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 most powerful Suevi, crossed the lower Rhine into northern Gaul. Caesar 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 Caesar, chap. 10.
Fowler's Julius Caesar, chap. 12.
Froude's Caesar, chap. 16.
Holmes's Caesar's Conquest of Gaul, chap. 5.
Napoleon's Cesar, Vol. II. chap. 7.
Plutarch's Lives, Cesar.
Tacitus's Germania.
Trollope's Cesar, 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 Cesar, Pompey, and Crassus, sometimes called the First Triumvirate, had been formed five years before. In carrying out the scheme, Cesar held the government of Gaul, while the others took into their own hands the whole control of affairs at home (see Introduction, "Life of Cesar").

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

94 4 quo: adv. = in quod.

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

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

94 8 centum pagos (see 10 10): 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 transaeundi, 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. e, 397. a (240. a, d); B. 185. 1; G. 334. R. 3; H. 416. 2 (378. 2); cf. H-B. 388.


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 alti: the subject is quae res.—hominis [sus] effectis, 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 quiscum. — habebant, have; labarentur, bathe: imperf. by sequence of tenses following adduxerunt: §§ 483. a (387. d); B. 268. 1; G. 511. R. 8; 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 . . . desiderent, 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. 3; 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).
Notes: Caesar.

95 13 deformis, 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 29-30. They drank a kind of beer, however, and made of honey.
95 22 CHAP. 3. publice, as a community.
95 26 una... Suevia, extending from (the territory of) the Suevi in one direction.—sexcenta: probably exaggerated.—agri, their lands.
95 27 Ubil: along the Rhine, opposite Cologne.
95 28 paulo... humaniores, somewhat more civilised than the others; although they are of the same race (Germans).
95 4 cum: concessive, as shown by the following tamen.
95 5 gravitatem, importance, referring to the warlike character and extensive resources of the people; while amplitudinem refers to their great numbers.
95 7 vectigalas: sc. eos referring to the Ubil.—humiliores (pred.): in translating sc. so as to be.
96 1 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 cia Rhenum: i.e. the west side.
96 18 vi contendere, to force a passage.
96 20 confecto: with itinere.
96 23 oppresserunt: not oppressed; see note on obtinere, 2 1.
97 2 priusquam... fieret: § 551. 8 (337); B. 292; G. 577; H. 605. ii (530. ii); H-B. 507. 4. §; see also note on 38 17.
97 5 partem: acc. of time.—eorum copias, on their supplies (cattle and grain).
97 6 CHAP. 5. infirmitatem, weakness of purpose = sickness.
97 8 nihil... committendum, no confidence should be placed in them. Observe that committendum [esse] is impera. and nihil adv. acc.
97 9 est... consecutudinis, it is [a point] of Gallic custom: § 343. 1 (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 hearays.
97 15 quorum eos... paenitere: § 354. 9 (221. d); 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.
Campaign against the Germans.

IV. 2-9]

97 18 Chap. 6. gravius bella, too serious a war (i.e. unmanageable): § 370 (228); B. 187. iii; G. 347; H. 429 (589); H-R. 376.
97 19 maturius, earlier, i.e. in the season.—ad exercitum: the army was now in Normandy; see 93 ss.
97 20 facta: sc. esse; so with missa below.
97 21 missa legationes, etc.: these infin. clauses explain ss.
97 22 ut . . . discerent: i.e. further into Gaul. The Belgae, it will be remembered, claimed kindred with the Germans, and were no doubt ready to assist them against the Romans.
97 23 postulasset: for fut. perf. of dir. disc.; § 478, 519, 585 (281, 316, 336, 8); B. 264, 312. 2, 318; G. 244, 516; H. 644. 2 (576. 2); H-R. 485. 6, 536, 470. fin.—fore parata, should be made ready (used for the fut. infin. pass.). It depends on some word of saying, like promitterunt, implied in invitator. Instead of fore parata, we might expect fore ut pararetur.
97 24 Eburonum, etc.: German tribes.
97 27 permulsa, calmed from their terror (lit. soothed by soothing; 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 Athenaeus, Bk. i. ch. 36).—neque reclusus, they do not decline, followed by quin and subjv.; cf. 50 ss.
98 7 [haec]: may be translated. — quicumque: the antecedent is est (dat.) implied with resistere.
98 8 neque deprrecari, and ask no quarter (lit. and not beg off).—hac tamen dicere, this however they did say; supply se for subj. of dicere and following infinitives. For similar instances, see 59 ss, 71 ss.
98 10 eis: i.e. to the Romans.—attribuant, subjv. in indir. disc. for inv. of the direct.
98 11 eos: sc. agros.
98 12 concedere, yield, as inferior.
98 13 reliquum . . . neminem: the position gives a force like, besides 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) complains, etc.
98 25 Chap. 9. post dieum tertium (= tertio die), i.e. the next day but one. The first and last days are usually counted in the Roman reckoning.
Notes: Caesar.

