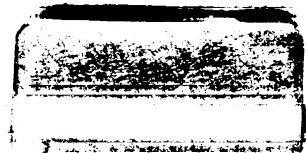


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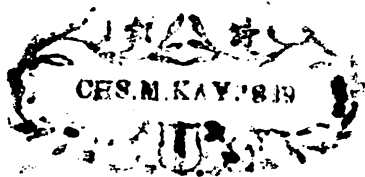
*W. L. Marshall.*



Ευφροσύνη

Miss W. Young.  
Glen Dale Institute  
Kirkwood.  
Missouri.

25



Charles M. Kay  
Shurtleff College  
June 9<sup>th</sup> - 1819



# GALLIA ANTIQUA.

Roman Miles

Londinum

BRITANNIA

CANTUUM  
FREDUM GALLIA

50

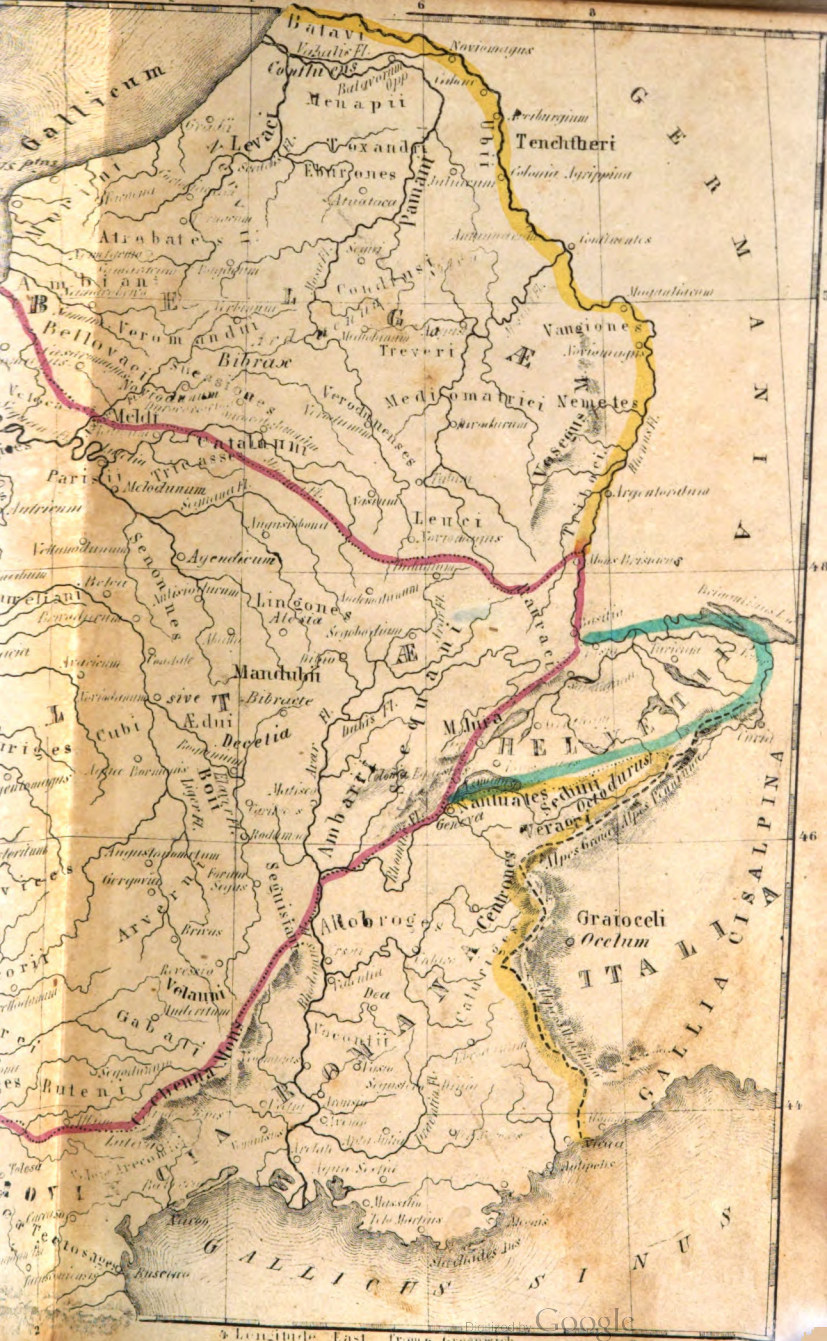
48

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44

HISPANIA





THE FIRST SIX BOOKS  
OF  
CÆSAR'S COMMENTARIES  
ON THE  
GALLIC WAR,  
ADAPTED TO  
BULLIONS' LATIN GRAMMAR;

WITH AN INTRODUCTION, ON THE IDIOMS OF THE LATIN  
LANGUAGE; COPIOUS EXPLANATORY NOTES; AND  
AN INDEX OF PROPER NAMES, ETC.

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By Rev. PETER BULLIONS, D. D.,  
PROFESSOR OF LANGUAGES IN THE ALBANY ACADEMY; AND AUTHOR  
OF THE SERIES OF GRAMMARS, GREEK, LATIN AND  
ENGLISH, ON THE SAME PLAN.

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## PREFACE.

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**CÆSAR** is usually, and with great propriety, among the first books put into the hands of pupils commencing the study of Latin. In adapting a portion of this work, as well as the Latin Reader, to his Latin Grammar, the chief object of the Editor has been to lead the student, in the beginning of his course, to a minute and thorough acquaintance with the principles of the language. The text of *Oudendorp* has been generally followed. For the sake of convenience, and also because, with many, *Cæsar* is the first book studied after the Grammar, the Introduction on the Latin Idioms prefixed to the Latin Reader has been prefixed here also. To this as well as to the Grammar reference is constantly made at the foot of the page, for the purpose of explaining and illustrating principles as they occur; and if the pupil will only take the pains to examine these references as he proceeds, he will gradually, and with comparatively little labor, become so familiar with the grammatical structure and idioms of the language that his future progress will be much more rapid and pleasant than it can be without such a course of training.

To the text copious notes have been added, for the purpose of explaining more particularly some constructions of the language,—aiding the pupil in the selection of an appropriate term, or, in giving variety to his expression,—and, in some cases, of assisting him to apprehend more clearly the meaning of the author. These, together with the references to the Introduction and Grammar above specified, contain such and so much assistance as an industrious and intelligent pupil, at this stage of his progress, in preparing his lessons, may be supposed to need from his teacher; so that by a proper use of this work, both the teacher will be relieved in a great measure from that labor, and interruption of other duties which the ren-

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dering of this assistance would require, and the pupil will have always at hand the assistance needed. These notes are taken chiefly from Dymock's *Cæsar*, Glasgow edition. A few have been added from other sources.

