

BOOK FOURTH. — B.C. 55.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE GERMANS. — The year B.C. 55 appears to have been marked by a general movement in the migration of the German tribes. An advance, consisting of two tribes, the Usipetes and Tencteri, crowded forward by the more powerful Suevi, crossed the lower Rhine into northern Gaul. Cæsar assumed the defence of the country he had just conquered, drove them back across the Rhine, followed them up by an expedition into their own territories, and fully established the supremacy of the Roman arms. Another brief campaign in Germany two years later confirmed this success, and the Rhine became the military frontier, recognized for many centuries, between the Roman Empire and the barbarian world.

READING REFERENCES ON THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE GERMANS.

- Dodge's *Cæsar*, chap. 10.
 Fowler's *Julius Cæsar*, chap. 12.
 Froude's *Cæsar*, chap. 16.
 Holmes's *Cæsar's Conquest of Gaul*, chap. 5.
 Merivale's *Hist. of Rome*, Vol. I. pp. 365-375.
 Mommsen's *Hist. of Rome*, Vol. IV. pp. 309-312.
 Napoleon's *Cæsar*, Vol. II. chap. 7.
 Plutarch's *Lives*, *Cæsar*.
 Tacitus's *Germania*.
 Trollope's *Cæsar*, chap. 5.

94 1 *ea quae*, etc.: mark the emphasis as shown by the order and compare the opening of Bk. iii and note. — **Pompeio, Crasso**: i.e. the year B.C. 55. Observe that the usual way of fixing a year is by naming the consuls for that year. The coalition between Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, sometimes called the First Triumvirate, had been formed five years before. In carrying out the scheme, Cæsar held the government of Gaul, while the others took into their own hands the whole control of affairs at home (see Introduction, "Life of Cæsar").

94 2 **Usipetes, Tencteri**: beyond the Rhine, a little below Cologne.

94 4 **quo**: adv. = *in quod*.

94 5 **quod . . . prohibebantur**: Cæsar states this reason as his own, therefore the indic. — **Suevis**: this people (the modern *Swabians*) occupied the greater part of central Germany, and was made up of several tribes.

94 6 **premebantur, prohibebantur**: the imperfects here express that which was still going on, *they were being hard pressed*, etc.

94 8 **centum pagos** (see 10 12): there is probably some confusion here with the ancient German institution of the *Hundred*, a division of the population giving its name to a district of territory. Each *hundred* seems

to have sent 1000 men (*singula milia*) to the army. The term early lost its numerical value, and became a mere local designation.

94 9 *bellandi causa*: gerund, expressing purpose with *causa*. Observe that *causa* in this use always follows its case; cf. above *causa transeundi*, with a totally different meaning.

94 11 *hi . . . illi*, *the latter . . . the former*. — *anno post*, *the following year*: § 424. *f* (259. *d*); B. 357. 1; G. 403. N.⁴; H. 488. 1 (430); cf. H-B. 424.

94 12 *ratio*, *theory* (theoretical knowledge); *usus*, *practice* (knowledge derived from experience).

94 13 *sed*: i.e. they attended to agriculture systematically, *but*, etc. — *privati . . . agri*: i.e. the land was held in tribal communities.

94 14 *longius anno*: i.e. the community had no fixed possessions, but was transferred yearly from one tract to another, its place being taken by another community. As is shown in Bk. vi. ch. 22, the community was composed of persons kindred by birth. The annual shifting of occupancy would prevent at once forming local attachments, building up large properties, and too rapidly exhausting the soil.

94 15 *frumento* (abl. of means), etc.: they were still in a half-nomadic state, though with some little advance in agriculture (cf. Bk. vi. ch. 22, and Tacitus, Ger. 27). — *maximam partem*: adv. acc.; it is worth while to learn the few words that commonly occur in this construction; § 390. *c*, 397. *a* (240. *a*, *b*); B. 185. 1; G. 334. R.²; H. 416. 2 (378. 2); cf. H-B. 388.

94 17 *quae res*: cf. note on 30 19.

95 1 *quod . . . faciunt*: this clause is a parenthesis; *because, having been trained from childhood to no service or discipline, they do nothing whatever against their will*, — a lively contrast of barbarous manners with the severity of Roman family and civil discipline.

95 3 *alut*: the subject is *quae res*. — *homines [eos] efficit*, *makes [them] men*, etc.

95 4 *eam*: correl. with *ut*, introducing a clause of result. — *locis* (abl. abs., concessive) *frigidissimis*, *even in their extreme climate*.

95 5 *vestitus*: part. gen. with *quicquam*. — *habent*, *have*; *lavarentur*, *bathe*: imperf. by sequence of tenses following *adduxerunt*; § 485. *a* (287. *a*); B. 268. 1; G. 511. R.³; H. 546 (495. 1); H-B. 481.

95 8 CHAP. 2. *eo ut . . . habeant*, *so* (on this account) *that they may have* (some one) *to whom*, etc.

95 9 *quam quo . . . desiderant*, *than that they want*, etc. For the use of *quo* expressing cause with the implied negative, see § 592. N. (141. R.); B. 323; G. 541. N.²; H. 588. ii. 2 (516. 2); H-B. 535. 2. *b*.

95 11 *impenso pretio*, *at high cost*. — *importatis non utuntur*, *do not import for use* (lit. *do not use imported*).

95 13 *deformia, ill-shaped.* — *summi laboris, (capable) of great labor* (gen. of quality).

95 20 *quamvis pauci, however few.* — *vinum*: cf. the description of the Nervii, 59 22-26. They drank a kind of beer, however, and mead made of honey.

95 23 CHAP. 3. *publice, as a community.*

95 26 *una . . . Suevis, extending from* (the territory of) *the Suevi in one direction.* — *sexcenta*: probably exaggerated. — *agri, their lands.*

95 27 *Ubii*: along the Rhine, opposite Cologne.

96 1 *paulo . . . humaniores, somewhat more civilised than the others, although they are of the same race* (Germans).

96 4 *cum*: concessive, as shown by the following *tamen*.

96 5 *gravitatem, importance, referring to the warlike character and extensive resources of the people; while amplitudinem refers to their great numbers.*

96 7 *vectigalis*: sc. *eos* referring to the Ubii. — *humiliores* (pred.): in translating sc. *so as to be*.

96 9 CHAP. 4. *in eadem causa, in the same situation.*

96 12 *quas regiones*: North Brabant, with the north bank of the Rhine.

