Gaul at the time of Caesar.

Scale of Roman Miles

| 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 150 |

Longitude 4° West from 2° Greenwich 0°
CAESAR'S GALLIC WAR.

BOOK II.

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

League of the Belgians against Caesar.

1. Cum esset Caesar in Citeriore Gallia, ita uti supra dēmonstrāvimus, erēbī ad eum rūmōrēs afferēbantur, litterāisque item Labiēnī certior fīebat, omnēs Belgās, quam tertiam esse Galliae partem dixerāmus, contra populum Rōmānum conjūrāre obsidēsque inter sē dare. Conjūrātī hae erant causae: prīnum, quod verēbantur, ne, 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 dēmonstrāvimus, dixerāmus: the editorial ‘we.’ 6 afferēbantur, certior fīebat: imperfect of repeated action, a very common use of the imperfect. 7 litterās: 3-14. 8 Labiēni: Labienus had been left in charge of the winter quarters of Caesar’s army in the territory of the Sequani. 9 certior fīebat, 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 fīebat; 446. Belgas is subject accusative of the infinitives. 10 quäm: who; referring to Belgas, but attracted to the gender and number of the predicate noun, partem; quäm is the subject of esse. 11 conjūrāre: were forming a league, were combining. 12 inter sē: to each other, or, with dare, were exchanging; literally, between, or, among themselves. 13 ne exercītus noster adducēretur: that our army would be led; ne adducēretur is a Substantive Clause Developed from the Optative; 429.

* The numerical references are to the sections of this book.
omnī1 pācātā Galliā, ad eōs exercitus noster addūcerētur; deinde, quod ab nōnnullīs Gallīs sollicitābantur, partim3 quī, ut4 Germanōnīs5 diūtius in Galliā versārī nōluerant, ita populi9 Rōmani exercitum hiemēre atque inverterāscere in Galliā molestē ferēbant; partim3 quī mōbilitātē7 et levitātē animī novīs8 imperīiōs studēbant; ab nōnnullīs9 etiam, quī minus facile rēgnum imperīō10 nostrō cōnsequī poterant.

Caesar advances to meet the crisis.

2. Hīs nūntiīs litterīisque commōtus Caesar duās legiōnēs in Citeriore Galliā novās conscripsit et initā11 aestātē, in Ulteriōrem Galliām qui12 dēdūceret, Quintum Pedium lēgātum mīsit. Ipse, cum prīnum pābulī cópiā esse incepēret, ad exercitum vēnit. Dat13 negotium Senonibus reliquissque Gallīs, qui fīminī Belgī14 erant, utī15 ea, quae16

1omnī pacata Galliā: if all Gaul should be subdued; Ablative Absolute with the force of a condition; 359. 2ad eōs: against them. 3par- tim quī ... partim quī: some of whom ... others of whom; literally, partly (by those) who ... partly (by those) who. The antecedent of quī is (ab) eōs understood. 4ut nōluerant: just as they had been unwilling. 5Germanōnīs versārī: referring to the presence of the Germans under Ariovistus in the preceding year; Germanōs is the subject accusative of versāri. 6populi 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 Gallīa limits both hiemēre and inverterāscere. 7mōbilitātē, levitātē: 345. 8novīs imperīiōs: 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. 9ab nōnnullīs: supply in sense, sollicitābantur. 10imperīo nostro: under our rule; Ablative of Attendant Circumstance. 11initā aestātē: at the beginning of summer; literally, summer having been begun; 359. 12qui dēdūceret: Relative Clause of Purpose; 400, a. The antecedent of quī is Pedium; with dēdūceret understand as object eōs, referring to legiones. 13dat negotium: practically equivalent to he directed. 14Belgī: 314. 15utī cognoscant, certiōrem faciant: to learn, to inform; Substantive Clauses Developed from the Volltive (‘let them learn, let them inform’), dependent upon the idea of ordering involved in dat negotium; 424. 16quae gerantur: gerantur is subjunctive in accordance with the general
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 ne Suessiones quidem, frātres consanguineōisque nos-
trōs, quī cōdēm jūre et īsēm lēgibus ūtuntur ūnumquē magistrātum nōbiscum habent, dēterrēre potuerimus, quīn cum hīs cōnsentīrent."
bellum pollicitus esset. Plurimum\(^1\) inter eós Bellovaci\(^2\) virtūte\(^3\) et auctoritāte et hominum numerō valēbant; hī centum milia hominum conficere\(^4\) poterant; ex eō numero sexāgniā milia pollicitī erant totīsusque bellī imperium postulābant. Suessiōnes erant finitimī Rēmōrum, et fines \(5\) latissimōs ferācissimōsque agrōs possidēbant. Apud eōs Dīvitiāces nostrā etiam memorīā rēx fuerat, totīus Galliae potentissimus, qui cum\(^5\) magnae partis\(^6\) hārum regīōnum, tum Britanniae imperium obtinuit. Nunc rēx Galba erat; ad hunc\(^7\) propter justitiām prudentiāmque\(^8\) summa\(^9\) totius\(^10\) belli omnium voluntāte déferēbātur; hī oppida duodecim habēbant et quīnquāgniā hominum\(^10\) milia pollicebantur; totidem\(^11\) Nerviī,\(^12\) qui maximē ferī habentur\(^13\) longissimē-que absunt; quīdecim milia Atrebātēs, Ambiānī\(^14\) decem milia, Morīnī xxv milia, Menāpī vi milia, Caletī x milia; Veliocassēs et Viromanduī totidem, Aduatuī xix milia; Condrūsī, Eburōnēs, Caerōsī, Paemānī, qui\(^15\) unus nōmine\(^16\) Germānī\(^17\) appel·lantur, xl milia.

Caesar takes up a position on the Axona.

5. Caesar Rēmōs cohortātūs liberāliterque\(^18\) orātiōne prosecūtus, omnem\(^19\) senātum ad sé convenīre prīncipīnum-\(20\)

\(^1\) plurimum valebant: had the greatest influence; literally, availed most.
\(^2\) Bellovaci: 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.
\(^8\) prudentiām: wisdom.
\(^9\) summa: conduct, or direction.
\(^10\) hominum: 322.
\(^11\) totidem: viz. 50,000.
\(^12\) Nerviī, Atrebātēs, etc.: as verb, understand pollicebantur from the preceding sentence.
\(^13\) habentur: are regarded.
\(^14\) Ambiānī, Caletī: these designations survive in the modern town names, Amiens, Calais.
\(^15\) qui: referring only to the last four tribes.
\(^16\) uno nōmine: i.e. by the general name.
\(^17\) Germanī: these are apparently the Germanī qui cis Rhenum incolum of chapter 3.
\(^18\) liberāliter oratione prosecūtus: having addressed them with friendly words; literally, having attended them generously in his words.
\(^19\) senātum: some council of elders, corresponding roughly to the Roman Senate.
que liberōs obsidēs ad sé addūci jussit. Quae omnia ab hīs diligenter ad diem facta sunt. Ipse Divitiācūm Haeduu m magnopere cohorītātus docet, quantō operē reī publicae commūnisque salūtis intersit, manūs hostīum distinīrī, nē cum tantā multitūdine ūnō tempore cōnfīgendum sit. Id fieri posse, sī suās cópiās Haeduī in finēs Bellovacōrūm intrōdūxerint et eōrum agrōs populāri coeperint. Hīs datīs mandātīs, eum ab sé dīmittīt.