The Vocabulary or index at the end of the work is abridged from the same author, and contains various and important information respecting the persons and places mentioned in the text, and also respecting many things belonging to the antiquities and polity of the Romans and their method of conducting military operations. In this part several wood cuts have been introduced to aid the pupil in forming correct ideas of some of the engines and operations of war, as they existed in the days of *Cæsar*.

The map of Ancient Gaul has been prepared with special reference to this work, and exhibits the divisions of that country, with the names of nations, tribes, and towns, mentioned by *Cæsar*, as they existed in his time, so far as their position can be ascertained from authentic sources. The modern names of the same places will be found, generally, by consulting the Index.

A correct pronunciation as it regards quantity should be attended to from the beginning. In order to aid the pupil in forming correct habits in this too much neglected part of study, the quantity of the penult syllable has been marked in all words of more than two syllables, except where the penult vowel is followed by two consonants or a double consonant, in which case it is always long; or where the penult vowel is followed by another vowel, in which case it is almost always short; or when the syllable being common, that is, either short or long, there is no danger of the quantity being given wrong. In words of two syllables there is little danger of wrong pronunciation, and if, in words of more than two syllables, the quantity of the penult is correctly given, there is little danger of error elsewhere.

With a view to render the work as full as was deemed necessary, and at the same time to bring the price so low as to make it more generally accessible, only the first six books of the Commentaries on the Gallic war have been taken. These contain all that portion of this author usually read in academies and schools, and to have taken more would only have increased the size and the price of the book without any corresponding benefit to the purchaser.

The Editor takes this opportunity to renew his grateful acknowledgements to the many learned men, and instructors of youth, for

PREFACE.

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the favor with which his humble labors have been received by them, and for the many important suggestions communicated, by which he has been enabled to add essentially to their value and usefulness. A Greek Reader adapted to the Greek Grammar is now preparing, and will be published as speedily as possible.

ALBANY ACADEMY, }  
*February 26, 1845.* }

#### NOTICE.

In the text, the references to the Grammar generally will be found at the places indicated, in all the editions. Those marked § 140, 1, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, will be found in editions previous to the last of 1844, at § 145, Obs. 1, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th: And those marked § 140, 2, 3, 4, 5, will be found under § 140, Obs. 1, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th.



# INTRODUCTION.

## SENTENCES.

1. A sentence is such an assemblage of words as makes complete sense; as, *Man is mortal.*
2. Sentences are of two kinds, *simple* and *compound.*
3. A simple sentence contains but one subject and one verb; as, *Life is short. Time flies.*
4. A compound sentence contains two or more simple sentences combined; as, *Life, which is short, should be well employed.*
5. In the combining of words to form a sentence, observe carefully the following

### *General Principles of Syntax.*

1. In every sentence there must be a *verb* in the indicative, subjunctive, imperative, or infinitive mood, and a *subject*, expressed or understood.
2. Every adjective, adjective pronoun, or participle, must have a substantive expressed or understood with which it agrees, § 98 and § 146.\*
3. Every relative must have an antecedent or word to which it refers, and with which it agrees, § 99.
4. Every nominative has its own verb expressed or understood, of which it is the subject, §§ 100, 101, 102. Or is placed after the substantive verb in the predicate, § 103.
5. Every finite verb; i. e., every verb in the indicative, subjunctive or imperative mood, has its own nominative, expressed or understood, §§ 101, 102, and when the infinitive has a subject it is in the accusative, § 145. The infinitive without a subject does not form a sentence or proposition, § 143.
6. Every oblique case is governed by some word, expressed or understood, in the sentence of which it forms a part.

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\* The references are to the sections in the Latin Grammar.

*Resolution or Analysis.*

Every simple sentence consists of two parts, the subject and the predicate, § 94, 6. 7. 8. In analyzing a sentence, it is necessary to distinguish between the *Grammatical* subject and predicate, and the *Logical* subject and predicate.

The *Grammatical subject* is the name or thing spoken of, without, or separated from, all modifying words or clauses, and which stands as the nominative to the verb, or the accusative before the infinitive.

The *Logical subject* is the same word in connection with the qualifying or restricting expressions, which go to make up the full and precise idea of the thing spoken of.

The *Grammatical predicate* is the word or words containing the simple affirmation made respecting the subject.

The *Logical predicate* is the grammatical predicate combined with all those words or expressions that modify or restrict it in any way; thus:

In the sentence, "An inordinate desire of admiration often produces a contemptible levity of deportment;" the Grammatical subject is "*desire*;" the Logical "*An inordinate desire of admiration.*" The Grammatical predicate is "*produces*," the Logical, "*produces often a contemptible levity of deportment.*"

In Latin and English, the *general* arrangement of a sentence is the same, i. e., the sentence commonly begins with the subject and ends with the predicate. But the order of the words in each of these parts, is usually so different in Latin, from what it is in English, that one of the first difficulties a beginner has to encounter with a Latin sentence, is to know how "to take it in," or to arrange it in the proper order of the English. This is technically called *construing* or *giving the order*. To assist in this, some advantage may be found by carefully attending to the following

*Directions for Beginners.*

DIRECT. I. As all the other parts of a sentence depend upon the two leading parts, namely, the subject or NOMINATIVE, and the predicate or VERB; the first thing to be done with every sentence, is to find out these. In order to this,

1. Look for the leading verb, which is always in the present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, or future of the indicative, or in the imperative mood,\* and usually at or near the end of the sentence.

2. Having found the verb, observe its number and person; this will aid in finding its nominative, which is a noun or pronoun in the same number and person with the verb, commonly before it, and near the beginning of the sentence, though not always so, § 151. R. I. with exceptions.

DIRECT. II. Having thus found the nominative and verb, and ascertained their meaning, the sentence may be resolved from the Latin into the English order, as follows:

1. Take the *Vocative, Exciting, Introductory, or connecting words*, if there are any.

2. The NOMINATIVE.

3. Words *limiting or explaining it*, i. e., words agreeing with it, or governed by it, or by one another, where they are found, till you come to the *verb*.

4. The VERB.

5. Words *limiting or explaining it*, i. e., words which modify it, are governed by it, or depend upon it.

6. Supply everywhere the words *understood*.

7. If the sentence be compound, take the parts of it severally as they depend one upon another, proceeding with each of them as above.

