

BOOK IV. WAR WITH THE GERMANS. FIRST INVASION OF BRITAIN

The campaign of 55 B.C. is memorable in history as the occasion when the Roman arms were first carried beyond the Rhine and across the Channel. The map facing page 217 shows how completely Gaul had come under Caesar's control, either by conquest or by peaceful submission. But Caesar knew that his task was not yet finished. If the Rhine was to be the Roman frontier (Int. 3), the Germans must be taught to respect that frontier. And the unknown Britain, lying so near Gaul, tempted him. It might be worth conquering. If not, at any rate both Gauls and Britons must be shown that Britain could afford neither to send aid to Gaul nor offer refuge to Gauls who wished to escape from Caesar. Only when Caesar had shown that neither the Rhine nor the Channel could stop a Roman army, might he expect Gaul to rest quietly under the Roman yoke.

Two German tribes, the Usipetes and the Tencteri, had been driven out of their homes, far in the interior of Germany, by the Suebi. After wandering homeless for three years, they crossed the Rhine into the Gallic possessions of the Menapii and there spent the early months of 55. Nothing shows more clearly the lack of unity among the states of Gaul than the indifference with which the neighbors of the Menapii regarded this incursion of their hereditary foes. Some states even tried to repeat the mistake of the Sequani (I, 31), and invited the Germans to settle in their territory and make common cause with them against Caesar or the rest of Gaul. But Caesar interfered at once by marching against the Germans. Using as a pretext a treacherous attack by a small body of German cavalry, he made himself guilty of the most treacherous and indefensible act in his whole career. He arrested all their leaders, who had come to apologize for the attack and then surprised and slew almost the whole German host, men, women, and children. If the deed has an excuse it lies in the absolute necessity of teaching the other Germans never to invade Gaul.

Caesar decided to reënforce this terrible lesson by making the Germans fear for their own territory. The Sugambri, who had given refuge to the remnants of the Usipetes and the Tencteri, refused to give them up at Caesar's command. Moreover the Ubii begged Caesar's aid against

the Suebi. In the marvellously brief space of ten days he constructed a great bridge across the Rhine, over which he led his entire army. At the first news of his approach the Sugambri and the Suebi had retired into the safe depths of their vast forests. Since it was no part of Caesar's purpose to subjugate these peoples, he contented himself with ravaging the nearer possessions of the Sugambri. Satisfied with this demonstration of Roman power, he recrossed the Rhine and destroyed his bridge, after a stay of only eighteen days on German soil.

Caesar had neither time nor ships enough to attempt a real invasion of Britain this summer, nor could he learn by inquiry anything about the country and the amount of force needed for accomplishing his purpose there. Therefore he determined to devote the remainder of the summer to a preliminary expedition which would at least show him what preparations he must make for the next year. Taking only two legions he sailed to Deal from the nearest point in Gaul. A landing was effected only after a sharp struggle with the Britons. A few nearby tribes surrendered, but Caesar waited for the arrival of his cavalry before penetrating the interior. Just as the cavalry transports were approaching the island, a storm not only drove them back to Gaul but shattered the main fleet, which lay in an exposed roadstead. Caesar beat off an attack of the natives, repaired his ships, and sailed back to Gaul.

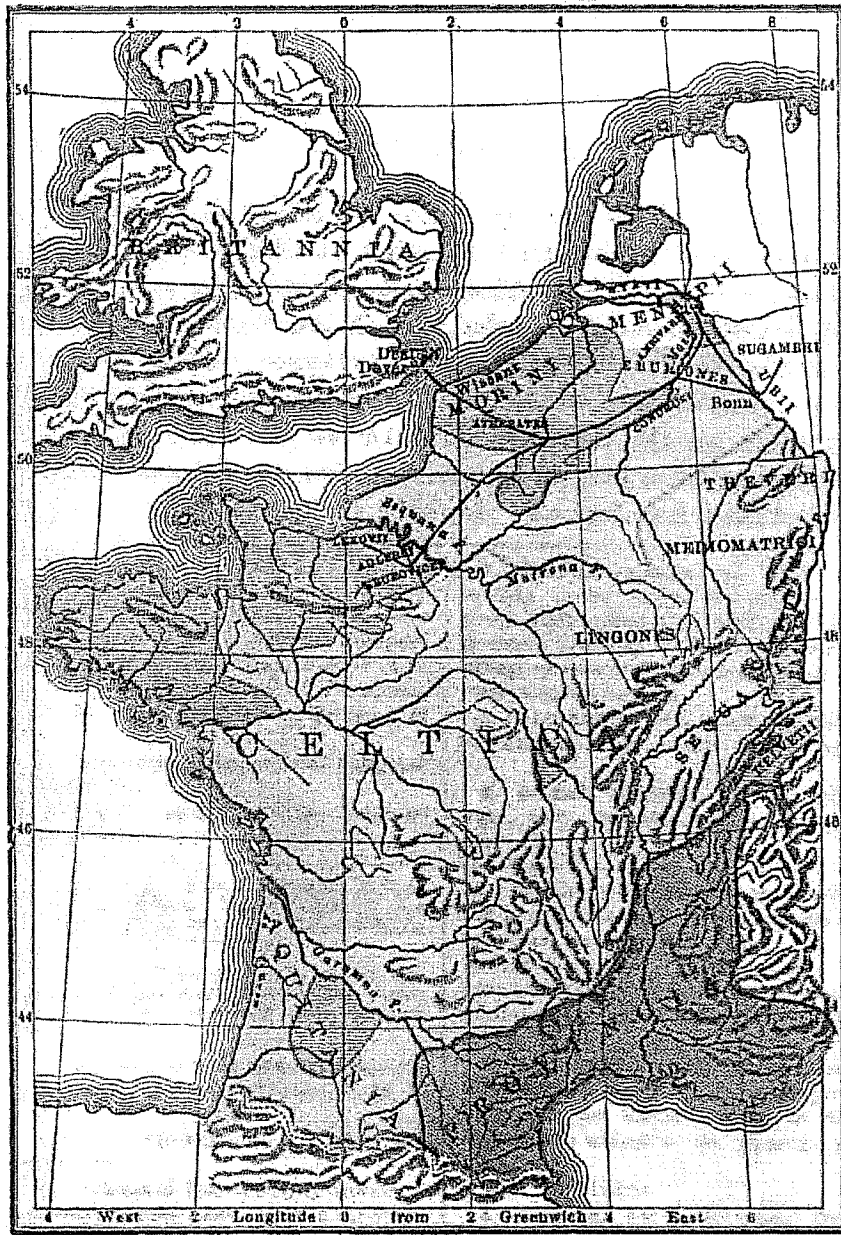
Before leaving for Britain, Caesar had received the submission of a part of the Morini. During his absence the remainder of his army harried the Menapii and the rest of the Morini. On the return voyage two ships were driven out of their course, and the men carried by them were attacked by the Morini. A vigorous raid at last caused the final submission of the Morini; but the Menapii still remained unconquered in their forests and swamps.

EXPLANATION OF CAMPAIGN MAP

For the meaning of the colors, see the explanation of the campaign map for I, 1-29, facing page 42.

The coloring in this map is the same as in the campaign map for Book III, facing page 217, except that the Morini and a part of the Menapii are colored red.

Every important geographical point in this year's campaigning is open to discussion. Holmes agrees with some other authorities in locating the battle with the Usipetes and the Tencteri near the junction of the Mosella and the Rhine, but his discussion is less fair than usual. His own arguments, carefully sifted, seem decisive for the location near the junction of the Mosa and the Rhine. If the battle is rightly located, there is no valid argument for locating the bridge elsewhere than at Bonn. Holmes seems to have proved that Wissant, not Boulogne, was the sailing point for Britain. The landing point in Britain must have been either near Deal or a considerable distance west of Deal, near Hythe; it is almost certain that it was near Deal. The map on page 294 gives in more detail the parts of Gaul and Britain which are involved in discussions as to the sailing and landing points.



Campaign Map for Book IV

LIBER QUARTUS.

1. Eā quae secūta est hieme, quī fuit annus Cn. Pompēiō M. Crassō cōsulibus, Usipetēs Germāni et item Tēncterī magnā cum multitudine hominum flūmen Rhēnum trānsiērunt, nōn longē ā mari quō Rhēnus influit. Causa trānseundī fuit quod ab Suēbis complūrēs annōs exagitātī bellō premēbantur et agricultūrā prohibēbantur. Suēbōrum gēns est longē maxima et bellicōsissima Germānōrum omnium. Hī centum pāgōs habēre dīcuntur, ex quibus quotannis singula milia armātōrum bellandī causā ex finibus ēdūcunt. Reliquī, quī domī mānsē-

1. Cn., *abbr.* for Gnaeus (nē'ūs), a Roman praenomen. 1.

Pompēius, -i, m. Gnaeus Pompeius (nē'ūs pōm-pē'yūs), better, Pompey, triumvir with Caesar and Crassus in 60 B.C., defeated by Caesar at Pharsalia, and murdered in Egypt by Ptolemy, 48 B.C. 1.

2. Usipetēs, -um, m., the Usipetes (ū-sīp'ē-tēz). 4.

Tēncterī, -ōrum, m., the Tencteri (tēngk'tē-ri). 4.

5. Suēbus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of or pertaining to the Suebi, Sueban; *pl. as noun*, Suēbi (Bhi), the Suebi (swē'bi), a powerful people of central Germany consisting of several independent tribes, the modern Swabians. *

8. quotannis, *adv.* [quot, as many as+annus, year], every year, yearly. 2.

9. manēō, manēre, mānsī, mēnsūm, *intr.*, remain, continue, abide, stay. 2.

Chap. 1-4. Two German tribes cross the Rhine. Description of the German tribes who are concerned in the following narrative.

Chap. 1. Two German tribes, expelled by the Suebi, cross into Gaul. The warlike character and training of the Suebi.

1. quī agrees with *annus*, though its antecedent is *hieme*; cf. *quod*, I, 38, 3, note.

quī . . . cōsulibus, "in the year when, etc."

Cn. Pompēiō, etc.: Pompey and Crassus were Caesar's associates in the First Triumvirate; Int. 11. Their election as consuls for the year 55 had been planned

at a meeting with Caesar in the preceding spring. Caesar had been given his province for only five years, and he needed more time. These consuls secured another five years for him, and an important province for each of themselves.

4. nōn longē ā mari: probably near Emmerich, a few miles above the point at which the Rhine divides to flow around the island of the Batavi. See map.

quō: the adverb.

8. singula: i.e. a thousand from each canton.

10 runt, sē atque illōs alunt; hī rūsus in vicem annō post in
armīs sunt, illī domī remanent. Sic neque agricultūra nec
ratiō atque ūsus bellī intermittitur. Sed privātī ac sēparātī
agrī apud eōs nihil est, neque longius annō remanēre ūnō in
locō colendī causā licet. Neque multum frūmentō sed maxi-
15 mam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt multumque sunt in
vēnātiōnibus; quae rēs et cibī genere et cotīdianā exercitātiōne
et libertāte vitae, quod ā pueris nullō officiō aut disciplinā assuē-
factī nihil omnīnō contrā voluntātem faciunt, et vīrēs alit et
immānī corporum magnitūdine hominēs efficit. Atque in eam sē
20 cōnsuetūdinem addūxērunt, ut locīs frigidissimīs neque vestītūs

10. vicis, *gen.* (no *nom.*), change; only in the *adv. phrase* in vicem, alternately, in turn. 1.

11. remanēō, -manēre, -mānsī, -mānsū, *intr.* [re- + manēō, remain], stay or remain behind, remain. *

12. sēparō, 1, *tr.* [sē- + parō, prepare], prepare apart; separate; sēparātus, *pf. part. as adj.*, separate. 1.

14. colō, colere, colui, cultum, *tr.*, cultivate, dwell in; honor, worship. 1.

15. lāc, lactis, *n.*, milk. 1.
vivō, vivere, vixī, victum, *intr.*, live; subsist on. 2.

16. vēnātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [vēnor, hunt], hunting, the chase. 1.

cibus, -i, *m.*, food. 1.

17. disciplina, -ae, *f.* [discō, learn], learning; discipline; instruction, system. 2.

assuēficiō, -facere, -fēci, -factum, *tr.*, accustom, train. 2.

19. immānis, -e, *adj.*, huge, immense. 1.

20. frigidus, -a, -um, *adj.*, cold. 1.
vestītus, -ūs, *m.* [vestiō, clothe] clothing. 1.

10. illōs: i.e. those who are fighting. annō post, lit. "afterwards by a year," = "the following year."

12. ratiō atque ūsus, "the [theoretical] training and practice in."

privātī . . . est: i.e. all the land belonged to the state, none to individuals. This is generally true of barbarous peoples.

14. frūmentō, "on grain"; ablative of means with vivunt.

maximam partem: case? App. 128, d: G.-L. 334, R. 2: A. 397, a: B. 185, 1: H.-B. 388: H. 416, 2.

15. multumque . . . vēnātiōnibus, "are devoted to hunting."

16. quae res, "a practice which"; subject of alit and efficit.

17. quod . . . faciunt explains *libertate*.

ē pueris, "from boyhood."

nullō officiō assuēfacti, "trained by no service"; ablative of means.

19. hominēs: predicate accusative; "makes (them) men of, etc."

in eam . . . addūxērunt, lit. "have brought themselves into this custom," = "have trained themselves to such hardness."

20. locīs frigidissimīs, "though their climate is extremely cold"; ablative absolute.

vestītūs depends on *quicquam*. On the choice of indefinites, see App. 177: G.-L. 317, 1: A. 311: B. 252, 4: H.-B. 276, 7: H. 513.

praeter pellēs habērent quicquam, quārum propter exiguitātem magna est corporis pars aperta, et lavārentur in flūminibus.

2. Mercātōribus est aditus magis eō, ut quae bellō cēperint quibus vēndant habeant, quam quō ūllam rem ad sē importārī dēsiderent. Quīn etiam iūmentīs, quibus maximē Gallī dēlectantur, quaeque impēnsō parant pretiō, Germānī importātis nōn ūtuntur; sed quae sunt apud eōs nāta, parva atque dēfōrmiā, haec cotīdiānā exercitātiōne summī ut sint labōris efficiunt. Equestribus proeliīs saepe ex equis dēsiliunt ac pedibus proeliantur, equōsque eōdem remanēre vēstigiō assuēfēcērunt, ad quōs sē celeriter, cum ūsus est, recipiunt; neque eōrum mōribus turpius quicquam aut inertius habētur quam ephippiīs 10

22. lavō, lavāre, lāvī, lautum, *tr.*, wash; *in pass.*, bathe. 1.
 3. dēsiderō, 1. *tr.*, feel the lack of, miss, lose; desire, wish, wish for. 1.
 dēlectō, 1. *tr.*, delight; *pass.*, delight in, take pleasure in. 1.
 4. impēnsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, expensive; *with pretium*, great. 1.
 5. dēfōrmiis, -e, *adj.* [fōrma, form], misshapen, deformed, unsightly. 1.
 7. dēsiliō, -sillire, -silui, -sultum,

- intr.* [sallō, leap], leap from or down, alight, dismount. *
 8. vēstigiū, -gi, *n.* [vēstigiō, trace out], trace, track, footprint; spot, place; moment, instant. 2.
 10. turpis, -e, *adj.*, ugly, unseemly; shameful, disgraceful, dishonorable. 2.
 iners, -ertis, *adj.* [in-+ars, skill], without skill; unmanly, cowardly. 1.
 ephippiū, -pi, *n.*, horse-cloth, riding-pad, saddle. 1.

