive. To indicate the whole of which a part is taken, the Latin may use either ex sē, ex suī, or suōrum, e.g. multōs ex sē or multōs suōrum misérunt, they sent many of their own number.
2. Observe that in such expressions as inter sē amant, they love each other, no direct object is expressed.
VOCABULARY.

discover, comperiō, ire, comperi,
comportus.
distinguished, clārus, a, um.
end of, last part of, extrēmus, a,
um, limiting a noun.
former . . . (latter), ille, a, um.
glad, laetus, a, um.
latter (of two), hīc, hāec, hīc.
meet, encounter, oppetē, ere,
ivī, itus.
one another, use the proper re-
flexive pronoun.
philosopher, sapientis, entis, m.
unwilling, invitūs, a, um.

EXERCISE.

1. Philosophers have never met death unwillingly.
2. Catiline did not lead forth all his (followers) with
him. 3. There is authority in the Senate and harmony
among all the good. 4. Many very distinguished men
of the state had gathered in great numbers on this day.
5. We gladly suffered many things for your sake.
6. Whom of us all have you spared? 7. Cicero sent
these letters April 2 from Greece to his dearest friends.
8. That was not my opinion. 9. We shall visit these
enemies of the good with the very severest punishments.
10. He withdrew from his province at the end of the
winter. 11. I was the first to discover all these things.
12. These witnesses were conferring with one another.
13. The former letter did not arrive; the latter I have
lost.

Cicero's Legal Studies.

Cicero learned civil law from Quintus Mucius Scaevola,1
the augur,2 the most distinguished lawyer3 of that
time. Cicero himself uses the following4 words concern-
ing him: "As soon as I put on5 the dress of manhood,6
my father conducted me to Scaevola, and forbade me ever
to withdraw from his side. Accordingly I committed7
to memory his discourses and wise sayings and enjoyed his wisdom." After his death, Cicero attended (on) another Scaevola, the pontifex maximus, whom he calls the most eminent in talent of the Roman state.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. Mucius Scaevola: Múcius Scaevola; Múci Scaevolae, m.
2. augur: augur, uris, m.
3. lawyer: júris cónsultus, i, m., lit. versed in the law.
4. following: use hic.
5. put on: sumō, orae, sumpsae, sumptus.
6. dress of manhood: toga virilis, togae virilia, f., lit. toga of manhood.
7. commit: mandō, l.
8. discourse: sermō, ónis, m.
10. saying: dictum, i, n.
11. pontifex maximus: pontifex (-icis) maximus, m.

REVIEW.
1. These tribes were driven out from their lands on account of dissensions. 2. Our men were frightened by the great multitude of these ships. 3. We shall hurl our javelins into the midst of the camp. 4. He came from Athens to Geneva, March 9. 5. After these letters had been read aloud, we consulted with each other. 6. Who is more eminent than he in nobility, or rank, or honor? 7. We were of much better courage after your arrival. 8. We sold our house for more than we bought (it at). 9. Did you gain possession of the swords and daggers which Gabinius left at his house? 10. By our labors we have delivered the republic from the very greatest dangers. 11. He has forgotten all
those things. 12. Did you come at once to his aid?
13. We must contend with the greatest bravery and resist these enemies of the state.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. after these letters had been read aloud: express by the Ablative Absolute.
2. with each other: the reflexive must be that for the first person.
3. nobility: nōbilitàs, ātis, f.
4. to his aid: translate: to him for aid: see Lesson VII, Example 8.
5. we must contend: see Lesson VII, Example 8.
6. resist these enemies: Lesson VII, Remark 1.
LESSON XVI.

PRONOUNS (continued).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.
1. Is. 247. 1-4; A. & G. 287. d; H. 508 and 1, 2, 4.
2. Idem. 248. 1, 2; A. & G. 298. b; 384. N. 2; H. 508. 8, 5
3. Ipse. 249. 1, 2; A. & G. 298. c and N. 1, f; H. 509. 1, 8.
4. Quis, Aliquis. 252. 1, 2; A. & G. 310; 311; H. 512 and 1
5. Quidquidam. 252. 4; A. & G. 312; H. 513.
6. Quisque. 252. 5; A. & G. 313 and a; H. 515.
8. Uterque. 355. 2; A. & G. 318; H. 516. 4.

EXAMPLES.
1. nóbis, id quod dēbet, nostra patria déspectat, if our country
   please us, a thing which it ought.
2. filiūs pater dē filiū morte, dē patris filiūs, the father was weeping
   over the impending death of his son; the son over (that) of the father. (1)
3. exempla quœsimus et sa nón antiqua, we are seeking prece-
   dents, and those not ancient. (1)
4. dēcebant idem quod 1 ego, they were saying the same thing as
   I. (2)
5. a multis ipsa virtūs contemptur, by many even Virtue is
   scorned. (3)
6. ipsæ défluent corónae, the garlands fell down of their own
   accord. (3)
7. Veritās sē ipsa défendit, Truth defends itself. (3)
8. si qui exire volunt, possim coìnìvere, if any wish to go forth,
   I can shut my eyes to it. (4)

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9. aliquis dicit, some one will say. (4)
10. non eguit consensus omnisquam, he did not need the advice of any one. (5)
11. neque quicquam est optimius, nor is anything more desirable. (5)
12. pecuniā semper ā clarissimō quisque contempta est, money has ever been despised by all the most distinguished men, lit. by each most distinguished man. (6)
13. tertio quisque verbo, at every other word. (6)
14. tribunum alī gladiis adoruntur, alii fistibus, some attack the tribunes with swords, others with clubs. (7)
15. alter absoliūtus est, alter sē ipse condemnavit, the one was acquitted, the other condemned himself. (7)
16. alius in alius re est magis utilis, one person is more useful in one thing, another in another. (7)
17. quōs ego utōsque in eōdem genere praedātorum pōnō, both of whom (i.e. both groups) I place in the same class of plunderers. (8)
18. uterque hōrum, both of these. (8)

Note on the Examples.

1. The English ‘same as’ is regularly expressed in Latin by idem qui, less frequently by idem ac (atque).

Remark.

1. Aliquis, as well as quisquam, is used in negative sentences, though much less frequently, and with its regular force of some one. Thus non eget consensus aliquius means: he does not need the advice of some one, i.e. some individual. This sentence is the negation of eget consensus aliquius, he needs the advice of some individual. Non eget consensus cūjusquam, on the other hand, constitutes a more general denial, — he does not need the advice of anybody (at all).
LESSON XVII.

TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE.—SUBJUNCTIVE IN INDEPENDENT SENTENCES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. The Present. 260. 1-4; A. & G. 465, 466, 467, 469; H. 532 and 1, 2, 3; 533. 1; 530.
2. The Imperfect. 260. 1-4; A. & G. 470, 471. a-c; H. 534 and 1, 2, 3; 535. 1; 530.
3. The Future. 261. 1, 2; A. & G. 472 and b; H. 536.
5. The Pluperfect. 263; A. & G. 477; H. 538.
9. Prohibitions. 278 and b; A. & G. 450; H. 561. 1, 2.

EXAMPLES.

1. te jam dūdum hortor. I have long been urging you. (1)
2. alīs mortem parentum polliebātur, to others he used to promise the death of parents. (2)
3. ibi quō te jam priātem ista tūa cupidītās rapībāt, you will go whither your desire had long been hurrying you. (2)
4. num dubitās id facere quod jam faciēbas, do you hesitate to do that which you were already doing? (2)
5. multās C. Caesāris virtūtēs cognōvi. I am acquainted with many virtues of Gaius Caesar. (4)
Tenses of the Indicative.

6. quem ad modum consueverunt, as they are accustomed. (4)
7. omnia nōrāt, he knew all things. (5)
8. amāmus patriam, pāreāmus senātum, let us love our country, let us obey the Senate. (7)
9. nē diffīcillā opōtēmus, let us not wish for what is difficult. (7)
10. dēsīnant furēre ac prōscriptionēs et dictātūrās ēōtūrā, let them cease to rage and think of proscriptions and dictatorships. (8)
11. nē aūtingant rem públicam, let them not touch the state! (9)
12. nōli haec putāre, do not think this! (9)
13. quid faciās, what are you to do? (10)
14. quid facerēs, what were you to do? (10)
15. cūr C. Cornēlium nōn défendēre, why was I not to defend Gaius Cornelius? (10)

VOCABULARY.

advantage, ātilitās, ātis, f. 
ail, spīritus, ās, m., lit. breath. 
consideration, ratiō, ōnis, f. 
courage, fortitūdō, inis, f. 
go out, exē; īre, ī, ītūrūs.
leave, relinquēs, ere, iō, īctūs.
live, vivē; ert, vīxī, vīctūrus.
long, diā; (already) for a long time, jam diā or jam prīdem.

loyal, fidēlis, e.
military, militāris, e.
neglect, nelegēs, ere, lēxī, lēctūs.
missus.
picked, dēlēctus, a, um.
prevail over, vincēs, ere, vīctūrus.
standard, signum, 1, n.

EXERCISE.

1. Why should I pass over these loyal Roman knights?
2. Let the advantage of the republic prevail over all considerations of my safety.
3. For a long time, O senators, you have been living among these dangers and plots.
4. Why should these men enjoy life and this common air for one hour?
5. Do not spare me.
6. He used to have picked men for all labors.
7. Let him go out; let him set forth; let him not leave Manlius.
alone in his camp at Faesulae! 8. Are we to neglect the lives of our (fellow-) citizens on account of fear of dangers? 9. Those who had fought against the pirates knew Pompey’s courage and uprightness. 10. Catiline had for a long time been preparing troops, weapons, and military standards. 11. Whom are we to choose as leader? 12. You kept asking him his opinion.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. O senators: In the vocative, the Latin uses patrēs cōnscriptī.
2. for: ad.
3. lives: the Latin uses the singular.

Cicero’s First Oration.

For several years Cicero was devoted to these studies of his profession. He was present constantly in the courts and listened to the most distinguished advocates. (When) about twenty-five years old, he began to conduct cases himself at Rome. His first oration was delivered in behalf of a certain Publius Quinctius, whose brother had died, leaving him (as) his heir. In this case, Cicero spoke against Hortensius, the most eminent orator of that time, and was in great fear on account of the latter’s reputation.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. profession: ars, artis, f.
2. advocate: orātor, orātor, m.
3. conduct: agō, erō, ēgō, ēactus.
LESSON XVIII.

INDEPENDENT SUBJUNCTIVE (continued).—PURPOSE CLAUSES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. The Optative Subjunctive. 279. 1, 2; A. & G. 447, 442 H. 558 and 1, 2.
2. The Potential Subjunctive. 280. 1, 2, 3; A. & G. 446 447. 1–3; H. 552, 555.
3. The Imperative. 281 and 1; A. & G. 448, 449; H. 561 and 4.
4. Purpose Clauses with ut, ne, quod. 282. 1. a–e; A. & G 531. 1 and a; H. 568 and 7.
5. Relative Clauses of Purpose. 282. 2; A. & G. 531. 2; H. 580.
7. Sequence of Tenses. 287. 1–3; 268. 1, 3; A. & G. 482. 1, 2, 485, 485. a, e; H. 548–546.

EXAMPLES.

1. quod di omen avertant, may the gods avert this omen! (3)
2. utinam res publica stetisset, would that the republic had stood! (1)
3. utinam Quirites, virorum fortium cœpiam tantam habereitis, would, O Romans, that you had so great an abundance of brave men! (2)
4. dixerit aliquis, some one may say. (2)
5. vix versusimile videatur, it would hardly seem likely. (2)
6. hoc sine aliquo dubitatione confirmaverim, this I should affirm without any hesitation. (2)
7. in exsilio proficiscere, go forth into exile. (3)
8. rem vōbīs prōpōnam: vōs eam pendiōte, I will lay the matter before you: do you consider it. (3)
9. cōnsulēs summum jūs habentō, let the consuls have supreme power. (3)
10. Lentulus in ea loca missus est, ut prīvātōs agrōs coēmerat, Lentulus was sent to those places to purchase private lands. (4)
11. pecūniam dedit nē condemnārētur, he gave money that he might not be condemned. (4)
12. ūnum annum eligam quō facilius explicāre possim, I will select one year that I may be able to explain more easily. (4)
13. illum dēlāristis quem bellō praepōnerēritis, you chose him to put in charge of the war. (5)
14. dignū sunt qui civitātē dōnentur, they are worthy to be presented with citizenship. (6)

Remarks.
1. Note that the Latin uses nē quis, in order that no one; nē quid, in order that nothing; nē ilius, nē qui, in order that no.
2. Observe the occasional use of purpose clauses, as in English, to denote the purpose with which a statement is made, as, nē timeās, incolumis est, that you may have no fears, (I will say) he is safe.

VOCABULARY.
absent, be absent, absūm, esse, aūfū, aūtūrus, | harm, dēstrīmentum, I, a.
briefly, brevīter. | act forth, trans, expōnē, eō, posūf, positūs.
change, mūtā, I. | vote, sententia, ae, f.
diligence, dīlīgentia, ae, f. | wound, vulnus, eris, a.
extinguish, extinguiō, eō, inxiā, fōctus.

EXERCISE.
1. I sent the praetor to the house of Cethegus to find the swords and daggers. 2. Would that we had not returned to the City! 3. May the immortal gods change
that purpose of yours. 4. Some senators were absent on that day, in order that they might not cast their votes concerning the punishment of the conspirators. 5. Would that all the leading men whom we have lost were now living! 6. No one would defend this man better than you. 7. Are those men worthy to enjoy our friendship? 8. He gave the ambassadors these letters that they might have more confidence. 9 I will set forth these things briefly that you may know them. 10. We received severe wounds in order: that the republic might suffer no harm. 11. You found faithful friends to deliver you from that fear. 12. Guard your homes with the greatest diligence! 13. Not to say more, all these dissensions have been extinguished.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. that of yours: iste.

2. cast a vote: sententiam ferō (ferre, tuli, lētus), Lat. bear a vote.

3. that the republic might suffer no harm: the Latin idiom is: lest the republic take anything of harm.

4. not to say more: translate: lest I say more (things).
LESSON XIX

CLAUSES OF CHARACTERISTIC.—CLAUSES OF RESULT.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Simple Clauses of Characteristic. 283. 1, 2; A. & G. 535 and a, b; H. 591. 1, 5.

2. Clauses of Characteristic denoting Cause (since) or Opposition (though). 283. 3; A. & G. 555. e; H. 592 and 1; 593. 2.

3. Clauses of Characteristic introduced by quin. 283. 4; A. & G. 559. 2; H. 594. II. 2, end, 595. 4.


5. Clauses of Result introduced by ut and ut nón. 284. 1; A. & G. 537 and 1; H. 570. For Sequence of Tenses in Result Clauses, see 268. 6; A. & G. 485. c; H. 550.

6. Relative Clauses of Result. 284. 2; A. & G. 537. 2; H. 591. 2.

7. Result Clauses introduced i. e. quin. 284. 3; A. & G. 559. 1; H. 594. II.

EXAMPLES.

1. multí inventi sunt, qui summum malum dolorem dicerent, many have been found who declared pain the greatest ill. (1)

2. sapientia est unam quae maestitiam pellat, philo sophy is the only thing that dispels sorrow. (1)

3. quid est enim quod tamen delictare possit, for what is there that can delight you? (1)

4. ò magnâ vís veritatis quae sê ipse defendat, oh the mighty power of truth, since it defends itself! (2)

5. nón est quin intellegat, there is no one who does not know. (3)

6. Epicurus sê éius, quod seiam, sapientem professus est, Epicurus alone, so far as I know, set up for a philosopher. (4)

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Clauses of Characteristic.

7. sic enim tēcum loquar ut nōn odio permētus esse videar, _for I will so speak with you as not to seem to be moved by hatred_. (5)

8. nēmō tam improbus erit qui id nōn jūre factum esse faterit, _there will be no one so wicked as not to admit it was done justly_. (6)

9. nēmō erit tam injustus quin dē meis praemīiis putet, _no one will be so unjust as not to think of my rewards_. (7)

VOCABULARY.

crush, opprimō, ere, pressī, pressus,

deed, factum, ī, n.

foolish, stultus, a, um.

immediately, statim.

manage, administrō, ī.

plan, cōgitō, 1.

present, be present, adsum, esse, aďsum, adsumus.

prestige, auctorītas, ātis, ātī.

threaten, imminēō, ĕre.

EXERCISE.

1. There was no time at which I did not think of the freedom of the Roman people. 2. I so managed matters that you were all preserved. 3. There was no one in the whole province who did not know these things. 4. For four years there was no crime which Catiline had not planned. 5. The conspirators did nothing which was not immediately announced to the consul. 6. Who is there who forgets the brave deeds of our fathers? 7. There was so great prestige in the Senate and so great harmony among all good citizens that this conspiracy was crushed. 8. There are some in this council who do not see the dangers which threaten us. 9. So far as I know, there is no one present who is not loyal. 10. No one is so foolish as not to see this conspiracy. 11. Who was there who defended you? 12. You assembled in so great numbers that I easily saw your zeal.
Suggestion on the Exercise.

1. of: de.

Cicero's Defence of Roscius.

In the following year Cicero undertook a case by the defence\(^1\) of which he won\(^2\) the greatest glory. During\(^3\) the dictatorship\(^4\) of Sulla murders had occurred almost daily at Rome. Some had been killed by the order of the dictator, that he might take vengeance on his enemies; others were killed by those who wished to avenge personal\(^5\) wrongs. Among these (last) was a certain Sextus Roscius, a wealthy citizen of Ameria,\(^6\) who had been murdered by hostile neighbors.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. defence: défensió, ònis, f.
2. win: adiòscor, I, adeptus.
3. during: per, prep. with acc.
4. dictatorship: dictätúra, ae, f.
5. personal: proprius, a, um.
6. of Ameria: use the adj., Amerínum, a, um.
LESSON XX.

CAUSAL CLAUSES. — TEMPORAL CLAUSES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. Causal Clauses. 286. 1 and 2; 286. 2; A. & G. 540. 1, 2; 549; H. 568. I. II, and 2; 568.

2. Temporal Clauses introduced by postquam, ut, etc., denoting a single act. 287. 1; A. & G. 543; H. 602.

3. Clauses introduced by ut, ubi, simul ac, denoting a repeated act. 287. 2; H. 602. 2.

4. Pluperfect Indicative with postquam. 287. 3; H. 602. 1.

EXAMPLES.

1. Gallia laudētur, quod sē nōn trādīdit, let Gaul be praised because it did not surrender. (1)

2. laudātur prōvincia quod resistit Antōniō, the province is praised because it resists Antony. (1)

3. quae cum ita sint, since these things are so. (1)

4. mē accūsās nōn quod tuōs ratiōnibus nōn assentīās, sed quod nūllis, you accuse me, not because I do not agree with your arguments, but because (I agree) with none. (1)

5. postquam ea diēs vēniō, incipit simulāre, after that day came, he began to pretend. (2)

6. ut Rōmam rēdīt, praēlor factus est, when he returned to Rome, he was made prætor. (2)

7. quod ubi Verrēs aūdivit, cupiditāte inflammātus est, when Verres heard that, he was kindled with desire. (2)

8. simul ac tē aṣpexi, hōc sēnāsi, as soon as I set eyes on you, I observed this. (2)

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Causal Clauses.

9. post diem tertium gesta rēs est, quam hoc dixerat, the deed was done three days after he had said this. (4)

Notes on the Examples.

1. The speaker's own reason, — hence the indicative.
2. Not the reason of the writer, but of those who bestow the praise, — hence the subjunctive.
3. Note the pluperfect indicative after a phrase denoting a definite interval of time (post diem tertium).

VOCABULARY.

accompanie, socitus, i, m.
affect, afficiō, ere, fāci, fectus.
between, inter, prep. with acc.
bring into, intrōducō, ere, duxi, ductus.
distress, dolor, ōris, m.
guard, be on one's guard against, cævo, ere, cāvi, cautūrus.
trans.
inasmuch as, quoniam.
intervene, intersum, esse, fūl, futūrus.

let go, śmittō, ere, mīsī, missus.
(longer), no longer, jam nōn,
lit. already not.
receive, accipio, ere, cēpī, ceptus
recognize, cognōscō, ere, nōvī, nitus.
render (thanks), agō, ere, āgī, āctus.
since, causal, cum.
thanks, grātiae, ārum, f.
wall, mūrus, i, m.

EXERCISE.

1. He is affected with great distress because he did not kill us all. 2. As soon as he perceived this, he returned to Rome. 3. Some accused Cicero because he had let Catiline go and had not arrested him. 4. Because a wall intervenes between us and Catiline, I no longer fear him. 5. When I came to Geneva, I found there the letters which you had sent me. 6. Since he had left his accomplices at Rome, I was always on my guard against them. 7. After the conspirators were
arrested, they were brought into the Senate. 8. Inasmuch as you have not yet heard the decree of the Senate, I will set it forth to you. 9. As soon as Cicero showed the letter to Lentulus, he recognized the seal. 10. Thanks were rendered to me because I had preserved the state. 11. They accused you because you had received that money. 12. I am glad because you remained here.
LESSON XXI.

TEMPORAL CLAUSES (continued).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

2. Antequam and priusquam. 291. 1, 2; 292, 1, 2; A. & G. 551. a-c; H. 605. I, II.

EXAMPLES.

1. an tum eras consul, cum in Palatino mea domus ardebat, or were you then consul, when my house burned up on the Palatine? (1)
2. quod cum Catilina venisset, quis sena tor salutavit eum, when Catiline had come there, what senator saluted him? (1)
3. neque, cum aliquid mandaret, confectum putabat, nor when he had allotted any task, did he think it finished. (1)
4. cum me violare volent, se ipsi indicabo, when they desire to harm me, they will bear testimony against themselves. (2)
5. antequam ad causam redeo, da mea pauca dicam, before I come back to the case, I will say a few things concerning myself. (2)
6. quod ego, prius quam loqui coepisti, sensus, which I perceived before you began to speak. (2)
7. antequam veniat, litteras mittet, before he comes, he will send a letter, i.e. he will send a letter in anticipation of his coming. (2)
8. antequam verbum facerem, abluit, he left before I uttered a word. (2)
9. dum haec geruntur, Quintius ex agrō detruditur, while these things were being done, Quintius was driven from his land. (3)
10. *ille erat timendus, dum urbis moenibus continēbatur, he was a man to be feared only as long as he was confined within the walls of the city.* (3)

11. *num expectātis dum Metellus de Istius scelere testimonium dicit, are you waiting for Metellus to give his testimony concerning that villain’s rascality?* (2)

**Vocabulary.**

- *sid, subsidium, I, n.* November, November, bris, e.
- *aēr, rēs, rei, f.* open, aperīt, fre, uī, ertus.
- *as long as, dum.* read (aloud), recītō, 1.
- *bench, subsellium, I, n.* several, complūrēs, a or ā.
- *constantly, semper.* towards, of direction, ad, prep. with acc.
- *draw near, appropinquō, 1.* turn, convertō, ete, vertī, versu.
- *empty, inānis, e.* until, dum, dōnec.
- *enter, ingressus sum.* eye, oculus, I, m.

**Exercise.**

1. *As long as I live, I shall remember this place and this day.* 2. When Cicero entered the senate-house on the 8th of November, the eyes of all the senators were turned towards him. 3. When the ambassadors of the Allobroges had drawn near, the praetors arrested them. 4. Let us not wait for him to arrive.5 5. When the senators saw Catiline, they left the benches empty. 6. Cicero did not open the letters before the Senate assembled. 7. I shall say nothing concerning this matter before he comes. 8. At the time when I was managing these affairs, death was constantly threatening me. 9. Whenever we had found a suitable place, we tarried there several days. 10. While the letters were being read, some withdrew from the senate-house. 11. We were fearing death, until you came to our aid.6 12. When you come, you will find me at home.
Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. for him to arrive: translate: till he arrive.
2. to our aid: translate: to us for aid; see Lesson VII, Ex. 8.

The Defence of Roscius (continued).
Those who had killed Roscius approached Chrysogonus, a freedman of Sulla, who added the name of Roscius to the number of the proscribed. Roscius' property was then confiscated and sold at a pretended auction. Chrysogonus bought it for a trifle, and then drove out from his father's house the young Roscius, who had meanwhile remained on his farm near Ameria. Chrysogonus and his accomplices now divided the property between them. But they still feared Roscius, and so accused him of the murder of his own father.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. Chrysogonus: Chrysogonus, I, m.
2. freedman: libertus, I, m.
3. the proscribed: proscripti, orum, m.
4. property: bona, orum, n.
5. confiscate: publico, i.
6. pretend: simulac, i.
7. auction: auctio,onis, f.; use the abl.
8. trifle: translate: for very little.
9. the young Roscius: Roscius adulescens (-entis), m
10. farm: praedium, i, n.
11. Ameria: Ameria, ae, f.
12. between them: them is reflexive.
LESSON XXII.