DIRECT. III. In arranging the words for translation, in the subordinate parts of a sentence, observe the following

#### *Rules for construing.*

I. An oblique case, or the infinitive mood, is put after the word that governs it.

Exc. The relative and interrogative are usually put before the governing word, unless that be a preposition; if it is, then after it.

II. An adjective, if no other word depend upon it or be coupled with it, is put *before* its substantive; but if another word depend upon it, or be governed by it, it is usually placed after it.

---

\* All the other parts of the verb are generally used in subordinate clauses. So, also, is the pluperfect indicative. In oblique discourse, the leading verb is in the infinitive, § 141. Rule VI.

III. The participle is usually construed after its substantive, or the word with which it agrees.

IV. The relative and its clause, should, if possible, come immediately after the antecedent.

V. When a question is asked, the nominative comes after the verb; (in English between the auxiliary and the verb.) Interrogative words, however, such as *quis, quotus, quantus, uter, &c.*, come before the verb.

VI. After a transitive active verb, look for an accusative, and after a preposition, for an accusative or ablative, and arrange the words accordingly.

VII. Words in apposition must be construed as near together as possible.

VIII. Adverbs, adverbial phrases, prepositions with their cases, circumstances of time, place, cause, manner, instrument, &c., should be placed, in general, after the words which they modify. The case absolute commonly before them, and often first in the sentence.

IX. The words of different clauses must not be mixed together, but each clause translated by itself, in its order, according to its connection with, or dependence upon, those to which it is related.

X. Conjunctions should be placed before the last of two words, or sentences connected.

## LATIN IDIOMS.\*

### PARTICULAR DIRECTIONS AND MODELS FOR TRANSLATION.

[The following explanations and directions are intended chiefly for reference. But it will be of great advantage for the pupil to become familiar with them by going through them two or three times, *in course*, simultaneously with his reading lessons.]

1. BEFORE translating, every sentence should be read over till it can be read correctly and with ease, paying special attention to the quantity and pronunciation. The words should then be arranged according to the preceding general directions, and translated as they are arranged, separately or in clusters, as may be found convenient; always remembering to place adjectives and adjective pronouns with their substantives before translating. The sense and grammatical construction being thus ascertained, the translation may then be read over without the Latin, and due attention paid to the English idiom. The whole sentence, whether simple or compound, may then be analyzed as directed § 152, and last of all, every word parsed separately as directed, § 153.

2. In order to arrange and translate with ease, it is necessary to be familiar with, and readily to distinguish the different cases, genders, and numbers of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and participles, and to translate them correctly and promptly, in these cases and numbers, &c.; and also to distinguish and correctly translate the verb in its various moods, tenses, numbers, persons, &c. This can be acquired only by continual practice and drilling, which should be kept up till the utmost readiness is attained.

3. The English prepositions used in translating the different cases in Latin, for the sake of convenience, may be called signs of those cases; and in translating these, the English *definite* or *indefinite* article is to be used as the sense requires. The signs of the cases are as follows:

Nom. (No sign.)	Acc. (No sign.)
Gen. <i>Of</i> .	Voc. <i>O</i> . or no sign.
Dat. <i>To</i> or <i>for</i> .	Abl. <i>With, from, in, by, &amp;c.</i>

\* A *Latin idiom*, strictly speaking, is a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin language. It is here used in a more extended sense, to denote a mode of speech different from the English, or which, if rendered word for word, and with the ordinary signs of cases, moods, tenses, &c., would not make a correct English sentence.

In certain constructions the idiom of the English language requires the oblique cases in Latin to be translated in a manner different from the above. The chief of these constructions are the following :

#### 4. The Genitive.

1. The genitive denoting the place where, R. XXXVI., is translated *at*; as, *Romæ*, "At Rome."

2. Denoting *price*, sometimes *for*; as, *Vendidit pluris*, "He sold it *for more*;" or without a sign; as, *Constitit pluris*, "It cost *more*."

#### 5. The Dative.

1. After a verb of taking away, R. XXIX.; the dative is translated *from*; as, *Eripuit me morti*, "He rescued me *from death*;" *Eripitur morti*, "He is rescued *from death*." R. XXXII-III. See § 123, Exp.

2. Denoting the doer after a passive verb, R. XXXIII., it is translated *by*; as, *Vix audior ulli*, "I am scarcely heard *by any one*."

3. Denoting the possessor, R. XV., Obs. 1, it is translated as the genitive; as, *Ei in mentem venit*, "It came into the mind *to him*," i. e., *of him*, or into *his* mind.

4. After verbs signifying "to be present," *at*; as, *Adfuit precibus*, He was present *at prayers*. § 112, R. I.

#### 6. The Ablative.

1. The ablative denoting a property or quality of another substantive, R. VII., is translated *of*; as, *Vir miræ magnitudinæ*, "A man *of wonderful size*."

2. The place where, R. XXXVI. Exc., commonly *at*, sometimes *in*.

3. After the comparative degree, § 120, R. XXIV., *than*; as, *Dulcior melle*, "Sweeter *than honey*."

4. Denoting the material of which a thing is made, § 128, Obs. 2, *of*; as, *Factus ebore*, "Made *of ivory*."

5. After *dignus* and words denoting origin; also after *opus* and *usus*, signifying need, *of*; as, *Dignus honore*, "Worthy *of honor*."

6. Denoting time how long, sometimes *in*; as, *Uno die fecit*, "He did it *in one day*;" sometimes without a sign; as, *Uno die abfuit*, "He was absent *one day*."

7. Time when, *at, on*; as, *Solis occūsu*, "At the setting of the sun;" *Idibus Aprīlis*, "On the ides of April."

8. After verbs of depriving, § 125, *of*; as, *Eum veste spoliāvit*, "He stripped him of *his garment*."

### Cases without Signs.

7. When the genitive, dative, or ablative, is governed by an intransitive verb which is translated by a transitive verb in English, (§ 38, Obs. 4,) or by an adjective denoting likeness, the sign of the case is omitted; as,

- |                                    |                             |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Gen. <i>Miserere mei</i> ,      | Pity me.                    |
| 2. Dat. <i>Præfuit exercitui</i> , | He commanded the army.      |
| 3. " <i>Placuit regi</i> ,         | It pleased the king.        |
| 4. Abl. <i>Utitur fraude</i> ,     | He uses deceit.             |
| 5. " <i>Potitus est imperio</i> ,  | He obtained the government. |
| 6. Dat. <i>Similis patri</i> ,     | Like his father.            |

Obs. But when rendered by an intransitive verb in English, the sign of the case must be used; as,

7. *Insidiantur nobis*, They lie in wait for us.

