

Chapter 1: *Sallust and his Works*

I. THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SALLUST

Gaius Sallustius Crispus was born in the year 86 B.C. in the Sabine town of Amiternum in the Apennine mountains under the high snow-capped ranges of the Gran Sasso d'Italia, and near the modern town of L'Aquila. Though he was of plebeian origin his family was apparently wealthy, for it is plain from his works that he was given a good education, with thorough instruction in Greek as well as Latin. Furthermore, he could not have embarked upon a political career in Rome without a comfortable private income. Nothing is known for certain about his early life, but it is likely that he had come to Rome for his education before 70 B.C. Little credit is given by modern scholars to the charges made in the *Inverctive against Sallust*, a work falsely attributed in the past to Cicero, that Sallust's youth was spent in reckless dissipation, and he was probably no worse than most young men of his age.

His youth and early manhood were passed at a time when Rome was a political battlefield. The struggle between the aristocratic faction in the Senate, called the *optimates*, and the popular faction, known as the *populares*, which can be said to have begun during the time of the Gracchi (133-121)—see Chapter 2, I—had grown critical after the time of Sulla (78 B.C.). Yet the differences between these two political factions might well have been settled amicably over the years had it not been for the activity of ambitious men who furthered their own ends while posing as the champions of the people against a greedy Senate. These men gave arms to gangs of ruffians and set them to the work of assassins.

In the year 63 B.C. Sallust would have witnessed the upheaval of Catiline's conspiracy when a politically disillusioned aristocrat attempted to force his person upon the State by fire and sword. Later he would have seen the formation of the first Triumvirate when three of the most powerful Romans, Pompey, Crassus, and Caesar, joined in a political alliance to exert their combined will upon the State.

Sallust is frank about his early aspirations. He confesses that he was captivated by his ambition for public office, though he found that preferment was along a path made smooth only by indulgence in the worst of vices, *audacia*, *largitia*, and *avaritia* (Cat. 3). He claims that he remained undaunted: others disagree. It is unlikely that he held the quaestorship before the year 56, for the minimum age for this office was thirty, but we know that he was Tribune of the People in 52, a year of great political crisis when Pompey, now the dupe of the aristocracy, held the sole consulship. It was in this year that the disreputable champion of the *populares* faction, Publius Clodius, was murdered by Titus Milo, whose private army of gladiators had once defended Pompey against the attacks of Clodius. The mob in Rome is said to have been stirred up against Milo by the tribunes, and one ancient writer names Sallust amongst these. It was in defence of Milo that Cicero composed his celebrated *Pro Milone*.

The fact that Sallust came from an obscure family means that he would only make his way in politics by attaching himself to a man of noble origin or to one who was a recognised political figure. Certainly by the year 50 Sallust was reckoned amongst the adherents of Julius Caesar. It was in this year when anti-Caesarian activity was intensifying in Rome—Caesar's second five-year term of governorship in Gaul was coming to an end—that Sallust was expelled from the Senate by the censor Apprius

Claudius Pulcher. While other reasons were given for his expulsion, there is little doubt that it was because of his open support of Caesar. Although Caesar did not intercede on Sallust's behalf he made use of him during the Civil War of 49-45 B.C. in which Caesar fought against the Senate and their champion Pompey.

Sallust's career in the war was eventful if not very successful. Too often bad-luck seems to have dogged him. During the first year he was re-appointed to the quaestorship by Caesar and thus restored to the Senate. His first military assignment was to rescue the army of C. Antonius which was being blockaded on the Isle of Curicta in the Adriatic. His failure in this enterprise did not lower his worth in Caesar's eyes, for in 48 Caesar gave him the command of a legion in Illyria where troops of Pompey that had survived the battle of Pharsalus were still at large. Sallust had no success in this commission, and the next year, when he was sent to put down a mutiny in Campania, he scarcely escaped with his life.

Despite his failures Caesar must have seen ability in Sallust for in 46 he made him praetor. His dignity was fully re-established this year for, when assisting Caesar in his African campaign, he succeeded in capturing substantial enemy supplies on Cercina, an island just north of Syrtis Minor, off the coast of Roman Africa. His services in Africa were distinguished enough for Caesar to appoint him proconsular governor of his newly-created province of Africa Nova. During this year of office Sallust must have gained his knowledge and interest in African affairs which he shows in the *Bellum Jugurthinum*, though the geographical vagueness of some of the military operations described in the work would suggest that he did not travel widely outside or even inside the province.

According to Cassius Dio, Sallust pillaged the province and had to face charges of extortion when he returned to

Rome in 45. It is believed that he escaped conviction through Caesar's good offices—scandal said he had bribed Caesar—but he was left with little hope of further high office in the State. Probably he was contemplating retirement from politics when the events of the Ides of March 44 occurred. Caesar's death was perhaps the final blow to any hopes that Sallust may have entertained of a future bid for the consulate. He retreated gracefully into a life given up to the study, and the writing, of history. His luxurious place of residence in Rome, on the Pincian Hill, purchased and maintained, it would seem, from the wealth he acquired in Africa, became known as the *Horii Sallustiani* and later passed into the hands of Nero, Vespasian, Nerva, and Aurelian. Some remains of walls are still to be seen inside the grounds of the American Embassy.

Sallust thus escaped from the turmoil of the final years of conflict, the struggles between Antonius and Octavian, and the eventual establishment of the principate by Octavian. He had found a refuge and what he believed to be a valuable pursuit, the chronicling of past events. He refused to pass his remaining years in idleness, and posterity must agree that these last ten years were the most successful and useful part of his career, for in them he made a valuable contribution to the literature of the world.

II. THE WORKS OF SALLUST

In the years of his retirement, that is from 44 to 35 B.C., the year of his death, he produced at least three major works of high excellence. The first two were a venture in a new branch of literature, the historical monograph. According to Suetonius, Sallust was assisted in his historical works by Ateius Philologus, the great scholar of the Ciceronian age, who compiled for him an outline of the whole of

Roman history; but since Sallust's works cover only a short period of time, it is difficult to see how this work could have been of much help.

Sallust's first work, the *Bellum Catilinae*, was an account of the conspiracy of Catiline, an ambitious young noble who, having failed by constitutional means to gain the consulship, plotted the downfall of the State in order to achieve his ambition. He himself, in early manhood, had lived through these events. He gives as his reason for this choice of theme "the extraordinary nature of the crime and of the danger involved in it". The work was probably published in the year 43. Although there was an abundance of records on this period available, Sallust does not seem to have made use of them, for the work has certain inaccuracies which could have been avoided: the chronology is faulty, and the events of a few months are extended to over more than a year. After a prologue in which he gives his reasons for devoting himself to writing history, he first traces the early history of Rome in order to show how the character of Roman government degenerated over the years, finally allowing men like Catiline to undermine the security of the State. The rest of the work is an account of the plot set by Catiline, of its discovery by Cicero and the action taken by him to counter it, of the capture and execution of some of the conspirators, and of the final defeat of Catiline in battle. Though the historical details may not stand up to microscopic examination, the story is told in a vivid and interesting style.

The *Bellum Jugurthinum* was Sallust's second work and was published about the year 41. Though the work is not valued for its historical content, it is of great literary worth and of absorbing interest. As in the case of the *Bellum Catilinae*, Sallust's underlying motive in writing it was to attack the nobility for its incompetence, corruption, and arrogance.

It was followed by the *Historiae*, published after 39, and contained in five books. The work covers the years 78-67 B.C., and, again, cannot be considered as a scientific appraisal of the political scene, but appears as another attempt to discredit the nobility and in particular to declare Pompey's unfitness to be entrusted with the leadership of the State. This was the largest of Sallust's works, but little of it has survived to this day: there remain only four complete speeches and two letters which were preserved in a collection that had been published apparently in the second century A.D. for use in schools of rhetoric. Sallust's high reputation in antiquity rests mainly on this work, which was frequently cited by grammarians and other writers from whose works it has been possible to recover small fragments of the *Historiae*.

In addition to these three works certain others have been attributed to Sallust. There are the two *Suasoriae*, both addressed to Caesar and giving advice on how to govern the State: the first is a speech supposedly composed in 46 B.C., and the second a letter of the year 49 B.C. But despite efforts to ascribe these works to Sallust, most recent scholarship has demonstrated that they are the work of inferior imitators. The same must be said of the *Insectioe against Cicero* which is a reply to the *Insectioe against Sallust* attributed to Cicero. Both works are with good reason considered to be the product of a later period.

Chapter 2: The "Bellum Jugurthinum"

I. THE SENATE AND THE PEOPLE

From the earliest days of the Republic, long before Rome had annexed the vast territories that eventually lay within the bounds of the empire, the main features of the constitution were clear: the government was jointly in the hands of the people, the magistrates, and the Senate. Each year the people elected magistrates whose duty during their year of office was to administer the State on the people's behalf. It was the duty of the Senate, the "Council of Elders", three hundred in number, to discuss such matters as were laid before it by the chief magistrates, the consuls, and to give advice as to the best course of action to take in any given circumstances. It could not force its will either upon the people or its elected magistrates.

The main problem within the State during the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. was a social rather than a constitutional one. This concerned the conflict between the "patricians" and the "plebeians". The patricians were the descendants of the original burghesses of the city of Rome. Of those early burghesses Mommsen says, "Everyone born of parents united by the ceremony of the sacred salted cake (*confarreatio*) was a full citizen, and therefore the Roman burghesses called themselves 'father's children' (*patricii*) as in the eye of the law they alone had a father". Originally there was attached to every patrician household an intermediate class of persons called *clientes*, or "dependants", consisting of refugees from foreign states, or slaves living in a state of practical freedom, and other persons who, although not free citizens of any community, lived in a condition of protected freedom. It was from this class of

persons that the "plebs" (the "multitudo", derived from *plems*) originated.

For some time the patricians dominated the plebeians in every sphere of life. They granted them no privileges and were often severe in punishment of those plebeians who fell into debt or committed crimes under laws of which they had no thorough knowledge. As the result of strong and persistent opposition from the plebs during the early centuries of the Republic they won several privileges. The most important of these were: (1) The right of appeal to the Assembly of the Centuries (*comitia centuriata*) against a capital sentence passed by a magistrate (509 B.C.). (2) The appointment of two officers of their own order (*tribuni plebis*) to protect them against violence from the consuls (494). (3) One of the consuls must be a plebeian (367) and one of the censors a plebeian (339).

During the latter half of the fourth century and the first half of the third century Rome extended its power over the whole of Italy. By the time of the First Punic War (264-241), since all higher magistrates became Senators after their year of office, the Senate was made up of both patricians and plebeians, and the former social and political distinctions which had existed between the two orders had ended. But gradually, also, the old theory of the constitution was lost sight of, and the Senate, consisting for the most part now of ex-magistrates, men of great experience in administration, began to assume more and more power. The people were no longer competent to decide the difficult questions of home and foreign policy, and the magistrates preferred to act in accordance with the desires of the Senate rather than consult the will of the people.

For many years the Senate justified its usurped authority by the combined prudence and vigour of its action. It had led Rome through the long and dangerous wars with Carthage (264-201 B.C.); in the fifty years which followed

many brilliant victories were won, and Rome's power spread far and wide outside Italy. Philip and Perseus of Macedonia were defeated, the former at Cynoscephalae (197) and the latter at Pydna (168) in the second and third Macedonian wars. Publius Scipio Africanus, the conqueror of Hannibal, defeated Antiochus of Syria at the battle of Magnesia, and deprived him of one-half of his kingdom (190). Greece was reduced to subjection after Corinth was taken and sacked in 146; and in the same year the prosperous city of Carthage was razed to the ground. It was during this period that a new nobility grew up, a nobility represented by those plebeian families who had attained high office since the admission of the plebeians to the magistracies; and they did their best to keep such offices in their own hands to the exclusion of any newcomers, *novi homines* (as those were called who were the first of their family to attain high office).

One of the principal causes of the trouble that arose within the State itself during the second half of the second century B.C. was economic in origin. In earlier days Roman soldiers had returned after campaigns to cultivate their farms, but the foreign wars that Rome had now been fighting had kept the troops away from their farms for long periods, and they returned to find that they had greatly deteriorated. Furthermore, the importation of corn as tribute from conquered states, especially from Sicily, had made its cultivation in Italy unprofitable. Hence, the small estates of the Roman yeoman farmers were gradually bought up by the wealthy landowners who turned their vast estates into enormous ranches, olive groves, or vineyards. These were worked by gangs of slaves, most of whom were prisoners of war. This gave rise to a serious problem in the city of Rome itself where hordes of unemployed citizens were clamouring for a means of livelihood.

The Senate stood by and did little to remedy the

situation. The first efforts towards reform were made in 133 by a young aristocrat, Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, the grandson of the great Scipio Africanus who had conquered Hannibal at Zama in 202 B.C. Tiberius introduced a scheme of land reform which provided for the allotment to impoverished citizens of certain State lands which over the previous century or so had been annexed illegally by wealthy landowners. There was fierce opposition from these men, many of whom were Senators. But despite this, Tiberius took his Bill for land reform straight to the People's Assembly without seeking the Senate's approval, as was customary. The law was passed, and a Commission of three was set up to put it into effect. Soon after this Tiberius lost his life in a riot connected with his attempt to secure his re-election to the tribunate. His killers were violent young Senators who were determined to put an end to his attacks upon their privileges and wealth.

The struggle which had now clearly developed as one between the Senate and the people was renewed more vigorously and efficiently by Tiberius' younger brother Gaius in his first tribunate (123). He established colonies at Tarentum and Capua to provide land for the unemployed; he opened up a new outlet for the Italian proletariat by sending six thousand colonists to the site of Carthage; these were chosen from Italian allies as well as from Roman citizens. He struck a blow at the aristocracy by winning the powerful support of the wealthy middle-class merchants, the *equites*. He achieved this by putting up for auction in Rome the business of collecting the enormous revenues of the Roman province of Asia; the provincials themselves had previously been responsible for this. The courts hitherto had drawn their juries exclusively from men of Senatorial rank; Gaius now enacted a law transferring this privilege to the *equites*.

These laws, and many others, Gaius pushed through successfully because, like his brother, he by-passed the Senate and took all his Bills directly to the People's Assembly. At the end of his second tribunate, however, Gaius found his measures coming under strong attack from the new consul, Lucius Opimius, one of the most formidable leaders of the aristocratic party. At a tumultuous meeting when Gaius had planned to procure the rejection of Opimius' law against the founding of the colony at Carthage a riot broke out and Gaius lost his life along with others of his supporters (121 B.C.). After this members of the Gracchan party were hunted down, and three thousand are said to have been strangled in prison.

The agrarian reforms of the Gracchi did not long survive them, but the conflict which had arisen between the aristocratic faction in the Senate (the *optimates*) and the men who had begun to take up the cause of the people (the *populares*) began to be seen in sharper relief. The war with Jugurtha began ten years after the death of Gaius in 111 B.C., and although the *nobles* were dictating policy at the outset of the war, they came under heavy fire from the tribunes Memmius and Manilius, and eventually the popular party succeeded in electing one of their own champions, C. Marius, to conclude the war.

II. THE BACKGROUND TO THE WAR

The story of Rome's involvement in the quarrels of Numidia's native princes begins during the Second Punic War (218-202) when Rome was engaging in a bitter struggle with Carthage. In the final years of that war Masinissa, king of the Massya tribe in Numidia, assisted Rome by providing cavalry and by making personal efforts to win African tribes from their allegiance to Carthage. When the war was over, Masinissa was rewarded not only with the

return of his own kingdom which he had lost to Syphax, the rival king of the Massesyli tribe and helper of Carthage, but also with the kingdom of Syphax himself. Masinissa was a remarkable man, physically untrifable and, so far as pursuit of success went, totally amoral. During 60 years of vigorous rule he completely and successfully consolidated the vast kingdom that had become his. With the territory given him by Rome, and by occupying the old Sidonian city of Great Leptis (Leptis Magna) and other surrounding districts, he ruled over an area from the Mauritanian frontier to the Cyrenaican, thus enclosing on all sides the territory of Carthage. The Berber, under his example, changed from being a nomad to a farmer and settled citizen; Numidian hordes of plunderers became trained soldiers, worthy to fight alongside Roman legions. When he died in 148 B.C. he left a vast kingdom under the protection of the Romans. Scipio Aemilianus regulated his affairs and appointed his three sons Micipsa, Gulussa, and Mastanabal, joint rulers of the kingdom, but as Gulussa and Mastanabal died soon afterwards, Micipsa was left sole heir.

At the time when Micipsa had no children of his own he took into his home Jugurtha, an illegitimate son of his brother Mastanabal. But soon after, he had two sons of his own, Adherbal and Hiempsal. According to Sallust, Jugurtha's handsome looks and personal gifts made him very popular, so much so that Micipsa became alarmed for his own position, and, in the hopes of ridding himself of the young prince, sent him to help Scipio Aemilianus at the siege of Numantia in northern Spain (134 B.C.). But far from losing his life in battle, Jugurtha distinguished himself so highly that Micipsa decided to ingratiate himself with him by adopting him and giving him equal rights with his own two sons.

Micipsa died in 118 and was hardly at rest in his grave

before dissension arose between the brothers. Within the year Jugurtha had disposed of Hiempsal with the assassin's knife, and soon after had driven Adherbal out of his rightful portion. Adherbal came to Rome at a bad time to seek redress, for Rome's northern frontiers were being threatened by fierce Germanic tribes and the Senate was loth to use valuable troops in Africa over a matter that had no vital consequences for the State. Accordingly a commission was formed to arrange for the partition of Numidia between the two brothers: the result of its deliberations was that Adherbal received the richer eastern half of Numidia, and Jugurtha the more highly populated western part.

But Jugurtha did not acquiesce for long. He renewed the war and blockaded Adherbal in his residence at Cirta, now Constantine in Algeria. The Senate sent an embassy to remonstrate with Jugurtha, but he merely played for time until Cirta fell. It was then that he made a fatal mistake: he put Adherbal to death and gave his own troops licence to massacre the Italian merchants living in the city. This crime and insult Rome could not ignore. The spur to warfare was given by Gaius Memmius, tribune for 110 B.C. who intimated that some Senators were in Jugurtha's pay, and understandably reluctant to act against him. With strong public opinion in favour of teaching Jugurtha a lesson, it was not long before L. Calpurnius Bestia, consul for the year, set sail for Numidia.

III. AN ANALYSIS OF SALLUST'S "BELLUM JUGURTHINUM"

PROLOGUE (1-4): *A justification for writing history.*

Man should not complain of the shortness and capriciousness of life for he has a mind which can bring him power and fame: his real enemy is his own indolence. In my present choice of occupation I have shunned public office

which brings only hatred or dishonour, and taken up the writing of history, a pursuit that can be of especial benefit to the State. I have selected the Jugurthan War as my subject both because it was a long and bitter struggle and because it was the first time the arrogance of the nobility was challenged.

PART I. THE RISE OF JUGURTHA (5-26)

1. *The background* (5-10)

Because of his services to Rome during the Second Punic War, Masinissa, who possessed a small principality in eastern Numidia, had been granted all the lands of North Africa which he had conquered and had thus become king of the whole of Numidia. He was succeeded by his son Micipsa who had two sons, Adherbal and Hiempsal, and a foster son, Jugurtha, who was handsome and athletic. Micipsa grew alarmed at the popularity of Jugurtha, and so sent him to help the Roman general Scipio Aemilianus against the Spaniards at the siege of Numantia. Here he distinguished himself so highly that Scipio used him frequently after this in battle. After the defeat of the Spaniards, Scipio sent him home with some sound advice to maintain his friendship with Rome by honourable means. When Micipsa received from the Roman general a letter highly recommending Jugurtha, he changed his tactics and adopted him as an heir on equal terms with his own sons, imploring Jugurtha to remember his kindness and to be good to his brothers when the kingdom was theirs.

2. *Jugurtha's bid for power* (11-16)

After the death of Micipsa there is disagreement between the brothers over the administration of the kingdom. Hiempsal in particular earns the hatred of Jugurtha. They decide to partition the kingdom between the three of them, but soon after, Jugurtha has Hiempsal murdered, thus

striking panic into Adherbal. With Numidia now divided into two camps, military operations are begun by Jugurtha. Adherbal appeals to Rome for help. After being defeated in battle he goes personally to Rome. Jugurtha, fearful of Rome's anger, dispatches envoys to bribe the most influential Senators, with the result that Adherbal's appeal to Rome's former friendship meets with no success. The bribed Senators carry the day. A commission headed by Opimius divides Numidia between the two princes, giving Jugurtha the thickly populated western part and Adherbal the remainder which was better provided with harbours and public buildings.

3. *A digression: a description of Africa* (17-19)

Africa is bounded on the west by a strait joining the sea with the Ocean, and on the east by a plain inhabited by the Carathami, a strong and vigorous people. Originally Africa was inhabited by the nomadic Gaetulians and Libyans. When Hercules died in Spain his army of Medes, Armenians, and Persians sailed over to Africa. The Persians intermarried with Gaetulians and, moving from place to place, called themselves Nomads. The Medes and Armenians settled near the Libyans and built towns. The Nomads later called themselves Numidians and, moving away from the parent community, settled near Carthage. These finally extended their rule over the whole North African coastline. Later still, the Phoenicians founded colonies at Hippo, Hadrumetum, and Lepcis. At the outbreak of the war with Rome Jugurtha governed all Numidia as far west as the River Muthuccha, but beyond this was the kingdom of Bocchus.

4. *Adherbal's kingdom falls to Jugurtha* (20-26)

As soon as the Roman commission departs for Rome Jugurtha attacks Adherbal's territory, and Adherbal is

forced to take the field. Delegates again arrive from Rome, are conciliated by Jugurtha, and as soon as they have gone he beleaguers Adherbal at Cirra. An appeal from Adherbal again brings commissioners from Rome, but after meeting Jugurtha they return to Rome without having achieved anything. In Cirra Italian merchants urge Adherbal to surrender to Jugurtha, believing that Rome will protect them, but when this is done, Jugurtha has Adherbal put to death and all Numidians and Italians massacred by the army. In Rome the tribune Memmius forces the Senate's hand and a decision is taken to raise an army against Jugurtha.