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.
1. Substantive Clauses developed from the Jussive. 295, 1, 2; 3, 5, 6, 8; cf. A. & G. 563, and c, d, e, 565; H. 564. I, II and 1.
2. Substantive Clauses developed from the Deliberative. 295, 7; 298; cf. A. & G. 558. a; H. 595. 1, 591. 4.
3. Substantive Clauses after verbs of hindering, preventing, etc. 295, 3; A. & G. 558. b; H. 595. 2, 596. 2.
4. Substantive Clauses developed from the Optative. 298 entire; cf. A. & G. 583, b, 564; H. 595.
5. Substantive Clauses of Result. 297. 1–3; A. & G. 569. 1, 2, 570, 571; H. 571. 1–4.

EXAMPLES.
1. ἔσο νῦν ὁ καθάρισθαι, I beg you not to do that. (1)
2. populus Romanus permittit ut civitatis donetur, the Roman people allows them to be presented with citizenship. (1)
3. senatus ducernit ut frumentum ematur, the Senate decrees that grain be purchased. (1)
4. laborabilē nē testēs dicēre, I swore that the witnesses should not speak. (1)
5. hōc dīcē licet, you may say this. (1)
6. multa oportēt dicēt, he ought to say many things. (1)
7. confitēre necessē est, it is necessary that you confess. (1)
8. nōn fuit causa eō postulārēs, there was no reason why you should ask. (2)
9. dubībīt quīsquam quīn ab Siculis pecūniam cēperint, will any one doubt that they took money from the Sicilians? (2)
10. plūra nē dicam tuam lacrimās nē impediunt, your tears prevent me from saying more. (3)
Substantive Clauses.

11. formidiō impedit quō minus causam dīcere velint, fear prevents them from being willing to plead the case. (2)
12. optō ut hōc audītis, I desire that you hear this (4)
13. velim 2 scribās,1 I wish you would write. (4)
14. vellem 2 adsesset,1 I wish he were present. (4)
15. vellem 2 si immortālis fecisset,1 I wish the immortal gods had brought it to pass. (4)
16. vereor nā quis audeat dīcere, I fear that some one will venture to say. (4)
17. verentur ut habeam satis praesidi, they fear that I have not enough protection. (4)
18. persaepe accidit ut mirāmur, it happens very often that we marvel. (5)

Notes on the Examples.

1. Note the absence of ut, as regularly after visne, velim, vellem.
2. Velim is potential subjunctive; the present implies that the wish contained in the object clause is one capable of realization.
3. Vellem is likewise a potential subjunctive; the imperfect implies regret at the unreality of the object clause.

Remarks.

1. Licet and oportet take either the infinitive, or the subjunctive without ut, but the infinitive is the commoner construction, especially with licet; necesse est admits either construction.
2. Constituō, when denoting another act of the same subject, more commonly takes an infinitive than an ut-clause.
3. Prohibēō is much more commonly construed with an infinitive than with a Substantive Clause introduced by nā, quō minus, or quīn, e.g. si quis tē introire prohibērĭt, if any one should prevent your entering. In Cicero and Caesar prohibēō never occurs followed by a quīn-clause, though it may take quō minus.
4. Impediō quīn does not occur in Cicero’s speeches or philosophical works, though impediō quō minus is frequent.
5. In general, after negative expressions of hindering, quī minus is often used in preference to quīn.
VOCABULARY.

advise, moneó, ēre, uī, ētus.
behooves, it behooves, oportet, ēre, uī.
bring about, efficīō, ere, fēci, fectus.
exhort, cohōtōr, 1.
necessary, it is necessary, nēcessē est.
perīsh, interēs, īre, if, ītūrus.
prevent, impediō, īre, ivī, ētus.
put to death, interficiō, ere, fēci, fectus.
reveal, indicō, ī.
see to it, prōvidēcō, ēre, vīdī, visūs.
understand, intellegō, ere, lēxī, lēctus.
wish, volō, velle, voluī.

EXERCISE.

1. See to it, O Senators, that you do not neglect your duty! 2. I hear the voices of those who fear that I will not defend the state. 3. Lentulus advised Catiline to use the assistance of the slaves. 4. The Senate decreed that the conspirators should be put to death. 5. I exhort you to reveal all things without fear. 6. We beg that the immortal gods may preserve this city and the lives of our wives and children. 7. It is much more to be feared that we shall forget our friends. 8. Cicero brought it about that no good man perished. 9. I wish my father were living. 10. We wish that he had not received these letters. 11. We will make him understand. 12. It behooves you to obey my commands. 13. It is necessary that you leave this city. 14. You prevented me from seeing these places.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

2. See Examples 13–15.
3. will make: translate. will bring it about that.
LESSON XXIII.

QUOD CLAUSES.—INDIRECT QUESTIONS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

QUOD CLAUSES.
1. Substantive Clauses introduced by quod. 299. 1, 2; A. & G. 572 and σ; H. 588. 3.

INDIRECT QUESTIONS.
2. Simple Questions. 300. 1–3; A. & G. 574, 575. b, 576. a; H. 649. II.

EXAMPLES.
1. quid quod tē Ipse in custódiam dedisti, what of the fact that you gave yourself into custody? (1)
2. cūr molestē ferāmus quod accēssit exercitus, why should we resent the fact that an army has approached? (1)
3. quā celeritāte haec gesta sint, vidētis, you see with what rapidity these things have been achieved. (2)
4. quærant ā mē ubi sit pecūnia, they inquire of me where the money is. (2)
5. exqūire num quid scripserit, ask whether he has written anything. (2)
6. nesció cūr hoc putēs, I do not know why you think this. (2)
7. rogāvi pervēnissent Aegrīgentum, I asked whether they had come to Aegrīgentum. (2)
8. quaerēt ā tā nāmnē putēs, I ask of you whether you do not think. (2)
9. nescio quã mãi veriam, I do not know whither to turn (direct: quã veriam, whither am I to turn?) (2)
10. quaeœ utrum verum aut falsum sit,
11. quaeœ verum aut falsum sit, I ask whether it is true
12. quaeœ verum aut falsum sit, or false. (3)
13. quaeœ verum falsum sit,
14. di utrum sint necne quaeritur, it is asked whether there are
gods or not. (3)
16. haud scio an mâliam, I am inclined to think I prefer. (4)

Remarks.
1. To denote future time in indirect questions, periphrastic
forms are used where ambiguity would otherwise result; so, non
quaerœ quid dicturus sis, I do not ask what you will say.
2. Nòmine in indirect questions is used only after quaeœ; see
the 8th example above.
3. In indirect double questions necne is commonly used to ex-
press or not; annûm is much less frequent.

VOCABULARY.
call together, convocât, I. think, have an opinion, sentiô,
gain possession, potiô, ibi, ëtus. ire, sensi, sensus.
initiate, inêi, ire, ëi, ëtus. where? ubi.
order, mandâtum, I, n. whether . . . or, utrum . . . an.
route, ëter, itineris, n.

EXERCISE.
1. He inquired of the Gauls why they had ever come
to his home. 2. What of the fact, that, as you ap-
proached, the other senators withdrew? 3. Cicero
showed where Catiline had been, what plans he had
initiated, whom he had called together. 4. I know who
has gained possession of Etruria; who is in charge of
the camp at Paesulae. 5. We asked him what he
thought concerning these letters. 6. You understand
what I ordered to be done. 7. You already know what I think of him. 8. We did not at that time know whether he had been in Sicily or not. 9. Let us ask whether he will remain here or will go to Rome. 10. I am inclined to think that greater labors must be undertaken by us. 11. Do you know by what route he set out? 12. I do not know whether he set out or remained in the city.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. what of the fact: see Example 1.
2. inclined to think: see Example 15.

The Defense of Roscius (continued).
Although all feared Chrysogonus, as the friend of Sulla, yet Cicero boldly undertook the defense of Roscius. In the very beginning of his oration he openly accused Chrysogonus. He spoke thus: "Chrysogonus, O judges, has gained possession of the fortune of another man, and since that man lives, he asks you to condemn him and so deliver him himself from fear, for while Roscius is alive, he fears that he himself will not retain this excellent inheritance."

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. of another man: use aliēnus, a, um, in agreement with fortūnis.
2. while Roscius is alive: express by the Ablative Absolute.
3. inheritance: hērēdita,ās, ātis, ā.
LESSON XXIV.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. First Type. Nothing Implied. 302. 1-4; A. & G. 515 and a; 518. a, b; 516. a; H. 574 and 2, 580. 1.

2. Second Type. Should . . . would Type. 303: A. & G. 516. b; H. 576.

3. Third Type. Contrary to Fact. 304 entire; A. & G. 517 and a, c, d; H. 579 and 1, 582, 583.

EXAMPLES.

1. si hóc dicas, errās, if you say this, you are mistaken. (1)

2. si hóc dicēbās, errābās, if you were saying this, you were mistaken. (1)

3. si hóc dicēs, errābis, if you say (i.e. shall say) this, you will be mistaken. (1)

4. si hóc dixísti, errāvistī, if you said this, you were mistaken. (1)

5. memoria minuitur, nisi eam exerceās, memory grows weak unless you exercise it. (1)

6. si quicumque caelātī apexerat, manūs abstīnīre nān poterat, if ever he had seen any embossed silverware, he could not keep his hands off if. (1)

7. in exilium, si hanc vōcem exspectās, proficiscere, go forth into exile, if you are waiting for this command! (1)

8. si hóc dicas, errēs, } if you should say this, you would

9. si hóc dixeris, errāverēs, } be mistaken. (2)

10. si hóc dixerēs, errāvēs, if you were saying this, you would be mistaken. (3)

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11. si hoc dixissēs, errāvissēs, if you had said this, you would have been mistaken. (3)

12. nisi eum cursum viāe tenuisset, cōnsul esse potuī, I might have been consul, unless I had pursued that course of life. (3)

13. eum patris locō colere dēbērās, si ālla in tē pītēs esset, you ought to revere him as a father, if you had in you any sense of devotion. (3)

14. si occisus esset, sustine ad arma ūtūrī, if he had been slain, would you have proceeded to arms? (3)

VOCABULARY.

deserve, mercē, ēre, uf, itus. judge, jūdicābō, i.
escape, évādō, ēre, vāsī, vāsū-
rus.
remove, tollō, erē, sustulī, sublā-tus.
exile, exsilium, i, n.
forthwith, statim.
risk, periculum, i, n.

EXERCISE.

1. If Cicero had judged (it) best, he would have removed Catiline at the risk of his own life. 2. If you go by the Appian Way, you will overtake your friends before night. 3. If they remain in this city, they will suffer the punishment which they deserve. 4. If I order you to be arrested and put to death, what should I fear? 5. If you should go into exile forthwith, I should scarcely bear the storm of hatred. 6. If your mother and father hated you, what would you do? 7. Unless he had been guarded, he might have escaped. 8. If you had not forgotten your duty, you ought to be defending the state. 9. If we love our country, let us obey her decrees. 10. If you ask him why he remains here, he will make no answer. 11. If he had had friends, they would have come. 12. Do not withdraw unless you wish.
Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *If you go:* In this and other sentences where the present has the future force, the Latin future must be used in translating into Latin.

2. *Might have escaped:* See Example 12.

3. *Ought to be defending:* See Example 13. Translate to be defending the same as to defend.

4. *If you ask him:* This is meant to be the indefinite you; see Example 5.

5. *Will make no answer:* Translate: will answer nothing.

LESSON XXV.

USE OF nisi, si nōn, sim.—CONDITIONAL CLAUSES OF COM-
PARISON.—SUBORDINATE ADVERSATIVE CLAUSES IN-
TRODUCED BY quamuis, quamquam, etc.—PROVISOS.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.
2. Conditional Clauses of Comparison. 307. 1, 2; A. & G. 524 and N. 2; H. 584 and 1, 2.
3. Subordinate Adversative Clauses. 309. 1–5; A. & G. 527
   and a–e; H. 585, 586, I, II.

EXAMPLES.
1. hoc enim nōn facerem, nisi necessē esset, for I should not be
doing this unless it were necessary. (1)
2. etiam si vir bonus nōn esset, even if he were not a good
   man. (1)
3. dolorem si nōn potuerō frangere, tamen occultabō, if I cannot
   subdue my grief, yet I will hide it. (1)
4. si futūrum est, fiat; si nōn futūrum est, nōn fiat, if it is
   destined to be, it will be; if it is not destined, it will not
   be. (1)
5. hunc mihi timōrem ēripō; si est vērus, nō oppressor; si
   falso, ut timēre dēsinam. take away this terror from me;
   if it is real, in order that I may not be crushed; but if
   unfounded, in order that I may cease to fear. (1)
6. ēdīc tēcum omnīs tuōs; si minus, quam plūrimos, lead out
   with you all your followers; if not (all), as many as
   possible. (1)

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7. nōmen petis quasi incertum sit, you ask for the name as if it were uncertain. (2)

8. hōc locō sedēbat, quasi reus ipse esset, he sat in this place as if he were himself under accusation. (2)

9. ita loquor quasi ego illud fecerim, I speak as though I had done that. (2)

10. quamvis mihi rēs nōn placeat, tamen pugnāre nōn poterō, though the matter should not please me, I shall not be able to contend. (3)

11. quamvis amplum sit, parum est, however extensive it be, it is too little. (3)

12. quamquam premuntur aere aliēno, domiātiōnem tamen expectant, though they are overwhelmed with debt, yet they expect power. (3)

13. etā omnēs probābant, though all approved. (3)

14. Sōcratēs cum facile posset edūci ē cāstōliā, nōluit, though Socrates might have been led out of jail, yet he refused. (3)

15. magnō mē metū liberābis, dum modo ĵūrā mē atque tē mūrus intērāsit, you will relieve me of a great fear, provided only a wall intervene between me and you. (3)

Remark.

1. Etsī, although, is carefully to be distinguished from etā, even if; the latter is a conditional particle and takes any of the constructions admissible for sī; see Lesson XXIV.

VOCABULARY.

approve, probō, 1
as if, quasi.
at first, prīmō.
condemn, condemnō, 1.
conquer, vincē, ere, vicī, victus.
contend, dimicō, 1.
diligence, diligentia, ae, f.

severity, severitās, ātis, f.
show, ostendō, ere, endī, entus.
undergo, subeō, ire, ii, itus.
unpopularity, invidiā, ae, f.
ward off, dépellō, ere, dépuli pulsus.
EXERCISE.

1. Provided only these dangers be warded off from my fellow-citizens, I shall gladly undergo this storm of unpopularity. 2. Though at first he had answered arrogantly, yet finally he denied nothing. 3. If you exercise severity, that will be better; if not, we do not know what will happen. 4. It is not necessary for us to fear,¹ provided he does not come² nearer. 5. You ask me what I shall do, as if I had not already shown³ you my plans. 6. Though nothing be found in the letters, yet over-diligence⁴ is not to be feared by us. 7. If Catiline goes forth, the city will be delivered from the greatest peril; if he does not go forth, we shall have to contend⁵ with him always. 8. Although many of those who have remained at Rome are citizens, I warn them again not⁶ to attempt anything against the republic. 9. You defend this man, as if all his acts were⁷ good. 10. The soldiers returned home, as if they had conquered. 11. If we do not return, nevertheless be of good courage. 12. If this man is condemned, all will approve; but if he is acquitted, they will blame us. 13. Even if he enters the senate house, no one will salute him.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. for us to fear: see Lesson XXII, Example 7.
2. come: use accédē, ere, cessē, cessīrūs.
3. had not shown, etc.: observe the principle for sequence of tenses in Clauses of Conditional Comparison.
4. over-diligence: nimia diligentia.
5. have to contend: translate: it will have to be contended by us.
6. not to attempt: the negative in such clauses is ne.
Defense of Roscius (continued).

Cicero then set forth how Roscius, the father, had been killed through hatred, how the assassins had persuaded Chrysogonus to add Roscius’ name to the list of the proscribed, how they had finally accused the son of the murder. Cicero did not blame Sulla himself, but excused him on the ground that he was ignorant of the deeds of his freedman. Roscius was acquitted by the votes of the judges, yet Cicero soon after withdrew from Rome and betook himself to Athens and Asia Minor.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. assassin: sēcātus, f, m.
2. excuse: excūsātus, l.
3. on the ground that: quod (with the subj.).
4. vote: sententia, ae, f.
5. Asia Minor: Asia, ae, f. The preposition must be used here
LESSON XXVI.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

Mood.

1. Declarative Sentences. 314. 1, 3; 331. 1; A. & G. 580; H. 642, 649. 3, 4.
3. Imperative Sentences. 316 and a; A. & G. 588 and a; H. 642.

Tenses.

1. Of the Infinitive. 317 and a; A. & G. 584 and a; H. 644, 617.
2. Of the Subjunctive. 318 and a; A. & G. 585 and a; H. 644.

EXAMPLES.

1. crēdō vōs mīrātī quīd hōc sit, I suppose you wonder what this is. (1).
2. negō quemquam vestrum esse quīn hōc saepe audierit, I deny that there is any one of you who has not often heard this. (1)
3. tū, in quō semper esse præmissōs quī tībī praestōlärentur, you, by whom I know men have been sent on ahead to wait for you. (1)
4. intellegō nāminem tam stultum fore quī nōn videat conjūrātōnēm esse factam, I appreciate that no one will be so foolish as not to see that a conspiracy has been made. (1)
5. nostrā, quī remānissetėmus, caede tē contentum esse, dīcēbās, you said you were content with the massacre of us who had remained. (1)
6. hanc contrōversem fuisse dixerunt, quod Lentulō Saturnīlibus caedem fieri placēret, they said that there had been this dispute, that Lentulus wished to have the massacre take place on the Saturnalia. (1)

7. dixerunt sē factūrōs quod imperātum esset, they said they would do what had been commanded. (2)

8. crédidit eum qui orātōnem bonōrum iūnitātērum, he supposed that a man who imitated the language of the good would also imitate their acts. (1)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{I know you were doing this.} & \quad \text{(Direct: agōbās.)} \\
\text{I know you did this.} & \quad \text{(Direct: ēgisti.)} \\
\text{I know you had done this.} & \quad \text{(Direct: ēgerās.)} 
\end{align*}
\]

9. scio tē hāc ēgissee, I know you did this. (Direct: ēgisti.)

10. videor ostendisse quālēs det essent, I seem to have shown of what nature the gods are. (Direct: ostendi.) (2)

Remarks.

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

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

VOCABULARY.

- anxious, sollicitus, a, um.
- indulge, ēnitās, ētis, f.
- dangerous, periculōsus, a, um.
- move, affect, moveō, ere, moverē, mōvē, mōvētis.
- drive, cast out, ēcitō, ere, ēcēcī, ēcēctis.
- ejectus.

EXERCISE.

1. There were some who said that Cicero had driven Catiline into exile. 2. You saw that the senators were anxious concerning his danger. 3. Cethegus wrote that he would do all those things which he had promised to the envoys of the Allobroges. 4. Why do you hope
that my indulgence will be permanent? 5. They perceive that I know what they are plotting against the republic, and yet they are not moved. 6. How many men do you think there are who believe all these things which I have reported? 7. Cicero said that Catiline would be the leader of a dangerous war, if he should allow him to go out from the city. 8. I say that you sold all these things for a very high price. 9. Cicero said that he who was an enemy of the republic was in no way a citizen. 10. I wrote you that when the senators saw Catiline, they left the benches empty. 11. He does not know that I found the letters which he had sent. 12. I believe you said nothing concerning this matter before he had arrived.

Suggestions on the Exercises.

1. and yet... not: neque tamen.
2. report: dēferō, ferre, tulī, lātus.
3. very high: translate: very great.
4. in no way: nūllā ratiōne.
LESSON XXVII.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE (continued).

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

Conditional Sentences in Indirect Discourse. 319–322 entire
A. & G. 889 entire; H. 646, 647.

EXAMPLES.

Note. — The direct form is given first in parenthesis.

(sì hòc crèdis, erràs, if you believe this, you are wrong.)
1. dixì tè, sì hòc crèdàs, erràre, I say that, if you believe this, you are wrong.
2. dixì tè, sì hòc crèderès, erràre, I said that, if you believed this, you were wrong.
   (sì hòc crèdès, erràbis, if you believe (i.e. shall believe) this, you will be wrong.)
3. dixì tè, sì hòc crèdàs, erràtùrum esse, I say that if you believe (i.e. shall believe) this, you will be wrong.
4. dixì tè, sì hòc crèderès, erràtùrum esse, I said that if you should believe this, you would be wrong.
   (sì hòc crèderèmis, erràbis, if you shall have believed this, you will be wrong.)
5. dixì tè, sì hòc crèderèmis, erràtùrum esse, I say that if you shall have believed this, you will be wrong.
6. dixì tè, sì hòc crèderèmis, erràtùrum esse, I said that, if you should have believed this, you would be wrong.
   (sì hòc crèdès, errès, if you should believe this, you would be wrong.)
7. dixì tè, sì hòc crèdès, erràtùrum esse, I say that if you should believe this, you would be wrong.
8. dixì tè, sì hòc crèderès, erràtùrum esse, I said that, if you should believe this, you would be wrong.
(si hoc crēderēs errārēs, if you were believing this, you would be in error.)

9. dico (dixi) tō, si hoc crēderēs, errārūm esse, I say (said) that, if you were believing this, you would be wrong.

(si hoc crēdidissēs, errāvissēs, if you had believed this, you would have been wrong.)

10. dico (dixi) tō, si hoc crēdidissēs, errārūm fuisse, I say (said) that, if you had believed this, you would have been wrong.

(si hoc dixissēs, pūnitus essēs, if you had said this, you would have been punished.)

11. dico (dixi) si hoc dixissēs, futūrūm fuisse ut pūnīrēris, I say (said) that, if you had said this, you would have been punished, lit. it would have happened that you were punished.

12. nōn dubitō quīn, si hoc dixissēs, errātūrus fuerīs, I do not doubt that if you had said this, you would have been wrong.

13. quaerō, num. si hoc dixissēs, errātūrus fuerīs, I ask whether you would have made a mistake, if you had said this.

EXERCISE.

1. We know that if Cicero had judged it best, he would have removed Catiline at the risk of his own life. 2. I said that if you went by the Appian Way you would overtake your friends before night. 3. I believe that if they remain in the city, they will suffer the punishment which they deserve. 4. You knew that if I should order you to be arrested and put to death, nothing would have to be feared by me. 5. I saw that if you should go into exile forthwith, I should scarcely bear the storm of unpopularity. 6. I said, let him not withdraw unless he wished. 7. You know that if he has friends they will come to his aid. 8. It is evident that if Catiline goes forth, the city will be delivered from the greatest peril; that if he does not go forth, we shall have to contend.
with him always. 9. I believe that if he enters the senate house, no one will salute him. 10. You see that if you ask why he remains here, he will make no answer. 11. I say that if you had not forgotten your duty, you would have defended the state. 12. I do not know what you would have done, if you had heard this.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. would have to be feared: use the Second Periphrastic Conjugation.
2. let him not withdraw: an imperative clause in indirect discourse.
3. it is evident: cœstis.
4. shall have to contend: use the Second Periphrastic Conjugation.

Reasons for Cicero’s Temporary Retirement.

In another work Cicero tells us he withdrew from Rome. At that time he says that his body was weak and that his friends feared that he was not able to endure the labors of the forum. Both friends and physicians¹ therefore advised him to abandon² his profession. But Cicero says that he preferred to undergo all risks rather than to abandon the profession which he had chosen. He thought that if he should change his style,³ and should cultivate a less impassioned⁴ oratory,⁵ he would avoid all risks. Hence he decided to go away from Rome.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. physician: medicus, I, m.
2. abandon: dépoulo, ere, posui, positus.
3. style: genus dicendi, lit. kind of speaking (genus, eris, n.).
4. less impassioned: remissior, us, lit. more relaxed.
5. oratory: ὁρατίο, ὅνια, f.
LESSON XXVIII.

THE INFINITIVE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.
1. Infinitive without Subject Accusative, used as Subject. 327. 1, 2 and a; A. & G. 452. N. 2, 455. a.; H. 615, 612. 3.
2. Infinitive without Subject Accusative, used as Object. 338. 1, 2; A. & G. 456; H. 607 and 1, 2, 608. 4, 612 and 1.
3. Infinitive with Subject Accusative, used as Subject. 330; A. & G. 455. 2; H. 615.
4. Infinitive with Subject Accusative, used as Object. 331 entire; A. & G. 459; H. 613. 1-3.
5. Passive Construction of Verbs which in the Active are followed by the Infinitive with Subject Accusative. 332 entire; H. 611. 1, 2 and Notes 1, 3.