96 13 *ad utramque ripam, along both banks.*

96 14 *multitudinis*: see 102 10.

96 16 *cis Rhenum*: i.e. the west side.

96 18 *vi contendere, to force a passage.*

96 22 *confecto*: with *itinere*.

96 23 *oppresserunt*: not *oppressed*; see note on *obtinere*, 2 1.

97 2 *priusquam . . . fieret*: § 551. *b* (327); B. 292; G. 577; H. 605. ii (520. ii); H-B. 507. 4. *b*; see also note on 38 27.

97 5 *partem*: acc. of time. — *eorum copias, on their supplies* (cattle and grain).

97 6 CHAP. 5. *infirmatatem, weakness of purpose = fickleness.*

97 8 *nihil . . . committendum, no confidence should be placed in them.* Observe that *committendum* [*esse*] is impers. and *nihil* adv. acc.

97 9 *est . . . consuetudinis, it is* [a point] *of Gallic custom*: § 343. *c* (214. *d*); B. 198. 3; G. 366. *r*.¹; H. 439 (401); H-B. 340. — *uti . . . cogant, etc.*: we have here a number of clauses of result in app. with *hoc*.

97 14 *rebus atque auditionibus, facts and hearsays.*

97 15 *quorum eos . . . paenitere*: § 354. *b* (221. *b*); B. 209. 1; G. 377; H. 457 (409. iii); H-B. 352. — *in vestigio, on the spot*: cf. 95 16.

97 16 *serviant, are slaves to.* — *plerique*: i.e. the travellers and traders.

97 17 *eorum*: i.e. the questioners.

97 18 CHAP. 6. *graviori bello, too serious a war* (i.e. unmanageable): § 370 (228); B. 187. iii; G. 347; H. 429 (386); H-B. 376.

97 19 *maturius, earlier*, i.e. in the season. — *ad exercitum*: the army was now in Normandy; see 93 28.

97 20 *facta*: sc. *esse*; so with *missas* below.

97 21 *missas legationes*, etc.: these infin. clauses explain *ea*.

97 22 *uti . . . discederent*: i.e. further into Gaul. The Belgæ, it will be remembered, claimed kindred with the Germans, and were no doubt ready to assist them against the Romans.

97 23 *postulassent*: for fut. perf. of dir. disc.; § 478, 519, 585 (281, 316, 336, B); B. 264, 312. 2, 318; G. 244, 516; H. 644. 2 (525. 2); H-B. 408 & 536, 470. fn.¹ — *fore parata, should be made ready* (used for the fut. infin. pass.). It depends on some word of saying, like *promiserunt*, implied in *invitatos*. Instead of *fore parata*, we might expect *fore ut pararentur*.

97 24 *Eburonum*, etc.: German tribes.

97 27 *permulsis, calmed* from their terror (lit. *soothed by striking*; like a nervous horse).

98 1 CHAP. 7. *equitibus delectis*: each of the allied states furnished its quota of cavalry.

98 3 *a quibus*: refers to *locis*.

98 5 *priores, first*, or, as aggressors (cf. the language of Arlovlstun, Bk. i. ch. 36). — *neque recusare, they do not decline*, followed by *quin* and subjv.; cf. 50 25.

98 7 [*haec*]: may be translated. — *quicumque*: the antecedent in *eis* (dat.) implied with *resistere*.

98 8 *neque deprecari, and ask no quarter* (lit. *and not beg off*). — *haec tamen dicere, this however they did say*; supply *se* for subj. of *dicere* and following infinitives. For similar instances, see 59 23, 71 6, 71 23.

98 10 *eis*: i.e. to the Romans. — *attribuant*, subjv. in indir. disc. for impv. of the direct.

98 11 *eos*: sc. *agros*.

98 12 *concedere, yield*, as inferior.

98 13 *reliquum . . . neminem*: the position given a force like, *HESTER THESE* there was no one ELSE on earth, etc.

98 15 CHAP. 8. *quae visum est, what (it) seemed proper* (to answer). He probably answered somewhat as in Bk. i. chs. 14 and 43.

98 20 *Ubiorum*: see ch. 3.

98 21 *quorum sint*, etc., *whose envoys* (he informs them) *are now with him* to (lit. *and*) *complain*, etc.

98 25 CHAP. 9. *post diem tertium* (= *tertio die*), i.e. the next day but one. The first and last days are usually counted in the Roman reckoning.

98 *propius se*: cf. **41** 10. — *id*: i.e. the two days' delay (expressed by *ne . . . moyeret*).

99 1 *trans*: i.e. westwardly.

99 2 *expectari*: change the voice and translate as active, *they were waiting for*.

99 4 CHAP. 10. *Vosego*, the *Vosges*: in fact, the Meuse flows from the plateau of Langres.

99 5 *parte . . . recepta*: the Rhine branches in these low, marshy regions; one branch (*Vacalus*, the modern *Waal*) unites with the Meuse near Bois le Duc (see note, ch. 15).

99 6 Omit the words in brackets.

99 9 *Nantuatum*: cf. Bk. iii. ch. 1, where they are placed upon the Rhone, just above Lake Geneva; this was perhaps a branch or kindred tribe. The list of names here is incomplete.

99 12 *multis . . . effectis*: translate actively, *making many*, etc.

99 13 *feris . . . nationibus*: see the introduction to Motley's "Dutch Republic."

99 15 *capitibus, mouths* (more commonly, *sources*).

99 17 CHAP. 11. *ut erat constitutum, as had been arranged* (i.e. the return of the envoys). Either this is a careless expression, or Cæsar's consent is omitted in ch. 9. It is there stated merely that they said they would return.

99 19 *eos equites* (antecedent to *qui*), *the cavalry who*, etc.

99 20 *antecessissent*: attracted into the subjv. by the *ut*-clause; cf. **73** 5. — *praemitteret*: used without an object; translate *send word*.

99 21 *sibi*: i.e. the Germans. — *potestatem*: see note on **16** 7.

99 22 *quorum si, and if their*: cf. note on *qui cum*, **58** 9.

99 23 *condicione . . . usuros, would accept the terms*: see ch. 8.

99 25 *daret*: sc. *petebant uti* from l. 19. — *eodem illo pertinere, tended the same way* (see ch. 9), i.e. to gain time till the German cavalry should arrive (*eodem* and *illo* are adverbs).

99 28 *aquationis causa*: a small stream (probably the Niers) lay between him and the German encampment.