21. habērent, lavārentur: translate by presents. The use of the imperfect illustrates the fact that the Romans usually regarded the perfect indicative (here *addūcērunt*) as a secondary tense, even when it seems to us to refer to present time.

Chap. 2. Their freedom from luxury, and their cavalry tactics.

1. mercātōribus: dative of possessor.

eō, ut habeant, "on this account, that they may have."

cēperint: subjunctive in implied indirect discourse.

2. quibus vēndant: a purpose clause. Supply some word like "persons" as the antecedent of *quibus* and the object of *habeant*.

quam quō dēsiderent, "than because they desire." *Nōn quō* with the subjunctive is used to reject a reason. In

this sentence *magis quam* takes the place of *nōn*. The meaning is "not because they want anything, but because they wish to sell."

3. iūmentis importātis nōn ūtuntur: the important word is the participle *importātis*, as if he had said "they do not import the horses which they need."

4. quaeque = *et quae*.

6. haec: antecedent of *quae* (*iūmenta*).
 summī . . . efficiunt, lit. "make that they be (capable) of the greatest labor." See App. 104.

7. pedibus, "on foot."

9. eōrum mōribus, "according to their standards."

10. habētur, "is considered."
 ephippiis: the ancient saddles were of little real use, since they had no stirrups.

ūti. Itaque ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent. Vinum omnino ad se importari non patiuntur, quod ea re ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines atque effeminari arbitrantur.

3. Publice maximam putant esse laudem quam latissime a suis finibus vacare agris: haec re significari magnum numerum civitatum suam vim sustinere non posse. Itaque una ex parte a Suebis circiter milia passuum sescenta agrum vacare dicuntur. 5 Ad alteram partem succedunt Ubi, quorum fuit civitas ampla atque florens, ut est captus Germanorum; ii paulo, quamquam sunt eiusdem generis, sunt ceteris humaniores, propterea quod Rhenum attingunt multumque ad eos mercatores ventitant et ipsi propter propinquitatem Gallicis sunt moribus as- 10 sufacti. Hos cum Suebi multis saepe bellis experti propter amplitudinem gravitatemque civitatis finibus expellere non

11. ephippiatus, -a, -um, *adj.* [ephippium, saddle], using a saddle. 1.

12. quamvis, *adv.* [quam, as+vis, you wish], as you wish, however, very. 1.

13. remollescere, -molllescere, —, —, *intr.*, become weak, become enervated. 1.

1. laus, laudis, *f.*, praise, commendation; renown, popularity, glory. 3.

5. Ubi, -orum, *m.* (ABgh), the Ubi (ū'bi-i). *

6. florens, -entis, *adj.* [floreō, flower], flourishing, prosperous, in-

fluential. 2.

captus, -ūs, *m.* [capio, take], comprehension, ideas. 1.

7. humanus, -a, -um, *adj.* [homō, man], natural to man, human; civilized, cultured, refined, cultivated. 1.

8. ventitō, 1, *intr.* [freq. of venio, come], keep coming, resort; go back and forth, visit. 2.

11. amplitudo, -inis, *f.* [amplus, large], wide extent, size; importance, consequence, dignity. 1.

gravitas, -tatis, *f.* [gravis, heavy], heaviness, weight; power. 1.

12. quamvis pauci, "however few (they may be)." Caesar does not exaggerate the strength of the German cavalry. In his seventh year in Gaul, when he had to face a revolt of the whole country, he hired a body of German cavalry. In three decisive battles they saved the day for him.

vinum: but we know from Tacitus that they drank great quantities of a kind of beer.

Chap. 3. Their treatment of the Ubi.

1. publice, "for the state."

2. vacare agris: subject of esse.

3. una ex parte: i.e. on the east of the Suebi.

4. sescenta: this must be a great exaggeration. Caesar had no personal knowledge of the interior of Germany.

5. ad alteram partem: i.e. the northwest. See map.

fuit, "was (once)"; i.e. before their feat by the Suebi.

6. paulo: with humaniores.

10. cum, "although."

multis . . . experti, "in spite of many attempts in numerous wars."

potuissent, tamen vectigālēs sibi fēcērunt ac multō humiliōrēs infirmiōrēsque redēgērunt.

4. In eādē causā fuērunt Usipetēs et Tēncterī, quōs suprā dīximus, quī complūrēs annōs Suēbōrum vim sustinnērunt, ad extrēmum tamen agrīs expulsī et multis locīs Germāniae triennium vagātī ad Rhēnum pervēnērunt; quās regiōnēs Menapiī incolēbant. Hī ad utramque rīpam flūminis agrōs, aedificia, vicōsque habēbant; sed tantae multitudinis adventū perterritī ex iīs aedificiīs quae trāns flūmen habuerant dēmigrāvērunt, et cis Rhēnum dispositīs praesidiīs Germānōs trānsire prohibēbant. Illī omnia expertī, cum neque vī contendere propter inopiam nāvium neque clam trānsire propter custodiās Menapiōrum possent, revertī sē in suās sēdēs regiōnēsque simulāvērunt, et tridui viam prōgressī rūsus revertērunt atque omnī hōc itinere unā nocte equitātū cōfectō insciōs inopināntēsque Menapiōs oppressērunt, quī dē Germānōrum discessū per explorātōrēs certiōrēs factī sine metū trāns Rhēnum in suos

12. *humilis*, -e, *adj.* [humus, the ground], on the ground; low, humble, abject, weak. 1.

13. *infirmus*, -a, -um, *adj.* [in- + firmus, strong], not strong, weak, feeble. 2.

3. *Germānia*, -ae, *f.* Germania (jēr-mā'ni-a), better, Germany, the country east of the Rhine. 1.

4. *triennium*, -ni, *n.* [trēs, three + annus, year], three years. 1.

7. *dēmigrō*, 1, *intr.* [migrō, move, migrate], move from or away, emigrate,

remove. 2.

11. *sēdēs*, -is, *f.* [sedeō, sit], seat, chair; residence, abode, settlement. 4. *simulō*, 1, *tr.* [similis, like], make like; pretend. 2.

13. *inscius* -a, -um, *adj.* [sciō, know], not knowing, ignorant, not aware. 1.

15. *metus*, -ūs, *m.* [metuō, fear], fear, dread, anxiety, apprehension; *metū territāre*, terrify; *hōc metū = metū hulus rei*, from fear of this. 2.

Chap. 4. The stratagem by which the Germans crossed the Rhine.

1. *in eādē causā*, "in the same condition"; i.e. of oppression by the Suebi. It is probable that the Usipetes and the Tencteri lived in or near the kingdom of Saxony, to the northeast of the Suebi.

2. *suprā*: in 1, 2.

6. *multitudinis*: 430,000 persons, according to a later chapter.

7. *trāns*: on the German side.

habuerant: before the arrival of the Germans.

9. *vī contendere*, "force a passage."

10. *inopiam nāvium*: the Menapii had, of course, taken all the boats with them.

13. *equitātū*: although cavalry are persons, they are thought of here as the means employed by the Germans.

vīcōs remigrāverant. His interfectis nāvibusque eōrum occupātis, priusquam ea pars Menapiōrum quae citrā Rhēnum erat certior fieret, flūmen trānsiērunt atque omnibus eōrum aedificiis occupātis reliquam partem hiemis sē eōrum cōpiis
20 aluērunt.

5. His dē rēbus Caesar certior factus et infirmitatem Gallōrum veritus, quod sunt in cōsiliis capiendis mōbilēs et novis plērumque rēbus student, nihil hīs committendum existimāvit. Est enim hoc Gallicae cōsuētūdinis, uti et viātōrēs etiam in
5 vitōs cōsistere cōgant, et quid quisque eōrum dē quāque rē audierit aut cognōverit quaerant, et mercātōrēs in oppidīs vulgus circumsciat quibusque ex regiōnibus veniant quāsque ibi rēs cognōverint prōnūntiāre cōgat. His rēbus atque auditōnibus permōti dē summīs saepe rēbus cōsilia ineunt, quōrum
10 eōs in v̄stigiō paenitēre necesse est, cum incertīs rāmōribus serviant et plērique ad voluntātem eōrum ficta respondeant.

16. remigrō, 1, *intr.* [re-+migrō, move], move back, return. 2.

1. infirmitās, -tātis, *f.* [Infirmus, not strong], weakness; fickleness, inconstancy. 2.

2. mōbilis, -e, *adj.* [movēō, move], changeable. 1.

4. viātor, -ōris, *m.* [via, road], traveler. 1.

8. prōnūntiō, 1, *tr.* [nūntiō, announce], announce, give out publicly, tell, relate, report, say; give orders; *with sententia*, pronounce. 1.

auditō, -ōnis, *f.* [audiō, hear], hearing, hearsay, report. 1.

19. eōrum cōpiis, "on their supplies"; those which the Menapii had stored up for their own use.

Chap. 5-6. Caesar, fearing that the Gauls and the Germans will unite against him, hastens his preparations for war.

Chap. 5. Caesar fears the fickleness of the Gauls.

3. nihil . . . committendum, "that no confidence should be placed in them."

4. cōsuētūdinis: see App. 103.

10. paenitet, paenitēre, paenituit, —, *tr., impers.*, it causes regret; makes one repent; *when translated as pers. verb*, repent (App. 109). 1.

necesse, *indecl. adj.*, necessary, unavoidable, indispensable. 2.

incertus, -a, -um, *adj.* [in-+certus, decided], undecided, uncertain, untrustworthy; indefinite, vague; disordered. 2.

11. serviō, 4, *intr.* [servus, slave], be a slave to, be subservient to; pay attention to, devote one's self to, follow. 1.

ingō, *ingere*, *finxi*, *factum*, *tr.*, form, imagine, devise, invent. 2.

uti: with *cōgant*, *quaerant*, *circumsistat*, and *cōgat*.

7. quāsque = *et quās*.

8. rēbus, "stories."

9. quōrum eōs paenitēre necesse est, lit. "of which it must repent them"; App. 109: G.-L. 377: A. 354, b: B. 209, 1: H.-B. 352, 1: H. 457.

11. plērique . . . respondeant, "give answers shaped to their wishes"; i.e. the wishes of the questioners.

6. Quā cōnsuētūdine cognitā Caesar, nē graviōri bellō occurreret, mātūrius quam cōnsuērat ad exercitum proficiscitur. Eō cum vēnisset, ea quae fore suspicātus erat facta cognōvit: missās lēgatiōnēs ab nōn nullis cīvitātibus ad Germānōs, invitātōsque eōs utī ab Rhēnō discēderent: omnia quae postulās-⁵ sent ab sē fore parāta. Quā spē adductī Germānī lātius iam vagābantur et in finēs Eburōnum et Condrūsōrum, quī sunt Trēverōrum clientēs, pervēnerant. Principibus Galliae ēvocātis Caesar ea quae cognōverat dissimulanda sibi exīstimāvit, eōrumque animīs permulsis et cōfirmātis equitātūque impe-¹⁰ rātō bellum cum Germānis gerere cōstituit.

7. Rē frūmentāriā comparātā equitibusque dēlectis iter in ea loca facere coepit quibus in locis esse Germānōs audiēbat.

2. mātūrē, *adv.* [mātūrus, ripe], early, speedily, soon 3
 3. suspicor, 1, *tr.* [suspiciō, suspect], suspect, distrust; surmise. *
 4. invitō, 1, *tr.*, invite, summon; allure, persuade. 2.

9. dissimulō, 1, *tr.* [simulō, make like], disguise, conceal. 1.
 10. permulceō, -mulcēre, -mulsi, -mulsum, *tr.* [mulceō, soothe], soothe completely, appease. 1.

Chap. 6. Caesar joins his army and learns that some Gallic states are welcoming the Germans.

2. ad exercitum: where? was it? See III, 29, 11, and the map facing p. 254. Caesar himself, as usual, had spent the winter in Cisalpine Gaul.

3. ea facta (*esse*), "that those things had happened"; explained by the following clauses.

5. ab Rhēnō discēderent: i.e. to advance further into Gaul. The purpose of the Gauls was to get help against Caesar.

postulāscent: for the future perfect indicative of the direct form.

6. fore parāta, lit. "would be in a prepared condition." This is one of the ways of avoiding the rare future infinitive given in the grammars, *parātum iri*. The infinitive depends on a verb of saying implied in *invitātōs*.

lātius vagābantur, etc.: this only means that small bodies were sent out in various directions to see where they could best settle, and that some of them

had got as far as the Condrusi (see the map facing p. 254). The main body remained among the Menapii, between the Mosa and the Rhine.

7. quī refers only to *Condrūsōrum*.

10. permulsis et cōfirmātis: Caesar pretended to believe that they were loyal to him and afraid of the Germans. equitātū: it appears later that he secured 5,000.

11. cōstituit, "announced his decision." He had decided the matter long before.

Chap. 7-10. Being met by envoys, Caesar proposes that the Germans settle among the Ubii; he then marches on into a locality whose geographical features he describes.

Chap. 7. Caesar is met on his march by German envoys, who demand land.

1. dēlectis, "having levied."
 iter coepit: for his route see the map facing p. 254. The envoys must have met him near the point where the route crosses the Mosa.

Ā quibus cum paucōrum diērum iter abesset, lēgātī ab iis
 vēnērunt, quōrum haec fuit ōrātiō: Germānōs neque priōrēs
 5 populō Rōmānō bellum inferre neque tamen recūsāre, sī laces-
 santur, quān armīs contendant, quod Germānōrum cōnsuētūdō
 sit ā maiōribus trādita, quicumque bellum inferant, resistere
 neque dēprecārī. Haec tamen dīcere: vēnisse invītōs, ēiectōs
 domō; sī suam grātiam Rōmānī velint, posse iis ūtilēs esse
 10 amicōs; vel sibi agrōs attribuant vel patiantur eōs tenēre quōs
 armīs possēderint; sēsē ūnīs Suēbīs concēdere, quibus nē dii
 quidem immortalēs parēs esse possint; reliquum quidem in
 terris esse nēminem quem nōn superāre possint.

8. Ad haec quae vīsum est Caesar respondit; sed exitus
 fuit ōrātiōnis: Sibi nūllam cum iis amicitiam esse posse, sī in
 Galliā remanērent; neque vērum esse, quī suōs finēs tuērī nōn
 potuerint, aliēnōs occupāre, neque ūllōs in Galliā vacāre agrōs
 5 quī darī tantae praesertim multitudinī sine iniūriā possint; sed
 licēre, sī velint, in Ubiōrum finibus cōnsīdere, quōrum sint
 lēgātī apud sē et dē Suēbōrum iniūriīs querantur et ā sē auxi-
 lium petant; hoc sē Ubiīs imperātūrum.

8. ēicīō, -icere, -lēcī, -lectum, *tr.*
 [iaciō, throw. App. 7], cast or drive
 out, expel; cast up; sē ēicere, rush out,
 sally. 2.

9. ūtilis, -e, *adj.* [ūtor, use], useful,

3. ā quibus: the Germans.

4. haec, "as follows." The haughty
 tone of the speech recalls the speeches
 of Divico, I, 13, and of Ariovistus, I, 36.
 priōrēs, "first"; i.e. they were not
 the aggressors.

5. recūsāre quān, "refuse to"; App.
 223, c: G.-L. 555: A. 558: B. 295, 3: H.-B.
 502. 3, b: H. 595, 2.

7. quicumque = *omnibus* (dative
 with *resistere*) quī.

8. haec tamen dīcere, "this, how-
 ever, they would say."

10. attribuant; the subjunctive rep-
 resents an imperative of the direct
 form.

