

CAESAR'S GALLIC WAR.

BOOK II.

CHAPTERS 1-28.—WAR AGAINST THE BELGIAN CONFEDERACY.

League of the Belgians against Caesar.

1. CUM¹ esset Caesar in Citeriōre² Galliā, ita³ utī suprà⁴ dēmōnstrāvimus,⁵ crēbrī ad eum rŭmōrēs afferēbantur,⁶ litterisque⁷ item Labiēnī⁸ certior⁹ fiēbat, omnēs Belgās, quam¹⁰ tertiam esse Galliae partem dixerāmus,⁵ contrā populum Rōmānum conjūrāre¹¹ obsidēsque inter¹² sē dare. Conjūrandī hae erant causae: primum, quod verēbantur, nē,¹³

The events narrated in Book II of Caesar's Commentaries belong to the year 57 B.C. The Helvetian War and the War with Ariovistus, which are comprised in Book I, occurred in the previous year, 58 B.C.

¹ cum esset: 413.* ² Citeriore Gallia: northern Italy, a part of Caesar's province. ³ ita uti: as; literally, so as. ⁴ supra: referring to the statement made at the close of Book I of the Commentaries. ⁵ demonstravimus, dixeramus: the editorial 'we.' ⁶ afferebantur, certior fiebat: imperfect of repeated action, a very common use of the imperfect. ⁷ litteris: 344. ⁸ Labieni: Labienus had been left in charge of the winter quarters of Caesar's army in the territory of the Sequani. ⁹ certior fiebat, etc.: was informed that all the Belgae . . . were combining . . . and exchanging hostages; literally, all the Belgae to combine and to give; conjurare and dare are principal clauses in indirect discourse depending on certior fiebat; 446. Belgas is subject accusative of the infinitives. ¹⁰ quam: who; referring to Belgas, but attracted to the gender and number of the predicate noun, partem; quam is the subject of esse. ¹¹ conjurare: were forming a league, were combining. ¹² inter se: to each other, or, with dare, were exchanging; literally, between, or, among themselves. ¹³ ne exercitus noster adduceretur: that our army would be led; ne adduceretur is a Substantive Clause Developed from the Optative; 429.

* The numerical references are to the sections of this book.

omni¹ pācātā Galliā, ad eōs² exercitus noster addūcerētur; deinde, quod ab nōnnūllīs Gallīs sollicitābantur, partim³ quī, ut⁴ Germānōs⁵ diūtius in Galliā versārī nōluerant, ita populi⁶ Rōmānī exercitum hiemāre atque inveterāscere in⁵ Galliā molestē ferēbant; partim³ quī mōbilitātē⁷ et levitātē animī novīs⁸ imperiīs studēbant; ab nōnnūllīs⁹ etiam, quī minus facile rēgnū imperiō¹⁰ nostrō cōsequi poterant.

Caesar advances to meet the crisis.

2. Hīs nūntiīs litterisque commōtus Caesar duās legiōnēs in Citeriōre Galliā novās cōscripsit et initā¹¹ aestātē, 10 in Ulteriōrem Galliam quī¹² dēdūceret, Quīntum Pedium lēgātum misit. Ipse, cum primum pābuli cōpia esse inciperet, ad exercitum vēnit. Dat¹³ negōtium Senonibus reliquīsque Gallīs, quī finitimī Belgīs¹⁴ erant, utī¹⁵ ea, quae¹⁶

¹ *omni pacata Gallia*: if all Gaul should be subdued; Ablative Absolute with the force of a condition; 359. ² *ad eos*: against them. ³ *partim qui . . . partim qui*: some of whom . . . others of whom; literally, partly (by those) who . . . partly (by those) who. The antecedent of *qui* is (ab) *eis* understood. ⁴ *ut noluerant*: just as they had been unwilling. ⁵ *Germanos versari*: referring to the presence of the Germans under Ariovistus in the preceding year; *Germanos* is the subject accusative of *versari*. ⁶ *populi Romani . . . ferebant*: were loath to have the army of the Roman people winter in Gaul and become established (there). The infinitives are the object of *ferebant*; in *Gallia* limits both *hiemare* and *inveterascere*. ⁷ *mobilitate, levitate*: 345. ⁸ *novis imperiis*: a change of control; i.e. a change from Roman control; literally, *new controls*. For the dative, see 306, 2. The two classes of malcontents were (1) those who objected to the presence of a Roman army in Gaul; (2) those who on general principles desired a change. Both these classes of Gauls urged the Belgae to resist the Romans, thinking that Belgian success might free central Gaul also from Roman domination. ⁹ *ab nonnullis*: supply in sense, *sollicitabantur*. ¹⁰ *imperio nostro*: under our rule; Ablative of Attendant Circumstance. ¹¹ *inita aestate*: at the beginning of summer; literally, *summer having been begun*; 359. ¹² *qui deduceret*: Relative Clause of Purpose; 400, a. The antecedent of *qui* is *Pedium*; with *deduceret* understand as object *eas*, referring to *legiones*. ¹³ *dat negotium*: practically equivalent to *he directed*. ¹⁴ *Belgis*: 314. ¹⁵ *uti cognoscant, certiores faciant*: to learn, to inform; Substantive Clauses Developed from the Volitive ('let them learn, let them inform'), dependent upon the idea of ordering involved in *dat negotium*; 424. ¹⁶ *quae gerantur*: *gerantur* is subjunctive in accordance with the general

apud eos gerantur, cognoscant seque¹ de his rebus certior faciant. Hi² constanter³ omnes nuntiaverunt, manus⁴ cōgi, exercitum in unum locum conducī. Tum verō dubitandum⁵ nōn existimāvit, quīn⁶ ad eos⁷ proficisceretur. Rē frumentariā comparatā, castra movet diebusque⁸ circiter 5 quindecim ad finēs Belgarum pervēnit.

The Remi espouse the Roman cause.

3. Eō⁹ cum de imprōvisō celeriusque¹⁰ omni opinione venisset, Rēmī, quī proximī Galliae¹¹ ex Belgis¹² sunt, ad eum lēgātōs¹³ Iccium et Andecumborium, primōs civitātis, misērunt, quī haec¹⁴ dicebant: "Nōs¹⁵ nostraque omnia in 10 fidem¹⁶ atque potestatem populī Rōmānī permittimus. Neque¹⁷ cum Belgis reliquīs cōsensimus neque contrā populum Rōmānum omnīnō conjūrāvimus. Parātī sumus obsidēs dare et imperāta tua facere et tē oppidīs¹⁸ recipere et frumentō ceterisque rebus juvāre. Reliquī omnes Belgae in 15 armīs sunt, Germānique quī cis Rhēnum¹⁹ incolunt sēsē cum his conjūnxērunt, tantusque est hōrum omnium furor,

principle that a clause dependent upon a subjunctive is itself attracted into the subjunctive. The construction is called Subjunctive by Attraction.

¹ *se*: him; literally, *himself*, referring to Caesar. ² *hi*: i.e. the Senones and other neighbors of the Belgians. ³ *constanter*: not constantly, but uniformly; all told the same story. ⁴ *manus*: bands, forces. ⁵ *dubitandum* (esse) *non*, etc.: concluded that he must not hesitate. ⁶ *quin proficisceretur*: to set out. After verbs of doubting we regularly have *quin* with the subjunctive. ⁷ *ad eos*: against them. ⁸ *diebus quindecim*: 365. ⁹ *eo*: the adverb. ¹⁰ *celerius omni opinione*: more swiftly than any one expected; 339. ¹¹ *Galliae*: 314. ¹² *ex Belgis* = *Belgarum*. ¹³ *legatos*: as envoys; predicate accusative. ¹⁴ *haec dicebant*: i.e. spoke as follows. ¹⁵ *nos nostraque omnia*: ourselves and all our possessions; objects of *permittimus*; *nostra* is the possessive used as a noun; 371. ¹⁶ *in fidem . . . permittimus*: put under the protection and power. The Remi had been vassals of their powerful neighbors, the Suessiones, and apparently saw in the coming of the Romans an opportunity to shake off the rule of their hated masters. This seems the secret of their prompt submission to Caesar. ¹⁷ *neque . . . neque*: neither . . . nor. ¹⁸ *oppidis*: in our towns; but the ablative is one of Means; 344. ¹⁹ *cis Rhenum*: i.e. to the west. Caesar is speaking from the point of view of the province of Gaul. Some of the Germans had crossed the Rhine and were at this time living on the west side of the river.

ut nē Suessionēs¹ quidem,² frātrēs³ cōsanguineōsque nos-
trōs, quī eōdem jūre⁴ et isdem lēgibus ūtuntur ūnumque⁵
magistrātum nobiscum habent, dēterrere potuerimus,⁶ quīn⁷
cum hīs cōsentirent.”

Fighting strength of the Belgian tribes.

5 4. Cum ab hīs quaereret, quae⁸ cīvitatēs quantaque in
armīs essent et quid⁹ in bellō possent, sic¹⁰ reperiēbat:
Plērīque Belgae ā Germānīs¹¹ ortī sunt Rhēnumque¹² anti-
quitus trāductī propter locī fertilitātem ibi cōsēdērunt,
Gallōsque, quī ea loca incolēbant, expulērunt. Hi¹³ erant
10 sōlī quī patrum memoriā,¹⁴ omnī¹⁵ Galliā vexātā, Teuto-
nōs¹⁶ Cimbrōsque intrā suōs finēs ingredi¹⁷ prohibērent;¹⁸
quā¹⁹ ex rē fiēbat,²⁰ ut²¹ eārum rērum memoriā²² magnam
sibi²³ auctōritātem in rē militārī sūmerent. Dē numerō
eōrum Rēmī omnia explōrāverant, propterea quod, propin-
15 quitatibus²⁴ affinitatibusque conjunctī,²⁵ sciēbant quantam²⁶
multitūdinem quisque²⁷ in commūnī Belgārū conciliō ad id

¹ Suessiones: object of *detertere*. ² ne . . . quidem: not even. ³ fratres nostros: the Suessiones were really masters of the Remi. The statements of the envoys were not entirely frank. ⁴ jure, legibus: 344, 1. ⁵ unum magistratum nobiscum: i.e. the same ruler as we; the Latin always says *nobiscum*, not *cum nobis*. ⁶ potuerimus: 406. ⁷ quin . . . consentirent: from *leaguings themselves with these*; 425. ⁸ quae essent, possent: 431. ⁹ quid possent: how strong they were; literally, *what they were able*. ¹⁰ sic: as follows. ¹¹ a Germanis orti sunt: this view is hardly correct; the Belgae were probably of Celtic origin. ¹² Rhenum: dependent on *trans* in composition in *traducti*. ¹³ hi: viz. the Belgae. ¹⁴ memoria: 365. ¹⁵ omni Gallia vexata: when all (the rest of) Gaul was ravaged; 359. ¹⁶ Teutonos Cimbroque: for several years prior to 101 B.C. these barbarians had ravaged Gaul. They were finally crushed by Marius in 102 and 101 B.C. ¹⁷ ingredi: from *entering*; literally, *to enter*; the object of *prohibere*. ¹⁸ prohiberent: subjunctive in a Clause of Characteristic; 405. ¹⁹ qua ex re: and from this circumstance; literally, *from which circumstance*. ²⁰ fiebat: it happened. ²¹ ut sumerent: a Substantive Clause of Result; 430. It is subject of the impersonal *fiebat*. ²² memoria: 345. ²³ sibi: with *sumerent*; 306, 1. ²⁴ propinquitatibus affinitatibusque: by ties of blood and marriage. ²⁵ conjuncti: viz. to the Belgae. ²⁶ quantam pollicitus esset: 431. ²⁷ quisque: i.e. each chieftain of the different tribes.

bellum pollicitus esset. Plūrimum¹ inter eōs Bellovacī² virtūte³ et auctōritāte et hominum numerō valēbant; hī centum mīlia hominum cōficere⁴ poterant; ex eō numerō sexāgintā mīlia polliciti erant tōtiusque bellī imperium postulābant. Suessiōnēs erant finitimī Rēmōrum, et finēs⁵ lātissimōs ferācissimōsque agrōs possidēbant. Apud eōs Dīvitīacus nostrā etiam memoriā rēx fuerat, tōtius Galliae potentissimus, quī cum⁶ magnae partis⁶ hārum regiōnum, tum Britanniae imperium obtinuit. Nunc rēx Galba erat; ad hunc⁷ propter iūstitiam prūdētiāque⁸ summa⁹ tōtius¹⁰ bellī omnium voluntāte dēferēbātur; hī oppida duodecim habēbant et quīnquāgintā hominum¹⁰ mīlia pollicēbantur; totidem¹¹ Nervii,¹² quī maximē ferī habentur¹³ longissimēque absunt; quīndecim mīlia Atrebātēs, Ambianī¹⁴ decem mīlia, Morinī xxv mīlia, Menapiī vii mīlia, Caletī x mīlia,¹⁵ Veliocassēs et Viromandui totidem, Aduatuci xix mīlia; Condrūsī, Eburōnēs, Caerōsī, Paemānī, quī¹⁵ unō nōmine¹⁶ Germānī¹⁷ appellantur, xl mīlia.

Caesar takes up a position on the Axona.