100 3 *accessisset*: § 553 (328); B. 293. iii. 2; G. 572; H. 603. ii. 2 (519. ii. 2); H-B. 507. 5.

100 5 CHAP. 12. *amplius DCCC, more than eight hundred*: § 407. c (247. c); B. 217. 3; G. 296. R.⁴; H. 471. 4 (417. I. N.²); H-B. 416. d. Tacitus in his "Germania" (chap. 32) says that this tribe was distinguished for cavalry.

100 9 *indutiis*: dat. of the end for which.

100 10 *resistentibus*: sc. *nostris*.

100 11 *subfossis*, etc.: *after stabbing our horses underneath and dismounting several of our men*; observe again, as in **99 12**, that an abl. abs. with a pass. part. is often best translated actively.

100 14 *venissent*: cf. **97 2**.

100 17 *genere*: abl. of source; § 403. *a* (244. *a*); B. 215; G. 395; H. 469. 2 (415. ii); H-B. 413. — *regnum obtinuerat*, *had held supreme power*.

100 20 *quoad*: cf. this use and construction with that in l. 2.

100 25 CHAP. 13. *neque iam, no longer*: knowing how little his own cavalry (of Gauls) were to be trusted, and that the arrival of the main body of the Germans would put them at once to flight, Cæsar resolved to attack at the first opportunity, right or wrong.

100 28 *ab eis qui, from men who*, etc., followed by the subjv. of characteristic.

101 1 *exspectare*: subject of *esse*; note the emphasis of position.

101 2 *penitentiae*: pred. gen.

101 3 *quantum . . . auctoritatis*, etc., *how great prestige the enemy had gained by one battle*.

101 5 *quibus*: i.e. the enemy (dat., indir. obj. of *dandum [esse]*); on the relative serving as a connective, see note, **40 20**.

101 7 *quaestore*: see Bk. i. ch. 52. — *ne quem*, etc.: cf. **71 21**.

101 8 *res*, in app. with *quod . . . venerunt*.

101 9 *eadem perfidia*: their perfidy Cæsar takes for granted, as the best apology for his own; but the presence of the chiefs and old men looks more as if they came, as they said, to offer amends for the attack of the day before.

101 11 *simul . . . simul, partly . . . partly*. — *purgandi sui*: cf. **77 3**, and see § 504. *c* (298. *a*); B. 339. 5; G. 428. R.¹; H. 626. 3 (542. I. N.¹); H-B. 614.

101 12 *contra atque, contrary to what*; see Vocab. Observe the subjunctives of implied indir. disc. in this passage.

101 13 *si quid . . . de indutiis, whatever (lit. if anything) they could in the way of truce*.

101 14 *fallendo*: i.e. by another trick. — *quos, illos*: both refer to the same subject. — *quos oblatos [esse] gavisus, delighted that they were put in his power (gavisus, from gaudeo)*. By detaining their chief men, he would at once perplex and disable them.

101 17 *subsequi, to follow in the rear*; they usually went in advance (cf. **99 20**), but now he could not trust them in the intended attack.

101 18 CHAP. 14. *acie triplici*: i.e. a march in line of battle; see chapter on military affairs, VI and VII.

101 19 *quid ageretur, what was going on*.

101 20 *possent*: cf. 97 2, 100 14.

101 21 *et . . . et, both . . . and.*

101 23 *ne . . . an . . . an*: § 335 (211); B. 162. 4; G. 458; H. 380 (353); H-B. 234; the three infinitives all belong to *praestaret*, *whether it was better.*

101 24 *quorum timor cum*: note the emphatic order.

101 29 *reliqua multitudo*: the presence of women and children shows that it was a migration for settlement, not a mere inroad for plunder.

102 1 *ad quos consecrandos* (freq. of *sequor*), *to hunt them down.* Referring to this massacre of helpless fugitives, Plutarch, in his "Life of Cæsar," writes that when the Senate was voting public thanksgiving and processions on account of the victory, Cato proposed that Cæsar should be given up to the barbarians to expiate that breach of faith, in order that the divine vengeance might fall upon its author rather than upon Rome. Cato was Cæsar's bitter political and personal enemy, but still Cæsar's cruelty and perfidy in this transaction can be justified only on the ground of absolute necessity. To secure the Roman power, he must destroy these Germans in order to establish the Rhine as the Gallic frontier and deter others from crossing.

102 3 CHAP. 15. *Germani*: i.e. those who were fighting. — *clamore*: i.e. of those who were being massacred.

102 4 *signis*: figures of animals carried on poles; see Figs. 11, 84, 91.

102 6 *reliqua fuga*, *further flight.*

This action is usually placed at the junction of the Rhine and the Meuse. There are many reasons against this, but no other location seems possible without doing violence to the text, and for this no sufficient case is made out.

102 9 *ex . . . timore*, (relieved) *from the apprehension of so great a war.*

102 12 *discedendi potestatem*, *permission to depart.* This was a practical acquittal of the charge of treachery.

102 13 *veriti*: regularly pres. act. in force, *fearing.*

102 17 CHAP. 16. *illa*, *the following.*

102 19 *suis*: note the emphasis on this word.

102 20 *cum intellegent*: here nearly equivalent to a participle.

102 21 *accessit quod*, *and besides*: see Vocab.

102 22 *quam . . . transisse*, *which, as I mentioned above, had crossed*: see 98 27 ff. (the conj. *that* of indir. disc. cannot be used in English to introduce a rel. clause). Observe that Cæsar the *writer* uses the first person (*commemoravi*); Cæsar the *actor* is always in the third.

102 25 *Sugambrorum*: living just north of the Ubi.

102 27 *intulissent*: cf. *antecessissent*, **99** 20.—*dederent*: observe the omission of *ut*; § 565. *a* (331. *f.* R.); B. 295. 8; G. 546. R.²; H. 565. 4 (499. 2); H-B. 502. 3. *a.* ftm.².

102 28 *finire*: see introductory note to Bk. iv.

103 1 *aequum*: pred. adj. agreeing with the infin. clause *Germanos . . . transire*.

103 2 *sui . . . imperi*: pred. gen. of possession after *esse*, under his power.

103 7 *occupationibus rei publicae*, by the demands of state affairs.

103 8 *transportaret*: same construction as *ferret*.

103 9 *futurum [esse]*: sc. verb of saying from *orabant*, l. 5; so, too, for the following sentence.

103 17 CHAP. 17. *dignitatis*: cf. **103** 2.

