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 reinforce 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 Mossa 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.
LIBER QUARTUS.

1. Ea quae secuta est hieme, qui fuit annus Cn. Pompéiō M. Crassō cōnsulibus, Usipetēs Germāni et item Tēnterē magnum cum multitudine hominum flumen Rhēnum transeunte, non longē à mari quō Rhēnum influit. Causa transeundi fuit quod ab Suēbris complurēs annōs exagitati bellō premēbantur et agricultūrā prohibebantur. Suēorum gēns est longē maxima et bellīcōsissima Germānorum omnium. Hī centum pagōs habēre dicuntur, ex quibus quotannis singula milia armātorum bellandi causā ex finibus ēdūcunt. Reliqui, qui domi manē-

1. Cn., abbr. for Gnaeus (nēs-)s, a Roman praenomen. 1.
Pompēius, -I, m. Gnaeus Pompeius (nēs- Pompeius), better, Pompey, triumvir with Caesar and Crassus in 50 B.C., defeated by Caesar at Pharsalia, and murdered in Egypt by Ptolemy, 48 B.C. 1.
2. Usipetēs, -um, m., the Usipetes (ō-sipē-tēs). 4.
Tēnterē, -ōrum, m., the Tencteri (tēngktē-ri). 4.

5. Suēbus, -a, -um, adj., of or pertaining to the Suēbi, Suēban; pl. as noun, Suēbi (swē-bi), the Suēbi (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. manēō, manēre, mansū, mansum, 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. qui agrees with annus, though its antecedent is hieme; cf. quod, 1, 38, 3. note.
qui ... cōnsulibus, “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 56 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 à 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 illās alunt; hi rūrsus in vicem annō post in armīs sunt, illī domī remanent. Sic neque agricūtūra nec ratiō atque āsus belli intermittitur. Sed privātē ac séparātī agrī apud eōs nihil est, neque longius annō remanēre ūnō in locō colendi causā licet. Neque multum frūmentō sed maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt multumque sunt in vēnātiōnibus; quae rēs et cibi genēre et cotidiānā exercitātōne et libertāte vitae, quod ā puerīs nullō officiō aut disciplīnā assēfactī nihil omnīnō contrā voluntātem faciunt, et virēs ait et immānī corporum magnitūdīne hominēs efficīt. Atque ēam sē consuetūdinem addūxērunt, ut locīs frigidissimīs neque vestītūs

10. vicēs, gen. (no nom.), change; only in the adv. phrase in vicem, alternately, in turn. 1.
11. remanēō, -manēre, -mānsī, -mānsum, intr. (re- + manēō, remain), stay or remain behind, remain. ♠
12. séparō, 1, tr. (sē- + parō, prepare), prepare apart; separate; séparātus, g. part. as adj., separate. 1.
14. colō, colere, coluī, cultum, tr., cultivare, dwell in; honor, worship. 1.
15. lāc, lactis, n., milk. 1.
16. vivō, vivere, vivi, vivēō, intr., live; subsist on. 2.
16. vēnātiō, -ōnis, f. (vēnōr, hunt), hunting, the chase. 1.
17. disciplīnā, -ae, f. (discō, learn), learning; discipline; instruction, system. 2.
18. assēfactī, -a, -ae, -āsī, -āfactūm, tr., accustom, train. 2.
19. immānis, -e, adj., huge, immense. 1.
20. frigidus, -a, -um, adj., cold. 1.
vestītūs, -ās, m. (vestīō, clothe) clothing. 1.

10. illīs: i.e. those who are fighting. annō post, lit. "afterwards by a year." = "the following year."
12. ratiō atque āsus, "the (theoretical) training and practice in."
privātē ... est: i.e. all the land belonged to the state, none to individuals. This is generally true of barbarous peoples.
14. frūmentā, "on grain"; ablative of means with vicēs.
maximam partem; case? App. 128, 8:
15. multumque ... vēnātiōnibus, "are devoted to hunting."
16. quae res, "a practice which"; subject of ait and efficīt.
17. quod ... faciunt explains liberātāte.
ā puerīs, "from boyhood."
nūlī officiō assēfactī, "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 hardiness."
20. locīs frigidissimīs, "though their climate is extremely cold."; ablative absolute.
vestītūs depends on quicquōm. On the choice of Indefinites, see App. 177:
præter pellēs habērent quicumque, 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 āllum rem ad sē importārī
dēsiderent. Quin eiam iūmentās, quibus maximē Gallī dē-
lectantur, quaeque impēnsā parant pretiō, Germānī importātīs
nōn ūntūtur; sed quae sunt apud eōs nāta, parva atque dē-
ś fōrmia, haec cotidiānā exercitātiōne summi ut sint labōris effi-
ciunt. Equestrībus proeliīs saepe ex equis dēsiliunt ac pedibus
proeliantur, equeaque eōdem remanēre vēstigio assūfēcērunt,
ad quōs sē celeriter, cum ēsās est, recipiunt; neque eōrum
mōrībus turpius quicumque aut inermius habētur quam ephippīs

22. lavō, lavāre, īāvī, īāutum, īr., 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, -e, -um, adj., expensive;
with premium, great. 1.
5. dēformis, -ae, adj. [fōrmā, form],
misshapen, deformed, unsightly. 1.
7. dēsiliō, -sillre, -silui, -sultum,

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

Chap. 3. Their freedom from lux-
ury, and their cavalry tactics.
1. mercātōribus: dative of pos-
essor.
eō, ut habēant, "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 habēant.
quam quō dēsiderant, "than because
they desire."

intr. [sallō, leap], leap from or down,
alight, dismount. *
3. vēstīgium, -i, n. (vēstigō, trace
out), trace, track, footprint; spot, place;
moment, instant. 2.
10. turpius, -e, adj., ugly, unseemly;
shameful, disgraceful, dishonorable. 2.
inēra, -erīs, adj. [inēr-, bare, skill],
without skill; unmanly, cowardly. 1.
ep hippium, -pi, n., horse-cloth, rid-
ing-pad, saddle. 1.

this sentence magis quam takes the place of nōn. The meaning is "not because
they want anything, but because they wish to sell."
3. iūmentās importātīs nōn ūntū-
tur: the important word is the partic-
iple importātīs, as if he had said "they
do not import the horses which they
need."
4. quaeque = et quae.
6. haec: antecedent of quae (iūmenta).
summi . . . efficīunt, lit. "make that
they be (capable) of the greatest labor."
See App. 104.
7. pedibus, "on foot."
9. eōrum mōrībus, "according to
their standards."
10. habētur, "is considered."
ephippīs: the ancient saddles were
of little real use, since they had no stir-
rups.
ütii. Itaque ad quemvis numerum ephippiátórum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent. Vinum omnínó ad sê importári nón patiuntur, quod sê ré ad labórem serendum remollóscere homínés atque efféminári arbitrántur.

3. Públicé maximam putant esse laudem quam látissimé á suis finibus vacáre agrós: háo ré significári magnum numerum civitátum snam vim sustinére nón possa. Itaque áná ex parte á Suebí circiter milia passuum sescenta agrí vacáre dicuntur. 1

Ad alteram partem succédunt Ubii, quórum fuit civítas ampla atque flóreás, ut est captus Germanórum; iú paulò, quorum quantum sunt easdem generis, sunt ceterás húmánióres, propertés quod Rhénus attingunt multumque ad eos mercatóres ventitant et ipsi propter propinquitatem Galliciis sunt móribus sae-eto suéfacti. Hós cum Suebí multí saepe bellis expertí propter amplitudinem gravitátemque civitátis finibus expellere nón

11. ephippîásus, -a, -um, adj. [ephippium, saddle], using a saddle. 1
12. quamvis, adv. [quam, as+vis, you wish], as you wish, however, very. 1
13. remollóscē, -mollóscere, —, —, intr., become weak, become enervated. 1
1. laus, laudis, f., praise, commendation; renown, popularity, glory. 3
2. Ubii, -órum, m. (AElui), the Ubii (RBrd). *
3. flóreás, -entis, adj. [flóreō, flower], flourishing, prosperous, in-
5. fluentí, captus, -tus, m. [capío, take], comprehension, idea. 1
7. húmánius, -a, -um, adj. [hómi, man], natural to man, human; civilized, cultured, refined, cultivated. 1
8. ventítiô, 1, intr. [freq. of venió, come], keep coming, resort; go back and forth, visit. 2
11. amplitúdô, -inis, f. [amplius, large], wide extent, size; importance, consequence, dignity. 1
14. gravítás, -tátis, f. [gravis, heavy], heaviness, weight; power. 1

12. quamvis pauli, "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 Ubii.
1. públicé, "for the state."
potuissent, tamen vectigalès sibi fécérunt so multō humiliörès infirmiorèsque redégerunt.

4. In sādem causā fuérunt Usipētēs et Tēncteri, quōs supra diximus, qui complürēs annōs Susēbōrum vim sustinērunt, ad extrēmum tamen agris expulsī et multis locis Germaniae triennium vagāti ad Rhēnum pervēnērunt; quās regiōnēs Menapī incolēbant. Hi ad utramque ripam flūminis agrōs, sedīcias, vicēsque habēbant; sed tantae multitūdinis adventū perterritī ex iis sedīciis quae transeī flūmen habuerant demigrāverunt, et cīs Rhēnum dispositīs praesidis Germanōs tranśire prohibēbant. Illī omnia expertī, cum neque vi contendere propter inopiam nāvium neque clam tranśire propter custōdiās in Menapōrum possent, revertī sē in suās sēdēs regiōnēsque simulāverunt, et tridui viam progressī rūrus revertērunt atque omnī hōc itinere ūnā nocte equitātū cōnfectō insciōs inopinantēsque Menapīōs oppressārunt, qui de Germanōrum discussā per explorātōrēs certiorēs factī sine metū tranś Rhēnum in suōs iē

12. humilis, -a, 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.
14. Germaniā, -ae, f. Germania (Jē-rē-niā), better, Germany, the country east of the Rhine. 1.
15. triennium, -ni, n. [trēs, three-+ annus, year], three years. 1.
16. demigrā, 1. intr. [migrō, move, migrate], move from or away, emigrate.