5. Caesar Rēmōs cohortātus liberāliterque¹⁸ orātiōne prōsecūtus, omnem¹⁹ senātum ad sē convenīre principum-20

¹ plurimum valebant: *had the greatest influence*; literally, *availed most*.
² Bellovacī: their name survives in that of the modern town of Beauvais.
³ virtute, etc.: 354. ⁴ conficere: *muster*. ⁵ cum . . . tum: *not only . . . but also*; literally, *when . . . then, or, while . . . at the same time*. ⁶ partis: dependent upon *imperium*. ⁷ ad hunc: *upon him*. ⁸ prūdētiā: *wisdom*. The word seldom has the narrow meaning of our 'prudence.' ⁹ summa: *conduct, or direction*. ¹⁰ hominum: 322. ¹¹ totidem: *viz. 50,000*. ¹² Nervii, Atrebates, etc.: as verb, understand *pollicēbantur* from the preceding sentence. ¹³ habentur: *are regarded*. ¹⁴ Ambiani, Caleti: these designations survive in the modern town names, Amiens, Calais. ¹⁵ qui: referring only to the last four tribes. ¹⁶ uno nomine: *i.e. by the general name*. ¹⁷ Germani: these are apparently the *Germani qui cis Rhenum incolunt* of chapter 3. ¹⁸ liberāliter oratione prosecutus: *having addressed them with friendly words*; literally, *having attended them generously in his words*. ¹⁹ senatum: some council of elders, corresponding roughly to the Roman Senate.

que liberōs obsidēs¹ ad sē addūcī jussit. Quae omnia ab hīs diligenter² ad diem facta sunt. Ipse Divitiācum³ Haeduum magnopere⁴ cohortātus docet, quantō⁵ opere rei⁶ publicae commūnisque⁷ salutis intersit, manūs⁸ hostium distīnērī, nē⁹ cum tantā multitudine unō tempore cōnfligendum sit. Id¹⁰ fierī posse, sī suās cōpiās Haedui in finēs Bellovacōrum intrōdūxerint¹¹ et eōrum agrōs populārī coeperint. Hīs datīs mandātīs, eum ab sē dīmittit.

Postquam omnēs Belgārum cōpiās in unum locum coāctās¹² ad sē venīre vīdit, neque¹³ jam longē abesse, ab eīs,¹⁴ quōs mīserat, explorātōribus et ab Rēmīs cognōvit, flūmen¹⁵ Axonam, quod¹⁶ est in extrēmīs Rēmōrum finibus, exercitum trādūcere mātūrāvit atque ibi¹⁷ castra posuit. Quae¹⁸ rēs

¹ *obsides*: as *hostages*; predicate accusative. ² *diligenter ad diem*: *punctually to the day*. ³ *Divitiacum Haeduum*: not to be confounded with the Divitiacus mentioned above, who was already dead. This Divitiacus was under obligations to Caesar for the recent liberation of the Haedui from the tyranny of Ariovistus, as described in Book I.; hence it was natural that Caesar should appeal to him for aid at this juncture. ⁴ *magnopere*: *earnestly*. ⁵ *quanto opere . . . intersit*: *how greatly it concerned the republic and the common safety*; 431. Though written as two words, *quanto opere* is practically as much an adverb as the preceding *magnopere*. ⁶ *rei publicae, salutis*: the genitive, see 331; *rei publicae* means the Roman state. ⁷ *communis*: *i.e.* of the Romans and the Haeduans. ⁸ *manus hostium distineri*: *for the bands of the enemy to be kept apart*; *manus* is the subject accusative of *distineri*, while *distineri* itself is the subject of the impersonal *intersit*. ⁹ *ne confli-gendum sit*: *lest it be necessary to fight*; literally, *lest it have to be fought*; 400. The periphrastic conjugation is often thus used impersonally; 287. ¹⁰ *id fieri posse*: *that that could be done*, namely, that the forces of the enemy could be kept from uniting; *posse* depends upon the idea of saying implied in the context; 446. ¹¹ *introduxerint et coeperint*: subordinate clauses in indirect discourse; 446. ¹² *coactas ad se venire*: *had been assembled and were coming*. For the participle as the equivalent of a coördinate clause, see 460, 3. ¹³ *neque jam*, etc.: *and learned that they were no longer far off*. The two elements of *neque* must often thus be separated, and connected in translation with different parts of the sentence. ¹⁴ *ab eis exploratoribus*: limiting *cognovit*. ¹⁵ *flumen Axonam*: governed by the preposition *trans* in *traducere*. The *Azona* is the modern Aisne. ¹⁶ *quod*: its gender is determined by *flumen*, not by *Axonam*. ¹⁷ *ibi*: *i.e.* at the point where he crossed the river. This was at Berry-au-Bac, where remains of Caesar's fortifications have been brought to light in modern times. ¹⁸ *quae res*: *this action*; subject of *muniebat*, *reddebat*, and *efficiebat*.

et¹ latus ūnum castrōrum rīpīs flūminis mūniēbat et, post² eum quae erant, tuta ab hostibus³ reddēbat et, commeātūs⁴ ab Rēmīs reliquīsque cīvitātibus ut sine periculō ad eum portārī possent, efficiēbat. In eō flūmine⁵ pōns erat. Ibi⁶ praesidium pōnit et in alterā parte⁷ flūminis Quīntum⁸ Titūrium Sabīnum lēgātum cum sex cohortibus relinquit; castra in altitudinem⁸ pedum⁹ duodecim vāllō fossāque duodēviginti¹⁰ pedum mūnīrī jubet.

Bibrax, a town of the Remi, attacked by the Belgae.

6. Ab hīs castrīs oppidum Rēmōrum nōmine¹¹ Bibrax aberat milia¹² passuum octō. Id ex itinere¹³ magnō impetū¹⁰ Belgae oppugnāre coepērunt. Aegrē eō diē sustentātum¹⁴ est. Gallōrum¹⁵ eadem atque Belgārum oppugnatiō est haec. Ubi, circumjectā¹⁶ multitudīne hominū tōtis¹⁷ moenibus, undique in mūrum lapidēs jacī coeptī¹⁸ sunt

¹ et . . . et: on the one hand . . . on the other; correlative use of *et*. *muniebat*: protected. ² post eum quae erant, etc.: made his rear secure; literally, rendered safe from the enemy (those things) which were behind him. The antecedent of *quae* is *ea* understood, the object of *reddebat*; *tuta* is a predicate adjective limiting this *ea*. ³ ab hostibus: Ablative of Separation with *tuta*. ⁴ commeatus . . . efficiēbat: made it possible for supplies to be brought; literally, brought it about that supplies could be, etc.; *ut possent* is a Substantive Clause of Result, the object of *efficiēbat*; *ut* would ordinarily stand at the beginning of this clause; but, for the purpose of emphasis, *commeatus* is put first. ⁵ in eo flumine: across that river. This is the regular Latin idiom. ⁶ ibi: i.e. at the bridge on the north side of the Aisne, which here runs east and west. ⁷ altera parte: i.e. on the south side of the river. ⁸ in altitudinem: in height; literally, into height. ⁹ pedum duodecim: Genitive of Quality, limiting *vallo*; 323. ¹⁰ duodeviginti pedum: i.e. eighteen feet in breadth at the top. Its sloping sides naturally made the bottom much narrower. ¹¹ nomine: Ablative of Specification. ¹² milia: Accusative of Extent of Space; 301. ¹³ ex itinere: on the march; i.e. they did not contemplate a protracted siege. ¹⁴ sustentatum est: the assault was withstood. ¹⁵ Gallorum . . . oppugnatio: the mode of assault of the Gauls, the same as that of the Belgians, is as follows. ¹⁶ circumjecta multitudīne: Ablative Absolute. ¹⁷ totis moenibus = the whole town; dative; indirect object of *circumjecta*; 306, 3. ¹⁸ coepti sunt: when the dependent infinitive is passive, *coeptus sum* is regularly used instead of *coepi*.

mūrusque dēfēnsōribus¹ nūdātus est, testūdine² factā, portās succendunt mūrumque subruunt. Quod³ tum⁴ facile fiēbat.⁵ Nam cum tanta multitudō lapidēs ac tēla conicerent,⁶ in mūrō cōsistendi⁷ potestās⁸ erat nulli. 5 Cum finem oppugnandi nox fēcisset, Iccius⁹ Rēmus, summā nobilitate¹⁰ et grātiā inter suōs,¹¹ quī tum oppidō¹² praefuerat, ūnus ex eīs, quī lēgātī¹³ dē pāce ad Caesarem vēnerant, nūntium ad eum¹⁴ mittit, nisi subsidium sibi¹⁵ submittātur,¹⁶ sēsē diūtius sustinēre¹⁷ nōn 10 posse.¹⁸

The Belgae abandon the assault on Bibrax.

7. Eō¹⁹ dē²⁰ mediā nocte Caesar isdem²¹ ducibus ūsus, quī nūntiī ab Icciō vēnerant, Numidās²² et Crētās sagittāriōs et funditōrēs Baleārēs²³ subsidio²⁴ oppidānīs mittit;

¹ defensoribus: Ablative of Separation. ² testudine facta: *having made a testudo*; *testudo* was the name given to a special military formation in which the shields of the soldiers overlapped one another like the scales of a tortoise. ³ quod: *i.e.* this mode of attack. ⁴ tum: *on the present occasion*. ⁵ facile fiebat: *was easily put into operation*. ⁶ conicerent: the plural, since *multitudo* is a collective noun. ⁷ consistendi: the gerund; used as Objective Genitive with *potestas*. ⁸ potestas erat nulli: *no one had the ability, no one could*; *nulli* is Dative of Possession; 312. ⁹ Iccius Remus: *Iccius, one of the Remi*. ¹⁰ summa nobilitate: *of the highest rank*. Ablative of Quality; 352. ¹¹ suos: *his countrymen*. ¹² oppido: dative; indirect object of *praefuerat*; 306, 3. ¹³ legati: *as envoys*; predicate nominative with *venerant*, limiting *qui*. His embassy is referred to on p. 211, line 9. ¹⁴ ad eum: *i.e.* to Caesar. ¹⁵ sibi, sese: probably to be taken as plurals referring to the Remi. ¹⁶ submittatur: subordinate clause in indirect discourse; 446. ¹⁷ sustinere: here used absolutely in the sense of *hold out*. ¹⁸ posse: principal clause in indirect discourse, depending upon the idea of saying involved in *nuntium mittit*; 446. ¹⁹ eo: *i.e.* to Bibrax. ²⁰ de: *about*. ²¹ isdem ducibus usus: *employing the same men as guides*; *ducibus* is in predicate relation to *isdem*. Note that *usus* here has the force of a present participle, *i.e.* it denotes action occurring at the same time as that of the main verb, — *using*. ²² Numidas et Cretās: often mentioned as bowmen; the words are here used as adjectives; *Cretās* is an irregular form (Greek accusative). ²³ Baleares: the inhabitants of the Balearic Islands were famous in antiquity for their skill as slingers. The story went that the Balearic boys were allowed no dinner until they could bring it down with their slings. ²⁴ subsidio: Dative of Purpose; 313.

quōrum adventū et¹ Rēmīs cum spē² dēfēnsiōnis studium prōpugnandī accessit, et hostibus³ eādē dē causā spēs⁴ potiundī oppidī discessit. Itaque paulisper apud oppidum morātī agrōsque Rēmōrum dēpopulātī, omnibus vicīs aedificiisque, quō⁵ adīre potuerant, incēnsīs, ad castra Caesaris⁵ omnibus⁶ cōpiīs contendērunt et ā milibus⁷ passuum minus duōbus castra posuērunt; quae castra, ut fūmō atque īgnibus significābātur, amplius⁸ milibus passuum octō in lātitudinem patēbant.

Caesar prepares for an engagement.