11. ūnīs, "alone."

serviceable. 1.

11. possīdō, -sīdere, -sēdī, -ses-
 sum, *tr.*, take possession of, seize. 1.

3. tueor, tuērī, tātus sum, *tr.*,
 watch, guard, protect. 1.

12. reliquum nēminem, "no one
 else."

13. quem possint; a clause of char-
 acteristic.

Chap. 8. Caesar refuses Gallic
 land, but offers to let them settle
 among the Ubii.

1. quae vīsum est, "what seemed
 best." quae is the object of *respondēre*,
 to be supplied from *respondit*.

exitus, "the conclusion."

3. vērum, "right," "just."

quī: supply *eōs* as the antecedent.

7. Suēbōrum iniūriīs, "the wrongs
 done them by the Suebi."

8. hoc: i.e. that they allow the Usp-
 etes and the Tencteri to settle among

9. Lēgātī haec sē ad suōs relātūrōs dixerunt et rē dēliberātā post diem tertium ad Caesarem reversūrōs; intereā nē propius sē castra movēret petiērunt. Nē id quidem Caesar ab sē impetrārī posse dixit. Cognōverat enim magnam partem equitātūs ab iis aliquot diēbus ante praedandī frūmentandique causā ad Ambivaritōs trāns Mosam missam; hōs exspectārī equitēs atque eius rei causā moram interpōnī arbitrābātur.

10. Mosa prōfluit ex monte Vosegō, quī est in finibus Lingonum, et parte quādā ex Rhēnō receptā, quae appellātur Vacalus, insulam efficit Batāvōrnm neque longius inde milibus passuum LXXX in Ōceanum infuit. Rhēnus autem oritur ex

3. propius, *adv. and prep. with acc.* (App. 122, b) [*comp. of prope, near*], nearer. *

5. frūmentor, 1, *intr.* [frūmentum, grain], get grain, forage. 4.

6. Ambivaritī, -ōrum, *m.* (Af), the Ambivaritī (ām'bi-vār'i-tī). 1.

Mosa, -ae, *m.* (ABf), the river Mosa (mō'sa), now the Meuse or Maas. *

7. interpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, *tr.* [pōnō, place], place be-

tween, interpose; allage; cause; fidem interpōnere, pledge. 4.

1. prōfluō, -fluere, -fluxi, —, *intr.* [fluō, flow], flow forth, rise. 1.

Vosegus, -i, *m.* (BCg), the Vosegus (vōs'ē-gūs), better, the Vosges Mountains. 1.

3. Vacalus, -i, *m.* (Af), the Vacalus (vāk'a-lūs) river, now the Waal. 1.

Batāvī, -ōrum, *m.* (Af), the Batavi (bā-tā'vī). 1.

them. The arrangement would have been advantageous to both parties; for, as the Ubii were nearly a match for the Suebi, the combined Ubii, Usipetes, and Tencteri should have more than held their own.

Chap. 9. The envoys ask for time to consider, but Caesar marches on.

2. post diem tertium, "on the third day"; i.e. the next day but one, since the present day was counted in.

3. propius sē: App. 122, b: G.-L. 359, n. 1: A. 432, a: B. 141, 3: H.-B. 380, b: H. 420, 5.

5. diēbus: ablative of degree of difference.

6. trāns: to the west.

exspectārī equitēs: The German cavalry was far superior to Caesar's, and he could afford to take no risk. However, it is quite possible that the envoys were honest in asking time to

consider, for they can have had no power to bind their people to accept Caesar's proposition.

Chap. 10. Description of the Rhine, the Mosa, and their confluence.

1. ex monte Vosegō: more correctly from the plateau lying between the Vosges and the Cevennes.

2. parte quādā, etc.: the Rhine divides at the eastern end of the island of the Batavi. The southern stream, called Vacalus, flows west till it joins the Mosa. The combined Mosa and Vacalus flow on into the sea, making the southern boundary of the island. The confluence of the Mosa and the Vacalus was probably eighty miles from the sea, as Caesar says; but it is now nearer the sea, owing to a change in the river beds.

3. inde: from the confluence.

5 Lepontiis, qui Alpēs incolunt, et longō spatiō per finēs Nantuātium, Helvētiorum, Sēquanōrum, Mediomatricum, Tribocōrum, Trēverōrum, citātus fertur; et, ubi Ōceanō appropinquāvit, in plūrēs diffluit partēs multis ingentibusque insulis effectis, quārum pars magna ā feris barbarisque nātiōnibus
10 incolitur, ex quibus sunt qui piscibus atque ōvis avium vivere existimantur, multisque capitibus in Ōceanum influit.

¶ 1. Caesar cum ab hoste nōn amplius passuum XII milibus abesset, ut erat cōstitutum, ad eum lēgātī revertuntur; qui in itinere congressī magnopere nē longius prōgrederētur ōrābant. Cum id nōn impetrāssent, petēbant utī ad eōs equitēs
5 qui agmen antecessissent praemitteret eōsque pugnā prohiberet, sibi que ut potestātem faceret in Ubiōs lēgātōs mittendī; quōrum sī principēs ac senātus sibi iūre iūrandō fidem fēcisset, eā condiciōne quae ā Caesare ferrētur sē ūsūrōs ostendēbant; ad hās rēs cōficiendās sibi trīduī spatium daret. Haec omnia

5. Lepontii, -ōrum, *m.* (Ch), the Lepontii (lē-pōn'shyi). 1.

6. Mediomatrici, -ōrum, *m.* (Bfg), the Mediomatrici (mē'di-ō-mā'tri-si). 1.
Triboci, -ōrum, *m.* (Bgh), the Triboci (trib'ō-si). 2.

7. citātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* citō, put in motion], swift. 1.

8. diffuō, -fluere, -flūxi, —, *intr.* [fluō, flow], flow in different directions, divide. 1.

ingēns, -entis, *adj.*, enormous, huge, vast, large. 2.

10. piscis, -is, *m.*, fish. 1.

ōvum, -i, *n.*, egg. 1.

avis, -is, *f.*, bird. 1.

5. longō spatiō, "in a long course."

Nantuātium: either there is some mistake, or we know nothing of this tribe of Nantuates.

8. insulis effectis, "making islands."

10. sunt qui, "there are some who," is usually followed by the subjunctive of characteristic.

Chap. 11-15. Caesar slaughters the German host in revenge for a treacherous attack.

Chap. 11. Envoys beg for time to consult the Ubii. Caesar grants a short truce.

2. ut erat cōstitutum: translate after *ad . . . revertuntur*. See 9, 2.

5. antecessissent: implied indirect

discourse.

6. quōrum sī, "and if their."

7. fēcisset: for the future perfect of the direct form.

8. eā condiciōne sē ūsūrōs, "that they would accept the terms"; i.e. the offer to let them settle among the Ubii.

9. trīduī spatium: this seems a short time for the purpose, since the Ubii were some seventy miles away; but there are well authenticated instances of longer rides in less time. The envoys of the Ubii, who were with Caesar, could tell them where to find the authorities, so that no time would be lost in looking them up.

daret: for the imperative of the direct form.

Caesar eodem illō pertinēre arbitrābatur, ut tridui morā interpositā equitēs eōrum quī abessent reverterentur; tamen nōn longius milibus passuum quattuor aquātiōnis causā processūrum eō diē dixit; hūc posterō diē quam frequentissimī convenirent, ut de eōrum postulātis cognōsceret. Interim ad praefectōs, quī cum omnī equitātū antecesserant, mittit quī nūntiarent nē hostēs proeliō lacesserent et, sī ipsi lacesserentur, sustinērent quoad ipse cum exercitū propius accessisset.

12. At hostēs ubi primum nostrōs equitēs cōspexērunt, quōrum erat quīnque milium numerus, cum ipsi nōn amplius octingentōs equitēs habērent, quod ii quī frūmentandī causā ierant trāns Mosam nōntium redierant, nihil timentibus nostrīs, quod lēgātī eōrum paulō ante ā Caesare discesserant atque is diēs indūtiīs erat ab hīs petitus, impetū factō celeriter nostrōs perturbāvērunt; rūsus hīs resistentibus cōnsuetūdine suā ad pedēs dēsiluērunt, suffossīs equīs complūribusque nostrīs dē-

10. *illō*, *adv.* [old dat. of *ille*], thither, to that place, there (= thither). 1.

12. *aquātiō*, -ōnis, *f.* [aqua, water], getting water. 1.

13. *frēquēns*, -entis, *adj.*, in great numbers, in crowds. 2.

14. *postulātum*, -i, *n.* [postulō, demand], demand, claim, request. 4.

17. *quoad*, *adv.* [quō, whither+ad, to], to where; as long as, as far as; till, until. 2.

3. *octingenti*, -ae, -a, *card. num. adj.* [octō, eight], eight hundred. 1.

6. *indūtiāe*, -ārum, *f.*, truce. 2.

8. *suffodiō*, -fodere, -fodi, -fossū, *tr.* [sub+fodiō, dig], dig under; stab underneath. 1.

10. *eodem illō pertinēre*, "tended to that same object." See 9, 6, and note. It is quite likely that Caesar was mistaken. At any rate their request for time to consult the Ubi was perfectly natural, for they could not know whether the Ubi would respect Caesar's command (8, 8).

13. *hūc*: i.e. to the camping ground.

14. *convenirent*: see *daret*, 1. 9. note.

15. *quī nūntiarent*, "men to give orders."

17. *sustinērent*: i.e. they were simply to defend themselves.

accessisset: implied indirect discourse for the future perfect.

Chap. 12. The German cavalry treacherously attack and rout Caesar's cavalry.

sar's cavalry.

1. *ubi primum*, "as soon as."

3. *equitēs*: why not the ablative after the comparative *amplius*? App. 139, 6. For this attack of 800 cavalry on 5,000, compare 2, 11.

qui ierant: cf. 9, 5.

6. *impetū factō*: this attack cannot have been authorized by the German leaders. They certainly wanted a truce, whatever their motives may have been, and the defeat of Caesar's cavalry was not important enough to tempt them to break it. Either the German cavalry had failed to receive orders, or it could not resist the delight of attacking a despised foe.

7. *cōnsuetūdine*: cf. 2, 7.

5 Lepontiis, qui Alpēs incolunt, et longō spatiō per finēs Nantuātium, Helvētiōrum, Sēquanōrum, Mediomatricum, Tribocōrum, Trēverōrum, citātus fertur; et, ubi Ōceanō appropinquāvit, in plūrēs diffluit partēs multīs ingentibusque insulis effectis, quārum pars magna ā ferīs barbarisque nātiōibus
10 incolitur, ex quibus sunt qui piscibus atque ovis avium vivere existimantur, multisque capitibus in Ōceanum influit.

¶ 1. Caesar cum ab hoste nōn amplius passuum XII milibus abesset, ut erat cōstitutum, ad eum lēgātī revertuntur; qui in itinere congressī magnopere nē longius prōgrederētur orābant. Cum id nōn impetrāssent, petēbant utī ad eōs equitēs
5 qui agmen antecessissent praemitteret eōsque pugnā prohibēret, sibi ut potestātem faceret in Ubiōs lēgātōs mittendī; quōrum sī principēs ac senātus sibi iūre iūrandō fidem fēcisset, eā condiciōne quae ā Caesare ferrētur sē usūrōs ostendēbant; ad hās rēs cōficiendās sibi trīduī spatium daret. Haec omnia

5. Lepontii, -ōrum, *m.* (Ch), the Lepontii (lē-pōn'shyi). 1.

6. Mediomatrici, -ōrum, *m.* (Bfg), the Mediomatrici (mē'di-ō-mā'trī-si). 1.

Triboci, -ōrum, *m.* (Bgh), the Triboci (trib'ō-si). 2.

7. citātus, -a, -um, *adj.* [*pf. part. of* citō, put in motion], swift. 1.

8. diffūō, -fluere, -flūxi, —, *intr.* [flūō, flow], flow in different directions, divide. 1.

ingēns, -entis, *adj.*, enormous, huge, vast, large. 2.

10. piscis, -is, *m.*, fish. 1.

ōvum, -ī, *n.*, egg. 1.

avis, -is, *f.*, bird. 1.

5. longō spatiō, "in a long course."

Nantuātium: either there is some mistake, or we know nothing of this tribe of Nantuates.

8. insulis effectis, "making islands."

10. sunt qui, "there are some who," is usually followed by the subjunctive of characteristic.

Chap. 11-15. Caesar slaughters the German host in revenge for a treacherous attack.

Chap. 11. Envoys beg for time to consult the Ubi. Caesar grants a short truce.

2. ut erat cōstitutum: translate after *ad . . . revertuntur*. See 9, 2.

5. antecessissent: implied indirect

discourse.

6. quōrum sī, "and if their."

7. fēcisset: for the future perfect of the direct form.

8. eā condiciōne sē usūrōs, "that they would accept the terms"; i.e. the offer to let them settle among the Ubi.

9. trīduī spatium: this seems a short time for the purpose, since the Ubi were some seventy miles away; but there are well authenticated instances of longer rides in less time. The envoys of the Ubi, who were with Caesar, could tell them where to find the authorities, so that no time would be lost in looking them up.

daret: for the imperative of the direct form.

Caesar eodem illō pertinēre arbitrābatur, ut trīduī morā intē- 10
positā equitēs eōrum quī abessent reverterentur; tamen sēsē
nōn longius milibus passuum quattuor aquātiōnis causā prō-
cessūrum eō diē dīxit; hūc posterō diē quam frequentissimī
convenirent, ut dē eōrum postulātis cognōsceret. Interim ad
praefectōs, quī cum omnī equitātū antecesserant, mittit quī 15
nūntiārent nē hostēs proeliō lacesserent et, sī ipsī lacesserentur,
sustinērent quoad ipse cum exercitū propius accessisset.

12. At hostēs ubi primum nostrōs equitēs cōspexērunt,
quōrum erat quīnque mīlium numerus, cum ipsī nōn amplius
octingentōs equitēs habērent, quod ii quī frūmentandī causā
ierant trāns Mosam nōntium redierant, nihil timentibus nostrīs,
quod lēgātī eōrum paulō ante ā Caesare discesserant atque is 5
diēs indūtiīs erat ab hīs petītus, impetū factō celeriter nostrōs
perturbāvērunt; rūsus hīs resistentibus cōnsuētūdine suā ad
pedēs dēsiluērunt, suffossīs equīs complūribusque nostrīs dē-

10. illō, *adv.* [old *dat.* of ille],
thither, to that place, there (= thither).
1.

12. aquātiō, -ōnis, *f.* [aqua, water],
getting water. 1.

13. frēquēns, -entis, *adj.*, in great
numbers, in crowds. 2.

14. postulātum, -i, *n.* [postulō, de-
mand], demand, claim, request. 4.

17. quoad, *adv.* [quō, whither+ad,
to], to where; as long as, as far as; till,
until. 2.

3. octingenti, -ae, -a, *card. num.*
adj. [octō, eight], eight hundred. 1.

6. indūtiāe, -ārum, *f.*, truce. 2.

8. suffodiō, -fodere, -fōdi, -fossūm,
tr. [sub+fodiō, dig], dig under; stab
underneath. 1.

10. eodem illō pertinēre, "tended
to that same object." See 9, 6, and
note. It is quite likely that Caesar was
mistaken. At any rate their request
for time to consult the Ubiī was
perfectly natural, for they could not
know whether the Ubiī would respect
Caesar's command (8, 8).

13. hūc: i.e. to the camping ground.

14. convenirent: see *daret*, l. 9. note.