EXAMPLES.
1. difficilis est ornamenti exitum invenire, it is difficult to find an end of my speech. (1)
2. est frumentum accipere licet, it is permitted to them to receive grain. (1)
3. Caecinae placuit experiri, it pleased Caecina to make the trial. (1)
4. Roscius denderere non audent, they do not dare to defend Roscius. (2)
5. avi modo imitari, you ought to have imitated the character of your grandfather. (2)
6. nos omnes vita privare omen sunt, they tried to deprive us all of life. (2)
7. eavere non potuerunt, they could not escape. (2)
8. tibi frumentum dare paratus sum, I am prepared to give you grain. (2)
9. rēs nēmini dubia esse potest, the matter can be doubtful to no one. (2)
10. quō animō mē esse oportet, of what feeling ought I to be? (3)
11. turpe est mē mortem timuisse, it is disgraceful for me to have feared death. (3)
12. cōnutūd lādōs fieri vētuit, the consul forbade the games to be held. (4)
13. sinīte mē praeterire nostram calamitātem, permit me to pass over our misfortune. (4)
14. nōn molestē ferēbant sē libidīnum vinculis laxātōs esse, they did not regret (lit. bear it ill) that they had been freed from the fetters of passion. (4)
15. ēre in exsilium jussus est, he was ordered to go into exile. (5)
16. vidēbātur magnum glōriam cōnsecūtus, he seemed to have attained great glory. (5)

Note on the Examples.

1. Observe that the participle in the compound tenses of the infinitive agrees with the subject of the main verb in constructions of this type. The auxiliary esse is also freely omitted.

Remarks.

1. Note that where the English says 'ought to have done,' 'might have done,' the Latin uses dēbui, oportuit, potui, with the present infinitive, as, dēbuit venire, he ought to have come; potuit venire, he might (could) have come.

2. Note that verbs which have no participial stem express the future infinitive active and passive by fore ut or futūrum esse ut, with the subjunctive, as spērō fore ut hostēs accantur, I hope the enemy will be kept off, lit. I hope it will happen that the enemy will be kept off.

Vocabulary.

arise, orior, ēri, ortus. | keep from, prohibēō, ēre, ui, ēitus.
beautiful, pulcher, chra, chrum. | permitted, it is permitted, licet,
desire, cupiō, ēre, īvi, or īi, ēitus. | ēre, uit, impersonal.
easy, facilis, e. | seem, videor, ēri, visus.
follow up, perseguor, I, secūtus. | word, verbum, ī, n.
EXERCISE.

1. No crime seems capable of being undertaken which does not arise from you. 2. For a long time you have been desiring to lay waste this most beautiful city with fire and sword. 3. I saw that I should not be able to follow up his accomplices. 4. As soon as he was ordered to leave this city, he departed. 5. He will be said by many to have been visited with excessive punishment. 6. This letter was said to have been written by Lentulus. 7. This seal ought to have kept you from so great a crime. 8. No harm can be done me by these men. 9. I remember that you said this as soon as you arrived. 10. It is easy to believe that he could not come. 11. You seem to have been moved by my words. 12. It was permitted us to return these letters to you.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. capable of being undertaken: translated: seems to be able to be undertaken.
2. See Lesson XVII, Example 1.
3. that I should not be able to follow up: translate: see that it would be that I should not be able to follow up; see Remark 2.
4. no harm can be done me: the Latin idiom is: it cannot be harmed (to) me, the impersonal use.
5. I remember that you said: meminisse, when used of personal experience and referring to the past, regularly takes the present infinitive.
LESSON XXIX

PARTICIPLES.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

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

EXAMPLES.

1. audīō tē loquentem, I hear you as you speak. (1)
2. audīvī tē loquentem, I heard you as you were speaking. (1)
3. audiam tē loquentem, I shall hear you as you speak, i.e. as you shall be speaking. (1)
4. locūtus tacet, he has spoken and is silent, i.e. having spoken, he is silent. (1)
5. locūtus tacēbit, he had spoken and was silent. (1)
6. locūtus tacēbit, he will speak and then be silent. (1)
7. Catōnem vidī in bibliothēcā sedentem, I saw Cato sitting in his library. (2)
8. hōc mihi primum post hanc urbem conditām togātō contigit, I am the first man in civil life to whom this has happened since the foundation of the city. (2)
9. huic generi hominum parendum est, this class of men must be spared. (2)
10. lēgēm scribendam eūrāvit, he saw to the engrossing of the law. (2)
11. eum Jugulāndum vōbīs trādiderunt, they handed him over to you to be put to death. (2)
Remarks.

1. Note that the perfect passive participle is often equivalent to a coordinate clause in English, as, C. Servilius Achaia Sp. Maelium occupatum interēmis, Gaius Servilius Achaia surprised and slew Spurius Maelius, lit. slew him having been surprised.

2. Observe that the present active participle is used much less freely in Latin than in English. We employ it somewhat loosely to denote an act prior to that of the verb with which it is connected; as, ‘Finding no means of escape, he surrendered.’ Here the finding is anterior to the surrender. In such cases the Latin would employ some other form of expression; in that language the present participle is strictly limited to the expression of acts contemporary with the action of the main verb.

VOCABULARY.

burn, combūrō, er, us, ētus.
contract for, locō, 1.
endure, perferō, ferre, tūrī, lūtus.
erect, collōcō, 1.
escort, prōsequor, ēr, secūtus.
impair, immīnērō, er, us, ītus.
just as, sicut.
rout, fugō, 1.
see to (doing something), cūrō, 1.
summon, vocō, 1.
worship, venerō, 1.

EXERCISE.

1. Will you see to the writing and sending of these letters? 2. The arrest of the conspirators affected all the Romans with the greatest joy. 3. We see the Roman people to-day thinking one and the same thing. 4. Having worshipped the gods, return to your homes and defend them, just as last night. 5. The consuls contracted for the erection of this statue. 6. When you leave this city, all the citizens will most gladly escort you to the gates. 7. We left our temples and dwellings to be plundered and burned. 8. Cethegus, suspecting nothing, was immediately summoned by me.
Participles.

9. Having attacked the army of Catiline, the consul soon routed (it). 10. Let us not endure the impairing of the freedom of Roman citizens. 11. Within three days we saw him withdrawing from the city. 12. This temple, plundered by Verres, lost all its most beautiful statues.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. when you leave, will escort: translate: will escort you leaving.
2. the impairing of the freedom: translate: the freedom impaired.

Cicero's Studies at Athens and in Asia.

When Cicero had come to Athens, he was six months with Antiochus, a very eminent philosopher, and renewed the pursuit of philosophy which had been cultivated by him from his earliest youth. At the same time he heard Demetrius, a famous master of oratory. In several towns of Asia he also enjoyed the learning and discipline of the most distinguished teachers. Finally he came to Rhodes, where he heard the same Molo whom he previously knew at Rome, a most judicious man and a most excellent teacher.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. Antiochus: Antiochus I, m.
2. philosophy: philosophia, ae, f.
3. Demetrius: Démétrius, I, m.
4. master: magister, trī, m.
5. of oratory: dicendi, lit. of speaking.
6. learning: doctrina, ae, f.
8. judicious: sapiens, entis.
LESSON XXX.

THE GERUND; THE GERUNDIVE CONSTRUCTION; THE SUPINE.

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

1. The Gerund. 338. 1–5. A. & G. 502; 504 and b; 505 and i; 508 and N. 2; 507; H. 624, 626, 627, 628 and footnote 2, 629.

2. The Gerundive Construction. 338. 1–5; A. & G. 508; 504 and b, 505, 506, 507; H. 621, 623 and 1, 628.

3. The Supine. 340 entire; A. & G. 509, 510 and N. 2; H. 632 and i, 633, 635 and 1, 2, 4.

EXAMPLES.

1. cupidus tē audiendi, desirous of hearing you. (1)

2. gloriandi causā, for the sake of boasting. (1)

3. rem quaeris praecārām ad discendum, you seek an excellent subject for learning. (2)

4. homínibus salūtem dandō, by giving safety to men. (1)

5. cōnsiliolum urbis délendae et civium trucidandōrum, the plan of destroying the city and massacring the citizens. (2)

6. Brútus in libera ndā patriā interfectus est, Brutus was slain in freeing his country. (2)

7. cui ad sollicitandōs pāstōres Apūlia attribūta est, to whom Apulia has been assigned for the purpose of tampering with the shepherds. (2)

8. ad agrum fruendum nōs alectat senectūs, old age invites us to enjoy the farm. (2)

9. sui cōnservandi causā, for the sake of saving themselves. (2)

10. exclāviē eōs quam tā ad mā salūtātum miserās, I kept out those whom you had sent to greet me. (3)

11. at hoc optimum factā jūdicārem, if I thought this best to do. (3)

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Notes on the Examples.

1. Note that fruar, like the other deponents governing the ablative, admits the gerundive construction.

2. Cōnservandī agrees merely in form with suī and vestī; in sense it is plural.

Remark.

1. The dative of the gerund and of the gerundive are both rare in Ciceronian Latin; consequently the construction, though common later, is hardly to be imitated by the beginner in Latin writing.

VOCABULARY.

aíd, auxiliûm, I, n. Siciliûs, Siculo, ōrum, m.
appease, ploco, 1.
sūr up, excitō, 1.
assign, attriboūs, ere, uf, útus.
suspezione, suspicio, ōnis, f.
disturbance, tumultus, ūs, m.
tend, pertinēo, ēre, uī.
omit, omitto, ere, misi, missus.

EXERCISE.

1. Envoys of the Allobroges had been sent to Rome for the purpose of stirring up a Gallic disturbance.
2. Nothing was omitted which tended to appease the gods. 3. I see that all these have assembled for the sake of defending the republic. 4. What shall we say concerning the choice of a leader for this war? 5. For the sake of avoiding suspicion, he made no reply. 6. You prepared men for killing the consuls and praetors. 7. We were most desirous of coming. 8. It is easy to understand why he is absent. 9. The Sicilians sent messengers to Cicero at Rome to seek aid. 10. They came to complain of the wrongs of Verres. 11. It is difficult to say when they will arrive. 12. He assigned us to Cethegus to be put to death.
Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. for the purpose of: ad, with the Gerundive Construction.
2. which tended: a Clause of Characteristic.
3. to appease the gods: translate: to the gods to be appeased.
4. the choice of a leader: translate: concerning a leader to be chosen.
5. for: ad.
7. of: ës.

REVIEW.

1. I will never desire, fellow citizens, that you may hear that Lucius Catiline is leading an army against you.
2. The conspirators feared that Cicero and the Senate would exercise severity towards them.
3. Let him lay aside the plan of war and go immediately into exile.
4. If you will listen to me, I do not see why you cannot do this.
5. We have arrested men who remained at Rome for receiving Catiline.
6. When he hesitated, I asked him why he had not already set out.
7. Those who sailed on this sea feared that their fortunes would not be safe.
8. While they were conferring concerning terms, another ambassador arrived.
9. We waited two days for your friends to bring the letters.
10. It is difficult to understand how Catiline found so many accomplices.
11. I do not know whether you remember my words or not.
12. I do not believe that death was ordained by the gods for the sake of punishment.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. hesitate: haesitó, 1.
2. ordain: constitúo, ere, ui, stus.
SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES IN
CONTINUED DISCOURSE.

13.

Cicero Elected Quaestor.

One year after Cicero returned\(^1\) to Italy, he was elected quaestor, an office which he held\(^2\) in the consulship of Cotta and Octavius. In accordance with\(^3\) a law of the Dictator Sulla, each\(^4\) quaestor after he left office\(^5\) became senator for life.\(^6\) But before he began to perform the duties of a senator, Cicero by lot secured\(^7\) Sicily (as) his province and betook himself to Lilybaenum.\(^8\) At that time there were two quaestors in Sicily, one of whom resided\(^9\) at Lilybaenum, the other at Syracuse.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *returned*: for the mood and tense, see Lesson XX, Example 9.
2. *an office which he held*: translate: *which office he held*. For *office*, use *magistratus*, n. m.; for *hold*, use *ferat*, *ere*, *gessi*, *gestus*.
3. *in accordance with*: ex, prep. with abl.
4. *each*: *omnus*.
5. *leave office*: translate: *go away from office*.
7. *secure by lot*: sortior, *fri*, *itus*.
9. *reside*: *habet*, l.
14.

Conditions at Rome at this Time.

At the age of thirty-two years Cicero returned again to Rome from Sicily. At that time the optimates or nobles were in control in the republic. These nobles had inherited the splendid traditions of their ancestors, who had made Rome great and powerful at the time of the Punic and Macedonian wars. All were nobles who could reckon curule magistrates among their ancestors, and he was noblest in whose hall was the greatest number of family portraits of consuls, censors, and dictators.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *to be in control:* dominor, i.
2. *splendid:* egregius, a., um.
3. *traditions:* mōēs, um, m., lit. customs.
4. *at the time . . . of wars:* translate: *in the . . . wars,* using prep. For Punic and Macedonian, use Punicus, a., um, and Macedonicus, a., um.
5. *curule:* curūlis, e.
6. *hall:* ātrium, i., n.
7. *family portrait:* imāgō, inis, f.

15.

Conditions at Rome at this Time (continued).

At this time also the nobles had already for many years won all the offices. No one unless born of noble family could be elected a magistrate. This had not been laid down by law, but was the custom. It was entirely according to law for a Roman knight or even for any citizen whatever to be elected consul, but never.
Exercises in Continued Discourse. 201

theless, the Romans did not favor "new men," as they
called those whose fathers had not been curule magistrates

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. _win_: adipiscor, i, adeptus.
2. _office_: honor, ōris, m., lit. _honor._
3. _lay down_, _exact_: sanctō, ıkē, sānxiō, sācutus.
4. _according to_: secundum, prep. with acc.
5. _any whatever_: quīvīs, quaēvīs, quōdīvīs.

16.

Conditions at Rome at this Time (continued).

Formerly this nobility had possessed all the best virtu-
tues: bravery, steadfastness, endurance,\(^1\) prudence, wis-
dom; and the Roman people gladly followed its leaders
and used its counsels. But during the last fifty years be-
fore Cicero's birth,\(^2\) its power had been gradually broken,
so that it no longer enjoyed, as previously, the confidence
of the people; and although later its prestige had again
increased,\(^3\) yet the Roman equestrian order\(^4\) was now
particularly hostile to it.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. _endurance_: patientia, ae, f.
2. _before Cicero's birth_: translate: _before Cicero born_; see
   Lesson XXIX, Example 8.
3. _increase_: crēscō, ero, crēvi.
4. _order_: In this sense: orīnō, inis, m.

17.

The Accusation of Gaius Verres.

During a hundred years only one "new man" had been
able to win the consulship, the highest honor of the re-
public. This was Gaius Marius, another citizen of Arpinum.\(^1\) Cæcero determined to try to do the same. But before he could attain the consulship, it was necessary first to hold lower offices, the aedileship\(^2\) and praetor-ship.\(^8\) Meanwhile he gained great reputation by accusing Gaius Verres, one of the nobles, who for three years had been praetor in Sicily, where he plundered the provincials in every way.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *citizen of Arpinum*: translate by one word: *Arpinās, ἄτις, m.*
2. *aedileship*: *aedilitās, ἄτις, f.*
3. *praetorship*: *praetūra, ae, f.*

18.

The Career of Verres.

In Sicily no class had been exempt from Verres' avarice,\(^9\) cruelty, or insults.\(^2\) The rich he plundered of money or works of art;\(^3\) others he compelled to pay heavier taxes;\(^4\) he visited all with as heavy burdens\(^5\) as possible.\(^6\) In three years he desolated\(^7\) the island more than either the two servile\(^8\) wars or the long war between Rome and Carthage. So diligently\(^9\) did he use his opportunities\(^10\) that he boasted that he had secured enough for\(^11\) a life of ease,\(^12\) even if he should be compelled to relinquish\(^13\) more than half\(^14\) of his plunder.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *avarice*: *avāritia, ae, f.*
2. *insult*: *contumēlia, ae, f.*
3. *work of art*: *artificium, ī, n.*
4. *tax*: *vectigal, ī, n.*
The Indictment of Verres.

As soon as Verres departed from Sicily, the Sicilians determined to call him to trial, and persuaded Cicero, who had been quaestor at Lilybaeum five years before, to undertake the case. Verres was defended by Hortensius and was relying upon the assistance of all the nobility. At first his friends tried to prevent the prosecution by bribes and threats; when they discovered that this could not be done, they attempted to substitute another prosecutor in place of Cicero.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. to: translate into.
2. prevent: use tolliō, ere, sustulī, sublātus, lit. do away with.
3. prosecution: āctūō, ānis, f.
4. bribe: largiō, ānis, f.
5. prosecutor: āctor, āris, m.
6. in place of: prō, prep. with abl.
20.

The Trial of Verres.

The prosecutor whom Verres' friends tried to substitute in place of Cicero, was Quintus Caecilius Niger, who had been quaestor to the defendant, had had a controversy with him, and on that account, as was said, seemed to be the better able to convict Verres of wrongdoing. But the Sicilians rejected this Caecilius, not only as not a match for Hortensius, but as not devoted to their cause. By a process of law which the Romans called *divinatio*, the judges determined who should be chosen prosecutor.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

2. *defendant*: *reus*, i. m.
4. *by*: *per*, prep. with acc.
5. *process of law*: *āctū, ānis, f.*
6. *divinātiō, ānis, f.*

21.

The Trial of Verres (continued).

In this *divinatio* Cicero delivered a speech by which he persuaded the judges to choose him to defend the Sicilians. This speech is called the "Divinatio in Quintum Caecilium." But hope did not yet abandon Verres and his friends. The judges ordered the evidence to be collected in Sicily itself and allotted Cicero one hundred and ten days for this purpose. Meanwhile Verres tried again to substitute another prosecutor, who should accuse him on account of his former crimes committed in Achaia.
Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. to defend the Sicilians: use the Gerundive Construction with ad.
2. allot: tribuō, erē, ulū, ētūs.
3. purpose: rēs.

The Trial of Verres (continued).

But tais new prosecutor never went out of Italy to make investigation. Cicero, assisted by his cousin Lucius, completed his labors in fifty days, and returned equipped with a mass of evidence and accompanied by a crowd of witnesses gathered from all parts of the island. Hortensius now grasped at the one remaining hope of an acquittal, which seemed a not unlikely (one). He knew that if the matter could be postponed a year, Verres would be safe, since he himself would then be consul and Metellus would be praetor.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. to make investigation: translate for the sake of investigating (inquīrō, erē, quisīvī, quisītus).
2. assisted by his cousin: translate: his cousin Lucius assisting.
3. cousin: cōnsobrinus, i, m.
4. mass: cūpis, ae, f.
5. crowd of witnesses: testēs frequentēs, lit. witnesses in crowds.
6. grasp at: captō, i.
7. not unlikely: nōn dubius, a, um.
8. postpone: differō, ferre, distulī, dlātus.
9. would be: use the periphrastic conjugation.
23.

The Trial of Verres (continued).

Hortensius knew that the new praetor, Metellus, would substitute corrupt judges for those whom the praetor Manius Aequilus Glabrio had chosen, but Cicero thwarted this plan, and in his first speech, which is called "Actio Prima," set forth the evidence which he had collected. Hortensius, who had been relying on delay, was not prepared to answer, and, after the first day, abandoned the case. Before the evidence was all heard, Verres withdrew from Rome and was condemned in his absence.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. Manius Aequilus Glabrio (-onis).
2. delay: ἀθάνατος, ἄνει, f.
3. in his absence: translate: (was condemned) absent.

24.

The Verrine Orations.

Of the seven Verrine orations, only two, the "Divinatio in Q. Cassilium" and the "Actio Prima," were delivered, and the remaining five were written out by Cicero after Verres was condemned, and had gone into exile at Marseilles. In the first oration Cicero treated of Verres' city praetorship; in the remaining four, of those things which he had done in Sicily: his dispensation of justice, the tithes on grain, his thefts of statues, and his unjust punishments of citizens.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. Verrine: Verrīnus, a, um.
2. write out: cónscribo, ero, scripsi, scriptus.
3. into exile at Marseilles: translate: to Marseilles into exile.
4. in the first oration: use the simple abl.
5. treat of: tráctō, 1, trans.
6. city praetorship: praetūra urbāna, ae, f.
7. dispensation of justice: jītrīs dictō, ōnis, f., lit. pronouncing
   of law.
8. tithe: decuma, ae, f.
9. on grain: use the adj. frūmentārius, a, um.
10. statue: signum, ē, n.

25.

Verres' Dispensation of Justice.

Whenever a man had died and had left property,1 Verres used to drag2 the heir into court and to terrify him so that he either gave a bribe or allowed himself to be deprived of his inheritance.3 Before he left Rome, Verres had heard that a large fortune had been bequeathed4 to a certain Dio,5 on this condition,6 that he should set up7 certain statues in the forum. For it was a custom among the Sicilians, that men in wills bade8 their heirs to beautify9 their (native) city.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. property: bona, ōrum, n.
2. drag: trabō, ere, trāxi, trāctus.
3. inheritance: hērēditās, ātis, f.
4. bequeath: lēgō, ī.
5. Dio, ōnis, m.
6. on this condition: sē condiciōne.
7. that he should set up: a Substantive Clause Developed from
   the Volitive.
8. bid: jubeō, ēre, jussī, jussus. Use the Subjunctive.
9. beautify: exārnō, ī.
26.

Verres' Dispensation of Justice (continued).

Whenever an heir neglected to set up a statue as ordered (to) by the will, he was compelled to pay a fine to Venus Erycina, the goddess who was worshipped in a temple on Mount Eryx. Now this Dio had set up the statues according to the will. Nevertheless Verres in the name of Venus accused Dio, who by false testimony was finally condemned. But the fine which he was compelled to pay, he was ordered to pay not to Venus, but to Verres. This is merely one of many examples of Verres' dispensation of justice.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. *fine*: multa, ae, f.
4. *Mount Eryx*: Mons Eryx, Montis Erycis, m.
5. *according to*: ex.
6. *in the name*: use the simple abl.
7. *testimony*: testimoniun, i, n.; use the plu.
8. *of many*: express by ex with abl.
9. *example*: exemplum, i, n.

27.

Verres' Collection of Grain Taxes.

There were in Sicily three kinds of taxes on grain. Of these the first was the tithe,—the tenth part, as the name signifies, of the crop,—which the farmers paid to the state. The second was the *emptum*, which was so called because it was grain bought from the farmers by
the state. It was a tax because the law compelled the farmers to sell at a lower price than the grain was worth. The third tax was the *aestimatum*, which was so called because the farmers were compelled to furnish the praetor either grain for his own use, or an equal amount of money.

**Suggestions on the Exercise.**

1. *tax*: *rectīgālī*, n.
2. *on grain*: see Selection 24, Suggestion 9.
3. *signify*: *significō*, l.
4. *crop*: *messis*, is, f.
5. *from*: *ex*.
6. *at a lower price*: see Lesson XII, Example 16.
7. *than the grain was worth*: *quam quantī frumentum erat*, lit. *than (as much) as the grain was of*.
8. *for*: *ad*.
9. *own*: *ipsīus*.
10. *amount*: *summa, ae, f*.

**28. Verres’ Collection of the Grain Tax (continued).**

These taxes were heavy and unjust, as they were, but Verres made (them) much heavier by the way in which they were collected. First of all he established new laws, having rejected the entire law of Hiero, which had previously been in force. He issued this edict: “Whatever the collector declares the farmer ought to pay, so much he shall be compelled to pay to the collector.” Thus the wretched farmers could be deprived (spoliō) of all their grain by the wickedness of the collectors.
Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *as* : *sicut*.
2. *collect* : *cōgō*, *ere*, *cōgī*, *cōactus*.
3. *of all* : use the plu.
4. *establish* : *constitūō*, *ere*, *uī*, *ūtus*.
5. *reject* : *reiciō*, *ere*, *jēci*, *jectus*.
6. *Hierō*, *ōnis*, m.
7. *be in force* : *valeō*, *ēre*, *uī*, *ūtus*.
8. *issue* : *prōpŏnō*, *ere*, *posui*, *positus*.
10. *collector* : *decumānus*, I, m.
11. *wretched* : *miser*, a, um.
12. *by* : use *per*.

28.

Verres' Thefts of Statues.

There was a certain Gaius Heius, a rich citizen of Messana, with whose home Verres was greatly delighted. This Heius had a chapel in which were kept four very beautiful statues, which had been wrought by the most famous Greek artists, Praxiteles, Myron, and Polycleitus. These were so wonderful that all who visited Messana came to behold them; but Verres took them away and pretended that he had bought them from Heius for a small (sum), although Heius had been compelled by force to sell them.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

5. *wrought*. *us faciō*. 
30.
Verres' Thefts of Statues (continued).