Postquam omnēs Belgārūm cópiās in ūnum locum coāctās ad sé venire vidit, neque jam longē abesse, ab eīs, quōs miserat, explōrātoribus et ab Rēmis cognōvit, fūmen Axonam, quod est in extrēmīs Rēmōrum finibus, exercītum tradūcere maturavit atque ibi castra posuit. Quae rēs

1 obsidēs: as hostages; predicate accusative. 2 diligenter ad diem: punctually to the day. 3 Divitiācum Haeduu m: not to be confused with the Divitiācūs mentioned above, who was already dead. This Divitiācūs was under obligations to Caesār for the recent liberation of the Haeduī from the tyranny of Ariovistus, as described in Book I.; hence it was natural that Caesār should appeal to him for aid at this juncture. 4 magnopere: earnestly. 5 quanto operē . . . intersit: how greatly it concerned the republic and the common safety; 431. Though written as two words, quanto operē is practically as much an adverb as the preceding magnopere. 6 reī publicae, salūtis: the genitive, see 331; reī publicae means the Roman state. 7 communis: i.e. of the Romans and the Haeduīans. 8 manūs hostīum distinīrī: for the bands of the enemy to be kept apart; manūs is the subject accusative of distinīrī, while distinīrī itself is the subject of the impersonal intersit. 9 ne cōnfīgendum 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 intrōdūxerint et coeperint: subordinate clauses in indirect discourse; 446. 12 coāctas ad sé venire: had been assembled and were coming. For the participle as the equivalent of a coordinate 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 eīs explōrātoribus: limiting cognōvit. 15 fūmen Axonam: governed by the preposition frōm in tradūcere. The Axōna is the modern Aisne. 16 quod: its gender is determined by fūmen, not by Axonam. 17 ibī: i.e. at the point where he crossed the river. This was at Berry-au-Bac, where remains of Caesār's fortifications have been brought to light in modern times. 18 quae rēs: this action; subject of muniebat, reddēbat, et efficiebat.
et latus unus castrorum ripis fluminis muniebat et, post eum quae erant, tuta ab hostibus reddébat et, commeatūs ab Rēmis reliquisque civitātibus ut sine periculō ad eum portāri possent, efficiebat. In eō flūmine pōns erat. Ibi praesidium pōnit et in alterā parte fluminis Quintum Titūrum Sabīnum légātum cum sex cohortibus relinquit; castra in altitudinem pedum duodecim vallō fossāque duodēvigintī pedum mūnīri jubet.

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

6. Ab his castrīs oppidum Rēmōrum nōmine Bibrax aberat mīlia passuum octō. Id ex itinere magnō impētū Belgae oppugnāre coepérunt. Aegrē eō diē sustentātum est. Gallōrum eadem atque Belgārum oppugnātiō est haec. Ubi, circumiectā multitūdine hominum totīs moenibus, undique in mūrōn lapidēs jacei coeptī sunt

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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 reddēbat; tuta is a predicate adjective limiting this ea. 3 ab hostibus: Ablative of Separation with tuta. 4 commeatūs . . . efficiebat: 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 efficiebat; ut would ordinarily stand at the beginning of this clause; but, for the purpose of emphasis, commeatūs is put first. 5 in eo flūmine: 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 duodevigintī 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 mīlia: 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 Gallo- rum . . oppugnatio: the mode of assault of the Gauls, the same as that of the Belgians, is as follows. 16 circumiectā multitūdine: Ablative Absolute. 17 totīs moenibus = the whole town; dative; indirect object of circum- jecta; 306. 3. 18 coeptī sunt: when the dependent infinitive is passive, coeptus sum is regularly used instead of coepti.
mūrusque defensoribus 1 nūdatus est, testūdine 2 facta, portās succendunt mūrumque subruunt. Quod 3 tum 4 facile fiēbat. 5 Nam cum tanta multitūdō lapidēs ac tēla conicerent, 6 in mūrō consistendi 7 potestās 8 erat nullī. 5 Cum finem oppugnandī nox fécesset, Icēius 9 Rēmus, summā nōbilitātē 10 et grātīa inter suōs, 11 qui tum oppidō 12 praefuerat, ūnas ex eis, qui légātī 13 dē pāce ad Caesarem vēnerant, nūntium ad eum 14 mittit, nisi subсидium sibi 15 submittatur, 16 sēsē diūtius sustinēre 17 nōn 10 posse. 18

The Belgae abandon the assault on Bibræx.

7. Eō 19 dē 20 mediā nocte Caesar īsdem 21 ducibus ūsus, qui nūntī ab Icēio vēnerant, Numidās 22 et Crētas sagittāriōs et funditōrēs Baleārēs 23 subsidio 24 oppidānīs mittit;

1 defensoribus: Ablative of Separation. 2 testūdine 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 fiēbat: was easily put into operation. 6 conicerent: the plural, since multitūdō is a collective noun. 7 consistendi: the gerund, used as Objective Genitive with potestās. 8 potestās erat nullī: no one had the ability, no one could; nullī is Dative of Possession; 312. 9 Icēius Rēmus: Icēius, one of the Remi. 10 summa nōbilitātē: of the highest rank. Ablative of Quality; 352. 11 suōs: his countrymen. 12 oppidō: dative; indirect object of praefuerat; 306, 3. 13 légāti: 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 sībi, sēsē: probably to be taken as plurals referring to the Remi. 16 submittatur: subordinate clause in indirect discourse; 446. 17 sustinēre: here used absolutely in the sense of hold out. 18 posse: principal clause in indirect discourse, depending upon the idea of saying involved in nūntium mittit; 446. 19 eo: i.e. to Bibræx. 20 dē: about. 21 īsdem ducibus ūsus: employing the same men as guides; ducibus is in predicate relation to īsdem. Note that ūsus 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 Numidās et Crētas: often mentioned as bowmen; the words are here used as adjectives; Crētas is an irregular form (Greek accusative). 23 Baleārēs: 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.
quorum adventū et Rēmīs cum spe défēnsiōnis studium propugnandī accessit, et hostibus eadem de causa speō potiundi oppidi discessit. Itaque paulisper apud oppidum morātī agrōsque Rēmōrum dēpopulātī, omnibus vicīs aedificīisque, quō adire potuerant, incēnsīs, ad castra Caesaris omnibus cōpiīs contendērunt et à milibus passuum minus duōbus castra posuerunt; quae castra, ut fūmō atque ignibus significābatur, amplius milibus passuum octō in lātitūdinem patēbant.

Caesar prepares for an engagement.

8. Caesar prīmō et propter multūtūnim hostium et propter eximiam opinīōnem virtūtis proelīō supersedēre statuit; cotīdiē tamen equestribus proelīs, quid hostis virtūte posset et quid nostrī audērent, perǐcitabat. Ubi nostrōs nōn esse ūnferiōrés intellēxīt, locō pró castrīs ad aciam instruendam nāturā opportūnō atque idoneō, quod is collis, ubi castra posita erant, paululum ex plānitiē edī-

1 et... et: on the one hand... and on the other. 2 cum spe défēnsiōnis: 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 -undi for -endi sometimes occurs in the gerundive and gerundive. 5 quo: the adverb, equivalent to ad quae, referring to vicīs and aedīficīs. 6 omnibus cōpiīs: 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 opinīōnem virtūtis: their reputation for bravery. 11 proelīō supersedere: to refrain from battle; proelīo is Ablative of Separation; 337. 12 quid hostis virtūte posset: what the enemy's might be; literally, what the enemy availed in valor. 13 locō... idoneō: since there was a place, etc.; Ablative Absolute, equivalent to a causal clause; 359. 14 ad aciem instruendam: to be joined in thought with opportunō atque idoneō. 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.
tus \(^1\) tantum \(^2\) adversus in lātitūdinem patēbat, quantum \(^3\) locī aciēs instrūcta occupārē poterat, atque ex utrāque parte \(^4\) lateris dejectūs \(^5\) habēbat \(^6\) et in frontem \(^7\) lēniter fastīgātus paulātim ad planītiem redibat, ab utrōque \(^8\) latere ejus collis trānsversam \(^9\) fossam obdūxit circiter passuum \(^10\) quadringlentōrum et ad extrēmās \(^11\) fossās castella constītuit ibi-que tormenta \(^12\) collocāvit, nē, cum aciem insērūxit,\(^3\) hostēs, quod tantum multitūdine poterant,\(^14\) ab lateribus \(^15\) pugnāntēs \(^16\) suōs \(^17\) circumvenīre possent. Hoc factō, duā-
bus legiōnibus,\(^18\) quās proximē consēripserat, in castrīs relictīs, ut, si quō opus esset,\(^19\) subsidīo \(^20\) dūcī possent, reliquās sex legiōnēs prō castrīs in aciē constītuit. Hostēs item suās cōpiās ex castrīs ēductās \(^21\) insērūxerant.