PART II. THE FIRST PHASE OF THE WAR (27-42)

I. *Jugurtha is summoned to Rome* (27-35)

Lucius Calpurnius Bestia is given command of the war. Envoys from Jugurtha are sent home and Bestia sails for Africa. Jugurtha bribes Bestia and his deputy Scaurus and feigns submission. Bestia returns to Rome and gets a cool reception. The tribune Memmius delivers a speech decrying the venality of the ruling class. He accuses the Senate of bartering away their authority to an enemy, and prevails upon the people to have Jugurtha brought to Rome to give evidence against Senators whom he has bribed. Jugurtha arrives but is prevented from giving evidence by the veto of the tribune Caius Baebius. While in Rome Jugurtha instructs his agent Bomilcar to kill Massiva, a cousin residing in Rome, who is a threat to his throne. This done, Bomilcar is smuggled back home and, soon after, Jugurtha himself is ordered by the Senate to quit Italy.

2. *The campaigns of Albinus and Aulus* (36-42)

The new consul Albinus wishes to end the war before the elections but Jugurtha succeeds in prolonging it by

devious means. Albinus returns to Rome for the elections leaving his brother Aulus in command. Aulus hopes to end the war by capturing Jugurtha's treasures at Suthul (probably near the modern Guelma) but the siege fails and Aulus himself is surrounded by Jugurtha: the Roman commander secures the safety of his army by submitting to the disgrace of passing under the yoke and by agreeing to leave Numidia. Rome is enraged at this news and Albinus has to return to Numidia to give battle to Jugurtha again. At Rome, the tribune Mamilius has a court of inquiry set up to consider the conduct of those who have advised the Senate against hostility to Jugurtha. The proceedings of this court, conducted by three commissioners, are dominated by the mood of the people who display no more wisdom than the nobility have done in the past. Party strife has become a regular feature of life in Rome, with the aristocracy the stronger element. Greed has affected both generals and politicians, and the people are ground down by poverty and military service. The fate of the Gracchi, the first to assert the liberty of the people, illustrates the unscrupulousness of the ruling clique.

PART III: THE CAMPAIGNS OF METELLUS (43-83)

I. *Metellus' first battle with Jugurtha* (43-55)

Metellus, the new consul and a man of great integrity, takes over command of the war from Albinus. He disciplines the demoralised army and produces a good fighting force. When Jugurtha sends an embassy to him, Metellus urges its members to deliver Jugurtha to him. He establishes a garrison and supplies at Vaga, an important commercial town. Jugurtha is alarmed at the skill of the new commander and decides to engage Metellus in a decisive battle near the River Muthul. Metellus avoids falling into an ambush but suffers considerably from the speed and

skill of the Numidian cavalry. After a long and fierce battle Metellus' troops charge uphill and put the Numidians to flight. Bonnicar, Jugurtha's commander of the elephants, is also put to flight by Metellus' lieutenant Rutilius. The Roman commander now decides upon a policy of devastating the countryside and capturing Numidian towns and strongholds: Jugurtha can only harass Metellus' line of march. These successes are received in Rome with joy, and thanksgiving is rendered to the gods.

2. *The siege of Zama (56-60)*

Metellus begins the siege of Zama, the principal stronghold of that part of Numidia. His lieutenant Marius, who has been sent to Sicca to forage for corn, fights off a Numidian attack. The assault on the city receives strong resistance and Jugurtha arrives outside attacking the Roman camp; his attack is beaten back by Marius. The next day there is again a fierce battle outside the city; while the inhabitants are watching the battle Marius makes an assault upon the city, but again this fails. Metellus, conscious of failure, decides to withdraw from Zama.

3. *Marius' bid for the consulship (61-65)*

Metellus bribes Bonnicar to betray Jugurtha. Bonnicar urges Jugurtha to surrender and he at first agrees to hand over arms, men, and money; then he changes his mind and resumes the war. Meanwhile, Marius is told by a soothsayer that a great destiny awaits him. He applies to Metellus for leave to stand for the consulship, but is treated with disdain. This rebuff implants a deep personal hatred in Marius who now slanders Metellus to the Italian inhabitants in Africa, encourages a Numidian prince, Gauda, who had previously been rebuffed by Metellus, to take his revenge, and wins over the support of equestrians

who were either in the army or in business. He thus gains strong support for his candidature.

4. *The fall of two cities (66-83)*

Jugurtha renews hostilities, inciting to rebellion the people of Vaga where the Romans have their garrison. As the result of a conspiracy, Roman officers are murdered during a banquet and soldiers are set upon in the town and massacred. Only the governor Turpilius escapes. Metellus at once marches on Vaga. It is stormed and pillaged. Bonnicar now conspires against Jugurtha with Nabdalsa, one of Jugurtha's commanders: the plot is discovered and Bonnicar executed, but Jugurtha now fears constantly for his safety. Metellus finally allows Marius leave to canvass for the consulship. The people listen to scandal against Metellus and Marius is voted consul.

Jugurtha, losing confidence in his officers and friends, lives in constant anxiety and is erratic in action. He withdraws to the prosperous town of Thala, so Metellus marches against it. Jugurtha escapes by night, and it takes Metellus forty days to capture Thala. Envoys from Lepidus persuade Metellus to install a garrison and a governor in their town, and to protect them against a certain Hamlicar. Jugurtha collects troops from remote Gaetulan tribes and makes an alliance with Bocchus, king of Mauritania: they decide to march against Cirta where Metellus has deposited his plunder. Metellus is awaiting the enemy army when news comes from Rome telling him that Marius is on his way to take over command. Metellus then makes temporary terms with Bocchus.

PART IV: THE CAMPAIGNS OF MARIUS (84-114)

1. *Marius' speech (84-86)*

Once voted to the Numidian command Marius launches a series of attacks upon the nobles. In a recruiting speech

he compares his own exploits with the words of the nobles who attack his lowly origins: the honours that these men begrudge him he has won by his own energy: Numidia is now in good hands and no longer will greed and incompetence govern the outcome of the war. He appeals to the people to rally behind him and share in the victory, glory, and spoils. Marius does not confine himself to recruiting from the propertied classes alone, but takes even the poorest citizens who will come. He thus sets out with a larger force than had been decreed, and lands in Utica.

2. *The capture of Capsa and the fort near the River Mulucha*
(87-94)

Marius first encourages his soldiers by a few easy victories where spoils are plentiful. He then decides to attack Jugurtha's strongholds and thus deprive him of any resting place. Meanwhile Bocchus sends envoys to Marius desiring friendship. Marius now determines to storm the desert town of Capsa whose citizens are loyal to Jugurtha and are a very hardy people. After a few days' march he attacks the town at dawn. Though the town submits, Marius puts all the menfolk to death, sells the rest into slavery, and burns the city to the ground. By this victory Marius, already famous, earns an even greater reputation. He next attacks a fort situated on a precipitous rock near the River Mulucha where Jugurtha's treasure is stored. Attempts on the fort prove vain until a Ligurian soldier shows a way to the fort by which a successful assault can be made. While soldiers approach the city from that side Marius keeps the attention of the enemy soldiers fixed on a battle in front of the fort. In this way the Romans take the fortress.

3. *Sulla joins Marius: two victories in the field* (95-101)

The gifted aristocrat Sulla arrives in Africa with cavalry. Jugurtha bribes Bocchus to join him in an alliance. They

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make a sudden combined attack on Marius' army and the battle rages until nightfall. Marius is the first to attack at dawn and he utterly routs the king's forces. Marius then resumes his march to winter quarters on the coast. Not far from the town of Cirra, Bocchus and Jugurtha attack Marius from four sides: after fierce and indecisive battles Marius and Sulla succeed in putting the enemy to flight and slaughtering their forces.

4. *Negotiations between Sulla and Bocchus which lead to the capture of Jugurtha* (102-114)

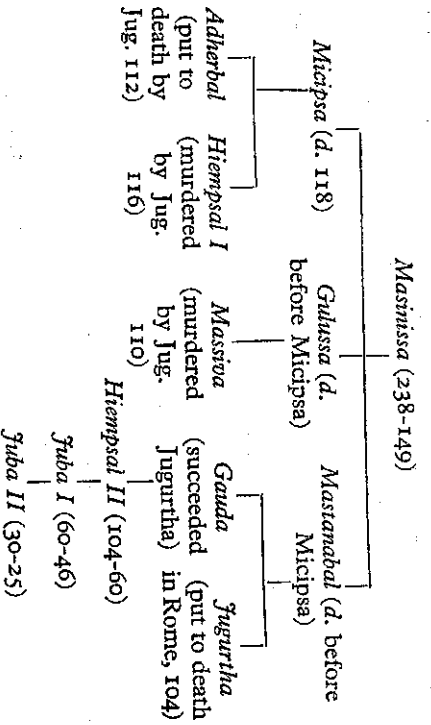
After the second defeat of the native forces Bocchus opens negotiations with Marius. Sulla is sent to Bocchus to discuss the king's position and urges him to ally himself with Rome. Bocchus agrees and sends a delegation to meet Marius and to proceed to Rome. As they are received favourably Bocchus asks for Sulla to be sent with authority to conclude a settlement. Jugurtha keeps watch on proceedings. Bocchus then holds a private discussion with Sulla who persuades him to betray Jugurtha into his hands. A meeting place is arranged for Jugurtha to confer with Bocchus and Sulla. When Jugurtha arrives there his attendants are suddenly cut down and he himself is delivered in chains to Sulla (see coin on Plate II) and then escorted to Marius. On 1st January Marius celebrates a triumph of great magnificence.

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CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

- B.C.
- 155 Birth of Jugurtha.
- 149 Death of Masinissa. His three sons Micipsa, Mastarabal, and Gulusa succeed him. Micipsa becomes sole ruler in Numidia.
- 134-133 Jugurtha sent by Micipsa to help the Romans under Scipio against the Spaniards at Numantia.
- 120 Jugurtha adopted by Micipsa as joint heir with Adherbal and Hiempsal.
- 118 Death of Micipsa: his kingdom is divided between the three sons.
- 116 Murder of Hiempsal. Jugurtha defeats Adherbal who appeals to Rome for help. A Roman commission under Opimius divides the kingdom of Numidia between Jugurtha and Adherbal.
- 114 The war is renewed by Jugurtha: he again defeats Adherbal. Second and third Roman commissions sent to mediate.
- 112 Jugurtha besieges Adherbal at Cirra: the city falls. Adherbal is put to death and the Italian community in the city massacred by Jugurtha's troops. Rome declares war on Jugurtha.
- 111 Calpurnius Bestia commands the army in Numidia. He negotiates a peace settlement with Jugurtha. Jugurtha is summoned to Rome.
- 110 In Rome Jugurtha is prevented from giving evidence against Senators by the veto of a tribune. He has Massiva assassinated and is expelled from Rome. The war is renewed under Spurius Albinus.
- 109 Spurius returns to Rome to hold the elections and leaves his brother Aulus in command. Aulus is defeated by Jugurtha: his treaty of peace disowned by the Senate. Prosecution of Senators under the Lex Manilia. First campaign of Metellus in Numidia: he captures Vaga and wins the battle of the Muthul.
- 108 Second campaign of Metellus: siege of Zama and massacre of the Roman garrison at Vaga. Marius returns to Rome to stand for the consulship and is elected. Siege and capture of Thala.
- 107 Marius appointed to the command in Numidia, replacing Metellus. Capture of Capsa and of the fort near River Mulucccha.
- 106 Negotiations carried on with Bocchus, through Sulla, who betrays Jugurtha to the Romans.
- 105 Marius returns to Rome.
- 104 1st January: Jugurtha is led in Marius' triumph at Rome and put to death.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE



IV.

SALLUST AS HISTORIAN

Most modern critics would accord a high place to the *Bellum Jugurthinum* as a work of literature, but as a work of history, presenting accurately the known facts of the war and interpreting truly the motives of the Roman politicians involved in the struggle, it is generally regarded as defective. Three main reasons can be given for this criticism. First and foremost, it is partisan and presents a biased view of the motives of the nobility in the war; secondly, it is uneven in its treatment of the major episodes of the war; and thirdly, its chronology and geography are at fault.

One of the reasons Sallust gives for writing this work is that it was the first occasion on which the arrogance of the Roman aristocracy received a check. This in itself indicates that he has a decided point of view and an axe to grind. The chief reason constantly given by Sallust for the reluctance of the Senate to prosecute the war was the susceptibility of individual Senators to the bribes of Jugurtha. For example, he asserts that M. Aemilius Scaurus altered his attitude towards Jugurtha for a bribe (29, 2), yet the narrative itself shows that this change was far more likely to have been induced by his awareness of the difficulties of a campaign in Africa.

Indeed, at the outset the Senate had a strong reason for not committing itself to a full-scale war, namely that Rome was being threatened seriously in the north of the country by German tribes. Then, Numidia was not an important province and Jugurtha, already known to the Romans for his valuable services at Numantia, was the most suitable of the three claimants to the throne. Yet Sallust insists that it is only the integrity of the people's tribunes, Memmius and Mamilius, that forces the nobility to take any action in the war at all.

The unevenness of the work can be put down to two reasons. First, it is really concerned with two contests: the one, that of Rome against Jugurtha; the other, that of Sallust against the nobility. Thus there are three episodes digressing from the main narrative concerned solely with this second contest: the activity and speech of Memmius (30-33), the bill of Mammius and Sallust's excursus on politics (40-42), and the election to the consulship, and speech, of Marius (84-86). Though from a literary point of view such digressions have value in diverting the mind of the reader for a while to another topic of interest, when they are of this length and are couched in the vehement language Sallust uses to derogate the motives of the nobility, the reader is distracted from the main issue of the Numidian war to an exaggerated picture of the political situation in Rome. Secondly, the narrative is a patchwork. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that Sallust could not follow any single source that was on the same scale as his own work. He may have used some earlier record of the war such as that of Sempromius Asellio (tribune at Numantia 134-133) who wrote a history of his own times, or that of Posidonius whose *Historiae* cover the period 146-80 and include only a sketchy outline of the war with Jugurtha. Three other works may also have been consulted: the *De vita sua* of M. Aemilius Scaurus who presided over the special court set up by the tribune Mammius in 110 B.C., the memoirs of P. Rutilius Rufus who had served under Metellus in Africa, and the memoirs of Sulla. It must also be noted that Sallust makes reference in the work to books said to have belonged to King Hiempsal (17, 7) and to a work written by L. Cornelius Sisenna (95, 2).

He seems to have found much more information from his sources for the earlier part of the war, for the details of Albinus' campaigns and those of Metellus are generally

clearer and fuller than those of Marius. Then some episodes are given in considerable detail such as the battle at the River Muthul (48-53) and Marius' march to Capsa (89-91). Other events are dealt with vaguely without any names being provided of places attacked or captured, as, for example, when Marius has defeated Jugurtha near Cirta and proceeds to march against various fortified towns (89). But there are also serious omissions. In the second year of Metellus' command he is found in possession of the town of Cirta but no mention has been made in the narrative of the capture of this important town which is at least a hundred and fifty miles from the region in which Metellus has been previously operating; no description is given of the arduous march that must have been made.

The chronological and geographical problems in the narrative cannot be dealt with in detail here but some indication of their seriousness can be given. At the end of Metellus' first campaign he is said to have wintered in the Roman province of Africa (61, 2), that is, at the end of 109, but there is no reference to winter-quarters at the end of 108 before he is superseded by Marius in 107: we are left to conclude that the digression about Lepis in Chapter 78 marks the winter of 108-107 since Metellus engages in no more fighting after this. Again, no indication of a break between the years 107 and 106 is given.

The greatest problem geographically is Marius' battle near the River Muluccha (92) which is at least five hundred miles west of Cirta, the last mentioned town captured by him. No indication is given how Marius reached so remote a place or of the hazards involved in getting there. So unlikely is he to have passed over so great a feat, that modern historians have felt that some other River Muluccha must be meant. But this is only one of several geographical problems to be found in the work.

Sallust was hardly meticulous then in his record of events so far as time and place are concerned. His interpretation of events are sometimes coloured by his political views. But it must not be thought that Sallust sought purposely to distort events: it is simply that his findings are too hasty a judgement of the action taken by those in authority, and insufficient research has been carried out by him into the circumstances of the time which were most likely to have motivated that action.

One particular aspect of his writing confirms the belief that Sallust was basically sincere. This is his portrayal of the chief characters in the story. Though L. Calpurnius Bestia, the first consul in the war, is described as a greedy man, and is said to have chosen his lieutenants from men of birth who were most likely to cover up his deficiencies, Sallust does not hesitate to recount his good qualities. He is attributed with great endurance, a keen intellect, great foresight, considerable military skill, and steadfastness in the face of dangers and plots (28, 5).

It might have been expected in a work which directs so many shafts against the nobility that any good qualities that the noble Metellus possessed would have been passed over, but this is far from so. He is described as a man of energy, and "although an opponent of the popular party" of a consistently unblemished reputation (43, 1). Sallust recounts with obvious approbation the measures that he took to restore discipline in the army, and of all the men described in the work only Metellus earns the epithet *sapiens* (45, 1). Further, he relates with great relish the joy and pleasure of the people in Rome at Metellus' great success at the battle of the River Muthul (55, 1). His principal criticism of Metellus is his disdainful and overbearing attitude towards Marius in his bid for the consulship, and he describes this arrogance as *commune nobilitatis malum*: here seems the one characteristic of the

nobles which rankles most in Sallust. Though he records with some vituperation Metellus' grief and anger at Marius' appointment to the Numidian command, yet he does not neglect to record the magnificent reception that awaited Metellus on his return to Rome (88, 1).

What is perhaps more significant than Sallust's praise of Metellus is his far from complimentary comment upon Marius whom some commentators have supposed, erroneously, to be the hero of the work. Marius is first introduced as a legate of Metellus, commanding the rear of the army in the invasion of Numidia. He is nowhere accorded undue prominence in any of the earlier battles at the Muthul, Sicca, or Zama. In his quarrel with Metellus he is said to surrender to desire and resentment "those most pernicious of counsellors" (64, 5) in allowing himself to relax the discipline of the troops in order to win their support, in making approaches to traders at Utica in a boastful and slanderous fashion, and in soliciting a certain Numidian prince, Gauda, by promising him privileges which Metellus had already refused him. After his election to the consulship, Marius is said to have attacked the aristocracy persistently in a high-handed fashion (*inultus atque ferox instare*), glorifying himself while causing them embarrassment. Sallust's own opinion of Marius' recruitment of the proletariat to the army can be read in his comment that "if a man seeks power (*potentia*) he looks to the poverty-stricken (*egenissimus quisque opportunissimus*, 86, 3) for support". Marius' ability as a general and his personal courage are never in doubt and he is accorded due praise for his capture of Capsa (90-91), but his march to the River Muluccha is considered an act of rashness which only chance saved from disaster, so that "through an error of judgement he gained glory" (94, 6).

Sallust's Marius is hardly a model of good behaviour, though the historian, if his own motives had been less worthy, could have exaggerated his virtues and played down his defects of character. He has not done this, and it is to his credit. It must also be noted that, despite his own sympathies with the popular cause, he deplored the baser motives which often led to popular agitation, such as that which surrounded the Bill of Manilius (40): "The people," he says, "supported the Bill more out of hatred for the nobles than from love of country"; and the inquiry was said to have been conducted with harshness and violence.

A word must be said about Sallust's fondness for relating the inner thoughts of the personages in his account. This is the province of the historical novelist rather than the scientific historian, but this tendency will be noticed in many places in the work.

The speeches are, of course, not verbatim: ancient historians were rarely able to reproduce the actual words of a speaker. It was their practice, therefore, to produce a speech which contained the essence of what was likely to have been said in the particular circumstances that brought forth the speech. However, in the case of Sallust's speeches, especially those of Memmius and Marius, they seem much more likely to have been contrived by the historian himself to give expression to his own particular design in the work, namely to attack the arrogance and power of the ruling clique: indeed, Memmius proclaims at the beginning of the speech that he is impelled *obviam ire factionis potentiae*, thus recalling the author's own definition of his theme (5, 1).

When all the deficiencies and merits of the work have been considered, it is true to say that the *Bellum Jugurthinum* is a valuable work for modern historians, for it is the largest monograph on the war with Jugurtha, and, taken in

conjunction with what we know from other sources, it is an important document on the growing political unrest in Rome itself.

V THE STYLE OF SALLUST

Sallust introduced into Latin literature a new style of writing history and abandoned the annalistic tradition of recording events in strict yearly sequence. He preferred to weave his narrative around a single character, analysing his motives and actions, and to reveal dramatically their effect upon the Roman world.

Although the influence of several Greek writers upon Sallust's style has been noticed by some scholars there seems little doubt that the predominant influence upon him came from two men, Thucydides and Cato. Sallust must have noticed certain similarities in his own career with that of Thucydides. The Greek historian had first been in public life, had failed as a general and wrote in exile about the fall of the Athenian Empire, politics being the essential theme. From Thucydides he learnt the technique of presenting his material in a dramatic way, of selecting events and discarding what is trivial. He adopted the Greek historian's style of writing: an abrupt and terse use of language, a poetical and old-fashioned vocabulary, great variety in words, in grammatical constructions and in the arrangement of phrases and sentences. Many of his Grecisms can be traced to Thucydides. From him Sallust also learnt how to use speeches in writing history so as to set forth the essential ideas of the work. In the *Bellum Jugurthinum* he uses those of Memmius and Marius in particular to attack the arrogance and corruption of the ruling class.