8. When a verb governs two datives, by R. XIX., the dative of the end or design is sometimes rendered without the sign; as,

1. *Est mihi voluptati*, It is to me [for] a pleasure; i. e.,  
It is [or brings] a pleasure to me.

9. The ablative absolute, R. LX., (See No. 109,) and frequently time how long, R. XL., are without the sign; as,

1. *Bello finito*, The war being ended.  
2. *Sex mensibus abfuit*, He was absent six months.

10. When the ablative is governed by a preposition, the English of that preposition takes the place of the sign of the ablative, and no other will be used; thus,

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Ab exercitu</i> , From the army. | 4. <i>Cum dignitate</i> , With dignity.  |
| 2. <i>Ex urbe</i> , Out of the city.   | 5. <i>Pro castris</i> , Before the camp. |
| 3. <i>In agro</i> , In the field.      | 6. <i>Tenus pube</i> , Up to the middle. |

11. In order to specify more particularly, the English idiom sometimes requires the possessive pronouns, *my, thy, his, her, its, our, your their*, (not expressed in Latin unless contrasted with others,) to be supplied before a noun, and espe-

cially if they refer to the subject of the sentence. The sense will shew when this is to be done and what pronoun is to be used; as,

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Filius similis patri,</i> | A son like <i>his</i> father.  |
| 2. <i>Reverere parentes,</i>    | Reverence <i>your</i> parents. |

12. Nouns in apposition, (§ 97, R. I.,) must be brought as near together as possible, and the sign of the case, when used, prefixed to the first only; as,

- |                                    |                         |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Nom. <i>Cicero Orator,</i>      | Cicero the orator.      |
| 2. Gen. <i>Ciceronis oratoris,</i> | Of Cicero the orator.   |
| 3. Dat. <i>Ciceroni oratori,</i>   | To Cicero the orator,   |
| 4. Abl. <i>Cicerone oratore,</i>   | With Cicero the orator. |

13. The noun in apposition is sometimes connected with the noun before it by the words *as, being, &c.*; as,

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Misit me comitem,</i> | He sent me <i>as a companion</i> .      |
| 2. <i>Hic puer venit,</i>   | He came, <i>when [or being] a boy</i> . |

#### *Adjectives and Substantives.*

14. In translating an adjective or adjective pronoun and a substantive together, the adjective is commonly placed first, and the sign of the case is prefixed to it, and not to the noun, § 98, R. II.; as,

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Nom. <i>Altus mons,</i>  | A high mountain.          |
| 2. Gen. <i>Alti montis,</i> | Of a high mountain.       |
| 3. Dat. <i>Alto monti,</i>  | To [for] a high mountain. |
| 4. Abl. <i>Alto monte,</i>  | With a high mountain.     |

15. When two or more adjectives, coupled by a conjunction belong to one substantive, they may be placed either before or after it; as,

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Jupiter optimus et maximus,</i> | Jupiter the best and greatest; <i>or</i> |
| <i>Optimus et maximus Jupiter,</i>    | The best and greatest Jupiter.           |
| 2. <i>Viri sapientis et docti,</i>    | Of a man wise and learned; <i>or</i>     |
| <i>Sapientis et docti viri,</i>       | Of a wise and learned man.               |

16. The adjective must be placed after its substantive when the former has a negative joined with it, or another word in the sentence governed by it, or dependent upon it. So also *solus*; as,

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Dux peritus belli,</i>               | A general skilled in war.        |
| 2. <i>Filius similis patri,</i>            | A son like his father.           |
| 3. <i>Poeta dignus honore,</i>             | A poet worthy of honor.          |
| 4. <i>Homines soli sapient,</i>            | Men alone are wise.              |
| 5. <i>Avis tam parum decora,</i>           | A bird so little beautiful.      |
| 6. <i>Littore non molli neque arenoso,</i> | With a shore not soft nor sandy. |



17. The adjectives *primus, medius, ultimus, extremus, infimus, imus, summus, supremus, reliquus, cæter, or cæterus*, and some others describing a *part* of an object, are translated as substantives, with the sign of the case prefixed, and *of* before the substantive following, § 98, Obs. 9; as,

- |                             |                                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Mediâ nocte,</i>      | <i>In the middle of the night.</i> |
| 2. <i>Ad summum montem,</i> | <i>To the top of the mountain.</i> |

18. When these adjectives (No. 17,) describe the whole and not a part only, they are translated as No. 11.; as,

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Summum bonum,</i>  | <i>The chief good.</i> |
| <i>Supremus dies,</i> | <i>The last day.</i>   |

19. An adjective without a substantive usually has a substantive understood, but obvious from the connexion, § 98, Obs. 5. Masculine adjectives, (if plural,) commonly agree with *homines*, or, if possessives, with *amici, cives, or milites*, understood; and neuters, with *factum, negotium, verbum, tempus, &c.*; as,

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Boni (homines) sunt rari,</i>                  | <i>Good men are rare,</i>                                  |
| 2. <i>Cæsar misit suos (milites,)</i>                | <i>Cæsar sent his soldiers.</i>                            |
| 3. <i>Cocles transiit ad suos</i><br><i>(cives,)</i> | <i>Cocles swam over to his fellow-</i><br><i>citizens.</i> |
| 4. <i>Labor vincit omnia (negotia)</i>               | <i>Labor overcomes all things.</i>                         |
| 5. <i>In postërum (tempus,)</i>                      | <i>In time to come,—for the future.</i>                    |
| 6. <i>In eo (loco) ut.</i>                           | <i>In such a situation that.</i>                           |

20. Adjectives commonly used without a substantive, (but still belonging to a substantive understood,) may be regarded as substantives. They are such as *mortales, boni, mali, supëri, infëri, Græcus, Românus, &c.* (See § 98, Obs. 5.); as,

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Mali odêrunt bonos,</i>     | <i>The wicked hate the good.</i>        |
| 2. <i>Græcos Români vicêrunt,</i> | <i>The Romans conquered the Greeks.</i> |

21. Adjective words when partitives, or used partitively, take the gender of the noun expressing the whole, and govern it in the genitive plural, (if a collective noun, in the genitive singular,) § 107, RULE X. In this case verbs and adjectives agree with the partitive as if it were a noun; as,

- |                                   |                                     |                   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>Aliquis philosophorum</i>   | <i>Some one of the philosophers</i> | <i>has</i>        |
| <i>dixit,</i>                     | <i>said.</i>                        |                   |
| 2. <i>Una musarum veniet,</i>     | <i>One of the muses</i>             | <i>will come.</i> |
| 3. <i>Multi nobilium juvenum,</i> | <i>Many noble young</i>             | <i>men.</i>       |

22. The comparative degree not followed by an ablative, or the conjunction *quam*, (than) is usually translated by the positive with *too* or *rather* prefixed. For explanation see § 120, Obs. 5.; as,

1. *Iracundior est*, (scil. *æquo*.) He is too (or rather) *passionate*.  
 2. *Ægrius ferebat*, He took it *rather ill*.  
 3. *Altius volavit*, He flew *too high*.