98 ss. propius se: cf. 41. 10. — id: i.e. the two days’ delay (expressed by se...moyret).
99 1 trans: i.e. westwardly.
99 2 expectari: change the voice and translate as active, they were waiting for.
99 4 Chap. 10. Voego, the Voëge, in fact, the Meuse flows from the plateau of Langres.
99 8 parte...recepta: the Rhine branches in these low, marshy regions; one branch (Vocalus, the modern Voal) unites with the Meuse near Bois le Duc (see note, ch. 15).
99 8 Omit the words in brackets.
99 8 Nantuantium: 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 fere...nationibus: see the introduction to Motley’s “Dutch Republic.”
99 15 capitibus, mouths (more commonly, sources).
99 17 Chap. 11. ut ess constitutum, as had been arranged (i.e. the return of the envoys). Either this is a careless expression, or Caesar’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 subj. by the ut-clause; cf. 73 sq. — 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 sq.
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 (427. c); B. 217. 3; G. 296. R.4; H. 471. 4 (417. 1. N.5); H-B. 416. d.
Tacitus in his “Germania” (chap. 32) says that this tribe was distinguished for cavalry.
100 9 indutiss: dat. of the end for which.
100 10 resistentibus: sc. nostris.
Campaign against the Germans.

100 11 sub fossis, 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 9.

100 17 genere: abl. of source; § 403, 3 (244, 4); B. 215; G. 395; H. 469, 2 (415, 3); H.-B. 413. — regnum obtinuerat, had held supreme power.

100 20 quod: cf. this use and construction with that in 1. 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, Caesar resolved to attack at the first opportunity, right or wrong.

100 26 ab eis qui, from men who, etc., followed by the subj. of characteristic.

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

101 2 pementiae: pred. gen.

101 3 quantum ... auctoritas, 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 28.

101 7 quaestore: see Bk. 1, ch. 52. — ne quem, etc.: cf. 71 21.

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

101 9 eadem perfida: their perfidy Caesar 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, 1, r.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 gavis), 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 90), but now he could not trust them in the intended attack.

101 18 CHAP. 14. acies triplici: i.e. a march in line of battle; see chapter on military affairs, vii and viii.

101 19 quid ageretur, what was going on.
Notes: Caesar.

101 20 posseunt: cf. 97 s. 100 14.
101 21 et . . . et, both . . . and.
101 22 ne . . . an . . . an: § 315 (211); B. 162. 4; G. 458; H. 386 (553); 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 consecendantos (freq. of sequor), to hunt them down.
Referring to this massacre of helpless fugitives, Plutarch, in his “Life of Caesar,” writes that when the Senate was voting public thanksgiving and processions on account of the victory, Cato proposed that Caesar 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 Caesar’s bitter political and personal enemy, but still Caesar’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 10 descendendi 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 intellegenti: 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 Caesar the writer uses the first person (commemoravi); Caesar the actor is always in the third.

102 25 Sugambrorum: living just north of the Ubii.
Campaign against the Germans.

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

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 sequepuda), braced two feet apart and sharpened at the end, are set up by derricks and driven with pile drivers (fistulae) 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 (traksi bipeda), and about 30 feet long, is made fast at the ends by ties (fusti) 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 (longuirii, cratae) 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 29 tigna, probably unhewn logs. — bina, two and two, i.e. in pairs.
103 34 pedum duorum: i.e. between the timbers of each pair. — cum . . . dedixerat, 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 29 and note.
103 28 sublicae modo, like a pile.
103 27 ut . . . procumbere, 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 . . . distat), with a pair of ties at each end. For number of utraque, see Vocab.
104 9 quibus [tignis] . . . 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 44. — quo maior . . . hoc atius: 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 breakwater. There is nothing in the text to show whether these were attached to the bridge or not. — spatia: abl. of degree of difference.

104 11 deiciendi operis, to throw down the work: pred. gen. expressing tendency or purpose; § 504. a. N.3 (298. R.); B. 339. 6; G. 428. R.3; H. 626. 5 (544. N.9); H-B. 616, last example.
First Invasion of Britain. 239

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.
— coepit erat: pass. because used with the pass. infin.; cf. 53 6; see also I. 20 below.
104 15 traducitur: the histor. pres., resumed from 102 21.
104 16 Sperambrorum: 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 22 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 29 prerenetur: a good example of the subjv. in implied indir. disc.; see note on 32 21.
105 1 peri exploratores: cf. note on 57 2.
105 3 ut... convenirent: object clauses of purpose, following the verbal phrase nuntios... dimissis, 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.; H. 497. 4 (440. N.3); 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, Caesar 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 discus-
sion both in France and England.

Reading References on the First Invasion of Britain.