The old-fashioned Latin vocabulary owes its place mainly to the influence of Cato upon Sallust. Cato was well-known for his attacks upon the vices of the nobility,

and it is not difficult to imagine that Sallust was attracted by the language of Cato which gave expression to an old-fashioned morality. Suetonius reports the accusation of a certain Leneus that Sallust was a "pilderer of the language of the ancients and of Cato in particular".

The use of archaisms gives his style a certain dignity, while his brevity of expression produces not only speed of thought but a vigorous abruptness that gives power to his argument. In character description Sallust shows great dramatic power whether in portraying the cunning of Jugurtha in political manoeuvre or in describing the reaction of Metellus at the news of Marius' election to the consulship. But there is something of the historical novelist in him, for he does not stop at narrating characteristics of persons which might have been observed by others, but reveals their inner thoughts and aspirations. Careful study of Sallust's works show that all the elements of his style attract attention to the subject-matter and for that reason enhance the work as a whole.

The influence of Sallust's style upon the writers of posterity was great. This can be seen clearly in the works of Tacitus who not only imitates his brevity and variety but also employs his methods of character description to give dramatic effect to his material. Indeed, the whole range of historical literature in the last centuries of Rome's survival owes something to the genius of Sallust.

PLATE I

A page of a twelfth century manuscript showing the end of Chap. 13 and the first part of 14. It is in the Beneventan script, written in ordinary minuscule. A comparison with the modern printed text shows the abbreviated nature of the manuscript: there are also marginal and interlinear notes in a later hand. (Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

PLATE II

Coins. (i) *Masinissa*, king of Numidia (202-148 B.C.) on the obverse (see Introduction, Chap. 2, II, and Chap. 5 of the text). On the reverse, a free horse. (ii) *L. Caecilius Metellus* (consul 251 B.C.) one of the distinguished ancestors of Q. Metellus Numidicus, consul 109. The reverse relates to the famous victory of Caecilius Metellus over the Carthaginians at Panormus in 250 B.C. when he captured all the enemy's elephants, exhibiting them later in Rome in his triumph. (iii) *The submission of Jugurtha*. This coin on the obverse, shows Sulla, Marius' quaestor during his first consulship (107 B.C.) wearing the toga and seated left on a raised seat: before him kneels Bocchus, king of Mauretania, offering an olive branch; behind is Jugurtha, bearded, with his hands tied behind him. Reverse is the goddess Diana wearing a diadem, earrings, and necklace. (iv) *Portrait of Sulla*, obverse, and of Q. Pompeius Rufus, reverse, consul with Sulla in 88 B.C. (Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

PLATE III

A Roman patrician with portrait heads (*imagines*) of his ancestors: see note on Chap. 85, II. (Photo Alinari, reproduced by permission of the Mansell Collection.)

PLATE IV

Constantine in Algeria, the ancient Cirta, showing its imposing position above the deep gorge which made it such an impregnable fortress: see Chapters 21-26 of the text. (Reproduced by permission of the Radio Times Hulton Picture Library.)

PLATE V

A Tunisian view. This shows a view of the semi-desert terrain around the site of the ancient town of Sufetula (modern Sheitla) which had grown up in Imperial times, and flourished in the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-161). The surrounding semi-desert area is typical of the terrain through which the Roman army would have marched on its way to Capsa (modern Gafsa) which lay seventy miles south of this town: see Introduction, Chap. 3, II, and Chap. 89, 4-7 of the text. (Reproduced by permission of the Radio Times Hulton Picture Library.)



Plate VI

Chapter 3: The Roman Army and Numidia

I. THE ROMAN ARMY AT THE TIME OF THE JUGURTHINE WAR

In studying a work such as the *Bellum Jugurthinum* which is concerned to such an extent with the activities of the Roman army—its generals, officers, and men, and the tactics used against an elusive enemy—it is necessary to have some understanding of the structure and workings of that force. The origins and development of this magnificent fighting machine, which subdued and garrisoned the Mediterranean world and beyond, are not always clear, but the main features are agreed upon.

To Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome (578-535 B.C.), tradition attributes a reorganisation of the primitive army which did not undergo much change for four centuries. Previously only the wealthy had provided armour and equipment. Under Servius' reforms every citizen, except the very poor, had to serve in a rank proportionate to his property. For this purpose he divided all citizens into five classes. The richest served as cavalry, maintaining their own horses: those of the first class not rich enough to be horsemen (*equites*) were obliged to form the heavy infantry, providing for themselves a shield, helmet, breastplate, and weapons. The equipment of the other four classes was proportionately less, and the fourth and fifth classes served as light-armed soldiers. Each class was divided into so many centuries (*centuriae*), units of no fixed number which must have varied in the different

B. I.

classes. It is important to observe that this new arrangement, which extended to the greater majority of citizens, patrician and plebeian alike, soon became a political organisation in which the century replaced the *curia*, the voting unit which had been based primarily upon kinship. Hence, out of this new organisation arose the new assembly of the people, the *comitia centuriata*, which gradually assumed all the more important functions of the *comitia curiata*.

To facilitate the levying of the infantry, the city was divided into four parts (*tribus*), each contributing a quarter of the military requirements. The army was divided into two levies: two legions of Juniors, who served from the ages of seventeen to forty-six, and two legions of Seniors, older men who guarded the walls at home and retired at sixty. As the need for longer campaigns grew, entailing a maximum liability of sixteen years' service, pay was introduced to compensate the cost of armour (c. 400 B.C.), and so the State gradually assumed responsibility for the maintenance of its soldiers.

i. Battle Order

Up until the fourth century the first three classes of infantry fought in phalanx formation, a massed array with a frontage of 500 men and a depth of six ranks, with the lowest classes fighting alongside as light-armed troops. After the Gallic invasions (400-390 B.C.) the phalanx, possibly because it was found too unwieldy, was replaced by a new formation in which the tactical unit was the maniple (*manipulus*). There were thirty maniples in a legion, each varying in strength from 120 to 200 men, and each comprising two centuries. Under the fully-developed manipular system the legion was drawn up in three lines:

- (1) 1,200 *hastati* (young men) as the front line.
- (2) 1,200 *principes* (men in their prime) as the second line.

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(3) 600 *triarii* (veterans) as the third line. In addition, 1,200 *velites*, the youngest and poorest citizens, acted as skirmishers, making up the total of 4,200 men in a legion. Until Marius reorganised the army after the Jugurthine War this arrangement of troops prevailed. The *velites* were armed with a round shield, leather helmet, light javelins, and short sword: they were trained to ride behind cavalrymen, but when it came to a standing fight they dismounted and fought between the ranks of horsemen (cf. 46, 7).

The names of the three lines suggest that this arrangement was the outcome of a gradual series of changes: the *triarii*, who were also styled *pili*, were armed not with the *pilum* (the throwing spear) but with the *hasta* (the thrusting spear), while the *hastati* and *principes* carried *pila*. Furthermore, the *principes* formed not the first line, as their name suggests, but the second.

For marching and other special purposes, three maniples (one from each line) were sometimes grouped together to form a separate unit called a cohort (*cohors*). In the *Bellum Jugurthinum* the manipular arrangement is in force (cf. 49, 6), but cohorts are mentioned as being detached for special purposes: in 51, 3 they are posted against the enemy's infantry, and in 100, 4, they are detached to keep guard at the gates of the camp.

ii. Auxiliary Troops

After Rome's conquest of Italy the various communities of the peninsula were obliged to equip and furnish at their own expense contingents in time of war. There were three divisions of such communities. First, there were those towns and colonies enjoying "Latin rights" (see note, 39, 2); these were self-governing and stood on an equal footing with Roman citizens regarding trade and inheritance: they had to furnish a fixed number of infantry

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and cavalry. The second division comprised towns that enjoyed "private rights" of Roman citizenship but did not have the vote (*cives sine suffragio*); amongst these were the Campanians, Etruscans, and Sabines: these had to serve in the ranks of the Roman legion. The third division consisted of all other allied communities, termed *socii*: these supplied Rome with cavalry, the number being determined by their separate treaties with Rome.

These auxiliary troops did not form an independent army, but were attached to the consular army. To each consular army of two legions (8,400 infantry and 600 cavalry) were added between 10,000 and 15,000 infantry and between 500 and 800 cavalry. One of the causes of the great Italian War of 90-89 B.C. was this pressure of military service. The auxiliary troops were also inferior to the legionaries in status: the Latin officer did not enjoy the same immunity from the scourge as did the humblest Roman soldier, as is seen in the case of Turpilius (69, 4).

In the battle-line the *socii* fought on the flanks, forming the two wings (*alae*). Each *ala* was under six *praefecti socium* who were Roman officers appointed by the consul: Sallust calls them *praefecti cohortium* in 46, 7; the word *cohortes* at this time is used of "allied" infantry (cf. 58, 5; 99, 1; 100, 2).

As Rome's conquests spread to other parts of the Mediterranean she began to make use of troops from the conquered countries. They served as light-armed mercenaries, and were chosen for their skill in the use of some national weapons. In *Belum Iugurthinum* we meet with Balearic slingers (105, 1), Ligurian infantry (38, 6; 77, 4; 100, 2), and Numidian and Thracian horse (38, 6).

iii. *The General's Bodyguard*

The only other body of Roman troops in the army was the general's bodyguard, the *cohortes praetoriae*, usually

consisting mainly of infantry, though Marius seems to have preferred cavalry (98, 1). This bodyguard was generally made up of personal friends of the general, but Marius chose his men rather from the bravest soldiers. This body of troops eventually became the Praetorian Guard of Imperial times.

iv. *The Officers*

The army was under the supreme command of a general with *imperium* (supreme administrative power which belonged only to the highest magistrate), usually a man of consular or praetorian rank. The infantry of each legion was commanded by six military tribunes (*tribuni militum*): hence, twenty-four were required for the four legions that were normally raised, and after 207 B.C. these men were elected by the people (cf. 63, 4). If more than four legions were enrolled, the additional tribunes required were appointed by the consuls, not the people, but these were not magistrates. To become a candidate for a military tribunate a man had to have served five years already in the army: hence, men of good birth began their career by serving as "orderlies" in close attendance upon the general or some high-ranking officer: this was the *contubernium* ("tent-companionship") in which we find the younger son of Metellus at the time Marius wished to stand for the consulship (64, 4).

Important members of the general's staff were the Senators who were assigned to assist him by their advice (cf. 62, 4) or to perform active military duties: these latter were termed *legati*. Both Marius and Rutilius held this position under Metellus (46, 7; 50, 1) and Manlius under Marius (86, 1). However, it was not a *legatus* who acted as the general's second-in-command, but another magistrate, the quaestor (cf. 29, 4; 95, 1; 103, 4): his principal duty was that of a paymaster.

Of the subordinate legionary officers by far the most important were the sixty centurions: they were the pick of the Roman army, and were appointed by the tribunes. The chief centurion, the equivalent of the modern regimental sergeant-major, was the senior centurion of the first manipule of the *triarii* (or *pili*); he was called *centurio primi pili* and was usually the bravest and most trusted officer in the legion: hence, the treachery reported in 38, 6, against such an officer is hard to believe.

v. *The Siege*

Four sieges are described in this work: Jugurtha's investment of Cirra (21) showing all the features of Roman methods of storming a city; Metellus' assault upon Zama (56-60) and Thala (76); and Marius' siege of an unnamed fortress near the River Muluccha (94).

There were two features of every assault upon a city: (1) the attack upon the walls by storming parties, and (2) the attack upon the inhabitants of the city and their dwellings by artillery (*tormenta*).

It was the task of the storming parties either to breach the walls or to scale them. Sometimes, as at Zama (57, 4) they tried to undermine the walls. To breach them they made use of the battering-ram, the *aries* (76, 6), but usually the attackers could expect to be under fire from the defenders who hurled stones, stakes, and spears, or poured boiling pitch, down upon them (57, 5); hence, they protected themselves during their attack beneath mobile sheds (*vineae*, 21, 3) or in the "tortoise" formation, an arrangement in which the soldiers held their shields over their heads so that they overlapped and made a continuous covering (the *testudo* of 94, 3). Although scaling-ladders (*scalae*) were frequently used, they were vulnerable to the attack of the defenders; hence, it was common for the Romans to build

an *agger*, a huge causeway of earth packed in a framework of beams or wattle-work, positioned opposite a convenient point of the enemy's ramparts and gradually raised to a height equal to, or rising above, them. Mobile towers of several stories were placed upon the *agger* and moved along it close up to the walls: from these, light-armed troops could operate against the enemy on equal, or even superior, terms. These towers were often fitted with drawbridges which could be let down upon the ramparts.

Two types of heavy artillery were in use, the *catapulta* and the *ballista*: each derived its power from torsion produced by twisted strands of gut or horsehair made taut by a windlass, which on being released discharged the missile. The *catapulta* shot arrows, the *ballista*, stones. At Zama it seems that the townsfolk were making use of artillery against the Romans (57, 6). The largest of these weapons could fire a distance of over half a mile.

vi. *Marius' Change in Recruitment*

From the time of Servius Tullius there had always been a property qualification restricting recruitment. The necessities of war, however, had long before the Jugurthine War compelled the State to reduce the rating which allowed a man to serve in the army, but now Marius abolished the qualification completely. In his determination to increase his forces for his campaign against Jugurtha he permitted all men of free birth, irrespective of age or wealth, to enrol for service in the legion. The older method of citizen levies for a single campaign was henceforth largely replaced by voluntary enlistment for the term of command of an individual commander.

This change had serious political implications which could hardly have been envisaged at the time. Previously, military service had always been a burden and duty to the property-owner, little alleviated by the rewards it might

bring, but now to the proletarian recruit all his hopes, both of pay and rewards, lay in his general's success in war. Henceforth, when a general's interests conflicted with those of the State, whom would these new soldiers follow? Time was to show that their loyalty to their general was stronger than their loyalty to the State, and herein lay one of the major causes of the decay and downfall of the Republic.

After the Jugurthine War Marius undertook further re-organisation of the army. He abolished the three classes of *hastati*, *principes*, and *triarii*, and supplied all legionaries with the same equipment: the *hasta* was discarded for the *pilum*. The tactical unit was made the cohort (up to 600 men) and there were ten of these in a legion. Undoubtedly, this re-organisation was necessitated by the different requirements of the war against the hordes of Germanic tribes which were invading the northern frontiers of the Roman Empire in the closing years of the second century B.C.

The commanders of the Roman army were always at a disadvantage in their war against Jugurtha in one important respect: Jugurtha knew their methods of warfare. They were not fighting a barbarian, unskilled in the art of warfare: Jugurtha had been quick to learn under Scipio at the siege of Numantia (134 B.C.), and now he was employing what he had learned against the Romans themselves. But there was one other great handicap for the Romans which caused the prolongation of the war, the country in which they fought, and this must be considered in the next section.

II. THE TOPOGRAPHY OF NUMIDIA

Sallust tells us very little of the character of the land in which the war against Jugurtha was fought, and yet such knowledge is important to an understanding of the nature of the campaigns that were fought, and of the special difficulties which confronted the Roman armies. Geographers

have said that in no other region of Africa does the physical structure so decisively dominate the environment. The whole area, known to-day as the Barbary States of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, is an elongated corrugated plateau some 1,500 miles in east-west extent, with an internal grid of lofty mountain ranges with peaks reaching 13,000 feet. The most important feature from the point of view of army manoeuvres is that there is an emphatic east-to-west complex of mountain ranges, and valleys repeating this alignment. The valleys provide reasonably unobstructed routes from east to west and vice versa, while the mountain ranges make travel to and from the interior much more difficult.

Broadly speaking, the main topographical areas from the Mediterranean coast southwards can be summarised as follows:

1. The narrow strip of coastal lowland, which is very fertile and highly productive. The coast itself offers few sites, apart from that of Carthage, for major harbour-cities, and Sallust rightly describes it as *importiosum* (17, 5).
2. The Maritime Atlas ranges, with their deeply-cut valleys supporting fruit and cereal cultivation, and olives up to 5,000 feet.
3. The High Plateau, a vast area of steppe, interspersed here and there with brackish lakes known as *shotts*. This is the region of nomadic or semi-nomadic pastoralists, who drive their sheep and skinny cattle from place to place in search of areas of rough pasture. Here the ancient Gaetulii tribes dwelt.
4. The Saharan Atlas ranges, hot and barren mountains, incised by deep gorges. The southern side of this great highland slopes gradually down into the Sahara Desert. The climate of the country is largely governed by the relief. The coastal lowlands and the northern slopes of

the Maritime Atlas mountains enjoy a goodly rainfall, and the vegetation is rich and the land productive of corn as well as of all sorts of fruits. The rainfall decreases southwards, though valleys having a south-west to north-east alignment do have a fair amount of rain and are very productive. One of the most fertile of such valleys is that of the Bagradas (the modern Medjerda) which contained such cities as Vaga, Zama, and Sicca. Indeed, this north-eastern region of Numidia, known in the ancient world as Zeugitana (northern Tunisia to-day), was the most populous area of Numidia. It formed part of the Roman province of Africa. Though Rome was little interested in developing the province of Africa after the war with Jugurtha, during imperial times she established many colonies in this area and elsewhere on the coast of North Africa which became rich sources of wealth. Apart from the abundant wheat, olives, and fruits, there was gold from beyond the Sahara, ebony, ivory, ostrich eggs and feathers, slaves, and above all wild animals. The present remains of Roman occupation (which are considerable, and better than any elsewhere), point to the great wealth of North Africa during imperial times. (See *Roman Africa in Colour*, by Mortimer Wheeler and Roger Wood, Thames and Hudson, 1966.)

Zeugitana was the area where Metellus operated in his first campaign (109 B.C.). He first established a garrison at Vaga (modern Beja), then fought a battle near the River Muthul, a tributary of the Bagradas (48), and afterwards attacked and captured several strongholds in this area (54). He went on to besiege Zama (57-60), but despite all efforts failed to take this strongly defended city. These cities were never built immediately on the river, but in the foothills that fringe the valley. It was not until after the massacre of Roman soldiers by the citizens of Vaga and the consequent devastation of that city by Metellus that the Roman consul ventured outside this more congenial

area. Similarly, Marius' initial movements were against strategically important cities, and although we are not told where these were, they were undoubtedly in the Bagradas Valley, or in the Ubas or Ampsaga valleys further west.

After Metellus' devastation of Vaga, Jugurtha withdrew into the *solitudo*, that is into the region of the steppes, and then he went on to the city of Thala farther south. Metellus followed him. This was a north to south march, and consequently a journey of several days mostly through a waterless region: no wonder the soldiers thought that the heavy rain storm which occurred was divinely sent (75, 9). Later Marius made a similar march from a fertile region to the important oasis town of Capsa, the modern Gafsa in Southern Tunisia. Except in the neighbourhood of the town, says Sallust, "the whole region is desolate, wild, and devoid of water" (89, 5), and it has not changed to-day. Hence, the necessity to provide, as Metellus had done, skin-bottles filled with water for the long march.

The long trek to the River Muluucha (the modern Moulouya in Morocco) which was made by Marius is not described, and this is strange considering that the journey was very long, at least four times as far as the marches to Thala and Capsa. Little is said about the journey Sulla made to the palace of Bocchus (105-107) apart from the incidents with Volux and Jugurtha, and nothing about any difficulties from the terrain. Sallust does not tell us where Bocchus' palace was, but presumably it was farther on than the River Muluucha. It can only be surmised that, though much longer, these journeys were made along the valleys which point in the direction of Mauretania.

A consideration of the nature of this north-western corner of Africa gives good grounds for believing that the prolongation of the Jugurthine War cannot be put down to the incompetence of the Roman generals, nor solely to the

wiliness of Jugurtha himself: a major factor in the fighting of such a war was the terrain in which it was fought. If Jugurtha chose to hide himself amongst the Gaetulan nomads (80) it was no easy task for the Romans to track him down. If he wished to surprise the Roman army on the march, as he did near the River Muthul (48 ff.) there were many hills in which to seclude his forces in preparation for an ambush. There were always problems of supplies if the army ventured far outside the fertile region of the north. Numidian strongholds were often situated upon inaccessible rocks (as at Mithucca, 92), or protected by their position above precipitous cliffs, as at Suthul (37); they might command deep gorges as did Cirta (23), the modern Constantine in Algeria (see Plate IV), or were situated far in the desert within an oasis, as were Thala and Capsa. Such were some of the difficulties that faced the Roman commanders in addition to the naturally elusive character of the Numidian prince who knew this country so well. It is, therefore, no wonder that the final solution to the war was found in the betrayal of Jugurtha by one of his kind, rather than in a military operation. The achievement of the Romans, however, must not be underestimated, for it was in this difficult country that Metellus in particular, and Marius after him, wore Jugurtha down almost to despair, and convinced Bocchus that there was no success to be had in a continuing alliance with the Numidian.

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PROLOGUE AND PART I

A JUSTIFICATION FOR WRITING HISTORY AND THE RISE OF JUGURTHA

Sallust begins his preface (1-4) with an aggressive reproach of those who complain that man's lot is wretched, insisting that man can control his destiny rather than be at the mercy of fortune's whim. Man's falling, he asserts, is that he nurtures the body which must one day decay, and neglects the mind which can win him immortality.

His discussion upon the relative merits of political life and the occupation of the historian leads him to conclude that greater profit will accrue to the State from his writings than from the political activities of his contemporaries.