8. Caesar primō et⁹ propter multitudinem hostium et¹⁰ propter eximiam opīniōnem¹⁰ virtūtis proeliō¹¹ supersedēre statuit; cotīdiē tamen equestribus proeliīs, quid¹² hostis virtūte posset et quid nostrī audērent, periclitābātur. Ubi nostrōs nōn esse inferiōrēs intellēxit, locō¹³ prō castrīs ad aciem¹⁴ instruendam nātūrā opportunō atque idōneō, quod¹⁵ 15 is collis, ubi castra posita erant, paululum ex plānitie ēdi-

¹ et . . . et: on the one hand . . . and on the other. ² cum spe defensionis: along with the hope of a (successful) defence. ³ hostibus: from the enemy; the dative, as here, sometimes denotes separation. ⁴ spes potiundi oppidi: hope of gaining the town; the gerundive construction; 466. The ending -undī for -endi sometimes occurs in the gerund and gerundive. ⁵ quo: the adverb, equivalent to *ad quae*, referring to *vicis* and *aedificiis*. ⁶ omnibus copiis: Ablative of Accompaniment without *cum*. ⁷ a milibus, etc.: less than two miles off; *a* is here an adverb meaning *off*, *away*; *milibus* is Ablative of Degree of Difference, 351; *minus* is introduced without affecting the construction of the sentence; 339, 1. ⁸ amplius milibus: *milibus* is here Ablative of Comparison with the adverb *amplius*. ⁹ et . . . et: both . . . and. ¹⁰ opinionem virtutis: their reputation for bravery. ¹¹ proelio supersedere: to refrain from battle; *proelio* is Ablative of Separation; 337. ¹² quid hostis virtute posset: what the enemy's mettle was; literally, what the enemy availed in valor. ¹³ loco . . . idoneo: since there was a place, etc.; Ablative Absolute, equivalent to a causal clause; 359. ¹⁴ ad aciem instruendam: to be joined in thought with *opportuno atque idoneo*. ¹⁵ quod is collis, etc.: explaining why the place was suitable for drawing up a line of battle; namely, there was rising ground of just sufficient width for an army in battle array, while steep declivities protected the flanks.

tus¹ tantum² adversus in lātitudinem patēbat, quantum³ loci aciēs instrūcta occupāre poterat, atque ex utrāque parte⁴ lateris dējectūs⁵ habebat⁶ et in frontem⁷ lēniter fastigātus paulatim ad plānitiei redībat, ab utrōque⁸ latere ejus collis trānsversam⁹ fossam obdūxit circiter passuum¹⁰ quadringentōrum et ad extrēmās¹¹ fossās castella cōstituit ibique tormenta¹² collocāvit, nē, cum aciem instrūxisset,¹³ hostēs, quod tantum multitudīne poterant,¹⁴ ab lateribus¹⁵ pugnantes¹⁶ suos¹⁷ circumvenīre possent. Hōc factō, duabus¹⁸ legiōnibus,¹⁹ quās proximē cōscripserat, in castris relīctis, ut, sī quō opus esset,¹⁹ subsidio²⁰ dūci possent, reliquās sex legiōnēs prō castris in aciē cōstituit. Hostēs item suās cōpiās ex castris ēductās²¹ instrūxerant.

¹ editus: being elevated. ² tantum adversus in latitudinem, etc.: was as wide in front (i.e. on the side toward the enemy, — the west) as a line of battle when drawn up could fill; tantum is an Accusative of Extent of Space, 301; adversus is an adjective agreeing with collis, the subject of patebat; loci is a Genitive of the Whole (322) with quantum; we should have expected it to limit tantum. ³ quantum: object of occupare. ⁴ ex utraque parte: on each side. ⁵ lateris dejectus: lateral declivities. ⁶ habebat: the subject is still collis. ⁷ in frontem leniter, etc.: and in front, sloping gently, gradually returned to the plain. Remember that the front is the western side. ⁸ ab utroque: the principal clause of this long sentence begins here. ⁹ transversam fossam: at right angles, namely, to the line of the eminence. ¹⁰ passuum quadringentorum: four hundred paces (long); Genitive of Quality; 323. ¹¹ ad extremas fossas: at the ends of the ditches; 373. ¹² tormenta: engines for hurling missiles, such as javelins or heavy stones. See pp. 9, 11. ¹³ instruxisset: Subjunctive by Attraction to posset; see note on p. 210, line 13. ¹⁴ poterant: as the explanation of the writer, this clause stands in the indicative. ¹⁵ ab lateribus: on the flanks. ¹⁶ pugnantes: limiting suos. ¹⁷ suos: his men. ¹⁸ duabus legionibus quas proxime conscripserat: i.e. the thirteenth and fourteenth legions enrolled in Hither Gaul in the spring of this year; see chapter 1. As usual Caesar spares his raw troops, holding them back as reserves for a critical emergency. ¹⁹ si quo opus esset: if it was necessary for them to be led anywhere; quo is the indefinite adverb, limiting duci to be supplied. This duci (or, with subject accusative, eos duci) is the subject of esset; esset is attracted into the subjunctive. ²⁰ subsidio: Dative of Purpose; 313. ²¹ eductas instruxerant: i.e. had led them forth and drawn them up; 460, 3.

The Belgae attempt to cut off Caesar's supplies.

9. Palūs erat nōn¹ magna inter² nostrum atque hostium exercitum. Hanc sī nostrī trānsirent,³ hostēs exspectābant; nostrī autem, sī⁴ ab illīs initium trānseundī fieret, ut⁵ impeditōs aggrederentur, paratī in armīs erant. Interim proeliō⁶ equestrī inter duās aciēs contendebātur. Ubi⁵ neutrī trānseundī initium faciunt, secundiore⁷ equitum proeliō nostrīs,⁸ Caesar suos in castra redūxit. Hostēs prōtinus ex eō locō ad flūmen Axonam contendērunt, quod⁹ esse post nostra castra dēmōnstrātum est. Ibi, vadīs reperiētis, partem suārum cōpiārum trādūcere cōnatī sunt, eō¹⁰ cōnsiliō,¹⁰ ut,¹¹ sī possent,¹² castellum,¹³ cui praeerat Quīntus Titūrius lēgātus, expugnārent pontemque interseinderent; sī¹⁴ minus potuissent, agrōs Rēmōrum populārentur,¹⁵ quī magnō¹⁶ nōbīs ūsuī ad bellum¹⁷ gerendum erant, commeatūque¹⁸ nostrōs prohibērent.

15

¹ non magna: i.e. small. ² inter nostrum . . . exercitum: between our army and that of the enemy. The possessive pronoun nostrum is made coordinate with the genitive hostium. ³ si nostri transirent: indirect question with si; a rare usage. ⁴ si . . . fieret: in case a beginning should be made. The clause is subordinate to aggrederentur, which in turn is subordinate to parati. ⁵ ut impeditos aggrederentur: that they might attack them encumbered; impeditos limits eos understood, referring to the enemy. ⁶ proelio . . . contendebatur: a cavalry battle was in progress; literally, it was being contended in a cavalry battle. ⁷ secundiore proelio: although the battle was more favorable; Ablative Absolute; 359. ⁸ nostris: with secundiore; 314. ⁹ quod esse, etc.: which, it has been shown, was behind our camp; literally, which to be behind our camp has been shown; quod is the subject of esse; esse is subject of the impersonal demonstratum est. ¹⁰ eo consilio: with this object. ¹¹ ut expugnarent: a Substantive Clause of Purpose, in apposition with eo consilio. ¹² si possent, si potuissent: Subjunctive by Attraction. ¹³ castellum: at the southern end of the bridge. Their plan was to cross the river and surprise Sabinus from the rear. ¹⁴ si minus potuissent: if they should not be able. ¹⁵ popularentur, prohiberent: ut must be supplied with these. The clauses are further appositives of eo consilio. ¹⁶ magno usui: Dative of Purpose. ¹⁷ ad bellum gerendum: for waging war. ¹⁸ commeatuque: commeatu is an Ablative of Separation.

The Belgae are defeated and disperse to their homes with further losses.

10. Caesar certior¹ factus ab Titūriō, omnem equitātum et levis² armatūrae Numidās, funditōrēs sagittāriōsque ponte³ trādūcit atque ad eōs⁴ contendit. Ācriter in eō locō pugnātum est. Hostēs impeditōs nostrī in flūmine aggressī, magnūm eōrum numerum occidērunt; per⁵ eōrum corpora reliquōs audācissimē⁶ trānsire cōnantēs⁷ multitudine tēlorum reppulērunt; prīmōs, quī trānsierant, equitātū⁸ circumventōs interfēcērunt.

Hostēs, ubi et dē expugnandō oppidō⁹ et dē flūmine transeundō spem¹⁰ sē fefellisse intellēxērunt neque¹¹ nostrōs in locum inīquiōrem prōgredi pugnandī causā vidērunt, atque ipsōs rēs¹² frūmentāria dēficere coepit, cōnsiliō convocātō, cōstituērunt, optimum¹³ esse, domum suam¹⁴ quemque revertī, et, quōrum¹⁵ in finēs prīmum Rōmānī exercitum intrōdūxissent,¹⁶ ad eōs dēfendendōs undique convenīre, ut¹⁷ potius in suis quam in aliēnis finibus dēcertārent et

¹ certior factus: i.e. having been informed of the situation. ² levis armaturae Numidas: light-armed Numidians; literally, Numidians of light equipment; Genitive of Quality; 323. ³ ponte: by the bridge; Ablative of the Way By Which. ⁴ ad eos contendit: the Belgians were to the west of the bridge, probably about two miles from Berry-au-Bac. ⁵ per: over. ⁶ audacissime: Caesar often pays such tributes as this to the bravery of his antagonists. It may be only an indirect way of enhancing the glory of his own achievements. ⁷ conantes: agreeing with reliquos. ⁸ equitatu circumventos interfecerunt: they surrounded with the cavalry and cut to pieces; 460, 3. ⁹ oppido: Bibrax; see chapters 6, 7. ¹⁰ spem se fefellisse: that hope had disappointed them; 446. ¹¹ neque: and . . . not, as often. ¹² res frumentaria deficere coepit: the Gauls were inexperienced in systematic campaigning. Ordinarily they provided insufficient supplies for lengthy operations, and hence were often forced to disperse prematurely to their homes. In the present instance Caesar was thus able to attack and subjugate each tribe singly. ¹³ optimum esse, etc.: that it was best for each to return to his own home; esse is the object of constituerunt; optimum is a predicate adjective, limiting reverti, the subject of esse. ¹⁴ domum suam: 302. ¹⁵ quorum: its antecedent is eos in the next line. ¹⁶ introduxissent: Subjunctive by Attraction; see p. 210, line 13. ¹⁷ ut decertarent, uterentur: purpose clauses. Note that decerto means more than merely 'contend'; it implies fighting to a finish.

domesticis copiis¹ rei frumentariae uterentur. Ad eam sententiam² cum³ reliquis causis haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, quod⁴ Divitiacum⁵ atque Haeduos finibus⁶ Bellovacorum appropinquare cognoverant. His⁷ persuaderi, ut⁸ diutius morarentur neque⁹ suis auxilium ferrent, non⁵ poterat.

11. Ea re constituta, secunda vigilia magnō cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi, nullo¹⁰ certo ordine neque imperio, cum¹¹ sibi quisque primum itineris locum peteret et domum¹² pervenire properaret, fecerunt,¹³ ut consimilis¹⁰ fugae¹⁴ profectio videretur. Hae re statim Caesar per speculatores cognita, insidias veritus,¹⁵ quod, quā¹⁶ de causā discederent, nondum perspexerat, exercitum¹⁷ equitatumque castris¹⁸ continuit. Primā luce confirmatā¹⁹ re ab exploratoribus,²⁰ omnem equitatum, qui²¹ novissimum¹⁵ agmen moraretur, praemisit.

¹ *copiis*: for the ablative, see 344, 1. ² *sententiam*: resolution. ³ *cum reliquis causis*: along with other reasons, to be taken with *haec quoque ratio*. ⁴ *quod cognoverant*: the fact that they knew; explanatory of *haec ratio*. Note that the pluperfect of *cognosco* has the force of an imperfect of the verb 'know.' ⁵ *Divitiacum . . . appropinquare*: i.e. Divitiacus was complying with Caesar's request, made above, p. 214, line 6. ⁶ *finibus*: for the dative, see 306, 3. ⁷ *his persuaderi non poterat*: these (the Bellovaci) could not be persuaded; literally, it could not be persuaded to these. Verbs that govern the dative in the active, can be used in the passive only impersonally. ⁸ *ut morarentur*: to delay; a substantive clause dependent upon *persuaderi*. ⁹ *neque . . . ferrent*: and to forego lending aid to their countrymen; literally, and (-que) not (ne-) to lend. ¹⁰ *nullo certo ordine*, etc.: without any definite arrangement and direction; Ablative of Attendant Circumstance. ¹¹ *cum peteret*: a causal clause. ¹² *domum*: 302. ¹³ *fecerunt ut . . . videretur*: they made their departure seem; etc.; literally, brought about that their departure seemed; *ut videretur* is a Substantive Clause of Result, the object of *fecerunt*; 430. ¹⁴ *fugae*: dative. ¹⁵ *veritus*: fearing. ¹⁶ *qua de causa discederent*: why they were withdrawing; indirect question; 431. ¹⁷ *exercitum*: here the infantry as contrasted with the cavalry. ¹⁸ *castris*: with *teneo* and *contineo*, the camp is considered as the means rather than the place; hence the simple ablative. ¹⁹ *confirmata re*: when the fact was established, namely, of their retreat. ²⁰ *exploratoribus*: scouts; different from the spies (*speculatores*) who mingled among the enemy in disguise. ²¹ *qui moraretur*: Relative Clause of Purpose; 400, a.

HIS¹ Quintum Pedium et Lucium Aurunculeium Cottam legatos praefecit; Titum Labienum legatum cum legionibus tribus subsequi iussit. HI² novissimos adorti et multa milia³ passuum prosecuti magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium⁴ conciderunt, cum⁵ ab extremo⁶ agmine, ad quos⁷ ventum erat, consisterent fortiterque impetum nostrorum militum sustinerent, priores,⁸ quod abesse a periculo viderentur⁹ neque ullam necessitate neque imperio continerentur, exaudito clamore,¹⁰ perturbatis ordinibus, 10 omnes in fuga sibi¹¹ praesidium ponerent.¹² Ita sine ullo periculo tantam¹³ eorum multitudinem nostri interfecerunt, quantum fuit diei spatium; sub occasum solis sequi destiterunt seque in castra, ut erat imperatum, receperunt.

Noviodunum surrenders.