Abbott's Julius Caesar, pp. 97-206.
Dodge's Cæsar, chap. 11.
Fowler's Julius Caesar, chap. 12.
Froude's Cæsar, chap. 16.
Napoleon's Cæsar, Vol. II. chap. 7.
Scaris's Roman Britain, chap. 2.
Tacitus's Agricola.

105 15 CHAP. 20. exigua... reliqua: abl. abs.; translate by a tempo-
ral clause.

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

105 18 omnibus bellis: abl. of time. — hostibus: dat. after submi-
strata.

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

105 20 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 is it
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. acerit 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 desiceret, si adisset, etc., are
strictly fut. conditions carried into the past by the indir. disc.

105 22 quae omnia, all of which: § 346. c (216. c); B. 201. 1 b; G.
370. r.; 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 15-17, and of the Veneti,
78 19. — neque enim: neg. of etenim, to be rendered with quisquam, for no
one; § 324. a (156. d); cf. B. 341. 2. d; G. 498. n.; cf. H-B. 311. 6. a and &.
First Invasion of Britain.

105. s. iillo: adv.; see Vocab. — neque ... quiquam, 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. s. Gallas: i.e. Celtic and Belgic Gaul.

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

105. s. quintus ... 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.


106. i. Chap. 21. faceret: the subj. here indicates a purpose or calculation in Caesar’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. s. idoneum: this remark seems to have reference to his actual want of success, as appears later. — Volusenum: one of Caesar’s tribunes; see 77. 11. — navi longa: see chapter on military affairs, ix, and Figs. 48, 51.

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

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

106. s. dare: complem. infin., instead of se daturus [esse], a use not uncommon in Caesar, and apparently somewhat colloquial; § 580. n. (330. f. n.); cf. B. 338. 1; G. 531. n.4; H. 618. 1 (537. n.); H-B. 593. a. — imperio: § 357 (227); B. 157. ii. a; G. 346; H. 426. 1 (383); H-B. 262.

106. s. Atrebatis (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. s. fidem, etc.: perhaps Caesar says this in view of the fact that Commius afterwards turned against him; see Bk. vii. ch. 76.
Notes: Caesar.

106 17 magni: gen. of indefinite value; §§ 417 (452, 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 idem 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 perspeksiesset: for tense, see §§ 485, c (287, c); B. 268, 3; G. 511. n.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 (395, i, 2); H-B. 354.

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

106 29 pollicerentur: the same construction as excussarent, above.

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

107 2 bell 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 occupationes, see §§ 100, c (75, c); B. 55, 4, e; G. 204, n.8; H. 138, 2 (130, 2); H-B. 240, 5, b.

107 4 indicabant: note this and the preceding descriptive imperfects; cf. note on 3 a.

107 6 navibus: see chapter on military affairs, ix. — coactus, 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 Caesar'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 Ambletune 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.
IV. 21-24.] First Invasion of Britain. 243

(317. A X. 1, 319. 3; B. 295. 3; G. 549; H. 568. 8 (499. 3. X.)); H-B. 527. 3. 4.

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 Ambleseuse, 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... convenièrent, 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 29, 41 9.

107 29 Volusieno: cf. 106 9 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. ε (320. 3); B. 283. 3; G. 633; H. 592. 1 (517. 3. 1); H-B. 523 and 4.

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. essedaria: 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 6 ff.

108 10 conserant: to be translated by what tense? cf. 59 14 and note. — egredi: ininf. 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 militia: after desiliendum, the men had to leap down.

108 14 oppressis (taken with militia), 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 subj. describing the situation; cf. 11 7, 62 13.
108 18 ineuefactos, trained to it, i.e. to charge to the water’s edge.
108 91 pedestribus, on land, where the main strength lay in infantry.
108 92 CHAP. 25. navis: subject of removeri; § 563. a (330. B. 2); B. 331. ii, 587. b; G. 423. n. 8; H. 613. 2 (332. ii); H-B. 587. b.
108 93 insituation, quite strange.
108 95 latus apertum: i.e. the right, unprotected by their shields.—inde: connect with propellit ac submoveri.

108 96 tormentis: see chapter on military affairs, i. 5, and Figs. 61, 87, 89.—ac: notice that this word always adds something with emphasis.

108 97 quae res, a mansuere which: cf. 94 17 and see note on 30 19.

109 9 qui . . . serebat, the one who carried: the antecedent of qui is the understood subject of inquit.—X legiones: again the splendid tenth distinguishes itself; cf. 36 94, 67 96.

109 9 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 event ist, desilite, etc.—legioni, imperatori: dat. of reference.

109 4 nisi voluit: a present simple condition; § 515 and a (306 and a); B. 302 and 4; G. 595; H. 574, 520 (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. —universal, 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 utrique, on both sides: cf. utraque, 103 30.