Whenever a Roman praetor withdrew from Sicily and returned to Rome, the Sicilians were wont to send envoys to declare to the Senate how well and kindly the praetor had administered the province. Accordingly when Verres returned to Rome, deputations were sent, and among the envoys was this Gaius Heius. Heius did not wish to say how Verres had gained possession of his statues, but when Cicero urged him to tell the truth, he revealed all.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. am wont: soleō, or, solitus.
2. kindly: lenīgō.
3. administer: administrō, i.
4. deputation: legātiōnēs, f.
5. did not wish: translate: was unwilling.
6. tell the truth: translate: tell true (things).
7. reveal: patefaciō, ere, fācī, factus.

31.
Verres' Thefts of Statues (continued).

Cicero says that Heius was a man of the highest rank in his own city; that he had come to Rome to praise Verres because he had been compelled to do this by his (fellow)-citizens; he had never had these statues for sale in his house, and unless he had been forced, no one would ever have persuaded him to sell the sacred statues which
his ancestors had left him (as) the ornaments\(^9\) of his chapel; nevertheless he had come to praise Verres, and would not\(^8\) have spoken against him, if he had been permitted\(^4\) to remain silent.\(^6\)

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. *for sale*: vēnālis, e.
2. *ornament*: ornamentum, i, n.
3. *and . . . not*: neque.
4. *if he had been permitted*: translata: *if it had been permitted to him*.
5. *to remain silent*: tacēō, ēre, ul.

32.

Verres' Thefts of Statues (continued).

Finally in this speech\(^1\) "On Statues," Cicero enumerates\(^8\) the many thefts which Verres has committed in Syracuse, and he compares\(^3\) two Romans well-known\(^4\) to the Syracusans\(^8\): Marcellus,\(^6\) who had besieged it as an enemy and taken it; and Verres, who had been sent to administer it in peace. Marcellus had saved the lives of the Syracusans; Verres had made the Forum run\(^7\) with their blood. The city itself, most beautiful of all the cities of Sicily, Marcellus had spared; Verres had stripped\(^8\) it of all its public\(^8\) ornaments.\(^10\)

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. *in this speech*: see Selection 24, Suggestion 4.
2. *enumerates*: ēnumerō, i.
3. *compare*: comparō, i.
4. *well-known*: nōtus, a, um.
Verres' Unjust Punishments.

In the final speech, "On Punishments," Cicero tells how Verres took vengeance on those who had resisted him, and what cruelty he exercised towards them. A certain Gavius had escaped from a prison in Syracuse and betaken himself to Messana, where he openly boasted that he would soon be far from Verres and his cruelties. It so happened that Verres was in Messana at that time, and when he had heard from certain friends what Gavius was boasting, at once ordered him to be publicly flogged.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. final: postremus, a, um.
2. Gavius, f.
3. prison: carcer, is, m.
4. in Syracuse: use the adj., Syracusanus, a, um.
5. openly: palam.
6. be far (from): absum, esse, aful, afulurus.
7. publicly: palam.
8. flog: verbero, i.

Verres' Unjust Punishments (continued).

While Gavius was being flogged, he exclaimed, "I am a Roman citizen." Verres pretended that he did not believe this, and said that he was a runaway slave.
When the wretched man again exclaimed that he was a Roman citizen, Verres did not hesitate to set up a cross on the shore and to crucify the man, in sight of Italy, (the land) where he had boasted he soon would be. Verres thus violated the name of “Roman citizen,” which hitherto had always been held sacred.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. **exclaim**: exclămā, 1.
2. **cross**: crux, crucis, f.
3. **crucify**: in crucem tollō (ere, sustulī, sublātus). Here write in cam (the cross) tollere.
4. **violate**: violō, 1.

35.

Results of Verres’ Trial.

After his condemnation, Verres withdrew into exile at Marseilles, where he remained many years. Finally he returned to Rome, where he was living when, after the murder of Julius Caesar, the Civil War broke out. The story goes that he was put to death by Antonius, because he was unwilling to give up a certain statue which he had stolen many years before from the Syracusans. Cicero was elected aedile in the very year in which Verres was condemned, and a few years later won first the praetorship, then the consulship.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. **after his condemnation**: translate: having been condemned.
2. **at**: translate: to.
3. **give up**: trādō, ere, trādīdī, trāditus.
4. **steal**: adimō, ere, ēmi, ēmpitus, with the dat.
5. **aedile**: aedilis, is, m.
6. **praetorship**: prastūra, ae, f.
SENIOR REVIEW.

1.

The Philippics of Cicero.

When Julius Caesar was slain on the Ides of March in the seven hundred and tenth year of the City, Marcus Antonius was his colleague in the consulship. He, fearing that the conspirators would kill him also (a thing which they are said to have intended to do), concealed himself on that day and fortified his house. But when he perceived that nothing was attempted against him, he ventured to show himself in public on the following day. Lepidus was near Rome with an army, ready to depart for Spain, which province had been assigned to him with a part of Gaul. In the night after Caesar's assassination, he occupied the Forum with his troops, and even intended to make himself master of the City; but Antonius persuaded him not to do this, and won him over to himself, by giving his daughter in marriage to Lepidus' son. He also made Lepidus Pontifex Maximus, which priestly office had been made vacant by Caesar's death.

Suggestions on the Exercise

1. he: ille
2. fearing: veritus.
3. a thing which: id quod.
4. intend: cēgitō, i
5. conceal: addē, erē, didī, ditus.
6. percesse: sentiō, īre, sēnsi, sēnus.
7 in public: in públicō.
8. master: dominus, ī, m.
9 by giving him his daughter: translate: his daughter having been given to him.
10. in: translate: into.
11 Pontifex Maximus: Pontifex (ācis) Maximus, ī, m.
12 priestly office: sacerdōtiōm, ī, n.
13 make vacant: vacuātiō, ere, fēcī, factus.

2.

The Philippics of Cicero (continued).

Antonius at first pretended to be friendly to the conspirators, sent his son to them as a hostage, and so deceived them that Brutus dined\(^1\) with Lepidus and Cassius with Antonius. Thus he persuaded them to approve a decree which he made, by which all of Caesar's acts\(^2\) were ratified. Finally at Caesar's funeral\(^3\) he so inflamed the minds of the people against the conspirators that Brutus and Cassius with difficulty defended their houses and lives,\(^4\) and a little afterwards departed from the City with all the other conspirators. Cicero also, who greatly disapproved\(^5\) the vacillation\(^6\) of the conspirators, left the City. On the first of June,\(^7\) Antonius assembled the Senate to deliberate\(^8\) concerning the safety of the republic; but before it met, he had visited all parts of Italy, in order to discover of what temper men were towards the conspirators.

Suggestions on the Exercise

1. dīne: cēnā, ī.
2. acts: ācta, ārum, n.
3. funeral: fēnus, eris, n.
4. Hes : remember that the Latin regularly uses the singular in this expression.

5. disapproves: improbō, 1.

6. vacillation: inconstantia, ae, f.

7. (June), of June: Jūnius, a, um.

8. to deliberate: express by a Clause of Purpose

3.

The Philippics of Cicero (continued).

Meanwhile the young Octavius, who had been left by his uncle, Caesar, the heir of his name and estate, returned from Macedonia to Italy, as soon as he heard of his uncle's death, and arrived at Naples on the eighteenth of April. Hirtius and Pansa brought him to Cicero, whose advice Octavius promised he would obey. At this time, he was eighteen years old. When he returned to Rome, he first gave shows and games in honor of Caesar's victories. Meanwhile Antonius, as he went through Italy, was using the decree, by which Caesar's acts had been ratified. He even invented, and added to these, many things which were not in (them) Among other things, having been bribed by money, he restored to King Deiotarus the kingdom of which Caesar had deprived him, because he had borne aid to Pompey in the Civil War. He also took the public money which Caesar had deposited in a temple at Rome, and used it for bribing Dolabella, who had seized the consulship, and the greater part of the army.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. young Octavius: Octāvius adulēscēns, lit. Octavius, the young man.

2. uncle: avunculus, l, m.
On the 22d of May Cicero decided to return to Rome, in order to be present, when the Senate should meet on the 1st of June. But since many friends urged him not to enter the City, he determined to go away again \(^1\) and to travel \(^2\) in Greece. That he might do this the more willingly, Dolabela named him (as) one of his lieutenants. Antonius also, in order to remove Brutus and Cassius from the City, commissioned \(^3\) them to buy \(^4\) grain in Asia and Sicily for the use of the Republic. Meanwhile Sextus Pompeius, son of Pompey the Great, who was in charge of a large army in Spain, sent letters to the consuls in which he proposed terms of peace and friendship. When the Senate had accepted these, he left Spain and came to Marseilles. Cicero, who had set out for Greece, was forced by contrary \(^5\) winds to return to Italy. On the 17th of August he arrived at Velia, \(^6\) where he had a conference with Brutus, who soon after departed for his province, Macedonia.
Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. agatu : rurus.
2. travel : peregrinor, 1.
3. commission : lego, 1.
4. Use a Relative Clause of Purpose.
5. contrary : adversus, a, um.
6. Velia, ac, f.

The Philippics of Cicero (continued).

After this conference, Cicero returned to Rome, where he arrived on the 31st of August. On the following day the Senate met, and Cicero was expressly summoned by Antonius, but he excused himself, on the ground that he had not yet sufficiently recovered from the labor of the journey. His absence greatly displeased Antonius, who in his speech threatened openly that he would order Cicero's house to be torn down. The reason on account of which Cicero was unwilling to be present was that Antonius desired to decree certain new honors to Caesar. Cicero was unwilling to agree to these, although he knew that it was useless to resist them. The following day also the Senate met, and Antonius was absent; but Cicero was present and delivered a speech, the first of fourteen which he delivered against Antony. All these are called Philippics, because they were similar to the orations which Demosthenes delivered against Philip, king of Macedonia.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. expressly: nominatim.
2. excuse: excusò, 1.
3. on the ground that: quod, with the subjunctive.
The First Philippic.

In the First Philippic Cicero discussed certain acts of Antonius, who pretended that the decrees which he had issued had been found by him in the papers left by Caesar. Nevertheless Antonius had not observed the laws which had been enacted by Caesar. One of these forbade any one to hold a praetorian province more than a year, or a consular province more than two years. Although Antonius had done away with this law, he kept saying that the "acts of Caesar" must be observed, and kept bringing forth things which Caesar had entered in notebooks (or at least which Antonius said he had entered in notebooks), as "Caesar's acts." "I wish that Antonius himself were present," exclaimed Cicero; "then he would tell us in what way he would defend the acts of Caesar." This speech is short, but it is full of dignity and boldness. Antonius, when he learned what Cicero had said, was so angry that he summoned the Senate and ordered Cicero to be present.
Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *discuss* : disputō, 1; with dē.
3. *papers* : libelli, ērum, m.
5. *praetorian* : praetōrius, a, um.
9. *enter in* : referō, ferre, retenī, relātus; with in and acc.
10. *notebooks* : libelli, ērum, m.
11. *at least* : saltēm.
12. *I wish ... were present* : see Lesson XXII, Example 14.

7.

Antonius' Reply to Cicero.

When Antonius had read Cicero's first speech, he seems to have understood that it was necessary either to vanquish Cicero or to be vanquished by him. The Senate had met on the 2d of September. Then Antonius went to the country, where he wrote a speech in which to reply\(^1\) to Cicero. The Senate then met in the Temple of Concord, but Cicero's friends, who feared the violence\(^2\) of Antonius, had persuaded him not to be present. Antonius spoke with the greatest vehemence\(^3\) against Cicero, and declared that he had been the author\(^4\) of Caesar's assassination, hoping thus to rouse\(^4\) against him the soldiers, whom he had stationed near the temple, where they could hear his voice. Soon after, Cicero went to
his villa near Naples, where he wrote the Second Philippic. This he did not publish immediately, but first sent it to Brutus and Cassius, whom it greatly pleased.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. in which to reply: use a Relative Clause of Purpose.
2. violence: vis, (vis), f.
3. with the greatest vehemence: use superlativc of vehementer
4. author: auctor, ātor, m.
5. to rouse: excitāre, īrī, īrīs, m.
6. villa: villa, ae, f.
7. publish: redō, ere, reddēre, ītus.

3.

Cicero’s Second Philippic.

Let no one think that Cicero ever intended to deliver this Second Philippic. Nor is it at all certain that he wished it to be read by Antonius, or that Antonius ever saw it. There are some who believe that this speech was the cause of Antonius’ anger against Cicero, and, finally, of the latter’s death. Cicero, when he had heard what Antonius had said against him in the Senate, wrote in this speech those things which he himself felt, not those things which he wished to publish. The oration is full of abuse, and many have accused Cicero of cowardice, because he did not dare to deliver it openly in the Senate, as it seems to be delivered. For he who reads it, finds again and again, “Patres Conspecti” and similar words, (just) as if the orator had been present in the Senate. He even asks why Antony is not present.
Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. no one: nē quis.
2. feel: sentiō, Ire, sēnși, sēnṣus.
3. abuse: contumēlia, ae, f.
4. openly: palam.
5. again and again: idem idem.

9.

The Second Philippic (continued).

Cicero first asks why it has happened that for twenty years the Republic has had no enemy who has not also been his enemy. "And you, Antonius, whom I have never injured\(^1\) by a word, why have you attacked me with your insults? You say that Caesar was killed by my advice? I fear, O senators, that I may seem to have secured some false witness, to bestow\(^2\) upon me praises which are not mine. Who has ever heard me named\(^3\) in that glorious affair? Of those who were authors of the deed, whose name has been hidden?\(^4\) Many, indeed,\(^5\) have boasted that they were there,\(^6\) although they were absent; so greatly have they desired to be considered participants\(^7\) in the deed. But no one who was present has ever tried to conceal his name. If I had been present, I should neither have wished nor have been able to conceal mine."

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. injure: laecō, ere, laeči, lacės.
2. bestowed upon: impertiō, ire, ivi, itus; with the dat. of indic obi.
3. (heard me) named: use the inf.
4. hide: occultō, ī.
5. indeed: quidem.
6. be there: adsum, esse, adsum, futūrus
7. **participant**: particeps, i, n.
8. **in**: express by the genitive.

10.

The Second Philippic (continued).

"I will omit the crimes of your private life. There are things which I cannot mention here: but let us review your public acts. I will lay bare a few of the most shameful things you have done. When you had been elected quaestor, you betook yourself at once to Caesar, whom you knew to be the sole refuge for wickedness and vice. When you had enriched yourself by his favors, you won the tribunate, in which office you furnished Caesar the excuse for attacking his country. For he declared that in you the tribunate had been violated, and so pretended that he must come to the assistance of the republic. I will say nothing against Caesar, although there is nothing on account of which it is permitted a man to attack his country. But concerning you, Antonius, it must be confessed that you were the cause of the wretched civil war which then broke out."

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. **shameful**: foedus, a, um.
2. **refuge**: perfugium, i, n.
3. **for**: express by the gen.
4. **enrich**: ioculētō, 1.
5. **tribunate**: tribūnatus, iis, m.
6. **excuse**: causa, ae, f.
7. **for attacking**: use the gen. of the Gerundive Construction.
8. **that he must come to the assistance**: translate: *that it must be come by him to the assistance of* (succurrē, ere, currī, cursum, with dat.).
11.

The Second Philippic (continued).

"If praise, Antonius, cannot induce you to act rightly, cannot fear turn you away from the most shameful deeds? Remember what end has always fallen to the lot of tyrants! You are not afraid even of the courts; if because you are innocent, I praise you; but if because you trust your own power and believe you can overthrow them, (then) again I ask whether you understand what that man has to fear who despises the courts. If you do not stand in awe of brave men and illustrious citizens, because they are prevented from attacking you by your armed followers, still believe me (that) these very followers will not long endure you! You compare yourself to Caesar. I confess that you are like him in your desire for regal power, but in other things I cannot see that you deserve to be compared with him."

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. turn away: avertō, ere, vertī, versus.
2. shameful: see Selection 10, Suggestion 1.
3. fall to the lot of: accīdō, ere, accidī; with dat.
4. be afraid of, stand in awe of, vereor, ēri, veritus.
5. has to fear: translate: ought to fear.
6. deserve to be compared with: use the Second Periphrastic Conjugation.

12.

Antonius and Octavian.

After Cicero had written the Second Philippic, Octavian, the adopted son and heir of Julius Caesar, thinking that there was reason why he should fear Antonius,
tried to assassinate him by means of certain slaves, but this plot was discovered. Meanwhile Antonius showed himself more (and more) hostile to the conspirators. In the Forum he erected a statue to Caesar with the inscription: “To the most worthy Defender of his country.” Octavianus at the same time was trying to win over to himself the soldiers of Caesar and vying with Antonius in the promises which he made to them, so that soon he gathered a large and powerful army of veterans. But as he had no magistracy, he courted the Senate, in order that it might more readily sanction his acts.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. *adopt:* adoptē, 1.
2. *why:* quam ob rem.
3. *by means of:* per.
4. *inscription:* titulus, i, m.
5. *vie with:* certō, 1.
7. *more readily:* libentius.
8. *sanction:* confirmō, 1.

12.

Antonius and Octavian (continued).

Octavian especially urged Cicero to return to Rome and assist him. But Cicero for a long time hesitated to come, partly because he distrusted the capacity of the young man, partly because he disapproved his friendship with the murderers of his uncle, Caesar. At last, however, he returned, on this condition, that Octavian should use all his forces for defending Brutus and his accomplices. Antonius left Rome on the twenty-eighth
of September, in order to hire* four legions of Caesar which were returning from Macedonia. But when these arrived at Brundisium, three of them refused* to follow him; thereupon* he ordered all their centurions to the number of three hundred to be put to death before the eyes of himself and Fulvia, his wife; then he returned to Rome with one legion, which he had induced to accompany him. Meanwhile the three other legions remained neutral.*

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. *capacity: ingenium, i. n.*
2. *hire: conducere, ere, duxi, ductus.*
3. *refused: translate: were unwilling.*
5. *remain neutral: quiescere, ere, avi, stas.*

14.

Antonius and Octavian (continued).

Antonius, when he had come to Rome, issued* many very strict edicts, and summoned the Senate for the 28th of October. Two days before it met, he heard that two out of the three legions which were at Brundisium had followed Octavian and were at Alba.* He was so much alarmed by this news that he abandoned the plan of proscribing Octavian, and having distributed several provinces among his friends, left the City, to take possession of cis-alpine Gaul,* which had been assigned to him by a pretended law of the people, against the will of the Senate.* On the departure of Antonius, Cicero returned to Rome, where he arrived on the ninth of December. He immediately conferred with Pansa,* one of the con-
suls elect, (as to) what was best to do. Octavian, in order to show his good will toward the Republic, allowed Casca, who had stabbed the Dictator first, to become tribune of the people on the 10th of December.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. esse : prōpōnō, ere, posui, positus, lit. post, set up.
2. Alba, ae, f.
3. cis-alpine: citerior, us, lit. hither, on this side.
4. against the will of the Senate: translate: the Senate being unwilling.
5. Pānna, ae, m.
6. elect: désignātus, a, um.
7. good will: voluntās, ātis, f.
8. Casca, ae, m.
9. stab: percūtīō, ere, cassī, cassus.

15.

The Third Philippic.

The tribunes summoned the Senate for the nineteenth of December. Cicero had intended to be absent on that day, but, one day before, he had received the edict of Decimus Brutus, to whom Caesar a little before his death had assigned Hither Gaul as a province, and whom Antonius now ordered to withdraw. In this edict Brutus boldly declared that he would not hand the province over to Antonius, but would defend it against him by force, if it was necessary. He accordingly forbade Antonius to enter the province. When the Senate had assembled in great numbers, Cicero delivered the Third Philippic, in which he praises Octavian and tells how he (had) detached two legions from Antonius. He then abuses.
Antonius, and compares him to Tarquinius Superbus, the last king, whose name was most hateful to the Romans. Finally he urges that the Senate send support to Decimus Brutus.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. *detach*: abstrahō, ere, trāxi, trāctus.
2. *abuse*: vituperō, l.
3. *Tarquinius Superbus*, l. m.

16.

The Fourth Philippic.

After he had delivered his speech in the Senate, Cicero then descended into the Forum, where he delivered before the people the speech which is called the Fourth Philippic. In this he tells the people what had been said and done in the Senate. He again praises Octavian and the loyalty of the two legions which had followed him rather than Antonius; he again abuses Antonius. He congratulates the Romans and bids them rejoice that they have a man such as Decimus Brutus, to protect their liberty. His words, which were few, seem to have stirred the people deeply, so that they shouted to him that he had on that day saved the Republic a second time. No one can say that either on this day or after this day Cicero hid his anger or was silent from fear. When we consider his age and the dangers which he incurred, we cannot sufficiently admire the spirit which he exhibited in these last months of his life.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. *before*: ad.
3. to protect their liberty: express by the Gerundive Construction.
4. stir deeply: concitō, l.
5. consider: reputā, l.
6. age: aestās, ātis, f.
7. incus: subeō, ere, if, ēitus.
8. spirit: animus, l, m.

17.

Antonius and the Senate.

The consuls, Hirtius and Pansa, were very friendly to Cicero, consulted him often, and highly valued his opinion. But they had also been friends of Caesar and Antonius. Accordingly they were unwilling to use severe measures against the latter. As soon as they had entered upon their magistracy, they summoned the Senate, that it might determine what was best to be done for the Republic. Both spoke with great firmness, promised that they would defend the liberty of the state, and exhorted the Senate to do the same. Then they asked that a certain Fufius, who had been consul four years before and was Pansa’s father-in-law, deliver his opinion first. Cicero wished to declare Antonius an enemy of the republic at once, but this Fufius, who was a friend of Antonius, proposed that before they did this, they should send envoys to him to warn him not to enter Hither Gaul.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. highly: Lesson VIII, Example 12.
2. severe: sevērus, a, um.
3. measure: ratiō, ēnis, ē.
4. firmness: constantia, ae, f.
The Fifth Philippic.

Other senators also agreed with this opinion of Fufius, on the ground that it was cruel and unjust to condemn a man, unless they should first hear whether he was able to defend his acts. Against this opinion Cicero delivered in the Senate his Fifth Philippic, in which he moved that the Senate declare Antonius an enemy and offer pardon to those soldiers who should return to their duty before the first of February; also that it extend thanks to Brutus for those things which he had done in Gaul; decree a statue to Marcus Lepidus; and extend thanks to Octavian and make him a senator. Cicero declared that if these things should be decreed without delay, the Senate would do all things which the occasion demanded; but that there was need of promptness; (and) that if they had used this already, they would have had no war.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. agree with: assentior, assenti; with dat.
2. on the ground that: express by quod with the proper mood.
3. for: pró.
4. occasion: tempus, oris, n.
5. promptness: celeritās, ἄτικα, t.
6. that if they had used this: translate: which if they had used
19.

The Sixth Philippic.

To Octavian the Fathers decreed not only the honors which Cicero had proposed, but even greater (ones). But they did not agree concerning the sending of ambassadors to Antonius. For three days they deliberated, and finally would have done all the things which Cicero ordered, had not a tribune of the people vetoed (them). The ambassadors therefore set out for Antonius, but they were charged only to order him to withdraw from Mutina, where he was besieging Brutus, and to do no injury to the province of Gaul; likewise (they were charged) to go to Brutus himself in Mutina and extend to him and his army the thanks of the Roman people. Since the Senate deliberated so long, the people desired to know what had been done. Accordingly they asked Cicero to come forth from the senate-house and address them.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. agree: cōnsentiō, ire, sēnsī, sēnsum.
2. concerning the sending of ambassadors: express by Gerundive Construction.
3. had not: i.e. unless.
4. tribune of the people: tribūnus plēbis.
5. veto: intercēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus.
6. they were charged: translate: it had been charged to them (praescribō, ere, scripsī, scriptūs).
7. Mutina, ae, f.
8. and to do no injury: translate: nor (neque) to injure anything; Lesson VI, Remark 1.
The Sixth Philippic (continued).

I think, Quirites, that you have already heard what has been done by the Senate. For the matter has been discussed\(^1\) since the 1st of January. I know that the opinion of the Senate is disapproved by you. For to whom are we sending ambassadors? To a man, who, having committed many nefarious crimes hitherto, is now attacking a commander of the Roman people and besieging your most loyal and gallant colony. And yet it is not an embassy, but a declaration\(^2\) of war, unless he obeys. For men have been sent to order\(^3\) him not to attack\(^4\) the consul elect, not to besiege Mutina, not to lay waste the province, not to enroll troops, but to submit\(^5\) himself to the Senate and Roman people. But I will now say again what I have just said in the Senate. I will predict\(^6\) that Antonius will do none\(^7\) of these things, but will besiege Mutina and enlist troops, where ever he can.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *discuss*: agité, l.
3. *order*: use imperā, l.
4. *not to attack*: use nē with the subjunctive.
5. *submit*: dēdō, ere, dēdīdī, itus, lit. give up.
The Seventh Philippic.