12. Postridie¹⁴ ejus diei Caesar, priusquam¹⁵ se hostes 15 ex terrore ac fuga reciperent, in fines Suessionum, qui proximi Remis¹⁶ erant, exercitum duxit et magno itinere¹⁷

¹ his: plural, as referring to the collective noun *equitatum*. For the dative, see 306, 3. ² hi: referring to the infantry and cavalry just mentioned. ³ multa milia: 301. ⁴ fugientium: as they fled. ⁵ cum consisterent, etc.: cum is causal, and introduces the reason for the great slaughter, namely, only those on the rear of the Belgian host stood their ground, while the rest, instead of joining in the defence, hurried on madly in quest of safety. ⁶ ab extremo agmine: at the rear. ⁷ ad quos ventum erat: the antecedent of quos is ei understood, the subject of consisterent, — those to whom they had come; literally, to whom it had been come. ⁸ priores = sed priores (those in front); Asyndeton; priores is the subject of ponerent. ⁹ viderentur, continerentur: Subjunctive by Attraction. ¹⁰ exaudito clamore, perturbatis ordinibus: two Ablatives Absolute; but the first is the cause of the second, i.e. the ranks were thrown into disorder at the sound of the shouting. ¹¹ sibi: Dative of Reference. ¹² praesidium ponerent: sought (literally, placed) security. ¹³ tantam . . . quantum: as many as time allowed; literally, as great a number as was the duration of the day, — a careless and inexact comparison. ¹⁴ postridie ejus diei: a curious idiom for 'on the following day'; literally, 'on the following day of that day.' ¹⁵ priusquam reciperent: with *antequam* and *priusquam*, the subjunctive is used to denote anticipation or expectancy. Note that *se reciperent* here means 'recovered.' It is used differently in line 13 above. ¹⁶ Remis: dependent upon *proximi*; 314. ¹⁷ magno itinere: by a rapid march.

ad oppidum Noviodūnum¹ contendit. Id ex itinere² op-
pugnāre cōnātus, quod vacuum³ ab dēfēnsōribus esse
audiēbat, propter lātitudinem fossae mūrīque altitudinem,
paucīs⁴ dēfendentibus, expugnāre nōn potuit. Castrīs
mūnītīs, vīneās⁵ agere,⁶ quaeque⁷ ad oppugnandum ūsuī⁵
erant, comparāre coepit. Interim omnis ex fugā Suessi-
ōnum multitudō in oppidum proximā nocte convēnit. Cele-
riter vīneīs ad oppidum āctīs, aggere jactō⁸ turribusque⁹
cōstitūtīs, magnitudīne¹⁰ operum, quae neque vīderant
ante¹¹ Gallī neque audierant,¹² et celeritāte Rōmānōrum¹⁰
permōtī lēgātōs ad Caesarem dē dēditionē mittunt et, pe-
tentibus¹³ Rēmīs, ut cōservārentur,¹⁴ impetrant.

¹ Noviodunum: the name means 'Newtown.' ² ex itinere: i.e. without stopping to institute a regular siege. ³ vacuum ab defensoribus: lacking defenders; vacuum is in predicate agreement with the omitted subject of esse; defensoribus is an Ablative of Separation; 337. ⁴ paucis defendentibus: Ablative Absolute with adversative force, — though few defended it. ⁵ vineas: movable sheds or mantlets, to protect the soldiers as they approached the walls of the enemy. Their dimensions are given as eight feet broad, seven feet high, and sixteen feet long. ⁶ agere: to move up, advance. ⁷ quaeque = et quae; the antecedent of quae is ea understood, the object of comparare. ⁸ aggere jacto: when an agger or siege-terrace had been thrown up. This was begun at some distance from the enemy's walls and gradually approached them at right angles as its construction advanced, the end toward the enemy being protected by sheds and other defences. It was built as high as the hostile wall against which it was intended, and when completed furnished an easy avenue of approach to the battlements of the besieged. ⁹ turribus constitutis: these towers were called *turres ambulatoriae*, literally, 'walking towers,' so designated because they were on rollers and could be moved from place to place. In the construction of an agger they were often of service in protecting the workmen by harassing the enemy. These towers were of several stories and sometimes rose to a height of ninety feet. They were supplied with battering rams and engines for hurling heavy missiles against the enemy. See p. 4. ¹⁰ magnitudine operum: dependent upon permoti. ¹¹ ante: the adverb. ¹² audierant: had heard of. ¹³ petentibus Remis: since the Remi begged. ¹⁴ ut conservarentur: a substantive clause, object of petentibus; 424.

Submission of the Bellovaci.

13. Caesar obsidibus¹ acceptis primis civitatis atque ipsius Galbae regis duobus filiis, armisque omnibus ex oppidō traditis, in deditiōnem Suessiōnēs accēpit exercitumque in Bellovacōs dūcit. Qui² cum sē suaque omnia in 5 oppidum Brātusphantium contulissent, atque ab eō oppidō Caesar cum exercitū circiter mīlia passuum quīnque abesset, omnēs majōrēs³ natū ex oppidō ēgressi manūs ad Caesarem tendere et vōce significāre coepērunt, sēsē⁴ in ejus fidem ac potestātem venīre neque⁵ contrā populum Rōmānum armis 10 contendere.⁶ Item, cum ad oppidum accessisset castraque ibi pōneret, pueri⁷ mulierēsque ex mūrō, passis⁸ manibus suō mōre,⁹ pācem ab Rōmānis petiērunt.

14. Prō his¹⁰ Dīvitiācus (nam post discessum¹¹ Belgārum, dīmissis Haeduōrum cōpiis, ad eum reverterat) facit¹² 15 verba: Bellovacōs omnī tempore in fidē¹³ atque amicitia civitatis Haeduae fuisse; impulsōs¹⁴ ab suis principibus, quī dicerent,¹⁵ Haeduōs, ā Caesare in servitūtem redactōs,¹⁶ omnēs indignitatēs contumeliāsque perferre, et¹⁷ ab Haeduīs defēcisse et¹⁷ populō Rōmānō bellum intulisse. Qui¹⁸ ejus

¹ *obsidibus acceptis primis, etc.*: after their leading men had been received as hostages; *obsidibus* is in predicate relation to *primis* and *liberis*. ² *qui cum*: when they. ³ *majores natu*: the elders; *natu* is an Ablative of Specification; 354. ⁴ *sese . . . venire*: that they submitted to (literally, came into) his protection and power. ⁵ *neque*: and . . . not. ⁶ *contendere*: we might have expected the future here; but the present is more vivid, — they did not fight. ⁷ *pueri*: children, including both girls and boys. ⁸ *passis*: from *pando*. ⁹ *suo more*: according to their custom; to be joined closely with *passis manibus*. Stretching out the hands was their way of indicating submission. ¹⁰ *his*: the Bellovaci. ¹¹ *post discessum Belgarum*: i.e. after the different tribes had dispersed owing to the failure of their supplies, as explained above, p. 221, line 6. ¹² *facit verba*: spoke. ¹³ *in fide atque amicitia civitatis*: i.e. had been loyal and friendly. ¹⁴ *impulsos*: as indicated by the position, the emphasis of the sentence rests on this word, — it was because they had been impelled by their chiefs, . . . that they had revolted, etc. ¹⁵ *dicerent*: subordinate clause in indirect discourse. ¹⁶ *redactos*: the participle. ¹⁷ *et . . . et*: both . . . and. ¹⁸ *qui*: its antecedent is *eos* understood, the subject of *profugisse*.

cōnsiliī principēs fuissent, quod¹ intellegerent, quantam calamitatem cīvitātī intulissent,² in Britanniam profūgis-
 Petere nōn solum Bellovacōs, sed etiam prō hīs Haeduōs,
 ut suā³ clēmētiā ac mānsuētūdine in eōs⁴ ūtatur.⁵ Quod
 sī fecerit,⁶ Haeduōrum auctōritatem apud omnēs Belgās am-
 plicātūrum,⁷ quōrum⁸ auxiliis atque opibus, sī⁹ qua bella
 inciderint, sustentāre cōsuērint.¹⁰

15. Caesar honoris¹¹ Divitiāci atque Haeduōrum causā
 sēsē eōs in fidem receptūrum et cōservātūrum dīxit; et
 quod erat cīvitās¹² magnā¹³ inter Belgās auctōritate atque
 hominum multitudine¹⁴ praestābat, sexcentōs obsidēs popo-
 cit. Hīs trādītis omnibusque armīs ex oppidō¹⁵ collātis,
 ab eō locō in finēs Ambiānōrum pervēnit; quī sē suaque
 omnia sine morā dēdidērunt.

Description of the Nervii.

Eōrum¹⁶ finēs Nervii attingēbant; quōrum dē nātūrā¹⁷
 mōribusque Caesar cum quaereret, sic¹⁸ reperiēbat: Nullum
 aditum esse ad eōs¹⁹ mercātōribus;²⁰ nihil pati²¹ vīni²²

¹ quod: causal. ² intulissent: this would be subjunctive (of indirect ques-
 tion) even in the direct discourse. ³ sua: his usual, or, his well known. ⁴ in
 eos: toward them. ⁵ utatur: this and the remaining subjunctives of this
 chapter are in the present and perfect tenses, instead of the imperfect and
 pluperfect, as though dependent upon a principal tense, thus giving greater viv-
 idness to the narration (*repraesentatio*). ⁶ quod si fecerit: if he do this; *fece-
 rit* represents a future perfect of direct discourse. ⁷ amplificaturum (esse):
 the subject is *eum* understood, referring to Caesar. ⁸ quorum: its antecedent
 is *Belgas*. ⁹ si qua: whatever. ¹⁰ consuerint: equivalent to a present in
 the sense of *be wont*; its subject is *ei* understood, referring to the Haedui.
¹¹ honoris Divitiaci causa: as a mark of honor to Divitiacus. Caesar's
 policy was to enhance the prestige of the Haedui, by attributing this act of
 pardon to the influence of Divitiacus. ¹² civitas: namely, of the Bellovacī.
¹³ magna auctoritate: Ablative of Quality; 352. ¹⁴ multitudine: Ablative
 of Specification. ¹⁵ oppido: Bratuspantium. ¹⁶ eorum: namely, of the
 Ambiani; the word is emphatic by position. ¹⁷ sic: as follows. ¹⁸ ad eos:
 limiting *aditum*. ¹⁹ mercatoribus: Dative of Possession, i.e. merchants had
 no access. ²⁰ pati: as subject understand *eos*, referring to the Nervii.
²¹ vini: Genitive of the Whole with *nihil*, — no wine.

reliquarumque rerum ad luxuriam¹ pertinentium inferri,² quod his rebus relanguescere animos et remitti virtutem existimarent;³ esse homines feros magnaeque virtutis; increpitare atque incusare reliquos Belgas, qui se populo 5 Romanorum dedidissent patriamque⁴ virtutem projecissent; confirmare, sese neque legatos missuros neque ullam conditionem pacis accepturos.

The Nervii and their allies plan to attack Caesar by surprise.

16. Cum per eorum⁵ fines triduum iter⁶ fecisset, inveniēbat ex captivis, Sabim⁷ flumen a castris suis non amplius milia⁸ passuum x abesse; trans id flumen omnes Nervios consedissee adventumque ibi Romanorum expectare una cum Atrebatibus et Viromanduis, finitimis suis (nam his utrisque persuaserant, uti eandem belli fortunam experirentur⁹); expectari etiam ab his Aduatucorum copias 15 atque esse in itinere; mulieres,¹⁰ quique¹¹ per aetatem ad pugnam inutilēs viderentur, in eum locum¹² conjecisse, quod¹³ propter paludes exercitus¹⁴ aditus non esset.

17. His rebus cognitis, exploratores centurionesque praemittit, qui¹⁵ locum idoneum castris deligant. Cum ex 16 20 dediticiis Belgis reliquisque Gallis complures Caesarem

¹ ad luxuriam pertinentium: i.e. which tend to encourage self-indulgence. ² inferri: to be imported. ³ existimarent: subordinate clause in indirect discourse. ⁴ patriam: the adjective. ⁵ eorum: referring to the Nervii. ⁶ iter: the line of Caesar's march was first north-west, and then north-east. ⁷ Sabim flumen: the modern Sambre, a tributary of the Meuse. ⁸ milia: Accusative of Extent of Space (301); *amplius* is introduced without affecting the construction of the sentence; 339, 1. ⁹ uti . . . experirentur: 424. ¹⁰ mulieres: the object of *conjecisse*. ¹¹ quique = *et qui*. The antecedent of *qui* is *eos* understood, object of *conjecisse*. ¹² eum locum: a place. ¹³ quo esset: not merely a subordinate clause in indirect discourse, but a Clause of Characteristic; hence the subjunctive would have been used even in the direct form; *quo* is the adverb, equivalent to *ad* or *in quem*. ¹⁴ exercitui: Dative of Possession; 312. ¹⁵ qui deligant: Relative Clause of Purpose. Note that after the Historical Present either principal or historical sequence may follow. ¹⁶ ex dediticiis: of those who had surrendered; used instead of the Genitive of the Whole, with *complures*.

secūti ūnā¹ iter facerent, quīdam ex hīs, ut postea ex captivīs cognitum est, eōrum² diērum cōsuētūdine itineris nostrī exercitūs perspectā, nocte ad Nervios pervēnerunt atque hīs dēmōstrārunt, inter singulās legiōnēs impedimētōrum magnum³ numerum intercēdere,⁴ neque⁵ esse quicquam negōtī, cum prīma legiō in castra⁶ vēnisset⁷ reliquaeque legiōnēs magnum spatium abessent, hanc sub sarcinīs⁸ adoriri; quā⁹ pulsā impedimētisque direptis, futurum,¹⁰ ut reliquae¹¹ contrā¹² consistere nōn auderent.