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\(^1\) 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 occupārē. \(^4\) ex utrāque parte: on each side. \(^5\) lateris dejectūs: lateral declivities. \(^6\) habēbat: the subject is still collis. \(^7\) in frontem lēniter, etc.: and in front, sloping gently, gradually returned to the plain. Remember that the front is the western side. \(^8\) ab utrōque: the principal clause of this long sentence begins here. \(^9\) transversam fossam: at right angles, namely, to the line of the eminence. \(^10\) passuum quadringlentōrum: four hundred paces (long); Genitive of Quality; 323. \(^11\) ad extrēmās fossās: 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. \(^16\) pugnāntēs: limiting suōs. \(^17\) suōs: his men. \(^18\) duābus legiōnibus quās proximē consēripserat: 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 quō opus esset: if it was necessary for them to be led anywhere; quo is the indefinite adverb, limiting dūcī to be supplied. This dūcī (or, with subject accusative, cos dūcī) is the subject of esset; esset is attracted into the subjunctive. \(^20\) subsidīo: Dative of Purposē; 313. \(^21\) ēductās instruxerant: i.e. had led them forth and drawn them up; 460, 3.
9. Palēs erat non\(^1\) magna inter\(^2\) nostrum atque hostium exercitum. Hanc si nostri transirent,\(^3\) hostes exspectabant; nostri autem, si\(^4\) ab illis initium transseundi fieret, ut\(^5\) impeditos aggrederentur, parāti in armis erant. Interim proelio\(^6\) equestri inter duās acies contendēbatur. Ubi\(^5\) neutri transseundi initium faciunt, secundio\(^7\) equitum proelio nostrī,\(^8\) Caesar suōs in castra redūxit. Hostes prōtīnus ex eo locō ad flūmen Axonam contredērunt, quod\(^9\) esse post nostra castra dēmōnstrātum est. Ibi, vaďis reperti, partem suārum copiārum trādūcere cōnātī sunt, eō\(^10\) cōnsiliō,\(^10\) ut,\(^11\) si possent,\(^12\) castellum,\(^13\) cui praerat Quintus Titurius lēgātus, expugnārent, pontemque interscindērent; si\(^14\) minus potuissent, agrōs Rēmōrum popularentur,\(^15\) quī magnō\(^16\) nōbis usū ad bellum\(^17\) gerendum erant, commeātūque\(^18\) nostrōs prohibērent.

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\(^1\) 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 aggregenderunt, which in turn is subordinate to parāti. \(^5\) 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. \(^7\) secundio proelio: although the battle was more favorable; Ablative Absolute; 359. \(^8\) nostris: with secundio; 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. \(^18\) commeātūque: commeatus is an Ablative of Separation.
The Belgae are defeated and disperse to their homes with further losses.

10. Caesar certior factus ab Titúrió, omnem equitátem et levis armáataræ Numidás, funditóres sagittáriósque ponte tradúcit atque ad eos contendit. Acriter in eó locó pugnátum est. Hostés impeditós nostrí in flúmine aggressí, magnum eórum numerum occídérunt; per eórum corpora reliquós audáciíssimé transíre conántes multitudíne télórum repulúrunt; prímos, qui transíerant, equitátú circumventós interfécérunt.

Hostés, ubi et de expugnandó oppidó et de flúmine tránsseundó spem sée fefellisse intelléxérunt neque nostrí in locum inquitórem prógredi pugnandí causá vidérrunt, atque ipsós réss frúmentáriás déficere coepit, cónsílió convocató, cónstituérunt, optimum esse, domum suam quemque revertí, et, quórum in fines primum Rómní exercitum intróduixissent, ad eós défendendós undique conveníre, ut potius in suis quam in alienís finibus décertárent et

1 certior factus: i.e., having been informed of the situation. 2 levis armáataræ Numidás: 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 audáciíssimé: 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 conántes: agreeing with reliquós. 8 equitáte circumventós interfécérunt: they surrounded with the cavalry and cut to pieces; 460, 3. 9 oppido: Bibraíz; see chapters 6, 7. 10 spem se fefellisse: that hope had disappointed them; 446. 11 neque: and... not, as often. 12 res frúmentáriás déficere 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 cónstituérunt; optimum is a predicate adjective, limiting revertí, the subject of esse. 14 domum suam: 302. 15 quórum: its antecedent is eós in the next line. 16 intróduixissent: Subjunctive by Attraction; see p. 210, line 13. 17 ut décertárent, uterentur: purpose clauses. Note that decerto means more than merely 'contend'; it implies fighting to a finish.
domesticis copiis rei frumentariae uterentur. Ad eam sententiam cum reliquis causis haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, quod Divitiacum atque Haeduos finibus Bellovacorum appropinquare cognoverant. His persuaderi, ut diutius morarentur neque suis auxilium ferrent, non poterat.

11. Ea re constituta, secundâ vigilia magnâ cum stræpitu ac tumultu castris egressi, nullò certò ordine neque imperio, cum sibi quisque primum locum peteret et domum certe ordine, ete. nullo certe ordine, ete. auxilium ferrent, non poterat. 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. ut morarentur: to delay; a substantive clause dependent upon persuaderi. neque ... ferrent: and to forego lending aid to their countrymen; literally, and (que) not (ne) to lend. nullo certo ordine, etc.: without any definite arrangement and direction; Ablative of Attendant Circumstance. cum pateret: a causal clause. domum: 302. 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. fugae: dative. veritus: fearing. qua de causa discederent: why they were withdrawing; indirect question; 431. exercitum: here the infantry as contrasted with the cavalry. cas- tris: with teneo and continuo, the camp is considered as the means rather than the place; hence the simple ablative. confirmata re: when the fact was established, namely, of their retreat. exploratoribus: scouts; different from the spies (speculatores) who mingled among the enemy in disguise. qui moraretur: Relative Clause of Purpose; 400, a.
His Quintum Pedium et Lüciun Aurunculéium Cottam légatós praefecit; Titum Labiënun légatóm cum légioni-bus tribus subsequi jussit. Hi novissimós adorti et multa milia passuum prósceuti magnam multitúdinem eorum fugientium concidérunt, cum ab extremō agmine, ad quós ventum erat, cónsisterent fortiterque impetum nostrórum militum sustinérunt, prístōs, quod abesse à periculó vidérentur neque álā necessitáte neque imperió cónsinérunt, exaudítō clámōre, perturbátis ordinibus, omnēs in fugā sibi praesidium pónerent. Ita sine úllō periculō tantam eorum multitúdinem nostrō interfécérunt, quantum fuit diē spátium; sub occásum sōlis sequi déstitérunt séque in castra, ut erat imperá tum, récérunt. Noviodunum surrenders.