15. quī nūntiārent, "men to give
orders."

17. sustinērent: i.e. they were
simply to defend themselves.

accessisset: implied indirect dis-
course for the future perfect.

Chap. 12. The German cavalry
treacherously attack and rout Cae-

sar's cavalry.

1. ubi primum, "as soon as."

3. equitēs: why not the ablative after
the comparative *amplius*? App. 139, b.
For this attack of 800 cavalry on 5,000,
compare 2, 11.

quī ierant: cf. 9, 5.

6. impetū factō: this attack cannot
have been authorized by the German
leaders. They certainly wanted a truce,
whatever their motives may have been,
and the defeat of Caesar's cavalry was
not important enough to tempt them to
break it. Either the German cavalry
had failed to receive orders, or it could
not resist the delight of attacking a
despised foe.

7. cōnsuētūdine: cf. 2, 7.

iectis reliquōs in fugam coniecērunt atque ita perterritōs
 10 ēgērunt ut nōn prius fugā dēsisterent quam in cōspectum
 agminis nostrī vēnissent. In eō proeliō ex equitibus nostris
 interficiuntur quattuor et septuāgintā, in his vir fortissimus,
 Pīsō Aquitānus, amplissimō genere nātus, cuius avus in civitate
 suā rēgnum obtinuerat amicus ā senātū nostrō appellātus.
 15 Hīc cum frātrī interclūsō ab hostibus auxilium ferret, illum
 ex periculō ēripuit, ipse equō vulnerātō dēiectus quoad potuit
 fortissimē restitit; cum circumventus multīs vulneribus accep-
 tis cecidisset, atque id frāter, quī iam proeliō excesserat,
 procul animadvertisset, incitātō equō sē hostibus obtulit atque
 20 interfectus est.

13. Hōc factō proeliō Caesar neque iam sibi lēgātōs au-
 diendōs neque condiciōnēs accipiendās arbitrābatur ab iīs quī
 per dolum atque insidiūs petitā pāce ultrō bellum intulissent;
 expectāre vērō dum hostium cōpiae augērentur equitātusque
 5 reverterētur summae dēmentiae esse iūdicābat; et cognitā Gal-
 lōrum infirmitate quantum iam apud eōs hostēs unō proeliō
 auctōritātis essent cōsecūtī sentiēbat; quibus ad cōsilia
 capienda nihil spatī dandum existimābat. Hīs cōstitutīs
 rēbus et cōsiliō cum lēgātīs et quaestōre commūnicātō, nē

12. septuāgintā (LXX), *card. num.*
adj., indecl. [septem, seven], seventy.
 1.

13. Pīsō, -ōnis, *m.*, Pīso (pī'sō), an
 Aquitanian. 1.

5. dēmentia, -ae, *f.* [mēns, mind],
 madness, folly. 1.

9. quaestor, -ōris, *m.* [quaerō,
 seek], a quaestor (kwēs'tōr), one of a
 class of officers in charge of the public
 revenues or the finances of the army. 3.
 communicō, 1, *tr.* [commūnis, com-
 mon], make common, communicate,
 impart, share. 1.

9. ita . . . ēgērunt, "drove them
 back in such a panic."

10. prius quam vēnissent: the sub-
 junctive is probably due to attraction,
 but may be explained by App. 236, b.

13. genere: case? App. 135: G.-L.
 395: A. 403, a: B. 215: H.-B. 413: H. 469, 2.

15. interclūsō: translate by a rela-
 tive clause.

Chap. 13. Caesar decides on venge-
 ance and detains the German leaders,

who have come to apologize.

1. neque iam, "no longer."

4. expectāre: subject of *esse*.

dum augērentur: App. 235, b.

5. summae . . . esse, "was (an act)
 of the utmost folly."

6. quantum auctōritātis, "what
 prestige."

9. quaestōre: see Int. 39.

nē . . . praetermitteret, "not to let
 any opportunity for battle go by."

quem diem pugnae praetermitteret, opportunissima res accidit, 10
 quod postridie eius diei mane eadem et perfidia et simulatione
 usi Germani frequentes, omnibus principibus maioribusque
 natu adhibitis, ad eum in castra venerunt, simul, ut dicebatur,
 sui purgandi causa, quod, contra atque esset dictum et
 ipsi petissent, proelium pridie commisissent, simul ut, si quid 15
 possent, de indutiis fallendo impetrarent. Quos sibi Caesar
 oblatus gavisus illos retinere iussit, ipse omnes copias castris
 eduxit equitatumque, quod recenti proelio perterritum esse
 existimabat, agmen subsequi iussit.

14. Acie triplici instituta et celeriter VIII milium itinere
 confectio prius ad hostium castra pervenit quam quid ageretur
 Germani sentire possent. Qui omnibus rebus subito perterriti,

10. praetermittō, -mittere, -missi,
 -missum, *tr.* [mittō, send], send by;
 let pass, overlook. 1.

11. mane, *adv.*, in the morning,
 early. 1.

perfidia, -ae, *f.* [perfidus, faithless],
 treachery, perfidy; falsehood, dis-

honesty. 2.

simulatio, -onis, *f.* [simulō, make
 like], simulation, pretense, deceit, dis-
 guise. 2.

17. gaudeō, gaudere, gavisus sum
 (App. 74), *intr.*, rejoice. 1.

11. quod, "(namely) that."

13. ad eum . . . venerunt: this ac-
 tion seems to disprove Caesar's charge
 of perfidy.

14. sui purgandi causa, "to excuse
 themselves." Construction? App. 291,
g: G.-L. 423, R. 1: A. 504, c: B. 339, 5;
 H.-B. 614: H. 628, 3.

contra atque, "contrary to what."

15. ut . . . impetrarent, "to ob-
 tain whatever [lit. "if anything"] they
 could in the way of a truce by deceiving
 him."

16. quos oblatus (esse), "that they
 had come into his power."

17. retinere: this, with what fol-
 lows, was a shocking violation of the
 law of nations. Compare what Caesar
 says of the action of the Veneti, III, 9,
 8. Cato, Caesar's enemy, proposed in
 the Roman senate that Caesar be handed
 over to the Germans for punishment.
 Caesar's motives may be summed up as

follows: 1, a determination to teach the
 Germans, once for all, never to invade
 Gaul; 2, a determination to counteract
 at once the bad effect which the cavalry
 defeat must have had on the already
 disaffected Gauls; 3, irritation at the
 treacherous attack, although every-
 thing shows that it was not authorized
 by the leaders; 4, a real doubt as to
 whether the Germans were not trying
 to gain time for the return of their
 formidable cavalry; 5, the certainty
 that a pitched battle with the entire
 force of Germans would cost him the
 lives of many soldiers.

Chap. 14. Caesar surprises the
 German camp.

1. acie . . . instituta: usually an
 army has to march in column along a
 road. Here the country was open and
 level, so that the army could march in
 battle formation.

2. prius quam possent: App. 236, b.

et celeritāte adventūs nostrī et discessū suōrum, neque cōnsili
 5 habendī neque arma capiendī spatiō datō, perturbantur cōpi-
 āsne adversus hostem dūcere, an castra dēfendere, an fugā
 salutem petere praestāret. Quōrum timor cum fremitū et
 concursū significārētur, militēs nostrī pristinī diēi perfidiā
 incitātī in castra irrūpērunt. Quō locō quī celeriter arma
 10 capere potuērunt paulisper nostrīs restitērunt atque inter
 carrōs impedimentaue proelium commisērunt; at reliqua
 multitudō puerōrum mulierumque (nam cum omnibus suis
 domō excesserant Rhēnumque trānsierant) passim fugere
 coepit; ad quōs cōsectandōs Caesar equitātum mīsit.

15. Germānī post tergum clāmōre auditō cum suōs inter-
 fici vidērent, armīs abiectis signisque militāribus relictis sē ex
 castrīs cōiēcērunt, et cum ad cōnfluentem Mosae et Rhēnī per-
 vēnissent, reliquā fugā dēspērātā magnō numerō interfectō
 5 reliquī sē in flūmen praecipitāvērunt atque ibi timōre, lassitū-

6. -ne, *interrog. enclitic: in direct questions, simply sign of a question* (App. 213, a); *in indirect questions, whether; -ne . . . -ne, -ne . . . an, utrum . . . -ne, whether . . . or.* 2.

adversus, *prep. w. acc.* [adversus, turned against], opposite to, against. 1.

an, *conj., used to introduce the second member of alternative questions, or, or rather.* *

9. irrumpō, -rumpere, -rūpi, -ruptum, *tr.* [in+rumpō, break], break in-

to, rush into; force a way into, storm. 1.

13. passim, *adv., in all directions.* 1.

2. abiciō, -icere, -iēci, -iectum, *tr.* [iaciō, throw. App. 7], throw away or down; hurl. 2.

3. cōnfluēs, -entis, *f.* [cōnfluō, flow together], a flowing together, confluence. 1.

5. praecipitō, 1, *tr.* [praecipēs, headlong], throw or hurl headlong, precipitate. 1.

4. et . . . et, "both . . . and."
 suōrum: i.e. their leaders, who had been detained by Caesar.

5. perturbantur -ne praestāret, "were in great confusion, (not knowing) whether it was better." On the kind of question see App. 214; 284, c.

9. quī: sc. ūas antecedent.

14. cōnsectandōs: the beginning of the next chapter shows that the object was massacre, not the taking of prisoners.

Chap. 15. The Germans are routed and slaughtered.

3. Rhēnī: i.e. the Vaucus; see *parte quādam*, 10, 2, note.

4. reliquā, "further."

5. reliquī periērunt: some must have escaped. At any rate in later years there were Usipetes and Tencteri living east of the Rhine, not far from this battlefield. But they may be accounted for by the escape of the cavalry.

dine, vī flūminis oppressī periērunt. Nostrī ad ūnum omnēs incolumēs perpaucis vulnerātis ex tantī bellī timōre, cum hostium numerus capitum ccccxxx milium fuisset, sē in castra recēpērunt. Caesar iīs quōs in castris retinuerat discēdendī potestātem fēcit. Illī supplicia cruciātūsque Gallōrum veritī, 10 quōrum agrōs vexāverant, remanēre sē apud eum velle dixērunt. His Caesar libertātem concessit.

¶ 6. Germānicō bellō cōfectō multis dē causis Caesar statuit sibi Rhēnum esse trānseundum; quārum illa fuit iūstissima, quod, cum vidēret Germānōs tam facile impelli ut in Galliam venirent, suis quoque rēbus eōs timēre voluit, cum intellexerent et posse et audēre populī Rōmānī exercitum 5 Rhēnum trānsire. Accessit etiam quod illa pars equitātūs Usipetum et Tēncterōrum quam suprā commemorāvī prae-dandī frūmentandīque causā Mosam trānsisse neque proeliō interfuisse post fugam suōrum sē trāns Rhēnum in finēs Sugambriōrum recēperat sēque cum hīs coniūnserat. Ad quōs 10

6. pereō, -ire, -il, -itum, *intr.* [eō, go. App. 84], be destroyed or killed, perish. 2.

1. Germānicus, -a, -um, *adj.* [Germānus, German], of or pertaining to the Germans, German. 1.

6. oppressi, "overwhelmed."
ad ūnum, "to a man."

7. ex, "after," "relieved of."

9. discēdendī . . . fēcit: if Caesar had believed the leaders guilty of treachery, they above all others should have been punished.

12. libertātem, "permission" to remain.

However unjust and brutal Caesar's treatment of the Germans may have been, it served his purpose. More than a year later, when Caesar had lost a legion and a half and all Gaul seemed ripe for revolt, the Treveri tried to get German help. But the Germans replied (V. 55) that the thing had been tried twice, by Ariovistus and by the Tenceteri; they would tempt fortune no more.

2. iūstus, -a, -um, *adj.* [iūs, right], in accordance with law or right, lawful, valid, just, fair; proper, regular; with fūnera, appropriate. 4.

10. Sugambri, -ōrum, *m.* (Ag), the Sugambri (sū-gām'brī). 4.

Chap. 16-19. Caesar crosses the Rhine, as a warning to the Germans.

Chap. 16. Caesar's reasons for deciding to cross the Rhine.

2. iūstissima, "most valid," "strongest."

3. quod . . . voluit: in apposition with *illa*.

4. suis . . . rēbus, "for their own possessions too." The possessive usually follows its noun; why does it here precede?

cum intellexerent, " (as they would) when they should see"; implied indirect discourse for the future indicative.

6. accessit etiam quod, lit. "there was added also the fact that," = "moreover," "and besides."

7. suprā: see 9, 5.

cum Caesar nūtiōs mīsisset quī postulārent eōs quī sibi Galliaeque bellum intulissent sibi dēderent, responderunt: Populi Rōmānī imperium Rhēnum finīre; sī sē invitō Germānōs in Galliam trānsīre nōn aequum existimāret, cūr suī quicquam
 15 esse imperī aut potestātis trāns Rhēnum postulāret? Ubiī autem, quī ūnī ex Trānsrhēnānis ad Caesarem lēgātōs mīserant, amicitiam fēcerant, obsidēs dederant, magnopere ōrābant ut sibi auxilium ferret, quod graviter ab Snēbīs premerentur; vel, sī id facere occupātiōnibus rei pūblicae prohibē-
 20 rētur, exercitum modo Rhēnum trānsportāret: id sibi ad auxilium spemque reliquī temporis satis futūrum. Tantum esse nōmen atque opīniōnem eius exercitūs, Ariovistō pulsō et hōc novissimō proeliō factō, etiam ad ultimās Germānōrum nātiōnēs, utī opīniōne et amicitīā populī Rōmānī tūtī esse
 25 possent. Nāvium magnam cōpiam ad trānsportandum exercitum pollicēbantur.

17. Caesar his dē causis quās commemorāvi Rhēnum trānsīre dēcreverat; sed nāvibus trānsīre neque satis tūtum

13. finis, 4, tr. [finis, limit], limit, bound; determine, measure. 1.

14. cūr, interrog. and rel. adv., why, for what reason; for which reason, wherefore. 4.

16. Trānsrhēnānus, -a, -um, adj., beyond or across the Rhine; pl. as noun, Trānsrhēnānī, the people across the Rhine. 1.

12. (ut) dēderent: object of *postulārent*.

13. sē refers to the subject of *existimāret*, not to the speaker; so *suī*, l. 14.

14. cūr postulāret: mode? App. 268, III; 210, a.

suī . . . Rhēnum, "that anything across the Rhine belong to (lit. "be of") his authority or control."

17. obsidēs dederant: see II, 35, 5, note.

ōrābant, "kept begging." The envoys had been with him for some time, having come before the battle with the Germans; see 8, 7.

19. occupātiō, -ōnis, f. [occupō, seize], seizing; occupation, business, engagement. 2.

20. trānsportō, 1, tr. [portō, carry], carry across or over, bring over, convey, transport. *

22. Ariovistus, -ī, m. Ariovistus (ā'ri-ō-vis'tūs), a king of the Germans. *

19. occupātiōnibus rei pūblicae, "affairs of state."

20. trānsportāret: in the same construction as *ferret*, l. 18.

21. reliquī temporis, "for the future."

futūrum: this and the following infinitives depend on a verb of saying implied in *ōrābant*.

Chap. 17. Description of Caesar's bridge across the Rhine.