Adjuvābat¹³ etiam eōrum cōsiliū quī rem dēferēbant,¹⁰ quod Nervii antiquitus, cum¹⁴ equitatū nihil¹⁵ possent (neque enim¹⁶ ad hōc tempus ei rei¹⁷ student, sed, quicquid possunt, pedestribus valent cōpiis), quō¹⁸ facilius finitimōrum equitatū, si praedandī causā ad eōs vēnissent,¹⁹ impedirent, teneris arboribus²⁰ incisis atque inflexis crebrisque 15

¹ una: the adverb. ² eorum dierum consuetudine, etc.: having noticed the customary march of our army during those days; consuetudine is limited by dierum and itineris, while itineris is further limited by exercitus. ³ magnum numerum: a large amount. ⁴ intercedere: i.e. was placed between. ⁵ neque esse quicquam negoti: and there was no difficulty; quicquam is predicate accusative with esse, the subject of esse being adoriri in line 8, below; negoti is Genitive of the Whole. ⁶ in castra: the Romans regularly constructed a fortified camp when they came to the end of the day's march. ⁷ venisset, abessent: corresponding respectively to the future perfect and future of direct statement. ⁸ sub sarcinis: i.e. carrying the heavy packs of rations, tools, and cooking utensils regularly borne by every soldier. ⁹ qua pulsa, etc.: the Ablatives Absolute here denote means,—by routing this, etc. ¹⁰ futurum ut non audent: equivalent to non ausuras esse; literally, it would be (happen) that they would not dare; ut non audent is a Substantive Clause of Result, the subject of futurum (esse). ¹¹ reliquae: namely, legiones. ¹² contra: the adverb. ¹³ adjuvabat etiam eorum consilium, etc.: a thing that also supported the advice of these was the fact that, etc.; literally, it supported their advice that the Nervii, etc.; adjuvabat is emphatic, and hence heads the sentence. ¹⁴ cum: here causal. ¹⁵ nihil: for the accusative, see note on p. 217, line 12. ¹⁶ neque enim: nor indeed; enim did not originally mean for, but now, indeed. This meaning has for the most part disappeared in classical Latin, but survives in a few phrases like neque enim, sed enim, etc. ¹⁷ ei rei: i.e. cavalry forces; for the dative, see 306, 2. ¹⁸ quo impedirent: in purpose clauses quo is regularly used, if there is a comparative in the sentence. ¹⁹ venissent: Subjunctive by Attraction. ²⁰ arboribus incisis,

in¹ lātitudinem rāmīs ēnātīs et rubīs sentibusque inter-
jectīs,² effēcerant,³ ut⁴ instar⁵ mūrī hae saepēs⁶ mūnī-
mentum praebērent, quō⁷ nōn modo⁸ nōn intrārī, sed nē
perspicī quidem posset. His rēbus cum iter agminis nostrī
impedīrētur, nōn omittendum⁹ sibi¹⁰ cōnsilium¹¹ Nervī
exīstimāvērunt.

Site of Caesar's camp on the Sabis.

18. Locī nātūra erat haec,¹² quem¹³ locum nostrī cas-
trīs¹⁴ dēlēgerant. Collis ab summō aequālīter¹⁵ dēclivis ad
flūmen¹⁶ Sabim, quod¹⁷ suprā nōmināvimus, vergēbat. Ab
10 eō flūmine parī¹⁸ acclivitate collis nāscēbātur¹⁹ adversus²⁰
huic²¹ et contrārius, passūs circiter ducentōs infimus²² aper-
tus,²³ ab²⁴ superiōre parte silvestris, ut nōn facile intrōrsus
perspicī posset. Intrā eās silvās hostēs in occultō sēsē con-

etc.: translate the Ablatives Absolute by clauses introduced by *after*, — *after cutting into*, etc.

¹ *in latitudinem*: *sidewise*. The young trees had merely been cut enough to make it possible to bend them over to a horizontal position without destroying their vitality. ² *interjectis*: *i.e.* planted in between. ³ *effecerant*: its subject is *Nervii*, p. 227, l. 11. The clause *quod effecerant* is the subject of the impersonal *adjuvabat*. ⁴ *ut praeberent*: Substantive Clause of Result, the object of *effecerant*. ⁵ *instar muri*: *like a wall*; *instar* is in apposition with *munimentum*. ⁶ *hae saepes*: the farmers of this locality fence in their fields to-day with hedges of this same kind. ⁷ *quo*: *into which*; the adverb. ⁸ *non modo . . . posset*: *which not only could not be penetrated, but not even seen through; literally, into which it not only could not be entered, etc.*; *intrari* and *perspicī* are used impersonally. ⁹ *omittendum*: understand *esse*. ¹⁰ *sibi*: *by them*; Dative of Agency; 311. ¹¹ *consilium*: *i.e.* the project of attacking the first legion. ¹² *haec*: explained by what follows. ¹³ *quem locum . . . delegerant*: the spot chosen was on the heights near the modern hamlet of Neuf Mesnil. The antecedent is repeated in the relative clause, as often in Caesar. ¹⁴ *castris*: Dative of Purpose. ¹⁵ *aequaliter*: *evenly, regularly*. ¹⁶ *ad flumen*: with *vergebat*. ¹⁷ *quod*: the gender is determined by *flumen*, not by *Sabim*. ¹⁸ *pari acclivitate*: Ablative of Quality; *i.e.* the second hill had the same slope as the first. ¹⁹ *nascēbatur*: *rose*. ²⁰ *adversus et contrarius*: *opposite and across (the stream)*. ²¹ *huic*: for the dative, see 314. ²² *infimus*: *at the base*. ²³ *apertus*: as opposed to the wooded portion above. ²⁴ *ab superiore parte*: *at the top*.

tinēbant; in apertō locō secundum¹ flūmen paucae statio-
nēs² equitum vidēbantur. Flūminis erat altitūdō pedum³
circiter trium.

The Belgae attack the camp.

19. Caesar equitatū praemissō, subsequēbātur omnibus⁴
cōpiis; sed ratiō ōrdōque agminis aliter sē habēbat,⁵ ac s
Belgae ad Nervios dētulerant. Nam quod hostibus appro-
pinquābat, cōsuētūdine⁶ suā Caesar sex legiōnēs expe-
ditās⁷ dūcēbat; post eas tōtius exercitūs impedimenta
collocārat;⁸ inde duae legiōnēs, quae⁹ proximē cōscriptae
erant, tōtum agmen claudēbant praesidiōque¹⁰ impedimen-
tis erant. Equitēs nostrī cum funditoribus sagittariisque
flūmen trāsgressī cum hostium equitatū proelium commisē-
runt. Cum sē illi identidem in silvās ad suos reciperent ac
rūrsus ex silvā in nostrōs impetum facerent neque¹¹ nostrī
longius, quam¹² quem ad finem porrēcta¹³ loca aperta per-
tinēbant, cēdentēs¹⁴ insequi audērent, interim legiōnēs sex,
quae primae vēnerant, opere¹⁵ dīmēnsō castra mūnīre coe-
pērunt.

Ubi prima impedimenta nostrī exercitūs ab eis, qui in

¹ *secundum*: the preposition, *along*. ² *stationes*: *pickets*. ³ *pedum trium*: Genitive of Quality; 323. ⁴ *omnibus copiis*: Ablative of Accompaniment; here used without the preposition *cum*. ⁵ *aliter se habebat ac, etc.*: *was different from what the Belgians had reported*; literally, *had itself otherwise than*; *ac* with comparatives and similar words often means *than*. The compound subject *ratio ordoque* is construed with a singular verb, since *ratio ordoque* constitutes one idea. ⁶ *consuetudine sua*: *according to his custom*. ⁷ *expeditas*: *i.e.* they had been relieved of their heavy packs (*sarcinae*), and were ready for battle; *expeditas* is in predicate relation to *legiones*. ⁸ *collocarat* = *collocaverat*. ⁹ *quae proxime conscriptae erant*: the thirteenth and fourteenth. ¹⁰ *praesidio*: Dative of Purpose; 313. ¹¹ *neque*: *and . . . not*, introducing *auderent*. ¹² *quam quem ad finem*: *than as far as*; for *quam ad eum finem ad quem*. ¹³ *porrecta pertinebant*: literally, *extended stretched out*; but *porrecta* is superfluous to our sense, and may be omitted in translation. ¹⁴ *cedentes*: limiting *eos* understood, the object of *insequi*. ¹⁵ *opere dimenso*: *having laid out the works*. Note that *dimenso*, though the perfect participle of a deponent verb, is here used passively; 238, b.

silvis abditī latēbant, vīsa¹ sunt, quod² tempus inter eōs³ committendī⁴ proeli convēnerat, ita ut intrā silvās aciem ordinēque cōstituerant atque ipsī sēsē cōfirmāverant,⁵ subitō omnibus cōpiīs prōvolāvērunt impetumque in 5 nostrōs⁶ equitēs fecērunt. Hīs facile pulsīs ac prōturbātīs, incredibīlī celeritātē ad flūmen dēcurrērunt, ut paene ūnō tempore et⁷ ad silvās et in flūmine et jam in manibus⁸ nostrīs hostēs vidērentur.⁹ Eādē autem celeritātē adversō¹⁰ colle ad nostra castra atque eōs, quī in opere 10 occupātī¹¹ erant, contendērunt.

The Romans are unprepared, but their discipline stands them in good stead.

20. Caesarī¹² omnia ūnō tempore erant agenda: vēxillum¹³ prōpōnendum,¹⁴ signum¹⁵ tubā dandum, ab opere¹⁶ revocandī militēs, quī¹⁷ paulō¹⁸ longius aggeris¹⁹ petendī

¹ *vīsa sunt*: were seen. ² *quod tempus . . . convenerat*: the moment which had been agreed upon. Grammatically *tempus* is the subject of *convenerat*, but logically it is in apposition with the general idea involved in *ubi . . . vīsa sunt*. ³ *inter eos*: this phrase modifies *convenerat*. ⁴ *committendi proeli*: for joining battle. Note that *proeli* limits *tempus*, and *committendi* is the gerundive agreeing with *proeli*. ⁵ *sese confirmaverant*: had determined (to do). ⁶ *nostros equites*: those who had crossed the river with the slingers and archers. ⁷ *et . . . et . . . et*: correlative use; note the emphasis of the repetition. ⁸ *in manibus nostris*: close beside us. The distance between the two camps was about three-quarters of a mile. Probably not more than ten minutes elapsed, after the Gauls emerged from cover, before they reached the Romans. ⁹ *viderentur*: were seen, like *vīsa sunt* above. ¹⁰ *adverso colle*: up the hill; literally, the hill being against them; Ablative Absolute. ¹¹ *occupati erant*: were busied; *occupati* is here an adjective. ¹² *Caesari . . . agenda*: by Caesar, all things had to be done at one time; *Caesari* is Dative of Agency; the emphasis on the word is indicated by its position. ¹³ *vexillum*: the crimson banner set up as a signal for battle. ¹⁴ *proponendum, dandum*: with these and the following gerundives *erat* or *erant* must be supplied. ¹⁵ *signum tuba dandum*: i.e. the signal for forming in battle array. ¹⁶ *ab opere*: i.e. the camp, which they had begun to fortify. ¹⁷ *qui*: as antecedent supply *ei*, the subject of *arcessendi* (*erant*). ¹⁸ *paulo longius*: i.e. somewhat further than usual. ¹⁹ *aggeris*: here not in the sense of *embankment*, but of the materials used in constructing the rampart of the camp, such as timber, stone, etc.

causā prōcesserant, arcessendī, aciēs instruenda, milites cohortandī, signum¹ dandum. Quārum rerum magnam partem temporis brevitās et incursus hostium impediēbat.² His difficultatibus duae³ res erant subsidiō, scientia atque usus militum, quod⁴ superiōribus proeliis exercitātī,⁵ quid⁶ fieri oportēret, nōn minus commodē ipsī⁷ sibi praescribere, quam ab aliis docērī poterant, et quod ab opere singulisque legiōnibus singulōs lēgātōs⁸ Caesar discēdere nisi⁹ mūnītis castris vetuerat. Hī propter propinquitatem et celeritatem hostium nihil¹⁰ jam Caesaris imperium ex-¹⁰ spectabant, sed per sē, quae vidēbantur,¹¹ administrābant.

Caesar hurries about, encouraging his troops.