The character study of Jugurtha (6-11) is skilfully placed, for it shows at the very beginning of the work the calibre of the man with whom the Romans must deal. He was popular at home, extremely able in war, and very cunning. Within a short time of Micipsa's death he had made himself master of Numidia, having disposed of his brother Hiempsal and defeated Adherbal in battle (11-12). The characters of Adherbal and Jugurtha are tacitly contrasted in their different approaches to the Senate as presented by Sallust. Adherbal delivers a speech (14) which is long and rhetorical, burdened with his moralising and doleful in its pious pleas. Jugurtha does not address the Senate in person but counters Adherbal's complaints through envoys who make good their case rather through the eloquence of bribes than of words. Thus Sallust shows both the shrewdness of Jugurtha and the shameless susceptibilities of Rome's ruling class that could so easily be bought off. The resulting division of Numidia between the brothers

NOTE ON SPELLING

In the main, the edition of W. W. Capes (Clarendon Press) 1897 has been followed, except that *-es* has been substituted throughout for *-is* of the third declension accusative plural. Otherwise, no attempt has been made to alter the archaic spelling of words which is essentially a characteristic of Sallust's style.

The following Sallustian spellings should be noted:

cu for *qui*: e.g. *secuntur* for *sequuntur*

u for *e* in gerunds and gerundives: e.g. *cupiendus* for *cupiendus*

u for *i* in superlatives, and many other words: e.g. *optime* for *optime*, *lubido* for *libido*, *aestimo* for *aestimo*

o for *e*: e.g. *verto* for *verto*

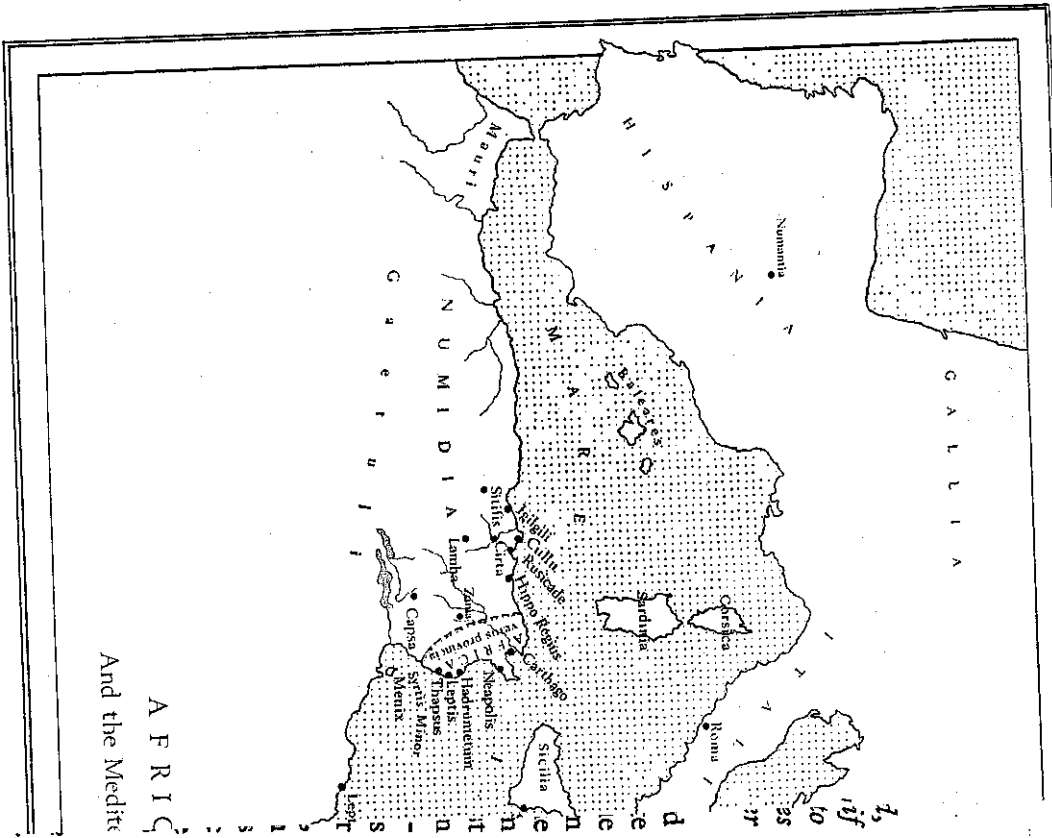
o for *u*: regularly after *v*, e.g. *vohus* for *vulnus*

p for *b*: e.g. *optineo* for *obineo*.

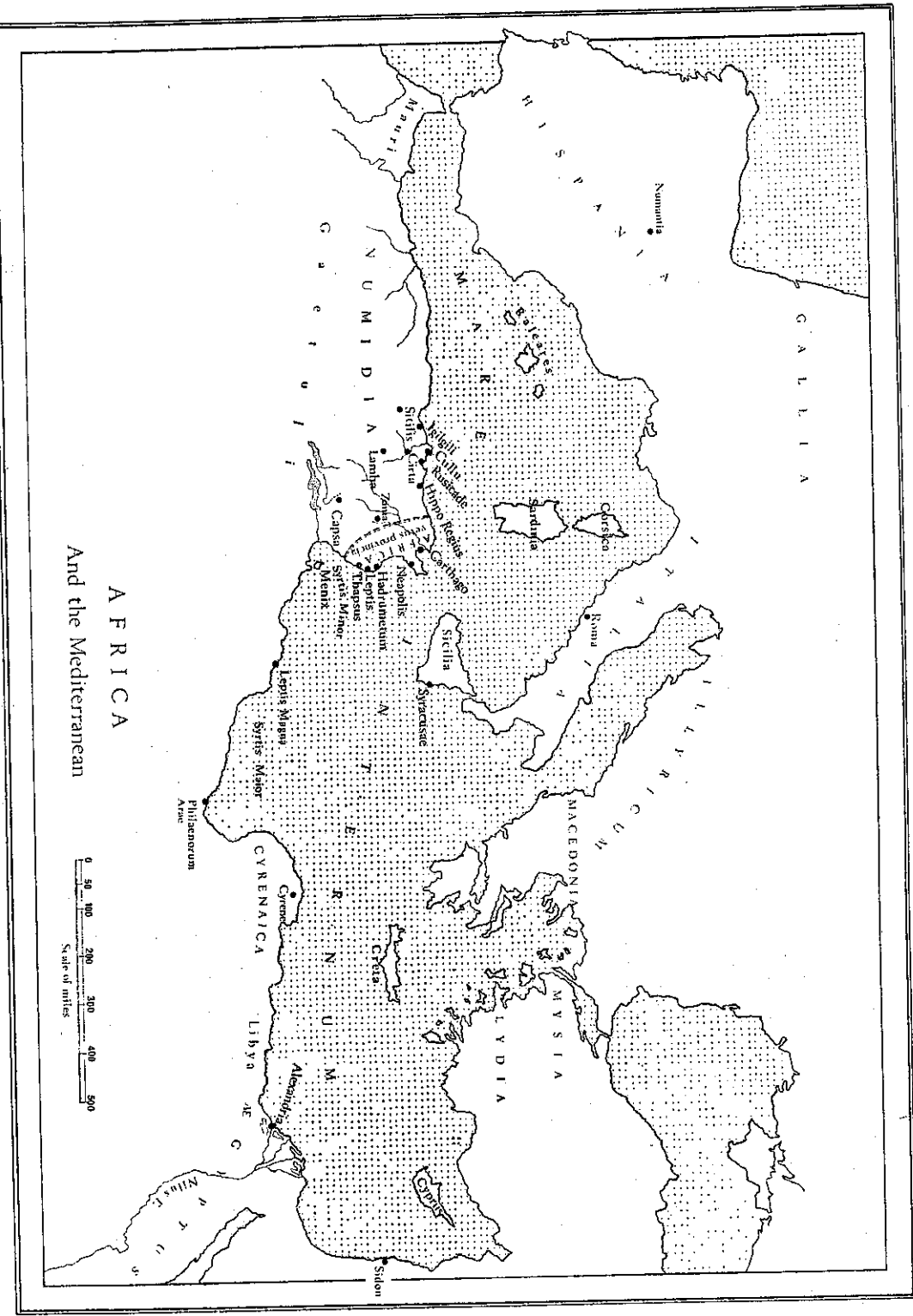
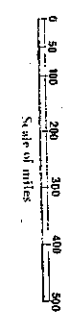
PROLOGUE AND PART I

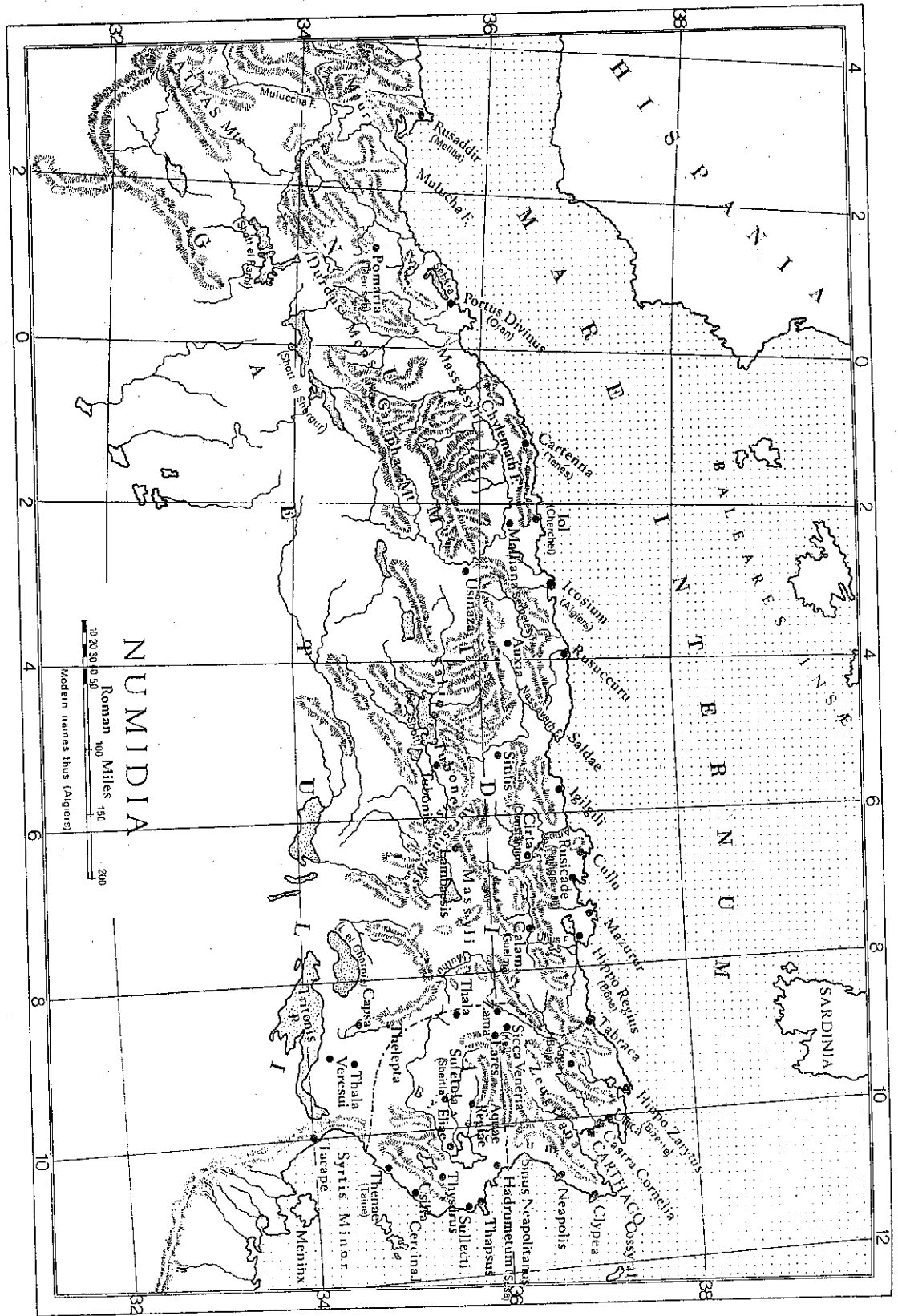
leads Sallust to give a brief account of the geography and ethnography of Africa (17-19).

The final chapters of this Part (20-26) show Jugurtha in full command of the situation, blockading Adherbal at Cirra, and keeping the Romans at bay by bland promises and adequate bribes. Despite appeals to the Senate Adherbal receives but feeble help from Rome: their concern for his desperate flight is shown by their dispatch of youthful ambassadors to Jugurtha. But even the visit of the influential Scaurus in response to a letter from Adherbal achieved nothing. Then Jugurtha made his mistake. The Italians in the city had persuaded Adherbal to surrender on the grounds that Rome would allow no harm to come to them. The massacre of these men by Jugurtha was a serious miscalculation on his part, for he had not reckoned with the strength of Rome's national consciousness. There was now nothing any Senator could do against the popular indignation which demanded immediate action against this insolent prince.



AFRICA
And the Mediterranean





VOCABULARY

A

abditus, -a, -um: remote, hidden.
abdo, -didi, -ditum, 3, *tr.*: hide.
abeo, -ii, -itum, -ire, *intr.*: go away.
abicio, -ieci, -iectum, 3, *tr.*: throw from one, throw away.
abnuo, -nuui, (-nuiturus), 3, *tr.*: deny, refuse.
absens, -entis: absent.
abstineo, -tinui, -tentum, 2, *intr.*: abstain.
abstraho, -traxi, -tractum, 3, *tr.*: drag away, draw off.
absum, -afui, -abesse: be away; *longe abest*, it is far away.
absumo, -sumpsi, -sumptum, 3, *tr.*: take away, consume; *morbo consumptus* (5, 6) having died of disease.
abundantia, -ae, *f.*: plenty, abundance.
abunde, *adv.*: abundantly.
ac, see *atque*.
accendo, -cendi, -censum, 3, *tr.*: set aflame, set fire to, kindle.
acceptio, -onis, *f.*: a taking, a receiving, accepting.
acceptus, -a, -um: welcome, acceptable, pleasing.
accerso, (see *arcesso*), -sivi, -siram, 3, *tr.*: summon.
accido, -accidi, ---, 3, *intr.*: happen, befall.
accio, -civi, -citur, -cire, *tr.*: summon, fetch.

accipio, -cepi, -ceptum, 3, *tr.*: receive, welcome; hear; accept.
accuratus, (*adcuratus*), -a, -um: careful; *accuratissime* (16, 3) most respectfully, with great respect. *adcurate* (103, 5) courteously.
accuso, 1, *tr.*: accuse, blame.
acer, -cris, -cre: keen, vigorous; *acriter* (*adv.*).
acerbus, -a, -um: bitter, harsh.
acies, -ei, *f.*: battle-line.
actio, -onis, *f.*: a putting in motion, a driving; a hearing (in law).
actutum, *adv.*: immediately, instantly.
ad hoc, in addition, moreover, further.
adaequo, 1, *tr.*: equal.
adcedo, -cessi, -cessum, 3, *intr.*: approach, come near; be added.
adcurro, -curri, -cursum, 3, *intr.*: hasten up to.
addo, -didi, -ditum, 3, *tr.*: add, acquire, give.
adeo, -ii, -itum, -ire, *intr.*: go to, approach.
adeo, *adv.*: so, to such a degree; really.
adfecto, 1, *tr.*: desire, aim at.
adfero, -tuli, -latum, -ferre, 3, *tr.*: bring to, cause.
adfinis, -c: bordering on; (noun) a relative.

adligo, -fixi, -flicium, 3, *tr.*: knock down.
adhuc, -ui, -itum, 2, *tr.*: summon.
adhuc, adv.: still, to the present time.
adipiscor, -eptus sum, 3, *dep.*: obtain, attain.
aditus, -us, *m.*: approach.
adumentum, -i, *n.*: aid, help, assistance.
adungo, -iunxi, -iunctum, 3, *tr.*: join.
adiutor, -oris, *m.*: helper.
adveo, 1: lighten, relieve.
adfecto, -lexi, -lectum, 3, *tr.*: entice, tempt.
administer, -ri, *m.*: worker.
administro, 1; *tr.* and *intr.*: govern, manage, administer; carry on.
admiror, 1, *dep.*: wonder, marvel at.
admitto, -misi, -missum, 3, *tr.*: commit.
admodum, *adv.*: entirely, extremely.
aditor, -nixus sum, 3, *dep.*: to lean against; strive.
adulesco, -evi, adulum, 3, *intr.*: grow up; grow, increase, become greater.
adopto, 1, *tr.*: adopt.
adpello, -puli, -pulsus, 3, *tr.*: bring to, land.
adpeto, -petivi, -petitum, 3, *tr.*: seek, desire; *adpetens adj.* with *gen.*: greedy of.
adpropinquo, 1, *intr.* with *dat.*: approach.
adquiro, -quisivi, -quistum, 3, *tr.*: acquire, win.

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adriego, -rexi, -rectum, 3, *tr.*: rouse, encourage.
adrogo, 1: claim.
adscendo, ascendi, adscensum, 3, *tr.*: mount, climb.
adsequor, -secutus sum, 3, *dep.*: obtain, attain.
adsideo, -sedi, -sessum, 2, *intr.*: sit by.
adstringo, -strinx, -strictum, 3, *tr.*: draw tight; *adstrictus*: absorbed.
adsum, -fui, -esse, *intr.*: be at hand, be there.
adtendo, -tendi, -tentum, 3, *tr.*: stretch towards; watch (88, 2).
adtero, -trivi, -tritum, 3, *tr.*: wear down, destroy.
adulescens, -entis, *m.*: young man.
adulescentia, -ae, *f.*: youth.
adulterinus, -a, *um*: false, forged.
advecticius, -a, -um: imported.
adveho, -vexi, -vectum, 3: carry (to), bring (to); *pass.* arrive (86, 4).
advento, 1, *intr.*: approach.
adventus, -us, *m.*: arrival, approach.
advorsarius, -i, *m.*: opponent, enemy.
advorsor, 1, *dep.*: oppose.
advorsum, (-us), *adv.*: against, up, towards, facing.
advorsus, -a, -um: opposite, opposing, adverse, in front.
aedes, -ium, *f. pl.*: house.
aedificium, -i, *n.*: building.

aeger, -ra, -rum: sick, ill, weak; anxious, *superl.* **aeger-rime**: with great difficulty.
aeग्रitudo, -itudo, *f.*: sickness, grief.
aemulus, -a, -um: seeking to rival; *aemulus*, -i, *m.*: a rival.
aequabilis, -e: uniform, steady.
aequalis, -e: level, contemporary; *aequales*: one's fellows.
aequaliter, *adv.*: equally.
aequom (-um), -i, *n.*: right, justice.
aerarium, -i, *n.*: treasury.
aerumna, -ae, *f.*: trouble, grief.
aes, aeris, n.: bronze, money; *aes alienum*, *debr.*
aestas, -atis, *f.*: summer.
aestivus, -a, -um: of the summer (see notes, 44, 3 and 4).
aestumo, 1, *tr.*: estimate, think value.
aestuo, 1, *intr.*: to be distracted.
aestus, -us, *m.*: heat.
aetas, -atis, *f.*: age, life.
aeternus, -a, -um: eternal; immortal (1, 5).
aeuum, -i, *n.*: age, length of time.
affatim (*adv.*), *adv.*: in plenty.
affecto, see *adfecto*.
affinitas, -atis, *f.*: relationship (by marriage).
agger, -eris, *m.*: mound, rampart.
aggredior, -gressus sum, 3, *dep.*: attack, approach, attempt.
agito, 1, *tr.*: ponder, agitate,

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do, carry out; *intr.*: be active, act, be discuss.
agrestis, -e: belonging to the fields, wild; *agrestis*, *is m.*: countryman, peasant.
ago (*defective*): say.
ala, -ae, *f.*: wing (of the army), division of cavalry.
alieno, 1, *tr.*: *pass.*, be ill-disposed towards (66, 2).
aliquandiu, *adv.*: for a while, for some time.
aliquando, *adv.*: at any time, ever, sometime; at length.
aliquanto, *adv.*: somewhat.
aliquantus, -a, -um: of a certain amount.
aliquot, *indecl.*: some, of a certain number.
alter, *adv.*: otherwise; *alter ac*: otherwise than, differently from what . . .
alo, -ui, -tum, 3, *tr.*: bring up (*past. part. pass.* *alitus*).
altitudo, -inis, *f.*: height, depth.
altus, -a, -um: high, deep; *altius* (4, 9), too far.
alveus, -i, *m.*: hull (of boat), 18, 5.
ambio, -ii, -itum, -ire: to go around, (in elections) to canvass.
ambitio, -onis, *f.*: ambition, currying favour.
ambitosus, -a, -um: honour-loving; that wins popularity (64, 5).
amentia, -ae, *f.*: madness.
amicus, -a, -um: friendly; *amicus*, -i, *m.*: a friend.
amplector, -plexus sum, 3,

dep.: embrace; to grow attached to (7, 6).
amplius, *comp. adv.*: more, longer.
amplus, -a, -um: large, great.
anceps, -cipitis: two-fold, doubtful.
ancilla, -ae, *f.*: maid-servant.
angustiae, -arum, *f. pl.*: narrow place, narrowness; crowded space (of the gates, 58, 6).
angustus, -a, -um: narrow.
anima, -ae, *f.*: breath of life; spirit, soul (2, 1).
animadverto, -ti, -sum, 3, *tr.*: notice.
animus, -i, *m.*: mind, spirits, courage, feeling; *cum animo habeo*: I ponder.
antea, *adv.*: before, previously, in former times.
anteapio, -cepi, -cepitum, 3, *tr.*: forestall, anticipate.
antece, -ti, -itum, *ire, tr.*: go before, surpass.
antefero, -tuli, -latum, -ferre, *tr.*: prefer.
antepono, -posui, -positum, 3: set before; prefer.
antevenio, -veni, -ventum, 4, *intr.* and *tr.*: come before, outstrip, outdo, forestall.
anxius, -a, -um: anxious, apprehensive.
aperio, -ui, -apertum, 4, *tr.*: open, reveal.
aperte, adv.: openly.
appello, 1: address.
approbo, 1, *tr.*: approve.
agnor, 1, *dep.*: to fetch water.

ara, -ae, *f.*: altar.
arbitrari, (from *arbitrarius*, -us, but only found in *abl.*): mediation, arbitration (105, 1).
arbitrium, -i, *n.*: judgement, decision, will.
arbitror, 1, *dep.*: think.
arbutum, -i, *n.*: bush, brushwood.
arcesso, -cessivi, -cessitum, 3, *tr.* (also spelt *arcesso*, *q.v.*): summon.
ardens, -entis: glowing, fiery, hot.
ardeo, -si, -sum, 3, *intr.*: be on fire, be eager.
ardor, -oris, *m.*: heat; *pl.*: torrid zone (18, 9), heat (19, 6).
argentum, -i, *n.*: silver, money.
aridus, -a, -um: dry.
aries, -eius, *m.*: battering-ram.
arripio, -ripui, -reptum, 3, *tr.*: seize, snatch.
ars, artis, *f.*: art; quality; a pursuit (2, 4).
arte, adv.: strictly, closely, close, meanly (85, 34); *superl.*: *artissime*.
artificium, -i, *n.*: artifice, art.
artus, -a, -um: strait, close; narrow (90, 1).
arvum, -i, *n.*: an arable field, field; agriculture.
ascendo (see *adscendo*).
ascensus, -us, *m.*: ascent.
asper, era, erum: rough, harsh, cruel; difficult (7, 6).
asperitas, -atis, *f.*: roughness, harshness, ruggedness; mountainous (17, 2).

atque or **ac, conj.**: and; as; than.
atrocitas, -atis, *f.*: cruelty, horror.
atrox, -ocis: terrible; bloody (5, 1); *adv.*: *atrociter*.
attineo, -ui, —, 2, *tr.* and *intr.*: to hold fast, detain; delay.
attingo (or *adt-*), -tigi, -tactum, 3, *tr.*: touch, arrive at; border on, reach.
auctor, -oris, *m.*: the originator; the one who has brought something into existence; an authority (17, 7); the guilty (1, 4).
auctoritas, -atis, *f.*: authority, influence, reputation.
audeo, ausus sum, *audere*, 2, *semi dep.*: dare.
aureo, auri, aurum, 2, *tr.*: increase; mature (2, 3).
augesco, —, —, 3, *intr.*: begin to grow, become greater, increase.
aurum, -i, *n.*: gold.
auxiliaris, -a, -um, belonging to auxiliary troops.
auxilium, -i, *n.*: help; *pl.*: auxiliary (foreign) troops.
auxilior, 1, *dep.*: bring help.
avaritia, -ae, *f.*: avarice, greed.
avidus, -a, -um: greedy.
avius, -a, -um: off the beaten track, remote.
avorsus, -a, -um: turned away from.
avorto, -ti, -sum, 3, *tr.*: turn aside, detach.
avos (-us), -i, *m.*: grandfather.