Chap. 4. The stratagem by which the Germans crossed the Rhine.
1. In sādem causā. "In the same condition." i.e. of oppression by the Suebī. It is probable that the Usipetēs and the Tēncteri lived in or near the kingdom of Saxony, to the northeast of the Suebī.
2. supra: in 1, 2.
3. multitūdinis: 400,000 persons, according to a later chapter.

remove. 2.

11. sēdēs, -is, f. [sedēō, sit], seat, chair; residence, abode, settlement. 4.
12. simulō, 1. tr. [similis, like], make like; pretend. 2.
13. inācius -a, -um, adj. [sciō, know], not knowing, ignorant, not aware. 1.
14. metus, -ūs, m. [metō, fear], fear, dread, anxiety, apprehension; metū territāre; terrī; hōc metū = metū hūnis rei, from fear of this. 2.
15. tranś: on the German side.
17. vi contendere, "force a passage."
18. inopiam nāvium: the Menāpī had, of course, taken all the boats with them.
19. equitātū: although cavalry are persons, they are thought of here as the means employed by the Germans.
vicés remigraverant. His interfectis navibusque eorum occupátae, priusquam ea pars Menapiórum quae citra Rhenum erat certior fieret, flumen tránsierunt atque omnibus eorum seditiiis occupátae reliquam partem hiemis s eorum cópiis aluérunt.

5. His dé rébus Caesar certior factus et infirmitatem Gal-lórum veritus, quod sunt in consiliis capiendis móbilis et novis plérumque rébus student, nihil his committendum existimávit. Est eum hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, ut et vivatóres etiam in vitís cónsistere cógant, et quid quisque eorum dé quaque ré audierit aut cognóverit quaerant, et mercatóres in oppidis vulgus circumvisistat qui busque ex regionibus veniant quasque ibi rées cognoverint prònuntiáre côgat. His rébus atque auditio-nibus permóti dé summis saepe rébus consilia ineunt, quorum eós in vestigiis pae nitère necesse est, cum incertús rámóribus serviant et plérique ad voluntatiém eorum fícta respondant.

18. remigrāre, 1. intr. [re- + migrāre, move], move back, return. 2.
1. consuetús, -tátis, f. [conservative, fickle], weakness; fickleness, inconstancy. 2.
2. móbilis, -s, adj. [moveō, move], changeable. 1.
4. visitó, -āris, m. [via, road], traveler. 1.
6. prònuntiáre, 1, tr. [nuntiáre, announce], announce, give out publicly, tell, relate, report, say; give orders; with sententia, pronounce. 1.
8. audítió, -ōris, f. [audió, hear], hearing, hearing, report. 1.

10. pae nitēre, pae nitère, pae nituit, —, tr. imper., it causes regret; makes one repent; when translated as pers. verb, repent (App. 109). 1.
1. necessus, indecl. adj., necessary, unavoidable, indispensable. 2.
4. incertus, -a, -um, adj. [in- + certus, decided], undecided, uncertain, untrustworthy; indefinite, vague; disordered. 2.
11. servíre, 4. intr. [servus, slave], be a slave to, be subservient to; pay attention to, devote one’s self to, follow. 1.
2. fingō, fingere, fingui,fieldset, 1. form, imagine, devise, invent. 3.

19. illor éorum cópia, “on their supplies”; those which the Meniphi 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. consuetudinis: see App. 103.

utl: with cōgnāre, quaerant, circumvisistat, and cōgat.
7. quásque = et quāsce.
8. rébus, “stories.”
11. plérique . . . respondant, “give answers shaped to their wishes”; i.e. the wishes of the questioners.

7. Rê frumentāriā comparātā equitibusque délēctis iter in ea loca facere coepit quibus in locis esse Germānōs auditēbat.

2. mâtârius, adv. [mâtârium, ripe], early, speedily, soon
3. suspicātus, 1. fr. [suspicēre, suspect], suspect, distrust; surmise.
4. invītō, 1. fr., invite, summon; allure, persuade.
9. dissimulō, 1. fr. [simulō, make like], disguise, conceal.
10. permulsō, -mulcēre, -mulsâ, -mulsūm, fr. [mulcēre, soothe], soothe completely, appease.

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

2. ad exercitum: where? 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.

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

6. fore parāta, ill. "would be in a prepared condition." This is one of the ways of avoiding the rare future infinitive given in the grammars, partītum frī. The infinitive depends on a verb of saying implied in instītūs.

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 Condōsōrum (see the map facing p. 254). The main body remained among the Menapli, between the Mosēs and the Rhēnē.

7. qui refers only to Condōsōrum.

10. permulsīs et fôrmātis: 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. cōnstituit, "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 Ubil; 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. délēctis, "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 Mosēs.
À quibus cum paneòrum dièrum iter abesset, lègáti ab ipsis 
vènérunt, quòrum haec fuit òratiò: Germànos neque priòrès 5 
popolò Ròmàni bellum infère neque tamen recúsàre, sì laces-
suntur, quìm armis contendant, quod Germànòrum cònsuetudò 
sìt à maiòribus trádita, quicumque bellum ìnferant, resistere 
neque déprecàri. Haèc tamen dicerè: vènisse invitòs, extinctòs 
domò; sì suam gratìam Ròmàni velint, posse èsì utìlìs èsse 10 
amìcòs; vel sibi agròs attribuànt vel patìantur eòs tenère quos 
amìs possèderint; sèse ònìs Suèbi consèderè, quibus nè di quidem 
immortàls parès esse possìnt; reliquùm quidem in terrìs esse nèminem quem nón superàre possìnt.

3. Ad haèc quae visùm est Ëaesar respondit; sed exitus 
fuit òratiònis: Sìbi nùllam cum èsì amicitìam esse posse, sì in 
Gallìa remanérent; neque vèrùm esse, qui suòs finès tuèrì nòn 
potuerint, aliènòs occupàre, neque ùllòs in Gallìa vacàre agròs 
qui dàri tantae praèserùm multitùdìnì sine iniùrià possìnt; sed 
licèrè, sì velint, in Ubìorùm finìbus cònsìdere, quòrum sit 
lègàti apud sè et dè Suèbòrùm iniùriìs querantur et à sè auxí-
lium petant; hoc sè Ubìis imperàtùrìm.

8. òlìs, -lìce, -lìcì, -lìctum, tr. [iactò, throw. App. 7], cast or drive 
out, expel; cast up; sè élìce, rush out, 
sally. 2.
9. ùtìlìs, -e, adj. [ùtor, use], useful,
serviceable. 1.
11. possidò, -sidèrè, -sèdì, -sès-
sum, tr., take possession of, seize. 1.
3. tueor, tuèrì, tètìsum, tr., 
watch, guard, protect. 1.

3. â 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.
prìòrés, "first"; i.e. they were not 
the aggressors.
5. recessàre quin, "refuse to": App. 
228, c: G-L. 553; A. 553: B. 295, 3: H-B. 
502, b: H. 505, 2.
7. quìcùmque ès omnìbus (dative 
with resistere) qui.
8. haec tamen dicere, "this, how-
ever, they would say."
10. attribuànt; the subjunctive re-
resents an imperative of the direct 
form.
11. ònìs, "alone."
9. Lēgātī haec sē ad suōs relātūros dīxīrunt et rē déliberātā post diem tertium ad Caesarem reversūros; interesse nē propius sē castra movēret petiērunt. Nē id quidem Caesar ab sē impetrāri posse dixit. Cognōverat enim magnam partem equitātūs ab īis aliquot diēbus ante praedandī frumentandique causā ad Ambivaritūs tran̄s Mosam missam; hōs expectārī equitūs atque eius rei causā moram interpōnī arbitrābatur.

10. Mōsa prōfuit ex monte Vosēgō, qui est in finibus Lingonum, et parte quādam ex Rhēnō receptā, quae appellātūr Vacalūs, insulam effici Batāvōrnm neque longius inde milibus passuum lxxx in Oceanum infuit. Rhēnus autem ortur ex 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.

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

5. frōmentor, i, intr. [frōmentum, grain], get grain, forage. 4.

6. Ambivaritūs, -ōrum, m. (Af), the Ambivariti (Ām-"blā-āy-ī-tīl). 1.

Mōsa, -ae, m. (Af), the river Mōsa (mo'sā), now the Meuse or Maas. 1.

7. interpōnere, -pōnere, -pōsitum, fr. [pōnō, place], place between, interpose; allege; cause; sēdem interpōnere, pledge. 4.

1. prōfui, -suere, -sāxi, —, intr. [suō, now], flow forth, rise. 1.

Vosēgōs, -ī, m. (BSc), the Vosges (vō'sē-gōs), better, the Vosges Mountains. 1.

Vacalūs, -i, m. (Af), the Vacalūs (vāk'ā-lūs) river, now the Waal. 1.

Batāvī, -ōrum, m. (Af), the Batavi (ba-tā-vīl). 1.

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.


5. diēbus: ablative of degree of difference.

6. tran̄s: to the west.

exspectārī equitās: 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 Mōsa, and their confluence.

1. ex monte Vosēgō: more correctly from the plateau lying between the Vosges and the Cévennes.