21. Caesar, necessariis¹² rebus imperātis, ad cohortandōs milites, quam¹³ in partem fors obtulit, dēcucurrit et ad legiōnem decimam dēvenit. Milites nōn¹⁴ longiōre oratiōne cohortātus, quam utī suae pristināe virtutis memoriam re-¹⁵ tinērent neu¹⁵ perturbārentur animō¹⁶ hostiumque impetum

¹ **signum**: i.e. for the engagement. ² **impediēbat**: for the singular verb with compound subject, see the note on *habebat*, p. 229, line 5. ³ **duae res**: namely, (1) *scientia atque usus militum*, (2) *quod . . . vetuerat*. ⁴ **quod . . . poterant**: explanatory of *scientia atque usus*. ⁵ **exercitātī**: agreeing with the subject of *poterant*. ⁶ **quid oporteret**: indirect question, the object of *praescribere*. ⁷ **ipsi sibi**: the reflexive pronouns are often thus emphasized by the addition of *ipse*, which in such cases, instead of standing in apposition with the reflexive, more commonly agrees with the subject. In this use, *ipse* is often untranslatable in English; thus here it serves merely as a contrast with *ab aliis*. ⁸ **legatos**: the regular commanders of the legions. ⁹ **nisi munitis castris**: until after the camp should be fortified; literally, unless the camp having been fortified; Ablative Absolute. ¹⁰ **nihil jam**: no longer; but *nihil* is more emphatic than *non*. ¹¹ **videbantur**: seemed best. ¹² **necessariis rebus**: i.e. only the absolutely indispensable things. ¹³ **quam in partem fors obtulit**: in the direction which chance suggested; for *in eam partem in quam*, etc. ¹⁴ **non longiōre oratione quam uti**, etc.: in no more words than necessary to urge them to retain, etc.; the clause *uti retinerent* depends upon the notion of urging or exhorting suggested by *oratione*. ¹⁵ **neu**: *neve* (*neu*), and not *neque*, is regularly used to introduce an added negative Substantive Clause Developed from the Volitive. ¹⁶ **animō**: Ablative of Specification.

fortiter sustinērent,¹ quod² nōn longius hostēs aberant, quam³ quō tēlum adigī posset, proelī committendī signum dedit. Atque in⁴ alteram. partem item cohortandī causā profectus pugnātib⁵ occurrit. Temporis tanta fuit exiguītās hostiumque tam parātus ad dīmīcandum animus, ut nōn modo ad Insignia⁶ accommodanda, sed etiam ad galeās⁷ induendās scūtisque⁸ tegimenta dētrahenda tempus dēfuerit.⁹ Quam¹⁰ quisque ab opere in partem cāsū dēvēnit quaeque¹¹ prīma signa cōspexit, ad haec¹² cōnstitit, nē in quaerendīs suis¹³ pugnandī tempus dīmitteret.

Fighting under difficulties.

22. Instrūctō exercitū, magis ut¹⁴ locī nātūra dējectusque collis et necessitās temporis, quam ut reī militāris ratiō atque ōrdō postulābat, cum dīversae¹⁵ legiōnēs aliae¹⁶ aliā in parte hostibus resisterent, saepibusque¹⁷ dēnsissimīs, 15 ut¹⁸ ante dēmōnstrāvimus, interjectīs¹⁹ prōspectus impedīrētur, neque certa²⁰ subsidia collocārī neque, quid in quāque

¹ *sustinērent*: the introductory conjunction is *ut*, p. 231, l. 15. ² *quod* . . . *aberant*: to be joined in thought with *signum dedit*. ³ *quam quo* . . . *posset*: than the cast of a spear; literally, than (a point) to which a spear could be hurled; *quo posset* is a Clause of Characteristic; 405. ⁴ *in alteram partem*: namely, to the right wing. ⁵ *pugnātib⁵*: i.e. already fighting; *pugnātib⁵* agrees with *eis* understood, the indirect object of *occurrit*; 306, 3. ⁶ *ad insignia accommodanda*: for adjusting the decorations (to the helmets); by *insignia* we are probably to understand the crests of the helmets. ⁷ *ad galeas induendas*: on the march the helmets were not worn on the head, but were suspended about the necks of the soldiers. See the illustration, p. 72. ⁸ *scūtis tegimenta detrahenda*: except in battle, the shields were covered by cases to protect them from injury and the effects of the weather; *scūtis* is Ablative of Separation. ⁹ *defuerit*: the perfect subjunctive is here used as a historical tense. ¹⁰ *quam quisque ab opere*, etc.: to whatsoever place each one happened to come from the fortification. ¹¹ *quaeque* = *et quae*. The antecedent of *quae* is *haec*. ¹² *ad haec*: i.e. *ad haec signa*, by these. Strict balance of the sentence would have required, *in hac parte et ad haec*. ¹³ *suis*: understand *signis*. ¹⁴ *ut*: as. ¹⁵ *dīversae*: being separated. ¹⁶ *aliae alia in parte*: some in one place, others in another; 380. ¹⁷ *saepibus*: Ablative of Means. ¹⁸ *ut ante demonstrāvimus*: namely, p. 228, line 2 ff. ¹⁹ *interjectis*: which were scattered here and there. ²⁰ *certa*

parte opus esset, prōvidērī,¹ neque ab ūnō omnia imperia administrārī poterant. Itaque in tantā rērum inīquitāte fortunāe² quoque ēventūs variī sequēbantur.

Two legions on the left rout the Atrebatēs. Two in the centre rout the Viromandui. The remaining two are attacked by the Nervii.

23. Legiōnis nōnae et decimae mīlitēs, ut³ in sinistrā parte aciē⁴ cōstitēbant, pilīs ēmissīs, cursū⁵ ac lassitudīne⁶ exanimātōs vulneribusque cōfectōs Atrebātēs (nam hīs⁷ ea⁸ pars obvenerat) celeriter ex locō⁹ superiōre in flūmen compulērunt et trānsire cōnantēs¹⁰ īnsecūtī gladiīs magnam partem eōrum impeditam¹¹ interfecērunt. Ipsī¹² trānsire flūmen nōn dubitāvērunt et in locum inīquum prōgressī¹³ rursus resistentēs hostēs, redintegrātō¹⁴ proeliō, in fugam conjecērunt. Item aliā¹⁵ in parte dīversae¹⁶ duae legiōnēs, ūndecima et octāva, prōfligātīs Viromanduis, quibuscum erant congressī, ex locō superiōre, in ipsīs¹⁷ flūminis ripīs proeliābantur. At tōtīs¹⁸ ferē castrīs ā fronte¹⁹ et ā sinis-15 trā parte nūdātīs,²⁰ cum²¹ in dextrō cornū legiō duodecima

subsidia: i.e. reserves in fixed places; the principal clause of the sentence begins here; subsidia is the subject of poterant.

¹ *provideri*: dependent upon *poterat* (impersonal) understood, to be supplied from *poterat*. ² *fortunae quoque eventus varii*: various vicissitudes of fortune also. ³ *ut . . . constiterant*: in accordance with their position, etc.; literally, just as they were posted (had taken their stand). ⁴ *acie*: a rare form of the genitive. ⁵ *cursu ac lassitudine*: of two coördinated ideas the second is often merely explanatory of the first, as here. ⁶ *his*: 306, 3. ⁷ *ea pars*: i.e. that division of the enemy, namely, the Atrebatēs. ⁸ *ex loco superiore*: i.e. the Romans occupied the higher ground. ⁹ *conantes*: agreeing with the omitted object of *insecuti*. ¹⁰ *impeditam*: i.e. by the confusion of their retreat and the passage of the stream. ¹¹ *ipsi*: namely, the Romans. ¹² *redintegrato proelio*: the Ablative Absolute is explanatory of *resistentes*,—renewing the fight and again resisting. ¹³ *alia in parte*: namely, in the centre, directly in front of the camp. ¹⁴ *diversae*: i.e. some distance apart, not side by side, as ordinarily. ¹⁵ *in ipsis ripis*: on the very bank. ¹⁶ *totis fere castris*: *fere* very commonly stands after the word it modifies, thus separating the adjective from its noun. ¹⁷ *a fronte, a sinistra parte*: in front, on the left side. ¹⁸ *nudatis*: the very success of the four legions brought the two remaining ones into the gravest danger. ¹⁹ *cum consti-*

et nōn magnō¹ ab eā intervāllō septima cōstitisset, omnēs Nervii cōnfertissimō agmine, duce² Boduognātō, quī summam³ imperī tenēbat, ad eum locum contendērunt; quōrum pars ab apertō⁴ latere legiōnēs circumvenīre, pars 5 summum⁵ castrōrum locum petere coepit.

The situation of the Romans becomes desperate.

24. Eōdem tempore equitēs nostrī levisque⁶ armātūrae peditēs, quī cum⁷ eis⁸ ūnā fuerant, quōs⁹ primō¹⁰ hostium impetū pulsōs dīxeram, cum¹¹ sē in castra reciperent, adversis¹² hostibus occurrēbant ac rūsus aliam in partem fugam 10 petēbant, et cālōnēs, quī ā decumānā¹³ portā ac summo¹⁴ jugō collis nostrōs¹⁵ victōrēs flūmen¹⁶ trānsisse cōspexe-

tisset: a causal clause explanatory of the statement *totis fere castris nudatis*. But the expression is somewhat inexact. The real reason why the camp was left exposed was that the two legions protecting its front (the 8th and 11th) along with two others protecting its left (the 9th and 10th) had advanced in pursuit of the routed Atrebates and the Viromandui, leaving only the right of the camp protected (by the 7th and 12th legions).

¹ **magnō intervallo**: Ablative of Degree of Difference, depending upon the comparative notion implied in *ab ea*. ² **duce Boduognato**: Ablative Absolute. ³ **summam imperi**: i.e. the chief command. ⁴ **ab aperto latere**: on the exposed flank, namely, the right. The expression originally applied to the individual soldier, who carried his shield in the left hand, thus leaving his right side exposed. ⁵ **summum castrorum locum**: the height where the camp was, literally, the highest place of the camp; *castrorum* is what is called an Appositional Genitive. ⁶ **levis armaturae pedites**: such as bowmen, slingers, etc.; Genitive of Quality; 323. ⁷ **cum una**: along with. ⁸ **eis**: the equites. ⁹ **quos**: its antecedent is *equites* and *pedites*. ¹⁰ **primo impetu pulsos (esse)**: namely, at the river, when the Gauls emerged from the woods and rushed forth to the attack. ¹¹ **cum . . . reciperent**: in order to return to camp, they had to recross the stream and ascend the hill. ¹² **adversis**: face to face; in predicate agreement with *hostibus*; for the dative, see 306, 3. ¹³ **a decumana porta**: the *porta decumana*, or decuman gate, was located at the rear of the Roman camp. ¹⁴ **ac summo jugo**: these words do not designate a different place from *decumana porta*, but are explanatory of it. The camp was on the upper slope of the hill, so that the decuman gate, being at the rear of the camp, was at the very crest of the elevation. ¹⁵ **nostros victores**: our victorious troops. ¹⁶ **flumen transisse**: in pursuit of the routed Atrebates, as described in chapter 23.

rant, praedandī¹ causā ēgressī, cum respexissent et hostēs in nostrīs castrīs versārī vīdissent, praecipitēs² fugae sēsē mandābant. Simul eōrum,³ quī cum impedimentīs veniebant, clāmor fremitusque oriēbātur,⁴ aliique⁵ aliam in partem perterritī ferēbantur. 5

Quibus omnibus rēbus permōtī equitēs Trēverī,⁶ quōrum⁷ inter Gallōs virtūtis⁸ opīniō est singulāris, quī auxiliī causā ā civitatē⁹ ad Caesarem missī vēnerant, cum¹⁰ multitudīne hostium castra nostra complērī,¹¹ legiōnēs¹² premī et paene circumventās tenērī, cālōnēs, equitēs, funditōrēs, Numidās¹³ dīversōs¹⁴ dissipātōsque in omnēs partēs fugere vīdissent, dēspērātīs¹⁵ nostrīs rēbus, domum contendērunt; Rōmānōs pulsōs¹⁶ superātōsque, castrīs¹⁷ impedimentīsque eōrum hostēs potītōs cīvitatī renūntiāvērunt.

Caesar's heroic example saves the day.