After the ambassadors had set out for the camp of Antonius, his friends at Rome, under the leadership of Fufius, were trying to win over the rest of the citizens. They sent and received letters from Antonius and gave out those letters of his which seemed likely to please the Senate and people. Cicero, however, felt that the dangers which threatened the state had not yet been warded off, and delivered in the Senate his seventh speech against Antonius. Although it was still uncertain what replies Antonius would make to the embassy which the Senate had sent to him, Cicero urged that they should not accept any conditions which Antonius might propose; (saying) that all ranks of the Roman people were in agreement; that armies and generals were ready; that nothing was to be feared, provided only they should exhibit the courage and steadfastness which became Romans.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. under the leadership of Fufius: translate: Fufius being leader.
2. give out: ēdēs, ere, ēdēsī, itus.
3. likely to please: express by the future active participle.
4. ranks: ordīnēs, um, m.
5. be in agreement: cōnsentiō, ēre, sēnsī, sēnsum.
6. become, befit: ēcēt, ēre, decit.

Antonius' Reply to the Ambassadors.

After the embassy left Rome, the consuls prepared for war, in case Antonius should reject the demands of the
ambassadors. On February 6th the ambassadors brought back word that Antonius would obey none of the demands of the Senate, nor allow the ambassadors to go to Decimus Brutus. They even brought with them demands from Antonius, of which the principal were these that the Senate should reward his troops; that all his acts should be ratified; that no account of the money which Caesar had left and which he himself had taken should be rendered, and that he should be put in charge of Further Gaul with an army of six legions. Pansa summoned the Senate to hear the words of the ambassadors, when Cicero delivered a vigorous speech, in which he urged that the Senate exercise the greatest severity towards Antonius.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. _from_: translate of.
2. _principal_: præcipuus, a, um.
3. _account_: ratiō, ōnis, f.
4. _render_: reddī, ere, didī, dītus.
5. _vigorōs_: vehemēns, entis.
6. _in which_: see Selection 5, Suggestion 6.
7. _severity_: severitās, ātis, f.

23.

The Eighth Philippic.

When the Senate had received the answer of Antonius and had heard the demands which the ambassadors brought, some wished to send another embassy, but Cicero prevented this from being done. On the following day, when the Senate had met again, in order to draw up in form the resolution which they had
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Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. *under the leadership of Fufius*: translate *Fufius being leader.*
2. *give out*: ēdis, eri, ēdisi, itus.
3. *likely to please*: express by the future active participle.
4. *ranks*: ordinēs, um, m.
5. *be in agreement*: consensus, ire, censāt, censum.

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back word that Antonius would obey none of the demands
of the Senate, nor allow the ambassadors to go to Deci-
mus Brutus. They even brought with them demands
from Antonius, of which the principal were these
that the Senate should reward his troops; that all his
acts should be ratified; that no account of the money
which Caesar had left and which he himself had taken
should be rendered, and that he should be put in charge
of Further Gaul with an army of six legions. Pansa
summoned the Senate to hear the words of the ambassa-
dors, when Cicero delivered a vigorous speech, in which
he urged that the Senate exercise the greatest severity
towards Antonius.

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. from: translate: of.
2. principal: praeceptor, a, um.
3. account: ratif, onis, f.
4. render: reddo, ere, didi, ditus.
5. vigorous: vehement, entis.
6. in which: see Selection 6, Suggestion 6.
7. severity: seviretis, atis, f.

23.

The Eighth Philippic.

When the Senate had received the answer of Antonius
and had heard the demands which the ambassadors
brought, some wished to send another embassy, but
Cicero prevented this from being done. On the follow-
ing day, when the Senate had met again, in order to
draw up in form the resolution which they had
passed the day before, Cicero delivered his eighth speech against Antonius. "Some," said he, "say that there is a tumult; but I say there is war. Has not Hirtius called it war, (he) who has written in a letter: 'I have taken the town. Their cavalry has been put to flight. Many have been slain.' Do you call this peace?" Then he mentions other civil wars, and compares them with this, in which all men who are worthy the name of Romans, have one and the same sentiment."

Suggestions on the Exercise.
1. draw up in form: perscribō, ere, scripsi, scriptus.
2. resolution: senātūs consultum, I, n.
3. pass: translate: made.
4. day before: priōre diē.
5. tumult: tumultus, fūs., m.
6. have one and the same sentiment: translate: think one and the same (thing).

24.

The Ninth Philippic.

Servius Sulpicius, one of the three ambassadors who had gone to Antonius, had died near Mutina, and on the day after Cicero delivered his Eighth Philippic, Pansa again called the Senate together, to deliberate (on) what honors they should pay to his memory. The consul himself proposed a public funeral and a statue. Others said that a statue ought to be set up only to those who had been slain by violence in defending the republic; but Cicero, who from youth had been a friend of Sulpicius and who admired him (as) especially versed in the law, urged the Senate in a speech which is called the Ninth Philippic, to adopt the view of Pansa. In
this he said that if chance had brought death to Sulpicius, he should not have considered him worthy of a monument, but now no one could doubt that it was the embassy itself which had been the cause of his death, and the highest honors ought to be paid him.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. pax: tribuó, ere, ui, ëtus.
2. funeral: funus, ëris, n.
3. set up: pónó, ere, posui, positus.
4. adopt the view: sententiam sequi.
5. chance: cásus, ës, m.
6. that it was the embassy which had been the cause: translate: that the embassy itself had been the cause.

25.

The Tenth Philippic.

A little after the Ninth Philippic had been delivered, news was brought to the consuls that Marcus Brutus had gained possession of Macedonia, from which he had driven out Gaius Antonius, brother of Marcus, and had gained many other successes. As soon as Pansa received this news, he summoned the Senate to hear them. He himself praised Brutus and moved that thanks be extended to him. But Fufius, who followed him, declared that since Brutus had acted without the authority of the Senate, he ought to give up his army at once. Cicero then arose and delivered another speech, which is called the Tenth Philippic, in which he praises the courage and patience of Brutus, and urges the Romans to rush together from all sides to quench the flames of civil war which Antonius has lighted.
ing) that he alone was the cause of bloodshed, and that they would have peace, if they should only crush him.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. had gained many other successes: translate had managed (gerere) many other things successfully (feliciter).
2. act: agō, ere, ēgi, āctus.
3. give up: trādō, ere, didi, ditus.
4. rush together: concurrō, ere, currī, currum.
5. quench: exstinguō, ere, tinxi, tinctus.
6. flame: flamma, ae, f.
7. right: incendō, ere, cendi, census.
8. As: iste.

26.

Dolabella in Asia.

While these things were being done in Macedonia Dolabella, who had been the colleague of Antonius in the consulship, arrived in Asia and killed Trebonius, who had been put in charge of that province by the Senate. Having been informed of these things, the consuls summoned the Senate, which at once declared that Dolabella was an enemy of the Republic and confiscated his property. Then the question was discussed, whom they should put in charge of the war against Dolabella. Some wished to send Publius Servilius, others the two consuls Hirtius and Pansa, and to assign to them the two provinces (of) Asia and Syria. Pansa himself wished this, as did also his friends and (those) of Antonius, who saw that in this way they would prevent the consuls from coming to the assistance of Decimus Brutus, who was still besieged in Mutina.
Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. do: use agō, ere, ēgi, ēctus.
2. Dolabella, ae, m.
3. Trebonius, i, m.
4. confiscate: pūrbīcō, i.
5. property: bona, ērum, n.
6. the question was discussed: translate: it was discussed, impera. (agītō, i).
7. Servilius, i, m.
8. Syria, ae, f.
9. come to the assistance of: translate: to Brūtus (dat.) for assistance.

27.

The Eleventh Philippic.

Cicero, since he thought it was unjust to send another to the province where Cassius already was, strove to bring it about that a resolution of the Senate should be passed by which the command of this province should be entrusted to him, although many of Cassius' friends advised him not to oppose Pansa. He persevered, however, and delivered a speech, the Eleventh Philippic, in support of this opinion; (saying) that since Dolabella had been adjudged an enemy, he ought to be followed up by war; that he had a legion, runaway slaves, a wicked band of impious men; therefore a commander ought to be chosen at once against him. But meanwhile Cassius had already defeated Dolabella, who killed himself in order not to come into the hands of the victor.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. bring it about: efficiō, ere, ēcī, fectus.
2. pass: translate: make.
TheTwelfthPhilippic.

DecimusBrutuswassohardpressed\(^1\)inMutinathathisfriendsfearedthathewouldbecapturedandvisitedwiththemostdreadful\(^2\)punishment,asTrebonius(hadbeen)inAsia.Accordingly,sincethefriendsofAntoniussaidthathecwasnowreadytomakepeacewiththeSenate,manyadvisedthatasecondembassysentsenttohim.EvenCiceroatfirstapprovedthisandallovedhimselftobenamedwithServiliusandthreeothersenatorsofconsularrank.\(^3\)ButsoonhepersuadedhimselfasthatAntoniuswasmerelytryingtosecuredelaytillVentidiusshouldbringthreeotherlegionstohim.AccordinglyCiceredeliveredanotherspeechintheSenate,inwhichherepudiated\(^4\)thisplanandspokesovehemently,\(^5\)thatitisabandoned,\(^6\)andPansasoonafterwardssetouttojoinHirtius\(^7\)andOctavianagainstAntonius.

SuggestionsontheExercise.
1. *behardpressed*:usepassiveofprenō,ere,pressī,pressus.
2. *dreadful*:strenx,ēcīs.
5. *vehemently*:vehementer.
7. *tojoinHirtius*:translate:*tojoinhimselfwithHirtius*.For*join*,useconjunγō,ere,junxī,junctus.
29.

The Thirteenth Philippic.

When Antonius had written a letter to Hirtius and Octavian, in order to persuade them that they were damaging both themselves and their reputation, in that they had joined themselves with those who had slain Julius Caesar, they did not reply, but sent the letter to Cicero. At the same time Lepidus sent a public letter to the Senate, in which he urged it to make peace with Antonius. This greatly displeased the Senate. And so, while they extended thanks to Lepidus on account of his love of peace, they asked that he should leave that to them; (saying) that there could be no peace with Antonius, until he laid down his arms. Encouraged by Lepidus’ letter, the friends of Antonius again urged that the Senate make a treaty with him. Cicero then delivered the Thirteenth Philippic, in which he shows how useless it would be to make peace with Antonius.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. *in that*: quod, with the subj.

30.

The Fourteenth Philippic.

When Pansa with four new legions had set out for Hirtius’ camp near Mutina, Antonius tried to attack him before he should arrive. A fierce battle ensued, in which Hirtius came to the assistance of Pansa, and Antonius was defeated with great loss. When this news was brought to Rome, the people assembled in great numbers
before the house of Cicero and bore him to the Capitol. On the following day, when Marcus Cornutus, the praetor, had called the Senate together, in order that it might deliberate concerning the letters which he had received from the consuls and Octavian, Servilius advised that the citizens should lay aside the sagum, which they had assumed several days before. Cicero, who was unwilling to permit this, arose and delivered the Fourteenth Philippic, in which he urged that they retain the sagum, and blamed Servilius because he had not called Antonius an enemy.

This was the last Philippic. The two consuls fell at Mutina. Then Octavian, Antonius, and Lepidus were appointed triumvirs. At their order, Cicero was proscribed and soon after, on the 7th of December, was put to death.

Suggestions on the Exercise.

1. A fierce battle ensued: translate: it was fought fiercely.
2. The sagum (sagum, I, n.) was a military dress often worn by citizens in time of war.
3. Assume: summē, ere, summēs, summētus.
4. Triumvīra: triumvirī, ērum, m.
5. Proscribe: prōscribē, ere, scriptē, scriptus.
PART FOUR.

ORAL COMPOSITION.
ORAL COMPOSITION.

PART ONE.

LESSON I. (Page 3.)

1. These horsemen are brothers.  2. Marcus and Quintus, leaders of the horsemen.  3. Come, brother; draw up our troops!  4. The barbarians are leading out the foot-soldiers.  5. These leaders of the barbarians seem (videre) very brave.

LESSON II. (Page 6.)

1. Neither the ship nor the rowers were seen.  2. We praise the pilots of the ships of war.  3. The chieftain and his wife were sent into this camp.  4. The great influence and prudence of this consul.  5. The forces of this chieftain have been surrounded.  6. Either I or my son will come.

LESSON III. (Page 9.)

1. Before your arrival we promised aid.  2. The multitude which surrendered itself, was very great.  3. We will praise our ancestors, who guarded freedom.  4. The remaining barbarians whom you saw.  5. We did not set their camp on fire.

LESSON IV. (Page 12.)

1. I chose Marcus as my friend.  2. You were called a friend of the consul.  3. These foot-soldiers were of very little avail.  4. Caesar crossed this river.  5. You have been chosen leader of these forces.  6. No one surpasses us in prudence.
LESSON V. (Page 15.)
1. We have delayed ten days here.  2. He has asked me my opinion.  3. I have been asked this.  4. My brother came to Geneva.  5. This camp extends five miles.  6. These troops will be transported across the Rhone.

LESSON VI. (Page 18.)
1. Who was in charge of this bridge?  2. Caesar placed troops around the camp.  3. I am spared; you are spared; he is spared.  4. I persuaded you and your brother.  5. He will place us in charge of the bridge.

LESSON VII. (Page 21.)
1. We have lands and forests.  2. This bridge must be guarded by them.  3. Horsemen must be quickly sent by you.  4. We shall send these troops as a protection to you.  5. These forests are not suitable for a camp.

LESSON VIII. (Page 24.)
1. You have no prudence.  2. We have come for the sake of peace.  3. He sent five thousand horsemen.  4. The Gauls were of great fickleness.  5. One of Ariovistus’s wives was captured.  6. Induced by hatred of us.

LESSON IX. (Page 27.)
1. I remember the opinion of your father.  2. We are not eager for controversies and dissensions.  3. My comrades accused me of fickleness.  4. I do not repent of my prudence.  5. This does not concern us.

LESSON X. (Page 30.)
1. No one is dearer to me than my father.  2. We have more than two thousand foot-soldiers.  3. These
two men are descended from an ancient family. 4. We withdrew from these woods. 5. We were freed from these dangers by you. 6. These things were accomplished by the prudence of the general.

LESSON XI. (Page 33.)

1. We shall secure possession of the smaller camp. 2. I have always used your help. 3. The barbarians had filled the woods with their troops. 4. For fear of the runaway slaves, we withdrew from this place. 5. They were always boasting of their bravery.

LESSON XII. (Page 36.)

1. I have seen no one of greater prudence and bravery. 2. They advanced towards the mountain with incredible speed. 3. We shall tarry here three days longer. 4. He came with two cohorts; he came with all his forces. 5. According to our custom the common people enjoy all advantages.

LESSON XIII. (Page 39.)

1. He surpasses all his friends in prudence. 2. The Roman army was defeated in the consulship of Titus Veturius and Spurius Postumius. 3. We saw a thousand Gauls in these woods. 4. I found you in no place. 5. When these tribes had been conquered, Caesar returned from Gaul. 6. He set out from Geneva.

LESSON XIV. (Page 42.)

1. You will find my brother either at Tolosa or at Narbo. 2. We returned home last night. 3. Within four months you will see me at Rome. 4. I was in camp
March 10th. 5. May 4th; June 17th; October 10th. 6. I shall be at home at midnight.

LESSON XV. (Page 44.)

1. The bad always envy the good. 2. I will gladly say a few things. 3. We were the last to ask aid of you. 4. These tribes were very powerful. 5. We moved our camp at the end of summer.

LESSON XVI. (Page 48.)

1. He found his father; I found his father. 2. We shall gladly defend ourselves and our (property). 3. The former things seem easy, the latter difficult. 4. These tribes had contended with each other for many years. 5. You yourself were in the same camp.

LESSON XVII. (Page 51.)

1. I will withdraw at once, if any one wishes. 2. We have some knowledge of a certain man. 3. Some protect us; others abandon us. 4. The one hostage we spared; the other we have killed. 5. Both arrived on the same day. 6. We summoned the remainder to us.

LESSON XVIII. (Page 55.)

1. We are wont to defend our own (possessions). 2. They are familiar with the plans of the enemy. 3. Our men kept attacking the fortifications of the enemy. 4. The remaining horsemen were withdrawing from the river. 5. Those men whom I knew were wont to do this.

LESSON XIX. (Page 57.)

1. Caesar sent me to visit this island. 2. I have come in order to inform you concerning these things.
3. In order the more easily to defend ourselves, we have asked help of you. 4. In order that no one might see us, we remained at home. 5. This man is worthy to be placed in charge of the camp.

LESSON XX. (Page 69.)

1. There is no one who does not see these things. 2. You are the only one who spared the enemy. 3. There were some who remained gladly. 4. The Gauls were so terrified that they did not withstand the attack of our men. 5. The Germans were of such bravery that fear seized our army.

LESSON XXI. (Page 68.)

1. Because I know you, I have said this. 2. He accused his men, because they feared the Germans. 3. After they had filled the trenches of the enemy, they easily captured the town. 4. As soon as you arrived, we got possession of the camp. 5. When the envoys heard that, they withdrew.

LESSON XXII. (Page 65.)

1. When we had heard this, fear seized us all. 2. We waited two days for troops to arrive. 3. We did not land our troops until (‘before’) all the ships arrived. 4. While the Romans were hastening to camp, the Gauls attacked them. 5. As long as you were here, the soldiers were of good courage.

LESSON XXIII. (Page 67.)

1. He entreated that we would send help to him. 2. You do not doubt that all these things are true. 3. No one shall prevent me from saying this. 4. I warned him to avoid the dangers of a conference.
5. I exhort you all to take arms and fight. 6. You have permitted us to assemble in a suitable place.

LESSON XXIV. (Page 70.)

1. I fear that our troops will not return home. 2. You feared that we would not send the cavalry to you. 3. It happened that the messengers remained three days. 4. It is our custom to be of good courage. 5. Another fact was that the cavalry were inexperienced in battle of this kind.

LESSON XXV. (Page 71.)

1. I ask whether the horsemen came. 2. I inquired of the general whether the grain had been brought or not. 3. Who knows whether the envoys will remain in Geneva? 4. He has shown us what they wish. 5. The scouts have informed me by what route the cavalry withdrew.

LESSON XXVI. (Page 75.)

1. Unless we send ambassadors, we shall never make peace. 2. If the Germans had fought before the full moon (hona), they would not have conquered. 3. We should escape dangers, if we should go by the more difficult route. 4. You acted (ago) in the conference as if peace had already been declared. 5. What would you do, if I should say this?

LESSON XXVII. (Page 78.)

1. I said that I had come to you for the sake of peace. 2. He answered that he would send envoys to us. 3. I know that we have enough grain. 4. We knew that the enemy had more grain. 5. Do you believe that
oral composition. 253

Gaul will be subdued? 6. We think the cavalry will follow us.

Lesson xxviii. (Page 81.)

1. We were ordered to lay waste your lands. 2. It is not permitted to march through our territories. 3. We shall dare to do all things. 4. It will be our duty to avoid all these dangers. 5. We shall try to execute (‘do’) all your commands.

Lesson xxix. (Page 84.)

1. We saw the enemy setting out from their camp. 2. Alarmed by fear of treachery, we ordered the envoys to depart. 3. I had these ambassadors called to me. 4. These bridges need to be repaired. 5. Who will have this legion led into winter quarters?

Lesson xxx. (Page 87.)

1. I was desirous of gaining possession of the bridge. 2. No time was given for drawing up a line of battle. 3. He conferred with us concerning the sending of ambassadors. 4. We shall never be skilled in talking. 5. He has come to accuse us.

part two.

Lesson i. (Page 109.)

1. Our homes and temples must be protected. 2. Protect your authority and dignity, O consul! 3. Labor and virtue must not be despised. 4. The fruit of our peace and harmony has been reaped. 5. My son and daughter have been praised.
LESSON II.  (Page 111.)

1. The consul whom you saw has sent me ahead.  2. You, O Roman citizens, who perceived these plots, deserved to be praised.  3. They will easily plunder the temples which you saw.  4. We, who are present, will prevent the conflagration of our homes.  5. Those who reported our plans, are now awaited.

LESSON III.  (Page 113.)

1. Will you not bring these conspirators into the Senate?  2. Have you ever found a severer punishment?  3. We did not retain the money, did we?  4. Do you prefer the punishment of the conspirators or not?  5. Where (‘whither’) have these ambassadors been brought?  6. Did he return these lands or retain them?

LESSON IV.  (Page 115.)

1. Do they call you our leader?  2. These consuls were reckoned energetic.  3. We regard these conspirators as most cruel.  4. Will you not reply briefly?  5. Have you and your son passed (praetereó, ire, it, ītus) by these old temples?  6. He called us most painstaking.

LESSON V.  (Page 118.)

1. Your father taught me all the things which I know.  2. Did you not ask us this?  3. We shall not allow you to betake yourself to Faesulae.  4. Cicero delivered this oration (when) fifty-five years old.  5. This temple is ten miles distant from the city.  6. For three years we were most fortunate.
LESSON VI. (Page 121.)

1. Who persuaded your father (of) this? 2. I was not persuaded (of) this. 3. We shall thwart those who harm the city. 4. I am harmed; you are harmed; they are harmed. 5. I always placed harmony before all things. 6. No one will lay hands upon us.

LESSON VII. (Page 124.)

1. These pirates were hostile to all men. 2. We shall defend the lands and houses which we have. 3. This man has the name Lucius. 4. You have not been equal to all these labors. 5. Our lands and houses must be defended by our friends.

LESSON VIII. (Page 127.)

1. We see more labor than dignity in these plans. 2. This consul has less authority. 3. The honor of the consulship was always highly valued. 4. The plans of these conspirators ought to be despised by you. 5. These men are of the highest dignity and honor.

LESSON IX. (Page 130.)

1. We have always been mindful of the zeal of these witnesses. 2. You do not forget, do you, the cruelty of these wars? 3. He has accused us of these plots. 4. Are you not ashamed of these men? 5. I pity all men who have been accused of crime.

LESSON X. (Page 133.)

1. Julius Caesar was born of most noble parents. 2. I, the consul, have delivered you all from slavery. 3. I shall keep these conspirators away from the senate-house. 4. These men lack dignity and honor. 5. Who has been more painstaking than Cicero, the consul?
LESSON XI. (Page 186.)

1. I shall use the help of all who favor our plans. 2. We shall always enjoy the fruit of all these labors. 3. We need harmony and loyalty. 4. Relying on your wisdom and patience, I did all these things. 5. By this answer you outraged our patience.

LESSON XII. (Page 189.)

1. He did these things with the greatest patience and wisdom. 2. Set out for the vicinity of Faesulae with your friends! 3. We sold this house for the lowest price. 4. We bought another house for a lower price. 5. These men are of the greatest cruelty. 6. Three years afterwards he was elected consul.

LESSON XIII. (Page 190.)

1. These are worthy of honor, who surpass in wisdom. 2. When strong guards had been stationed by us, the city was safe (tutus). 3. These things were done in the consulship of Gnaeus Pompey and Marcus Crassus. 4. This camp will be established at Faesulae. 5. We came from Faesulae to Rome. 6. I handed over these letters to you in Gaul.

LESSON XIV. (Page 195.)

1. Two Roman consuls were slain at Mutina. 2. We came to Rome March 15th. 3. December 15th; January 2d; February 5th. 4. We shall be at home again within four months., 5. At this time there was (only) one consul. 6. He died at Brundisium.

LESSON XV. (Page 198.)

1. I remember all things which you said. 2. The ancients are most worthy of honor. 3. You did many
things unwillingly. 4. This punishment is too severe.
5. Cicero was the first who saw the dangers of this con-
spiracy. 6. At the end of my oration I said this.

LESSON XVI. (Page 155.)

1. He who envies us is unworthy of honor. 2. I
handed over the same letter that you gave me.
3. I shall be glad, if any one will free us from these
dangers. 4. Some accuse the conspirators; others de-
fend them. 5. One of these men is worthy of honor,
the other of blame. 6. Both died on this very day.

LESSON XVII. (Page 156.)

1. Of all the men whom I know this (one) is most
loyal. 2. We are wont to neglect advantages. 3. For
a long time we have known this. 4. Let us not neglect
the advantage of the republic. 5. Are we to fear
dangers? Are we not to defend our country? 6. Let
virtue and bravery prevail over plots and wickedness.

LESSON XVIII. (Page 159.)

1. May the immortal gods protect this city! 2. Would
that we had stationed stronger guards in this place.
3. I should think this man worthier of honor. 4. We
have done this in order that we might the more easily
protect your homes. 5. Catiline sent ahead men to
await him. 6. There was no one suitable for us to
follow.

LESSON XIX. (Page 162.)