2. parte quādam, etc.: the Rhine divides at the eastern end of the island of the Batavi. The southern stream, called Vacalūs, flows west till it joins the Mōsa. The combined Mōsa and Vacalūs flow on into the sea, making the southern boundary of the island. The confluence of the Mōsa and the Vacalūs 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, Helvētiōrum, Sēquanōrum, Mediomātricum, Tribuōrum, Trēverōrum, citātus fertur; et, ubi Öceanō appropinquāvit, in plurēs diffúsit partēs multis ingentibusque Ínsulis effectis, quárum pars magna à fēris barbarisque nātioñibus incolitur, ex quibus sunt qui piscibus atque Ývis avium vivēre existimantur, multisque capitibus in Öceanum influit.

11. Caesar cum ab hoste nōn amplius passum xii millibus abesset, ut erat cōnstitūtum, ad eum légāti revertuntur; quī in itinere congressiī magnopere nē longius prōgredērētur ōrābant. Cum iī nōn impetrāssent, petēbant utī ad eōs equītēs qui agmen antecessissent praemitteret eōque pugnā prohibēret, sībique ut potestātem faceret in Úbiōs légātōs mittēndi; quōrum si prīncipes ac senātus sibi ūre īūrandō fidem fēcisset, eā condicione quae ā Caesare fērētūr sē ūsūrōs ostendēbant; ad hās rēs cōnfiendiā sībi tridui spatiō daret. Hāec omnia

5. Lepontiī, -ōrum, m. (Ch), the Lepontiī (lē-pōn’-shyl). 1.
6. Mediomātricī, -ōrum, m. (Bgh), the Mediomātricī (mé’di-ō-mātr-ī-āl). 1.
7. Tribūcolī, -ōrum, m. (Bgh), the Tribūcolī (trībū-ō-āl). 2.
8. citātus, -a, -um, adj. [p.f. part. of citō, put in motion], swift. 1.
9. diffúsūs, -ās, -āxi, -ā, adv. [diffūs, flow], flow in different directions, divide. 1.
10. piscūs, -iūs, -m., nāb. 1.
11. Ývis, -ī, n., egg. 1.
12. avis, -īs, f., bird. 1.
13. discoursē.
14. quōrum si, "and if their."
15. fēcissent: for the future perfect of the direct form.
16. sē ñondicionē sē ūsūrōs, "that they would accept the terms"; i.e. the offer to let them settle among the Úbiī.
17. tridui spatiō: this seems a short time for the purpose, since the Úbiī were some seventy miles away; but there are well authenticated instances of longer rides in less time. The envoys of the Úbiī, who were with Cæsar, could tell them where to find the authorities, so that no time would be lost in looking them up.
18. daret: for the imperative of the direct form.
Caesar eodem illō pertināre arbitrābatur, ut trīdīci morā intērīa posita equitās eōrum qui absēsent revertentur; tamen sēsē non longius milibus passuum quattuor aquātiōnis causā procēssūrum eō die dīxit; huc postercō die quām frequentissimi convenirent, ut de eōrum postulātis cognōscent. Interim ad praefectūs, qui cum omnī equitātū antecesserant, mittit qui eōnum nūntiārent nē hostēs proelio læcesserent et, si ipsī læcesserentur, sustinērent quoad ipse cum exercitū proprius accessisset.

12. At hostēs ubi primum nostrōs equitās cōnspectērunt, quōrum erant quīnquē milium numerus, cum ipsī nōn amplius octingentōs equitās habērent, quod iī qui frumentāndi causā ierant trāns Mosam nōndum redierant, nihil timentibus nostrīs, quō legātī eōrum paulo ante ā Caesarem diesserant atque is diēs indūtīs erat ab his petitus, impētū factō celerīre nostrīs perturbāvērunt; rūrus hīs resistēruntur cōnsuētūdīne suā ad pedēs désiluērunt, suffossīs equīs complūribusque nostrīs désiluērunt.
Lepontiis, qui Alpès incolunt, et longō spatiō per finēs Nan-
tuātium, Helvētiōrum, Sēquanōrum, Mediomaticum, Triboc-
rōrum, Trēverōrum, citātus furtur; et, ubi Oceanō appropi-
quāvit, in plārēs diffuit partēs multitās ingentiōbus insulis 
effectis, quārum pars magnā à ferīs barbarīisque nātiōnibus 
incultur; ex quibus sunt qui piscibus atque ōvis avium vive 
existimantur, multāisque capitibus in Oceanō infuit.

11. Caesar cum ab hoste nōn amplius passum xii milibus 
abesset, ut erat cōnstitūtum, ad eum lēgātī revertuntur; qui 
in itinerē congressi magnopere nē longius prōgredērētur orā-
bant. Cum id nōn impetrāssent, petēbant utī ad eōs equītēs 
qui agmen antecessissent praēmitteret eōsque pugnā prohibēret, 
sibique ut potestātem faceret in Ubiōs lēgātōs mittendi; quō-
rum si prīncipēs ac senātus sibi ūrē iūrandō fidēm fēcissent, 
eū condidēne quae ā Caesare ferrētur sē ēsūrōs ostendēbant; 
ad hās rēs constitēndās sibi trīdūi spatiōm daret. Hāec omnia

5. Lepontii, -ērum, m. (Ch). the 
Lepontii (lē-pōn'shyl). 1.
6. Mediomatici, -īrum, m. (Bsg), 
the Mediomatici (mē-diō-mātrī-sāl). 1.
Tribōlī, -ōrum m. (Bsg), the Tribobōlī 
(tribō-lī-sāl). 2.
7. citātus, -ī, -um, adj. [p.f. part. of 
citā, put in motion], swift. 1.
8. diffuō, -suere, -sūxī, —, intr. 
[flō, flow]. flow in different directions, 
divide. 1.
9. ēsūrōs, adj., enormous, huge, 
vast, large. 2.
10. piscōs, -is, m., fish. 1.
ōrum, -ī, n., egg. 1.
avis, -īs, 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. insulae effectis, "making 
inslands."
10. sunt quī, "there are some who," 
is usually followed by the subjunctive 
of characteristic.

Chap. 12-15. Caesar slaughters the 
German host in revenge for a treach-
erous attack.
Chap. 11. Envoyeš beg for time to 
consult the Ubi. Caesar grants a 
short truce.
2. ut erat cōnstitūtum: translate 
after ad . . . revertuntur. See 9, 2.
5. antecessissent: implied indirect

6. quōrum si, "and if their."
7. fēcissent: for the future perfect 
of the direct form.
8. ēs condidēne sē ēsūrōs, "that 
they would accept the terms"; i.e. the 
offer to let them settle among the Ubi.
9. trīdūi spatiō: this seems a 
short time for the purpose, since the 
Ubi were some seventy miles away; 
but there are well authenticated in-
stances of longer rides in less time. The 
envoys of the Ubi, who were with Caes-

ar, 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 intētō posita equītēs eōrum qui abessent revertentur; tamen sē sus non longius milibus passuum quattuor aquātiōnis causā processūrum eō diē dixit; hunc posterō diē quam frequentissimī convenirent, ut de eōrum postulātīs cognōsceret. Interim ad praefectōs, qui cum omnī equitātū antecesserant, mittit qui nūntiârent nē hostēs proeliō læcesserent et, si ipse læcesserentur, sustinērent quoad ipse cum exercitū propius accessisset.

12. At hostēs ubi primum nostrīs equītēs cōnsapevērunt, quōrum erat quinque milium numerus, cum ipsī nōn amplius octingentōs equītēs habērent, quod ii qui frumentandī causā ierant trāns Mosam nōntum redierant, nihil timentibus nostrīs, quod légātī eōrum paulo ante ā Caesare diesserant atque in eō diēs indūtīs erat ab his petitus, impetū factō celeriter nostrīs perturbāvērunt; rūrsus hīs resistentibus cōnsuetūdine suā ad pedēs désiliērunt, suффossīs equīs complūrībus nostrīs dē-

10. illō, adv. [old dat. of illō], thither, to that place, there (= thither).  
12. aquātiō, -ōnis, f. (aqua, water), getting water.  
13. frēquēns, -entis, adj., in great numbers, in crowds.  
14. postulātum, -ī, n. (postulō, demand), demand, claim, request.

10. sōdem 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 Ubii was perfectly natural, for they could not know whether the Ubii would respect Caesar's command (S, S).  
13. huc: i.e. to the camping ground.  
14. convenirent: see dare, I, 6, note.  
15. qui nūntiârent, "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 Ca-

17. quoad, adv. [quō, whither+ad, to], to where; as long as, as far as; till, until.  
3. octingenti, -ōnis, -ō, card. num. adj. [octō, eight], eight hundred.  
6. indūtīs, -ārum, f., truce.  
9. suffodiō, -ōdēs, -ōdiō, -fossum, tr. [sub+fo(dī), dig], dig under; stab underneath.  

1. ubi primum, "as soon as."

3. equītēs: why not the ablative after the comparative amplius? App. 139, b.  
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.

iectis reliquis in fugam coniécérunt atque ita perterritós
égérunt ut non prius fugā désisterent quam in cōnspectum
agminis nostrī vénissent. In eō proelīō ex equitibus nostrīs
interficientur quattuor et septuāgintā, in his vir fortissimīs,
Pisō Aquitānus, amplissimō genere nātus, cuius avus in citiēs
tōr regnum obtinuerat amīcus ā senātū nostrō appellātus.
Hic cum frātrī intercolius ab hostibus auxiliō ferret, illum
ex periculō éripuit, ipse équō vulnerātō dēpectus quod potuit
fortissimē restitit; cum circumventus multōs vulneribus accep-
tīs cecidisset, atque id frāter, qui iam proelīō excesserat,
procul animadvertisset, incitātō équō sē hostibus obtulit atque
interfectus est.