2. tūtum: an enemy could more easily prevent a landing from boats, and in case of defeat boats would offer a dangerous means of retreat.

esse arbitrābātur, neque suae neque populi Rōmāni dignitātis esse statuēbat. Itaque, etsi summa difficultās faciendī pontis prōpōnēbātur propter lātitudinem, rapiditātem, altitudinemque fūminis, tamen id sibi contendendum aut aliter nōn trādūcendum exercitum existimābat. Ratiōnem pontis hanc instituit. Tigna bīna sēsquipedālia paulum ab imō praeacūta dīmēnsa ad altitudinem fūminis intervāllō pedum duōrum inter sē iungēbat. Haec cum māchinātiōnibus immissa in flūmen dēfixerat fistūcisque adēgerat, nōn publicae modo dērēctē ad perpendiculum, sed prōnē ac fastigātē ut secundum nātūram

5. rapiditās, -tātis, *f.* [rapidus, swift], swiftness. 1.

8. tignum, -i, *n.*, log, timber, beam, pile. 2.

sēsquipedālis, -e, *adj.* [sēsqui, one and a half+pēs, foot], a foot and a half thick. 1.

10. immittō, -mittere, -misi, -missum, *tr.* [in+mittō, send], send or let into, insert; send against, direct towards or against; trabibus immissis, beams being let in. 2.

11. dēfigō, -figere, -fixi, -fixum, *tr.*

[figō, fix], fix or fasten down, drive in, plant. 1.

fistūca, -ae, *f.*, pile-driver. 1.

publica, -ae, *f.*, pile, stake. 2.
dērēctō, *adv.* [dērēctus, straight], straight. 1.

12. perpendiculum, -i, *n.*, plummet, plumb line. 1.

prōnē, *adv.* [prōnus, inclined], sloping downwards. 1.

fastigātē, *adv.* [fastigātus, sloping], sloping. 1.

3. neque suae . . . statuēbat, "he considered it inconsistent with his own dignity, etc." *dignitatis* is a predicative possessive genitive. The construction of the bridge would impress the barbarians with a high sense of the power and skill of the Romans.

4. summa prōpōnēbātur, "presented itself as very great."

5. lātitudinem: the bridge was probably built near Bonn, where the river is a little more than a quarter of a mile wide.

6. id contendendum, "that he ought to make the effort."

8. bīna, "two." The distributive is used because there were many such timbers and they were handled two at a time. See plan, *a, a*.

dīmēnsa *ad*, "measured according to"; i.e. they were made shorter or longer according to the depth of the river

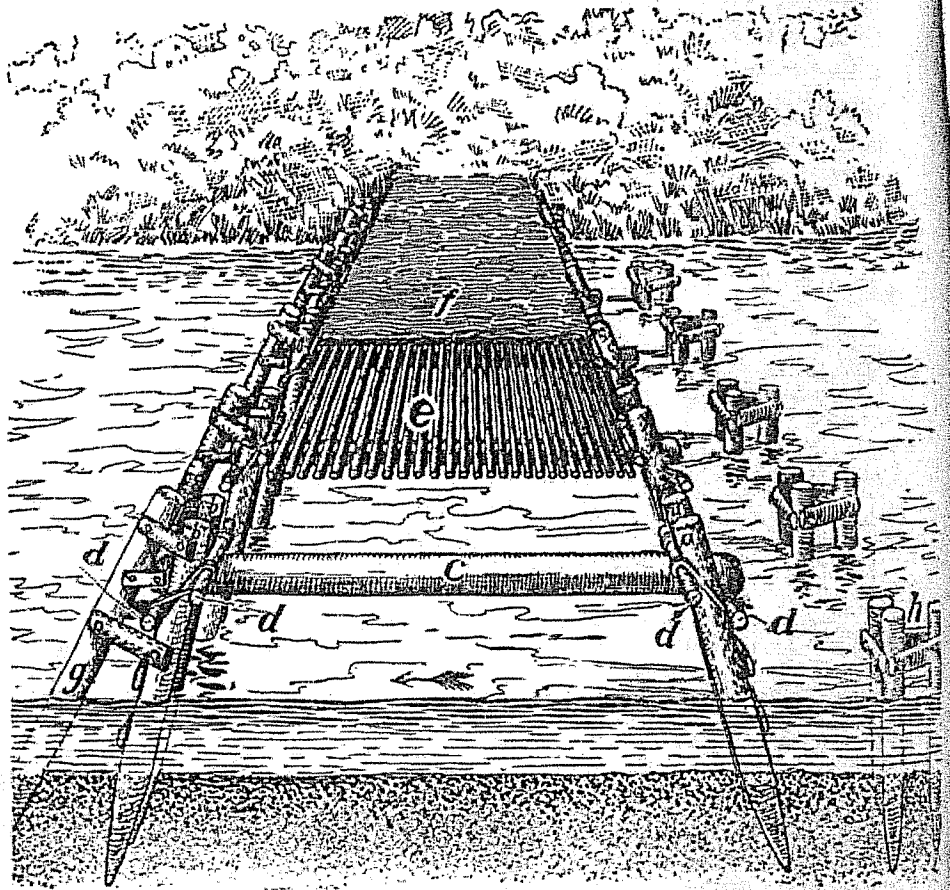
where they were driven into its bed.

9. intervāllō . . . iungēbat, "he joined together [by spiking wooden cross-pieces on them] with a space of two feet [between them]." See plan and the pile-driver p. 273. *Intervāllō* is an ablative of attendant circumstance.

10. haec . . . dēfixerat, "when he had let them down into the river by machines and had secured them there." They were probably floated out to the raft on which the pile-driver (p. 273) stood, and were then handled by a derrick or some such simple machine. *dēfixerat*: mode? App. 241, *b*: G.-L. 584: A. 548: B. 288, 3: H.-B. 579: H. 601, 4.

11. nōn . . . perpendiculum, "not vertically, like a pile"; i.e. as piles are usually driven.

12. ut . . . prōcumberent: i.e. sloping down-stream.



CAESAR'S BRIDGE

a, a, tigna bina, l. 8.
b, b, his contraria duo (tigna), l. 13.
c, bipedalis trabs, l. 16.
d, d, d, d, fibulae, l. 17.

e, directa materia, l. 21.
f, longiori cratesque, l. 22.
g, sublice obliqua acta, l. 23.
h, aliae (sublice) supra pontem, l. 25.

fūminis prōcumberent, iis item contrāria duo ad eundem modum iūncta intervāllō pedum quadrāgēnum ab inferiōre parte contrā vim atque impetum fūminis conversa statuēbat. 15
Haec utraque, insuper bipedalibus trabibus immissis, quantum eōrum tignōrum iūnctūra distābat, bīnis utrimque fibulis ab

14. quadrāgēni, -ae, -a, *distr. num.* *adj.* [quadrāgintā, forty], forty each. 1.

16. Insuper, *adv.* [super, above], above, on the top, from above. 1.

bipedālis, -e, *adj.* [bis, twice + pēs, foot], of two feet, two feet thick. 1.

17. iūnctūra, -ae, *f.* [iungō, join], joining. 1.

distō, -stāre, —, —, *intr.* [stō, stand], stand apart; be apart, removed or separated. 1.

utrimque, *adv.* [uterque, each of

13. iis . . . statuēbat: i.e. a similar pair of piles was driven into the river bed opposite to these, forty feet downstream (*ab inferiōre parte*), but sloping against the current. See plan, *b, b*.

duo: we should expect *bīna*, as in 1. 8.

14. quadrāgēnum: form? App. 16, *e*: G.-L. 33, 4: A. 49, *d*: B. 25, 6: H.-B. 71, 4: H. 84, 3.

The distance must have been measured on the surface of the water: the roadway was therefore a little less than forty feet.

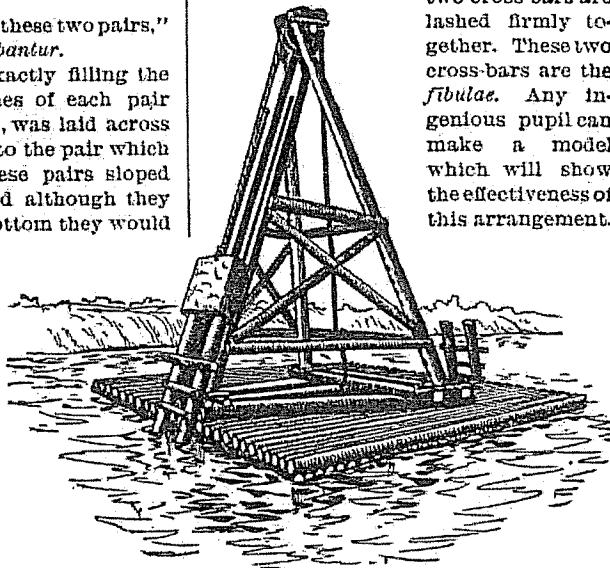
16. haec utraque, "these two pairs," is the subject of *distinēbantur*.

A two-foot beam, exactly filling the space between the piles of each pair (*quantum . . . distābat*), was laid across from one pair of piles to the pair which faced it (plan, *c*). These pairs sloped toward each other, and although they were driven into the bottom they would sway with the current and would tend to fall together when the cross-beam had to carry a weight. Therefore they were held at the proper distance apart (*distinēbantur*) by a pair of fastenings (*fibulae*) at each end of the two-foot cross beam.

quantum . . . distābat, lit. "as much as the joining of the

timbers stood apart." *quantum* is an accusative of extent of space and has *bipedālibus* as its antecedent.

17. *fibulis*: it is not certain what these "fastenings" were. Those shown in the plan (*d, d*) are simple and effective, and are occasionally used in modern engineering. The two-foot cross-beam rests on a cross-bar, which is spiked firmly to the outer sides of the piles. Another cross-bar is laid loosely in the opposite angle, and the outer ends of the two cross-bars are lashed firmly together. These two cross-bars are the *fibulae*. Any ingenious pupil can make a model which will show the effectiveness of this arrangement.



PILE-DRIVER

extrēmā parte distinēbantur; quibus disclūsīs atque in contrā-
 riam partem revinctīs tanta erat operis firmitūdō atque ea
 20 rērum nātūra ut quō maior vīs aquae sē incitāvisset hōc artius
 illigāta tenērentur. Haec dērēctā materiā iniectā contexēban-
 tur ac longuriīs crātibusque cōsternēbantur; ac nihilō sētius
 sūblicaē et ad inferiōrem partem flūminis obliquē agēbantur,
 quae prō ariete subiectae et cum omnī opere coniūctae vim
 25 flūminis exciperent, et aliae item suprā pontem mediocri spa-
 tiō, ut, sī arborum truncī sive nāvēs dēiciendī operis causā

two], on each side, on both sides. 2.

fibula, -ae, *f.*, clasp; brace, fasten-
 ing. 1.

18. *disclūdō*, -clūdere, -clūsī,
 -clūsūm, *tr.* [claudō, shut], shut off,
 hold or keep apart, separate. 1.

20. *aqua*, -ae, *f.*, water. 2.
artē, *adv.* [artus, close], closely, firm-
 ly. 1.

21. *illigō*, 1, *tr.* [ligō, bind], attach,
 hold or bind together. 1.

dērēctus, -a, -um, *adj.* [dērigō, put
 in line], straight. 1.

iniectō, -icere, -iēctī, -iectum, *tr.*
 [iaciō, hurl. App. 7], throw into or up-
 on; put or place on; inspire, infuse. 3.

contexō, -texere, -texui, -textum,
tr. [texō, weave], weave or bind to-
 gether, connect. 1.

22. *crātēs*, -is, *f.*, wicker-work;
 fascine (bundle of sticks for filling
 trenches, etc.). 1.

cōsternō, -sternere, -strāvi,
 -strātum, *tr.* [sternō, strew], strew
 over, cover over. 2.

sētius, *adv.*, less, otherwise; nihilō
sētius, none the less, nevertheless, like-
 wise. 2.

23. *obliquē*, *adv.* [obliquus, slant-
 ing], obliquely, slantwise. 1.

26. *truncus*, -i, *m.*, trunk of trees.
 1.

18. *quibus* refers to *fibulis*. It is in
 the ablative absolute with *disclūsīs* and
revinctīs.

disclūsīs: by the cross-beam and the
 piles.

in . . . *revinctīs*, "bound together
 in the opposite direction"; i.e. opposite
 to the direction of their separation.

19. *ea rērum nātūra*, "such was the
 nature of the structure."

20. *incitāvisset* is subjunctive by
 attraction.

hōc . . . tenērentur, "the more firm-
 ly the parts of the structure were bound
 together."

21. *haec* refers to the part of the
 structure already described, for which
 Caesar has no name. In modern engi-
 neering it is called a trestle-bent. There
 were probably between fifty and sixty

such trestle-bents. They were connect-
 ed by timbers laid from one cross-beam
 to the next, lengthwise of the bridge (*dē-
 rēctā materiā*). Plan, e.

22. *nihilō sētius*: i.e. although the
 bridge was already very strong.

23. *et* is correlative with *et* in l. 25.

obliquē: i.e. they were driven in with
 a greater slant than the double piles
 had. See plan, g.

24. *quae prō ariete subiectae ex-
 ciperent*, "which, set below as a but-
 tress, were to withstand, etc."

25. *aliae*: sc. *sūblicaē agēbantur*.
 There is nothing in the text to show the
 number of these piles, but the plan (A)
 suggests an effective defense.

spatiō: ablative of measure of differ-
 ence with *suprā*.

essent ā barbaris missae, hīs dēfēnsōribus eārum rērum vīs minnerētur, neu ponti nocērent.

18. Diēbus decem quibus māteria coepta erat comportārī omnī opere effectō exercitus trādūcitur. Caesar ad utramque partem pontis firmō praesidiō relictō in finēs Sugambrōrum contendit. Interim ā complūribus cīvitātibus ad eum lēgātī veniunt; quibus pācem atque amīcitiā petentibus liberaliter respondet obsidēsque ad sē addūcī iubet. At Sugambrī ex eō tempore quō pōns īnstituī coeptus est fugā comparātā, hortantibus iis quōs ex Tēncteris atque Usipetibus apud sē habēbant, finibus suis excesserant suaque omnia exportāverant sēque in solitūdinem ac silvās abdidērant.

19. Caesar paucōs diēs in eōrum finibus morātus, omnibus vicis aedificiisque incēnsis frūmentisque succōsis, sē in finēs Ubiōrum recēpit, atque hīs auxilium suum pollicitus, si ā Suēbis premerentur, haec ab iis cognōvit: Suēbōs, posteāquam per explōrātōrēs pontem fierī comperissent, mōre suō conciliō habitō nūntiōs in omnēs partēs dimīsisse utī dē oppidīs dēmi-grārent, liberōs, uxōrēs, suaque omnia in silvis dēpōnerent, atque omnēs quī arma ferre possent ūnum in locum convenīrent; hunc esse dēlēctum mediū ferē regiōnum eārum quās

9. exportō, 1, tr. [portō, carry], carry out or away. 1.

10. solitūdō, -inis, f. [sōlus, alone], loneliness, solitude; a lonely place, wilderness. 1.

2. succidō, -cidere, -cidī, -cisum, tr. [sub+caedō, cut], cut from beneath, cut down, fell. 2.

4. posteāquam, adv. [postea, afterwards+quam, than], after. 4.

27. essent missae is subjunctive by implied indirect discourse, for a future perfect indicative.

28. neu: why not *neque*?

Chap. 18. Caesar crosses the river and marches into the country of the Sugambrī.

1. diēbus decem quibus, lit. "within ten days within which," = "within ten days after"; cf. *paucis diebus quibus*, III, 23, 3.

coepta erat: why passive? App. 86, a.

5. quibus petentibus: translate by a clause, "and when they, etc."

7. hortantibus iis, lit. "those urging," = "on the advice of those."