103 19 *latitudinem*, etc.: Cæsar's passage of the Rhine was most probably at Bonn, where the high and rocky banks begin; or at Neuwied, 20 or 25 miles further south, where there is a break in the chain of hills, though here, it is said, the bottom is rock, and not fit for driving piles. The width of the river at either place is about 1400 feet, and its depth is very variable. It is now crossed in these parts by bridges.

103 21 *rationem, plan.* The brief description which Cæsar gives of his rough-and-ready but very serviceable engineering may be made clearer by giving its different points as follows (see Fig. 59):—

1. A pair of unhewn logs, a foot and a half thick (*tigna bina sesquipedalia*), braced two feet apart and sharpened at the end, are set up by derricks and driven with pile drivers (*fistucis*) into the bottom, sloping a little with the stream.

2. A similar pair is driven in opposite, 40 feet below, sloping a little in the other direction against the stream; the upper ends of the two pairs would thus be some 25 or 30 feet apart, the width of the roadway. It is possible, as Rüstow thinks, that the 40 feet refer to the top and not to the bottom of the piles.

3. A beam of square timber, two feet thick (*trabs bipedalis*), and about 30 feet long, is made fast at the ends by ties (*fibulis*) between the logs of each pair,—which are thus kept at a proper distance apart, while they are strongly braced against the current.

4. A suitable number (probably about 60) of these trestles, or timber-arches, having been built and connected by cross-ties,—this part of the structure must be taken for granted,—planks are then laid lengthwise of the bridge (*directa materia*), resting on the heavy floor-timbers; and upon these, again, saplings and twigs (*longurii, crates*) are spread, to prevent the jar and wear of the carts and hoofs of the pack-animals on the flooring.

5. Piles (*sublicae*) are then driven in below, resting obliquely against the logs, to which they serve as shores or buttresses (*pro ariete*), and other heavier piles a little way above, to break the force of floating logs or boats sent down to destroy the bridge.

103 22 *tigna*, probably unhewn logs.— *bina*, *two and two*, i.e. in pairs.

103 24 *pedum duorum*: i.e. between the timbers of each pair.— *cum* . . . *defixerat*, etc.: *cum* here equals *whenever* or *as often as* and the clause is equivalent to the protasis of a general condition; hence the use of the pluperf. indic.; cf. 84 22 and note.

103 26 *sublicae modo*, *like a pile*.

103 27 *ut* . . . *procumberent*, *so as to lean forward in the direction of the current*.

103 29 *ab inferiore parte*, *downstream*.— *contra* . . . *conversa*, *slanting against*, agrees with *duo* [*tigna*].

103 30 *haec utraque* . . . *distinebantur*, *these two sets* (or *pairs*) *were held apart by two-foot timbers laid on above, equal* [in thickness] *to the interval left by the fastening of the piles* (*quantum* . . . *distabat*), *with a pair of ties at each end*. For number of *utraque*, see *Vocab*.

104 2 *quibus* [*signis*] . . . *revinctis*, *after these were held apart and secured in opposite directions*: i.e. the horizontal beams held the piles (*tigna*) apart, which, sloping in opposite directions, had been secured by the clamps.

104 4 *rerum*, *structure*: see note on 4 4.— *quo maior* . . . *hoc artius*: *the greater* . . . *the more closely*, abl. of degree of difference. The only doubtful part of the description is in *fibulis*, of which the exact meaning is somewhat uncertain. They are thought by some to be cross-ties (as, in Fig. 86). But, as the word means properly a kind of clasp exactly like a modern safety-pin, it seems better to suppose they were clamps joining the two piles with perhaps an iron bolt put through, answering to the pin of the *fibula*.

104 5 *haec* . . . *contexebantur*, *these* (the framework of timber) *were covered with boards placed lengthwise*.

104 7 *sublicae* . . . *agebantur*, *piles also were driven on the lower side in a slanting direction*, so as to prop the bridge against the current.

104 8 *pro ariete*, *as a buttress*.

104 10 *aliae item*: other piles a little way above, to serve as a break-water. There is nothing in the text to show whether these were attached to the bridge or not.— *spatio*: abl. of degree of difference.

104 11 *deiciendi operis*, *to throw down the work*: pred. gen. expressing tendency or purpose; § 504. a. N.¹ (298. R.); B. 339. 6; G. 428. R.²; H. 626. 5 (544. N.²); H-B. 616, last example.

104 12 *neu . . . nocerent, and that they [trunci, etc.] might not harm the bridge.*

104 14 CHAP. 18. *diebus X quibus, within ten days from the time when.* — *coepta erat*: pass. because used with the pass. infin.; cf. 53 6; see also I. 20 below.

104 15 *tradicitur*: the histor. pres., resumed from 102 21.

104 16 *Sugamborum*: these were a little to the northeast of the bridge.

104 21 *hortantibus eis, etc.*: i.e. the few who had escaped the massacre of ch. 15, and had taken refuge across the Rhine.

104 23 *in solitudinem*: notice that the Latin construction is that following verbs of motion, on account of the meaning of *abdiderant*; we say *hid in*, etc.

104 27 CHAP. 19. *pollicitus*: this word implies a main clause in the infin., *se daturum*, on which the conditional clause would depend. This clause does not appear, but the dependent clause remains in the subjv. according to the rule.

104 28 *premerentur*: a good example of the subjv. in implied indir. disc.; see note on 32 21.

105 1 *per exploratores*: cf. note on 57 3.

105 3 *uti . . . convenirent*: object clauses of purpose, following the verbal phrase *nuntios . . . dimisisse*, which involves an idea of sending orders or advice. The rest of the sentence contains only statements and is therefore in the indir. disc. construction.

105 5 *hunc, etc., this had been selected about the middle, etc.*: *medium* is used as a pred. agreeing with *hunc* in preference to an adverbial phrase *in medio*; § 293 (193); B. 241. 1; G. 325. R.⁶; H. 497. 4 (440. N.²); H-B. 244.

105 7 *decertare*: not merely *fight*, but *fight the decisive battle or decide the issue*. This force of *de* is very common.

105 10 *ut . . . liberaret, etc.*: these clauses are in app. with *rebus*, and their form as result clauses is determined by *confectis*; see note on 4 17. In English some change of construction is often necessary in such cases. Here, *having accomplished, etc. (namely), inspired, . . . chastised, . . . relieved.*

105 13 *arbitratus*: cf. 52 7 and note.