25. Caesar ab¹⁷ decimae legiōnis cohortātiōne ad dex-15
trum cornū profectus, ubi¹⁸ suōs urgērī, signisque in ūnum
locum collātīs, duodecimae legiōnis cōnfertōs mīlitēs sibi¹⁹
ipsōs ad pugnam esse impedimentō vīdit, quārtae cohortis²⁰

¹ *praedandi causa*: the camp followers, seeing part of the enemy in flight, naturally assumed that the victory was complete, and hence set forth in quest of plunder. ² *praecipites*: precipitately; agreeing with *calones*. ³ *eorum qui*, etc.: these were the drivers of the baggage-train guarded by the 13th and 14th legions, which were bringing up the rear. ⁴ *oriebatur*: singular verb with compound subject expressing a single idea. ⁵ *alii aliam in partem*: some in one direction, others in another; 380. ⁶ *Treveri*: here an adjective. ⁷ *quorum*: the relative refers not alone to the cavalry of the Treveri, but to the whole tribe. ⁸ *virtutis opinio*: reputation for valor. ⁹ *a civitate*: the state is conceived of as a person, hence the preposition. ¹⁰ *cum*: the conjunction, introducing *vidissent*. ¹¹ *compleri, premi*, etc.: dependent on *vidissent*. ¹² *legiones*: namely, the 7th and the 12th. ¹³ *diversos*: the participle (from *diverto*), not the adjective. ¹⁴ *desperatis nostris rebus*: despairing of our fortunes. ¹⁵ *pulsos superatosque*: understand *esse*. ¹⁶ *castris impedimentisque*: governed by *potitos (esse)*; 344, 1. ¹⁷ *ab*: from, in the local, not the temporal sense. ¹⁸ *ubi*: introducing *vidit*. ¹⁹ *sibi ipsos ad pugnam*, etc.: hindered each other in fighting. ²⁰ *quartae cohortis*: the fourth cohort occupied the extreme left of the front line, a particularly exposed position; hence the casualties detailed by Caesar.

omnibus centuriōnibus occīsīs, signiferō interfectō, signō¹ āmissō, reliquārum cohortium omnibus ferē centuriōnibus aut vulnerātis aut occīsīs (in hīs prīnipilō² P., Sextiō Baculō, fortissimō virō, multīs³ gravibusque vulneribus cōfectō, ut jam sē sustinēre nōn posset); ubi vīdit reliquōs esse tardiōrēs⁴ et nōnnūllōs ab novissimis,⁵ dēsertō proeliō, excēdere ac tēla vītāre, hostēs neque⁶ ā fronte ex inferiōre locō subeuntēs intermittere et ab utrōque latere instāre et rem⁷ esse in angustō, neque ūllum esse subsidium quod
 10 submittī posset; scūtō⁸ ab novissimis ūnī militī detrāctō, quod ipse eō⁹ sine scūtō vēnerat, in prīmam aciem prōcessit, centuriōnibusque nōminātīm appellātis, reliquōs¹⁰ cohortātus militēs signa¹¹ inferre et manipulōs¹² laxāre iussit, quō facilius gladiīs ūtī possent. Cūjus adventū spē illātā mili-
 15 tibus ac redintegrātō animō, cum prō¹³ sē quisque in cōnspectū imperātōris etiam¹⁴ in extrēmīs suis rēbus operam nāvāre cuperet, paulum hostium impetus tardātus est.

Reinforcements arrive.

26. Caesar, cum septimam legiōnem, quae jūxtā¹⁵ cōstiterat, item urgērī ab hoste vīdisset, tribūnōs militum

¹ signo amisso: the loss of the standard was naturally felt as a disgrace.
² primipilo confecto: the *primipilus* was properly the commander of the first maniple of the first cohort of a legion, but military custom gave him control, not only over his own maniple and cohort, but to a certain extent over the entire legion. ³ multis gravibusque = many severe. ⁴ tardiores: rather listless. ⁵ ab novissimis: at the rear. ⁶ neque subeuntes intermittere: and did not stop advancing; neque is correlative with et in the next line. In the foregoing description notice how admirably the rapidly sketched details accord with the scene of confusion which Caesar is aiming to depict. ⁷ rem esse in angusto: that matters had reached a critical pass; literally, were in a narrow place; angusto is the adjective used substantively. ⁸ scuto militi detracto: snatching a shield from a soldier; militi is Dative of Separation. ⁹ eo: the adverb. ¹⁰ reliquos milites: object of cohortatus. ¹¹ signa inferre: i.e. to advance. ¹² manipulos laxare: to open up the companies. ¹³ pro se quisque: each to the best of his ability. ¹⁴ etiam in extremis suis rebus: even in their desperate situation. ¹⁵ juxta: i.e. near the 12th legion, of which Caesar has just been speaking.

monuit, ut paulatim sēsē legiōnēs¹ conjungerent et conversa² signa in hostēs inferrent. Quō factō cum aliīs aliī subsidium ferrent neque timērent, nē āversī³ ab hoste circumvenirentur, audācius resistere ac fortius pugnāre coepērunt. 5

Interim mīlitēs legiōnum⁴ duārum quae in novissimō agmine praesidiō impedimentīs fuerant, proeliō nūntiātō cursū⁵ incitātō, in summō colle ab hostibus cōspiciēbantur, et Titus Labiēnus castrīs⁶ hostium potitus et ex locō⁷ superiōre, quae rēs in nostrīs castrīs gererentur, cōspicātus, 10 decimam legiōnem subsidiō nostrīs mīsīt. Quī⁸ cum ex equitum et cālōnum fugā, quō in locō rēs esset,⁹ quantōque in periculō et castra et legiōnēs et imperātor versārētur,⁹ cognōvissent, nihil¹⁰ ad celeritātem sibi reliquī fēcērunt.

The Romans defeat and almost annihilate the Nervii. Caesar spares the survivors.

27. Hōrum adventū tanta rērum commūtātiō est facta, 15 ut nostrī, etiam quī vulneribus cōfectī prōcubuissent,¹¹ scūtīs¹² innīxī proelium redintegrārent, cālōnēs¹³ perterri-

¹ legiones: the 7th and the 12th. ² *conversa signa* . . . *inferrent*: face about and advance upon the enemy; literally, bear their changed standards; Substantive Clause Developed from the Volitive; dependent upon *monuit* ('let them bear, etc.'). The nature of the evolution here mentioned is thoroughly obscure. As shown by the following *aversi*, the Roman legions evidently secured their own rear from attack. Very likely they stood back to back. ³ *aversi*: in the rear; literally, turned away; agreeing with the subject of *circumvenirentur*. ⁴ *legionum duarum*: the 13th and 14th. ⁵ *cursu incitato*: at full speed. ⁶ *castris hostium*: this was across the river, whither Labienus had advanced in pursuit of the Atrebates. ⁷ *ex loco superiore*: the high ground of the opposite bank gave Labienus a full view of the struggle going on around the camp of the Romans. ⁸ *qui cum*: *qui* refers to the soldiers of the 10th legion; *cum* introduces *cognovissent*. ⁹ *esset, versaretur*: indirect questions; 431. Note that *versaretur* agrees in number with its nearest subject. ¹⁰ *nihil . . . fecerunt*: made all possible speed; literally, left nothing (of) undone in point of speed; *reliqui* is a predicate genitive. ¹¹ *procubuissent*: subjunctive by attraction to the following *redintegrarent*. ¹² *scutis*: ablative with *innixi*, the regular construction with *innitor*. ¹³ *calones*: the subject of *occurrerent*.

tōs hostēs cōspicātī etiam inermēs¹ armātīs occurrerent, equitēs vērō, ut turpitūdinem fugae virtūte delērent, omnibus in locīs pugnae sē² legiōnāriīs militibus³ praeferrent.

At hostēs etiam in extrēmā spē salūtis tantam virtūtem praestitērunt, ut, cum primī⁴ eōrum cecidissent, proximī jacentibus⁵ insisterent atque ex eōrum corporibus pugnarent; hīs⁶ dejectīs et coacervātīs cadāveribus, quī⁷ superessent, ut⁸ ex tumultō tēla in nostrōs conicerent⁹ et pīla¹⁰ intercepta remitterent; ut¹¹ nōn nēquiquam tantae virtūtis hominēs iudicārī dēberet ausōs esse trānsīre lātissimum flūmen, ascendere altissimās rīpās, subīre inīquissimum locum, quae¹² facilia¹³ ex difficillimīs animī magnitūdō redēgerat.

28. Hōc proeliō factō et prope ad interneciōnem gente ac nōmine Nerviorum redactō, majōrēs nātū, quōs unā cum puerīs mulieribusque in aestuāria ac palūdēs conjectōs dixerāmus,¹⁴ hāc pugnā nūtiātā, cum¹⁵ victōribus nihil impeditum,¹⁶ victīs nihil tūtum arbitrārentur, omnium, quī

¹ *inermes*: limiting *calones*. ² *se . . . praeferrent*: strove to show (literally, showed) themselves superior to the regular soldiers. The cavalry was furnished mainly by the allies; less was ordinarily expected of it than of the legionaries. ³ *militibus*: Dative of Indirect Object with a compound of *prae*; 306, 3. ⁴ *primi*: the foremost. ⁵ *jacentibus insisterent*: took their stand upon the fallen. ⁶ *his, etc.*: in English we need a conjunction (and) to join this clause to the preceding; Asyndeton. ⁷ *qui superessent*: the survivors. The antecedent of *qui* is the subject of *conicerent*; *superessent* is attracted into the subjunctive. ⁸ *ut ex tumulto*: from a mound, as it were; namely, a mound of dead bodies. ⁹ *conicerent*: in the same construction as *insisterent* and *pugnarent*; i.e. exhibited such valor that the survivors, etc. ¹⁰ *pila intercepta remitterent*: when the *pilum* had once been hurled, its slender point usually bent, so that it could not be effectively returned by the enemy. The desperation of the Nervii is here emphasized by their frantic attempts to utilize these *pila*. ¹¹ *ut non nequiquam, etc.*: so that it ought not to be thought that men of so great bravery dared without reason (i.e. without prospect of success) to cross. The emphasis of the clause rests upon *non nequiquam*; *ausos esse* is the subject of *deberet*. ¹² *quae*: things which; the antecedent of *quae* is found in the preceding infinitives. ¹³ *facilia . . . redēgerat*: had rendered easy from being most difficult; *facilia* is predicate accusative. ¹⁴ *dixeramus*: i.e. prior to the description of the battle. ¹⁵ *cum*: since. ¹⁶ *impeditum, tutum*: predicate adjectives with *nihil*.

supererant, cōsensū lēgātōs ad Caesarem mīserunt sēque eī dēdidērunt, et in commemorandā civitātis calamitatē ex sexcentis¹ ad trēs senātōrēs, ex hominum mīlibus LX vix ad quīngentōs quī arma ferre possent, sēsē redāctōs esse dixerunt. Quōs Caesar, ut in miserōs ac supplicēs ūsus² misericordiā vidērētur,³ dīligentissimē cōservāvit suisque finibus atque oppidis ūtī jussit et finitimīs imperāvit, ut⁴ ab injuriā et maleficiō sē suōsque prohibērent.

CHAPTERS 29-33. — CONFLICT WITH THE ADUATUCI.

The Aduatuci take refuge in a stronghold.

29. Aduatucī, dē quibus suprā scrīpsimus, cum⁵ omnibus cōpiīs auxiliō⁶ Nervii venīrent, hāc pugnā nūntiātā,¹⁰ ex itinere domum revertērunt; cūctīs oppidis castellisque dēserti, sua omnia in ūnum oppidum ēgregiē nātūrā mūnitum contulērunt. Quod⁷ cum ex omnibus in circuitū partibus altissimās rūpēs dējectūsque habēret, ūnā ex parte lēniter acclivis aditus in lātitudinem nōn amplius ducentō-¹⁵rum⁸ pedum relinquebātur; quem locum duplici altissimō mūrō mūnierant; tum⁹ magnī ponderis saxa et praeacūtās trabēs in¹⁰ mūrō collocābant.¹¹

Ipsī erant ex Cimbris¹² Teutonisque prōgnātī, quī, cum iter¹³ in prōvinciam nostrā atque Italiam facerent, eis²⁰ impedimentis, quae sēcum agere¹⁴ ac portāre nōn poterant,

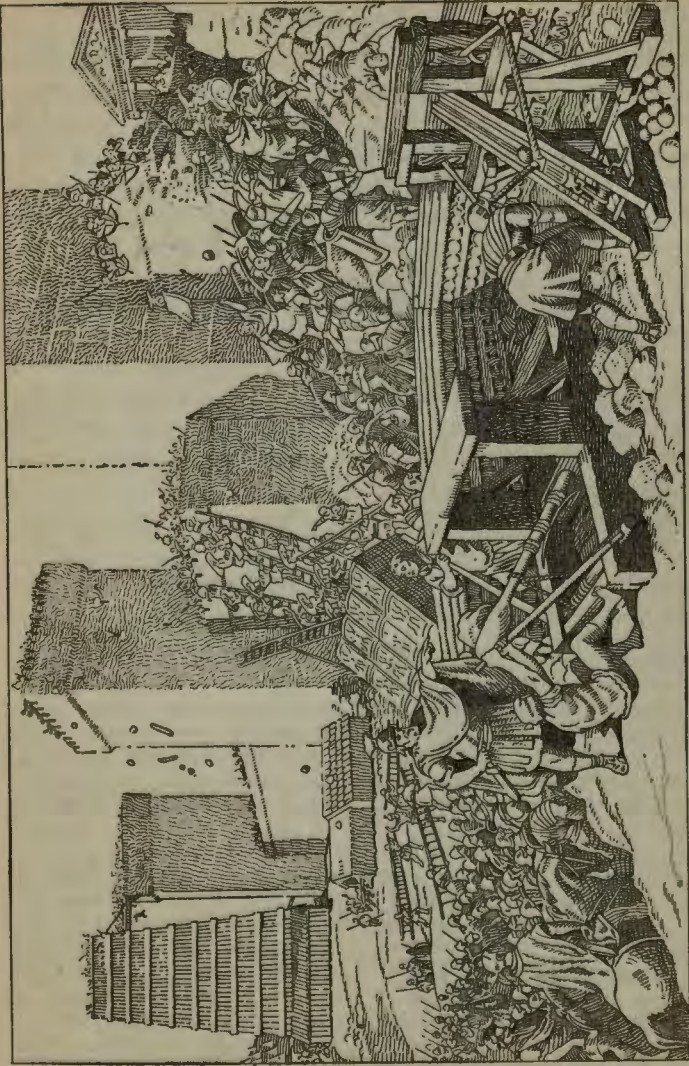
¹ *ex sexcentis ad tres, etc.*: the Nervii shrewdly exaggerate their losses, in order to move Caesar's pity. ² *usus*: i.e. *usus esse*. ³ *videretur*: here not seem, but be seen. ⁴ *ut prohiberent*: Substantive Clause Developed from the Volitive; object of *imperavit*. ⁵ *cum*: the conjunction. ⁶ *auxilio*: Dative of Purpose; 313. ⁷ *quod cum*: adversative, — *while this . . . (yet)*. ⁸ *ducentorum pedum*: Genitive of Quality limiting *aditus*; *amplius*, as usual, does not affect the construction of the sentence. ⁹ *tum*: at that time. ¹⁰ *in muro*: on the wall. ¹¹ *collocabant*: i.e. *they were engaged in placing them*. ¹² *ex Cimbris Teutonibus*: see note on p. 212, line 11. ¹³ *iter facerent*: were making a raid. ¹⁴ *agere, portare*: *agere*, literally *drive*, suggests that the *impedimenta* consisted partly of cattle and horses.

citrā flūmen Rhēnum dēpositis, cūstōdiam¹ ex suis² ac praesidium sex mīlia hominum ūnā³ reliquērunt. Hī⁴ post eōrum⁵ obitum multōs annōs ā finitimīs exagitātī, cum aliās⁶ bellum īferrent, aliās illātum dēfenderent, 5 cōsēnsū eōrum⁷ omnium pāce factā, hunc sibi domiciliō locum⁸ dēlēgērunt.