13. Hic factō proelīō Caesar neque iam sibi lēgātōs au-
diendōs neque conditionōs accipiendōs arbitrābātur ab ipsis quī
per dolum atque insidīās pācē ultrō bellum intulissent; exspectāre vērō dum hostium cōpiae augeārentur equitātūsque
reverterētūr summae dēmentiae esse indicābat; et cognōta Gál-
lorum infirmitāte quantum iam apud eōs hostēs ūnō proelīō
auctōritātīs essent cōnsecūtī sentiēbat; quibus ad cōnsilia
capienda nihil spati dandum existimābat. Hīs cōnstitūtīs
rēbus et cōnsiliō cum lēgātōs et quaestōre commūnicātō, nē

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. commūnicō, i. fr. [commūnis, com-
mone], make common, communicate, impart, share. 1.

10. prius quam vēnissent: the subjunctive is probably due to attraction, but may be explained by App. 238, b.
15. intercolius: translate by a rela-
tive clause.

Chap. 13. Caesar decides on venge-
ance and detains the German leaders,
quam diem pugnae prae terminatur, opportunissima res accidit, quod postridiem eius dies mane eadem et perfidia et simulatio
usui Germanni frequentat, omnibus principibus maiorisbusque
nato adhibitis, ad eum in castra venient, simul ut dicabant
sui pugandi causam, quod, contrā atque esset dictum et
ipsi petissent, proelium pridie commississet, simul ut, si quid
possent, de inditius fallensō imperaret. Quōs sibi Caesar
oblatiō gavisus illōs retinērē iussit, ipse omnēs cōpiās castrōs
ēdīxit equitātumque, quod recenti proelō perpetrum esse
existimābat, agmen subsequi iussit.

14. Acie tripliē Institutā et celeriter VIII milium itinere
confectō prius ad hostium castra pervēnit quam quid agerētur
Germanni sentire possent. Quo omnibus rēbus subītō perterriti,

10. prae terminatō, -mittere, -mītis, -mītium, tr. [mittere, send], send by;
lat. pass., overlook. 1
11. manē, 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-
gulise. 2
17. gaudeō, gaudēre, gavisus sum (App. 74), inr., rejoice. 1

11. quod, "(namely) that."
13. ad eum ... venērant: this action seems to disprove Caesar's charge of perfidy.
contrā atque, "contrary to what."
15. ut ... imperaret, "to obtain whatever [lit. "if anything"] they could in the way of a truce by deceiving
him."
16. quōs oblātōs (case), "that they had come into his power."
17. retinērē: this, with what follows, 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
follo ws: 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
dissestected Gauls; 3, irritation at the
trecherous attack, although everything
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 ... institutā: 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. 288, 8.
et celeritāte adventūs nostrī et discussū suōrum, neque cōnsilī
s habendi neque arma capiendi spatiō datō, perturbantur cōpi-
āne adversus hostem dūcere, an castra dēfendere, an fugā
salūtem petere praestāret. Quōrum timor cum fremitū et
concursū significārētur, militēs nostri pristīnī diēi perādiā
incitāti in castra irrupērunt. Quō locō qui celeriter arma
10 capere potuērunt paulisper nostrīs restitūrunt atque inter
carrōs impedimenta proelium commisērunt; at reliquis
multitudō puerōrum multīrūmque (nam cum omnibus suis
domō exesserant Rhēnumque transierant) passim fugere
cōpēt; a quōs cōnsectāndōs Caesar equitātūm misit.

15. Germānī post tergum clāmōre audītō cum suōs inter-
face vidērent, armī abiectī signaque militāribus relīcis sē e
castrīs dīcērunt, et cum ad cōnfuentem Mosae et Rhēnī per-
vēnissent, reliquā fugā dēspērātā magnō numerō interfēctū
5 reliquis sē in flūmen praecipitāvērunt atque ibi timōre, lassitā-

4. et...et, "both... and." *subūrum*: 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; 294, c.
9. qui: sc. si as antecedent.
14. cōnsectāndōs: the beginning of
the next chapter shows that the object
was massacre, not the taking of prison-
ers.

6. -ne, interro. enclit.; in direct ques-
tions, simply sign of a question (App. 213,
c); 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. 3
9. irrupērō,-rumpere,-rōpl,-rup-
tum, tr. [in-rumpē, break], break in-
to, rush into; force a way into, storm.
13. passim, adv., in all directions.
1.
2. abiciō,-iecere,-isci,-iectum, tr.
[iaciō, throw, App. 7], throw away or
down; hurl. 2.
3. cōnfuentēs,-entēs, f. [cōnfuō,
flow together], a flowing together, con-
fuence. 1.
5. praecipitō, tr. [praeceps, head-
long], throw or hurl headlong, precipi-
tate. 1.

Chap. 15. The Germans are routed
and slaughtered.
3. Rhēnī: i.e. the Vaciānus; see parte
quādam, 10, 2, note.
4. reliquā, "further."
5. reliquī perīērunt; some must
have escaped. At any rate in later
years there were Usipetes and Tenetor
living east of the Rhine, not far from
this battlefield. But they may be ac-
counted for by the escape of the cav-
airy.
dine, vi flaminia oppressi periérunt. Nostri ad unum omnès
incolumés perpæcis vulnerátis ex tantí bellí timóre, cum
hostium numerus capitum ccocxxx milium fuisse, sē in castra
recépérunt. Caesar īs quós in castris retinuerat discédendi
potestátem fécit. Illī supplicia cruciátaque Gallórum verité, 10
quórum agrós vexāverant, remanére sē apud cum velle dixé-
runt. His Caesar libertātem concessit.

16. Germānicó belló cónfecē multís dē causís Caesar
statuit sibi Rhēnum esse trānseundum; quàrum illā fuit iūstis-
sima, quod, cum vidēret Germānós tam facile impellī ut in
Galliam venirent, sūs quoque rēbus eōs timére voluit, cum
intellegérent et posse et audère populi Rōmānī exercitūm s
Rhēnum trānseire. Accessit etiam quod illā pars equitātūs
Usipetūm et Tēnceterōrum quam supra commemorāvī praee-
dandī frumentandique causā Mosam trānssisse neque proeliō
interfuisset post fugam suōrum sē trāns Rhēnum in finēs
Sugambrorum recéperat sēque cum his coniünxerat. Ad quós

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6. oppressi, -i, -ī, -itum, intr. [sē, go. App. 81], be destroyed or killed,
pert. 2.
1. Germānicus, -a, -um, adj. [Ger-
mānūs, German], of or pertaining to
the Germans, German. 1.
2. iūstitus, -a, -um, adj. [iūs, right],
in accordance with law or right, lawful,
valid, just, fair; proper, regular; with
funera, appropriate. 4.
10. Sugambri, -örum, m. (Ag), the

8. oppresor. "overwhelmed."
9. ad unum, "to a man."
10. discédendi ... fécit: if Caesar
had believed the leaders guilty of
treachery, they above all others should
have been punished.
12. libertātam, "permission" to re-
main.

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 Arvóvusius and by the Tenc-
teri; they would tempt fortune no more.

Chap. 16-19. Caesar crosses the
Rhine, as a warning to the Germans.
Chap. 16. Caesar’s reasons for de-
ciding to cross the Rhine.
2. iūstissima, "most valid,"
"strongest."
3. quod ... voluit: in apposition
with illa.
4. sūs ... rēbus, "for their own
possessions too." The possessive usu-
ally follows its noun; why does it here
precede?
cum intellegérent, "(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," = "more-
ever." "and besides."
7. suprà: see 9, 5.
cum Caesar nuntios misisset qui postularent eōs qui sibi Galliseque bellum intelissent sibi dēderent, respondērunt: Populi Rōmānī imperium Rhēnum finīre; sī sē invitō Germānōs in Galliam trānsire nōn sequam existimāre, cūr suī quīque 18 esse imperi aut potestātis trāns Rhēnum postulāret? Ubī autem, qui āūi ex Trānsrēnānis ad Caesarem lēgātōs miserant, amicitiam fēcerant, obsidēs dederant, magnopere ōrābant ut sībi auxilia deferret, quod graviter ab Suēbis premeruntur; vel, sī id facere occupātiōnibus rei publicae prohibēret, exercitum modo Rhēnum trānsportāret: id sībi ad auxilium spemque reliqui temporis satīs futūrum. Tantum esse nūmen atque opinōnem eius exercitūs, Ariovistō pulso et hōc novissimō proelīō factō, etiam ad ultimās Germānōrum nātiōnēs, ut opinione et amicitia populi Rōmānī tūtī esse possent. Nāvim magnam cōpiam ad trānsportandum exercitūm pollicēbantur.

17. Caesar his dē causis quās commemorāvī Rhēnum trānsire dēcrēverat; sed nāvibus trānsire neque satīs tūtum

13. finiō, 4. tr. [finīs, limit], limit, bound; determine, measure. 1.
14. cūr, interrosp. and rel. adv., why, for what reason; for which reason, wherefore. 4.
16. Trānsrēnānum, -a, -um, adj., beyond or across the Rhine; pl. as noun, Trānsrēnānī, the people across the Rhine. 1.

12. (ut) dēderent: object of postulārent.
13. sō refers to the subject of exsēti-
sui ... Rhēnum, “that anything across the Rhine belong to (lt. ‘be of’) his authority or control.”
17. obsidēs dederant: see II, 35, 5, note.
ōrābant, “kept begging.” The en-
voys had been with him for some time, having come before the battle with the Germans; see 8, 7.

19. occupātiōnibus rei publicae, “affairs of state.”
20. trānsportāret: in the same con-
struction as ferret, l. 18.
futūrum: this and the following in-
finitives depend on a verb of saying im-
plicated in ōrābant.