FIRST INVASION OF BRITAIN.—What is called the First Invasion of Britain, though it marks an interesting date in history, gave fresh stimulus to Roman curiosity and ambition, and had a significant moral effect, was in itself an affair of small account. It was, in fact, only meant for a reconnaissance, or, perhaps, to open the way to further schemes. Towards the end of summer, Cæsar sailed across to the cliffs of Dover, coasted a few miles towards the west, and established a camp

on the British coast. His cavalry, meanwhile, had been weatherbound in their transports, and then, after crossing, were driven back by rough winds, so that they did not even come to land. After holding an uneasy and perilous position for about three weeks, he returned to Gaul without accomplishing anything beyond a barren display of daring. This expedition was, in fact, only intended for a "demonstration." Yet, as the beginning of the national history of England, the event assumes great interest and importance, so that it has given rise to volumes of comment and discussion both in France and England.

READING REFERENCES ON THE FIRST INVASION OF BRITAIN.

- Abbott's *Julius Cæsar*, pp. 97-106.
 Dodge's *Cæsar*, chap. 11.
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 Merivale's *Hist. of Rome*, Vol. I. pp. 375-383.
 Mommsen's *Hist. of Rome*, Vol. IV. pp. 312, 313.
 Napoleon's *Cæsar*, Vol. II. chap. 7.
 Scarth's *Roman Britain*, chap. 2.
 Tacitus's *Agricola*.

105 15 CHAP. 20. *exigua . . . reliqua* : abl. abs.; translate by a temporal clause.

105 16 *ad septentriones, towards the north* (see *Vocab.*): cf. 1 1 ff.

105 18 *omnibus bellis* : abl. of time. — *hostibus* : dat. after *subministrata*.

105 19 *si . . . tamen, even if time should fail, still, etc.*

105 20 *fore* : the subject is practically the clause *si . . . cognovisset, he thought it would be of great advantage if, etc.* In all languages the proper subject is often absorbed in some different form of expression; here it is properly "that fact," "that result," implied in the conditional clause. The idiom is the same in English except that we supply "it."

105 21 *adisset, etc.* : the pluperf. represents the fut. perf. *adierit* of dir. disc. Observe in this sentence that while *Cæsar's action* is given in the perf. (*contendit*), his *reasons* are in the imperf. (*intellegebat, arbitrabatur*): cf. note on 3 5. The conditional clauses *si deficeret, si adisset, etc.*, are strictly fut. conditions carried into the past by the indir. disc.

105 22 *quae omnia, all of which* : § 346. *e* (216. *e*); B. 201. 1. *b*; G. 370. R.²; H. 442. 2 (397. 2. N.); H-B. 346. *c*. For the order, cf. 94 17, 30 19 and note.

105 23 *Gallis . . . incognita* : probably they were not so uninformed as they seemed; cf. the relations of *Commius*, 106 13-17, and of the *Veneti*, 78 19. — *neque enim* : neg. of *etenim*, to be rendered with *quisquam, for no one*; § 324. *h* (156. *d*); cf. B. 341. 2. *d*; G. 498. N.⁸; cf. H-B. 311. 6. *a* and *b*.

105 24 illo: adv.; see Vocab.—**neque . . . quicquam**, and *nothing*: observe that, as usual, the negative combines with the connective.—**eis**: dat. after **notum**; § 375 (232. a); B. 189. 2; G. 354; H. 431. 2 (388. 1); H-B. 373. 2.

105 25 Gallias: i.e. Celtic and Belgic Gaul.

105 26 vocatis . . . mercatoribus, etc.; *he called the traders, but could not*, etc.

105 27 quanta . . . portus: these indir. questions follow **reperire poterat**. Notice that the imperf. **poterat** is used rather than *potuit*, referring to his *repeated* questions to the different traders.

105 28 quem usum, *what degree of skill*.—**belli**: cf. note on **41 14**.

106 1 CHAP. 21. faceret: the subjv. here indicates a purpose or calculation in Cæsar's mind. The perf. ind. would refer only to priority of time; § 551 (327); B. 292; G. 577; H. 605. 2 (520. i. 2); cf. H-B. 507. 4. a; see also **38 27** and note. The English idiom expresses this by some such phrase as "before making the attempt."

106 2 idoneum: this remark seems to have reference to his actual want of success, as appears later.—**Volusenum**: one of Cæsar's tribunes; see **77 11**.—**navi longa**: see chapter on military affairs, IX, and Figs. 48, 51.

106 5 Morinos, occupying the nearest point to Britain (Boulogne, Calais, Ostend, etc.): in clear weather the British coast is in sight from these shores.

106 7 quam . . . classem: § 307. *b* (200. *b*); B. 251. 4; G. 616; H. 399. 5 (445. 9); H-B. 284. 6.—**Veneticum bellum**: see Bk. iii. chs. 7-16.

106 9 insulae: Britain was supposed to be an island, but the fact was not established, so far as we know, until more than a century later, when the Romans sailed around it.

106 10 qui polliceantur: a purpose clause, but in English best expressed by the pres. part.

106 11 dare: complem. infin., instead of *se daturos* [*esse*], a use not uncommon in Cæsar, and apparently somewhat colloquial; § 580. *c. N.* (330. *f. N.*); cf. B. 328. 1; G. 531. *N.4*; H. 618. 1 (537. *N.*); H-B. 593. *a.*—**imperio**: § 367 (227); B. 187. ii. *a*; G. 346; H. 426. 1 (385); H-B. 362.

106 14 Atrebatibus (see Bk. ii. chs. 4, 16, 23): the same people, it is said, had occupied Berkshire in England, whence the supposed influence of Commius.—**ibi**: i.e. among the Atrebates; § 321. *a* (207. *a*); G. 611. *R.1*; H. 308. 2 (304. iii. 2).

106 16 fidelem, etc.: perhaps Cæsar says this in view of the fact that Commius afterwards turned against him; see Bk. vii. ch. 76.

106 17 magni: gen. of indefinite value; § 417 (252. a); B. 203. 3; G. 380; H. 448 (404); H-B. 356. 1. — **huic**: indir. obj. of **imperat**; the order he gave is the whole clause down to **nuntiet**.

106 18 fidem sequantur, i.e. *accept the protection of*.

106 19 se: i.e. Cæsar, the main subject, as usual in indir. disc.

106 20 quantum (sc. *tantum*) . . . **auderet**, *so far as opportunity could be given to one who did not venture*, etc.