8. quōs . . . habēbant: i.e. the cavalry 16, 6, and probably other survivors of the massacre, 15, 5, note.

Chap. 19. Caesar ravages their country. As the Suebi have withdrawn, he returns to Gaul.

3. si premerentur: implied indirect discourse for the future.

6. nūntiōs dimīsisse utī, "had sent messengers (urging) that."

9. hunc . . . ferē, "that this place had been chosen almost in the middle."

10 Suebī obtinērent; hīc Rōmānōrum adventum exspectāre atque
ibi dēcertāre cōstituisse. Quod ubi Caesar comperit, omni-
bus iis rēbus cōfectis quārum rērum causā trādūcere exer-
citur cōstituerat, ut Germānis metum iniceret, ut Sugam-
brōs ulciscerētur, ut Ubiōs obsidiōne liberāret, diēbus omnīnō
15 xviii trāns Rhēnum cōsūmptis, satis et ad laudem et ad
ūtilitātem prōfectum arbitrātus sē in Galliam recēpit pontem-
que rescidit.

20. Exiguā parte aestātis reliquā Caesar, etsī in hīs locis,
quod omnis Gallia ad septentrionēs vergit, mātūrae sunt hie-
mēs, tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit, quod omnibus
ferē Gallicis bellis hostibus nostris inde subministrāta auxilia
5 intellegēbat et, sī tempus ad bellum gerendum dēficeret, tamen
magnō sibi ūsuī fore arbitrābatur, sī modo insulam adisset,
genus hominum perspexisset, loca, portūs, aditūs cognōvisset;
quae omnia ferē Gallis erant incognita. Neque enim temerē

10. hīc, *adv.*, here, in this place; (*of a place just mentioned*) there, in that place; (*of an incident just mentioned*) then, at this time. 1.

14. obsidiō, -ōnis, *f.* [obsideō, blockade], siege, investment, blockade; perīl, oppression. 1.

liberō, 1, *tr.* [liber, free], make or set free, release, deliver. 2.

16. ūtilitās, -tātis, *f.* [ūtilis, useful], usefulness, advantage, service. 1.

1. exiguus, -a, -um, *adj.*, scanty, short, small, meager, limited. 1.

8. incognitus, -a, -um, *adj.* [in-+cognitus, known; cognōscō, learn], unknown. 2.

temerē, *adv.*, rashly, blindly, without good reason. 2.

10. hīc, ibi: both words refer to the same place.

12. iis rēbus: explained by the substantive volitive (*ut*) clauses which follow.

13. ut . . . iniceret: cf. note at the end of chap. 15.

16. prōfectum: notice the *ō*; from what present?

Chap. 20-22. Caesar makes preparations for an expedition to Britain.

Chap. 20. Caesar decides on the expedition. He can get no information from the Gauls.

1. exiguā . . . reliquā: the ablative absolute is adversative: "although only a small part . . . , (and) in spite of the fact that the winters are early."

4. hostibus nostris: indirect object of *subministrāta*.

subministrāta auxilia: for an instance see III, 9, 26. In II, 14, 8, we learn that Britain had afforded refuge to some of Caesar's enemies.

6. magnō . . . fore, "it would be of great advantage to him."

sī adisset, etc.: for the future perfect of the direct form. These clauses give the real object of the expedition, which was only preparatory to that of the following year.

8. quae . . . incognita: the Gauls may have deceived Caesar; at any rate there are indications that some Gauls knew a good deal about Britain: in II, 4, 19, we learn that a king of the Sueesi-

praeter mercatōrēs illō adit quisquam, neque hīs ipsīs quicquam
 praeter ōram maritimam atque eās regiōnēs quae sunt contrā 10
 Galliam nōtum est. Itaque vocātis ad sē undique mercatōri-
 bus neque quanta esset īnsulae magnitudō, neque quae aut
 quantae nātiōnēs incolerent, neque quem ūsum bellī habērent
 aut quibus institūtis ūterentur, neque quī essent ad maiōrum
 nāvium multitudinem idōneī portūs reperire poterat. 15

21. Ad haec cognōscenda, priusquam periculum faceret,
 idōneum esse arbitrātus C. Volusēnum cum nāvī longā prae-
 mittit. Huic mandat ut explorātis omnibus rēbus ad sē quam
 primum revertātur. Ipse cum omnibus cōpiīs in Morinōs
 proficiscitur, quod inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam trāiec- 5
 tus. Hūc nāvēs undique ex finitimis regiōnibus et quam
 superiōre aestāte ad Veneticum bellum fēcerat classem iubet
 convenire. Interim, cōsiliō eius cognitō et per mercatōrēs
 perlātō ad Britannōs, ā complūribus īnsulae cīvitātibus ad eum
 lēgātī veniunt quī polliceantur obsidēs dare atque imperiō 10
 populī Rōmānī obtemperāre. Quibus audītis liberāliter polli-
 citus hortātusque ut in eā sententiā permanērent eōs domum

5. trāiectus, -ūs, *m.* [trāicō, hurl across], a hurling across; crossing, passage. 1.

9. Britannus, -a, -um, *adj.*, of Britain, British; *pl. as noun*, the Britanni

(brī-tān'i); *better*, the Britons. 1.

11. obtemperō, 1, *intr.* [temperō, rule], be subject to rule, comply with, obey. 1.

ones had been king of a part of Britain besides, and in VI, 13, we learn that Gallic Druids went to Britain to study.

9. illō: the adverb.

hīs ipsīs: the traders; dative with nōtum.

11. vocātis mercatōribus, "although he summoned, etc."

12. neque, etc.: a series of indirect questions, depending on reperire.

Chap. 21. Caesar sends men in advance to gain information and to advise submission.

3. Volusēnum: either the subject of esse or the object of praemittit; supply cum in one place or the other. See what Caesar says of Volusenus in III, 5, 7;

he is the only tribune whom Caesar mentions with honor.

nāvī longā: see Int. 64.

6. hūc: at a harbor among the Morini. This was probably Wissant, the point of France which is nearest Britain: see map facing p. 254. The harbor is now filled with sand, but was in use during the middle ages.

10. quī polliceantur: a purpose clause, but best translated by a present participle.

dare, obtemperāre: verbs of promising are more often followed by the future infinitive with subject accusative, sē datūrōs esse.

remittit et cum iis unā Commium, quem ipse Atrebātibus
superātis rēgem ibi cōstituerat, cuius et virtūtem et cōsilium
15 probābat et quem sibi fidēlem esse arbitrābatur, cuiusque auc-
tōritās in his regiōnibus magnī habēbatur, mittit. Huic
imperat quās possit adeat civitatēs, hortēturque ut populi
Rōmānī fidem sequantur, sēque celeriter eō ventūrum nūntiet.
Volusēnus perspectis regiōnibus, quantum eī facultātis dari
20 potuit quī nāvī ēgredi ac sē barbaris committere nōn auderet.
quīntō diē ad Caesarem revertitur quaeque ibi perspexisset
renūntiat.

22. Dum in his locis Caesar nāvium parandārum causā
moratur, ex magnā parte Morinōrum ad eum lēgātī vērunt
quī sē dē superiōris temporis cōsiliō excūsarent, quod ho-
minēs barbari et nostrae cōsuētūdinis imperitī bellum populō
5 Rōmānō fēcissent, sēque ea quae imperāset factūrōs pollicē-
rentur. Hoc sibi Caesar satis opportunē accidisse arbitrātus,
quod neque post tergum hostem relinquere volēbat neque
belli gerendī propter annī tempus facultātem habēbat ne-

13. *Commium*, -mi, m., *Commium* (kōm'i-ūs), a chief of the *Atrebates*. 3.

15. *fidēlis*, -e, adj. [fidēs, faith], faithful, trustworthy, reliable. 1.

3. *excūsō*, 1, tr. [causa, reason], give reason for; excuse. 1.

4. *imperitus*, -a, -um, adj. [in-+peritus, experienced], inexperienced, unskilled, ignorant. 4.

6. *opportunē*, adv. [opportūnus, fit], opportunely, seasonably. 1

13. *Atrebātibus superātis*: in the battle with the *Nervi*, II, 23.

14. *ibi*: i.e. among the *Atrebates*.

15. *sibi fidēlem*: but *Commium* became a leader in the general revolt against him three years later. This is why Caesar says *arbitrābatur*.

16. *in his regiōnibus*: i.e. in *Belgium*.

magnī: genitive of *value*.

18. *fidem sequantur* lit. "follow the protection (of)," = "surrender (to)," sē: i.e. Caesar.

19. *quantum . . . potuit*, lit. "(as much) as of opportunity could be given to a man," = "as much as a man could."

20. *quī . . . auderet*: a clause of characteristic. Caesar cannot mean to

blame *Volusenus*. Both the difficulty which Caesar himself experienced in landing with his army and the imprisonment of *Commium* will show that *Volusenus* could not possibly have landed and returned.

Chap. 22. Caesar accepts the surrender of the *Morini*, and completes his preparations for sailing.

3. *cōsiliō*, "behavior"; see III, 28. *hominēs*: in apposition with the omitted subject; "being barbarians."

4. *cōsuētūdinis*: of sparing those who voluntarily surrendered.

5. *fēcissent, imperāset*: implied indirect discourse for the perfect indicative and the future perfect, respectively.

que hās tantulārum rērum occupātiōnēs Britanniae antepōnendās iūdicābat, magnum iīs numerum obsidum imperat. Quibus adductis eōs in fidem recipit. Nāvibus circiter LXXX onerāriis coāctis contractisque, quot satis esse ad duās transportandās legiōnēs existimābat, quod praetereā nāvium longārum habēbat quaestōri, lēgātis, praefectisque distribuit. Hūc accēdebant XVIII onerāriae nāvēs, quae ex eō locō ā milibus passuum octō ventō tenēbantur quōminus in eundem portum venire possent; hās equitibus distribuit. Reliquum exercitum Tituriō Sabīnō et Aurunculēiō Cottae lēgātis in Menapiōs atque in eōs pāgōs Morinōrum ā quibus ad eum lēgātī nōn vēnerant dūcendum dedit; Sulpicium Rūfum lēgātum cum eō praesidiō quod satis esse arbitrabatur portum tenēre iussit.

23. His cōstitūtis rēbus nactus idōneam ad nāvigandum tempestātem tertiā ferē vigiliā solvit equitēsque in ulteriōrem

9. antepōnō, -pōnere. -posul, -positum, *tr.* [pōnō, place], place before; prefer. 1.

12. onerārius, -a, -um, *adj.* [onus, burden], fitted for burdens; with nāvis, transport, freight ship. *

contrahō. -trahere, -trāxi, -tractum, *tr.* [trahō, draw], draw or bring together, assemble, collect; draw into smaller compass, contract. 2.

16 quōminus, *conj.* [quō, so that+

minus, not], so that not, that not; from 2.

20. Sulpicius, -ci, *m.*, Publius Sulpicius Rufus (pūb'li-ūs sūl-pi'sh'yūs ruf'fūs), one of Caesar's lieutenants. 1.

1. nanciscor nancisci, nactus sum, *tr.*, get, obtain possession of; meet with, find. *

2. solvō, solvere, solvi, solūtum, *tr.*, loosen, untie; with or without nāvēs, weigh anchor, set sail, put to sea. 3.

9. hās . . . occupātiōnēs, "engaging in such trivial matters."

12. eoāctis contractisque, "having levied and brought together."

13. quod . . . habēbat, *lit.* "whatever of ships of war he had besides," = "the ships which he had."

15. hūc accēdebant, *lit.* "there were added to this number," = "he had in addition."

ā . . . octō, "eight miles[away]." If the chief harbor was Wissant, the smaller was Sangatte, east of Wissant.

16. tenēbantur quōminus possent, "were kept from being able": App. 23, c.

18. exercitum dūcendum dedit: construction? App. 285, II, b: G.-L. 430: A. 500, 4: B. 337, 7, b, 2: H.-B. 612, III: H. 622.

Chap. 23-27. After a sharp contest Caesar effects a landing and accepts the surrender of the Britons.

Chap. 23. Caesar crosses to Britain and makes preparations for landing.

1. idōneam tempestātem: a gentle southerly wind and clear weather, with the moon nearly full.

2. tertiā vigiliā: just after midnight, the morning of August 27th. The first part of the night was spent in launching the ships, which had been

portum prōgredi et nāvēs cōnscendere et sē sequī iussit. Ā
 quibus cum paulō tardius esset administrātum, ipse hōrā diēi
 5 circiter quārtā cum primīs nāvibus Britanniam attigit atque
 ibi in omnibus collibus expositās hostium cōpiās armātās cōn-
 spexit. Cuius loci haec erat nātūra atque ita montibus angustē
 mare continēbatur utī ex locis superiōribus in litus tēlum
 adigī posset. Hunc ad ēgrediendum nēquāquam idōneum
 10 locum arbitrātus, dum reliquae nāvēs eō convenirent, ad hōram
 nōnam in ancoris expectāvit. Interim lēgātis tribūnisque
 militum convocātis, et quae ex Volusēnō cognōvisset et quae
 fieri vellet ostendit, monuitque, ut rei militāris ratiō, maximē
 ut maritimae rēs postulārent, ut quae celerem atque instabilem
 15 mōtum habērent, ad nūtum et ad tempus omnēs rēs ab iis ad-
 ministrārentur. His dīmissis et ventum et aestum ūnō

3. cōnscendō, -scendere, -scendi, -scēsum, *tr.* [scandō, climb], climb, mount; go on board, embark. 1.

4. tardē, *adv.* [tardus, slow], slowly; *comp.* tardius, too slowly. 1.

6. expōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, *tr.* [pōnō, place], put or set out; set on shore, disembark; draw up; set forth, explain. 2.

7. angustē, *adv.* [angustus, narrow], narrowly; in close quarters. 1.

8. litus, -oris, *n.*, seashore, beach, shore. 3.

drawn up on the sandy beach, and in embarking.

4. tardius, "too late." The wind changed and delayed them for three days.

hōra quārtā: about 9 A.M. At this time of year the fourth hour began about 8:30 and ended after 9:30.

5. Britanniam attigit: probably at or near Dover. The hills spoken of are the famous chalk cliffs.

7. haec, "such."

10. dum convenirent: mode? App. 235, b.

ad hōram nōnam: somewhere near 3 P.M.

11. in ancoris, "at anchor."

9. nēquāquam, *adv.* [nē+quāquam, in any way], in no way, by no means, not at all. 1.

14. celer, -eris, -ere, *adj.*, swift, quick; precipitate. 1.

Instabilis, -e, *adj.* [in-+stabilis, firm], not firm, unsteady. 1.

15. mōtus, -ūs, *m.* [moveō, move], movement, motion; political movement, uprising, disturbance. 3.

nūtus, -ūs, *m.* [nuō, nod], nod; sign, command; ad nūtum, at one's nod or command. 2.

13. ut . . . postulārent, "as military science, and especially as seamanship requires"; the subjunctive is due to implied indirect discourse.

14. ut quae habērent, lit. "as (things) which have,"—"since it has to do with"; a causal relative clause, App. 245: G.-L. 633: A. 535, e, n. 1: B. 238, 3: H.-B. 523, b: H. 592, 1.

15. (ut) administrārentur: the object of monuit.

ad tempus, "on the instant."

16. ventum et aestum secundum: on other grounds it is supposed that Caesar sailed northeast, to Deal; but it has been proved that at this time the tide was running southwest. Possibly

tempore nactus secundum, datō signō et sublātis ancoris, circiter milia passuum septem ab eō locō prōgressus apertō ac plānō litore nāvēs cōstituit.