B
beneficium, -i, *n.*: kindness, service.
benigne, adv.: kindly, graciously.
benignitas, -atis, *f.*: kindness, friendly interest (104, 3).
benivolentia, -ae, *f.*: goodwill.
bestia, -ae, *f.*: wild beast.
biduum (-uum), -i, *n.*: a period of two days, two days.
bonus, -a, -um: good, loyal, kind.
brevis, e: brief, short; *brevi, adv.*: in a short time, soon.

C
cadaver, -eris, *n.*: corpse.
cado, cecidi, casum, 3, *intr.*: fall.
caecus, -a, -um: blind, blinded.
caedes, caedis, *f.*: slaughter, bloodshed.
caedo, cecidi, caesum, 3, *tr.*: cut down, kill, strike.
caelum, -i, *n.*: sky, heavens; climate.
Calendae, -arum, *f. plur.*: the Kalends, the first day in each month.
calliditas, -atis, *f.*: shrewdness, cunning.
callidus, -a, -um: shrewd, cunning.
calor, -oris, *m.*: heat.
campus, -i, *m.*: plain.
cano, cecini, cantum, 3, *tr.*: to sound (a signal).
capesso, —, —, 3, *tr.*: seize

agerly, snatch at; engage in, serve (85, 47).
capio, cepi, capium, 3, *tr.*: take, capture; captivate, lure (1, 4).
captivus, -i, *m.*: prisoner, captive.
caput, -itis, *n.*: head; chief city, capital city.
carcer, -eris, *m.*: prison.
carina, -ae, *f.*: hull.
caro, carnis, *f.*: flesh.
castellani, -orum, *m.* *pl.*: the occupants of a fort.
castellum, *n.*: fortress, fort.
casu, *adv.*: by chance.
casus, -us, *m.*: chance; *pl.*: events, fate (1, 5).
catena, -ae, *f.*: chain.
caterwatium, *adv.*: in companies, by troops.
causa, *adv.*: (following the genitive that it governs) for the sake of.
cedo, cessi, cessum, 3, *intr.*: yield, go, proceed; turn out (20, 5).
celebro, 1, *tr.*: make glorious, praise, celebrate.
censeo, -ui, censum, 2: reckon, decide.
centuria, -ae, *f.*: century (voting unit, or division in the army).
cera, -ae, *f.*: wax.
cerno, crevi, cretum, 3, *tr.*: see, perceive.
certamen, -inis, *n.*: struggle, contest.
certatim, *adv.*: enviously, in rivalry.
certo, 1, *intr.*: struggle, vie.
certus, -a, -um: certain,

fixed, settled; *certior(um) facio*, inform.
ceterum, *conj.*: but, for the rest.
cibus, -i, *m.*: food.
cicatrix, -icis, *f.*: scar.
circiter, *adv.*
circumdo, 1, *tr.*: place all round.
circumseo, -ii, -itum, -ire; *intr.*: go round.
circumfundo, -fudi, -fusus, 3, *tr.*: pour round, crowd round, surround.
circumsideo, -sedi, -sessum, 2, *tr.*: besiege.
circumspecto, 1, *intr.*: look round.
circumspicio, -spexi, -spectum, 3, *intr.*: look about.
circumvento, -venti, -ventum, 4, *tr.*: surround, entangle.
cito, *adv.*: quickly.
citus, -a, -um: quick, in swift movement.
civitas, -atis, *f.*: state, community.
clades, -is, *f.*: disaster, blow.
claritudo, -inis, *f.*: fame, distinction.
clarus, -a, -um: famous, renowned, clear, loud: notorious (8, 1).
classis, -is, *f.*: class, division; (milit.) fleet.
claudio, clausi, clausum, 3, *tr.*: shut, close.
clavis, -is, *f.*: key.
clemens, -entis: merciful, mild (see note, 23, 1).
clementia, -ae, *f.*: mercy.

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cliens, -entis, *m.*: dependant, retainer, client, follower.
clientela, -ae, *f.*: clientship; (*plur.*) clients, dependants.
coalesco, -ui, —, 3, *intr.*: grow up, grow together.
coelea, -ae, *f.*: snail.
coectus (see *coqueo*).
coecus (-quus), -i, *m.*: cook.
coepi coepitum, *defective verb*, 3, *tr.*: began.
coerceo, -ui, -citum, 2, *tr.*: enclose on all sides, control; *p. part. pass.*, amenable.
cognatio, -onis, *f.*: relationship.
cognatus, -i, *m.*: kinsman.
cognomen, -inis, *n.*: surname.
cogo, coegi, coactum, 3, *tr.*: force, compel; collect.
cohortor, 1, *tr.*: encourage, urge, exhort; address (soldiers).
colo, colui, cultum, 3, *tr.*: to cultivate; treat.
comes, -itis, *m.*: companion; partner, sharer.
comitia, -orum, *n.* *pl.*: elections.
commercium (*comm-*), -i, *n.*: commercial intercourse, trade, commerce.
commodum, -i, *n.*: advantage, profit.
communis, -e: common, general.
concedo, -cessi, -cessum, 3, *intr.*: yield, show respect to (11, 4).
concido, -cidi, -casum, 3, *intr.*: fall.

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concordia, -ae, *f.*: agreement, unity, harmony.
concubina, -ae, *f.*: concubine.
concurro, -curri, -cursum, 3, *intr.*: run together, congregate.
condicio, -onis, *f.*: condition.
conditor, -oris, *m.*: founder.
condo, -didi, -ditum, 3, *tr.*: found, establish.
condono, 1, *tr.*: make a present of.
conduco, -duxi, -ductum, 3, *tr.*: lead together, lead.
confero, -tuli, -latum, -ferre, *tr.*: collect, bring together, transport.
confertus, -a, -um: packed close, in close order.
conficio, -feci, -fectum, 3, *tr.*: accomplish; *confectus*, worn out.
confido, -fuis sum 3, *semi-dep.* (with *dat.*): trust, confide in.
confinis, e: bordering, adjoining.
confiteor, -fessus sum, 2, *dep.*: acknowledge, confess.
confugio, -fugi, —, 3, *intr.*: flee, take refuge.
conglobo, 1, *tr.*: gather into a compact body, bring together.
congregor, -gressus sum, 3, *dep.*: come together.
congressus, -us, *m.*: a joining battle, an encounter.
continuo, -inunxi, -inunctum, 3, *tr.*: join, unite.
conituro, 1: conspire.
conligo (*coll-*), -legi, -lec-

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tum, 3, *tr.*: gather; collect; assemble.
conloco, 1, *tr.*: place.
conloquium, -i, *n.*: conversation, interview, conference.
conloquor, -locutus sum, 3, *dep.*: converse, confer.
conmaculo, 1, *tr.*: contaminate.
commercor, 1, *depon.*: trade in, buy up, purchase.
comminuo, -i, -utum, 3, *tr.*: break.
commonefacio, -fecit, -fectum, 3, with *acc.* and *gen.*: remind.
communio, -ivi, -itum, 4, *tr.*: fortify on all sides, barricade.
commutatio, -onis, *f.*: a changing, change, alteration.
commuto, 1, *tr.*: change, interchange.
comparo, 1, *tr.*: collect, obtain, get.
conperio, -peri, -pertum, 4, and **conperior**, -ritus sum, *dep.*: obtain knowledge of, find out, ascertain.
compleo, -evi, -etum, 2, *tr.*: fill.
conplures, -ium: several, many.
compono, -posui, -positum, 3, *tr.*: compose, make up.
comporto, 1, *tr.*: carry together.
conrumpo, -rupi, -ruptum, 3, *tr.*: corrupt, spoil.
conscientia, -ae, *f.*: conscience, consciousness; guilt.

conscriptus, -a, -um: enrolled; *partes conscripti*: senators.
consecro, 1, *tr.*: dedicate, make holy.
consero, -ui, -sertum, 3, *tr.*: (with *manum*) join battle.
consisto, -stiti, —, 3, *intr.*: stand still, halt, keep one's footing.
constitus, -a, -um: planted with.
conspicuum, -us, *m.*: sight, view.
conspicor, 1, *tr.*: get sight of, see, perceive.
consterno, -stravi, -stratum, 3, *tr.*: strew, spread, cover.
constituo, -stitui, -stitum, 3, *tr.*: resolve, determine; arrange, allot, partition (12, 1).
consuetudo, -feci, -fectum, 3, *tr.*: accustom, harden, inure.
consuesco, -evi, -etum, 3, *intr.*: be accustomed.
consuetudo, -inis, *f.*: habit, custom.
consularis, *e*: consular; (*noun*), *ex-consul*.
consulo, -ui, -sultum, 3, *tr.*: with *dat.*, look after the interests of.
consulto adeo: deliberately, on purpose.
consultor, -oris, *m.*: counsellor (see note, 64, 5).
consultum, -i, *n.*: decree, resolution.
consumo, -sumpsi, -sumptum, 3, *tr.*: consume, waste.
contemno, -tempsi, -tempitum, 3, *tr.*: despise.

contemptor, -oris, *m.*: (used adjectivally) haughty.
contendo, -di, -tum, 3, *intr.*: strive, compete.
contentio, -onis, *f.*: struggle.
contineo, -ui, -tentum, 2, *tr.*: to hold together; curb.
continuo, *adv.*: forthwith, immediately.
continuo, 1, *tr.*: make continuous, prolong.
contio, -onis, *f.*: an assembly; the assembled soldiers (8, 2).
contrahio, -traxi, -tractum, 3, *tr.*: draw together, collect, rally.
contremisco, -mivi, —, 3, *intr.*: tremble, shake.
controversta, -ae, *f.*: dispute, controversy.
contubernium, -i, *n.*: living in the same tent (see note, 64, 4).
contumelia, -ae, *f.*: insult, outrage.
contumeliosus, -a, -um: insulting.
contundo, -tudi, -tusum (or -tunsum), 3, *tr.*: beat, destroy, break.
conturbo, 1, *tr.*: throw into confusion, confuse.
conventus, -us, *m.*: a meeting.
convivium, -i, *n.*: banquet.
convorto, -ti, -sum, 3, *tr.*: turn.
cooperto, -rui, -ritum, 4, *tr.*: cover, cover over, overwhelm, bury.
coorior, -ortus sum, 4, *dep.*: arise, break out.

coquo, coxi, coctum, 3, *tr.*: cook; *coctus*, cooked.
coram, *prep.*, with *abl.*: in the presence of.
corium, -i, *n.*: hide.
cornicen, -inis, *n.*: horn-blower, trumpet.
cornu, -us, *n.*: wing (of an army).
corrigo, -texi, -rectum, 3, *tr.*: correct.
cotidie, *adv.*: daily.
creber, -ra, -rum: frequent; crowded.
credo, didi, -ditum, 3, *intr.*: (with *dat.* or *acc.* and *tythn.*) believe, suppose, trust, entrust.
creo, 1, *tr.*: elect, choose, make.
creresco, crevi, cretum, 3, *intr.*: grow.
criminosus, 1, *dep.*: accusably, censoriously.
cruciatu, -us, *m.*: torture.
cruento, 1, *tr.*: stain with blood.
cruentus, -a, -um: blood-stained, bloody.
crux, crucis, *f.*: gallows, cross, torture.
culpa, -ae, *f.*: blame, guilt.
cultor, -oris, *m.*: cultivator, inhabitant.
cultus, -us, *m.*: style, manner.
cum, *conj.*: when, since, although; *cum . . . tum . . .*, both . . . and . . .
cunctor, 1, *dep.*: delay.
cunctus, -a, -um: all.
cupiens, -entis: desirous, longing, eager.

cuplo, -ivis, -itum, 4, *tr.*: desire.
curta, -ae, *f.*: Senate-house.
curro, 1, *tr.*: have regard for; care for, attend to; command.
cursum, -us, *m.*: running; *cursum*, at full speed.

D

damnum, -i, *n.*: loss.
debeo, -ui, -itum, 2, *tr.*: owe; ought.
decedo, -cessi, -cessum, 3, *intr.*: depart.
deceo, -ui, 2, *intr.*: be proper, be seemly; *deceat* (impers.), it is fitting, seemly.
decerno, decrevi, decretum, 3, *tr.*: decree, decide, resolve.
declaro, 1, *tr.*: show, reveal, declare.
declivis, -e: inclining downwards, sloping.
decore, *adv.*: gloriously.
decorus, -a, -um: comely.
decretum, -i, *n.*: decree, decision.
dedecoro, 1, *tr.*: disgrace, dishonour, bring to shame.
dediticus, -i, *m.*: prisoner of war.
deditto, -omis, *f.*: surrender.
dedo, dedidi, deditum, 3, *tr.*: surrender, give up.
deduco, -duxi, -ductum, 3, *tr.*: lead down, withdraw; post.
defenso, 1: defend.
defensor, -oris, *m.*: defender.
defessus, -a, -um: weary, tired.

deficio, -feci, -fectum, 3, *intr.*: to be lacking, to weaken.
deformo, 1: disfigure, spoil, mar.
degreduor, -gressus sum, 3, *dep.*: go down from.
dehinc, *adv.*: from this time, hereafter; and then.
dehortor, 1, *tr.*: dissuade.
dein, *deinde adv.*: then, next.
deinceps, *adv.*: one after another, in succession.
deleo, -evi, -etum, 2, *tr.*: destroy.
delictum, -i, *n.*: crime, offence, abuse.
deligo, -legi, -lectum, 3, *tr.*: choose.
dementia, -ae, *f.*: madness, folly.
demitto, -misi, -missum, 3, *tr.*: let fall; *animo demisso*, despondent.
demo, dempsi, demptum, 3, *tr.*: take away, relieve.
denum, *adv.*: finally, at length.
depollo, -puli, -pulum, 3, *tr.*: drive off.
depravo, 1, *tr.*: corrupt.
deprecor, 1, *tr.*: pray to be spared from.
deprehendo, -di, -sum, 3, *tr.*: catch, apprehend.
derelinquo, -liqui, -lictum, 3, *tr.*: abandon, forsake (but see note 5, 7).
desero, -ui, -itum, 3, *tr.*: leave, desert.
desertus, -a, -um: deserted, desert.
desidero, 1, *tr.*: long for, miss; need (14, 3).

designo, 1, *tr.*: mark out; *designatus*, elect.
desisto, -stiti, —, 3, *intr.*: desist, cease.
despicio, -spexi, -spectum, 3, *tr.*: look down upon; despise.
deterreo, -ui, -itum, 2, *tr.*: frighten, deter, check.
detrecto, 1, *tr.*: refuse, depreciate.
detrimentum, -i, *n.*: harm, hurt, damage.
devinco, -vici, -victum, 3, *tr.*: conquer entirely, subdue.
dexter, -era, -erum: right; *dextra (dextera)* on the right.
dextumus, (superl. of *dexter*): on the extreme right.
dictio, 1, *tr.*: say often, maintain.
dicium, -i, *n.*: saying, utterance.
diduco, -duxi, -ductum, 3, *tr.*: scatter; distract.
diffidentia, -ae, *f.*: distrust.
diffido, -fidus sum, 3, *semi-adv.*, with *dat.*: distrust.
dignitas, -atis, *f.*: honour.
digredior, -gressus sum, 3, *dep.*: go away.
diungo, -iunxi, -iunctum, 3, *tr.*: separate.
dilabor, -lapsus sum, 3, *dep.*: disperse; pass away (2, 2).
dilacero, 1, *tr.*: tear to pieces (41, 5).
diligens, -entis: watchful, diligent; *adv.*, *diligenter*.
dimitius, -a, -um: half.
dimitto, -misi, -missum, 3, *tr.*: dismiss, send different ways.

dimoveo, -movi, -motum, 2, *tr.*: separate, remove.
dirimo, -emi, -emptum, 3, *tr.*: take apart, break off, put an end to.
diripio, -ui, -reptum, 3, *tr.*: tear apart, rob, destroy.
discedo, -cessi, -cessum, 3, *intr.*: depart.
discepto, 1, *intr.*: discuss, debate.
discerno, -crevi, -cretum, 3, *tr.*: separate, divide, mark off.
disciplina, -ae, *f.*: discipline.
discordiosus, -a, -um: rebellious, prone to rebellion (66, 2).
disicio, -ieci, -iectum, 3, *tr.*: scatter.
dispar, -aris: unequal, ill-matched.
dispergo, -si, -sum, 3, *tr.*: scatter abroad, disperse, scatter.
dispersus, -a, -um: separated.
dispartio, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 4: distribute.
dissensio, -onis, *f.*: dissension, disagreement.
dissero, -ui, -serum, 3, *tr.*: argue, discuss, speak.
dissimiliter, *adv.*: differently, in a different manner.
dissolvo, -solvi, -solutum, 3, *tr.*: destroy, discharge.
distribuo, -i, -itum, 3, *tr.*: distribute.
din, *adv.*: for a long time; *comp. adv.*: *diutius*.
diurnus, -a, -um: daily, by day.
diuturnitas, -atis, *f.*: long duration.

diuturnus, -a, -um: lasting.
divisio, -onis, *f.*: division.
divitiae, -arum, *f. pl.*: wealth.
divulgo, *v.*: spread among the people, make common, publish.
diversus, -a, -um: different, opposite, from different directions; distracted.
do, *dedi*, datum, *v.*: give; *passum dare*, see note, *v.*, 4; *victos dare* = *vincere*; *praecipere dare* = *praecipitans*.
doleo, -ui, -itum, 2, *intr.*: feel pain, suffer, grieve.
dolor, -oris, *m.*: grief, pain.
dolus, *m.*: craft, trick, cunning.
dominatio, -onis, *f.*: tyranny, supremacy.
dominor, *v.* *dep.*: rule, be supreme.
domo, -ui, -itum, *v.*: tame, domesticate; *pecus domitum*, domestic animal (75, 4).
domus, -us, *f.*: house, home; *domi militiaeque*, at home and abroad.
dubie, *adv.*: doubtfully; *haud dubie*, unquestionably.
dubitatio, -onis, *f.*: hesitation (in judgment), wavering.
dubito, *v.*, *intr.*: doubt, hesitate.
dubium, -i, *n.*: doubt.
dubius, -a, -um: doubtful.
duritia, -ae, *f.*: hardness, austerity.