12. Postridiē ejus diē Caesar, priusquam sé hostés ex terrōre ac fugā recipérunt, in finēs Suessionūm, qui proximi Rēmis erant, exercitum dúxit et magnō itinere.
ad oppidum Noviodùnum\(^1\) contendit. Id ex itinere\(^2\) oppugnàre cōnātus, quod vacuum\(^3\) ab défēnsōribus esse audīebat, propter lātítūdinem fossae mūrīque altitūdinem, paucis\(^4\) défendentibus, expugnāre nōn potuit. Castris mūnitīs, víneās\(^5\) agere,\(^6\) quaeque\(^7\) ad oppugnandum úsūr erant, comparāre coepit. Interim omnis ex fugā Suessiōnum multitudō in oppidum proximā nocte convēnit. Celeri ter víneās ad oppidum æctīs, aggere jactō\(^8\) turribusque\(^9\) cōnstitūtīs, magnitudine\(^10\) operum, quae neque viderant ante\(^11\) Gallī neque audierant,\(^12\) et celeritāte Rōmānorum permōtī lēgātōs ad Caesarem dē dēditiónēe mittunt et, petentibus\(^13\) Rēmīs, ut cōnservārentur,\(^14\) impetrānt:

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\(^1\) Noviodùnum: the name means 'Newtown.'
\(^2\) ex itinere: i.e. without stopping to institute a regular siege.
\(^3\) vacuum ab défēnsōribus: lacking defenders; vacuum is in predicate agreement with the omitted subject of esse; défēnsōribus is an Ablative of Separation; 333.7.
\(^4\) paucis défendentibus: Ablative Absolute with adversative force, — though few defended it.
\(^5\) víneās: 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 comparāre.
\(^8\) aggere jactō: 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 cōnstitūtīs: 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 Rēmis: since the Remi begged.
\(^14\) ut cōnservārentur: a substantive clause, object of petentibus; 424.
Submission of the Bellovaci.

13. Caesar obsidibus⁴ acceptis prīmis cīvitātis atque ipsius Galbae rēgis duōbus filiīs, armīisque omnibus ex oppidō trāditīs, in deditionem Suessionēs accēpit exercitūmque in Bellovacōs dūcit. Quī⁵ cum sē suae omnia in oppidum Brātuspanium contulissent, atque ab eō oppidō Caesar cum exercitū circiter mīlia passuum quīnque abesset, omnēs majōres⁶ nātū ex oppidō egressī manūs ad Caesarem tendere et vōce signīficāre coopērunt, sē sē⁷ in ejus fidem ac potestātem venīre neque⁸ contra populum Rōmānōm armīs contendere.⁹ Item, cum ad oppidum accessinget castraque ibi pōneret, puēri⁷ mulierēsque ex mūro, passīs manibus suō more,⁹ pācem ab Rōmānīs petiērunt.

14. Prō his Divitiācus (nam post discessum Belgarum, ǐmissīs Haeduōrum copiīs, ad eum revertērát) facit verba: Bellovācōs omnī tempore in fidē atque amicītā civitātis Haeduāe fuissē; impulsōs ab suis principibus, qui dicerent,⁵ Haeduōs, ā Caesāre in servitūtem redactōs, omnēs indignitātēs contumeliāsque perferre, et ab Haeduīs dēfēcisse et populō Rōmānō bēllum intulisse. Quī ejus obsidibus acceptīs priūs: after their leading men had been received as hostages; obsidibus is in predicate relation to prīmis and liberīs. ² qui cum: when they. ³ majores natū: the elders; natū is an Ablative of Specification.; ³54. ⁴ sē sē: that they submitted. ⁵ neque: and not. ⁶ contendere: we might have expected the future here; but the present is more vivid,—they did not fight. ⁷ puēri: children, including both girls and boys. ⁸ passīs: from pando. ⁹ suo more: according to their custom; to be joined closely with passīs 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 cīvitātis: i.e. had been loyal and friendly. ¹⁴ impulsōs: 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 redactōs: the participle. ¹⁷ et ... et: both ... and. ¹⁸ qui: its antecedent is eos understood, the subject of profugisse.
consilia principis fuissent, quod intellegent, quantum calamitatem civitati intelissent; in Britanniam profugisse. Petere non solum Bellovacos, sed etiam pro his Haeduos, ut suae elmentia ac mansuetudine in eos utatur. Quod si fecerit, Haeduorum auctoritate apud omnem Belgas amplificaturum, quorum auxilii atque opibus, si qua bella inciderint, sustentare inciderint. 15 Caesar honoris Divitiaci atque Haeduorum causae sese eos in fidem recepturum et conservaturn dixit; et quod erat civitate magnae inter Belgas auctoritate atque hominum multitudine praestabat, sexcentos obsidisset. His traditus omnibusque armis ex oppido collatis, ab eo loco in fines Ambianorum pervenit; qui se suae omnia sine mora dedidissent.

Description of the Nervii.

Eorum finis Nervii attingebant; quorum de natura, moribus Caesar cum quaereret, sic reperiebat: Nullum aditum esse ad eos mercatoribus; nihil pati vinix

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1 quod: causal. 2 intulissent: this would be subjunctive (of indirect question) 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 vividness to the narration (repraesentatio). 6 quod si fecerit: if he do this; fecerit 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 Bellovaci. 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 luxuriam pertinientum inferri, quod his rebus relanguescere animos et remitti virtutem existimarent; esse hominês ferös magnaeque virtutis; increpitare atque incusare reliquis Belgis, qui se populô Rômânô dêdidissent patriamque virtutem prôjœcissent; confîrmare, sese neque légatós missûros neque ullam condiçionem pàcis acceptûros.

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

16. Cum per eorum finês triduum iter fecisset, invadebat ex captivis, Sabim flumen a castris suis non amplius milia passuum x abesse; trâns id flumen omnês Nerviôs cônœdisse adventumque ibi Rômânorum exspectâre ûnà cum Atrebâtibus et Viromanduis, fînitimis suis (nam his utrisque persuaserant, uti eandem bellî fortûnam experirentur); exspectâri etiam ab his Aduatôrum cópiâs atque esse in itinere; mulieres, qui per actâm ad pugnam inûtiles vidœrentur, in eum locum conjœcisse, quo propter palûdes exercitui aditus non esset.

17. His rebus cognîtis, exploratores centuriones praemittit, qui locum idoneum castum deligant, Cum ex dediciis Belgis reliquisque Gallis complûres Caesarem
secuti una iter facerent, quidam ex his, ut postea ex captivis cognitum est, eorum diurum consuetudine itineris nostris exercitus perspecta, nocte ad Nervios pervenerunt atque hie demonstrarunt, inter singulas legiones impedimentorum magnum numerum intercedere, neque esse quicquam negotii, cum prima legio in castra venisset reliquaeque legiones magnum spatium abessent, hanc sub sarcinis adoriri; quae pulsa impedimentisque direptis, futurum, ut reliquae contrā cōnsistere nōn auderent.

Adjuvabat etiam eorum consilium quod rem deferebant, quod Nervii antiquitus, cum equitātū nihil possent (neque enim ad hōc tempus eī reī student, sed, quicquid possunt, pedestribus valent copiae), quo facilius finitimorum equitātūm, si praedandī causā ad eōs vēnissent, impedirent, teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexīs erēbrisque

1 una: the adverb. 2 eorum diurum consuetudine, etc.: having noticed the customary march of our army during those days; consuetudine is limited by diurum 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 negotii: and there was no difficulty; quicquam is predicate accusative with esse, the subject of esse being adoriri in line 8, below; negotii 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 auderent: equivalent to non asuras esse; literally, it would be (happen) that they would not dare; ut non auderent 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 reī: 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,
CAESAR'S GALLIC WAR.

in latitudinem rāmis ēnātīs et rubīs sentibusque interjectīs, effecerant, ut instar mūri hae saepēs munimentum praebērent, quō nōn modo nōn intrāri, sed nē perspicē quidem posset. Hīs rēbus cum iter aģiminis nostri impedīrētur, nōn omittendum sibi cōnsilium Nervīi existimāvērunt.

Site of Caesar's camp on the Sabis.