*Obs.* In a comparison, *è* or *tanto* with a comparative in one clause, and *quò* or *quanto* in the other, may be rendered "the;" (See No. 44. 7. 8.) as,

4. *Quò plures, èd feliciòres*, *The more the happier*.

23. The superlative degree expressing comparison, is usually preceded by the article *the* in English, (§ 25,) as,

1. *Doctissimus Romanòrum*, *The most learned of the Romans*.  
 2. *Fortissimus miles in exercitu*, *The bravest soldier in the army*.

24. When the superlative does not express comparison, but only eminence or distinction, it is translated with the article *a* or *an* prefixed in the singular, and without an article in the plural; or by the positive, with *very*, *eminently*, &c., prefixed, (§ 25,); as,

1. *Homo doctissimus*. *A most learned (or a very learned) man*.  
 2. *Homines doctissimi*, *Most learned (or very learned) men*.

25. *Alius* repeated with a different word in the same clause, renders that clause double, and requires it to be translated as in the following examples:

1. *Alius alià vià*, *One by one way, another by another*.  
 2. *Aliud aliis videtur*, *One thing seems good to some, another to others, i. e. Some think one thing, and some another. (See other varieties. § 98. Obs. 11.)*

The same usage occurs with words derived from *alius*. See Gr. § 98, Obs. 12.

26. The distributive numeral adjectives are usually translated by the cardinal number indicated, with "each," or "to each," annexed; sometimes by repeating the cardinal thus, "one by one;" "two by two," &c., § 24, 11; as,

1. *Consules binas naves habebant*, *The consuls had each two ships, or, had two ships each*.  
 2. *Quà singuli carri ducuntur*, *Where wagons could be led one by one*.  
 3. *Tigna bina*, *Beams two by two, or in pairs*.  
 4. *Singulis singulas partes distribuit æquales*, *He distributed equal parts, one to each*.  
 5. *Singulis mensibus hoc fecit*, *This he did every (or each) month*.  
 6. *Plures singuli uxores habent*, *They have each many wives*.

## Pronouns.

27. 1st. The adjective pronoun, *hic, hæc, hoc*, with a noun following, is used as an adjective, and means, in the singular, "this,"—in the plural, "these."—*Ille, illa, illud*,—*is, ea, id*,—*iste, ista, istud*, with a noun, in the singular, mean "that,"—in the plural, "those."

2d. Without a noun following they are all used substantively, and mean, in the singular, *he, she, it*; in the plural, *they*; thus,

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Hic vir</i> , This man.       | 4. <i>Hic fecit</i> , He did it.                             |
| 2. <i>Illa femina</i> , That woman. | 5. <i>Illa vēnit</i> , She came.                             |
| 3. <i>Ea urbs</i> , That city.      | 6. <i>Ea (Dido) condidit eam</i> , She built it, (Carthage.) |

*Obs.* In sentences containing an enumeration of particulars, the same pronoun is sometimes used in successive clauses, but they require to be translated differently, (§ 98, *Obs.* 12.); thus,

- |                    |                     |                  |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 7. <i>Hic</i> ,    | } "one," "the one." | — <i>hic</i> ,   | } "another," "the other." |
| 8. <i>Is</i> ,     |                     | — <i>is</i> ,    |                           |
| 9. <i>Ille</i> ,   |                     | — <i>ille</i> ,  |                           |
| 10. <i>Alter</i> , |                     | — <i>alter</i> , |                           |

When antithesis or contrast is stated, *hic* is translated "this," and refers to the nearer antecedent, *ille*, "that," and refers to the more distant; as,

11. *Hic minor natu est, ille major*, This is the younger, that, the older.

28. *Is, ea, id*, followed by *ut*, or the relative, *qui, quæ, quod*, in the next clause, means "such," and implies comparison. The relative after it may be translated, *that I, that thou, that he, that they, &c.*, according as the antecedent requires, or it may be translated *as*, and its verb by the infinitive (§ 31, *Obs.* 2.); thus,

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Is homo erat ut, &amp;c.</i> , | He was such a man that, &c.  |
| 2. <i>Neque is sum qui terrear</i> , | I am not such that I may be frightened. Or better thus, I am not such a one as to be frightened. |

*Obs.* The adverb *eò* with *ut* following it means "so far," "to such a degree," "to such a point," "in such a state;" as,

3. *Eò pervēnit ut*,
- "He came so far, (i. e. made such progress.) that;"

*Possessive Pronouns.*

29. The possessive pronoun is equivalent in meaning to the genitive of the substantive pronoun, and may often be so translated; as,

1. *Beneficio suo popultque Romani,* By the kindness of himself and of the Roman people.
2. *Cum mea nemo scripta legat, vulgo recitare timentis,* Since no one reads the writings of me, fearing to recite them publicly.

30. The possessives, *suus, sua, suum*, in Latin, agrees in gender, number, and case, with the noun denoting the *object possessed*, but in English must be translated by a pronoun denoting the *possessor*; thus,

1. *Pater diligit suos liberos,* A father loves his children.
2. *Parentes diligunt suam sobolem,* Parents love their offspring.
3. *Frater diligit suam sororem,* A brother loves his sister.
4. *Soror diligit suum fratrem,* A sister loves her brother.

*Obs.* In the first sentence, "*suos*," agrees with "*liberos*," but must be translated "*his*," denoting "*pater*," the possessor. In the second, *suam*, though singular, to agree with *sobolem*, must be translated "*their*," so as to denote the possessors, "*parentes*," &c.

*Usage of Sui, Suus;—Ille, Iste, Hic, Is.*

31. The reflexive, *sui*, and its possessive, *suus*, generally refer to the subject of the leading verb\* in the sentence; *ille, iste, hic, is*, never refer to that subject, but to some other person or thing spoken of; thus,

1. *Cato occidit se.* Cato killed himself.
2. *Pater diligit suos liberos,* A father loves his (own) children.
3. *Parentes diligunt suam sobolem,* Parents love their (own) offspring.
4. *Dicit se valere,* He says that he is well.

*Obs.* In the second and third sentence, *suos*, "*his*," and *suam*, "*their*," referring to some other person than *pater* or *parentes*, would be made by the genitive of *ille, iste, hic, is*. In the first and fourth, *se* would be made *eum*. For the difference between these words usually translated "*he*," see Gr. § 28, Obs. 3.

