

Interim barbari nūntiōs in omnēs partēs dīmīsērunt paucitātemque nostrōrum militum suis praedicāvērunt et quanta praedae faciendae atque in perpetuum sui liberandī facultās darētur, si Rōmānōs castris expulissent, dēmōnstrāvērunt. Hīs rēbus celeriter magnā multitudīne peditātus equitātusque coāctā ad castra vēnērunt.

barbar-us, -a, -um, adj., foreign (to Romans and Greeks), uncivilized; *pl. as noun:* barbarians.
celeriter, adv. [**celer**, swift], quickly, rapidly, speedily. *Comp.: celerius; superl.: celerrimē* (App. §40).
dēmōnstrō, 1 [**mōnstrō**, show], point out, explain, describe; declare.
dī-mittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum [**mittō**, send], send away, dismiss; break up; let go, let pass, give up.
ex-pellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsum [**pellō**, drive], drive out, drive forth, expel.
facul-tās, -tātis, f. [**facilis**, easy], power; opportunity; resources.
liberō, 1 [**liber**, free], make or set free, release, deliver.

nūntius, -ī, m., messenger; message, news, report.
pauci-tās, -tātis, f. [**paucus**, few], fewness, small number.
peditāt-us, -ūs, m. [**pedes**, foot soldier], foot soldiers, infantry.
perpetu-us, -a, -um, adj., continuous; *n. as noun in the phrase in perpetuum*, forever.
praed-a, -ae, f., booty, plunder, spoil.
prae-dicō, 1 [**dicō**, proclaim], proclaim publicly or before others; declare, report, tell of.
veniō, venire, vēnī, ventum, come, arrive, go, advance.

12. suis: “their people”; i.e., their fellow Britons.

13–14. quanta . . . facultās darētur: subjunctive in an indirect question; see App. §262. This clause represents the apodosis (or conclusion) of a condition in direct statement. The sequence is secondary (past) after **praedicāvērunt**.

praedae faciendae . . . sui liberandī facultās: gerundive in the gen. to express purpose; see App. §§288, 291.

14. si Rōmānōs castris expulissent: this protasis (if-clause) of a fut. condition appears within an indirect question in secondary sequence after **praedicāvērunt**. The original condition would have been something like: *tanta . . . facultās dabitur, si Rōmānōs . . . expulerimus* (future more vivid). In other

words, “such a great opportunity . . . will exist, if we expel the Romans . . .” (note that in American English we use the pres. tense to represent something that will be completed before some other action in the future; Latin uses the fut. perf.). In secondary sequence this becomes (in American English): “they proclaimed what a great opportunity would exist, if they expelled the Romans.” “Will” becomes “would” and “expel” becomes “expelled.” In Latin, further complications arise from a greater sensitivity to tense combined with robust rules for the use of the subjunctive.

15. Hīs rēbus: “by means of these speeches.”

15–16. magnā . . . coāctā: abl. absolute; see App. §150.