Chap. 17. Description of Caesar’s bridge across the Rhine.
2. tūtum: an enemy could more eas-
ily prevent a landing from boats, and in case of defeat boats would offer a dan-
gerous means of retreat.
esse arbitrabatur, neque suae neque populi Romani dignitatis esse statuabet. Itaque, etiam summa difficultas faciendi pontis proponebatur propter latitudinem, rapiditatem, altitudinemque fluminis, tamen id sibi contendendum aut aliter non traducendum exercitum existimabat. Ratio nem pontis hanc instituit. Tigna binæ sesequedalia paulum ab îmō praecutā dimēnsa ad altitudinem fluminis intervallō pedum duōrum inter sē jungēbat. Hæc cum machinatioibus immissis in flumen 10 défìxerat sistucisce adgerat, nōn sublicae modo dērectē ad perpendiculum, sed prōnē ac fastigātē ut secundum nātūram

3. neque sune . . . 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 prōpōnebatur, "presented itself as very great."

5. latitudinem: 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. binæ, "two." The distributive is used because there were many such timbers and they were handled two at a time. See plan, a, a.

dimēnsa 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. intervallō . . . jungēbat, "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. Intervallō is an ablative of attendant circumstance.

10. hæc . . . défìxerat, "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. défìxerat: mode App. 241, b; G. L. 584: A. 548: B. 286, 3; H. B. 579: H. 601, 4.

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

13. ut . . . prōcumberent: i.e. sloping down-stream.
CAESAR'S BRIDGE

a, a, tigna bina, l. 8.
b, b, ilis contraria duo (tigna), l. 13.
c, bipedalia traca, l. 18.
d, d, d, d, fibulae, l. 17.

e, dērētā māteria, l. 21.
f, longūri crūtēsque, l. 22.
g, sublēc obiiquē fixa, l. 23.
h, aliae (sublēcae) supra pontem, l. 25.
flōminis prōcumberent, igitur item contrāria duo ad eundem modum iūncta intervālō pedum quadrāgēnum ab inferiōre parte contrā vim atque impetum flōminis conversa statuēbat. Haece utraque, insuper bipedālibus trabibus immissis, quantum eōrum tignōrum iūncta distābat, binis utrimque fibulis ab 14. quadrāgēnum, -ae, -a, distrib. num. adj. [quadrāgintā, forty], forty each. 1.
15. Insuper, adv. [super, above], above, on the top, from above. 1.
16. bipedālis, -e, adj. [bīs, twice + pēs, foot], of two feet, two feet thick. 1.

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 bina, as in 1, 8.


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

15. haece utraque, “these two pairs,” is the subject of distinquebantur.

A two-foot beam, exactly filling the space between the piles of each pair (quantum . . . distēbat), 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 (distinquebantur) by a pair of fastenings (fibulae) at each end of the two-foot cross beam.

quantum . . . distēbat, 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.
extremā parte distinguēbantur; quibus disculūsī atque in contrāriam partem revinctis tanta erat operis firmītūdō atque ea rerum nātūra ut quō maior vis aquae sē incitāvisset hōc artius illīgāta tenērentur. Haec dērēctā māteriā iniectā contextēbantur ac longurīs crātibusque consternēbantur; ac nihilō sētius subiccae et ad inferiorem partem flūminis obliquē agēbantur, quae pro arīte subjunctae et cum omnī operae coniunctae vīn flūminis exciperent, et alias item suprā pontem mediocrī spatīō, ut, si arborum trunci sive nāvēs deiciendi operis causā
texto), on each side, on both sides. 2. fibula, -ae, f., clasp; brace, fastening. 1. 18. disculūsī, -ae, adīs, -ēs, -ēsūm, tr. (disclūsī, abstr.), shut off, hold or keep apart, separate. 1. 20. aqua, -ae, f., water. 2. artē, adīs [artus, close], closely, firmly. 1. 21. illigō, 1. tr. [ligō, bind], attach, hold or bind together. 1. dērēctus, -ae, -um, adj. [dērīgō, put in line], straight. 1. incīō, -icere, -icērī, -icērum, tr. [iācō, hurl. App. 7], throw into or upon; put or place on; inspire, infuse. 3. contextō, -exere, -texul, -textum, tr. [textō, weave], weave or bind together, connect. 1. 22. crātēs, -ī, f., wicker-work; fascine (bundle of sticks for filling trenches, etc.). 1. consternō, -sternere, -strāvī, -strātum, tr. [sternō, strew], strew over, cover over. 2. sētius, adīs, less, otherwise; nihilō sētius, none the less, nevertheless; likewise. 2. 23. obliquō, adīs [obliquus, slanting], obliquely, slantwise. 1. 24. truncus, -ī, m., trunk of trees. 1.

18. quibus refers to fibulis. It is in the ablative absolute with disculūsī and revinctis. disculūsīs: by the cross-beam and the plies. in ... revinctis, "bound together in the opposite direction"; i.e. opposite to the direction of their separation. 19. ea rerum nātūra, "such was the nature of the structure." 20. incitāvisset is subjunctive by attraction. hōc ... tenērentur, "the more firmly the parts of the structure were bound together." 21. haec refers to the part of the structure already described, for which Caesār has no name. In modern engineering it is called a trestle-bent. There were probably between fifty and sixty such trestle-bents. They were connected by timbers laid from one cross-beam to the next, lengthwise of the bridge (dērēctī māteriā). Plan, a. 22. nihilō sētius: i.e. although the bridge was already very strong. 23. et is correlative with et in l. 22. obliquō: i.e. they were driven in with a greater slant than the double plies had. See plan, g. 24. quae pro arīte subjunctae exciperent, "which, set below as a buttress, were to withstand, etc." 25. alias: sc. subiccae opēbantur. There is nothing in the text to show the number of these plies, but the plan (b) suggests an effective defense. spatīō: ablative of measure of difference with suprā.
essent á barbaris missae, his défênsôribus eårum rêrum vis minuerêtur, neu ponti nocèrent.

18. Diébus decem quibus matéria coepta erat comportâri omni opore effectò exercitus tradûcitur. Caesar ad utramque partem pontis firmô praesiôdi relictô in finès Sugambrôrum contendit. Interim à complûribus civitâtibus ad eum lêgâti veniunt; quibus pácem atque amicitiam petentibus liberâliter respondet obsîsque ad e addâci iuget. At Sugambrî ex eó tempore quo pôns instituit coeptus est fugâ comparâtâ, hortantibus ilis quôs ex Têncerès atque Usipetibus apud sê habèbant, finibus suis excesserunt suaque omnia exportâverant sêque in sólitùdinem ac silvâs abdiderant.

19. Caesar pacãs diès in eórum finibus morâtus, omnibus vicís sedíciisque incénsis frûmentisque succisís, sê in finès Ubîrôrum recêpit, atque his auxiliûm suum pollicitus, sì à Suëbris premerentur, haec ab iis cognovit: Suëbôs, posteàquam per explôrâtorès pontem fieri comperissent, mòre suô conciliò s habitô nùntiôs in omnès partès dimîsîse uti dê oppidís dêmi-grârent, liberôs, uxôrês, suaque omnia in silvâs dêpônerent, atque omnès quì arma ferre possent ûnum in locum convenièrent; hunc esse délêctum medium férè regionum eårum quás

9. exportô, 1. fr. [portô, carry], carry out or away. 1.
10. sólîtùdinôs, -inis, f. [sólûs, alone], loneliness, solitude; a lonely place, wilderness. 1.

27. essent missae is subjunctive by implied indirect discourse, for a future perfect indicatîve.
28. neu: why not nêque?

Chap. 18. Caesar crosses the river and marches into the country of the Sugambrôi.
1. diébus decem quibus, lit. “within ten days within which,” = “within ten days after” ; cf. paucis diébus quibus, III, 33. 3.
2. succedô, -cidere, -cidî, -cium, fr. [sub+caedô, cut], cut from beneath, cut down, fell. 2.
3. posteàquam, adv. [posteà, afterwards, quam, than], after. 4.

Chap. 19. Caesar ravages their country. As the Suëbî have withdrawn, he returns to Gául.
3. si premerentur: implied indirect discourse for the future.
6. nûntiôs dimîsîse uti, “had sent messengers (urging) that.”
9. hunc . . . férè, “that this place had been chosen almost in the middle.”
Suēbī obtinērent; hic Rōmānōrum adventum expectāre atque ibi dēcertāre cōnstituisse. Quod ubi Cæsar comperīt, omnibus iis rēbus cōnfectīs quārum rērum causā trāduēre exercitum cōnstituerat, ut Germānīs metum iniceret, ut Sugambros uliscercētur, ut Ubiōs obsidīone liberāret, diēbus omnīnō XVII trāns Rhēnum cōnsumptīs, satis et ad laudem et ad utilitātem prōfectum arbitrātus sē in Galliam recēpit pontemque rescidit.