18. Locī nātūra erat haec, quem locum nostri castri délēgerant. Collis ab summō aequālīter déclīvis ad flūmen Sabim, quod supra nōmināvimus, vergebat. Ab eo flūmine parī acclivitāte collis nāscebātur adversus huic et contrārius, passus circiter ducentōs infrimus aperītus, ab superiori parte silvestris, ut nōn facile intrōrsus perspicē posset. Intrā ēās 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 praebērent: Substantive Clause of Result, the object of effecerant. 5 instar mūri: like a wall; instar is in apposition with munimentum. 6 hae saepēs: the farmers of this locality fence in their fields to-day with hedges of this same kind. 7 quō: 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.; intrāri and perspicē are used impersonally. 9 omittendum: understand esse. 10 sibi: by them; Dative of Agency; 311. 11 cōnsilium: i.e. the project of attacking the first legion. 12 haec: explained by what follows. 13 quem locum... délēgerant: 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 aequālīter: evenly, regularly. 16 ad flūmen: with vergebat. 17 quod: the gender is determined by flūmen, not by Sabim. 18 pari acclivitāte: Ablative of Quality; i.e. the second hill had the same slope as the first. 19 nāscebātur: rose. 20 adversus et contrārius: opposite and across (the stream). 21 huic: for the dative, see 314. 22 infrimus: at the base. 23 aperītus: as opposed to the wooded portion above. 24 ab superiori parte: at the top.
The Belgae attack the camp.

19. Caesar equitatū praemissō, subsequēbātur omnibus copiis; sed ratiō ārdōque agminis aliter sē habēbat, ac Belgae ad Nervios détulerant. Nam quod hostibus appro-
pinquābat, consuetūdīne sua Caesar sex legiōnēs expedi-
tās dūcēbat; post eās tōtius exercitūs impedimenta collocārat; inde duae legiōnēs, quae proximē cōnscriptae erant, tōtum agmen claudēbant prae-
sidioque impenetrābant. Equitēs nostrī cum funditōribus sagittārīsque flūmen trànsgressē cūm hostium equitatū proelium commiserunt. Cum sē illī identidem in silvās ad suōs recipērunt ac rūrsus ex silvā in nostrōs impetu facerent neque nostri longius, quam quem ad finem porrectā loca aperta per-
tinebant, cēdentēs insequi audērent, interim legiōnēs sex, quae prīmae vēnerant, opere dimensō castra mūnīre coe-
pērunt.

Ubi prīma impedimenta nostrī exercitūs ab eis, qui in

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1 secundum: the preposition, along. 2 stationes: pickets. 3 pedum trium: Genitive of Quality; 323. 4 omnibus copiis: Ablative of Accom-
painiment; 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 sin-
gular verb, since ratio ordoque constitutes one idea. 6 consuetūdīne sua: ac-
cording 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 rela-
tion to legiones. 8 collocarē = collocaverat. 9 quae proxime cōnscriptae erant: the thirteenth and fourteenth. 10 praeśidio: Daive of Purpose; 313. 11 neque: and ... not, introducing audērent. 12 quam quem ad finem: than as far as; for quam ad eum finem ad quem. 13 porrectā: literally, extended stretched out; but porrecta is superfluous to our sense, and may be omitted in translation. 14 cēdentēs: limiting cos 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.
CAESAR'S GALLIC WAR.

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

20. Caesar's omnia uno tempore erant agenda: vexillum\(^{13}\) propone\(\text{ndum}\),\(^{14}\) signum\(^{15}\) tub\(\alpha\) dandum, ab opere\(^{16}\) revocandi milit\(\epsilon\)s, qui\(^{17}\) paulo\(^{18}\) longius aggeri\(s\)\(^{19}\) petendi

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\(^{1}\) visa 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 \(\ldots\) visa 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).  
\(^{6}\) nostris equites: those who had crossed the river with the slingers and archers.  
\(^{7}\) et \(\ldots\) et \(\ldots\) et: correlative use; note the emphasis of the repetition.  
\(^{8}\) in manibus nostris: close beside us.  
\(^{9}\) viderentur: were seen, like visa 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.  
\(^{12}\) Caesaris ... agenda: by Caesar, all things had to be done at one time; Caesar 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 arecussendi (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.
causa prœcesserant, arcessendi, aciēs iœnstruenda, militēs co-
hortandī, signum 1 dandum. Quærum rērum magnum par-
tem temporis brevitās et incursus hostium impediebat. 2
His difficultatibus duae 3 rēs erant subsidiō, scientia atque
usus militum, quod 4 superiōribus proelīis exercitāti, 5
quid 6 fierī oporteret, nōn minus commodē ipsī 7 sībi praescribēre,
quam ab aliīs docēri poterant, et quod ab opere
singulīisque legionibus singulōs légātōs 8 Caesar discēdere
nisi 9 mūnitīs castrīs vetuērat. Hī propter propinquitātem
et celeritātem hostium nihil 10 jam Caesaris imperium ex-
spectābant, sed per sé, quae vidēbantur, 11 administrābant.

Caesar hurrīes about, encouraging his troops.

21. Caesar, necessāriīs 12 rēbus imperātīs, ad cohortandōs
militēs, quam 13 in partem fors obtulit, dēceucurrit et ad
legiōnem decimam dēvēnit. Militēs nōn 14 longiōre őrātiōne
cohortātus, quam utī suae prīstīnae virtūtis memoriam re-
tinerent neu 15 perturbārentur animō 16 hostiumque impetum

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1 signum: i.e. for the engagement. 2 impediebat: 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 . . . vetuērat. 4 quod . . . poterant:
explanatory of scientia atque usus. 5 exercitāti: agreeing with the subject
of poterant. 6 quid oporteret: indirect question, the object of praescribēre.
7 ipsī sībi: the reflexive pronouns are often thus emphasized by the ad-
dition 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 aliīs. 8 légatos: the regular commanders of the legions. 9 nisi mūnitīs
castrīs: until after the camp should be fortificēd; Ablative Absolute. 10 nihil jam: no longer; but
nihil is more emphatic than non. 11 videbantur: seemed best. 12 necessāriīs
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 oratīone quam utī, etc. i.e. in no more words than necessary
to urge them to retain, etc.; the clause utī retinerent depends upon the notion
of urging or exhorting suggested by oratīone. 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 sustinerent,\textsuperscript{1} quod\textsuperscript{2} non longius hostes aberant, quam\textsuperscript{3} quod telum adigit posset, proeli committendi signum dedit. Atque in\textsuperscript{4} alteram partem item eohortandi causa prefectus pugnantibus\textsuperscript{5} occurrit. Temporis tanta fuit ex-siguïtás hostiumque tam parátus ad dimicandum animus, ut non modo ad insignia\textsuperscript{6} accommodanda, sed etiam ad galeas\textsuperscript{7} induendas scutisque\textsuperscript{8} tegimenta détrahenda tempus défuerit.\textsuperscript{9} Quam\textsuperscript{10} quisque ab opere in partem cásù devenit quaeque\textsuperscript{11} prima signa cónspexit, ad haece\textsuperscript{12} cón-stitit, né in quaerendis suis\textsuperscript{13} pugnandí tempus dímitteret.

Fighting under difficulties.