E

eā, adv.: by that way; there.
ecce, interj.: look! behold!

ecfero (eff-), extruli, elatum, -ferre, 3, *tr.*: carry out, take out, remove; distinguish, exalt.
edictum, -i, *n.*: proclamation.
editus, -a, -um: elevated, lofty.
edoceo, -ui, -itum, 2, *tr.*: recount.
effero, see *ecfero*.
efficio, -feci, -fectum, 3, *tr.*: bring about, cause.
effringo, -fregi, -fractum, 3, *tr.*: break open.
effundo, -fudi, -fusum, 3, *tr.*: pour out, scatter.
effuse, adv.: far spread, far and wide.
egens, -entis: needy, very poor.
ego, -ui, 2, *intr.* with *gen.* or *abl.*: to be in need of, to lack.
egestas, -atis, *f.*: poverty, need.
ego, mei, pron.: I; *egomet*, emphatic form of *ego*.
egregius, -a, -um: excellent, outstanding, extraordinary.
ehu, interj.: alas! ah!
eiicio, eiecti, eiectum, 3, *tr.*: cast out, eject, expel.
emereo, -ui, -itum, 2, *intr.*: complete service (as a soldier).
emeritis stipendius = having served their time (84, 2).
emineo, -ui, —, 2, *intr.*: project.
eminus, adv.: from a distance.
emitto, -misi, -missum, 3, *tr.*: send out, fling, throw.

emitor, emixus (or emisus) sum, 3, *dep.*: force a way out, strive.
eo, adv.: thither, so far; so much; there; for that purpose.
eodem, adv.: in the same direction.
epulae, -arum, *f. pl.*: feast, banquet.
equidem, adv.: assuredly, in truth.
equito, *v.*, *intr.*: ride.
eripio, -ripui, -reptum, 3, *tr.*: snatch away.
erro, *v.*, *intr.*: wander, roam, go astray.
eruditus, -a, -um: trained, educated.
erumpo, -rupi, -rupum, 3, *intr.*: break out.
escendo, -di, -sum, 3, *intr.*: climb, go up.
etiamsi, conj.: even if, although.
evado, -si, -sum, 3, *intr.*: go out, come out; result; escape.
evento, -veni, -ventum, 4, *intr.*: result, turn out.
eventus, -us, *m.*: result.
evoco, *v.*, *tr.*: call out, call forth, bring out.
exaequo, *v.*, *tr.*: make equal.
exagito, *v.*, *tr.*: madden, excite.
excito, *v.*, *tr.*: stir up.
excitus, -a, -um: awakened, roused.
excrucio, *v.*, *tr.*: torture.
excubo, -bui, -bitum, *v.*, *intr.*: keep watch.
exerceo, -ui, -itum, 2, *tr.*: exercise, train, use.
exigo, -egi, -actum, 3, *tr.*:

drive out, push forth; with *actatem*, prolong.
existimo, *v.*, *tr.*: think.
extitum, -i, *n.*: end, destruction.
exorno, *v.*, *tr.*: deck out, fit out, equip.
expectatio, -onis, *f.*: anticipation.
expecto, *v.*, *tr.*: await, expect, anticipate.
expedito, 4, *tr.*: disentangle, get ready.
expeditio, -onis, *f.*: expedition, active service, campaign.
expeditus, -a, -um: light-armed; *pl. noun*, light-armed troops.
experimentum, -i, *n.*: experience.
experior, -pertus sum, 3, *dep.*: experience, try.
experrectus, -a, -um (from *expergisor*): awakened.
expertus, -a, -um, with *gen.*: skilled in, experienced in.
expllo, *v.*, *tr.*: pillage, rob, plunder.
expleo, -evi, -etum, 2, *tr.*: fill, satisfy.
exploro, *v.*, *tr.*: explore, reconnoitre.
expono, -posui, -positum, 3, *tr.*: set forth, describe; put on shore (soldiers), land.
expugno, *v.*, *tr.*: take by assault, storm.
exquiro, -quisivi, -quistum, 3, *tr.*: search out, inquire into, inquire, ask.
exsequor, -secutus sum, 3, *dep.*: carry out.

extenuo, *i, tr.*: extend, make thin.
extinctior, *-oris, m*: destroyer.
extinguo, *-tinxī, -tinctum*, *3 tr.*: extinguish, wipe out.
extollo, *extulī, elatum, 3 tr.*: extol, exalt.
extorris, *-e*: driven out of the country, exiled, homeless.
extremus, *-a, -um*: utmost, extreme.
extremo, *-uxī, -uctum, 3 tr.*: pile, heap up, build.
exurgo (or *ex-*), *-rexi, -rectum, 3, intr.*: rise, stand up.
exuro, *-ussi, -ustum, 3 tr.*: burn out, burn up, consume.

F

facies, *-ei, f.*: face, appearance, beauty (2, 2).
facinus, *-oris, n*: deed, crime; achievement (2, 2).
factio, *-onis, f.*: faction.
factiosus, *-a, -um*: factious, turbulent.
factum, *-i, n*: deed.
facundia, *-ae, f.*: eloquence.
facundus, *-a, -um*: eloquent.
fallo, *feclī, falsum, 3, tr.*: deceive, cheat.
falso, *adv.*: falsely.
falsus, *-a, -um*: false; *falsum habeo*, deceive.
fames, *-is, f.*: hunger, starvation.
familia, *-ae, f.*: family, household.
familiaris, *-e*: of the family, familiar, intimate; *res familiaris*, family affairs, family property.

familiariter, *adv.*: familiarly, on familiar terms.
famosus, *-a, -um*: notorious.
fateor, *fassus sum, 2, dep.*: confess, acknowledge.
fatigo, *1, tr.*: weary, fatigue; importune.
fautor, *-oris, m*: supporter; partisan.
faveo, *favi, faurum, 2, intr.* with *dat.*: favour, support.
favor, *-oris, m*: favour, support.
fera, *-ae, f.*: wild beast.
ferre, *adv.*: almost, generally.
ferinus, *-a, -um*: of wild beasts.
ferio, *—, —, 4, tr.*: strike down, beat.
fero, *tulī, larum, ferre, 3 tr.*: bear, bring, extol, allege; *intr.* tend.
ferox, *-ocis*: haughty, headstrong; wild, bold.
ferus, *-a, -um*: wild, fierce.
fessus, *-a, -um*: weary, tired.
festino, *1, intr.*: hasten, hurry.
factus, *-a, -um*: false.
fides, *-ei, f.*: faith, loyalty, credit.
fidus, *-a, -um*: trusty, trustworthy, faithful.
figura, *-ae, f.*: effigy (4, 6).
fingo, *finxi, factum, 3, tr.*: invent.
finis, *-is, m*: end, boundary; *pl.*: territory.
finitimus, *-a, -um*: neighbouring.

fit, *factus sum, fieri, intr.*: become, happen, be made.
firmo, *1, tr.*: make firm, strengthen.
firmus, *-a, -um*: strong, sure, well-established, firm.
flagitiosus, *-a, -um*: wicked, criminal.
flagitium, *-i, n*: crime, outrage.
flecto, *flexi, flexum, 3, bend*, *move*.
florens, *-entis*: flourishing, prosperous.
fluctus, *-us, m*: wave.
fluxus, *-a, -um*: flowing, shifting, transient.
foedus, *-a, -um*: foul, revolting, hideous, disgraceful.
foedus, *-cris, n*: treaty.
fore, *fur, infra*, of *sum*; *forem = essem, imperf. subjunct. of sum*.
foris, *adv.*: out of doors, abroad; *domi forisq.*, at home and abroad.
formido, *-inis, f.*: fear, terror.
fors, *fortis, f.*: chance, luck.
forte, *adv.*: by chance; *si forte*, in the hope that, perhaps.
fraus, *fraudis, f.*: deceit, fraud, wrong-doing.
frequentis, *-entis*: frequent; *pl.* in force, in a body.
frequentia, *-ae, f.*: large number, thronging, throng.
frequentor, *1, tr.*: go to, visit, frequent.
fretus, *-a, -um*, with *abl.*: relying on.
frumentor, *1, dep.*: fetch corn, forage.

frumentum, *-i, n*: corn.
frustro, *1, tr.*: frustrate, baffle.
frux, *frugis* (sing. nom. not in use): fruit, produce; results.
fugo, *1, tr.*: put to flight, rout.
funditor, *-oris, m*: slinger.
fundo, *fudi, fusum, 3, tr.*: rout, scatter.
furtim, *adv.*: by stealth, secretly.
G
gaudeo, *gavisus sum, 2, dep.*: rejoice.
genitus, *-us, m*: groan.
generosus, *-a, -um*: noble, of noble birth.
genui, *perf.* of *gigno*.
gero, *gessi, gestum, 3, tr.*: carry on, do, wage (Var); *se gerere*, behave; *res gestae*, exploits, events.
gigno, *genui, gentum, 3, tr.*: beget, bear, bring forth; *intr.* grow.
glands, *glandis, f.*: bullet (acorn-shaped lead ball).
globus, *-i, m*: ball, rings, clique.
glorior, *1, dep.*: boast.
gloriosus, *-a, -um*: glorious, bringing glory (88, 4).
gradus, *-us, m*: step; *pleno gradu*, at the double.
grandis, *-e*: great, large.
grassor, *1, dep.*: move, make one's way.
gratiā, *adv.*: for the sake of (with noun in the genitive).

gratia, -ae, *f.*: influence, gratitude; *pl.* thanks.
 gratificor, 1, *dep.*: sacrifice.
 gratulor, 1, *dep.*: congratulate.
 granulate.
 gravis, -e: heavy, serious.
 gregarius, -i, *m.*: private soldier.
 grex, gregis, *m.*: band.
 gula, -ae, *f.*: gluttony.

H

haereo, haesi, haesum, 2, *intr.*: stick, cling; *in animo haereo*, hold fast in the mind, have a conviction (28, 1).
 harena, -ae, *f.*: sand.
 harenosus, -a, -um: sandy.
 harnuspex, -spicis, *m.*: soothsayer, diviner.
 hebes, -etis: blunt, dull, inert.
 hereditas, -atis, *f.*: inheritance.
 heres, -edis, *m.*: heir.
 hiberna, -orum, *n.* *pl.*: winter quarters.
 hiemalis, -e: of winter, wintry.
 hiemo, 1, *intr.*: spend the winter; winter.
 hiems (-ps), -inis, *f.*: winter.
 histrio, -onis, *m.*: actor.
 honestus, -a, -um: honourable.
 honoro, 1, *tr.*: honour, adorn.
 honos, -oris, *m.*: honour; office.
 horribilis, -e: terrible, horrible.

hortamentum, -i, *n.*: incitement, encouragement (98, 7).
 hortatio, -onis, *f.*: exhortation, encouragement.
 horror, 1, *dep.*: exhort, urge.
 hostia, -ae, *f.*: victim.
 hostilis, -e: hostile.
 hostiliter, *adv.*: in a hostile manner.
 huc, *adv.*: to this place, hither, here.
 humilis, -e: low, low-born, humble.
 humilitas, -atis, *f.*: lowness.

I

iaceo, -ui, -itum, 2, *intr.*: lie.
 iacio, ieci, iactum, 3, *tr.*: throw, suggest.
 iaculor, 1, *dep.*: throw the javelin.
 iaculum, -i, *n.*: javelin.
 ibidem, *adv.*: in the same place.
 idcirco, *adv.*: therefore, for that reason.
 idoneus, -a, -um: fit, suitable.
 ignarus, -a, -um, with *gen.*: ignorant, unaware (of).
 ignavia, -ae, *f.*: cowardice; sloth, idleness.
 ignavus, -a, -um: cowardly.
 ignis, -is, *m.*: fire.
 ignobilitas, -atis, *f.*: low birth, mean origin.
 ignorans, -antis: not knowing, unaware.
 ignoratus, -a, -um: unknown, unexpected.
 ignosco, ignovi, ignotum,

3, *intr.* with *dat.*: pardon, forgive.
 ilex, -icis, *f.*: holm oak, evergreen oak.
 ilico, *adv.*: instantly, immediately.
 illum, *adv.*: from that time.
 illic, *adv.*: to that place, thither.
 imago, -inis, *m.*: image, likeness; mask (4, 5; 85, 10, etc.).
 imitor, 1, *dep.*: imitate, emulate.
 immanis, -e: huge, vast, immense, monstrous.
 imperito, 1, *intr.* with *dat.*: command, rule.
 impero, 1, *intr.* with *dat.*: order, command.
 inbecillus, -a, -um: weak, feeble.
 inbellis, -e: unwarlike; cowardly (44, 1).
 incedo, -cessi, -cessum, 3, *intr.*: proceed, go.
 incendo, -di, -sum, 3, *tr.*: set fire to, kindle.
 inceptum, -i, *n.*: enterprise, undertaking.
 incertum, -i, *n.*: an uncertainty.
 incertus, -a, -um: uncertain; *in incerto*, uncertain.
 incipio, -cepi, -ceptum, 3, *tr.*: begin.
 incola, -ae, (*m.* or *f.*): inhabitant.
 incolo, -coli, -cultum, 3, *tr.*: dwell in, inhabit.
 incolomis, -e: safe, unhurt.
 incommodus, -a, -um: unfit, unsuitable; *incommodium*, a

disadvantage, an inconvenience, trouble.
 incorruptus, -a, -um: uncorrupted, incorruptible, unadulterated.
 inconsulte, *adv.*: incautiously.
 increpo, 1, *tr.*: blame, reproach.
 incrementus, -a, -um: without bloodshed.
 incultus, -a, -um: wild, uncultivated, uncivilised.
 incultus, -us, *m.*: neglect.
 incurro, -curri, -cursum, 3, *intr.* with *dat.*: charge, fall upon.
 index, -icis, *m.*: informer.
 indicium, -i, *n.*: information.
 indico, 1, *tr.*: show.
 indigeo, -ui, —, 2, *intr.*: need, be in need of, be in want of.
 indignor, 1, *dep.*: be angry, be indignant.
 indo, -didi, -ditum, 3, *tr.*: give, apply.
 industria, -ae, *f.*: industry, energy.
 industrius, -a, -um: industrious.
 induitae, -arum, *f.* *pl.*: armistice, truce.
 inermis, -e, and inermus, -a, -um: unarmed.
 iners, -tis: inactive.
 inertia, -ae, *f.*: sloth, inactivity.
 infectus, -a, -um: unaccomplished, stained.
 infecundus, -a, -um: unfruitful.

infensus, -a, -um: hostile, bitter enraged.
inferior, *comp.* of *inferus*: lower (see note 18, 12).
infero, -tulī, -latum, -ferre, 3, *tr.*: bring into or upon; with *signa*, attack; with *bellum*, make war upon.
infestus, -a, -um: hostile, infested with.
infidus, -a, -um: untrusty, treacherous.
infirmus, -a, -um: weakness, feebleness.
infirmus, -a, -um: weak, feeble.
ingenium, -i, *n.*: intellect, talent; disposition.
ingero, -gessi, -gestum, 3, *tr.*: heap upon, throw upon.
ingredior, -gressus sum, 3, *dep.*: step or go into, enter.
inhonestus, -a, -um: dishonourable.
inicus, see *iniquus*.
inimicus, -a, -um: unfriendly, hostile.
iniquitas, -atis, *f.*: unevenness, adverseness, injustice.
iniquus, -a, -um: unequal, unfair.
initium, -i, *n.*: beginning.
inlusu, *adv.*: without orders (of).
inustus, -a, -um: unjust.
inlicio, -lexi, -lectum, 3, *tr.*: allure, entice.
instruis, -e: clear, bright, evident.
innaturus, -a, -um: untimely (14, 22).
innuuo, -ui, -utum: diminishing, impair, encroach upon.

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innuuis, -e: untraced, free from tribute.
innuuto, 1, *tr.*: change.
innocentia, -ae, *f.*: innocence.
innoxius, -a, -um: innocent, blameless.
inopia, -ae, *f.*: want, poverty.
inops, -opis: destitute, needy, helpless.
impar, -aris: unequal, uneven, inferior.
impedimentum, -i, *n.*: hindrance; *pl.* baggage, luggage.
impedio, -ivi, -itum, 4, *tr.*: prevent hamper.
impeditus, -a, -um: encumbered.
impello, -puli, -pulsum, 3, *tr.*: induce, incite.
imperitia, -ae, *f.*: inexperience.
impetro, 1, *tr.*: obtain by request, accomplish.
impetus, -us, *m.*: attack.
impietas, -atis, *f.*: disloyalty, wickedness.
impiger, -gra, -grum: active; *adv.*: *impigre*.
impleo, -evi, -etum, 2, *tr.*: fill up, fill full.
implico, 1, *tr.*: entangle (59, 3).
impono, -posui, -positum, 3, *tr.*: place upon, impose.
importunitas, -atis, *f.*: unsuitableness, unfitness, insolence.
importunus, -a, -um: unfit, troublesome, impracticable.
importunosus, -a, -um: lacking harbours (17, 5).

improbus, -a, -um: unscrupulous, wicked.
improvisus, -a, -um: unforeseen: *de* or *ex improviso*, suddenly.
impudens, -entis: shameless.
impudentia, -ae, *f.*: impudence, shamelessness.
impugno, 1, *tr.*: fight against, attack.
impune, *adv.*: with impunity, safely.
impunitas, -atis, *f.*: impunity.
impunitus, -a, -um: unpunished.
irritamentum, -a, *n.*: whet to the appetite (89, 7).
irrumpeo, -rupi, -rupum, 3, *tr.*: break into.
insequor, -secutus sum, 3, *dep.*: follow after, pursue; succeed.
insidiarum, -arum, *f. pl.*: artifice, treachery, plot; ambush.
insidiator, -oris, *m.*: assassin (35, 4).
insidiator, 1, *dep.* with *dar.*: plot, lie in ambush.
insolens, -entis: immoderate, over-confident.
insolentia, -ae, *f.*: unfamiliarity; vanity (4, 2).
insolitus, -a, -um: unaccustomed.
instaurum, -struī, -strinum, 3, *tr.*: establish.
insto, 1, *intr.* with *dar.*: press on, assail, threaten.
instruo, -struxi, -strucum, 3, *tr.*: form, draw up, arrange.
insuesco, -suevi, -suetum, 3, *intr.*: become accustomed.

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insum, -fui, -esse: be in.
intactus, -a, -um: untouched, intact, entire.
integer, -gra, -grum: whole, unhurt, uncorrupted; *de integro*, anew, afresh.
intempestus, -a, -um: unseasonable; *intempesta nocte*, at dead of night.
intendo, -di, -tendum, 3, *tr.*: direct, intend, aim, intensify.
intensus, -a, -um: intent, eager, excited.
interdum, *adv.*: sometimes, now and then.
intereo, -ii, -itum, -ire, *intr.*: die, perish.
interim, -emi, -emptum, 3, *tr.*: destroy, slay, kill.
intermittens, -i, *m.*: mediator.
interpello, 1, *tr.*: interrupt in speaking.
interpono, -posui, -positum, 3, *tr.*: put between, interpose.
interpres, -etis, *m.*: interpreter.
interpretor, 1, *dep.*: translate; past part. is *Passive*, 17, 7, translated.
intervenio, -veni, -ventum, 4, *intr.*: intervene, forbid.
intestabilis, -e: detestable.
intolerandus, -a, -um: insupportable, intolerable.
introeo, -ii, -itum, -ire, *intr.*: go in, enter.
inultus, -a, -um: unrevenge; unpunished.
invictus, -a, -um: un conquered.
invideo, -vidi, -visum, 2,

intr. with *dat.*: envy, be jealous of, grudge.
invidia, -ae, *f.*: envy, hostility, hatred, unpopularity.
inviolatus, -a, -um: unhurt; without reproach, unblemished (43, 1).
invitns, -a, -um: unwilling; used instead of *ado*, unwillingly.
iocus, -i, *m.*: jest.
ira, -ae, *f.*: anger.
incondus, -a, -um: pleasant, sweet.
iudicium, -i, *n.*: judgement, trial, court of law.
iugis, -e: continual, everlasting (see note 89, 6).
inmentum, -i, *n.*: baggage animal.
ius, *iuris*, *n.*: right, justice, law; *iure*, rightly, justifiably, by law.
iussu (only in the *abl.*): by order, by decree.
iuvo, *iuvi*, *iutum* (*ful. part.* *iuvaturus*, 47, 2), *1*, *tr.*: help, aid, assist, support.
iuxta, *adv.*: hard by; *iuxta aequae*, equally with.

L

labor, *lapsus sum*, 3, *dep.*: slip, go astray.
lacro, *1*, *tr.*: tear to pieces; torture.
lacrimae, -arum, *f. pl.*: tears, weeping.
lacrumo, *1*, *intr.*: weep.
laedo, *laesi*, *laesum*, 3, *tr.*: hurt, injure, annoy.
laetitia, -ae, *f.*: joy.
laetor, *1*, *dep.*: rejoice.

languidus, -a, -um: slack, faint, sluggish.
laqueus, -i, *m.*: noose.
largior, -itus sum, 4, *dep.*: give bountifully; bribe.
largito, -onis, *f.*: largesse, bribery.
largitor, -oris, *m.*: liberal giver, bestower; briber.
lascivia, -ae, *f.*: wantonness.
lassitudo, -inis, *f.*: faintness, weariness.
latro, -onis, *m.*: brigand, robber.
latrocinium, -i, *n.*: robbery, roguery, villainy.
latus, -a, -um: wide, broad; *late*, *adv.* widely, extensively, far and wide.
latus, -eris, *n.*: side, flank.
laxus, -a, -um: loose, slack, open; lax.
lectus, -i, *m.*: bed, couch.
legatio, -onis, *f.*: embassy.
legatus, -i, *m.*: ambassador, envoy; deputy, lieutenant, officer.
legionarius, -a, -um: of or belonging to a legion, legionary.
lego, *1*, *tr.*: send as envoys.
lego, *legi*, *lectum*, 3, *tr.*: gather, choose, collect; read.
lenio, -ivi, -itum, 4, *tr.*: appease, soften, soothe.
lenis, -e: gentle, smooth, mild; *lenius*, *comp. adv.*
levis, -e: light, easy, fickle.
levo, *1*, *tr.*: lift up, support.
liber, -bri, *m.*: book.
liber, -era, -erum: free; *libere*, *adv.* freely; *libertus*, *comp. adv.* too freely (4, 9).

liberaliter, *adv.*: liberally, generously.
liberi, -orum, *m. pl.*: children.
libero, *1*, *tr.*: set free, liberate.
libertas, -atis, *f.*: freedom, liberty.
licenter, *adv.*: freely; *comp. adv.*, *licentius*.
licentia, -ae, *f.*: licence, lack of discipline.
lignus, -a, -um: wooden, made of wood.
limosus, -a, -um: miry, muddy.
limus, -i, *m.*: slime, mud, mire.
litterae, -arum, *f. pl.*: letters, dispatch; literature.
lixa, -ae, *m.*: camp-follower, sutler.
loco, *1*, *tr.*: place.
locuples, -etis: rich, wealthy.
locus, -i, *m.*: place, ground, position; occasion; *loca*, *n. pl.* regions, localities.
lubet, *lubuit*, 2, *impers. intr.*: is pleasing.
lubido, -inis, *f.*: desire; lust.
ludibrium, -i, *n.*: laughing-stock, mockery.
ludiflor, *1*, *dep.*: make sport of, delude, baffle.
luxuria, -ae, *f.*: excess, riotous living.
luxus, -us, *m.*: extravagance, luxury, debauchery.