20. Exiguā parte aestātis reliquā Cæsar, etī in his locīs, quod omnis Gallia ad septentriōnēs vergit, mātūrae sunt hiemēs, tamen in Britanniam proficiscī contendit, quod omnibus fērē Gallicēs bellīs hostibus nostrīs inde subministrāta auxilīs inālēgēbat et, si tempus ad bellum gerendum dēśiceret, tamen magnō sibi ēsuī fore arbitrābātur, si modo īnsulam adīsset, genu hominum perspexisset, loca, portūs, adītūs cognōvisset; quae omnia fērē Gallīs erant incognīta. Neque enim temerē

10. hic, 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. obsidīō, -onis, f. (obsideō, blockade), siege, investment, blockade; peril, oppression. 1. Ilberō, 1, tr. [liber, free], make or set free, release, deliver. 2. 16. utilisēs, -tīs, f. (utilis, useful), usefulness, advantage, service. 1. 1. exiguus, -a, -um, adj., scanty, short, small, meager, limited. 2. 2. incognītus, -a, -um, adj. [in- cognītus, known; cognīscō, learn], unknown. 3. temerē, adv., rashly, blindly, without good reason. 2. 4. hostibus nostrīs: indirect object of subministrāta. subministrāta auxilīs: for an instance see III, 8. 28. In II, 16, 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." al adīsset, 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 ... incognītās: the Gauls may have deceived Cæsar; 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 Sueci-
praeter mercatóres illó adit quisquam, neque his ipsīs quicquam praeter omam maritimam atque eás regiones quae sunt contrā Galliam nōtum est. Itaque vocátis ad sē undique mercatóribus neque quanta esset insulae magnitudō, neque quae aut quantae nātiones incolerent, neque quem āsum belli habērent aut quibus institūtīs uterentur, neque qui essent ad maiōrum nāvium multitūdinem idōnei portūs reperīre poterat. 10

21. Ad hæc cognōscenda, prīsquam periculum faceret, idōneum esse arbitrātus C. Volusīnum cum nāvī longā praemiitterit. Huic mandat ut explōrātis omnibus rēbus ad sē quam primum revertātur. Ipse cum omnibus cōpiis in Morīnos proficīcitur, quod inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam trāiectus. Hūc nāvēs undique ex finitimis regionibus et quam superiōre aestāte ad Veneticum bellum fecerat classem iūbet convenire. Interim, cōnsiliō eius cognitō et per mercatóres perlātō ad Britannōs, a complūribus insulae civitātibus ad eum légāti veniunt qui pollicēantur obsidēs dare atque imperīō populi Rōmānī obtēmerēre. Quibus audītīs liberāliter pollicitus hortātusque ut in eā sententia permanērent eōs domum

5. trāiectus, -ūs, m. [trālcō, hurl across], a hurling across; crossing, passage. 1.
9. Britannius, -a, -um, adj., of Britain, Britisch; pl. as noun, the Britanni ones had been king of a part of Britain besides, and in VI, 13, we learn that Gallic Druids went to Britain to study.
11. illō: the adverb.
his ipsīs: the traders; dative with nōtum.
11. vocátis mercatóribus, "although he summoned, etc."
12. neque, etc.: a series of indirect questions, depending on repertūre.
Chap. 21. Caesar sends men in advance to gain information and to advise submission.
3. Volusīnum: either the subject of esse or the object of praeomitīt; supply esse in one place or the other. See what Caesar says of Volusinus in III, 5, 7;

(brit-lān'ī); better, the Britons. 1.
(temperō, rule), be subject to rule, comply with, obey. 1.
he is the only tribune whom Caesar mentions with honor.
nāvī longā: see Int. 64.
hūc: at a harbor among the Morini. This was probably Wissant, the point of France which is nearest to Britain; see map facing p. 254. The harbor is now filled with sand, but was in use during the middle ages.
10. quis pollicēantur: a purpose clause, but best translated by a present participle.
dare, obtēmerēre: verbs of promising are more often followed by the future infinitive with subject accusative, sē datūrōs esse.
remittit et cum iis ānā Commium, quem ipse Atrebatibus superātis régem ibi constituuerat, cuius et virtūtem et cōnsilium probabat et quem sibi fidēlem esse arbitrabātur, cuiusque auc-tōritās in his regionibus magnī habēbatūr, mittit. Huic imperat quās possit adeat civitātēs, hortēturque ut populi Rōmānī fidem sequantur, sōque celeriter sō ventūrum nūntiēt. Volusenus perspectōs regionibus, quantum eī facultātīs dāri potuit quī nāvēs ēgredī ac sē barbarīs committēre nōn audēret, quīntō dīc ad Caesarem revertitur quaeque ibi perspexisset nūntiēt.

22. Dum in hīs locīs Caesar nāvium parandārum causā morātur, ex magnā parte Morinōrum ad eum légāti vēnērunt qui sē dē suēriōris temporīs cōnsiliō excūsārent, quod homīnēs barbarī et nostrae cōnsuētūdīnis imperitī bellum popūlō Rōmānō fēcissent, sōque ea quae imperāssēt factūrōs pollicērentur. Hoc sībi Caesar satis opportūnē accidisse arbitrātūs, quod neque post tergum hostērum relinquere volēbat neque bellī gerendī propter annī tempus facultātem habēbat ne-

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13. Commius, -ml. m., Commius (kōmˈɪs), a chief of the Atrébatēs. 2.
15. fidēlis, -e, adj. [fidēs, faith], faithful, trustworthy, reliable. 1.
3. exčāsō, i. fr. [causa, reason], give reason for; excuse. 1.

13. Atrebatibus superātis: in the battle with the Nervi, II. 22.
14. ibi: i.e. among the Atrébatēs.
15. sībi fidēlem: but Commius became a leader in the general revolt against him three years later. This is why Caesar says arbitrātūr.
16. in his regionibus: i.e. in Belgium.
magnī: genitive of value.
18. fīdem 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...audēret: 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 Commius 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. cōnsiliō, “behavior”; see III, 28. homīnēs: in apposition with the omitted subject; “being barbarians.”
4. cōnsuētūdīnis: of spurning those who voluntarily surrendered.
5. fēcissent, imperāssēt: implied indirect discourse for the perfect indicative and the future perfect, respectively.
que hás tantularum rērum occupātiōnēs Britanniae ante-
pōnendās īndicābat, magnum īs numerum obsidum im-
perat. Quibus adductis ēōs in fidem recipit. Nāvibus circiter
XXXI onerāriīs coāctīs contractīsque, quot satis essē ad duās
transportandās legiōnēs existimābat, quot praeīrae nāvium
longārum habebat quaestōri, légātīs, praefectīsque distribuit.
Hūc accēdēbant XVII onerāriīs nāvēs, quae ex ēō locō ā mili-
bus passuum octō ventō tenēbantur quōminus in eundem
portum venire possebant; hās equītibus distribuit. Reliquum
exercitum Titūrō Sabīnō et Aurunculēiō Cottaē légātīs in
Menapiōs atque in ēōs pāgōs Morinōrum ā quibus ad eum
lēgāti nōn vēnerant dūcessum dedit; Sulpiciūm Rūfum légā-
tūm cum ēō præsidio qua quod satis esse arbitrābatur portum
tenēre iussit.

23. His cōnsītūtīs rēbus nactus idōneam ad nāvīgandum
tempestātem tertīā fērē vigiliā solvit equitēsque in ulteriorēm

9. ante pōnē, -pōnere, -posuī, -posénum, tr. [pōnē, place], place be-
fore; prefer. 1.
10. onerārius, -a, -um, adj. [onus, burden], fitted for burdens; with nāvīs,
transport, freight ship. *
constrē, -trahere, -trāxī, -trae-
tum, tr. [trāhō, draw], draw or bring
together, assemble, collect; draw into
smaller compass, contract. 2.
11. quōminus, conj. [quō, so that+
9. hās...occupātiōnēs, "engag-
ing in such trivial matters."
12. coāctīs contractīsque, "having
levied and brought together."
13. quod...habēbat, lit. "what-
ever of ships of war he had besides." =
"the ships which he had." 
14. hūc accēdēbant, lit. "there were
added to this number," = "he had in ad-
dition."
ā...octō, "eight miles[away]." If
the chief harbor was Wissant, the small-
er was Sangatte, east of Wissant.
15. tenēbantur quōminus possebant,
"were kept from being able": App.
326, c.
16. exercitum dūcessum dedit;
construction? App. 285, II, b: G.-L. 430:
A. 500, 4: B. 337, 2, 2: H.-B. 812, III: H.
629.

Chap. 23-27. After a sharp con-
test Caesar effects a landing and ac-
ccepts 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. tertīā vigiliā: just after mid-
night, the morning of August 27th. The
first part of the night was spent in
launching the ships, which had been
portum prōgredi et nāvēs cōnsendere et sē sequī iussit. A quibus cum paulō tardius esset administrātum, ipse hōrā dieī 5 circiter quārtā cum prīmis nāvibus Britanniam attiguit atque ibi in omnibus collibus expeditās hostium cōpiās armātās cōnspexit. Cuīus locī hāc erat nātūra atque its montibus angustē 10 mare continēbātur utī ex locīs superīoribus in lītus tēlum adīgi possēt. Hunc ad ēgrediendum nēquāquam idōneum locum arbitrātus, dum reliquae nāvēs eō convenirent, ad hōram nōnām in ancoiris expectāvit. Interim légātīs tribūnīisque militum convocātīs, et quae ex Volusēnō cognōvisset et quaē fieri vellet ostendit, monuitque, ut rei militāris ratiō, maximē ut maritīmae rēs postulārent, ut quae celerem atque instabilem 15 mōtum habērent, ad nūtum et ad tempus omnēs rēs ab īis administrārentur. Illīs dimissīs et ventum et aestum ūnō drawn up on the sandy beach, and in embarking.

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

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

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

7. haec, "such."


ad hōram nōnām: somewhere near 3 P.M.

11. in ancoiris, "at anchor."

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

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

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

15. nūtus, -ūs, m. [movēō, move]. movement, motion; political movement, uprising, disturbance. 3.

nūtus, -ūs, m. [nū, 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.


15. (ad) administrārentur: the object of monet. ad tempus, "on the instant."

16. ventum et aestum sequendum: 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 sublātās ancoris,
circiter mīlia passuum septem ab eō locō progressus aperto ac
plānō litore nāvēs cōnstituit.