24. At barbari cōsiliō Rōmānōrum cognitō, praemissō equitatū et essedāriis, quō plērumque genere in proeliis ūti cōsuērunt, reliquis cōpiis subsecūtī nostrōs nāvibus ēgredi prohibēbant. Erat ob hās causās summa difficultās, quod nāvēs propter magnitudinem nisi in altō cōstituī nōn poterant, militibus autem ignōtis locis, impeditis manibus, magnō et gravī onere armōrum oppressis simul et dē nāvibus dēsiliendum et in flūctibus cōsistendum et cum hostibus erat pugandum, cum illi aut ex aridō aut paulum in aquam prōgressi omnibus membrīs expeditis nōtissimis locis audācter tēla conicerent et equōs insuēfactōs incitārent. Quibus rēbus nostrī perterriti atque huius omninō generis pugnae imperiti nōn eādē alacritāte ac studiō quō in pedestribus ūti proeliis cōsuērunt ūtēbantur.

25. Quod ubi Caesar animadvertit, nāvēs longās, quārum et speciēs erat barbaris inūsitiō et mōtus ad ūsum expeditior,

2. *essedārius*, -ri, *m.* [essedum, a war chariot], a soldier fighting from a war chariot, charioteer. 1.

6. *ignōtus*, -a, -um, *adj.* [in-+(g)nōtus, known; nōscō, know], unknown, unfamiliar. 1.

9. *āridus*, -a, -um, *adj.* [āreō, be dry], dry; *neut. as noun*, dry land. 3.

10. *membrum*, -i, *n.*, member of the body, limb. 1.

11. *insuēfactus*, -a, -um, *adj.* [suēscō, become accustomed + faciō, make] accustomed, trained. 1.

13. *alacritās*, -tātis, *f.* [alacer, lively], liveliness, ardor. 3.

Caesar means that the tide was decreasing and the wind was so favorable that he could sail against the slackening current.

Chap. 24. The Britons try to prevent the landing.

2. *quō genere*, "a kind of troops which."

5. *nisi . . . poterant*, "could be stationed only in deep water."

6. *militibus*: dative of the agent with *dēsiliendum*, etc., *erat*.

ignōtis . . . manibus: ablatives absolute.

7. *oppressis*, "weighed down as they were"; in agreement with *militibus*.

8. *cōsistendum*, "keep their footing."

9. *cum illi*, "while the enemy."

12. *nōn ūtēbantur*, "did not display."

13. *quō* agrees with the nearer antecedent.

Chap. 25. Caesar brings his warships into action. A Roman standard bearer sets an example of bravery.

2. *inūsitiō*, "less familiar" than that of the transports. The latter were

paulum removēri ab onerāriis nāvibus et rēmīs incitārī et ad
 latus apertum hostium cōstituī atque inde fundis, sagittis,
 5 tormentis hostēs prōpelli ac submovēri iussit; quae rēs magnō
 ūsuī nostris fuit. Nam et nāvium figurā et rēmōrum mōtū et
 inūsitatō genere tormentōrum permōti barbari cōstitērunt ac
 paulum etiam pedem rettulērunt. Atque nostris militibus
 cūctantibus, maximē propter altitudinem maris, quī decimae
 10 legiōnis aquilam ferēbat, obtestātus deōs ut ea rēs legiōni fēli-
 citer ēvenīret, 'Dēsilitē,' inquit, 'commilitōnēs, nisi vultis
 aquilam hostibus prōdere; egō certē meum rei pūblīcae atque
 imperātōri officium praestiterō.' Hoc cum vōce magnā dīxisset,
 sē ex nāvī prōiēcit atque in hostēs aquilam ferre coepit. Tum
 15 nostrī, cohortātī inter sē nē tantum dēdecus admitterētur, ūni-
 versī ex nāvī dēsiluērunt. Hōs item ex proximis nāvibus cum
 cōspexissent, subsecūtī hostibus appropinquāvērunt.

26. Pugnātum est ab utrisque ācritēr. Nostrī tamen, quod
 neque ōrdinēs servāre neque firmiter insistere neque signa sub-

4. funda, -ae, f., sling. 1.

sagitta, -ae, f., arrow. 1.

6. figurā, -ae, f. [fīgūrā, form], form, shape, figure. 1.

10. aquila, -ae, f., an eagle; a standard (as the aquila was the chief standard of the legion). 3.

obtestor, 1, tr. [testor, witness], call to witness; beseech, entreat. 1.

fēliciter, adv. [fēlix, happy], happily, fortunately. 1.

11. ēvenīō, -venīre, -vēni, -ven-
 tum, intr. [venīō, come], turn out, re-
 sult. 1.

more like the trading vessels, with which
 the Britons were acquainted.

mōtus . . . expeditior, lit. "whose
 motion was freer for use," = "which
 were more easily managed."

4. latus apertum, "the right flank,"
 which was unprotected by shields.

9. qui, "the man who."

10. aquilam: see Int. 43, and Plate
 I, 6, facing p. 27.

13. praestiterō: note the force of

inquam, -is, -it, def. verb. tr., used
 only with direct quotations and following
 one or more words of the quotation, say. 1.

commilitō, -ōnis, m. [miles, soldier],
 fellow soldier, comrade. 1.

12. certē, adv. [certus, certain], cer-
 tainly; at least, at all events. 1.

meus, -a, -um, poss. adj. pron. [cf.
 oblique cases of ego], my, mine, my
 own. 1.

15. dēdecus, -oris, n. [decus,
 honor], dishonor, disgrace. 1.

2. firmiter, adv. [firmus, strong],
 firmly. 1

the tense. "(whatever the result shall
 be) I at least shall have done my duty."

15. inter sē, "one another."

16. ex proximis nāvibus, "those
 who were in the nearest ships."

Chap. 26. After a fierce contest the
 Britons are put to flight.

2. firmiter insistere, "get a firm
 footing."

signa subsequi: i.e. keep their for-
 mation by cohorts.

sequi poterant, atque alius aliā ex nāvi quibuscumque signis occurrerat sē aggregābat, magnopere perturbābantur; hostēs vērō, nōtis omnibus vadis, ubi ex litore aliquōs singulārēs ex nāvi ēgredientēs cōspexerant, incitātis equis impeditōs adoriēbantur, plūrēs paucōs circumsistēbant, alii ab latere apertō in ūniversōs tēla coniciēbant. Quod cum animadvertisset Caesar, scaphās longārum nāvium, item speculātōria nāvigia militibus complērī iussit et, quōs labōrantēs cōspexerat, hīs subsidia 10 submittēbat. Nostrī, simul in aridō cōstitērunt, suis omnibus cōsecūtīs in hostēs impetum fēcērunt atque eōs in fugam dēdērunt, neque longius prōsequi potuērunt, quod equitēs cursum tenēre atque insulam capere nōn potuerant. Hoc ūnum ad 15 pristinam fortūnam Caesarī dēfuit.

27. Hostēs proeliō superātī, simul atque sē ex fugā recēpērunt, statim ad Caesarem lēgātōs dē pāce mīserunt; obsidēs datūrōs, quaeque imperāssēt factūrōs sēsē pollicitī sunt. Ūnā cum hīs lēgātīs Commius Atrebās vēnit, quem suprā dēmōnstrāveram ā Caesare in Britanniam praemisum. Hunc illi ē nāvi ēgressum, cum ad eōs ōrātōris modō Caesaris mandāta

4. aggregō, 1, *tr.* [ad+grex, flock], unite in a flock; assemble; join, attach.

1.

9. scapha, -ae, *f.*, skiff, boat. 1.

speculātōrius, -a, -um, *adj.* [speculātōr, spy], of a spy, spying, scouting. 1.

3. alius . . . nāvī, "men from different ships."

quibuscumque . . . aggregābat, "gathered about whatever standards they chanced upon"; as in the battle with the Nervii, II, 21, 13.

5. ubi cōspexerant: the pluperfect instead of the usual perfect with *ubi*, expressing repeated action, just as the following imperfects do.

7. plūrēs, "several" of the enemy.

in ūniversōs, "upon the main body."

9. scaphās, speculātōria nāvigia: these boats could be rowed into shallow water.

11. simul = simul atque.

10. labōrō, 1, *intr.* [labor, toil], toil, work hard; be anxious, troubled, or perplexed; labor, suffer, be hard pressed.

3.

6. ōrātōr, -ōris, *m.* [ōrō, speak], speaker; ambassador, envoy. 1.

13. neque, "but . . . not."

longius, "very far."

14. capere, "reach." See note on *tardius*, 23, 4.

hoc ūnum: the pursuit by the cavalry was an important part of every regular engagement.

Chap. 27. The Britons sue for peace.

3. datūrōs, factūrōs sēsē: the regular construction after verbs of promising; see note on *dare*, 21, 10.

4. suprā: see 21, 13.

6. cum, "although."

modō, "in the capacity of," "as."

dēferret, comprehenderant atque in vincula coniēcerant; tum proeliō factō remisērunt, et in petendā pāce eius rei culpam in multitudinem contulērunt et propter imprudentiam ut ignōscerētur petivērunt. Caesar questus quod, cum ultrō in continentem lēgātis missis pācem ab sē petissent, bellum sine causā intulissent, ignōscere imprudentiae dixit obsidēsque imperāvit; quōrum illi partem statim dedērunt, partem ex longinquiōribus locis arcessitam paucis diēbus sēsē datūrōs dixērunt. Intereā suōs remigrāre in agrōs iussērunt, principēsque undique convenire et sē civitatēsque suās Caesari commendāre coepērunt.

28. His rēbus pāce cōfirmatā, post diem quārtum quam est in Britanniam ventum nāvēs XVIII, dē quibus suprā dēmōstrātum est, quae equitēs sustulerant, ex superioriōre portū lēni ventō solvērunt. Quae cum appropinquārent Britanniae et ex castris vidērentur, tanta tempestās subitō coorta est ut nūlla eārum cursum tenēre posset, sed aliae eōdem unde erant propectae referrentur, aliae ad inferiōrem partem insulae, quae est

8. culpa, -ae, *f.*, blame, fault, guilt.
1.

9. imprudentia, -ae, *f.* [imprudentis, imprudent], imprudence, want of foresight or forethought, ignorance, indiscretion. 2.

ignōscō, -nōscere, -nōvi, -nōtum, *intr.* [in- + (g)nōscōns, knowing; nōs-

cō], forgive, pardon. 3.

13. longinquus, -a, -um, *adj.* [longus, long], far off, distant, remote; long, long continued. 2.

16. commendō, 1, *tr.* [mandō, entrust], entrust; surrender. 1.

3. lēnis, -e, *adj.*, gentle, mild, smooth. 1.

8. eius rei: the treatment of Commius.

9. ut ignōscerētur, "that they be pardoned." In what case would "they" be, if expressed? App. 115, *d.*

10. cum lēgātis missis petissent, "after they had sent hostages and begged"; see 21, 10.

14. arcessitam, "for whom they had sent."

15. in agrōs, "to their farms."

Chap. 28-31. A storm turns back Caesar's cavalry and wrecks his fleet. Although he partially repairs the fleet, the Britons are encouraged to attack him.

Chap. 28. The cavalry transports are driven back by a storm.

1. post . . . quam = *dīz quārtō postquam*. When *postquam* is divided, *post* is usually an adverb, "afterwards . . . than." Here it is a preposition. The day was August 30th, the third day after his arrival, according to our reckoning.

2. suprā, see 22, 15 and 23, 4.

3. aliae, aliae: the wind must have come from the north or northeast. The ships that were farthest out at sea were driven back at once; the others got some shelter west of Dover, but as the storm proved too severe they preferred to return to Gaul rather than land on the hostile shore of Britain, miles from Caesar's camp.

propius sōlis occāsum, magnō suō cum periculō dēicerentur; quae tamen ancoris iāctis, cum flūctibus complērentur, necessariō adversā nocte in altum prōvectae continentem petiērunt. 10

29. Eādē nocte accidit ut esset lūna plēna, quī diēs maritimōs aestūs maximōs in Ōceanō efficere cōsuēvit; nostrisque id erat incognitum. Ita ūnō tempore et longās nāvēs, quās in āridum subdūxerat, aestus complēbat, et onerāriās, quae ad ancorās erant dēligātae, tempestās afflictabat, neque ūlla nostris facultās aut administrandī aut auxiliandī dabātur. Complūribus nāvibus frāctis, reliquae cum essent fūnibus, ancoris, reliquisque armāmentis āmissis ad nāvigandum inūtilēs, magna, id quod necesse erat accidere, tōtius exercitūs perturbātiō facta est. Neque enim nāvēs erant aliae quibus reportārī possent, 11 et omnia deerant quae ad reficiendās nāvēs erant ūsuī, et, quod

10. prōvehō, -vehere, -vexi, -vectum, *tr.* [vehō, carry], carry forward; *pass.*, be carried forward, sail. 1.

1. lūna, -ae, *f.*, the moon. 2.

5. dēligō, 1. *tr.* [ligō, bind], bind or tie down, fasten, moor. 2.

6. auxiliōr, 1. *intr.* [auxilium, aid], give aid, help, assist, render assistance. 1

7. frangō frangere, frēgi, frāctum, *tr.*, break, wreck; crush, discourage. 2.

9. perturbātio, -ōnis, *f.* [perturbō, disturb], disturbance, disorder, confusion. 1.

10. reportō, 1. *tr.* [re-+portō, carry], carry or bring back, convey. 1.

8. occāsum: for construction see note on *propius sē*, §, 3.

9. cum complērentur, "since they began to fill."

10. adversā nocte, "in the face of the night."

Chap. 29. The storm and the tide wreck Caesar's fleet.

1. lūna plēna: there was a full moon on the night of August 30th. This is what enables us to calculate the day of Caesar's arrival in Britain.

2. aestūs maximōs: the "spring" tide. The average rise and fall of the tide at Deal is said to be 16 feet. This tide, helped by the wind, rose much higher.

nostris . . . incognitum: the Romans were best acquainted with the

Mediterranean, where the tides rise only a few inches. Yet they had had some experience with the tides in the war with the Veneti.

4. quae . . . dēligātae, "which were riding at anchor." The transports were heavier than the war-ships and Caesar had not thought it worth the effort to beach them.

6. administrandī, "of managing them."

9. id quod or quae rēs is commonly used instead of quod when the antecedent is a clause.

10. quibus possent: a clause of characteristic.

11. omnia quae erant ūsuī, "all the things which were needed"; a determining clause. App. 231.

omnibus cōnstābat hiemārī in Galliā oportēre, frūmentum in his locīs in hiemem prōvisum nōn erat.

30. Quibus rēbus cognitīs principēs Britanniae, quī post proelium ad Caesarem convēnerant, inter sē collocūti, cum et equitēs et nāvēs et frūmentum Rōmānis deesse intellexerent et paucitātem militum ex castrōrum exiguitāte cognōscerent, quae hōc erant etiam angustiōra, quod sine impedimentīs Caesar legiōnēs transportāverat, optimum factū esse dūxērunt rebellione factū frūmentō commeātūque nostrōs prohibēre et rem in hiemem prōducere, quod his superātīs aut reditū interclūsīs nōminem. posteā bellī inferendī causā in Britanniam trānsitūrum cōfidēbant. Itaque rūsus coniūrātiōne factā paulātīm ex castrīs discēdere et suōs clam ex agrīs dēducere coepērunt.