M

machina, -ae, *f.*: siege-engine.
machinatio, -onis, *f.*: machinery, siege-engines.
maeror, -oris, *m.*: sadness, grief.
maestus, -a, -um: full of sadness, sad.
magis, *adv. comp.* of *magnopere*: more, more greatly; *superl.*, *maxime*.
magnificus, -a, -um: sumptuous, magnificent, splendid.
magnopere, *adv.*: greatly.
maestas, -atis, *f.*: majesty, dignity.
major, -us: greater; *maiores*, -um, *m. pl.*: ancestors.
maledictum, -i, *n.*: abuse.
maleficium, -i, *n.*: evil deed, hurt, harm, wrong.
maleficus, -a, -um: mischievous, wicked, harmful.
malitia, -ae, *f.*: wickedness, craft, malice.
malo, *malui*, *malle*, *tr.*: prefer.
malum, -i, *n.*: evil, crime; defect; punishment (100, 5).
malus, -a, -um: evil, bad; *adv. male*.
mancipium, -i, *n.*: property, chattels.
mandatum, -i, *n.*: order, instruction, commission, command.
manipulus, -i, *m.*: maniple, company.
manifestus (*mani-*), -a, -um: clear, plain, evident.
manus, -us, *f.*: hand; band; force.
mapale, -is, *n.*: African hut, cottage.
materiam, -ae, *f.*: timber.

maternus, -a, -um: on the mother's side.
maturio, 1, *intr.*: hasten.
maturus, -a, -um: ripe, mature, early; *manus, adv.* early; *comp. adv., maturus.*
medeor, —, 2, *dep.*: heal.
mediocris, -e: ordinary, of moderate size.
medius, -a, -um: middle.
mehercule, adv. (a mild oath): by Hercules! see note 84, 46.
melior, comp. adv. from *bonus*: better; *comp. adv. melius.*
memet, see ego.
**memini, meminisse, defective verb, with gen.: remember.
memoro, 1, *tr.*: tell, record.
mens, mentis, f.: mind, purpose.
mercator, -oris, *m.*: merchant.
merces, -edis, *f.*: price, bribe (33, 2).
mercor, 1, *tr.*: buy.
mereo, -ui, -itum, 2, *tr.*: deserve, merit, be entitled to.
meridies (acc. -em, abl. -e), *m.*: mid-day, noon; south.
meritum, -i, *n.*: merit, service, kindness.
meritus, -a, -um: deserving, deserved; *ex merito*, in accordance with their deserts.
metior, mensus sum, 4, *dep.*: measure.
metor, 1, *dep.*: measure off, mete out.
metuo, metui, metutum, 3, *tr.*: fear.
metus, -us, *m.*: fear.**

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militia, -ae, *f.*: military service; *milinae, loc.*, in the field, at the war; *domi militiaeque*, at home and abroad.
milito, 1, *intr.*: serve in the army.
minae, -arum, *f. pl.*: threats.
minister, -tri, *m.*: attendant, agent.
minitor, 1, *dep.* with *dat.*: threaten frequently, keep threatening.
minor, 1, *dep.* with *dat.*: threaten.
minimus, -a, -um: least, youngest; *minime adv.*, least, not at all.
minuo, -i, -itum, 3, *tr.*: lessen.
minus, comp. adv. (from *paulum*) less, too little.
miror, 1, *dep.*: wonder at, wonder.
miscero, miscui, mixtum, 2, *tr.*: mix, throw into confusion.
miserabilis, -e: pitiable.
miserandus, -a, -um: lamentable, pitiable.
miserere, *itus sum*, 2, *dep.* with *gen.*: pity.
miseria, -ae, *f.*: wretchedness, misery.
misericordia, -ae, *f.*: pity, mercy.
missio, -onis, *f.*: discharge, furlough.
misisto, 1, *tr.*: send repeatedly.
mobilis, -e: fickle, easily moved.
mobilitas, -atis, *f.*: mobility, fickleness, inconstancy.
moderor, 1, *dep.*: control.

modestia, -ae, *f.*: moderation, self-control, discipline.
modestus, -a, -um: moderate, gentle; disciplined.
modicus, -a, -um: moderate.
modo, adv.: only, merely, now; *modo . . . modo*, now . . . now, at one moment . . . at another; often combined with *tantum*.
modus, -i, *m.*: way, manner; *hincsemodi*, of this kind.
molior, itus sum, 4, *dep.*: contrive, plan.
mollis, -ivi, -itum, 4, *tr.*: make soft, soothe.
mollis, -e: soft, effeminate.
molliter, adv.: with weakness, softly.
mollitia, -ae, *f.*: softness, effeminacy.
monitor, -oris, *m.*: adviser.
mora, -ae, *f.*: delay.
morbus, -i, *m.*: disease, illness.
mortor, mortuus sum, 3, *dep.*: die, be killed.
moror, 1, *dep.*: delay.
mortalis, -e: mortal; (as *noun*) a man, human being.
mos, moris, m.: custom, way; *pl.*, morals, character.
motus, -us, *m.*: movement, motion, excitement.
moveo, movi, motum, 2, *tr.*: move.
nunditia, -ae, *f.*: elegance.
nunificentia, -ae, *f.*: generosity, liberality.
nunificus, -a, -um: generous.

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nunimentum, -i, *n.*: defence.
nunifio, -onis, *f.*: fortification.
nunus, -eris, *n.*: gift, service.
nurseta, -orum, *n. pl.*: grove of myrtles, myrtles.
mutatio, -onis, *f.*: change; *mutationes*, 3, 2, attempts at change.
mutuo, 1, *tr.*: change, exchange.
mutuus, -a, -um: borrowed; *as mutuum*, a debt.

N

nani, cony.: for; *nanique*, a strengthened *nani*, for, and in fact.
nascor, natus sum, 3, *dep.*: be born, spring, descend.
natio, -onis, *f.*: race, people, tribe, clan.
natus, -us, *m.*: birth.
navis, -us, *f.*: ship.
-nei: particle introducing open direct question; whether.
necessario, adv.: out of necessity.
necessarius, -a, -um: necessary; intimate; as *noun*, friend; *n. pl.*, necessities.
necesse, indecl.: absolutely necessary, necessary.
necessitudo, -inis, *f.*: need; a tie (80, 6).
necubi, adv.: lest anywhere, so that nowhere.
negio, -avi, —, 1, *tr.*: keep refusing (III, 2).
negotiator, -oris, *m.*: man of business.
negotium, -i, *n.*: business.

trouble, activity (4, 4); occupation (4, 1); *negotia*, (1, 4) circumstances.
nepos, -ous, *m*: grandson.
nequeo, -quvi, -quvum, -ire: be unable.
nex, *necis*, *f*: (violent) death, murder.
nihilum, -i, *n*: nothing, not a shred.
nimis, *adv*: too much.
nisus, -su, *m*: effort, struggle; the climb, foothold.
nitor, *nisus* sum, 3, *dep*: struggle, strive.
nocti, *adv*: by night.
nondum, *adv*: not yet.
novitas, -atis, *f*: low origin, humble birth (85, 14).
novus (-os), -a, -um: new, strange; *novissimus*, last; *agnem novissimum*, rear rank.
novus homo, commoner (see note 4, 7); *res novae*, rebellion.
noxius, -a, -um: guilty.
nubes, -is, *f*: cloud, mist.
nubo, *nupsi*, *nuptum*, 3, *intr*, with *dat*: marry.
nudo, 1, *tr*: lay bare, leave uncovered, strip.
nudus, -a, -um: bare; with *signentium* (79, 6) barren.

O

oboedio, -ivi, -itum, 4, *intr*, with *dat*: obey.
obprimo, see *opprimo*.
obpugno, see *oppugnatio*.
obruo, -rui, -rurum, 3, *tr*: bury.
obscuratus, -a, -um: darkened.
obscurus, -a, -um: dark, dim.
obsecro, 1, *tr*: beseech, entreat.
obsevo, 1, *tr*: watch closely, take careful note of (10, 8).
obses, -idis, *m* or *f*: hostage.
obsideo, -sedi, -sessum, 2, *tr*: besiege, blockade.
obsto, -stiti, —, 1, *intr*, with *dat*: withstand, oppose.
obstructor, 1, *dep*: call to witness, appeal to.
obtimeo, see *optineo*.
obtrunco, 1, *tr*: cut down, slay, slaughter.
obvenio, -veni, -ventum, 4, *intr*: fall to the lot of, be allotted.
obviavi, *adv*: with *ire* and *dat*: to meet.
obvius, -a, -um: in the way of, meeting to meet.
occasus, -us, *m*: going down, setting.
occidens, -entis, *m*: sunset, west.
occido, -cidi, -casum, 3, *intr*: fall, die.
occido, -cidi, -cisum, 3, *tr*: strike down, cut down, kill.
oculto, 1, *tr*: hide.
ocultus, -a, -um: hidden,

secret; *comp*, *occulior*, -ius; *adv*, *occulte*.
occurso, 1, *intr*: run to meet, meet.
ocissumne, *superl*, *adv*: very quickly, speedily.
odi, *osurus*, *odisse*, *defective verb*, *tr*: hate.
odorus, -oris, *m*: smell.
offendo, -di, -sum, 3, *tr*: offend.
offensus, -a, -um: struck, incensed; at odds with (73, 2).
officio, -feci, -fecum, 3, *intr*, with *dat*: obstruct.
officium, -i, *n*: service, duty.
oleaster, -stri, *m*: wild olive tree.
omitto, -misi, -missum, 3, *tr*: leave, abandon, pass over.
omnino, *adv*: altogether, at all; *omnino non*, not at all.
onero, 1, *tr*: burden, load.
onustus, -a, -um: burdened, laden, filled.
opera, -ae, *f*: service, effort, action; *operae pretium*, worth while.
ope (*abl*, of *ops* not found in *nom*, or *dat*, *sing*), power, aid, *summa ope*, with all one's might; *opem fero*, help, aid.
opes, -um, *f*, *pl*, of *ops*: resources, wealth.
opifex, -icis, *m*: worker, artisan.
opinio, -onis, *f*: expectation, belief, opinion.
oportet, -uit, 2, *impers*: it is necessary, it behoves.
oppertior, *oppertus* sum, 4, *dep*: wait for.

oppidanus, -i, *m*: townsman.
opportunitas, -atis, *f*: opportunity.
opportunus, -a, -um: convenient, advantageous, suitable.
opprimo, -pressi, -pressum, 3, *tr*: crush, suppress.
oppugnatio, -onis, *f*: attack, assault.
optineo, -tinui, -tentum, 2, *tr*: hold fast; *plerogue optinet*, 17, 7, is generally accepted.
optio, -onis, *f*: choice.
opto, 1, *tr*: choose, select, wish for, desire.
opulens, -entis: rich, wealthy, opulent.
opulenter, *adv*: luxuriously.
opulentus, -a, -um: rich, powerful.
opus, -eris, *n*: work, task; *opus est*, with *abl*: there is need of.
ordo, -inis, *m*: row, rank.
ortio, ortus sum, 4, *dep*: arise, spring from, begin.
ornatus, -us, *m*: fine attire, apparel, equipment, adornment.
ortus, -us, *m*: a rising.
os, oris, *n*: mouth; face.
ostendo, -di, -tum, 3, *tr*: show, point out, display.
ostento, 1, *tr*: present to view, show, exhibit.
ostentui (only found in *predic*, *dat*): a display, exhibition (see 24, 10).

P

pabulum, -i, *n*: food, fodder. (*pacifico*), 1, *intr*. (only

found in *pres. part.*, gerund and supine): make peace, sue for peace.
paciscor, *paciscor sum*, 3 *dep.*: bargain for, stipulate.
pacō, 1, *tr.*: soothe, soothe.
pacio, -onis, *f.*: bargain, compact.
paenitet, -nit, 2, *impers.*: it repents.
palans, -antis: straggling, straggler.
palor, 1, *dep.*: wander about, straggle, be dispersed.
palus, -udis, *f.*: swamp, marsh.
paratio, -onis, *f.*: attempt to establish.
paratus, -a, -um: ready, prepared.
parco, *peperci*, *parsum*, 3, *intr.* with *dat.*: spare, be sparing with.
parco, -ni, —, 2, *intr.* with *dat.*: obey; *parentes*, subjects.
pario, *peperi*, *partum*, 3, *tr.*: bring forth, produce; get, secure.
pariter, *adv.*: equally.
paro, 1, *tr.*: prepare, get, secure; *intr.*: make preparations.
pars, *partis*, *f.*: part, direction, party, side; *pars*... *pars*, some... others.
particeps, -cipis: sharing, partaking in.
partim, *adv.*: partly; *partim*... *partim*, partly (some)... partly (others).
partio, -ivi, -itum, 4, *tr.*: share, apportion, divide.

parum, *adv.*: too little, little.
passim, *adv.*: scattered, far and wide, in every direction.
passus, -us, *m.*: pace; *mille passus*, a mile.
parefacio, -feci, -fectum, 3, *tr.*: lay open, open, expose.
patens, -entis: open, wide.
patiens, -entis: patient, enduring.
patientia, -ae, *f.*: patience, endurance.
patior, *passus sum*, 3, *tr.*: endure, suffer, allow.
patricius, -a, -um: patrician, noble.
patritus, -a, -um: of a father.
patro, 1, *tr.*: perform, carry through.
paulisper, *adv.*: for a little while.
paulum, *adv.*: a little; *comp. adv. minus*; *paulo* by a little.
paulatim, *adv.*: little by little, gradually.
paveo, *pavi*, —, 2: be in great fear, 106, 2.
pavesco, 3, *intr.*: become alarmed, 72, 2.
pavidus, -a, -um: timid.
pectus, -oris, *n.*: heart.
peculatus, -us, *m.*: embezzlement, speculation.
pecus, -oris, *n.*: herd, cattle.
pellō, *pepuli*, *pulsam*, 3, *tr.*: drive back, thrust.
pendo, *pendidi*, *pensum*, 3, *tr.*: weigh, pay.
penes, *prep.* with *acc.*: in the hands of, in the power of, with.
penuria, -ae, *f.*: lack, need, scarcity.
perago, -egi, -actum, 3, *tr.*: accomplish, complete.
perangustus, -a, -um: very narrow.
percello, -culi, -culsum, 3, *tr.*: strike, alarm.
perdo, -didī, -ditum, 3, *tr.*: destroy, ruin.
pereo, -ii, -itum, -ire, *intr.*: perish, be wasted.
perfero, -tuli, -latum, -ferre, *tr.*: endure.
perficio, -feci, -fectum, 3, *tr.*: carry through, finish, bring about.
perfidia, -ae, *f.*: treachery, faithlessness.
perfuga, -ae, *m.*: deserter.
perflugio, -fugī, —, 3, *intr.*: take refuge; desert.
perfugium, -i, *n.*: place of refuge, shelter, asylum.
pergo, *perrexi*, *perrectum*, 3, *tr.*: go on with, proceed with, *intr.*, go on, go.
perinde, *adv.*: in the same manner, just as, equally.
peritia, -ae, *f.*: with *gen.*: experience, practical knowledge.
peritus, -a, -um, with *gen.*: skilled in, experienced in.
perlego, -legi, -lectum, 3, *tr.*: read through (to the end).
permaneo, -mansi, -mansum, 2, *intr.*: abide, stay; hold out; be permanent.
permisceo, -miscui, -mixtum, 2, *intr.*: mix together, intermingle.
permitto, -misi, -missum, 3, *intr.*: allow, assign.
permixtio, -onis, *f.*: turmoil, upheaval (49, 10).
permotus, -a, -um: strongly moved.
permoveo, -movei, -motum, 2, *tr.*: move deeply, rouse, agitate, influence.
pernicies, -ei, *f.*: destruction, ruin.
perniciosus, -a, -um: destructive, ruinous.
perpello, -puli, -pulsam, 3, *tr.*: drive, induce.
perperam, *adv.*: wrongly.
perpetior, -pensus sum, 3, *dep.*: bear with patience (to the end), endure.
perscribo, -scripsi, -scriptum, 3, *tr.*: write in full, write at length, reproduce.
persequor, -secutus sum, 3, *dep.*: pursue.
perthesco, -timui, —, 3, *tr.*: fear exceedingly.
pertingo, —, —, 3, *tr.*: stretch out, reach, extend.
perturbo, 1, *tr.*: throw into confusion.
pervenio, -veni, -ventum, 4, *intr.*: reach, arrive, come.
pressum, *adv.*: to the ground, to the bottom; *pressum davi*, sink.
pressumus, -a, -um (*superl. of malus*): worst, very bad.
pestis, -is, *f.*: plague, disaster; curse.
phalerae, -arum, *f.*: metal

decoration for horses; military decoration.
piget, -uit, 2, *impers.*: it irks, distresses, disgusts.
pilus, -i, *m.*: manipule of the *trarii* (third rank of soldiers), *centurio primi pili*, chief centurion of the legion.
pix, *picias, f.*: pitch.
placeo, -ui, -itum, 2, *intr.* with *dat.*: please; *impers.*, it pleases.
placide, adv.: calmly.
placo, 1, *tr.*: appease.
planities, -ei, *f.*: plain, level ground.
planus, -a, -um: level; *noun, plenum*, -i, *n.*: plain, level surface.
planus, -a, -um: full, filled.
plerunquam, adv.: generally for the most part.
plerusque, -aque, -umque, most, very many.
pluvia, -ae, *f.*: rain, shower of rain, rain-water.
pluvius, -a, -um: of the rain; (with *aqua*), rain-water.
polleo, -ui, 2, *intr.*: be powerful; *pollens*, -entis, strong, powerful.
polliceor, pollicitus sum, 2, *dep.*: promise.
pollicitatio, -onis, *f.*: a promise.
pollutus, -a, -um: polluted, tainted.
pondo, adv. (old *abl.*): by weight, in weight (see note 62, 5).
pondus, -eris, *n.*: weight.
pono, posui, positum, 3, *tr.*:

put, place, appoint; with *castra* pitch.
porrectus, -a, -um: extending.
porrigo, -rexi, -rectum, 3, *tr.*: stretch out, extend.
porro, adv.: further, on the other hand.
portendo, -di, -itum, 3, *tr.*: foreshadow, portend.
portuosus, -a, -um: with harbours.
possideo, -sedi, -sessum, 2, *tr.*: possess.
possum, -tui, posse: be able, can.
posterior, -us: behind.
posterus, -a, -um: following after; *poster^{us}*, -orum, *m. pl.*, posterity.
postremus, -a, -um: last; *postremo, adv.*: lastly, in short, to sum up.
postriede, adv.: on the following day.
postulo, 1, *tr.*: demand.
potens, -entis, able, mighty, powerful.
potentia, -ae, *f.*: power, sway.
potestas, -atis, *f.*: power, opportunity.
potior, -us: preferable; *potius, adv.*: rather.
potior, potius sum, 4, *dep.* with *gen.* or *abl.*: get possession of.
Potissimus, -a, -um: in preference to others, preferable.
praecaltus, -a, -um: very high; 78, 2; very deep.
praebeo, -ui, -itum, 2, *tr.*: supply, provide.

praeceps, -cipitis: in haste, inclined.
praeceptum, -i, *n.*: order, instruction.
praecipio, -cepi, -cepum, 3, *tr.*: instruct, direct.
praecipito, 1, *tr.*: hurl headlong.
praecisus, -a, -um: sheer.
praeclearus, -a, -um: distinguished, remarkable, famous.
praeda, -ae, *f.*: plunder, booty.
praedabundus, -a, -um: plundering, foraging.
praedator, -oris, *m.*: plunderer.
praedatorius, -a, -um: of plunderers.
praedico, 1, *tr.*: announce, proclaim, relate.
praedico, -dixi, -dicum, 3, *tr.*: say before, foretell, predict.
praedoeo, -ui, -doctum, 2, *tr.*: instruct in advance.
praedor, 1, *dep.*: plunder, spoil, rob.
praefectus, -i, *m.*: overseer, commander, colonel of the cavalry.
praeficio, -feci, -fectum, 3, *tr.*: put in command of (*dat.*).
praegredior, -gressus, sum, 3, *dep.*: go past, go before.
praemitto, -misi, -missum, 3, *tr.*: send ahead.
praepedio, -ivi, -itum, 4, *tr.*: entangle, shackle, fetter.
praeposterus, -a, -um: in reverse order; see note 85, 12.
praeruptus, -a, -um: steep, abrupt, rugged.

praesens, -entis: present.
praesertim, adv.: especially, chiefly, particularly.
praestabilis, -e: excellent, preferable.
praesto, adv.: ready to hand.
praesto, -stiti, -stitum, 1, *tr.* and *intr.*: excel, be better, stand out.
praesum, -fui, -esse: command, rule, be at the head of.
praetereo, -ii, -itum, -ire, *tr.*: pass by, pass over; overlook.
praetregredior, -gressus sum, 3, *dep.*: walk by, pass by.
praeventio, -veni, -ventum, 4, *tr.*: forestall.
pravitas, -atis, *f.*: perversity, depravity.
pravus, -a, -um: perverse, wicked.
premo, pressi, pressum, 3, *tr.*: oppress, weigh down.
primum, adv.: at first, in the first place; *cum primum*, as soon as possible.
primus, -a, -um: first, the first to; *in primis*, among the first, especially.
princeps, -cipitis: chief; as *noun*, chief, prince; with *senatus*, first on roll of Senators.
principium, -i, *n.*: beginning, main body.
prior, -us: before, previous.
pristinus, -a, -um: former, previous.
prius, adv.: previously, before, formerly.
privatim, adv.: privately.