24. At barbarī cōnsiliō Rōmānōrum cognōtō, praemissō
equitātā et essedārīs, quo plērumque generō in proelīs utī
cōnsuērant, reliquis cópiis subsecūti nostrōs nāvibus ēgredī
prohibēbant. Erat ob hās causās summa difficūltās, quod
nāvēs propter magnitudinem nisi in altō cōnstituī nōn pote-
rant, mīlitibus autem ignōtis locis, impeditīs manibus, magnō
et gravi onere armōrum oppressīs simul et dē nāvibus dēsilien-
dum et in flūctibus cōnsistendum et cum hostibus erat pugna-
dum, cum illī aut ex āridō aut paulum in aquam prōgressī
omnibus membrīs expeditīs nōtissimīs locīs audācter tēla con-
icērent et equōs insusēfactōs incitārēnt. Quibus rēbus nostri
perterritī atque huius omnīnō generis pugnāc īmperītī nōn
eādem alacritātē se studiō quō in pedestrībus utī proelīs cōn-
suērant utēbantur.

25. Quod ubi Caesar animadvertīt, nāvēs longās, quārum
et speciēs erat barbarīs ināsitātīor et mōtus ad ūsum expeditiōn,

| 2. essedārius, -ri, m. | (assedum, 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, -ae, -um, adj. | (āreō, be dry), dry; neut. as noun, dry land. 3. |
| 10. membrum, -ī, n. | member of the body, limb. 1. |
| 11. insusēfactus, -a, -um, adj. | (susēcō, become accustomed +facēo, make) accustomed, trained. 1. |
| 13. alacritās, -ātis, 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 generō, "a kind of troops which."
5. nisi... pōterant, "could be stationed only in deep water."
6. mīlitibus: dative of the agent with dēsilīdum, etc., erat.
ignōtis... manibus: ablative of abso-

7. oppressīs, "weighed down as they were"; in agreement with mīlitibus.
8. cōnsistendum, "keep their footing."
9. cum illī, "while the enemy."
12. nōn utēbantur, "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. insūstātōr, "less familiar" than that of the transports. The latter were
Paulum removērī ab onerāriis nāvibus et rēmis incitāri et ad latus apertum hostium constitui atque indē fundīs, sagittās, tormentīs hostēs prōpelli ac submovērī iuāsit; quae rēs magnō usu nostri fuit. Nam et nāvium figurā et rēmōrum motō et inuṣītātō genere tormentōrum permōti barbari constitērunt ac paulum etiam pedem restitērunt. Atque nostris milītibus cūncunctṁbus, maximē propter altītūdinēm maris, quī decimē legionīs aqūlām ferēbat, obtestātus deōs ut ea rēs legiōnī felicitēr ēvenīret, 'Dēsilite, inquit, 'commilitōnēs, nisi vultis aqūlām hostibus prōdere; ego certē meum reā publicae atque imperātōri officium praestīterō.' Hoc cum vōce magnā dixissent, sē ex nāvi prōsēcit atque in hostēs aqūlām ferre coepit. Tum nostri, cohortātī inter sē nē tantum dēdecus admitterētur, universī ex nāvi désilērunt. Hās item ex proximis nāvibus cum cōnsēpissent, subsidēti hostibus appropinquāvērunt.

26. Pugnātum est ab utrisque àcriter. Nostri tamen, quod neque ērdīnēs servāre neque firmiter insistere neque signa sub-
sequi poterant, atque alius alia ex navi quibuscumque signis occurrerat se aggregabat, magnopere perturbabantur; hostes verò, nōtis omnibus visĭs, ubi ex litore aliquōs singulāres ex s nāvi egregiōntes conspexerant, incitātis equis impeditōs adorīebantur, plurēs paulōs circumstebant, alii ab latere apertō in universōs tēla coniciēbant. Quod cum animadvertisset Caesar, scaphās longārum nāvium, item speculātōrīa nāvīgia militibus complērī iussit et, quōs labōrantēs conspexerat, his subsidia submittēbat. Nōsī simul in āridō conσtītūrant, suis omnibus consēcutīi in hostēs impetum fecērunt atque eōs in fugam deśerunt, neque longius prósequi potuérunt, quod equēs currum tenēre atque insulam capere nōn potuerant. Hoc ̔num ad prīstīnam fortūnam Caesari défuit.

27. Hostēs proeliō superāti, simul atque se ex fugā recēpe-runt, statim ad Caesarem lēgātōs dē pāce misérunt; obsidēs dāturōs, quaeque imperāssēt factūrōs sēsē polliciti sunt. Úna cum his lēgātīs Commius Atrebās vēnit, quem suprā dēmōn-strāveram ā Caesare in Britanniam praeimissam. Hunc illī ē ̔navī ēgressum, cum ad eōs orātoris modō Caesari mandāta

4. aggregā, 1, fr. [ad+grex, flock], unite in a flock; assemble; join, attach.
9. scaphās, -ae, f., skiff, boat.
10. speculātōrīus, -ae, -um, adj. [speculātor, spy], of a spy, spying, scouting.
3. alius ... nāvi, "men from different ships."
qubuscumque ... aggregabat, "gathered about whatever standards they chanced upon"; as in the battle with the Norvii II. 22, 13.
8. ubi conspexerant: the pluperfect instead of the usual perfect with sē, expressing repeated action, just as the following imperfects do.
7. plurēs, "several" of the enemy.
in universōs, "upon the main body."
9. scaphās, speculātōrīa nāvīgia: these boats could be rowed into shallow water.
11. simul = simul atque.
13. neque, "but ... not.”
longius, "very far."
hoc ēnum: the pursuit by the cavalry was an important part of every regular engagement.

Chap. 27. The Britons sue for peace.
3. dāturōs, factūrōs sēsē: the regular construction after veres of promising; see note on dure, 21, 10.
4. suprā: see 21, 13.
6. cum, "although."
modō, "in the capacity of," "as."
déferret, comprehenderant atque in vincula coniicerant; tum proelió factó remisérunt, et in petendá pace eius rei culpam in multitúdinem contulérunt et propter imprudentiam ut ignósceretur petivérunt. Caesar questus quod, cum ultró in continentem légatis missá pácem ab sè petisset, bellum sine causá intulisset, ignóscere imprudentiae dixit obsidíisque imperavit; quórum illi partem statim dedérunt, partem ex longinquóribus locis arcesitam paciis diebus sésé datúrös dixérunt. Interéa suös remigráre in agrós inssérunt, principésque undique convenere et sè civitátisque suás Caesaris commendáre coeperunt.

28. His rébus pácem cónfirmátā, post diem quártum quam est in Britanniam ventum návem XVIII, dè quibus supra dēmonstrárum est, quae equitás sustulerat, ex superiori portú lení ventò solvérunt. Quae cum approquinárent Britanniae et ex a castrís vidérentur, tanta tempestás subitó coorta est ut nōlla eārum cursum tenère posset, sed aliae sōdem unde erant profectae referrentur, aliae ad inferiorèm partem insulae, quae est...
propius sōlia occāsum, magnō suō cum periculō déicerentur; quae tamen ancoris iāctis, cum flūctibus complērentur, necessāriō adversā nocte in altum próvectae continentem petiērunt. 10

29. Eādem nocte accidit ut esset lūna plēna, quī diēs maritimōs aestās maximōs in Óceanō efficere consuevit; nostrisque id erat incognitum. Ita únō tempore et longās nāvēs, quās in āridum subdūxerat, aestās complēbat, et onerāriās, quae ad ancorās erant dēligātāe, tempestās afflicitābat, neque ālla nos-trīs facultās aut administrandī aut auxiliandī dabātur. Complūribus nāvibus frāctās, reliquaē cum essent ūnibus, ancoris, reliquīisque armāmentīs āmissīs ad nūvigandum inūtīles, magna, id quod necesse erat accidere, tōtiūs exercitūs perturbātiō facta est. Neque enim nāvēs erant alīae quibus reportāri possent, 10 et omnia deerrant quae ad reficiendās nāvēs erant āsū, et, quod

8. occāsum: for construction see note on propius sōlä, 9, 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. aestās 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 . . . dēligātās, "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."
7. frangō frangere, frēgī, frāctum, tr., break, wreck; crush, discourage.
8. Perturbātiō, -ōnis, f. (perturbō, disturb), disturbance, disorder, confusion.
11. omnia quae erant āsū, "all the things which were needed"; a determining clause. App. 231.
omnia cónstābat hiemāri in Galliā oportēre, frūmentum in
his locis in hiemem prōvisum nōn erat.

30. Quibus rébus cognitis principēs Britanniae, qui post
proelium ad Caesarem convēnerant, inter sē collocūtī, cum et
equītēs et nāvēs et frūmentum Rōmānīs deesse intellegērent
et paucitātem milītum ex castrōrum exiguitāte cognòscrent,
quae hóc erant etiam angustiōra, quod sine impedimentīs Caes-
ar legiōnēs transportāverat, optimum factū esse dūxerunt re-
belliōne factā frūmentō commētātūque nostrōs prohibēre et rem
in hiemem prōducere, quod his superātīs aut reditū interclūsis
nēminem postea bellī inferendī causā in Britanniam transitū-
rum cōnfīdēbant. Itaque rūrsus coniurātiōne factā paulātīm
ex castrīs discēdēre et suōs clam ex agris dēducere coepē-
runt.

31. At Caesar, etsī nōndum eōrum cōnsilia cognōverat,
tamen et ex ëventū nāvium suārum et ex eō, quod obsidēs dare
intemiserant, fore id quod accidit suspicūbātur. Itaque ad
omnēs cāsūs subsidia comparābat. Nam et frūmentum ex agris
sē cotidiē in castra cōnferēbat et quae gravissimē afflēctae erant
nāvēs, eārum materiā atque aere ad reliquās reficiendās útēbā-
tur et quae ad eās rēs erant usūl ex continentī comparāri iubē-

8. reātus, -na, m. [redoē, return],
returning, return. 1.
5. affigō, -āgere, -āxiī, -āxītum,
fr., strike against; overthrow; damage.
12. hiemāri oportēre, "that they
must pass the winter."
13. in hiemem, "for the winter."