1. There is no one who is not acquainted with your
wickedness. 2. Who is there who does not praise loyal
friends? 3. These deeds were so foolish that all men
thought them worthy of blame. 4. No one, so far as I
have heard, threatens your prestige. 5. There are many who think slavery worse than death.

LESSON XX. (Page 165.)

1. Cicero accused Lentulus because he had written this letter. 2. He has left the city because I ordered him to depart. 3. After Cicero had delivered his fourth oration, the conspirators were condemned to death. 4. Three years after he had been praetor, he was elected consul. 5. As soon as Catiline had heard these words of Cicero, he set out for Marseilles, as he said.

LESSON XXI. (Page 168.)

1. While these things were being done in the senate-house, a great multitude had gathered. 2. We waited till this statue should be set up in the Forum. 3. As long as Catiline remained in the city, there was the greatest danger. 4. When Cicero said these things, the conspirators were greatly alarmed. 5. Many wished Catiline to be arrested before he should leave the city. 6. The conspiracy was not crushed until ('before') Catiline withdrew from the city.

LESSON XXII. (Page 171.)

1. I unwillingly brought about the arrest of this man. 2. Many demanded that Catiline should be killed at once. 3. Nothing shall prevent me from reading these letters aloud. 4. I exhort you to understand the plans of these men. 5. We were afraid that you would not return home. 6. It behooves us to put these men to death.

LESSON XXIII. (Page 174.)

1. This is worthy of praise, that all citizens are most
Oral Composition.

loyal. 2. Do you know what words had been written in this letter? 3. Cicero in the temple of Concord asked Lentulus whether he recognized the seal of this letter. 4. I am inclined to think that no one is worthier of praise than the consul. 5. I asked whether the consul has called the Senate together or not.

LESSON XXIV. (Page 177.)

1. If I were to arrest and kill Catiline, I should accomplish nothing. 2. If I had arrested and killed Catiline, I should have accomplished nothing. 3. If you wish to depart at once, no one will hinder you. 4. If all entertain the same sentiments (‘think the same things’) concerning the republic, we shall be in no dangers. 5. If you think these conspirators worthy of death, let us order them to be killed.

LESSON XXV. (Page 180.)

1. Provided only you leave the city, I shall rejoice. 2. If we are not relieved of this fear, I shall fear for the republic. 3. Although no one else should remain loyal, I shall always trust the Roman knights. 4. Lentulus replied as though he had not written this letter. 5. If you depart, the city will be safe; if not, we shall be in the greatest dangers.

LESSON XXVI. (Page 184.)

1. I know that Lentulus wrote this letter. 2. You know, Catiline, that you will not go to Marseilles. 3. Who says that the Roman knights are not most loyal? 4. Who said that the Roman knights were not most loyal? 5. I said that these plots were most dangerous to the republic.
LESSON XXVII. (Page 187.)
1. Do you think that Cicero would have crushed the conspiracy, if he had put Catiline to death? 2. Did you promise that you would come, if I should write this letter? 3. Who denies that we injure the republic, if we favor bad citizens? 4. I say that you will not be loyal, if you defend these conspirators. 5. I do not doubt that Catiline would have plundered the city, if he had been able.

LESSON XXVIII. (Page 190.)
1. We were ordered to follow up these men. 2. Who will forbid us to visit the wicked with the severest punishments? 3. We shall try to be most loyal. 4. It pleased us to order this statue to be set up in the Forum. 5. Were you unwilling for us to be defended by our friends? 6. It was not permitted me to remain here longer than three days.

LESSON XXIX. (Page 193.)
1. We saw Cicero in the temple of Jupiter delivering this oration. 2. Having worshipped the immortal gods, Quirites, return to your homes! 3. We saw to the setting up of this statue in the Forum. 4. We handed over these conspirators to be visited with the severest penalties. 5. Thinking his life to be of small (account), the consul boldly underwent all dangers.

LESSON XXX. (Page 196.)
1. Desirous of defending the republic, we did not fear the wickedness of abandoned men. 2. Have I ever consulted for my own safety for the sake of avoiding dangers? 3. My friends came in great numbers to congratulate me. 4. All these things tend to stir up a disturbance. 5. Are these things not easy to do?
GENERAL VOCABULARY.

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

abandon, déservō, ere, ui, sertus.
able, be able, possum, posse, potui.
abode, domicilium, i, n.
about, concerning, dō, prep. with abl.
with numerals, ferē.
absence, absentia, ae, f.
absent, absens, entis.
absent, be absent, absens, esse, ātui, ātutūrus.
accept, accipē, ere, cēpi, cepit.
accompanied by, comitātus, a, um, w. simple abl.
accompany, comitō, 1.
accomplice, socius, i, m.
accomplish, efficiō, ere, fēcē, factūs; perficiō, ere, fēcē, factūs; coniciō, ere, fēcē, factūs.
accord, of one's) accord, sponte, abl. sing. fem.
accordingly, itaque.
(account), on account of, propēr, prep. with acc.; on that account, propertērē.
accuse, insinulō, 1; accusō, 1.
acustomed, am accustomed, perfect tenses of coniciō, ere, sērvī, sērūs.
achieve, gerō, ere, gessī, gessus.
acquainted, be acquainted with, perfect tenses of cognōsco, ere, nōvi, nōtus.
acquit, absolvō, ere, solvi, solūtus.
acquistā, absolvitū, ōnis, f.
across, trāns, prep. with acc.
act (noun), factum, i, n.
act (verb), agō, ere, āgī, ātus.
add, addō, ere, didi, ditus; be added, accēdō, ere, cessi, cessūrus; literally, approach; it is added, accēdī, ere, accessit.
adjudge, judicio, i.
administer, administrō, 1.
admirer, admirō, 1.
Adustus, Adustus, ae, f.
Adustus, undulō, ērum, m.
advance, prēgredior, I, gressus sum.
advantage, utilitas, ātis, f.; commodum, i, n.; úsus, ās, m.
advice, consilium, i, n.
advice, moneō, ere, ui, ītus.
affair, rēs, ref, f.
affect, afflicio, ere, fēcē, factūs.
afraid, be afraid, timo, ērī, ītus.
after, conūs, postquam.
after, prep., post, with acc.
afterwards, postea.
again, a second time, itorun.
against, in, prep. with acc.
against, contrary to, contrā,
   prep. with acc.
(age), at the age of, nātus,
   construed with the acc. of
   the age.
ago, ante, adv.
agriculture, agricultūra, ae, f.
aid, subsidium, i, n.; auxilium,
   i, n.
air, spiritus, ūs, m.
Aisne, Æzona, ae, m.
alarm, commovo, ōre, movi,
   movus.
Alesia, Alesia, ae, f.
alive, vivus, a, um.
all, omnis, e.
all the best, noblest, etc.,
   quisque, with superl.
allies, socii, Ārum, m.
Allobroges, Allobrogēs, um,
   m.
allow, sinō, ere, stvī, situs;
   paecior, i, passus.
amost, paene.
alone, unus, a, um.
along, āna; along with, āna
   cum.
Alps, Alpēs, ium, f.
already, jam.
already for a long time, jam
diū.
also, etiam; quoque, post-posi-
tive.
although, though, quamquam;
   est; quamvis; cum.
always, semper.
ambassador, lēgātus, i, m.
ambush, insidiae, ārum, f.
among, spuōd, prep. with acc.
among, between, in the
   midst of, inter, prep.
   with acc.
among, in, in, prep. with
   abl. or acc.
ancestors, majōrēs, um, m.
ancient, antiquus, a, um; prisc-
tinus, a, um.
and, et; -que (enclitie); al-
que.
and not, nēve, ne; neque.
and yet, quamquam; atqui.
anger, ūra, ae, f.
angry, irātus, a, um.
animal, animal, ālis, n.
announce, nuntiō, i.
annually, quotannis.
another, alius, a, ud.
able, respcnsum.
answer (noun), respūnum.
   i, n.
answer (verb), respondō, ōre,
   spondi, spūnum.
Antonius, Antōnius, i, m.
anxious, sollicitus, a, um.
any, ālūs, a, um.
anybody, any one, anything,
   quināquam, quāquām,
   quiaquam; quis, quid.
appearance, specūs, ōs, f.
appease, placō, i.
Appian Way, Appia Via, ae, f.
Appius, Appius, i, m.
appoint, constiūtus, ere, ut,
   ātus.
appoint, elect, ereō, i; ap-
point (a dictator), dicō,
   ere, dixi, dictus.
### Vocabulary

**approach, adventus, ā, m.**
**approach somebody or something, adeō, ēro, ī, ātus (trans.); approach (intrans.), appropiquo, ī, ātus.**
**acōedō, ēre, cessō, cessūrus, followed by ad with acc.**
**approve, probō, ī.**
**(April), of April, Aprilis, ē.**
**Aquileia, Aquīleia, ae, f.**
**Aquitania, Aquītānia, ae, f.**
**archer, sagittārius, ī, m.**
**Arivostus, Arivostus, ī, m.**
**arise, spring up, coorior, īri, coortus; orior, īri, ortus.**
**arise, stand up, surgō, ēre, surrēxi, surrēctum.**
**arm, armō, ī.**
**armed, armātus, ā, um.**
**arms, weapons, arma, ĕrum, ĕm.**
**army (on the march), agmen, īnis, n.**
**Arpinum, Arpinum, ī, n.**
**arrest (noun), comprehēnsio, ōnis, f.**
**arrest, comprehendō, ēre, ĕndi, ĕnusus.**
**arrival, adventus, ā, m.**
**arīvē, adventiō, īre, vēni, ventum; perveniō, īre, vēni, ventum.**
**arrogantly, Insolenter.**
**Arverni, Arverni, ĕrum, m.**
**as, ut.**
**as, when, cum; ut; ubi.**
**as, correlative with previous so or as, quam.**
**as = so, tam.**

**as if, as though, velut sī; quasi.**
**as long as, dum.**
**as not to, after so, such, etc., in a negative clause, quīn.**
**as soon as, simul atque (ac).**
**as to the fact that, quod.**
**ashamed, it shames, pudet. ēre, uit, impersonal.**
**Asia, Asia, ae, f.**
**ask (a question), rogō; interrogō, ī.**
**ask, inquire of, quaerō, ēre, quaesīvī, quaesītus.**
**ask, request, petō, ēre, petivī, petītus; őrō, ī, rogō, ī.**
**assassinate, occidō, ēre, ődīt, cisus.**
**assassination, caedēs, īs, f.**
**assault (noun), oppugnatio, ōnis, f.**
**assault (verb), oppugnō, ī.**
**assemble (intrans.), conveniō, īre, vēni, ventum; trans. convoquō, ī.**
**assign, attribuō, ēre, uit, ūtus.**
**assist, adjuvō, ēre, ĕjūvi, ĕtūs.**
**assistance, auxilium, ī, n.**
**at, ad, prep. with acc.; also in, prep. with abl. (at hand), be at hand, adsum, esse, aedium, adfūtārus.**
**at all, omnīrō.**
**at first, prūnī.**
**at last, postremō.**
**at least, saltem.**
**at once, statim.**
**Atrebates, Atrebātēs, um, m.**
attacked (noun), impetus, ūs, m.
attack (verb), adorior, bri, ortus sum.
attack, assault (a town, troops, or camp), oppugnō, I
attack, assail (an individual), peto, ere, inv, itus.
attain, assequor, I, secutus.
attempt (noun), cōnātus, ūs, m.
attempt (verb), oīmor, I; temptō, I.
attend, accompany, comitor, I.
suspices, auspicia, ōrum, n.
author, auctor, ōris, m.
authority, auctoritās, ātis, f.
auxiliaries, auxilia, ōrum, n.
avail, valēō, ēre, ui, itūrus.
average, avāritia, ae, f.
avenge, ulciscor, I, ultus.
avoid, vītō, I.
avoid, expetō, I.
away, be away, be distant, absim, esse, ārum. futūrus.
B
Baculus, Baclus, I, m.
bad, malus, a, um.
baggage, impedimenta, ōrum, n.
bend, manus, ūs, f.
bend, ripa, ae, f.
bar, obstruō, ere, struxi, struxus.
barbarians, barbari, ōrum, m.
battle, proelium, I, n.; pugna, ae, f.
be, sum, esse, fut, futūrus.
be without, careō, ēre, ui, itūrus.
bear, ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus.
bear in mind, memini, isse, with acc. or gen.
beast of burden, jumentum, I, n.
beautiful, pulcher, chra, chrum.
because, quod; quia; cum.
become, fīō, fieri, factus sum.
before, in the presence of, apud, ad, prep. with acc.; in front of, prō, prep. with abl.
before (adv.), ante; anteā.
before (conj.), antequam, prōsquam.
beg, ōrō, I.
begin, coepi, coepisse; when governing a pass. inf. the perf. ind. is regularly coepit est.
begin (a thing), instituō, ere, ui, ītus; begin battle, proelium committō, ere, misi, missus.
beginning, initium, I, n.
(behalf) in behalf of, prō, prep. with abl.
behold, spectō, I.
behoove, it behooves, oportet, ēre, uit, impersonal.
Belgians, Belgae, ōrum, m.
believe, crēdō, ere, crēdidi, crēditus, with dat.
Bellovacian, Bellovacī, ōrum, m.
bench, subsellium, I, n.
beside (adv.), praeterēs.
besiege, obsideō, ēre, sēdi, susus.
best, supr. of bonus.
Vocabulary.

bestow upon, impertiō, ire, iī, Itus.
betake one's self, recipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, with a reflexive.
better, adj., mellor; adv., melius.
between, inter, prep. with acc.
Bibracte, Bibractēs, in, m.
Bibrax, Bibrax, aetis, f.
Bibus, Bibulus, i, m.
bid, jubeō, āre, jussi, jussus.
Bituriges, Biturīgēs, um, m.
b lame (verb), culpō, l.
bnameless, innoōnus, entis.
bloc, obstruct, intercelūdō, ere, clētus, cōlus : obstruō, ere, strūxī, strēctus.
blood, sanguis, inis, m.
bloodshed, caedēs, is, f.
boast, make a boast, glorō, l.
boat, nāvis, is, f.; nāvigium, l, n.
body, corpus, oris, n.
bold, audāx, ādis.
boldly, audācter.
boldness, audācīa, ae, f.
borders, finēs, ium, m.
born, be born, nāscor, i, nātus.
born, nātus, a, um.
both ... and, et ... et.
both, each, uterque, utraque, utrumque.
boundless, infinitus, a, um.
boy, puér, eri, m.
Bratuspantium, Brātuspantium, i, n.
brave, fortis, e.
bravely, fortiter.

bravery, fortitūdō, inis, f.
brake (of camp), movēō, ēre, movī, movētus; brake, impair, immiēō, ere, īmītus.
brake down, resedēō, ere, saidī, scissus.
brake out, arise, coorior, 1ī, coortus sum.
bribe, largiō, ōnis, f.
bride, pōns, pontis, m.
brinely, breviter.
bring (of things), afferō, ferre, attuli, allātus; (of persons), addūcō, ere, dūxi, dūctus.
bring about, effecī, ere, fæci, factus sum.
be brought about, fīō, fīeri, factus sum.
bring back, redūcō, ere, dūxi, dūctus.
bring back word, referō, ferre, retuli, retātus.
bring out, offerō, ferre, extuli, extātus.
bring in, into, introdūcō, ere dūxi, duētus, followed by in and acc.
bring on or upon, infereō, ferre, intuiti, illātus; with dat. of indir. obj.
Britain, Britannia, ae, f.
Britons, Britanni, ōrum, m.
broad, lātus, a, um.
brother, frater, tris, m.
Brundisium, Brundisium, i, n.
build (a bridge), faeciō, ere, fæci, factus.
building, aedificium, i, n.
burn (tr.) (of things), com-
būrō, ere, ussi, ēstus; (of
persons), cremō, ē.
business, negōtium, i, n.
but (of strongly adverisive),
seō.
but (denoting transition),
autem, post-positive.
but if, sin.
buy, emō, ere, ēmptus.
by (of personal agent), ā, āb,
prep. with abl.

C
Caecilius, Caecilius, i, m.
Caesar, Caesar, is, m.
call, name, appellō, i.
call, summon, vocō, 1.
call together, con vocō, 1.
camp, castra, ērōm, n.
can, be able, possum, possē,
potuī.
Capital, Capitolium, i, n.
captive, captīvus, i, m.
capture, captō, ere, cēpli, cap-
tus.
carry, portō, 1.
case, causā, ae, f.
Cassius, Cassius, i, m.
Castiūs, Castiūs, i, m.
Catiline, Catilina, ae, m.
Cato, Catō, ēnis, m.
Catulus, Catulus, i, m.
cause, causā, ae, f.
cavalry, equitātus, ās, m.;
equitēs, um, m. pl.; as
adj., equester, tris, tre.
Censusīum, Censūrum, i, n.
centurion, centūriō, ēnis, m.
certain, certain one, quidam,
quædam, quidam or
quoddam; certain, sure,
certus, a, um.
Cethegus, Cethēgus, i, m.
change (noun), commi tātūs,
ōnis, f.
change (verb), mutō, 1.
changeable, mōbilitās, e.
chapel, sacrārium, i, n.
character, nature, nātūra, ae, f.
charge (noun), crimen, inis, n.
charge, be in charge, praesūm,
esse, fui, construōed with
dat.
charge, put in charge, prae-
fiō, ere, fēci, fectus, con-
struōed with dat.
chariot, war chariot, essedum,
i, n.
charioteer, auriga, ae, m.
chief, princeps, ipis, m.
chieftain, princeps, ipis, m.
children, liberi, ērum, m.;
puerī, ērum, m.
choose, dēligō, ere, lēgō, lēctus.
Cicero, Cicerō, ēnis, m.
Cimbrians, Cimbri, ērum, m.
circumstance, rēs, rēl, f.
citadel, arx, arcis, f.
citizen, fellow-citizen, civis,
is, m.
city, urbs, urbis, f.
civil, civīlis, e.
class, genus, eris, n.
Claudius, Claudius, i, m.
clemency, clemencia, ae, f.
cohort, cohors, ortis, f.
colleague, collēga, ae, m.
collēct, collōgō, ere, lēgō, lēg-
tus.
Vocabulary.

colony, colonia, ae, f.
come, veniô, ire, veni, venit.
come out, come forth, prô-deô, ire, ili, icôrus.
come together, conveniô, ερе, νενί, venitum.
command (noun), instruction, mandatum, i, n.; command, control, imperium, i, n.
command (verb), imperô, 1; be in command, praesum, esse, ful, with dat.
commander, dux, duces, m.; imperator, ēris, m.
commit, commetiô, ere, misi, missus.
common, commûnîs, e.
common people, plēbs, is, f.
compare, comparô, 1.
compe, cógô, ere, congiô, coactus.
complain, queror, 1, questus sum.
complete, perficiô, ere, isei, fecetus.
command, commiittiô, ēnis, m.
conceal, silô, 1; occultô, 1.
concern, it concerns, interest, esse, sit; rector, ferre, rôstitûs, impersonal. Both verbs govern the gen.
concerning, ëō, prep. with abl.
concord, concordia, ae, f.
condemn, condemnô, 1.
condition, condiciô, ēnis, f.
conduct, escort, dôcûnto, ero, dûxi, duxeru.
porter (with), colloquor, 1, locûntu.
| **departure**, profectiō, ōnis, f.; **disceousus**, ōs, m. |
| **depend**, nitor, i, nīsus or nīxus sum. |
| **deprive**, privō, 1. |
| **descend**, dīscendō, ere, endī. |
| **desert**, déserrō, ere, ul, servitus. |
| **deserve**, mereō, ere, ui, itus. |
| **design**, cōnsilium, i, n. |
| **desire**, wish, cupiō, ere, cupīvi, or il, itus. |
| **desire**, eagerness, cupiditās, ātis, f.; libīdō, inis, f. |
| **desirous**, cupiūs, a, um; avidus, a, um. |
| **desist**, désistō, ere, désītītī. |
| **despise**, contemptūs, ere, tempestūs. |
| **destroy**, break down, rescindō, ere, scīdi, scissus. |
| **detain**, retineō, ere, ut, tentus. |
| **determine**, cōnstituō, ere, ul, ātus. |
| **develop**, alō, ere, alui, altus or altītus. |
| **devote**, devote one’s self to, something, dēō, ere, dēdī, dēditus, with a reflexive pronoun. |
| **devoted**, dēditus, a, um. |
| **dictator**, dictātor, ōris, m. |
| **die**, moriō, mori, mortuus sum. |
| **difficult**, difficilis, c. |
| **difficulty**, difficūltās, ātis, f.; with difficulty, vix. |
| **dignity**, dignitās, ātis, f. |
| **diligence**, diligentia, ae, f. |
| **direction**, pars, partis, f. |
| **disapprove**, improbō, 1. |
| **discipline**, disciplīna, ae, f. |

| **discover**, comperiō, ire, comperī, compertus. |
| **dismiss**, didimītō, ere, misī, misus. |
| **dismount**, désiliō, ire, if or ul, sultum. |
| **displease**, displicēō, ere, uf. |
| **disposition**, animus, i, m. |
| **dissension**, dissēnsiō, ōnis, f. |
| **distant**, be distant, absumum, a, alītus, essē, aulē, futūrus, distinguished, clarus, a, um. |
| **distress**, dolor, ēris, m. |
| **distribute**, distribuō, ere, ul, ātus. |
| **district**, region, ōnis, f. |
| **distrust**, diffidō, ere, fītus with dat. |
| **disturbance**, tumultus, ōs, m. |
| **ditch**, fossa, ae, f. |
| **Divitiacius**, Divitiācus, i, m. |
| **divide**, dividō, ere, visī, visus. |
| **do**, faciō, ere, fēcī, factus. |
| **Domitius**, Domitius, i, m. |
| **door**, jānua, ae, f. |
| **doubt**, dubitō, 1. |
| **drag**, drag along, trahō, ere, trāxi, trāctus. |
| **draw near**, approxinquō, 1; constructed with dat. |
| **draw up**, instruō, ere, struxī, struxūs. |
| **drive away**, drive back, repellō, ere, repuli, repulsus. |
| **drive out**, drive from, expellō, ere, pulli, pulsus. |
| **Dumnorix**, Dumnorrix, Igis, m. |
| **duty**, officium, i, n.; it is a duty, oportet, ēre, oportuit, impers. |
dwell, incolō, ere, coluf, cultus; figuratively, insum, inesse, Infuf, construed with in and the abl.
dwelling, tōcutum, I, n., lit. roof.

each, quisque, quaeque, quaeque.
each (of two), uterque, utraque, utrumque.
each other, for the first and second persons, use the plural of ego and tū; for the third person use sui.
eager, alacer, eris, ora.
eager for, cupidunt, a, um, with the gen.
easiest, primus, a, um.
easily, facile.
easy, facillis, e.
edict, edictum, I, n.
efforts, opera, ao, f.
eight, octō, indeed.
eighteen, duodeviginti.
eighth, octāvus, a, um.
eight hundred, octingenti, ao, a.
either . . . or, aut . . . aut, of the two alternatives exclude each other; otherwise, vel . . . vel.
either, either one (of two), utervis, utravis, utrumvis.
elect (adj.), dēsignatus, a, um.
elect, eērio, 1.
election, comitia, ūrum, n.
eleventh, undecimus, a, um.
eise, aliōs, a, ud.

embankment, agger, eris, m.
embassy, légātus, onis, f.
eminent, praestāns, antis.
empire, imperium, I, n.
empty, inānis, e.
enact, statuō, ere, uf, itus.
encourage, cohortor, I; cōn firmō, 1.
end, finis, is, m.; end, fate, ex itus, ës, m.
(end), at the end of, extrōmus a, um, with a substantive.
endure, perseverō, ferre, tuli, lūtus.
enemy (in military sense), hostis, is, c.; (collectively), hostēs, ium, m.
personal enemy, inimicus, I, m.
enegligent, vehemēns, entis.
enenergy, virtūs, ūtis, f.
enjoy, fruor, i, fruērīus.
enlist, cōnscripō, ere, scrīpsī, scriptus.
enormous, innumānis, e.
enough, satis.
enroll, cōnscripō, ere, scrīpsī, scriptus.
enter, ingredior, I, progressus sum.
enter into, enter upon, ineō, ere, ii, itus, trans.
entire, totus, a, um.
entirely, omnimō.
entreat, committō, ere, misī, missus.
envoy, légātus, I, m.
envy, invidēō, ere, vidī, visum, with dat.
equal (verb), adaequō, 1; trans.
equal (adj.), pār, paris.
equestrian, equester, tris, tre.
equip, instruō, ere, struīxi, struētus.
erect, collocō, 1.
escape, get away (intrans.), ēvādō, ere, vāsi, vāsum.
escort, prōsequor, 1, secūtus.
especially, maximē; praecepi-
pūē.
establish, collocō, 1.
Etruria, Etrūris, ae, f.
even, etiam.
nor even, nē ... quidem, with the emphatic word or phrase between.
ever, at any time, unquam.
ever, always, semper.
every, omnis, e.
evidence, argūmenta, ōrum, n.
excel, praestō, ēre, stīxi.
excellent, ēgregius, a, um.
except, praeter, prep. with acc.; with negs., nisi, conj.
excessive, nīmius, a, um.
excuse (noun), excūsātiō, ōnis, f.
excuse (verb), pūrgō, 1; excūsiō, 1.
exempt, līber, a, um.
exercise, stōr, i, ānus.
exhaust, coāscessō, ere, fōcēi,
fectus.
exhibit, praestō, ēre, stīxi,
stītus.
exhort, cohorctor, 1.
exile, exsilium, i, n.
(expected, supposed,—sooner, larger) than expected, or
supposed, opinōne, abl.
of opulētī, ōnis.
extend (thinks), agō, ere, ēgī,
fectus.
extend, stretch, paeteō, ēre,
uī.
extensive, amplius, a, um.
extent, magnitūdīō, inis, f.
extinguish, exstinguō, ēre,
īnīxi, inōtus.
eye, oculus, i, m.