Their contempt for the Roman siege works.

30. Ac primō adventū⁹ exercitūs nostrī crēbrās ex op- pidō excursiōnēs faciēbant parvulisque proeliis cum nostrīs contendēbant; postea vāllō pedum¹⁰ XII, in circuitū XV milium¹¹ crēbrisque castellīs circummūnītī oppidō¹² sēsē continēbant. Ubi, vineis¹³ āctīs, aggere exstrūctō, turrim procul cōstituī vidērunt, primum irrīdēre¹⁴ ex mūrō atque increpitāre vōcibus, quod¹⁵ tanta māchinātiō ā tantō¹⁶ spatio instituerētur: Quibusnam¹⁷ manibus aut quibus viribus 15 praesertim hominēs tantulae statūrae (nam plērumque omnibus¹⁸ Gallīs prae magnitūdine corporum suōrum brevītās nostra contemptū¹⁹ est) tantī oneris turrim in mūrō sēsē collocāre posse cōfīderent?²⁰

¹ *custodiam ac praesidium*: as a guard (of the property) and a garrison (of the place); predicate accusatives. ² *ex suis*: from their number; literally, from their own (people). The phrase limits *milia*. ³ *una*: i.e. along with the *impedimenta*. ⁴ *hi*: i.e. those left as a guard. ⁵ *eorum*: the Cimbri and Teutoni, who were defeated by Marius in 102 and 101 B.C. ⁶ *alias . . . defenderent*: at one time waged offensive war, at another time defensive (literally, *warded off war brought against them*). ⁷ *eorum, omnium*: i.e. all their enemies. ⁸ *locum*: region. ⁹ *adventu*: Ablative of Time. ¹⁰ *pedum XII*: i.e. twelve feet in height. ¹¹ *XV milium*: *pedum*, not *passuum*, is to be understood. ¹² *oppido*: in the town; but the ablative is one of Means. ¹³ *vineis, aggere, turrim*: see p. 223. ¹⁴ *irridere, increpitare*: Historical Infinitives. The Historical Infinitive is freely used in Latin as the equivalent of a past tense of the indicative. ¹⁵ *quod institu- eretur*: the reason in the minds of the Aduatuci; hence the subjunctive; 407. ¹⁶ *a tanto spatio*: so far away; *a* is an adverb; *tanto spatio* is Ablative of Degree of Difference. ¹⁷ *quibusnam*: with what . . . pray? ¹⁸ *omnibus Gallis*: in the eyes of all the Gauls. The case is dative. ¹⁹ *con- temptui*: Dative of Purpose. ²⁰ *confiderent*: questions in indirect discourse often stand in the subjunctive.



ATTACK ON A BESIEGED CITY.

They surrender, but secretly retain weapons.

31. Ubi vērō movērī¹ et appropinquāre moenibus vidē-
runt, novā atque inūsītātā speciē commōtī lēgātōs ad Caesa-
rem dē pāce mīsērunt, quī ad hunc modum locūtī: ² Nōn³ sē
exīstimāre, Rōmānōs sine ope deōrum bellum gerere, quī⁴
5 tantae altitūdinis māchinātiōnēs tantā celeritātē prōmovēre
possent; sē suaque omnia eōrum potestātī permittēre dīx-
ērunt. Unum⁵ petere ac dēprecārī: sī forte prō⁶ suā
clēmētiā ac mānsuetūdine, quam⁷ ipsī ab aliīs audīrent,
statuisset,⁸ Aduatucōs esse cōservandōs, nē⁹ sē armīs¹⁰
10 dēspoliāret. Sibi¹¹ omnēs ferē finitimōs esse inimicōs ac
suae virtūtī¹² invidēre; ā quibus sē dēfendere, trādītīs¹³
armīs, nōn possent. Sibi¹⁴ praestāre, sī in eum¹⁵ cāsum
dēdūcerentur, quamvis¹⁶ fortunam ā populō Rōmānō patī,¹⁷
quam ab hīs per cruciātum interfici inter quōs dominārī
15 cōsuēssent.¹⁸

32. Ad haec Caesar respondit: Sē magis cōsuētūdine
suā quam meritō eōrum cīvitatē cōservātūrum, sī, prius-
quam¹⁹ mūrū ariēs attigisset, sē dēdidissent; sed dēdi-
tīōnis nullam esse condiciōnem nisi armīs trādītīs. Sē id,
20 quod in Nervīis²⁰ fēcisset, factūrum finitimisque imperātū-

¹ *movei*: as subject understand *turrim*. ² *locuti*: for *locuti sunt*. ³ *non*: placed first for emphasis; it logically belongs with *sine*. ⁴ *qui possent*: since they could. ⁵ *unum*: one thing; explained by the clause *ne despoliaret*. ⁶ *pro*: in accordance with. ⁷ *quam audirent*: i.e. which they were continually hearing of. ⁸ *statuisset*, etc.: if he should decide that the *Aduatuci* were to be spared. ⁹ *ne despoliaret*: let him not deprive them, etc.; imperative clause in indirect discourse. ¹⁰ *armis*: Ablative of Separation. ¹¹ *sibi*: with *inimicos*. ¹² *virtuti*: for the dative, see 306, 2. ¹³ *traditis armis*: if they should surrender their arms; 359. ¹⁴ *sibi praestare*: it was better for them. ¹⁵ *in eum casum*: to that pass, namely, of being thus exposed to the vengeance of their neighbors. ¹⁶ *quamvis fortunam*: any visitation whatever; *quamvis* is the indefinite pronoun. ¹⁷ *pati, interfici*: subjects of the impersonal *praestare*. ¹⁸ *consuessent*: for *consuevisent*. ¹⁹ *priusquam . . . attigisset*: i.e. without waiting for a continuance of the siege operations; *attigisset* represents a future perfect indicative of direct statement. After the actual storming of a city began, a voluntary surrender was no longer possible. For the *aries*, see p. 13. ²⁰ *in Nervii*: in the case of the *Nervii*.

rum, *nē*¹ quam dediticiis populi Rōmāni injūriam inferrent.

Rē nūntiātā ad suōs, illi sē,² quae imperārentur, facere dixerunt. Armōrum magnā³ multitudīne dē mūrō in fossam, quae erat ante oppidum, jactā, sic ut prope summam⁴ mūrī aggerisque altitudinem acervī armōrum adaequārent, et tamen circiter parte tertiā, ut postea perspectum est, celātā atque in oppidō retentā, portis patefactis, eō diē pāce⁵ sunt ūsi.

Caesar thwarts their attempted treachery, and sells them into slavery.

33. Sub vesperum Caesar portās claudī militēsque ex 10 oppidō exire jussit, *nē* quam⁶ noctū oppidāni ā militibus injūriam acciperent. Illi, ante initō, ut intellēctum est, cōnsiliō, quod deditiōne factā nostrōs praesidia dēductūrōs aut dēnique⁷ indiligentius servātūrōs crēdiderant, partim cum eīs, quae retinuerant et celāverant, armīs, partim scūtīs 15 ex cortice factis aut vīminibus⁸ intextis, quae subitō, ut temporis exiguitās postulābat, pelligibus indūxerant, tertiā vigiliā, quā⁹ minimē arduus ad nostrās mūnitiōnēs ascēsus vidēbātur, omnibus cōpiis repente ex oppidō eruptiōnem fecerunt.

Celeriter, ut ante Caesar imperāverat, ignibus significā- 20 tiōne factā, ex proximis castellis eō¹⁰ concursum est pugnatumque ab hostibus ita acriter est, ut¹¹ ā viris fortibus

¹ *ne* quam . . . *inferrent*: not to inflict any damage; a Substantive Clause Developed from the Volitive. In these, as in Purpose Clauses, *ne quis* is regularly used instead of *ut nullus*. ² *se facere dixerunt*: said that they did, or would do. We should have expected a future tense, but the present lends greater vividness to the narrative by suggesting immediate compliance. ³ *magna multitudīne*: with *jacta*. ⁴ *summam muri aggerisque altitudinem*: the full height of the wall and agger; i.e. the arms filled the space between the fortifications and the head of the agger, which had already neared the walls. ⁵ *pāce sunt ūsi*: observed peace. ⁶ *quam*: the indefinite pronoun, any. ⁷ *denique*: at least. ⁸ *vīminibus intextis*: woven willow-work; like cortice, governed by *ez*. ⁹ *qua*: where. ¹⁰ *eo concursum est*: they ran thither; 287. ¹¹ *ut a viris fortibus pugnari debuit*: as brave men were bound to fight; *debuit* and *pugnari* are impersonal.

in extrēmā spē salutis iniquo locō contrā eōs, quī ex vāllō turribusque tēla jacerent, pugnārī debuit, cum in unā virtute omnis spēs salutis cōsisteret. Occisīs ad² hominum milibus quattuor, reliquī in oppidum rejecti sunt.

5 Postridiē ejus diēi refractis portis, cum jam³ defenderet nēmō, atque intrōmissis militibus nostris, sectionem ejus oppidi universam Caesar vēdidit. Ab eis, quī emerant, capitum⁴ numerus ad eum relātus est milium⁵ quinquā-gintā trium.

CHAPTERS 34, 35. — CONCLUDING EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Publius Crassus reduces several tribes along the coast.

10 34. Eōdem tempore ā Publiō Crassō, quem cum legiōe unā miserat ad Venetōs, Venellōs, Osismōs, Coriosolitās,⁶ Esuviōs, Aulercōs, Redonēs, quae⁷ sunt maritimae civitātēs⁸ Oceanumque attingunt, certior factus est, omnēs eas civitātēs in dicionem potestatemque populī Rōmāni esse
15 redactās.

Caesar places the army in winter quarters. A thanksgiving commemorating his victories is decreed at Rome.

35. His rēbus gestis, omni⁹ Galliā pācātā, tanta hūjus belli ad barbarōs opiniō perlāta est, utī ab eis nātiōnibus, quae trāns Rhēnum incolerent,¹⁰ lēgātī ad Caesarem mitterentur, quī¹¹ sē obsidēs daturās¹² imperāta facturās
20 pollicerentur. Quās lēgatiōnēs Caesar, quod in Italiam¹³

¹ in una virtute: in valor alone. ² ad: about. ³ jam: longer. ⁴ capitum: persons. ⁵ milium quinquaginta trium: as being fifty-three thousand; predicate genitive. ⁶ Coriosolitās: Greek accusative plural. ⁷ quae: the relative is attracted to the gender of the predicate noun. ⁸ civitates: nations, tribes, as often in Caesar. ⁹ omni Gallia pacata: i.e. all those portions which offered organized resistance to the Romans. ¹⁰ incolerent: subjunctive by attraction to mitterentur. ¹¹ qui pollicerentur: a Relative Clause of Purpose. ¹² se daturas, futuras (esse): the speakers identify themselves with their nations; hence the feminine gender. Note the Asyndeton in daturas, futuras. ¹³ in Italiam: i.e. cisalpine Gaul, one of Caesar's provinces.

Illyricumque properābat, initā proximā aestāte ad sē revertī jussit.

Ipse, in Carnutēs,¹ Andēs, Turonōs, quaeque² cīvitatēs propinquae hīs locīs erant, ubi bellum gesserat, legiōnibus in hiberna dēductīs, in Italiam profectus est. Ob easque³ rēs ex litterīs³ Caesaris in diēs quīndecim supplicatiō⁴ dēcrēta est, quod⁵ ante id tempus accidit nullī.⁶

¹ **Carnutes, Andes, Turonos**: these names survive in the town names Chartres, Anjou, and Tours. ² **quaeque civitates** = *et in eas civitates quae*.

³ **ex litteris**: in accordance with despatches. ⁴ **supplicatio**: a public thanksgiving. Prior to this no *supplicatio* had ever been decreed for a longer period than twelve days. ⁵ **quod**: its antecedent is the previous statement. ⁶ **nulli**: for *nemini*, i.e. the adjective for the substantive. Note the emphasis produced by placing this word at the end of the sentence.