privatus, -a, -um: private; as a *noun*, commoner.
probitas, -atis, *f*: honesty.
probrum, *1, tr*: approve, prove.
probrum, -i, *n*: reproach, taunt, disgraceful acts.
procedo, -cessi, -cessum, *3, int*: go on, advance, proceed.
procuratio, -onis, *f*: charge, superintendence, administration.
proditio, -onis, *f*: betraying, betrayal, treachery.
prodo, -didi, -ditum, *3, tr*: betray.
proellor, *1, dep*: fight, engage in battle.
profectio, -onis, *f*: departure, furlough.
profecto, *adv*: assuredly.
proficere, -fessus sum, *2, dep*: declare publicly, acknowledge, confess.
profugio, *1, tr*: overthrow.
profugio, -fugi, —, *3, int*: take refuge.
profugus, -a, -um: in flight, fugitive; as *noun*, a fugitive.
profundus, -a, -um: vast, profound, immoderate.
progenies, -ei, *f*: descent, lineage, family.
prohibeo, -ui, -itum, *2, tr*: prevent.
proicio, -ieci, -iectum, *3, tr*: throw forth, cast, thrust forth.
proinde, *adv*: just, forthwith.
prolato, —, —, *1, tr*: put off, defer, delay.
promiscue, *adv*: without distinction.
promissum, -i, *n*: promise.

promptus, -a, -um: ready, prompt.
promptu, only in phrase *in promptu*: in readiness; easy (*III, I*).
promulgo, *1, tr*: propose openly, publish, promulgate.
pronus, -a, -um: sloping, easy.
prope, *adv*: almost; *comp, adv*: *propius*.
properantia, -ae, *f*: haste, hastening.
properantius, *comp, adv*: more readily.
propere, *adv*: hastily.
propinquus (-cus, quos), *a, um*: neighbouring; *noun*, kinsman.
propior, -us: nearer.
propulso, —, -atum, *1, tr*: drive back, repulse.
proprusus, *adv*: forwards, right onwards, utterly.
prosapia, -ae, *f*: stock, race, lineage.
prospecto, *1, tr*: watch (at a distance).
prospectus, -us, *m*: sight, view.
prosperere, *adv*: successfully.
prospicio, -spexi, -spectum, *3, tr*: see far off, foresee, look out.
prosum, -fui, -prodesse, *int*: with *dat*: be of advantage, profit.
providenter, *adv*: with foresight, carefully.
providentia, -ae, *f*: foresight, prudence.
providere, -vidi, -visum, *2,*

tr: foresee, make provision for, care for (*dat*).
proximus, -a, -um: nearest, next, last, neighbouring.
prudens, -entis: prudent; *adv, prudenter*.
puber, -eris, *m*: that is grown up, adult.
publicus, -a, -um: public; *adv, publice*, at public expense, publicly.
pudet, -uit, *2, impers*: it shames.
pudor, -oris, *m*: a sense of shame, sense of honour.
pueritia, -ae, *f*: boyhood.
pulvis, -eris, *m*: dust.
pulvinus, -i, *m*: pillow.

Q

quadriduum, -i, *n*: a period of four days.
quaero, -sivi, -situm, *3, tr*: seek, inquire, investigate.
quaestor, -oris, *m*: president (of court of inquiry); judge.
quaestio, -onis, *f*: court of inquiry, inquiry, investigation.
quaestor, -oris, *m*: quaestor, paymaster.
quaestus, -us, *m*: gaining, profit; *quaestui sunt*, are venal (*31, 12*).
quam, *conj*: than, as; *adv*, how; with *superl*, as... as possible.
queo, quivi, quitum, quire: be able.
queror, questus sum, *3, dep*: complain.
quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque: whoever, whatever; whatsoever, etc.
quidem, *adv*: indeed; *ne*... *quidem*, not even...
quiesco, -evi, -etum, *3, int*: rest, be quiet, sleep.
quin, *conj*: but that, that; indeed.
quinquennium, -i, *n*: period of five years.
quippe, *conj*: for, since; with *qui*, inasmuch as, since, of course.
quis, quid: who? what?
quisnam, quatenam, quidnam: who then? which then? what then?
quispiam, quaequam, quodpiam: some, any.
quoad, *conj*: until.
quocumque: whichever, wherever, whosoever.
quod si, *conj*: but if, whereas if.
quominus, *conj*: that not, usually translated by "From" with a gerund.
quoniam, *conj*: since.
quovis modo: anyhow.

R

radix, -icis, *f*: root.
ramus, -i, *m*: bough.
ratio, -onis, *f*: account, affair; advantages (*97, 2*).
receptus, -us, *m*: a retreat, withdrawal, way of escape.
recipio, -cepi, -ceptum, *3, tr*: receive; *se recipere*, withdraw, retire.
recto, *1, tr*: read aloud, recte.
recte, *adv*: rightly.

recupero, 1, *tr.*: regain, recover.
recuso, 1, *tr.*: reject, refuse.
reddo, -didi, -ditum, 3, *tr.*: give back, pay back.
redeo, -ii, -itum, -ire, *intr.*: go back, return.
redimo, -emi, -emptum, 3, *tr.*: buy back, redeem, purchase.
reddus, -us, *m.*: return.
refero, -nuli, -latum, -ferre, *tr.*: bring back, report.
reficio, -fecit, -fectum, 3, *tr.*: make anew, refresh.
regio, -onis, *f.*: district, region, direction.
regius, -a, -um: royal.
regredior, -gressus sum, 3, *dep.*: return, retire.
regulus, -i, *m.*: petty king, prince, chieftain.
religio, -onis, *f.*: religious feeling, fear of the gods.
relinquo (-co), -liqui, -lictum, 3, *tr.*: leave behind, abandon.
remaneo, -mansi, -mansum, 2, *intr.*: abide, remain.
remissus, -a, -um: slack, remiss.
remitto, -misi, -missum, 3, *tr.*: send back, throw back, slacken.
remoror, 1, *dep.*: delay.
remotus, -a, -um: distant, sent away.
renovo, 1, *tr.*: renew.
reor, ratus sum, 2, *dep.*: think, reckon, suppose.
repens, -entis: crawling.
repeto, -ivi, -itum, 3, *tr.*: seek again, reclaim, demand back.
reputo, 1, *intr.*: consider, think over, ponder.
requiesco, -quievi, -quietum, 3, *intr.*: rest, repose.
res, rei, *f.*: thing, matter, affair, property; *res novae*, revolution; *res gestae*, exploits, deeds, events; *res publica*, State.
rescindo, -scidi, -scissum, 3, *tr.*: tear down; rescind, annul.
resisto, -stiti, —, 3, *intr.* with *dat.*: resist, oppose.
restituo, -stitui, -stitutum, 3, *tr.*: restore, replace.
reticeo, -cui, —, 2, *intr.*: be silent, keep silence.
retineo, -ui, -tentum, 2, *tr.*: retain, delay, keep back.
revortor, revorsus sum, 3, *dep.*: return.
rogatio, -onis, *f.*: inquiry; bill, resolution.
rudis, -e: rough, unpolished, inexperienced.
rumor, -oris, *m.*: rumour.

S

sacerdotium, -i, *n.*: priest-hood.
saevio, -ii, -itum, 4, *intr.*: rage, be fierce.
saevitia, -ae, *f.*: cruelty, ferocity.
saevus, -a, -um: cruel, fierce.
saluosus, -a, -um: well-wooded, woody (38, 1).
salvus, -us, *m.*: pass, noun-tain-path.
salubris, -e: healthgiving, healthy, beneficial.
salus, -utis, *f.*: safety.

saluto, 1, *tr.*: greet.
sanctus, -a, -um: pure, upright.
sane, *adv.*: of course.
sarcina, -ae, *f.*: pack.
sartetas, -atis, *f.*: sufficiency, abundance.
satus, *n. comp. adj.*: more satisfying, better, preferable.
saucio, 1, *tr.*: wound.
saucius, -a, -um: wounded.
saxenus, -a, -um: rocky.
scala, -ae, *f.*: ladder.
sceleratus, -a, -um: wicked, criminal.
sciens, -entis: knowing, acquainted, skilled.
scientia, -ae, *f.*: knowledge.
scilicet, *adv.*: of course.
scire, *adv.*: skilfully.
scrutor, 1, *dep.*: search.
secessio, -onis, *f.*: secession, withdrawal.
secreto, *adv.*: apart, separately, by oneself.
secundum, *prep.* with *acc.*: following, along, in accordance with, by.
secundus, -a, -um: favour-able.
secus, *adv.*: otherwise, worse, ill; *secus ac* (*argue*), otherwise than.
seditio, -onis, *f.*: insurrection, strife, dissension.
sedo, 1, *tr.*: calm, quiet, allay, settle.
segnis, -e: slothful, slack; *comp. adv.*, *segnis*.
semisomnus, -a, -um: half asleep.
senesco, senui, —, 3, *intr.*: grow old.
sententia, -ae, *f.*: opinion, view; *ex sententia*, in accordance with his purpose.
seorsum, *adv.*: apart.
serius, -a, -um: serious.
servio, -ivi, -itum, 4, *intr.* with *dat.*: serve, be a slave to.
servitus, -utis, *f.*: slavery.
severus, -a, -um: severe, stern.
sicut or **sicuti**, *conj.*: just as, as.
significo, 1, *tr.*: indicate, make signs.
sileo, -ui, —, 2, *intr.*: be silent, not to speak of.
simul, *adv.*: at the same time, also.
simulo, 1, *tr.*: pretend, imitate.
sin, *conj.*: but if.
singillatim, *adv.*: in detail, singly.
singuli, -ae, -a: one each, single, each.
sinister, -tra, -trum: left; *sinistra*, on the left.
sino, sivi, situm, 3, *tr.*: allow.
sinus, -us, *m.*: bay.
sitis, -is, *f.*: thirst.
situs, -a, -um: placed, situated.
situs, -us, *m.*: position, site.
socia, -ae, *f.*: partner, con-sort.
societas, -atis, *f.*: fellowship, association.
socordia, -ae, *f.*: sloth.
socors, -dis: negligent, care-less.
soleo, solius sum, 2, *semi-dep.*: be accustomed.

solitudo, -inis, *f.*: desert.
solles, -eris: watchful.
solertia, -se, *f.*: watchfulness.
sollitico, *l*, *tr.*: disturb, stir up, move, agitate.
sollitico, -inis, *f.*: anxiety, care.
sollitico, -a, -um: agitated, disturbed, disquieted.
sordidus, -a, -um: coarse, low.
spatium, -i, *n.*: space (of time or distance); distance.
species, -ei, *f.*: appearance, show.
speculator, -oris, *m.*: scout.
speculator, *l*, *dep.*: spy out, examine, watch.
spes, -ei, *f.*: hope.
spolio, *l*: strip, spoil, plunder, rob.
spolium, -i, *n.*: booty, spoil.
sponsio, -onis, *f.*: solemn promise, stipulation, covenant.
stativus, -a, -um: permanent.
statuo, -ui, -utum, *3*, *tr.* and *intr.*: resolve, decide; establish, appoint.
status, -us, *m.*: position, condition.
stipendium, -i, *n.*: pay, campaign.
strips, stripis, *m.*: stock, stem; family; scion, descendant.
strenguis, -a, -um: vigorous, energetic.
streptus, -us, *m.*: clatter, din.
strepo, -ui, -itum, *3*, *intr.*: murmur, make a noise.

subdolus, -a, -um: crafty; *adv.*: *subdole*.
subodio, -fodi, -fossus, *3*, *tr.*: dig under, undermine.
subigo, -egi, -actum, *3*, *tr.*: compel.
sublatus, -a, -um (past part. pass. of *tollo*): removed.
subplico (see *supplico*).
subsidiium, -i, *n.*: a body of reserve; *pl.*, reserves.
subvenio, -veni, -ventum, *4*, *intr.* with *dat.*: come to the help of, help.
subvorto, -ti, -sum, *3*, *tr.*: overturn.
succedo, -cessi, -cessum, *3*, *intr.*: go up, follow after; succeed.
succurro, -curri, -cursum, *3*, *intr.*: bring help, succour.
sudis, -is, *f.*: stake, pile.
sudor, -oris, *m.*: sweat.
sulphur, -uris, *n.*: brimstone, sulphur.
summus, -a, -um: highest, very great, greatest.
sumo, sumpsi, sumptum, *3*, *tr.*: take, take up.
sumptus, -us, *m.*: extravagance, expense.
suppelles, -ectilis, *f.*: furniture.
superbia, -ae, *f.*: pride, arrogance.
superbus, -a, -um: proud, arrogant.
superior, -us: higher, previous.
supero, *l*, *tr.*: overcome, conquer; *intr.*, be left over, be too much for.

supersto, -stili, -stium, *l*, *intr.*: stand upon.
supervado, —, —, *3*, *tr.*: surmount.
supplementum, -i, *n.*: reinforcements.
supplex, icis: submissive, humble.
supplicium, -i, *n.*: punishment, execution.
supplico, *l*, *tr.*: implore, supplicate.
suscipio, -cepi, -ceptum, *3*, *tr.*: undertake.
suspicio, -spexi, -spectrum, *3*, *tr.*: mistrust, suspect.
suspicator, *l*, *dep.*: suspect.
sustento, *l*, *tr.*: support.
sustineo, -ui, -tentum: support; hold back, keep in check.

T

tabernaculum, -i, *n.*: tent.
tabes, -is, *f.*: wasting disease, pestilence.
tabesco, tabui, —, *3*, *intr.*: dwindle, waste away, decay.
taceo, -ui, -itum, *2*, *intr.*: be silent.
taeda, -ae, *f.*: pitch-pine torch, fire-brand.
tadium, -i, *n.*: weariness.
tantus, -a, -um: so great, so large; *tantum*, *adv.*, so much, only.
tardus, -a, -um: slow; *comp. adv.*, *tardius*.
tego, -exi, tecum, *3*, *tr.*: cover, protect.
temere, *adv.*: rashly, at random, casually.
temertas, -antis, *f.*: rashness.

temperantia, -ae, *f.*: self-control.
tempestas, -avis, *f.*: time, weather, storm.
templo, *l*, *tr.*: try, make trial of.
tendo, tetendi, tentum, *3*, *tr.*: stretch, spread, direct one's course, aim at.
tenebrae, -arum, *f.* *pl.*: darkness, gloom.
tergum, -i, *n.*: back, rear; hide.
testamentum, -i, *n.*: will.
testis, is, *m.* or *f.*: witness.
testor, *l*, *dep.*: call to witness.
testudo, -inis, *f.*: a tortoise, a protection formed of the shields of soldiers held over their heads.
thesaurus, -i, *m.*: treasure, treasury, treasure-house.
togatus, -a, -um: wearing the toga (as Romans or Italians).
tolero, *l*, *tr.*: tolerate, bear, endure.
tollo, sustuli, sublatum, tolle, *3*, *tr.*: remove, do away with, raise, lift up, exalt.
tormentum, -i, *n.*: catapult; artillery.
torpescio, torpui, —, *3*, *intr.*: grow numb, listless, dull.
totiens, *adv.*: so often, so many times.
tracto, *l*, *tr.*: deal with, handle, govern.
tractus, -us, *m.*: stretch, extent of land, tract.
trado, -didit, -ditum, *3*, *tr.*: hand over, surrender, betray.

traho, traxi, tractum, 3, *tr.*: drag, draw, prolong; debate.
trames, -itis, *m.*: path.
transduco, -duxi, -ductum, 3, *tr.*: lead over, lead across.
traseo, -ii, -itum, -ire, *intr.*: go across, cross.
transfero, -tuli, -latum, -ferre, *tr.*: shift (something from one place to another), transfer.
transfuga, -ae, *m.*: deserter.
transugio, -fugii, —, 3, *intr.*: desert, go over to the enemy.
transigo, -egi, -actum, 3, *tr.*: accomplish, carry through, transact.
transvehō, -vexi, -vectum, 3, *tr.*: carry over, transport; *pass.* with *navis*, sail (18, 4).
transvorsus, -a, -um: cross-wise, askant, lying across.
trepido, 1, *intr.*: be in a state of confusion, be afraid.
trepidus, -a, -um: agitated, anxious, hurried, confused.
tribunicus, -a, -um: of a tribune.
tribunus, -i, *m.*: tribune; **tribunus plebis**, tribune of the (common) people; **tribunus militum**, military tribune.
tribus, -us, *f.*: tribe, voting ward.
triduo, *adv.*: within three days.
triplex, -plexis: triple.
triumpho, 1, *intr.*: hold a triumph.
triumvir, -i, *m.*: one of the three commissioners for founding colonies, 42, 1.

tubicen, -inis, *m.*: trumpet.
tueor, 2, *dep.*: protect, defend.
tugurium, -i, *n.*: hut, cottage.
tumulus, -i, *m.*: mound, hill.
turma, -ae, *f.*: troop, squadron.
turmatim, *adv.*: by troops, in squadrons.
turpis, -e: disgraceful, shameful, base.
tutor, 1, *dep.*: protect, maintain.
U
ubicunque, *conj.*: wherever.
ubivis, *adv.*: where you will, wherever it may be, anywhere, everywhere.
ulciscor, ultus sum, 3, *dep.*: avenge.
ultero, *adv.*: unasked, unsought; of one's own accord.
univorsus, -a, -um: all, altogether.
una, *adv.*: together.
urgeo, ursi, —, 2, *tr.*: press hard, urge.
usque, *adv.*: all the way, right on, continuously.
usus, -us, *m.*: use, experience, skill; advantage.
uter, *utris*, *m.*: skin-bottle.
urrimque, *adv.*: on both sides.
V
vacuus, -a, -um: empty, devoid of.
vagor, 1, *intr.*: wander.

vagus, -a, -um: wandering, unsettled.
valens, -entis: flourishing, powerful, strong.
valeo, -ui, -itum, 2, *intr.*: be strong, be vigorous, have power.
validus, -a, -um: strong.
vallum, -i, *n.*: rampart.
vanitas, -atis, *f.*: worthlessness, vanity, vainglory.
vannus, -a, -um: vain, useless.
vas, vadis, *m.*: bail, security, surety.
vasitas, -atis, *f.*: devastation.
vastus, -a, -um: unoccupied, rough, uncultivated.
vecordia, -ae, *f.*: madness.
vecigal, -alis, *n.*: tribute, duty, tax.
vehemens, -entis: violent; very eager, vigorous; *adv.*, *vehementer*.
veles, -itis, *m.*: a skirmisher, light-armed soldier; see Introduction, Chapter 3, Section 1, 1.
veltaris, -e: belonging to the *velites* (see *veles*).
velocitas, -atis, *f.*: swiftness, speed.
velox, -ocis: swift, quick.
venalis, -e: for sale, purchasable.
vendo, -didi, -ditum, 3, *tr.*: sell.
venor, 1, *dep.*: hunt.
venum (only *acc.*), *n.*: that which is for sale; *venum do*, sell; *venum eo*, be sold, be exposed for sale.

verbero, 1, *tr.*: whip, scourge.
vereor, veritus sum, *dep.*: fear, dread.
vero, *adv.*: truly, in truth, indeed.
verum, *adv.*: but, but yet.
verus, -a, -um: true; *adv.* *vere*.
vescor, —, 3, *dep.* with *abl.*: feed on.
vesper, -eri (or -eris), *m.*: evening.
vestitus, -a, -um: clothed.
vexillum, -i, *n.*: flag, standard.
vigilia, -ae, *f.*: watch.
villens, -i, *m.*: estate-manager, overseer.
vincio, vinxi, vincium, 4, *tr.*: bind, chain, imprison.
vinco, vici, victum, 3, *tr.*: defeat, conquer, be victorious.
vindico, 1, *tr.*: avenge, punish; *vindico in* (with *acc.*), punish.
vinea, -ae, *f.*: shed for shelter, manuf., penthouse.
violens, -entis: impetuous, vehement, violent; *adv.*, *violenter*.
violentia, -ae, *f.*: impetuosity, ferocity, violence.
vires, -ium (*pl.* of *vis*): strength.
virgultum, -i, *n.*: bush, thicket, shrub, copse.
virgim, *adv.*: man by man, one at a time, individually.
virtus, -utis, *f.*: virtue, merit, value (4, 2), valour, prowess (4, 6).
vis, vim, *vi*, *f.*: force, violence,

VOCABULARY

- power (4, 6), strength (1, 2; 2, 2).
viso, *visi*, *visum*, 3, *tr.*: go to see; view, look at.
visus, -us, *m.*: sight, seeing, vision.
vitabundus, -a, -um: shunning, avoiding, evading.
vitium, -i, *n.*: vice, fault, failing.
vivo, *vixi*, *victum*, 3, *intr.*: live.
volgens, -i, *m.*: the people, the mass of the public.
vollo, 1, *intr.*: fly, speed.
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- volō**, *volui*, *vellē*: to wish, be willing; wish for.
voltus, -us, *m.*: face, countenance.
voluntas, -atis, *f.*: will, good-will.
voluptas, -atis, *f.*: pleasure.
volvo, *volvi*, *volutum*, 3, *tr.*: turn over, ponder.
vorso, 1, *tr.*: disturb, vex, upturn.
vorsum or **vorsus**, *adv.*: towards, facing.
vorto, *vorti*, *vorsum*, 3, *tr.*: turn, change.