F
Fabius, Fabius, i, m.
fact, rēs, reī, f.; as to the fact that, quod.
Faesulae, Faesulae, ārum, f.
fail, dēcīdiō, ere, fōcēi, fectus.
faithful, fidēlis, e.
fail, caddō, ere, cēdī, cēsūrus.
fall in with, incīdiō, ere, incīdi,
construed with in and acc.
false, falsus, a, um.
familiar, am familiar, with, perf.
of cognōscō, ere, nōvī,
nīmus, trans.
family, stock, genus, eris, n.
famous, clārus, a, um.
far, by far, longē, adv.
farmer, agrīcola, ae, m.
farther, ulterior, us.
father, pater, patris, m.
fault, culpa, ae, f.
favor (noun), beneficium, i, n.
favor (verb), favēō, ēre, fāvī,
fautūrus, with dat.
fear (noun), timor, ōris, m.;
mētus, ūs, m.
fear (verb), metuō, ere, uī;
verear, ēri, itus.
(February), of February,
Februārius, a., um.
feel, sentiō, ire, sēnē, sēnus.
fertile, ferāx, fecis.
few, pauci, ae, a.
very few, perpauci, ae, a.
fickle, mōbildis, e.
fickleness, levitās, ītis, f.
field, ager, agrī, m.
fiercely, fēriter.
fifteen, quīndecim.

foot, pēs, pedis, m.

foot of, base of, īnīmus or

fifth, quintus, a., um.
fifty, quīnquāgintā.

fight, pugnō, ī.

fill, fill up, compleō, ēre, ēvi,
ēstus.

find (by searching), reperīō,
īre, repērī, repertus.

find out something (by in-
vestigation), comparīō, īre,
perī, pertūs.

find (good, bad, etc.), ātor, ī,
ītus, with pred. abl.

fire, ignis, is, m.

first, prīmus, a., um.

form, make, faciō, ere, fecit,
faciōs.

former . . . (latter), ille, a., ud.

former, with reference to the
present, superior, us.

forthwith, statim.

fortification, mūniō, ānis, f.

fortify, mūniō, īre, īvi, ītus.

fortunate, fēlix, fēlis.

fortune, fortūna, ae, f.

fortune (in sense of property),
fortūnae, ārum, f.

for, denoting purpose, ad, prep.
with acc.; denoting mo-
tion, in, with acc.; for, in
behalf of, in place of,
prō, prep. with abl.

for (conj.), nam; or enim,
post-positive.

fore, procure foreage, pābru-
lor, l.

forbid, vetō, āre, uf, ītus.

force, compeī, cōgō, ere, coagī,
cohōctus.

force, vis, vis, f.

(forest) force, forces, cōpiāe,
ārum, f.

ford, vadum, ī, n.

forsight, prūdentīa, ae, f.

forest, silva, ae, f.

forget, oblivīscor, i, oblivīsus sum.

five, quīnquās.

five hundred, quīngenti, ae, a.

flee, fugō, ere, fugī, fugātūs.
flect, classis, is, f.

flight, fuga, ae, f.

flourishing, florēns, entis.

follow, sequor, i, sequērus;
follow up, persequor, i,
sequītus.

follower, comes, itis, m.

following, next, posterus, a,
um.

found of, studiōsus, a, um.

foolish, stultus, a, um.

foot, pēs, pedis, m.

foot of, base of, īnīmus or

fruit, pāra, āris, a.

fruitful, frōns, fīns, n.

frighten, mūnō, īre, īvi, ītus.
Vocabulary.

tus, originally, bring forth, produce.
gain possession of, potior, īri, ītus.
Gaïus, Gaïus, i, m.; abbreviated C.
Galba, Galba, ae, m.
gallant, fortis, a.
Gallic, Gallicus, a, um.
game, lādus, i, m.
gate, porta, ae, f.
gather (trans.), oōgō, ere, oōgi, coōitus.
gather (intrans.), conveniō, ire, vēni, ventum.
Gaul, a, Gaul, Gallus, i, m.
Gaul, the country, Gallia, ae, f.
general, dux, ducis, m.
Geneva, Genava, ae, f.
Gergovia, Gergovia, ae, f.
German, Germānus, a, um; as noun, Germānī, Ērum, m.
Germany, Germānia, ae, f.
get ready (trans.), comparō, i.
give, dō, dare, dedī, datūs.
glad, laetus, a, um.
glorious, glārus, a, um.
glory, glōria, ae, f.
Gnaeus, Gnaeus, i, m.; abbreviated Cn.
go, eō, ire, āvi, ītum.
go around, circumvō, īre, ī, ītus.
go away, aβeō, īre, ī, ītūrus.
go back, redeō, īre, ī, ītūrus.
go out, forth, eexō, īre, ī, ītum.
god, deus, i, m.

forty, quadrāgintā.
Forum, Forum, i, n.
found, condō, ere, didī, dītus.
fountain, fons, fontis, m.
four, quaētuor.
four years, quadriennium, i, n.
fourteenth, quārtus decimus.
fourth, quārtus, a, um.
free (adj.), liber, a, um; free from, clear of, vacuus, a, um.
free (verb), liberō, i.
freedman, libertus, i, m.
freedom, libertās, ātis, ē.
frequent, crēber, bra, brum.
fresh (of water), dulcis, e.
friend, amīcus, i, m.; amīca, ae, f.
friendly, amīcōr, a, um.
friendship, amīcitās, ae, f.
frighten, terroō, ēre, ul, ītus.
from, ā, ab; from, out of, ē, ex; down from, dē; prepositions with abl.
from the vicinity of, ā, ab, with abl.
from (after verbs of hindering, etc.), quō minus, nē, quīn.
front, frōns, frontis, f.
fruit, frūctus, ĕs, m.
Fusius, Fūsius, i, m.
Fulvia, Fulvia, ae, f.
full, plēnus, a, um.
furnish, praebō, ēre, ul, ītus.
fury, furor, ēris, m.

G
Gavius, Gavius, i, m.
gain, parīō, ere, peperī, parītus, ēre, ītus.
Gaius, Gaïus, i, m.; abbreviated C.
Galba, Galba, ae, m.
gallant, fortis, a.
Gallic, Gallicus, a, um.
game, lādus, i, m.
gate, porta, ae, f.
gather (trans.), oōgō, ere, oōgi, coōitus.
gather (intrans.), conveniō, ire, vēni, ventum.
Gaul, a, Gaul, Gallus, i, m.
Gaul, the country, Gallia, ae, f.
general, dux, ducis, m.
Geneva, Genava, ae, f.
Gergovia, Gergovia, ae, f.
German, Germānus, a, um; as noun, Germānī, Ērum, m.
Germany, Germānia, ae, f.
get ready (trans.), comparō, i.
give, dō, dare, dedī, datūs.
glad, laetus, a, um.
glorious, glārus, a, um.
glory, glōria, ae, f.
Gnaeus, Gnaeus, i, m.; abbreviated Cn.
go, eō, ire, āvi, ītum.
go around, circumvō, īre, ī, ītus.
go away, aβeō, īre, ī, ītūrus.
go back, redeō, īre, ī, ītūrus.
go out, forth, eexō, īre, ī, ītum.
god, deus, i, m.
good, bonus, a, um; good fortune, fortuna, ae, f.
Gracchus, Gracchus, I, m.
graciously, paulatim.
grain, frumentum, I, n.; grain supply, res frumentaria,
rei frumentariae, f.
grant, conosco, ere, cessi, cessus.
great, magnus, a, um.
greatest (of qualities), sum
muses, a, um.
greatly, magnopere.
Greece, Graecia, ae, f.
greed, avaritia, ae, f.
guard, a guard, custos,idis, m.
guard (verb), servo, I; custodi,
ire, ivi, itus; be on one's guard (against), ca-
veo, ire, evoi, cauturus.

H
Haeduan (adj.), Haeduus, a,
um; as noun, Haeduus,
m.; Haedui, Haedui,
orum.
hand, manus, fis, f.
hand, be at hand, adsum,
esci, adfui, adfuturus.
hand, be on hand, suppeto,
ero, ivi or ii.
hand over, trado, ere, didi,
ditus.
harangue, omini, gnis, f.
harbor, portus, fis, m.
harm (noun), dstrumentum,
I, n.
harm, do harm, nocor, ero, ui,
iturus, with dat. of indire-
ct obj.
harmony, concordia, ae, f.
 haste, presso, contendere, ero,
endf, entum.
hate, odii, odio.
hateful, odio, a, um.
hatred, odium, I, n.
have, habeo, ere, ui, itus; have
something done, euro, I,
with gerundive.
he who, is qui.
heap, scurvus, I, m.
headship, principatus, fis, m.
hear, hear of, audi, ire, ivi,
itus.
heavy, gravis, e.
height, altitudinis, inis, f.
heir, heres,idis, m.
help (noun), auxilium, I, n.
Helvetius, Helvetians, Helvetii,
orum, m.
hence, hioc.
her, suus, a, um, reflexive.
here, hi.
hesitate, dubito, I.
hide, celo, I; occulto, I.
high, altus, a, um.
high (of prices), magnus, a,
um.
higher, at a higher price (with
verbs of valuing, buying,
and selling), plura.
highest (of qualities), sum
muses, a, um.
hill, collis, is, m.
himself, herself, sui, sibi, s.
hinder, impedio, ire, ivi, itus.
his, suus, a, um, reflexive.
Vocabulary.

hither, citerior, us.
hitherto, anteā.
hold, tenōō, ēre, ui; of office, gerō, ere, gessā, gestus.
hold, regard, habeō, ēre, ui, itus.
home, domus, ēs, f.; at home, domī; from home, domō.
home, to one’s (their) home, domum; domōs.
honor (nomin), honor, oris, m.; honestās, ātis, f.
hope, spēō, el, f.
hope, hope for, spēro, 1, irans.
horse, equus, ēs, m.
horseman, equus, itis, m.
Hortensius, Hortēnsius, i, m.
hostage, obōs, idis, m.
hostile, inimicus, a, um.
hour, hōra, ae, f.
house, domus, ēs, f.; in one’s house, domī.
how, if used to introduce the sentence as a whole, qui or quō modo in direct questions, quō modo or ut in indirect; quam, if used to modify an adjective or adverb in the sentence.
how great, how high, quantus, a, um.
how many, quot, índecel.
how much, quantum; often followed by gen. of the whole.
however, autem, post-positive.
hundred, centum.
hurdle, crātēs, is, f.
hurl, coniciō, ere, conjēcti, coniectus.

I
I, ego, mef.
Ides, Idūs, uum, f.
if, si, conj.
if not, nisi; si nōn; si minus, when the verb is omitted.
ignorant, ignārus, a, um.
illustrious, illustrius, e.
immediately, statim.
immortal, immortalis, e.
impair, immīnuō, ere, ui, tātus.
impel, induco, ere, dūxi, dūctus.
impius, impius, a, um.
in, in, prep. with abl.
inasmuch as, quoniam.
increase, augeō, ēre, auxī, auxītus.
incredible, increādibilis, e.
induce, induco, ere, dūxi, dūctus.
indulge, indulgeō, ēre, dūlātus.
indulgence, lēnitās, ātis, f.
Indiōmarus, Indiōmarus, I, m.
inexperienced, imperitus, a, um.
infantry, pedītās, ēs, m.; as adj.; pedester, trīs, tre.
inflame, incendō, ere, cendī, cōnāsus.
inflict, infertō, ferre, intuli, illātus; with dat.; inflict punishment, supplicium sūmere dē.
influence, auctūrītās, ātis, f.
inform, certūrem faciō, ere, fecī, factus.
be informed, certiōr flō, fieri, factus.
inhabit, incolē, ere, ul, cultus.
inherit, receive, accipīō, ere, itus.
ininitiate, inō, ere, it, itus,
injure, noceō, ēre, ul, itūrus,
with the dat., used of persons; laeō, ēre, laest, lascus,
used of both persons and things.
injury, injūria, ae, f.
inocent, innočāns, entis.
inquire, quaerō, ēre, quaesivi, ītus.
institution, institūtum, ī, n.
insult, contumēlia, ae, f.
intact, integer, gra, grum.
intend, cogitō, ī.
intervene, interśūsum, esse, futūrus.
into, in, prep. with acc.
invite, invitō, ī.
island, insula, ae, f.
Italy, Italica, ae, f.
it, is, ea, id.
its, ēius; suus, a, um.

J
(January), of January, January, a, um.
 javelin, jaculum, ī, n.; plūnum, ī, n.
join (battle), committō, ēre, misś, missus.
join (oneself), conjungiō, ēre, jōnāx, jōnctus.
journey, iter, itineris, n.
joy, gaudium, ī, n.
judge (noun), iūdex, īcis, m.
judge (verb), iūdiciō, ī.

Julius Caesar, Jūlius Caesaris, m.
(June), of June, Jūnius, a, um.
Jupiter, Juppiter, Jovis, m.
just, jūtus, a, um.
just, just now, modo.
just as, sicut.

K
Kalends, Kalendae, ārum, f.
keep, keep in, confine, teneō, ēre, ul.
keep apart, distinēō, ēre, ul, tentus.
keep away, ward off, arceō, ēre, ul.
keep from, keep away from (tr.), prohibēō, ēre, ul, ītus.
kill, oceō, ēre, cidi, cīsus.
kind, genus, ēris, n.; modus, ī, m.
kindness, benevolent, i, n.
king, rōx, rēgis, m.
knave, eques, itis, m.
know, understand, scio, īre, īvi, ītus.
know, be familiar with, perfect tenses of cognōscō, ēre, nōvī, nītus.
not know, nescio, īre, ī.
knowledge, scientia, ae, f.

L
Labienus, Labīnus, ī, m.
labor, labor, ēris, m.
lack (verb), carō, ēre, utheus; be lacking, dēsum, dēesse, dēstus, dēstūrus.
Vocabulary.

land (noun), ager, agri, m.
land, as opposed to the water, terra, ae, f.
land (verb) trane., expónō, ere, posui, positus.
language, linguæ, ae, f.
large, magnus, a, um.
in large part, magnam partem; bonam partem.
so large, tantus, a, um.
last, final, ultimus, a, um.
last, previous, proximus, a, um.
later, post, posteō.
latter, the latter of two already mentioned, hie, hæc, hoc.
law, the law, jūs, juris, n.
law, statute, lēx, lēgis, f.
law-court, basilica, ae, f.
lay aside, lay down, dēponō, ere, posui, itus.
lay bare, patafaciō, ere, faciō, factus.
lay upon, inferō, ferre, tuli, lītus.
lay waste, vāstō, l.
lead, lead on, dūco, ere, duxi, ductus.
lead across, trādō, ere, duxi, ductus.
lead back, redō, ere, duxi, ductus.
lead forth, lead out, eādō, ere, duxi, ductus.
lead on, induco, ere, duxi, ductus.
leader, dux, duces, m.
leading man, princeps, ipis, m.
learn (by study), discō, ere, didi.
learn, find out, comperī, ire, perfici, pertusus.
leave, relinquō, ere, liqui, lētus.
left, remaining, reliquis, a, um.
left (hand), sinister, tra, trum.
legion, legiō, ēnis, f.
leed (help), ferō, ferre, tolli, lētus; be lent, be added, addō, ere, esset, essēsātus.
Lentulus, Lentulus, l., m.
less, adj., minor; adv., minus.
lest, nē.
let go, ēmittō, ere, misi, missus.
letter, of the alphabet, littera, ac, f.; letter, epistle, litterae, ērum, f.; or epistula, ae, f.
liberty, libertās, ātis, f.
lieutenant, légātus, l., m.
life, vita, ac, f.
like, similis, e.
likewise, item; also expressed by idem, in agreement with subject.
Lilybaeum, Lilybaenum, l., n.
line, line of battle, acoēs, ēs, f.
Liscus, Lissus, l., m.
listen, listen to, audīō, ire, itum, with acc.
Litaviicus, Litaviicus, l., m.
little, a little, paulum.
very little, minimum; paululum, with gen.
little while before or ago, paulō ante.
live, dwell. habiāō, l.
love, amor, ēris, m.
love, amō, l.
low (of price), parvus, a, um.
lower, inferior, us.
loyal, fidēlis, ē.
loyalty, fidēs, ei, f.
Lucius, Lācius, l, m., abbr. L.
Lucullus, Lācullus, l, m.
Macedonia, Macedonia, ae, f.
magistracy, magistrate, magistrātus, īs, m.
magnitude, magnitūdō, inis, f.
maintain, retineō, ēre, vii, ten-
tus.
make, faciō, ere, fēcī, factus.
make answer, respondēō, ēre, spondi, spōsus.
make (somebody or something safe, bold, clear, etc.), reduō, ero, readiāō, reduddī, reduddītus; faciō may also be used.
man, homō, inis, m., the general term; man as opposed to woman, or as a complūmenary designation, vir virī, m.
manage, administrō, l.
Manlius, Mānius, ī, m.
many, multā, ae, a; so many, tot, indol.
march (noun), iter, itineris, n.
(March), of March, Mārtius, a, um.
march (verb), iter faciō, ere, fēcī, factus.
march forth, march out, ëgrodior, ēre, pressus sum.
Marcus, Mārius, ī, m.; abbr. M.
maritime, mariātus, a, um.
Marseilles, Marsīlia, ae, f.
massed together, consertus, a, um.
matter, thing, res, rel. ērī.
(May), of May, Majus, a, um.
may, licet, ēre, licuit, with the subjunctive or inf.
meanwhile, interēs.
meet (trans. or intrans.), conveniō, ēre, veniō, ventus;
meet, encounter, oppetiō, ēre, ivi, itus.
memory, memoria, ae, f.
Menapi, Menapii, ūrum, m.
mention, commemorō, l.
merely, tantum.
message, nuntius, ī, m.
Messana, Messāna, ae, m.
Messala, Messāla, ae, f.
mesenger, nuntiāō, ī, m.
Metelli, Metellus, ī, m.
middle, middle of, medius, a.
um.
midnight, media nox, medias noctis, f.;
mist, midst of, medius, a., um.
mile, mille passus, it.; thousand paces; pl., milia passuum.
military, militaris, e; military science or matters, res militaris, re militaris, f.
mind, animus, i, m.
mindful, memor, oris.
mine, meas, a., um.
minor, lesser, minor, us.
mistake, make a mistake, peco, i.
Mithridatic, Mithridaticus, a., um.
Molo, Molô,onis, m.
money, pecunia, ae, f.
month, mensis, i, m.
monument, monumentum, i, n.
more, amplius; magis, adv.
more, plus, pleris, n., substantive.
Morini, Morini, orum, m.
most, plerique, aequae, aequae.
for the most part, maximam partem.
mother, mater, matris, f.
mountain, mons, montis, m.
move, affect, moveo, ere, movi, motus; move (make a motion), censo, ere, ui, census.
move out, move away, demigrô, i.
much, multus, a., um; adverbially, multum.
multitude, multitude, multitudiné, inis, f.
murder (noun), caedès, is, f.
murderer, interdixtor, oris, m.
my, meas, a., um.

N
name (noun), nomen, nis, n.
name (verb), nomina, i, 1.
Nantuatus, Nantuütés, ium, m.
Naples, Neapolis, is, f.
Narbo, Narbô,onis, m.
near, neighboring, finitimus, a., um.
near, with town names, ad.
prep. with acc.; with other words, prope, prep. with acc.
nearer, proprius, adv. and prep. with acc.
nearest, proximus, a., um.
nearly, prope.
necessary, it is necessary, necesse est.
need, there is need, opus est.
nefarious, nefarius, a., um.
neglect, neglegô, ere, laxi, laxus.
neglect, neglect, oris, laxi, laxus.
neglect, neglect, are, laxi, laxus.
neglect, neglect, are, laxi, laxus.
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never, numquam.
nevertheless, tamen.
new, novus, a., um.
news, nuntius, i, m., or nunti, orum; as gen. of the whole, novi.
next, proximus, a, um.
Niger, Niger, gri, m.
night, nox, noctis, f.
ninth, nānus, a, um.
no, nānus, a, um.
no, with adjectives used substantively, nēmō (defective);
nē quis.
nobility, nōbilitās, ātis, f.
noble, nōbiis, e; nobles, nō-
bīlia, ium, m.
Nones, Nōnae, ārum, f.
nor, neque or nec.
not, nōn, nē.
if ... not, nisi.
(not), is not? does not? etc., nōnne.
not even, nē ... quidem,
with the emphatic word
between.
not know, nesciō, dēscī, dē,
or if.
not only ... but also, nōn
sūlum ... sed etiam.
not that, nōn quō.
not yet, nōndum.
nothing, nihil.
(November), of November,
November, bris, e.
Noviodūnum, Noviodūnum, i,
n.
now, already, ām.
now, at present time, nunc.
now, accordingly, igitur.
ownhere, nūsquam.
number, numerus, i, m.
numbers, multītūdō, inis, f.
(numbers), in great num-
bers, frequēns, entis.

O
O, Ō, interjection.
oath, jūs jūrandum, jūris, jū-
randi, iu.
ōbe, pāeō, āre, uī, itūrur.
observe, servō, i.
occupy, occupō, i.
occurs, fīt, fieri, factūs.
Ocean, Oceanus, I, m.
Octavian, Octāviānus, I, m.
Octavius, Octāvius, I, m.
(October), of October, Octō-
ber, bris, bre.
Octodurus, Octodūrus, I, m.
of, from, ab, prep. with abl.
of, concerning, dē, prep.
with abl.
of (partitive), ē, ex.
offer, dō, dare, dēdī, dātus.
offer battle, proelium laesus,
ere, laevas, erat, ius, m.
often, saepe.
cold, vētus, eis.
old man, senex, senis, m.
omit, omittō, erē, misi, missus.
on, in, prep. with abl.
on, concerning, dē, prep.
with abl.
on all sides, from all sides,
undique.
once, once upon a time, quondam; ōlim.
at once, statim.
one, ēnus, a, um.
one another, use the reflexive
pronoun.
outside, extrâ, prep. with acc. 
overflow, redundâ, 1. 
overtake, cónsequor, I, secú-
tus. 
overthrow, óvertô, ere, verti, 
versus. 
owe, débeô, ère, ui, ítus.