\* See Gr. § 23, Obs. 3, 1st., with note.

*Note.* If a second subject and verb be introduced, the reflexive governed by that verb will belong to the new subject, unless the whole clause refer to the words, wishes, or actions, of the first subject; as,

5. *Scipio civitatibus Italiæ reddidit omnia quæ suâ recognoscébant,* Scipio restored to the States of Italy, all the things which they recognised as *their own*.

### Usage of Ipse.

32. *Ipse* renders the word with which it is joined emphatic, whether expressed or understood, and is equal to the English, *myself, thyself, himself, themselves, &c.*, annexed to it; sometimes to the word *very* prefixed. With *numbers* it denotes exactness, and sometimes it is used by itself as a reflexive instead of *sui*, § 28, Obs. 3, 2d.; as,

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Ipse faciam,</i> (i. e. <i>ego ipse</i> .)        | I will do it <i>myself</i> .                  |
| 2. <i>Ipse fruëris otio,</i> (i. e. <i>tu ipse</i> .)   | Thou <i>thyself</i> enjoyest ease.            |
| 3. <i>Jaculo cadit ipse,</i> (i. e. <i>ille ipse</i> .) | He <i>himself</i> falls by a dart.            |
| 4. <i>Cæsar ipse venit,</i>                             | Cæsar <i>himself</i> came.                    |
| 5. <i>Tempus ipsum convénit,</i>                        | The <i>very</i> time was agreed on.           |
| 6. <i>Ad ipsas portas,</i>                              | To the <i>very</i> gates.                     |
| 7. <i>Decem ipsi dies,</i>                              | Ten <i>whole</i> days.                        |
| 8. <i>Precatus est ut ipsum liberâret,</i>              | He begged that he would liberate <i>him</i> . |
| 9. <i>Donum ipsi datum,</i>                             | A present given <i>to him</i> .               |

33. When joined with the personal pronouns, used in a reflexive sense, and in an oblique case, it sometimes agrees with them in case, but more commonly with the subject of the verb in the nominative or accusative. It is always, however, to be translated with the oblique case, to which it adds the force of the word *self*, or simply of emphasis; thus,

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Se ipse interfecit</i> (or <i>se ipsum</i> .)  | He slew <i>himself</i> .                    |
| 1. <i>Nosce te ipse</i> (or <i>te ipsum</i> .)       | Know <i>thyself</i> .                       |
| 2. <i>Mihi ipse</i> (or <i>ipsi</i> .) <i>faveo,</i> | I favor <i>myself</i> .                     |
| 3. <i>Agam per me ipse,</i>                          | I will do it <i>myself</i> .                |
| 4. <i>Virtus est per se ipsa laudabilis,</i>         | Virtue is to be praised for <i>itself</i> . |
| 5. <i>Se ipsos omnes naturâ diligunt.</i>            | All men naturally love <i>themselves</i> .  |

### RELATIVE AND ANTECEDENT.

#### General Principle.

34. Every sentence containing a relative and its antecedent, is a compound sentence, of which the relative with its

clause forms one of the parts, and is used further to describe or limit its antecedent word in the other part. That word may be the subject, or belong to the predicate, or to some circumstance connected with either. But to whichever of these it belongs, the relative and its clause must all be translated *together*, and in immediate connexion with its antecedent word. Hence the following

*General Rule of Arrangement.*

35. The relative with its clause should be placed immediately after, or as near as possible to the antecedent, and, unless unavoidable, another substantive should not come between them; thus,

*Latin Arrangement.*

1. *Urbi immānet mons, qui ad Arcadiam procurrit.* Here "qui" with its clause, "ad Arcadiam procurrit," belongs to, and further describes the antecedent subject, "mons." As then the subject with all that belongs to it must be taken before the verb, (Gr. § 152, Direct. 2, 2d, 3d,) the above sentence should be arranged for translation, thus: *Mons qui procurrit ad Arcadiam, immānet urbi*, A mountain, which extends to Arcadia, hangs over the city.

Or, the English order may be inverted, thus: *Urbi immānet mons, qui procurrit ad Arcadiam*, Over the city hangs a mountain, which, &c.

But not, *Mons immānet urbi, qui, &c.*, because this arrangement would place "urbi" between the antecedent, "mons," and the relative, "qui," and so lead to a false translation. The following sentence also affords an example:

2. *Proxīme urbem Eurōtas fluvius delabītur, ad cuius ripas Spartāni se exercēre solēbant.* Arrange, *Proxīme urbem delabītur, &c.*, Close to the city flows; or, *Eurōtas fluvius, ad cuius ripas, &c.*

36. When another noun necessarily comes between the relative and its antecedent, there is more danger of ambiguity in English than in Latin, as the gender and number of the Latin relative will generally direct to the proper antecedent, to which in English we are directed chiefly by the

sense. The following sentence affords an example of this kind: *Ad Byzantium fugit, oppidum naturâ munitum et arte, quod copiâ abundat.*

37. The antecedent in Latin is often understood when the English idiom requires it to be supplied. It is generally understood, and should be supplied in the proper case:

1st. When it is intentionally left indefinite, or is obvious from the gender and number of the relative, and the connexion in which it stands, as in No. 19; as,

1. *Sunt (hominēs) quos juvat,* There are men whom it delights.
2. *Hic est (id) quod quærimus,* That which we seek is here.  
 " *Hic sunt, (ea) quæ quærimus* Those things which we seek are here.
3. *(Is) qui cito dat, bis dat,* (He) who gives promptly, gives twice.

*Note.* In the preceding sentences the antecedent supplied is in parentheses.

2d. The antecedent is usually understood before the relative, when it is expressed after it, and in the same case, (§ 99, Obs. 1, 2d.); as,

4. *(Pars) quæ pars terræna fuit,* The part which was earthy.
5. *(Locus) in quem locum venit,* The place into which he came.  
 " *Apud Actium (locum) qui locus est, &c.* At Actium a place which is, &c.

*Note.* 1. When the antecedent word is expressed in the relative clause, as in the examples Nos. 4, and 5, or is repeated, as in the following, No. 6, (§ 99, Obs. 1, 3d.,) it is omitted in translating; as,

6. *Erant omnino duo itinera, quibus itineribus domo exire possent,* There were only two ways by which they could go from home.