31. At Caesar, etsī nōndum eōrum cōnsilia cognōverat, tamen et ex ēventū nāvium suārum et ex eō, quod obsidēs dare intermiserant, fore id quod accidit suspicābatur. Itaque ad omnēs cāsūs subsidia comparābat. Nam et frūmentum ex agrīs cotidie in castra cōferēbat et quae gravissimē afflictāe erant nāvēs, eārum materiā atque aere ad reliquīs reficiendās utēbatur et quae ad eās rēs erant ūsuī ex continentī comparārī iubē-

8. *reditus*, -ūs, *m.* [redeō, return], returning, return. 1.

5. *affligō*, -figere, -fīxi, -fīctum, *tr.*, strike against; overthrow; damage.

12. *hiemārī oportēre*, "that they must pass the winter."

13. *in hiemem*, "for the winter."

Chap. 30. The Britons plan to renew hostilities.

1. *principēs*: subject of *dūxērunt*, l. 6.

5. *hōc*, "on this account."
etiam, "still."

6. *optimum*: predicate adjective with *esse*, the subject being *prohibēre* and *prōducere*.

factū: App. 296. It is not needed in translation.

7. *factā*: translate as an infinitive, coordinate with *prohibēre*.

injure. 1.

6. *aes, aeris*, *n.* copper; anything made of copper, coin, money; *aes allēnum*, another's money, debt. 1.

rem, "operations."

8. *his superātīs*, "if these (troops) were overpowered."

Chap. 31. Caesar repairs his fleet.

2. *ex . . . eō*, "from the disaster to his ships and from the fact."

3. *quod accidit*, "which really did happen."

4. *cāsūs*, "emergencies."

5. *quae nāvēs, eārum*, "of those ships which."

6. *aere*: iron was not much used in the construction of ships, because it rusts.

bat. Itaque cum summō studiō ā militibus administrārētur, duodecim nāvibus āmissis, reliquīs ut nāvīgārī commodē posset effēcit. 10

32. Dum ea geruntur, legiōne ex cōnsuētūdine ūnā frūmentātum missā, quae appellābātur septima, neque ūllā ad id tempus bellī suspiciōne interpositā, cum pars hominum in agrīs remanēret, pars etiam in castra ventitāret, iī quī prō portis castrōrum in statiōne erant Caesari nūntiāvērunt pulverem maiōrem quam cōnsuētūdō ferret in eā parte vidērī quam in partem legiō iter fēcisset. Caesar id quod erat suspicātus, aliquid novī ā barbaris in initum cōnsilī, cohortēs quae in statiōnibus erant sēcum in eam partem proficisci, ex reliquīs duās in statiōnem succēdere, reliquās armāri et cōnfestim sēsē subsequī iussit. Cum paulō longius ā castris prōcessisset, suōs ab hostibus premī atque aegrē sustinēre et cōnferatā legiōne ex omnibus partibus tēla conici animadvertit. Nam quod, omni ex reliquīs partibus dēmesso frūmentō, pars ūna erat reliqua, suspiciātī hostēs hūc nostrōs esse ventūrōs noctū in silvis dēlituerant; tum dispersōs dēpositis armīs in metendō occupātōs subitō adortī paucis interfectis reliquōs incertis ōrdinibus perturbāverant, simul equitātū atque essedis circumdederant.

5. pulvis, -eris, *m.*, dust. 1.
 10. cōnfestim, *adv.*, hastily, at once, immediately. 1.
 14. dēmētō, -metere, -messul, -messum, *tr.* [metō, reap], mow, reap. 1.
 15. dēlitescō, -litescere, -litul,

- , *intr.* [latēscō, *incept.* of lateō, lie hidden], hide one's self, lurk. 1.
 16. metō, metere, messul, messum, *tr.*, mow, reap. 1.
 18. essedum, -i *n.*, a two-wheeled war chariot of the Britons. 2.

8. summō studiō: the soldiers were as anxious to get away as Caesar was.

9. reliquīs . . . effēcit, *lit.* "made that it could be sailed by the rest," = "made the others fit to sail in."

Chap. 32-36. After repelling the Britons, who attack first one legion, then the camp, Caesar returns to Gaul.

Chap. 32. The Britons attack one legion while it is engaged in foraging.

1. frūmentātum: App. 295.

3. interpositā, "having arisen."

in agrīs remanēret: ostensibly en-

gaged in labor on the farms near the camp.

6. quam . . . ferret, "than usual."

7. id quod erat, "what was really the case"; explained by the clause *aliquid . . . consilī*, "that some new plan had been entered upon."

8. cohortēs: probably four, one at each gate.

10. succēdere, "to take their places." armāri, "to arm themselves."

14. ūna, "only one."

17. incertis ōrdinibus: owing to

33. Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnae. Primō per omnēs partēs perequitant et tēla coniciunt atque ipsō terrōre equōrum et strepitū rotārum ōrdinēs plērumque perturbant, et cum sē inter equitum turmās insinuāvērunt, ex essedis dēsiliunt et pedibus proeliantur. Aurigae interim paulātim ex proeliō excedunt atque ita currūs collocant ut, sī illi ā multitūdine hostium premantur, expeditum ad suōs receptum habeant. Ita mōbilitātem equitum, stabilitātem peditum in proeliis praestant, ac tantum ūsū cotidiānō et exercitātiōne efficiunt utī in declivī ac praecipitī locō incitātōs equōs sustinēre et brevī moderārī ac flectere et per tēmōnem percurrere et in iugō insistere et sē inde in currūs citissimē recipere cōnsuērint.

34. Quibus rēbus perturbātis nostrīs nōvitate pugnae tem-

circumdō, -dare, -dedī, -datum, *tr.* [dō, put], put around, encompass, surround. 3.

2. perequitō, 1, *intr.* [equitō, ride], ride about, ride through or around. 1.

3. rota, -ae, *f.*, wheel. 1.

4. turma, -ae, *f.*, troop or squadron of about thirty cavalrymen. 1.

insinuō, 1, *tr.* [sinuō, wind], wind into; make one's way into, penetrate. 1.

5. auriga, -ae, *m.*, charioteer. 1.

6. currus, -ūs, *m.*, chariot; wagon. 2.

7. receptus, -ūs, *m.* [recipiō, receive, retreat; refuge, shelter. 1.

8. stabilitās, -tātis, *f.* [stabilis, firm], firmness, steadiness. 1.

11. moderor, 1, *tr.* [modus, limit], manage, govern, control, guide. 1.

flectō, flectere, flexi, flexum, *tr.*, bend, turn, direct. 1.

tēmō, -ōnis, *m.*, pole (of a wagon). 1.
percurrō, -currere, -curri, -cursum, *intr.* [currō, run], run along or over. 1.

12. citō, *adv.*, quickly, speedily. *Comp.*, citius; *sup.*, citissimō. 1.

1. novitās, -tātis, *f.* [novus, new], newness; strangeness, novelty. 1.

the surprise the usual line of battle could not be formed.

Chap. 33. How the Britons use their war-chariots in battle.

2. equōrum, "caused by the horses."

4. equitum turmās: the cavalry of the enemy, whom they thus attacked. Caesar had no cavalry this year, but this is a general description; in the next expedition his cavalry were thus defeated.

6. illi: the warriors, who had alighted.

7. expeditum receptum, "a ready retreat."

8. praestant, "display."

10. ac, "and even."

incitātōs, "when at full speed."

sustinēre, "to check"; depending on cōnsuērint.

brevi, "quickly."

11. per, "along."

iugō: the crossbar attached to the end of the pole and resting on the horses' necks.

Chap. 34. Caesar rescues the imperiled legion, and the Britons march against his camp.

1. rēbus: ablative of means.

nostris: indirect object of tulit. perturbātis agrees with it.

novitāte, "because of the strangeness."

pore opportunissimō Caesar auxilium tulit; namque eius adventū hostēs cōstitērunt, nostrī sē ex timōre recēpērunt. Quō factō ad lacessendum hostem et ad committendum proelium aliēnum esse tempus arbitrātus suō sē locō continuit et brevī tempore intermissō in castra legiōnēs redūxit. Dum haec geruntur, nostrīs omnibus occupātis, quī erant in agris reliquī discessērunt. Secūtae sunt continuōs complūrēs diēs tempestātēs quae et nostrōs in castris continērent et hostem ā pugnā prohibērent. Interim barbarī nūntiōs in omnēs partēs dimisērunt paucitātemque nostrōrum militum suis praedicāvērunt et quanta praedae faciendae atque in perpetuum suī liberandī facultās darētur, si Rōmānōs castris expulissent, dēmōstrāvērunt. His rēbus celeriter magnā multitūdine peditātūs equitātūsque coāctā, ad castra vērērunt.

35. Caesar etsi idem quod superiōribus diēbus acciderat fore vidēbat, ut, si essent hostēs pulsī, celeritāte periculum effugerent, tamen nactus equitēs circiter xxx, quōs Commius Atrebās, dē quō ante dictum est, sēcum trānsportāverat, legiōnēs in aciē prō castris cōstituit. Commissō proeliō diūtius nostrōrum militum impetum hostēs ferre nōn potuērunt ac terga vertērunt. Quōs tantō spatiō secūtī quantum cursū et

8. *continuus*, -a, -um, *adj.* [con-tineō, hold together], holding together, unbroken, uninterrupted, continuous.

11. *praedicō*, 1, *tr.* [dicō, proclaim], proclaim publicly or before others; declare, report, tell of. 3.

5. *aliēnum*, lit. "belonging to another," = "unfavorable." *suō*, "his own," almost illustrates the corresponding meaning, "favorable."

6. *dum haec geruntur*, "in the meantime."

7. *quī . . . reliquī*: mentioned in 32, 3.

9. *quae continērent*: App. 230, a, examples.

12. *praedae faciendae*: they would have been disappointed, for the Romans

12. *praeda*, -ae, *f.*, booty, plunder, spoil. 2.

14. *peditātus*, -ūs, *m.* [pedes, foot soldier], foot soldiers, infantry. 1.

3. *effugiō*, -fugere, -fūgī, —, *tr.* and *intr.* [ex+fugiō, flee], flee from or away, escape. 1.

had left their baggage in Gaul; 30, 5. *sui liberandī*: see note on *sui pūrgandī*, 13, 14.

Chap. 35. The Britons are put to flight.

1. *idem fore, ut*, "that the same thing would occur . . . namely, that."

4. *ante*: in 21, 14 and 27, 4.

5. *diūtius*, "very long."

6. *ac*, "but"; for this translation see note on III, 19, 9.

7. *tantō spatiō quantum . . .*

vīribus efficere potuērunt, complūrēs ex iīs occidērunt, deinde omnibus longē lātēque aedificiis incēnsis sē in castra recēpērunt.

36. Eōdem diē lēgātī ab hostibus missī ad Caesarem dē pāce vērunt. His Caesar numerum obsidum quem ante imperāverat duplicāvit eōsque in continentem addūcī iussit, quod propinquā diē aequinoctī infirmīs nāvibus hiemī nāvigationem subiciendam nōn existimābat. Ipse idōneam tempestātem nactus paulō post mediam noctem nāvēs solvit; quae omnēs incolumēs ad continentem pervērunt; sed ex iīs onerāriae duae eōsdem portūs quōs reliquae capere nōn potuērunt et paulō infrā dēlātae sunt.

37. Quibus ex nāvibus cum essent expositī militēs circiter trecentī atque in castra contenderent, Morinī, quōs Caesar in Britanniam proficiscēns pācātōs reliquerat, spē praedae adductī primō nōn ita magnō suōrum numerō circumsteterunt ac, si sēsē interficī nōllent, arma pōnere iussērunt. Cum illī orbe

3. duplicō, 1. (*r.* [duplex, double], double, increase. 1.

4. aequinoctium, -ti, *n.* [aequus, equal + nox, night], the equinox. 1.

9. infrā, *adv.* [inferus, below], below; *prep. with acc.*, below, smaller

than. 1.

2. trecentī, -ae, -a (CCC), *card. num. adj.* [trēs, three + centum, hundred], three hundred. 1.

5. orbis, -is, *m.*, orb, ring, circle; orbis terrārum, the world. 1.

tuērunt, "over as great a distance as their speed and strength permitted." *spatiō* is an ablative of the way (App. 144), where an accusative of extent of space would seem more natural; see H.-B. 426, c.

Chap. 36. Caesar returns to Gaul.

2. his: dative of reference.

3. eōs . . . iussit: it is not surprising to learn later that most of the tribes failed to do this.

4. propinquā diē: ablative absolute. As Caesar reached Britain August 27th, and the equinox then fell on Sept. 24th, he must have remained in Britain about three weeks.

hiemī . . . subiciendam, "that his voyage should be exposed to wintry weather."

8. quōs reliquae, "as the rest." capere, "reach," "make." et, "but."

9. infrā: to the south. They may have landed at Ambleuse.

Chap. 37-38. The Morini revolt and are conquered.

Chap. 37. The Morini attack the troops from the two transports, but are repulsed.

1. quibus ex nāvibus: i.e. the two transports.

2. in castra: at Wissant.

3. pācātōs: see 22, 1-11.

4. primō: the adverb.

ita, "so very," "very."

5. pōnere, "to lay down."

orbe: a formation like the modern hollow square, used when troops were attacked on all sides.

factō sēsē dēfenderent, celeriter ad clāmōrem hominum circiter milia sex convēnerunt. Quā rē nūntiātā Caesar omnem ex castris equitātum suis auxiliō misit. Interim nostrī militēs impetum hostium sustinuerunt atque amplius hōris quattuor fortissimē pugnāvērunt et paucis vulneribus acceptis complūrēs¹⁰ ex hīs occidērunt. Postea vērō quam equitātus noster in cōnspectum vēnit, hostēs abiectis armīs terga vertērunt magnusque eōrum numerus est occisus.

38. Caesar posterō diē T. Labiēnum lēgātum cum iis legiōnibus quās ex Britannā redūxerat in Morinōs, quī rebellīonem fēcerant, misit. Quī cum propter siccitātēs palūdum quō sē reciperent nōn habērent, quō perfugiō superiōre annō erant usi, omnēs ferē in potestātem Labiēni vēnerunt. At Q. Titū-⁸rius et L. Cotta lēgātī, quī in Menapiōrum finēs legiōnēs dūxerant, omnibus eōrum agris vāstātis, frūmentis succis, aedificiis incēnsis, quod Menapii sē omnēs in dēnsissimās silvās abdidērunt, sē ad Caesarem recēpērunt. Caesar in Belgis omnium legiōnum hiberna cōstituit. Eō duae omninō civitātēs¹⁰ ex Britannā obsidēs misērunt, reliquae neglēxērunt. His rēbus gestis ex litteris Caesaris diērum vīginti supplicātiō ā senātū dēcrēta est.

3. siccitās, -tātis, *f.* [siccus, dry].
drought, dryness. 1.

4. perfugium, -gi, *n.* [perfugiō, flee
for refuge], place of refuge, refuge. 1.

6. hominum: with *milla*.

Chap. 38. Labienus conquers the Morini. The army is quartered for the winter among the Belgae. A thanksgiving in Caesar's honor.

3. siccitātēs: translate by the singular.

quō . . . habērent, lit. "had not where they could retreat," = "had nowhere to retreat"; App. 230, c.

4. quō perfugiō erant usi, lit. "which refuge they had used," = "the

refuge [i.e. the swamps] which they had used." For the fact see III, 28, 8.

6. qui . . . dūxerant: see 22, 18.

9. in Belgis: in readiness for the next year's expedition to Britain.

12. diērum vīginti supplicātiō: see note on II, 35, 10, and notice the increased number of days. Caesar's two expeditions into lands where no Roman general had ever before set foot had made a wonderful impression at Rome.