\textbf{22.} Instruêctó exercítu, magís ut\textsuperscript{14} locí nátûra déjectus-que collis et necessitás temporis, quam ut reí militâris ratió atque órdó postulábát, cum diversae\textsuperscript{15} legiónes aliae\textsuperscript{16} alíā in parte hostibus resisterent, saepebusque\textsuperscript{17} dēnsissimís,\textsuperscript{18} ut\textsuperscript{19} ante demonstrávimus, interjectís\textsuperscript{19} prospectus impedi-réter, neque certa\textsuperscript{20} subsidia collocári neque, quid in quaèque

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{1} sustinerent: the introductory conjunction is uti, p. 231, l. 15. \textsuperscript{2} quod ... aberrant: to be joined in thought with signum dedit. \textsuperscript{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. \textsuperscript{4} in alteram partem: namely, to the right wing. \textsuperscript{5} pugnantibus: i.e. already fighting; pugnantibus agrees with eis understood, the indirect object of occurrit; 306, 3. \textsuperscript{6} ad insignia accommodanda: for adjusting the decorations (to the helmets); by insignia we are probably to understand the crests of the helmets. \textsuperscript{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. \textsuperscript{8} scutis tegimenta detrahenda: except in battle, the shields were covered by cases to protect them from injury and the effects of the weather; scutis is Ablative of Separation. \textsuperscript{9} defuerit: the perfect subjunctive is here used as a historical tense. \textsuperscript{10} quam quisque ab opere, etc.: to whatsoever place each one happened to come from the fortification. \textsuperscript{11} quaeque = et quae. The antecedent of quae is haece. \textsuperscript{12} ad haece: i.e. ad haece signa, by these. Strict balance of the sentence would have required, in hac parte et ad haece. \textsuperscript{13} suis: understand signis. \textsuperscript{14} ut: as. \textsuperscript{15} diversae: being separated. \textsuperscript{16} aliae alia in parte: some in one place, others in another; 380. \textsuperscript{17} saepibus: Ablative of Means. \textsuperscript{18} ut ante demonstrávimus: namely, p. 228, line 2 ff. \textsuperscript{19} interjectis: which were scattered here and there. \textsuperscript{20} certa
parte opus esset, prōvidérī,1 neque ab ūnō omnia imperia administrārī poterant. Itaque in tantā rērum iniquitāte fortūnae 2 quoque eventūs variī sequēbantur.

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

23. Legiōnis nōnae et decimae militēs, ut3 in sinistrā parte acie 4 conśtiterant, pīlis ēmissīs, cursū 5 ac lassitūdine 5 exanimātōs vulneribusque cōnfectōs Atrebātēs (nam hīs 6 ea 7 pars obvēnerat) celeriter ex locō 8 superiōre in flūmen compulērant et trānsīre cōnāntēs 9 īnsecūtī gladiīs magnam partem eōrūm impēditān 10 interīcērunt. Ipsī 11 trānsīre flūmen nōn dubitāvērunt et in locum inīquum prōgressī 10 rūrsus resistēntēs hostēs, redintegratō 12 proelīō, in fugam conjēcērunt. Item āliā 13 in parte diversae 14 duae legiōnēs, undecima et octāva, prōdigātīs Viromanduis, quibuscum erant congressī, ex locō superiōre, in ipsīs 15 fluminis ripīs proeliābantur. At tōtīs 16 fere castrīs ā fronte 17 et ā sinis-15 trā parte nūdātīs, 18 cum 19 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 prōvidērī: dependent upon poterat (impersonal) understood, to be supplied from poterant. 2 fortūnae quoque eventus variī: various vicissitudes of fortune also. 3 ut ... conśtiterant: 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 cursū ac lassitūdine: 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 Atrebates. 8 ex locō superiōre: i.e. the Romans occupied the higher ground. 9 conāntēs: agreeing with the omitted object of īnsecūtī. 10 impēditān: i.e. by the confusion of their retreat and the passage of the stream. 11 ipsī: namely, the Romans. 12 redintegratō proelīō: the Ablative Absolute is explanatory of resistēntēs,— renewing the fight and again resisting. 13 āliā 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 ipsīs ripīs: on the very bank. 16 tōtīs fere castrīs: fere very commonly stands after the word it modifies, thus separating the adjective from its noun. 17 ā fronte, a sinistra parte: in front, on the left side. 18 nūdātīs: the very success of the four legions brought the two remaining ones into the gravest danger. 19 cum consti-
et non magnō\textsuperscript{1} ab eā intervallō septima cōnstitisset, omnēs Nerviī cōnfertissimō agmine, duce\textsuperscript{2} Boduognatō, qui sum-
mam\textsuperscript{3} imperī tenēbat, ad eum locum contendērunt; quō-
rum pars ab aperto\textsuperscript{4} latere legiōnēs circumvenēre, pars
summum\textsuperscript{5} castrōrum locum pетere coepit.

The situation of the Romans becomes desperate.

24. Eōdem tempore equitēs nostrī levisque\textsuperscript{6} armātūrae
peditēs, qui cum\textsuperscript{7} eīs\textsuperscript{8} unā fuerant, quōs\textsuperscript{9} prīmo\textsuperscript{10} hostium
impetū pulsōs dīxeram, cum\textsuperscript{11} sē in castra recipiērent, adversīs\textsuperscript{12} hostibus occurrēbant ac rūrsus aliam in partem fugam
petēbant, et cālōnēs, qui a decumānā\textsuperscript{13} portā ac summō\textsuperscript{14}
jugō collis nostrōs\textsuperscript{15} victōrēs flūmen\textsuperscript{16} trānsisse cōnspexē-

\textsuperscript{1} magnō intervallo: Ablative of Degree of Difference, depending upon the
comparative notion implied in \textit{ab ea}. \textsuperscript{2} duce Boduognato: Ablative Absolute.
\textsuperscript{3} summam imperi: \textit{i.e.} the chief command. \textsuperscript{4} ab aperto latere: \textit{on the ex-
posed flank}, namely, the right. The expression originally applied to the in-
dividual soldier, who carried his shield in the left hand, thus leaving his right
side exposed. \textsuperscript{5} summum castrorum locum: \textit{the height where the camp
was}, literally, \textit{the highest place of the camp}; castrorum is what is called an
Appositional Genitive. \textsuperscript{6} levis armātūrae peditēs: such as bowmen, sling-
ers, etc.; Genitive of Quality; 323. \textsuperscript{7} cum una: \textit{along with}. \textsuperscript{8} eīs: the
equites. \textsuperscript{9} quōs: its antecedent is equites and pedites. \textsuperscript{10} prīmo impetu
pulsōs (esse): namely, at the river, when the Gauls emerged from the woods
and rushed forth to the attack. \textsuperscript{11} cum . . . recipiērent: in order to return
to camp, they had to recross the stream and ascend the hill. \textsuperscript{12} adversīs:
\textit{face to face}; in predicate agreement with hostibus; for the dative, see 306, 3.
\textsuperscript{13} a decumānā portā: the \textit{porta decumana}, or decuman gate, was located
at the rear of the Roman camp. \textsuperscript{14} ac summō jugō: these words do not
designate a different place from \textit{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. \textsuperscript{15} nostros
victōres: \textit{our victorious troops}. \textsuperscript{16} flūmen trānsisse: in pursuit of the
routed Atrebates, as described in chapter 23.
rant, praedandī\textsuperscript{1} causā egressī, cum respexissent et hostēs in nostrīs castrīs versārī vidissent, praecipītēs\textsuperscript{2} fugae sēsē mandābant. Simul eōrum,\textsuperscript{3} qui cum impedimentis veniēbant, clamor fremitusque oriēbātur,\textsuperscript{4} alīque\textsuperscript{5} aliam in partem perterritī ferebantur.

Quibus omnibus rēbus permōtī equitēs Trēverī,\textsuperscript{6} quōrum\textsuperscript{7} inter Gallōs virtūtīs\textsuperscript{8} opīniō est singularīs, qui auxili causā ā civitāte\textsuperscript{9} ad Caesarem missī vēnerant, cum\textsuperscript{10} multitudīne hostium castra nostra complērī,\textsuperscript{11} legiōnēs\textsuperscript{12} premī et paene circumventās tenērī, cālōnēs, equitēs, funditōrēs, Numidīās\textsuperscript{13} diversōs\textsuperscript{14} dissipātōsque in omnēs partēs fugēre vīdissent, desperātīs\textsuperscript{15} nostrīs rēbus, domum contendērunt; Rōmānōs pulsōs\textsuperscript{16} superātōsque, castrīs\textsuperscript{17} impedimentīsque eōrum hostēs potītos civitātī renūntiāvērunt.

Caesar's heroic example saves the day.