*Note.* 2. *Quisquis, quidquid, or quicquid,* (and also *quicumque, quæcunque, quodcunque,*) "whoever, whatever," used as a relative without an antecedent, includes a general or indefinite antecedent, in such case as the construction requires, and is equivalent to *omnis*, or *quivis qui*,—*omne*, or *quidvis quod*; as,

7. *Fortunam quæcunque (i. e. quamvis fortunam quæ) accidat experiantur,* They would hazard whatever fortune (i. e. any fortune which) might happen.
8. *Quidquid tetigerat aurum fibat,* Whatever (i. e. every thing which) he had touched became gold.

*Note 3.* When the antecedent is a proposition, or clause of a sentence, § 99, Exp., the relative is put in the neuter gender, and sometimes has *id* before it referring to the same clause; as,

9. *Servi, quod* (or *id quod*) *nunquam ante factum, manumissi et milites facti sunt;* The slaves, *which* never had been done before, were set free and made soldiers.

38. In the beginning of a sentence, a relative, with or without *quum*, or other conjunctive term, and referring to some word, clause, or circumstance, in a preceding sentence, usually has the antecedent word repeated, or, if evident, understood; and instead of *who* or *which*, may be rendered *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*, or, *and this*, *and that*, &c., according as the closeness of the connexion may require, (§ 99, Obs. 8.); as,

1. *Quæ urbs quum infestaretur,* And since (or because) *this* city was infested.  
 " *Qui legâti quum missi essent,* When *these* ambassadors had been sent.  
 2. *Quæ contentio cuncta permiscuit,* *This* contention threw all things into confusion.  
 3. *Quibus nunciis acceptis,* *These* tidings being received.  
 4. *Quod quum ille cerneret,* And when he saw *this*.  
 5. *Quo facto,* *This* being done (or accomplished)  
 6. *Quæ dum omnia contemplantur,* And while they were contemplating all *these* things.  
 7. *Quod quum impetrâsset,* And when he had obtained *this*.  
 8. *A quo consilio quum revocâret.* When he recalled him from *this* design.  
 9. *Quo ictu ille extinctus est,* And by *this* blow he was killed.

*Note.* To this construction belongs *quod*, (apparently for *propter* or *ad quod*, § 128,) in the beginning of a sentence, referring to something previously stated, and meaning, "on account of, with respect to, or as to, THIS THING;" as,

10. *Quod diis gratias habeo,* On account of *this*, (for *this* thing, wherefor,) I give thanks to the gods.  
 11. *Quod diceret se venturum,* As to what (as to that thing which) he said, that he would come.

39. When the antecedent word is not repeated, as in No. 38, the relative, with or without *quum*, or other conjunctive term, may be rendered *he*, *she*, *it*, *they*, or *and he*, *and she*, &c., according as the antecedent word requires, (§ 99, Obs. 8.); as,



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Qui quum admitteret,</i>                              | <i>And when he admitted.</i>   |
| 2. <i>Quæ quum vidisset,</i><br><i>Quæ quum visa esset,</i> | <i>And when she had seen.</i><br><i>When she had been (or was) seen.</i> |
| 3. <i>Quam quum dare nollet,</i>                            | <i>And when he would not give it.</i>                                    |
| 4. <i>Quibus quum occurrisset,</i>                          | <i>When he had met them.</i>   |
| 5. <i>Qui (quæ; pl. qui, quæ,) res-</i><br><i>pondit,</i>   | <i>And he, (she, they) replied.</i>                                      |
| 6. <i>Qui (or quæ) quum ades-</i><br><i>sent.</i>           | <i>And when they were present.</i>                                       |
| 7. <i>Quem Meleæger interfecit,</i>                         | <i>And Meleager slew him.</i>  |
| 8. <i>Quam quum duceret,</i>                                | <i>And when he was leading her.</i>                                      |
| 9. <i>Ad quem quum venissent,</i>                           | <i>And when they had come to him.</i>                                    |
| 10. <i>Quem ut vidit,</i>                                   | <i>As soon as, (or when) he saw him.</i>                                 |

40. When the relative in any case is followed by the subjunctive mood, and the two clauses, viz: the antecedent and relative, involve a *comparison*; or the latter expresses the *purpose, object, or design*, of something expressed by the former, the relative is better translated by the conjunction *that* and the personal pronoun; thus, *that I, that thou, that he, that they, &c.*, as the antecedent word may require, (See Gr. § 141, R. II. and Explanation,);

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Missus sum qui te adducere,</i>                   | <i>I have been sent that I might bring you.</i>           |
| 2. <i>Neque is qui facias id,</i>                       | <i>You are not such a person that you should do that.</i> |
| 3. <i>Quis est tam lynceus qui, &amp;c.</i>             | <i>Who is so sharp sighted that he.</i>                   |
| 4. <i>Misit legatos qui cognoscere-</i><br><i>rent,</i> | <i>He sent ambassadors that they might find out.</i>      |
| 5. <i>Fruges mandavit quæ disse-</i><br><i>minaret,</i> | <i>She gave him fruits that he might scatter them.</i>    |

41. In the expressions, *quippe qui, ut qui, utpote qui*, the relative is better translated by the personal pronoun which represents the antecedent, (§ 141, Obs. 4,); as,

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Quippe qui nunquam legèrim,</i> | <i>For, (or because) I have never read them.</i> |
|---------------------------------------|--|

42. After *dignus, indignus, idoneus*, and the like, in the predicate, the relative and subjunctive mood may be rendered by the infinitive, (§ 141, Obs. 2. 1st.); as,

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Dignus qui ametur,</i>                           | <i>Worthy to be loved.</i>  |
| 2. <i>Si dignum qui numeretur</i><br><i>crearitis,</i> | <i>If you shall elect a person worthy to be reckoned, &amp;c.</i> |

43. Sometimes the natural order of the sentence is inverted, so that the relative clause stands first and the antecedent follows it. In translating, the antecedent clause should generally be placed first; as,

1. *Qui bonis non recte utitur, ei bona mala fiunt,* Good things become evil to him who does not use good things well.
2. *Qui cito dat, (is) bis dat,* He gives twice who gives quickly.

### Correlative Adjectives.

44. The demonstratives, *tot*, so many, and *totidem*, just so many; *tantus*, as great, so great, as much, so much; *talis*, such; are followed by their relatives, *quot*, *quantus*, *qualis*, signifying *as*, to denote comparison; as,

1. *Tot homines quot,* As many men as.  
 2. *Totidem naves quot,* Just so many ships as  
 3. *Tantus exercitus quantus,* As great (or so great) an army as.  
 4. *Talis homo qualis,* Such a man as.

So also the correlative adverbs.

5. *Toties* — *quoties,* As often — as.  
 6. *Tam* — *quam,* So — as.  
 7. *Eò* — *quò* By so much — as.  
 8. *Tanto* — *quanto,* By so much — as; or  
 In proportion — as.