Chap. 30. The Britons plan to re-
new hostilities.
1. principēs: subject of dūxerunt, 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. factū: translate as an infinitive,
coordinate with prohibēre.

Injūrē. 1.
6. aës, aëris, m. copper; anything
made of copper, coin, money; aës allē-
um, another's money, dept. 1.

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

Chap. 31. Caesar repairs his fleet.
2. ex . . . ēō, "from the disaster to
his ships and from the fact."
3. quod accidit, "which really did
happen."
4. cāsūs, "emergencies."
5. quae nāvēs, sārum, "of those
ships which."
6. aëre: iron was not much used in
the construction of ships, because it
rusts.
bat. Itaque cum summō studiō à militibus administrārētur, 
duodecim nāvibus āmissis, reliquis ut nāvīgāri commodē posset 
ēcēt.

32. Dum ea geruntur, legiōnē ex cōnsuētūdine ūnā frū-
mentātum missā, quae appelībatūr septima, neque ūllā ad id 
tempus bellī suspicīōne interpositā, cum pars homīnum in agrīs 
remāneret, pars etiam in castra ventītāret, iī qui prō portīs 
castōrum in stātiōne erant Caesari nūntiāverunt pulvērem 
maiōrem quam cōnsuētūdō ferret in ēa parte vīderī quam in 
partem legiō iter fēcissent. Caesar id quod erat suspicātus, al-
quid novī ā barbarīs initum cōnsili, cohōrtēs quae in stātiōni-
bus erant sēcum in eam partem proficiscēr, ex reliquis duās 
in stātiōnem succēdere, reliquās ārmārī et cōnfestim sēsē subseqū 
īussit. Cum paulō longius ā castrīs processisset, suōs ab hostī-
būs premī atque aegrē sustinēre et cōnfertā legiōne ex omnībus 
partibus tēla conici animadvertīt. Nam quod, omnī ex reliquis 
partibus dēmessō frūmentō, pars ūna erat reliqua, suspicātī 
hostēs hōc nostrōs esse ventārōs noctū in silvis dēlituerant; iō 
tum dispersōs dēpositās ārmīs in metendō occupātōs subítō 
adōtī paucīs interfēctiis reliquis incertiōs ārdīnibus perturbāve-
rant, simul equitātū atque essēdīs circumdedeerant.

5. pulvis, -nis, m., dust. 1.
6. cōnfestim, adv., hastily, at once, 
immediately. 1.
7. dēmētō, -metere, -messul, 
-messum, tr. [metō, reap], mow, reap. 1.
8. summō studiō: the soldiers were 
as anxious to get away as Caesar was.
9. reliquis . . . efficit, ili. "made 
that it could be sailed by the rest," = 
"made the others fit to sail in."

Chap. 32-33. 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. 296.
2. interpositā, "having arisen."
3. in agrīs remāneret: ostensibly en-
gaged in labor on the farms near the 
camp.
4. quam . . . forret, "than usual."
5. id quod erat, "what was really 
the case"; explained by the clause "il-
quid . . . consili, "that some new plan 
had been entered upon."
6. cohōrtēs: probably four, one at 
each gate.
7. succēdere, "to take their places."
8. ārmārī, "to arm themselves."
9. ēna, "only one."
10. incertiōs ārdīnibus: owtag. 2.
33. Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnae. Primo per omnēs partēs perequitātē et telē coniciunt atque ipsō terrōre equōrum et strepitō rotārum ordinēs plerumque perturbānt, et cum sē inter equitum turmass insinuāvērunt, ex essedīs dēsilīunt et s pedibus proeliantur. Aurigae interim paulātām ex proeliō excēdunt atque ita currūs collocant ut, si illī à multitudine hostium premantur, expedītum ad suōs receptum habeant. Ita mōbilītātem equitum, stabilitātem peditum in proelīs praestant, ac tantum usū cotidiānō et exercitātiōne efficīent utī in doclivi ac praecipītī locō incitātōs equōs sustinerē et brevē moderāri ac flectere et per tēmōnem percurrere et in iugō Ἰnsitēre et sā inde in currūs citissimē recipere consūntīnt.

34. Quibus rébus perturbāti nostri nevitāte pugnae tempērābatur.

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

Chap. 33. How the Britons use their war-chariots in battle.
3. equōrum, "caused by the horses."
4. equītum turmass: 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.
5. illī: the warriors, who had slighted.
6. expedītum receptum, "a ready retreat."
7. praestant, "display."
8. stabilitās, -tātis, f. [stabilis, firm], firmness, steadiness. 1.
9. moderor, i, tr. [modus, limit], manage, govern, control, guide. 1.
10. iugō, "and even."
11. incitātōs, "when at full speed."
12. brevē, "quickly."
13. per, "along."
14. nostrī: indirect object of tuīt. perturbātīs agrees with it.
pore opportunissimó Caesar auxilium tulit; namque eius adventū hostes constiterunt, nostrī sē ex timōre recēpérunt. Quō factō ad lacesendum hostem et ad committendum proelium alienum esse tempus arbitrātus suō sē locō continuēt et brevī tempore intermissō in castra legionēs redūxit. Dum haec geruntur, nostrī omnibus occupatūs, qui erant in agris reliquī discoceanrunt. Secūtae sunt continuēs complūreas diēs tempēs-tātes quae et nostrīs in castris continērent et hostem ā pugnā prohibērunt. Interim barbarī nūntios in omnēs partēs dimittē-runt paciētātemque nostrōrum militum suī praedicāverunt et quanta praedae faciendae atque in perpetuum sui liberandī facultās darētur, si Rōmānōs castris expulissent, dēmōnstrā-verunt. Hīs rébus celeriter magnā multūdine peditātūs equitātūsque coāctā, ad castra vēnerunt.

35. Caesar ētā idem quod superiōribus diēbus acciderat fore vidēbat, ut, si essent hostēs pulsi, celeritāte periculum effugerent, tamen nactus equitēs circiter xxx, quōs Commius Atreβās, dē quō ante dictum est, sēcum transportāverat, legiōnēs in aciē prō castrīs constitūtī. Commissō proeliō diūtius nostrōrum militum impetum hostēs ferre non potuērunt ac terga vertērunt. Quōs tantō spatiō secūtī quantum cursū et

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8. continuōs, -a, -um, adj. [contineō, hold together], holding together, unbroken, uninterrupted, continuous. 2.

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

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

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

7. qui ... reliquī: mentioned in 32, 3.

9. quae continērent: App. 220, a, examples.

12. praedae faciendae: they would have been disappointed, for the Romans had left their baggage in Gaul; 30, 5. suī liberandī: see note on suī pūr-gandi, 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 ...
viribus efficere potuērunt, complūēs ex his occidērunt, deinde omnibus longē lātēque sediciis incēnis sē in castra recēpērunt.

36. Eōdem dieō légāti ab hostibus missī ad Caesarem de pāce vēnērunt. His Caesārum numerum obsidium quem ante imperāverat duplicāvit sōque in continentem addūcī insit, quod propinquā diē aequinōctī infirmīs nāvibus hiemī navigātiōnem subiciendam nōn existimābant. Ipse idōneām tempestātēm nactus paulō post medium noctem nāvēs solvit; quae omnēs incolēs ad continentem pervēnērunt; sed ex iis onerāriā duae eōdem portūs quōs reliquae capere nōn potuērunt et paulō înfrā delātæ sunt.

37. Quibus ex nāvibus cum essent expositī militēs circiter trecentī atque in castra contredenter, Morīni, quōs Caesār in Britanniam proficiscēns pācētōs reliquerat, spē prædae adductī primō nōn ita magnō suōrum numerō circumstetērunt ac, si sē sēs interīri nōlent, arma pōnere inssērunt. Cum illī orbe

3. duplicō, i. fr. [duplex, double].
4. æquinōctium, -tī, n. [aequus, equal + nox, night], the equinox.
9. infrā, adv. [infērōs, below], below; prep. with acc., below; smaller than. 1.
3. trecentī, -ae, -ae (OOG), card. num. adj. [trēs, three + centum, hundred], three hundred.
5. orbis, -is, m., orb, ring, circle; orbis terrārum, the world.

tuērunt, "over as great a distance as their speed and strength permitted." spatium is an ablative of the way (App. 144), where an accusative of extent of space would seem more natural; see H.-b. 436, c.

Chap. 36. Caesar returns to Gaul.
2. his: dative of reference.
3. eōs . . . insit: It is not surprising to learn later that most of the troî̆es 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 Ambletenea.

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

Chap. 37. The Morīni 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. pācētōs: see 22, 1-11.
4. primō: the adverb.
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 convēnērunt. Qua rē nūntiātā Caesar omnem ex castris equitātum suis auxiliō misit. Interim nostrī mīlitēs impetum hostium sustinuērunt atque amplus hōrīs quattuor fortissimē pugnāvērunt et paucīs vulneribus acceptīs complūrēs 10 ex his occīderunt. Posteā vérō quam equitātus noster in con-spectrum vēnit, hostēs abiectīs armīs terga vertērunt magnus-que eōrum numerus est occīsus.


3. siccitāō, -ūōō, /staccōs, dryness. 1.

6. homīnum: with milīa.

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 sin-gular.

quō . . . habērēnt, litt. “had not where they could retreat,” = “had no where to retreat”; App. 230, c.

6. quō perfugiō erant īsi, litt. “which refuge they had used,” = “the refuge [i.e. the swamps] which they had used.” For the fact see III, 38, 8.

9. in Belgīō: in readiness for the next year’s expedition to Britain.

12. diērum vigintī supplicātiō; see note on II, 35, 10, and notice the in-creased number of days. Caesar’s two expeditiōs into lands where no Roman general had ever before set foot had made a wonderful impression sē Rome.