106 22 auderet: subjv. of characteristic.

106 23 perspexisset: for tense, see § 485. e (287. e); B. 268. 3; G. 511. R.¹; H. 546 (495. ii); H-B. 491 and 2; the sequence of tenses does not depend upon the form of statement, but on the time as conceived in the writer's mind.

106 26 CHAP. 22. **superioris temporis**, *of the season before* (see Bk. iii ch. 28).

106 27 homines barbari, *being (as they were) barbarians*. — **consuetudinis**: § 349. a (218. a); B. 204. 1; G. 374; H. 451. 1 (399. i. 2); H-B. 354.

106 28 fecissent: the statement of the ambassadors, hence subjv. on the principle of implied indir. disc.

106 29 pollicerentur: the same construction as **excusarent**, above.

107 1 arbitratus: translate as present, as often with the perf. part. of dep. verbs.

107 2 belli gerendi: obj. gen.; connect with **facultatem**.

107 3 has . . . **anteponendas**, *that occupation about these little matters should take precedence of [the invasion of] Britain*. For the number of occupations, see § 100. c (75. c); B. 55. 4. c; G. 204. N.⁵; H. 138. 2 (130. 2); H-B. 240. 5. b.

107 4 iudicabat: note this and the preceding descriptive imperfects; cf. note on 3 5.

107 6 navibus: see chapter on military affairs, IX. — **coactis**, *gathered from various quarters*; [**contractis**] (which may well be translated), *brought together* into port. This must have been either at Boulogne or a few miles farther north, at Wissant. The port has never been satisfactorily determined, but it must have been between Boulogne and Calais, about twenty miles apart in a straight line, which is near enough to give a definite idea of the place (see map, Fig: 56). This whole coast has suffered enormous alterations since Cæsar's time, and everything is much changed.

107 7 duas legiones: the seventh and tenth.

107 8 quod . . . **habebat**, *what galleys he had besides*.

107 10 ex eo loco, etc.: this would be at Ambleteuse or at Calais, according to the location of the main port. — **tenebantur quo minus**, *were detained from*, the usual construction after verbs of hindering: § 558. b

(317. *b.* N.¹, 319. *c.*); B. 295. 3; G. 549; H. 568. 8 (499. 3. N.²); H-B. 502. 3. *b.*

107 ¹² *equitibus*: of these there were 450.

107 ¹⁸ CHAP. 23. *tertia . . . vigilia, at midnight*. The date was very near August 26, when high water would be about half past seven P.M.; the ships, therefore, could go out at about half-tide. — *solvit, cast off* the ships: a technical phrase used like our *weighed anchor*. — *equites*: these were to embark at Ambleteuse, as stated above.

107 ²⁰ *paulo tardius*: they sailed after a delay of three days (ch. 28).

107 ²¹ *hora . . . quarta*: this would be about ten A.M., an hour after high tide. The distance across is about thirty miles, and the landing was near Dover, where he lay at anchor till half past three.

107 ²⁴ *montibus anguste, etc.*: i.e. the cliffs came close to the shore.

107 ²⁶ *dum . . . convenirent, until the other ships should come up*: § 553 (328); B. 293. iii. 2; G. 572; H. 603. ii. 2 (519. ii. 2); H-B. 507. 5. When is *dum* followed by the indic.? cf. **24** 24, **33** 20, **41** 9.

107 ²⁹ *Voluseno*: cf. **106** 2 and 19.

108 ¹ *ut . . . postularent, as military science and especially seamanship require*: rel. clause following *monuit [ut] . . . administrarentur, enjoined that everything should be done promptly*. *Ut* is omitted after *monuit*, as is often the case after verbs of directing or urging. The rel. clause has the subjv. because an integral part of the command.

108 ² *ut quae . . . haberent, since they have, etc.*: the imperf. is used by sequence of tenses; § 535. *e* (320. *e*); B. 283. 3; G. 633; H. 592. 1 (517. 3. 1); H-B. 523 and *b.*

108 ⁴ *his dimissis, when they were sent to their posts* (observe the distributive effect of *di-*). — *aestum . . . secundum*: the tide in this place would not turn east and north until about half past six.

108 ⁶ *progressus*: towards the north.

108 ⁷ *aperto . . . litore*: thought to be somewhere near Deal and Walmer Castle.

108 ⁹ CHAP. 24. *essedariis*: the *essedum* was a two-wheeled war chariot; see Figs. 81, 82. — *quo . . . genere*: i.e. including both cavalry and chariots, as described below, **114** 5 ff.

108 ¹⁰ *consuerunt*: to be translated by what tense? cf. **59** 14 and note. — *egredi*: infin. for the more usual *ne* or *quominus* with the subjv.; cf. **107** 10 and note.

108 ¹² *alto*: here a noun; see Vocab.

108 ¹³ *militibus* (dat. after *desiliendum*), *the men had to leap down*.

108 ¹⁴ *oppressis* (taken with *militibus*), *weighted as they were*. Notice in this passage the free use of participles and phrases to modify the main

idea, first the abl. of place, then the abl. abs., then a participle agreeing directly with *militibus*.

108 16 *cum . . . conicerent*, while they (the Britons), etc.: a good example of *cum* and the subjv. describing the situation; cf. **11 7**, **62 13**.

108 18 *insuefactos*, trained to it, i.e. to charge to the water's edge.

108 20 *generis*: gen.; cf. **106 27**.

108 21 *pedestribus*, on land, where the main strength lay in infantry.

108 22 CHAP. 25. *navis*: subject of *removeri*; § 563. *a* (330. B. 2); B. 331. ii, 587. *b*; G. 423. N.⁶; H. 613. 2 (535. ii); H-B. 587. *b*.

108 23 *inuitator*, quite strange.

108 25 *latus apertum*: i.e. the right, unprotected by their shields.—*inde*: connect with *propelli ac submoveri*.



FIG. 80.—AQUILA.

108 26 *tormentis*: see chapter on military affairs, I. 5, and Figs. 61, 87, 89.—*ac*: notice that this word always adds something with emphasis.

108 27 *quæ res*, a manœuvre which: cf. **94 17** and see note on **30 19**.

109 2 *qui . . . ferebat*, the one who carried: the antecedent of *qui* is the understood subject of *inquit*.—*X legionis*: again the splendid tenth distinguishes itself; cf. **36 24**, **67 26**.