25. Caesar ab\textsuperscript{17} decimae legiōnis cohortātiōne ad dex-ītrum cornū profectus, ubi\textsuperscript{18} suōs urgērī, signāsque in unum locum collātīs, duodecimae legiōnis cōnfertōs mīlitēs sībi\textsuperscript{19} ipsōs ad pugnam esse impedimentō vīdit, quārtae cohortīs\textsuperscript{20}

\textsuperscript{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. \textsuperscript{2}praecipitēs: precipitately; agreeing with calones. \textsuperscript{3}eōrum qui, etc.: these were the drivers of the baggage-train guarded by the 13th and 14th legions, which were bringing up the rear. \textsuperscript{4}oriēbātur: singular verb with compound subject expressing a single idea. \textsuperscript{5}alī aliam in partem: some in one direction, others in another; 380. \textsuperscript{6}Treveri: here an adjective. \textsuperscript{7}quōrum: the relative refers not alone to the cavalry of the Treveri, but to the whole tribe. \textsuperscript{8}virtūtīs opinīō: reputation for valor. \textsuperscript{9}a civitāte: the state is conceived of as a person, hence the preposition. \textsuperscript{10}cum: the conjunction, introducing vidissent. \textsuperscript{11}complērī, premī, etc.: dependent on vidissent. \textsuperscript{12}legiōnēs: namely, the 7th and the 12th. \textsuperscript{13}diversōs: the participle (from dīverto), not the adjective. \textsuperscript{14}desperātīs nostrīs rēbus: despairing of our fortunes. \textsuperscript{15}pulsōs superātōsque: understand esse. \textsuperscript{16}castrīs impedimentīsque: governed by potītos (esse); 344, 1. \textsuperscript{17}ab: from, in the local, not the temporal sense. \textsuperscript{18}ubi: introducing vīdit. \textsuperscript{19}sībī ipsōs ad pugnam, etc.: hindered each other in fighting. \textsuperscript{20}quārtae cohortīs: the fourth cohort occupied the extreme left of the front line, a particularly exposed position; hence the casualties detailed by Caesar.
omnibus centurionibus occasiis, signifer interfecto, signo\(^1\) amissi, reliquarum cohortium omnibus fere centurionibus aut vulneratis aut occasiis (in his primipilo\(^2\) P. Sextio Baculo, fortissimo viro, multis\(^3\) gravibusque vulneribus confecto, ut jam se sustinere non posset); ubi vidit reliquos esse tardiore\(s\(^4\) et nonnulllos ab novissimis,\(^5\) deserto proelio, excedere ac tela vitae, hostes neque\(^6\) a fronte ex inferiore loco subeuntibus intermittere et ab utroque latere instare et rem\(^7\) esse in angusto, neque ullum esse subsidium quod submitti posset; scuto\(^8\) ab novissimis uni militi detracto, quod ipse eo\(^9\) sine scuto venerat, in primum aciem processit, centurionibusque nominatim appellatis, reliquis\(^10\) cohortatus militibus signa\(^11\) inferre et manipulos\(^12\) laxare jussit, quod facilius gladii uti posset. Cujus adventu sp\(\text{\`a illata}\) militibus ac redintegrato animo, cum pro se quisque in conspectu imperatoris etiam\(^13\) in extremis suis rebus operam navare cuperet, paulum hostium impetus tardatus est.

Reinforcements arrive.

26. Caesar, cum septimam legionem, quae juxta\(^14\) constiterat, item urgeri ab hoste vidisset, tribunos militum

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

27. Hórum adventú tanta rerum commútatió est facta, ut nostrí, etiam qui vulneribus cónfecí próécubuissent, scútís inníxi proélium redintegrárent, càlónes perterrí-

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 inníxi, the regular construction with innitir. 13 calones: the subject of occurrerunt.
tos hostes conspicat etiam inermes\(^1\) armatis occurrerent, equites vero, ut turpitudinem fugae virtute delerent, omni-
bus in locis pugnae se\(^2\) legi\'on\'arii\(^3\) militibus\(^4\) praeferrent.

At hostes etiam in extrem\'a spe salutis tantam virtutem
praestiterunt, ut, cum primi\(^5\) eorum cecidissent, proximi
jacentibus\(^6\) insisterent atque ex eorum corporibus pugna-
rent; his\(^6\) dejectis et coacervatis cadaveribus, qui\(^7\) super-
issent, ut\(^8\) ex tumulo tela in nostr\'os conicerent\(^9\) et pilae\(^10\)
intercepta remitterent; ut\(^11\) non nequiquam tantae virtutis
homin\'es judicarii deb\'eret ausos esse transire latissimum flu-
men, ascendere altissim\'as ripas, subire iniquissimum locum, quae\(^12\)
ex
dificillim\'is animi magnitudo redegerat.

28. Hoc proeli\'o fact\'o et prope ad internecionem gente
ac nomine Nerviorum redact\'o, major\'es n\'at\'u, qu\'os una
cum pueris mulieribusque in aestuaria ac paludes conjec\'t\'os
dixeramus,\(^14\) hac pugna n\'ullatim, cum\(^15\) vict\'\'ibus nihil
impeditum,\(^16\) vict\'i nihil tutum arbitrarentur, omnium, qui

\(^1\) inermes: limiting calones. \(^2\) se ... praeferrent: strove to show (li-
terally, 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 com-
 pound of praev. \(^4\) primi: the foremost. \(^5\) jacentibus insisterent:
took their stand upon the fallen. \(^6\) his, etc.: in English we need a con-
junction (and) to join this clause to the preceding; Asyndeton. \(^7\) qui
superessent: the survivors. The antecedent of qui is the subject of con-
icerent; superessent is attracted into the subjunctive. \(^8\) ut ex tumulo:
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. \(^10\) pilae 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 pilae. \(^11\) ut non nequi-
quam, 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 em-
phasis 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 ... redegerat: 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: predi-
cate adjectives with nihil.
CONFLICT WITH THE ADUATUCI.

supererant, consensū lēgātōs ad Caesarem misērunt sēque eī
dediderunt, et in commemorandā civitātīs calamītātē ex sex-
centīs ad trēs senātōrēs, ex homīnum mīlibus LX vix ad
quīngentōs qui arma ferre possent, sēsē redāctōs esse dīx-
ērunt. Quōs Caesar, ut in misērōs ac supplicēs usus misericordiā
vidērētur, diligentissimē cōnservāvit suīsque
fmibus atque oppidis uī tī jussit et fīnitimīs imperāvit, ut ab
injūriā et maleficiō sē suōsque prohibērent.

CHAPTERS 29–33. — CONFLICT WITH THE ADUATUCI.

The Aduatuci take refuge in a stronghold.

29. Aduatucī, dé quibus supra scripsimus, cum omnibus cópiis auxiliō Nervīs venīrent, hac pugnā nūntiātā, ex itinere domum revertērunt; cūntīs oppidis castellīisque
désertīs, sua omnia in ūnum oppidum ēgregiē nāturā mūni-
tum contulerunt. Quod cum ex omnibus in circuitū partibus altissimās rūpēs dējectūsque habēret, ūnā ex parte lēnīter acclīvis aditus in lātitūdinem nōn amplius ducentō
rum pedum relinquebātur; quem locum duplicē altissimō mūrō mūnierant; tum magnī ponderīs saxa et praecūtās trabēs in mūrō collocabant.

Ipsum erant ex Cimbrīs Teutonīisque prōgnātī, quī, cum iter in prōvinciam nostrām atque Italiam facerent, eīs impedimentīs, quae sēcum agere ac portāre nōn poterant,

1 ex sexcentīs ad tres, etc.: the Nervīi shrewdly exaggerate their losses, in order to move Caesar's pity. 2 usus: i.e. usus esse. 3 viderētur: here not seem, but be seen. 4 ut prohibērent: Substantive Clause Developed from the Volitive; object of imperāvit. 5 cum: the conjunction. 6 auxilīo: Dative of Purpose; 313. 7 quod cum: adversative, while this . . . (yet). 8 ducentōrum 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 Teutonis: see note on p. 212, line 11. 13 iter facerent: were making a raid. 14 agere, portāre: agere, literally drive, suggests that the impedimenta consisted partly of cattle and horses.
Their contempt for the Roman siege works.