P 
pace, pæsus, ùs, m. 
pacify, pæcô, 1. 
pain, dolor, ðris, m. 
pains, carâ, diligêntia, ae, f. 
pains-taking, diligêns, entia. 
panic, pavor, ðris, m. 
pardon, venia, ae, f. 
part, pars, partis, f. 
particularly, præcipuê. 
partly, partîm. 
party, partês, ium, f. 
pass over, omitto, ere, missî, 
misus. 
pass the winter, hiemô, 1. 
patience, patientia, ae, f. 
pay (noun), stipendum, i, n. 
pay (verb), pendô, ere, pependi, 
pensus; solvô, ere, solvi, 
solûtus. 
peace, pæx, pæcis, f. 
Pedius, Pedius, i, m. 
penalty, poena, ae, f. 
people, populus, i, m. 
perceive, sensî, ère, sensî, sensus. 
perform, fungor, i, functus 
sum. 
perfíl, perfeulum, i, n. 
period of life, ætás, ætis, f. 
perish, die, intereô, ère, ë. 
itürus.
permanent, sempiternum, a, um.
permit, permittō, ere, mfs,
missus; sinō, ere, sivi,
situs; be permitted, it is
permitted, licet, ēre, uīt.
persuade, persuādeo, ēre,
umāst, suāsum.
Philippic, Philippice, ae, f.
philosopher, sapientēs, entis, m.
picked, chosen, dēlectus, a,
um.
pilot, gubernātor, ūris, m.
pirate, praedō, ōnis, m.
Piso, Pisō, ōnis, m.
pitch, pōnō, ere, posuī, itus.
pity, it excites pity, miseret,
miserēre, miseruit, imper-
sonal; also misereor, ēri,
itus.
place, locus, ī, m.
place, collocō, 1; place, pitch
(a camp), pōnō, ere, posuī,
positus.
place around, circumdō, are,
dedī, dātus.
place before, antepōnō, ere,
posuī, postitus.
place in charge, place in
command over, place
over, praebīcīō, ere, fectī,
fuitus, with the dat. of in-
direct obj.
plan (noun), cōnsilium, ī, n.
plan (verb), cōgitō, ī.
Plancus, Planeus, ī, m.
please, placeō, ēre, uī, itūrus.
plot (noun), insidiae, ārum, f.
plot (verb), cōgitō, ī.
plunder (noun), praedā, ae, f.
plunder (verb), spoliō, ī, 1.
Pompey, Pompeius, et, m.
popularity, grātia, ae, f.
possess, possessō, ere, sēdī, ses-
sus.
(possession), gain possession
of, potior, īri, ītus sum.
post, place, locus, ī, m.; pl.
loca, ōrum, n.
power, potestās, ātis, f.; po-
tentia, ae, f.
powerful, potēns, entis, m.
practise, ērus, ūs, m.
preator, preātor, ēris, m.
praise (noun), laus, laudīs, f.
praise (verb), laudō, 1.
precede, antecōādeo, ere, cēsē,
cessārus.
prefer, mālō, mālle, mālūi.
prepare, prepare for, parō, 1,
with acc.
prepared, parātus, a, um.
present, be present, adsum,
esse, ful, futūrus.
preserve, cōnservō, 1.
prestige, auctōritās, ātis, f.
pretend, simulō, 1.
pervade, vineō, ere, uī,
vivās.
prevent, dēterreo, ēre, uī,
itis;
prohibēo, ēre, uī, ītus;
accepī ēre, uī.
previously, before, anteā, adv.
prisoner, captive, captīvus, ī,
m.
private, privātus, a, um.
Procilius, Procillus, ī, m.
procure, get ready, parō, 1.
profession, ars, artīs, f.
promise (noun), pollicitātiō,
ōnis, f.
**Vocabulary.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>promise (verb), polliceor, ēri, itus; prōmittō, ēre, missi, missus.</td>
<td>Q</td>
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<td>propose, prōponō, ēre, postul, positus.</td>
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<td>proscribe, prōscribō, ēre, scripsī, scriptus.</td>
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<td>prosecutor, āctor, ēris, m.</td>
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<td>protect, prōtēgō, ēre, tēxi, tēctus; tueor, ēri.</td>
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<td>protection, praesidium, ēri, n.</td>
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<tr>
<td>provide, provide for, cūrō, l.</td>
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<tr>
<td>provided, provided that, dum; provided only, dum modo.</td>
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<td>province, prōvincia, a, f.</td>
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<td>provincials, sōci, ūrum, m.</td>
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<td>prudence, prūdentia, a, f.</td>
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<td>public, públius, a, um.</td>
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<tr>
<td>publish, ēdō, ēro, ēddi, itus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Publicus, Públius, I, m.; abbreviated, P.</td>
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<td>punishment, supplicium, ēri, n.</td>
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<td>purpose, cōnsilium, I, n.</td>
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<td>pursue, sequor, I, secūtus; persequer, I, secūtus.</td>
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<td>pursuit, studium, I, n.</td>
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<td>put in charge, praeficiō, ēre, ēstū, ēstus; governs acc. and dat.</td>
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<td>put to death, interficiō, ēre, ēstū, ēstus, put to flight, rout, fugō, l.</td>
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<td>quaestor, quaestor, ēris, m. quickly, celerīter.</td>
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<td>Quinctius, Quinctius, I, m.</td>
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<td>Quintus, Quintus, I, m.; abbreviated, Q.</td>
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<td>Quirites, Roman citizens, Quiritēs, ium, m.</td>
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<td>R</td>
<td>rank, dignitās, ātis, f.</td>
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<td>rashly, temere.</td>
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<td>ratify, cōnfirmō, l.</td>
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<td>ravage, vexō, l; popular, l.</td>
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<td>read, legō, ēre, legī, lēctus.</td>
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<td>read ( aloud), recitō, l.</td>
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<td>ready, parātus, a, um.</td>
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<td>reap, capiō, ēre, cōpiō, captus.</td>
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<td>reason, causa, a, f.</td>
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<td>receive, accepīō, ēre, cēpi, cēpūs.</td>
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<td>recent, recēns, entis.</td>
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<td>reckon, numerō, l; hābeō.</td>
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<td>recognize, cognōscō, ēre, gnōvi, gnitus.</td>
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<td>recollection, memoria, a, f.</td>
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<td>recount, ēnumerō, l.</td>
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<td>recover, resercerō, l.</td>
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<td>reduce, redigō, ēre, ēgi, ēctus.</td>
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<td>refuse, rescrībō, l.</td>
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<td>regal power, rēgnūm, l, n.</td>
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<td>regard, hābeō, ēre, uī, ētus; existimō, l.</td>
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<td>regret, it causes regret, paeni-</td>
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<tr>
<td>tītē, ēre, uī, impersonal.</td>
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<td>reject, respūsō, ēre, uī.</td>
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<td>rejoice, gaudeō, ēre, gāvīus.</td>
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<td>relieve, free from, liberō, l.</td>
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<tr>
<td>relying, rētus, a, um.</td>
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<td>remain, maneō, ēre, mānsī, mānsūrus.</td>
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<td>remaining, remainder of, in plu., reliquis, a, um; for sing. use reliquae pars with dependent gen.</td>
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remember, bear in mind, memini, isse; rememisco, I, supplies the present participle of memini.
Remi, Rémi, ōrum, m.
remind, admonēō, ēre, ut, itus.
remove, tollō, ēre, sustulī, sublātus.
render (thanks), agō, ēre, ēgī, factus.
renew, renovō, I.
repair, reficiō, ēre, fēcit, factus.
repent, it repentis, paenitētē, ēre, uit, impersonal.
reply, respondō, ēre, respondi, respondus.
report, announce, nuntiō, I; dōferō, ferre, suis, lātus.
report, fāma, ae, f.; nuntius, I, m.
reproach, incisō, I.
republic, rēs publica, refer publicae, f.
repulse, repellō, ēre, repulsi, pulsus.
reputation, fāma, ae, f.
request, petō, ēre, īvi, or ii, itus.
resist, resistō, ēre, resistit, with dat.
resolution of the Senate, senātus consultum, I, n.
(resolve), it is resolved, placet, ēre, uit, it, it pleases.
rest, the rest, cōterī, ae, a; with the sing., reliqua pars.
restore, replace, restituō, ēre, ut, ītus; restore, ēre, restorō, redemptus, reditus.
reretain, retineō, ēre, uit, tentus.
retreat (noun), receptus, ūs, m.
retreat (verb), recipiō, ēre, oēptus, receptus, with the reflexive.
return (noun), reditus, ūs, m.
return (verb), go back, redeō, ēre, it, itum; revertor, I.
return (trans.), reddō, ēre, reddidi, itus.
reveal, indicō, I; patefacio, ēre, fēcit, factus.
review, recogōscō, ēre, nóvī, nītus.
revolt, dēscīō, ēre, fēcit, factus.
reward (noun), praemium, I, n.
reward (verb), remúneror, I.
Rhine, Rūnus, I, m.
Rhone, Rōhadus, I, m.
rich, dīces, ītus.
right, jūs, jūris, n.
rightly, réctē.
rise up, cōnsurgō, ēre, surrēxī, surrēctum.
risk, periculum, I, n.
river, flūmen, īnis, n.
road, iter, itineris, n.; via, ae, f.
Roman, Rōmaeus, a, um; ae noun, Rōmaeus, I, m.
Rome, Rōma, ae, f.
Roscius, Rōscius, I, m.
rouse, sollicitō, I.
rout, put to rout, fugō, I.
route, iter, itineris, n.
ruin, ruina, ae, f.
rule (noun), imperium, I, n.
rule (verb), imperō, 1.
rumor, rūmor, öris, m.
rerunaway slave, fugitivus, I, m.

S
Sabinus, Sabinus, I, m.
sacred, saecer, crum;
sānctus, a, um.
safe, tūtus, a, um salvus, a, um.
safety, salūs, ūtis, f.
sail (verb), nāvīgō, 1.
sake, for the sake, causā (abl.)
with gen.; the gen. always preceded.
sally, ărēpīō, ōnis, f.
salute, salātō, 1.
same, Idem, eadem, idem.
save, servō, 1.
say, dīō, ere, dixi, dictus.
scale (trans.), trānsscendō, ere, endi,
scarcely, vix.
scattered, rārus, a, um.
Scipio, Scipio, ōnis, m.
scout, explorātōr, ōris, m.
sea, mare, is, n.
seal, signum, i, n.
seamanship, rēs nauticae, rūrum nauticarum, f.
second, secundus, a, um.
second time, iterum.
secure, procure, parō, 1; secure one's request,
impetrō, 1.
see, videō, ēre, vidi, visus;
see to it, prōvideō; cōrō, 1.
seek, petō, ere, itus (ii), ītus.
seem, videor, ērī, visus.
Seine, Séquans, ae, f.

seize, occupō, 1.
self, oneself, sul, sibi, sē.
self, i.e. I myself; you yourself,
self, etc.,ipse in opposition
with a noun or pronoun.
self, vēndo, ere, vēndidī, vēn-
ditus.
Senate, senātus, ūs, m.; sen-
ate-house, cūria, ae, f.
Senator, senātor, ōris, m.
send, mittō, ere, misi, misus.
send ahead, praemittō, ere,
misit, missus.
send back, remittō, ere,
misit, missus.
September, of September,
September, bris, bre.
Sequani, Séquani, ŏrum, m.
serious, gravis, e.
set, appoint, cōnstituō, ere, ut
ūtus.
set forth (trans.), expōnō, ere,
posul, positus.
set on fire, incendō, ere, cendi,
cōnitus.
set out, proficissor, ī, fectus.
set up, collocō, 1.
settle, collocō, 1.
seven, septem.
seven hundred, septingenti, ae,
a.
seven hundredth, septingenti-
tēsimus, a, um.
seventh, septimus, a, um.
several, complūritis, a or ia.
severe (of persons), severus, a,
um; (of things), gravis, e.
severity, sēvēritās, ātis, f.
Sextus, Sextus, I, m.
Sextus, Sextus, I, m.
shield, scūtum, i, n.
ship, nāvis, is, f.; ship of war, nāvis longa.
shore, litus, oris, n.
short, brevis, e.
shout, clamō, 1.
show, ostendo, ere, endi, entus; show (oneself), praestō, āre, praestiti, praestitus.
side, latus, oris, n.
Sicilians, Siculi, ōrum, m.
Sicily, Sicilia, ae, f.
side, from all sides, on all sides, undique; this side of, citrā, prep. with acc.
siege, obèdiō, ōnis, f.
sight, conspectus, ās, m.
Silius, Silius, i, m.
silent, be silent, become silent, tacēō, āre, uf, ītus, silently, silentiō.
since (causal), cum; as prep., ex, with abl.
six, sex.
six hundred, sexcentēs, ae, a.
sixteenth, sextus decimus.
sixth, sextus, a, um.
sixty, sexāgintā.
sire, magnitūdō, inis, f.
skilled, peritus, a, um.
slaughter, caedes, is, f.
slave, servus, i, m.
slavery, servitūs, utis, f.
slay, occidō, ere, oldī, oldus.
slinger, funditor, ōris, m.
small, parvus, a, um.
smoothness, lenitās, ātis, f.
so (of degree), tam, adeō.
so, thus (of manner), sō, ita
so great, tantus, a, um.
so greatly, tantopere.
so many, tot, indeclinable.
so much, tantopere.
soldier, miles, itis, m.
some, something, aliquis, aliqua, aliquid or aliquidum, nōnnullus, a, um.
some one, aliquis.
some . . . others, aliī . . . aliī.
some (persons), nōnnullī, ōrum.
somehow or other, nesoiō quō pactō.
some, filius, i, m.
soon, quickly, mox, cito; soon after, paulō post.
as soon as, simul atque (ac).
sooner, citius.
Spain, Hispānia, ae, f.
Spanish, Hispānus, a, um.
spare, pareō, ere, pepercr, parātus, with dat.
speak, loquor, i, locutus; dicō, ere, dixi, dictus.
spear, tērum, i, n.
speech, orātō, ōnis, f.
speed, celeritās, ātis, f.
spend, dōgō, ere, dēgī.
spring, vēr, vēris, n.
stand, stū, āre, stēti, statūrus; stand around (trans.), circumstō, āre, stītī.
standard, signum, i, n.
state, citation, ātis, f.
station, collocō, 1.
statue, statua, ae, f.; signum, I, n.
Vocabulary.

stayer, supporter, Stator, ōris, m.
steadfastness, cōnstantūs, ae, f.
still (temporal), adhūc; still (= nevertheless), tamen.
stir up, excitō, I.
stone, lapis, idis, m.
storm, tempestās, ātis, f.
(story), the story goes, trādi-
tur, trādī, trāditum est, lit. it is handed down.
strange, novus, a, um.
stream, flumen, inīs, n.
strength, virtūs, ium, f.; pl. of
vis.
strengthen, fortify, mūniō, īre,
īvi, ītus.
strict, sevērus, a, um.
strive, nitor, I, nīxus or nisus.
strong, validus, a, um.
sturdy, fortis, e.
subdue, pacify, pācō, I.
substitute, substituō, ere, ut,
ūtus.
such, tālis, e; such as, quālis,
e.
sudden, repentinus, a, um;
subitus, a, um.
suddenly, subitō.
suddenness, celeritās, ātis, f.
Suebi, Suebī, ōrum, m.
Suessiones, Suessiōnes, um, m.
Sugambri, Sugambri, ōrum, m.
suffer, patiō, I, passus sum.
suffer from, labōrō, I.
sufficient, sufficiently, satīs.
suitable, idōnēus, a, um.
suitied, accommodātus, a, um.
summer, aestās, ātis, f.

summit of, summus, a, um,
limiting a substantive.
summon, vocō, I; convocō, I:
acroessō, ere, īvi, ītus.
supplies, commūtus, ās, m.
support, aid (noun), subsidium,
l, n.
support (verb), dēfendo, ere,
fendi, ëensus.
surpass, praeoccūs, ere, cessi,
cessūrus; superō, I.
surrender (noun), dēditio, ōnis,
f.
surrender (verb), of persons,
dēdō, ere, dēdidī, dēditūs,
with reflexive pron.; of
things, trādō, ere, trādidī,
trāditūs.
surround, circumvenio, īre,
vēni, ventus; circumvē.
īre, ī, ius; circumvēdō,
dare, dēdī, datūs.
suspect, suspicōr, I.
suspicion, suspicō, ōnis, f.
swamp, palus, ūdis, f.
swarm, agmen, inīs, n.
swiftness, celeritās, ātis, f.
sword, gladius, i, m.
Syracuse, Syrācusae, ārum, f.
Syracusa, Syrācusānī, ōrum, m.

T
take, captō, ere, captī, captūs;
of punishment, sūmō, ere,
sūmpsi, sūmptūs.
take away, tollō, ere, sustulī,
substātūs.
take from, adiō, ere, ānī,
sūmptius.
take by storm, expugnō, I.
### New Latin Composition.

| take possession, occupō, 1; | that, ille, illa, illud; is ea, id: |
| possessō, ere, sēdī, sessus. | that of yours, isto, ista, istud. |
| take (with one), adducō, | that (rel. pron.), quī, quae, quod. |
| ere, dixī, ductus. | that, in order that, ut; qui, |
| talent, ingenium, 1, n. | quae, quod with the sub-
| talk, dīcō, ere, dixī, dictus. | junctures; with comparatives, quō. |
| tamper with, solicit, sollicitō, 1. | that, lest, with verbs of fear-
| tarry, moror, 1. | ing, nē. |
| teacher, praeeceptor, āris, m.; | that not, in order that not, nē. |
| praeceptorix, feis, f. | that not, with verbs of fear-
| tear down, resceindō, ere, secidī, | ing, ut. |
| scissus; diruō, ere, rui, | that (of result), ut; that |
| rūtus. | not, ut nōn. |
| tell, say, dīcō, ere, dixī, dictus. | that, the fact that, as to the |
| temper, animas, 1, m. | fact that, quod, conj. |
| temple, aedēs, is, f.; templum, | that, on the ground that, quod. |
| 1, n. When used with | that, after verbs of doub-
| precision, aedēs refers to | ing, etc., quīm, lit. why |
| the building only, while | not? |
| templum includes the con-
| secrated area as well. | the . . . the (with compar-
| tēn, decem. | atives), quō . . . eō. |
| tend, pertineō, ēre, ut. | theft, furtum, 1, n. |
| tenor, sentiment, sententía, | their, their own, suus, a, um. |
| ae, f. | then, afterwards, deinde. |
| tenth, decimus, s, um. | then, accordingly, igitur. |
| terms, conditions, condicioōnēs, | then, at that time, tum. |
| um, f. | there, ibi. |
| terrify, terreō, ēre, ut, terrītus; | therefore, itaque; or igitur |
| greatly terrify, perterreō, ēre, | following one or more |
| ut, itūs. | words of the sentence; |
| territory, finēs, ium, m. | propterēsā. |
| Teutōn, Teutōnī, um, m. | thick, erēsus, s, um. |
| than, quam, conj. | thing, rēs, ret, f. |
| thanks, grātiae, ārum, f. | thing, a thing which, id |
| thanksgiving, suppliēātō, ōnis, | quod, or simply quod. |
think, putō, 1; sentō, ire, sēnsī, sēnsus; arbitrō, i.
think, reflect, cogōtō, 1.
think, regard, existimō, 1.
third, tertius, a, um.
third, third part, tertia pars.
thirteenth, tertius decimus.
thirty, triginta.
this, hīc, hāc, hoc; this side of, citā, prep. with acc.
thither, eō.
those (as antecedent of relative), ei, eae, ca.
thou, tū, tu.
though, quamquam, quamvis, etś, cum.
thousand, mille, pl. milia, iūm, n.
threaten, imīneō, ēre; threaten (to do something), minor, 1.
threats, minōes, ārūm, f.
three, trīs, tríi.
three days, tríēdum, i, n.
three hundred, tríēcentī, ae, a.
three times, ter, adv.
three years, triēniūm, i, n.
through, through the instrumentality of, per, prep. with acc.
throw, jācō, ere, jācē, jāctus.
throw into confusion, perturbō, 1.
thus, ita; sic.
thwart, obstōtō, ere, obstītī, with dat.
Tiberius, Tiberius, i, m.
till, dum, dōnēo, quoad, conj.
till, ēx to, ad, prep. with acc.
time, tempus, oris, n.
titus, decuma, ae, f.
Titarius, Titarius, i, m.
Titus, Titus, i, m.
to, ad, prep. with acc.
to which, whither, quō, adv.
to-day, hodie.
to-morrow, crās.
too, too much, nimium, adv.
(too), and that too, et is, ea, id.
top of, summus, a, um.
Tolosa, Toulouse, Tolōsā, ae, f.
towards (of feeling), in, ergā, with acc.; of motion, ad, with acc.
town, oppidum, i, n.
transport, trānsportō, 1.
treachery, insidiae, ārum, f.; perfidia, ae, f.
treaty, foedus, crīs, n.
trench, fossa, ae, f.
treveri, Trāveri, ārum, m.
trial, jūdicium, i, n.
tribę, gēs, gentis, f.
tribunate, tribūnātus, ūs, m.
tribune, tribūnūs, i, m.; tribune of the people, tribūnūs plābis.
tribute, stipendium, i, n.
troops, cóplae, ārum, f.
ttrue, vērus, a, um.
trust, cōnītō, ere, fīsus, conīdēp.
trustvī, fidēlis, e.
try, conor, i.
turn, convertō, ere, vertī, versus.
Tuscium, Tusculum, i, n.
twelfth, duodecimum, a, um.
twelve, duodecim.
twenty, viginti.
two, duo, duae, duo.
two days, bisdum, i. n.
two hundred, ducenti, ae, a.
two years, biennium, i. n.
tyrant, tyrannus, i, m.

U
Ubil, Ubil, ōrum, m.
unbroken, uninjured, integer,
gra, grum.
uncertain, incertus, a, um.
uncle, avunculus, i, m.
undergo, subeo, ere, i, iturus.
understand, intellego, ero, lexii, lectus.
undertake, suscipio, ero, cepi, ceptus.
unharmed, incolumis, e.
unjust, injustus, a, um.
unless, nisi.
unless indeed, nisi vero, nisi forte.
unpopularity, invidia, ae, f.
until, dum, dore, quoad; as
prep, ad with acc.
unwilling, invitus, s, um.
be unwilling, nolö, nolle, nolit.
uprightness, probitas, ætis, f.
uprising, tumultus, Æs, m.;
mótus, Æs, m.
urge, hortor, i.
us, nos, nostrum, nostri, pl. of
ego.
use (noun), ësus, Æs, m.
use (verb), ëtor, i, ësus.
Usipetes, Usipetès, um, m.
utter, dicë, ere, dixii, dictus.
utterance, vox, vocis, f.
voice, vox, vocis, f.
Volusenus, Volusænus, i, m.

W
wage, gerō, ere, gessi, gestus.
wait, exspectō, i.
wall, mūrus, i, m.; wall of a house, parōs, etis, m.
war, bellum, i, n.
war-chariot, essedum, i, n.
ward off, dēpellō, ere, pulli, pullus.
warlike, bellīcōsus, a, um.
warn, moneō, ēre, ū, ītus. (warning), give a warning, ad-
moneō, ēre, ū, ītus.
watch, vigilia, ae, f.
water, aqua, ae, f.
way, manner, modus, i, m.
way, route, iter, itineris, m.
weak, dēbilis, e.
weakness, infirmītās, ātis, f.
weakened, cōnfictus, a, um.
wealth, divitiae, ārum, f.
wealthy, divēs, ēs.
weapons, arma, ārum, n.
welcome, grātus, a, um.
well, bene.
what (interrog.), quid, subst.;
what kind, nature, of
what nature, quālis, e.
whatever, quīse, qui, quīquit.
when? quandō.
when (relative), cum, ut, ubi.
whenever, ut, cum.
where? ubi.
where (relative), ubi; wher
ever, ubicunque.

whether, num, -ne.
whether . . . or, utrum . . .
an; whether . . . not,
nonne.
which, qui, quae, quod.
while, ētum, ētēne. coni.
whither, quō.
who? quis.
who, which (rel. pron.), quī,
quae, quod.
who (does) not, who (is) not,
quīn.
whole, tōtus, a, um.
why? cēr, quid, quam ob rem
why not, after nālla cause
est, etc., quin.
wicked, solemātus, a, um.
wickedness, sēclus, ēris, n.
wide, lātus, a, um.
wife, uxor, ēris, f.
will, testamentum, i, n.
willingly, readily, libenter.
win, attain, adipsēor, I, adeptus; win over, conciliō, 1.
winter, hiems, emis, f.
winter quarters, hiberna,
ōrum, n.
wisdom, sapientia, ae, f.
wise, sapientes, entis.
wish, volō, velle, volēi.
with, cum, prep. with abl.
with (no: involving partice
pation), at the house of,
apud, prep. with acc.
withdraw (trans.), subdīcō,
ere, dūxī, ductus; (in-
trans.), dēcō, ēre, cessi,
cessārus.
within, intrā, prep. with acc.
without, sine, prep. with abl.
be without, careò, ère, ul, itùrus.
withstand, sustineò, ère, ul, tentus.
witness, testis, is, m.
woman, mulier, eris, f.
wonder, mìror, 1.
marvelous, mìrabilis, e.
wont, am wont, perf. of consuèsoù, ère, suèvi, suètus.
woods, silva, ae, f.
word, verbum, i, n.
work (a work), opus, eris, n.
worship, veneror, 1; colò, ere, colui, cultus.
worthy, dignus, a, um.
wound, vulnus, eris, n.
wounded, sauciuss, a, um.
wreck (of vessel), frangó, ere, fràgì, fràctus.
wrest, extorqueò, ère, torse, tortus, with d. of person from whom.

wretched, miser, a, um.
write, scribò, ère, scripsi, scriptus.
wrong, injuria, ae, f.; wrong-doing, injuriae, ãrum, f.

Y
year, annus, i, m.
yet, nevertheless, tamen.
not yet, nónìum.
yield, cédò, ère, cessi, cessàrìus.
you, tñ, tuì; vòs, vestrum or vestri.
young man, juvenis, is, m.
your, your own, tuus, a, um;
veste, tra, trum.
youth, period of youth, adulescentia, ae, f.

Z
zeal, studium, i, n.