109 3 *obtestatus*, appealing to. Such prayers almost always preceded any formal address among the Romans, like "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." The words would be *Quod vobis*

feliciter eveniat, desilite, etc.—*legioni, imperatori*: dat. of reference.

109 4 *nisi voltis*: a present simple condition; § 515 and *a* (306 and *a*); B. 302 and 4; G. 595; H. 574, 580 (508 and 4); H-B. 579, 582. 1.

109 5 *ego certe . . . praestitero*, I at any rate shall have done, etc.: § 478. N. (281. R.); B. 264. *a*; G. 244; H. 540 (473); cf. H-B. 494.

109 8 *inter se*, one another: § 301. *f* (196. *f*); B. 245. 1; G. 221; H. 502. 1 (448. N.); H-B. 266.—*universi*, in a body.

109 9 *ex proximis navibus*, from the nearest ships. Omit [*primis*].

109 10 *adpropinquaverunt*: the subject is the soldiers, implied.

109 11 CHAP. 26. *ab utrisque*, on both sides: cf. *utraque*, **103 30**.

109 13 *poterant . . . submittebat*: notice the numerous imperfects in this description, implying repeated or continuous action.—*alius alia ex navi*, men from different ships: § 315. *c* (203. *c*); B. 253. 2; G. 319; H. 516. 1

(459. i); H-B. 265.—*quibuscumque signis*: dat. after *occurrerat*; the antecedent noun and pronoun (*eis signis*), if expressed, would be dat. after *adgregabat*.

109 15 *ubi . . . conspexerant . . . adoriebantur*, etc.: a general condition, *whenever they saw*, etc.; cf. **84 22**, **103 24**, and notes.

109 16 *singularis*, *scattered soldiers*.

109 17 *adoriebantur*, *would attack*: to express the repeated action. So, too, *circumsistebant* and *coniciebant*.

110 1 *ab latere aperto*: see **108 25**.—*in universos*, *upon the whole body*. This word means not merely *all*, but *all at once*, or *all together*, and the like; cf. *universi*, **109 8**.

110 3 *speculatoria navigia*: swift, light boats for reconnaissance.—*quos . . . conspexerat . . . submittebat*: another general condition, precisely like the one noted above (**109 15**), *quos* equalling *whomsoever*, or *if any*.

110 5 *simul* [*atque*], *as soon as*.—*suis omnibus consecutis*, *and all their comrades had joined them*.

110 7 *longius*, *very far*.—*quod equites*, etc.: they were wind-bound at the upper harbor, **107 9-12**.

110 9 *fortunam*: this is not a mere casual remark, but an expression of his belief in "his star," always an important factor in the greatness of a commander; cf. **36 14** and note on **10 17**.

110 12 CHAP. 27. *quae imperasset*, *what he should require* (in dir. disc. *quae imperaveris*).

110 13 *quem . . . praemissum* [*esse*]: cf. **106 13-19**.

110 15 *hunc*, etc.: it is not unlikely that his imprisonment was a mere pretence.—*oratoris modo*, *in the character of envoy* (or *spokesman*).

110 19 *ut ignosceretur*, *that their act might be pardoned*: *ignosco* may take a dir. obj. of the thing, with an indir. obj. of the person; § 369 (227. *f*); B. 187. i. *a*; H-B. 364. 4; hence the word here may be either personal or impersonal.

110 20 *cum ultro*, etc.: cf. **106 10**.

110 21 *bellum . . . intulissent*: these barbarous people might well be pardoned for mistaking Cæsar's expedition for an invasion.—*ignoscere*: for the omission of the subject, cf. note on **59 23**.

110 23 *arcessitam*, *after they had been fetched*.

110 24 *remigrare*, *to move back*, i.e. from the strongholds to their farms.

110 27 CHAP. 28. *post diem quartum quam*, *three days after* (according to English reckoning): § 424. *f* (259. *d'*); B. 357. 1; G. 403. N.⁴ *a*; H. 488. 1 (430); H-B. 550. *c*.

110 28 *naves*, etc.: see **107 9**.

111 3 *Britanniae*: § 370 (228); B. 187. iii; G. 347; H. 429 (386); H-B. 376, cf. 362. — *tempestas*: from the northeast.

111 4 *aliae . . . aliae, some . . . others.*

111 6 *propius . . . occasum*: cf. 98 26.

111 7 *cum . . . compleverunt, since they began to fill*: the imperf. shows that the action was not completed.

111 8 *adversa nocte, in spite of the darkness.*

111 10 CHAP. 29. *eadem nocte*: this was probably the night of August 30; the moon was then full at 3 A.M.

111 11 *aestus maximos, very high tides.* The ocean tides, rising here between twenty and thirty feet, were a strange phenomenon to those who had known only the tideless waters of the Mediterranean. One is at a loss to understand why the Romans had not learned more about the tides in the war with the Veneti.

111 13 *navis*: obj. of *compleverat*. — [quibus, etc.]: an unnecessary explanation, and may be omitted.

111 15 *adfectabat* (intensive), *dashed about.*

111 16 *facultas, etc.*: i.e. chance to manage their own ships or help their companions.

112 1 *funibus . . . amissis, etc., from the loss of, etc.*

112 2 *id quod*: § 307. *d* (200. *e*); B. 247. I. *b*; G. 614. R.²; H. 399. 6 (445. 7); H-B. 325. *a. N.*².

112 4 *quibus = ut eis*: result.

112 5 *quod . . . constabat, because it was understood*: the subject is *oportere*, of which the subject is *hiemari, that it was best to winter in Gaul.*

112 7 *provisum*: see note on 56 16.

112 8 CHAP. 30. *principes*: subject of *duxerunt* in l. 14.

112 12 *hoc*: abl. of cause, originally degree of difference; see note on 2 17.

112 13 *optimum*: in pred. agreement with *frumento . . . producere.*

112 14 *factu*: cf. 3 23. — *duxerunt*: see Vocab. — *frumento commeatuque, corn and other supplies.*

112 15 *rem, the campaign.* — *his . . . interclusis, if these should be overcome, etc.*: abl. abs. expressing condition.

112 18 *rursus*: not a second time, which would be *iterum*, but back again from negotiations to hostilities.

112 19 *deducere*: i.e. from their farms; cf. 110 24.

112 20 CHAP. 31. *at Cæsar*: emphatic transition to Cæsar from what the soldiers feared and the Britons planned; cf. 68 8.



FIG. 81. — GALLIC COIN.