30. Ac primum adventu ex exercitus nostri crebris ex oppidó excursiones faciebant parvulísque proeliís cum nostris contendébant; posteá válló pedum, in circuitá XV miliúm crēbrisque castelliis circummánti oppidó sēsē continébant. Ubi, víneis áctis, aggere extréctó, turrim procuel cónstituí vídērunt, primum irridere ex mnro atque increpitare vōcibus, quod tanta máchinatió à tantó spatió institueretur: Quibusnam manibus aut quibus víribus praesertim homínés tantulae staturae (nam plérumque omnibus Gallis præ magnitudine corporum suorum brevità nostra contemptui est) tantī oneris turrim in muro sēsē collocāre possè cōnśiderent?

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 mília. 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 miliúm: pedum, not passuum, is to be understood. 12 oppido: in the town; but the ablative is one of Means. 13 víneis, 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 institueretur: 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 contemptui: Dative of Purpose. 20 cōnśiderent: questions in indirect discourse often stand in the subjunctive.
ATTACK ON A BESIEGED CITY.
They surrender, but secretly retain weapons.

31. Ubi vērō moverī et approxinquāre moenibus vīdērunt, novā atque inūsitātā specīē commōtī lēgātōs ad Caesarrem dē pāce mīsērunt, qui ad hunc modum locūtī: 3 Non a sé existimāre, Rōmānōs sine ope dōrūm bellum gerere, quī tantae altitūdinis māchinātiōnēs tantā celeritātē prōmōvēre possent; sē suāque omnīa eōrum potestātī permittēre dīxērunt. Unum a petere ac dēprecārī: si forte prō suā clēmentiā ac mānsuētūdīne, quam ipsī ab aliīs audīrent, statuisset, Aduatucōs esse cōnservāndōs, nē sē armīs dēspoliāret. Sībi omnēs fērē fīnitimōs esse inīmicōs ac suae virtūtē invidēre; a quibus sē dēfendere, trāditīs armīs, nōn possent. Sībi praestāre, sī in eum căsūm dēdūcerentur, quamvīs fortūnam ā populō Rōmānō pātī, quam ab his per cruciātum interficī inter quōs dominārī cōnsuēssent. 18

32. Ad haec Caesar respondit: Sē magis cōnsuētūdīne suā quam merītō eōrum cīvitātem cōnservātūrum, sī, prīusquam mūrum ariēs attigisset, sē dēdissent; sed dēdiōnis nūllam esse conditionem nisi armīs tradītīs. Sē id, quod in Nervīs fēcisset, factūrum fīnitimāisque imperātū-
CONFLICT WITH THE ADUATUCI.

rum, nē1 quam déditicīs populī Rōmānī injūriam infer-
rent.

Rē nūntiātā ad suōs, illī sē,2 quae imperārentur, facere
dixerunt. Armōrum magnā3 multitudine dē mūrō in fos-
sam, quae erat ante oppidum, jactā, sīc ut prope summam45 mūrī aggerisque altitūdinem acervī armōrum adaequāre,
et tamen circiter parte tertiā, ut postea perspectum est,
cēlātā atque in oppidō retentā, portīs pātefactīs, eō die
pāce4 sunt āsī.

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

33. Sub vesperum Caesar portās claudī militēisque ex 10
oppidō exīre jussit, nē quām6 nōctā oppidāntīs a militibus
injūriam acciperent. Illī, ante initō, ut intellectum est,
cōnsiliō, quod déditioāe factā nostrōs praesidia deductūrōs
aut dēnique7 indiligentius servātūrōs crēdiderant, partim
cum eōs, quae retinuerant et cēlāverant, armīs, partim scūtīs15
ex cortīce factīs aut vīminibus8 intextīs, quae subitō, ut tem-
poris exiguātās postulābat, pellibus indūxerant, tertiā vigiliā,
quā9 minimē arduus ad nostrās mūnitionēs ascensus vidē-
bātūr, omnibus cōpiās repente ex oppidō ēruptionem fecerunt.

Celeriter, ut ante Caesar imperāverat, ignibus significā-
tōne factā, ex proximīs castellīs eō10 concursūm est pug-
nātumque ab hostibus ita aceriter est, ut11 a vīris fortibus

1 ne quam . . . inferrent: not to inflict any damage; a Substantive Clause
Developed from the Vollitive. In these, as in Purpose Clauses, ne quis is reg-
ularly 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 multitudine: with jacta. 4 summam muri aggerisque altitū-
dinem: 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 pace sunt usi: observed peace. 6 quam: the indefinite
pronoun, any. 7 denique: at least. 8 vīminibus intextīs: woven willow-
work: like cortice, governed by ex. 9 qua: where. 10 eo concursum est:
they ran thither: 287. 11 ut a vīris fortibus pugnāri debuit: as brave men
were bound to fight; debuit and pugnāri are impersonal.
in extrêmâ spē salūtis iniūquō locō contrā eōs, qui ex vallō turribusque tēla jacerent, pugnārī debuit, cum in ūnā virtūte omnis spēs salūtis cōnsisteret. Oceīsīs ad hominum milibus quattuor, reliqui in oppidum rejectī sunt.

5 Postrīdē ejus dīēi refrāctīs portīs, cum jam dēfenderēt nēmō, atque intrōmissīs mīlitibus nostrīs, sectionem ejus oppidī ūniversam Caesār vēndīdit. Ab eīs, qui ēmerant, capitum numerus ad eum relātus est mīlium quīnquā-gintā trium.

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

Publius Crassus reduces several tribes along the coast.

10 34. Eōdem tempore ā Pūblīō Crasso, quem cum legiōne ūnā mīserat ad Venetōs, Venellōs, Osismōs, Coriosolītās, Esuvīōs, Aulercōs, Redonēs, quae sunt maritimae civitātēs Ūceanumque attingunt, certior factus est, omnēs eās civitātēs in diciōnem potestātemque populī Rōmānī esse redāctās.

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

35. His rebus gestīs; omni Galliā pacatā, tanta hūjus belli ad barbarōs opiniō perlāta est, utī ab eīs nātīōnibus, quae trāns Rhēnum incolerent, lēgātī ad Caesarem mitterentur, qui sē obsīdēs datūrās imperāta factūrās 20 politicērentur. Quās lēgātiōnēs Caesār, quod in Italiam 13

1 in una virtute: in valor alone. 2 ad: about. 3 jam: longer. 4 capitum: persons. 5 milium quinquaginta trium: as being iffy-three thousand; predicate genitive. 6 Coriosolītās: Greek accusative plural. 7 quae: the relative is attracted to the gender of the predicate noun. 8 civitātes: nations, tribes, as often in Caesar. 9 omni Galliā pacatā: i.e. all those portions which offered organized resistance to the Romans. 10 incolerent: subjunctive by attraction to mitterentur. 11 qui politicērentur: a Relative Clause of Purpose. 12 se daturas, facturas (esse): the speakers identify themselves with their natio-nes; hence the feminine gender. Note the Asyndeton in daturas, facturas. 13 in Italiam: i.e. cisalpine Gaul, one of Caesar’s provinces.
Illyricumque properábat, initā proximā aestāte ad sé revertī jussit.

Ipse, in Carnutēs, Andēs, Turonōs, quaeque civitātēs propinquae hīs locīs erant, ubi bellum gesserat, legiōnibus in hīberna dēductīs, in Italianam profectus est. Ob cāisque rēs ex litterīs Caesāris in diēs quīndecim supplicātiō dēcrēta est, quod ante id tempus accidit nūlli.