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

(459 l); H-B. 265. — quibuscumque signis: dat. after occurrerat; the antecedent noun and pronoun (cum signis), if expressed, would be dat. after adgregatbat.

109 ubi... conspexerant... adoriebantur, etc.: a general condition, whenever they saw, etc.; cf. 84 9, 103 94, and notes.

109 singularis, scattered soldiers.

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

110 ab latere aperto: see 108 95. — in universo, upon the whole body. This word means not merely all, but all at once, or all together, and the like; cf. universi, 109 9.

110 speculatoria navigia: swift, light boats for reconnaissance.

quos... conspexerat... submittebat: another general condition, precisely like the one noted above (109 19), quos equalling whomever, or if any.

110 simul [alius], as soon as. — suis omnibus consecutius, and all their comrades had joined them.

110 longius, very far. — quod equites, etc.: they were wind-bound at the upper harbor, 107 9-10.

110 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 quam... praemissum [esse]: cf. 106 12-19.

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

110 ut ignoscetur, that their act might be pardoned: ignoscere 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 cum ullo, etc.: cf. 106 19.

110 bellum... intulissent: these barbarous people might well be pardoned for mistaking Caesar's expedition for an invasion. — ignoscere: for the omission of the subject, cf. note on 59 22.

110 accecssitam, after they had been fetched.

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

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

110 naves, etc.: see 107 9.
Notes: Caesar.

111 Britanniæ: § 370 (228); B. 187. iii; G. 347; H. 429 (380); H-B. 376, cf. 362. — tempestas: from the northeast.

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

111 6 propius . . . occasum: cf. 98 n.

111 7 cum . . . compleverunt, since they began to fill: the imperfect 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 maximus, 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 12 navis: obj. of compleverat.—[quibus, etc.]: an unnecessary explanation, and may be omitted.

111 15 adiectabat (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. c); B. 247. 1. b; G. 614. R. 8; H. 399. 6 (445. 7); H-B. 325. a. N. 3.

112 4 quibus = ut eis: result.

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

112 7 provisum: see note on 56 16.


112 10 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 32. — duxerunt: see Vocab.—frumento commentauque, corn and other supplies.

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

112 16 rursus: not a second time, which would be iterum, but back again from negotiations to hostilities.

112 18 deducere: i.e. from their farms; cf. 110 n.

112 20 Chap. 31. at Caesar: emphatic transition to Caesar from what the soldiers feared and the Britons planned; cf. 68 n.
First Invasion of Britain.

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

112 22 suspicabatur, 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 26 aere: the Romans used the word aet 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...effect, he managed so that they could sail (navigari, impers.) tolerably with the rest.

113 1 CHAP. 32. geruntur: § 556 (276. 4); B. 293. 1; 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 20. — frumentatum: supine; cf. 26 15.

113 2 paras 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. 4); 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 nostras understood from the preceding line.
Notes: Caesar.

114 1 incertis ordinibus (abl. abs.), because the ranks were unsteady.
114 5 Chap. 33. ex essedis: these chariots held six men (cessarii) each besides the driver (auriga), and were drawn by two horses.
114 6 terreque 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. Caesar 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. Caesar's stratagem in 38 1.
114 14 uti ... consuerunt: clause of result following efficiunt.—decivi ac praecepti loco, a steep downward slope.
114 15 incitatos equos sustinerex, to check their horses in full gallop (compl. infin. after consuerunt). — brevi, within a short space.
114 16 inugo: 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.—nostres: dat. following auxilium tulit.—novitate: depends on perturbatis.
114 20 alienum: see note on 13 6.
114 20 quae ... continerent: note the subj.
115 1 quanta ... facultas daretur: indir. quest. following demonstraverunt.
115 9 sul liberandi: cf. 40 18 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 19 tanto spatio, over as much ground: § 425. b (257, d); B. 223; G. 382; H. 417. 3 (379. 2); cf. H-B. 426. c.
115 19 Chap. 36. die equinociti, etc. (Sept. 24, always held to be a stormy season), since the time of the equinox was near and his ships were
Napoleon III estimates that the return to Gaul occurred Sept. 23 or 24. This would make the stay about three weeks.

115 aemulam portam, the same port with the others.
115 aequo infuso: the west current sets in on the French coast, while the east current is still running in mid-channel.

115 primus: adv.: see Vocab.

116 orbis: 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, viii, last part.

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

116 postea vero quam, but as soon as.

116 in CHAP. 38. siccitatis:
see § 100. c (75. c); B. 55. 4. c; G. 204. 5; H. 138. 2 (130. 2); H. 245. 5. a; the tempestates of ch. 34 were apparently merely gusty weather without rain.

116 in recipience: a purpose clause.—superiore anno: see Bk. iii ch. 28.

116 in supplication: 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 Caesar had added nothing to Roman power, he had opened a new world to Roman ambition.