112 21 *ex eventu navium, from what had befallen the ships.—ex eo quod, from the fact that.*

112 22 *suspiciabatur, began to suspect.*

112 24 *quae . . . naves, earum, etc., the timber and the bronze of those ships which, etc.: § 307. b (200. b); B. 251. 4; G. 616; H. 399. 5 (445. 9); H-B. 284. 6.*

112 25 *aere*: the Romans used the word *aes* both for copper and bronze. These metals were more common than iron in the Roman ships, as they do not rust. They were employed to sheathe the *rostrum*, or beak, and to make the spikes that held the timbers together.

112 26 *quae . . . usui*: the antecedent of *quae* is *ea*, the understood subject of *comportari*; see note on *qui . . . appellantur*, 1 2.

112 29 *reliquis . . . effecit, he managed so that they could sail (navigari, impers.) tolerably with the rest.*

113 1 *CHAP. 32. geruntur: § 556 (276. e); B. 293. i; G. 229. R.; H. 533. 4 (467. iii. 4); H-B. 559.* Notice that this present is regular with *dum* when there is no contrast of time. Cf. the use of *dum*, 107 26.—*frumentatum*: supine; cf. 26 15.

113 3 *pars hominum, some of the people.*

113 4 *remaneret*: indicating peaceable intentions on the part of the enemy.—*ventitaret, returned from time to time*: freq. or iter.; § 263. 2 (167. b); B. 155. 2; G. 191. 1; H. 364 (336); H-B. 212. 1.

113 5 *statione*: such outposts or pickets were always on duty to guard the camp, usually a cohort at each gate.

113 6 *quam . . . ferret, than usual.*

113 7 *id quod erat, what was the fact.*

113 8 *aliquid . . . consili (part. gen.), that some new design was on foot*; infin. clause in app. with *id*.

113 11 *armari, to arm*: in verbs thus used reflexively, English prefers the active and Latin the passive form.—*paulo longius, some little distance.*

113 12 *premi . . . sustinere, were getting hard pushed, and hardly held their ground.*

113 13 *conferta legione (abl. abs.), the legion was closely crowded together, while weapons were hurled, etc.* Observe the tendency of Latin to convey a description, as here, by a participial phrase.

113 15 *una, only one.—suspicati, supposing*: cf. 107 1 and note.

114 2 *dispersos, occupatos*: agreeing with *nostros* understood from the preceding line.



FIG. 82.—GALLIC COIN.

114 3 *incertis ordinibus* (abl. abs.), *because the ranks were unsteady.*

114 5 CHAP. 33. *ex essedis*: these chariots held six men (*essedarii*) each besides the driver (*auriga*), and were drawn by two horses.

114 6 *terrore equorum*: obj. gen., *the terror that the horses arouse.*

114 8 *cum se . . . insinuaverunt*, *when they have worked their way between*: the protasis of a general condition, *ex essedis . . . proeliantur*, being the apodosis; cf. 103 24. The perf. indic. with *cum* is here used as a protasis because a repeated action is spoken of.—*equitum*, the cavalry of the Britons. When the *essedarii* had dismounted, the British line was composed of alternate bodies of horse and foot.

114 10 *illi*: i.e. the fighting men spoken of above.

114 11 *expeditum . . . receptum*, *a ready retreat.*

114 13 *praestant, exhibit*. Cæsar was much struck with the efficiency of the German and British horse (see ch. 12), and later made it the basis of important changes in the Roman army. The ordinary cavalry was never able to cope with infantry; cf. Cæsar's stratagem in 38 1.

114 14 *uti . . . consuerint*: clause of result following *efficiunt*.—*declivi ac praecipiti loco*, *a steep downward slope.*

114 15 *incitatos equos sustinere*, *to check their horses in full gallop* (complem. infin. after *consuerint*).—*brevi*, *within a short space.*

114 16 *iugo*: made of straight or curved wood, resting on the necks of the horses and holding up the pole of the chariot.

114 18 CHAP. 34. *quibus rebus*, *under these circumstances*: abl. of means.—*nostris*: dat. following *auxilium tulit*.—*novitate*: depends on *perturbatis*.

114 22 *alienum*: see note on 13 6.

114 26 *quae . . . continerent*: note the subjv.

115 1 *quanta . . . facultas daretur*: indir. quest. following *demonstraverunt*.

115 2 *sui liberandi*: cf. 40 15 and note.

115 7 CHAP. 35. *ut . . . effugerent*: a result clause in app. with *idem*, the subject of *fore*, *namely, that if*, etc.

115 8 *effugerent, would escape*: the future idea is given by *fore*.—*equites XXX*: these few cavalry would be of no service in an engagement, but only in pursuit. To chase and cut down the beaten army was considered an essential part of the battle.

115 9 *ante*: i.e. 106 13–19, 110 13–17.

115 12 *tanto spatio, over as much ground*: § 425. *b* (257. *b*); B. 223; G. 389; H. 417. 3 (379. 2); cf. H-B. 426. *c*.

115 19 CHAP. 36. *die aequinocti*, etc. (Sept. 24, always held to be a stormy season), *since the time of the equinox was near and his ships were*

incertitudo. Napoleon III estimates that the return to Gaul occurred Sept. 11 or 12. This would make the stay about three weeks.

115 23 *eodem portus*, *the same ports with the others*.

115 24 *paulo infra*: the west current sets in on the French coast, while the east current is still running in mid-channel.

115 28 CHAP. 37. *primo*: adv.; see Vocab.

116 1 *orbe*: the circle was formed by a small body of troops when entirely surrounded by the enemy. It was generally hollow, with officers and baggage in the centre. See chapter on military affairs, VII, last part.

116 5 *horis*: abl. of comparison with *amplius*; the more common construction would be *horas*; cf. note on 54 9.

116 6 *postea vero quam*, *but as soon as*.

116 12 CHAP. 38. *siccitatis*:

see § 100. *c* (75. *c*); B. 55. 4. *c*; G. 204. 5; H. 138. 2 (130. 2); II R. 240. 5. *b*; the *tempestates* of ch. 34 were apparently merely gusty weather without rain.

116 13 *reciperent*: a purpose clause. — *superiore anno*: see Bk. III. ch. 28.

116 22 *supplicatio*: cf. end of Bk. II. The crossing of the Rhine strongly impressed the minds of the Romans at home, and so, too, the passage into Britain, though the last was in fact a failure. But, though Cæsar had added nothing to Roman power, he had opened a new world to Roman ambition.



FIG. 83. — CALIGA.