45. Instead of the relative in such sentences, the conjunctions *ac*, *atque*, (§ 149, Obs. 6,) *ut*, and the relative *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, are sometimes used and may generally be translated, "as," or "that."

1. *Honos talis paucis est delátus ac mihi,* Such honor has been bestowed upon few persons, as upon me.  
 2. *Cum totidem navibus atque profectus erat, rediit,* He returned with just as many ships as he had departed with.  
 3. *Nulla est tanta vis quæ non frangi possit,* No power is so great as (or, that it) cannot be broken.

46. When the relative only is expressed in sentences implying comparison, the *demonstrative* (No. 44,) must be supplied and the sentence translated as above; as,

1. *Crocodylus parit (tanta) ova quanta ansères,* The crocodile lays (as large) eggs as geese lay.  
 2. *(Tot) millia quot unquam venère Mycénis,* As many thousands as ever came from Mycenæ.

47. Sometimes, as in No. 43, the natural order of the sentence is inverted, so that the relative clause stands first and the antecedent follows it. In translating, the antecedent clause should be placed first; as,

1. *Quot homines tot causæ,* }  
     *arrange* } *As many causes as there are men.*  
*Tot causæ quot homines,* }

48. The relatives, *quot*, *quoties*, *quantus*, *qualis*, used *interrogatively*, or *in an exclamation*, or *indefinitely*, in the indirect interrogation, and without implying comparison, have no reference to an antecedent term either expressed or understood, and are translated respectively, "how many," "how often," "how great," or "how much," "what," or "of what kind;" as,

1. *Inter. Quot annos habet?*      *How many years has he? i. e. how old is he?*
2. *Indef. Nescio quot,*              *I know not how many.*
3. *Excl. Cum quantâ gravitate!*      *With how much gravity.*
4. *Indef. Doce quales sint,*        *Tell us of what kind they are.*

### THE VERB AND ITS SUBJECT.

#### *General Principle.*

49. Every finite verb (§ 95, 5,) has its own subject, expressed or understood, in the nominative case.

*Obs.* The subject of the verb is the person or thing spoken of, and may be a *noun*, a *pronoun*, a *verb in the infinitive mood*, a *clause of a sentence*, or any thing which, however expressed, is the subject of thought or speech. (§ 101, Exp.)

#### *General Rule of Arrangement.*

50. The subject and all the words agreeing with it, governed by it, connected with it, or dependent upon it, must be arranged in the order of their connection and dependence, and translated before the verb.

1. *Canis latrat,*                              *The dog barks.*
2. *Ego scribo,*                                *I write.*
3. *Ludere est jucundum,*                *To play is pleasant.*
4. *Dulce est pro patriâ mori,*          *To die for one's country is sweet.*
5. *Totus Græcôrum exercitus Aulide convenerat,*      *The whole army of the Greeks had assembled at Aulis.*
6. *Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur,*      *The man who speaks little is wise.*

51. When the subject of a verb is the infinitive, either alone or with its subject; or a clause of a sentence, connected by *ut*, *quod*, or other conjunctive term, the English pronoun, *it*, is put with the verb referring to that infinitive or clause following it, and which is its proper subject; as,

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Facile est jubere,</i>  | <i>It is easy to command.</i>   |
| 2. <i>Nuntiātum est classem devinci,</i>                                    | <i>It was announced that the fleet was conquered.</i>   |
| 3. <i>Semper accidit ut absis,</i>  | <i>It always happens that you are absent.</i>   |
| 4. <i>Qui fit ut metuas,</i>  | <i>How happens it that you fear.</i>  |
| 5. <i>Nunquam Romānis placuisse imperatōrem a suis militibus interfici,</i> | <i>That it never had pleased the Romans, that a commander should be killed by his own soldiers.</i> |

52. The verb must always be translated in its proper tense, and in the same person and number with its nominative. (See paradigms of the verb, §§ 54–70.) But when it has two or more nouns or pronouns in the singular, taken together, or a collective noun expressing many as individuals, as its subject, the verb must be translated in the plural; as,

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Et pater et mater venērunt,</i> | <i>Both his father and mother have come.</i> |
| 2. <i>Turba quoquoversum runt,</i>    | <i>The crowd rush in every direction.</i>    |

53. The nominative to a verb in the first or second person, being evident from the termination, is seldom expressed in Latin; but must be supplied in translating; as,

- |                                       |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Scribo,</i> <i>I write.</i>     | 3. <i>Scribimus,</i> <i>We write.</i> |
| 2. <i>Legis,</i> <i>Thou readest.</i> | 4. <i>Legitis,</i> <i>You read.</i>   |

54. When the verb in the third person has no nominative expressed, it refers to some noun or pronoun evident from the connection; and, both in translating and parsing, the pronoun *ille*, or *is*, in the *nominative* case, and in the *gender* and *number* of the noun or pronoun referred to, must be supplied; as,

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>(Ille) scribit,</i> <i>(He) writes.</i> | 2. <i>(Illi) scribunt,</i> <i>(They) write.</i> |
|---|---|

55. When the same word is the subject of several verbs closely connected in the same construction, it is expressed with the first and understood to the rest, both in Latin and English; thus,

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Cæsar venit, vidit, et vicit,</i>         | <i>Cæsar came, saw, and conquered.</i>                 |
| 2. <i>Dicitur Cæsa rem vidisse, et vicisse,</i> | <i>It is said that Cæsar came, saw, and conquered.</i> |

### *Interrogative Sentences.*

56. A question is made in Latin in four different ways, as follows:

1st. By an interrogative pronoun; as, *Quis venit?* "Who comes?" *Quem misit?* "Whom did he send?" *Cujus pecus hoc?* "Whose flock is this?" &c.

2d. By an interrogative adverb; as, *Unde venit?* "Whence came he?" *Cur venit?* "Why did he come?"

3d. By the interrogative particles, *num*, *an*, and the enclitic, *ne*. Thus used these particles have no corresponding English word in the translation; they merely indicate a question; as, *Num venit*, or *an venit*, or *venitne?* "Has he come?" *Num videtur?* "Does it seem?"

4th. By simply placing an interrogation mark at the end of the question; as, *Vis me hoc facere?* "Do you wish me to do this?"

57. The interrogative pronoun or adverb, in all cases, is translated before the verb; as,

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Quis fecit?</i>       | <i>Who</i> did it? or <i>who</i> has done it? |
| 2. <i>Quem misit?</i>       | <i>Whom</i> did he send?                      |
| 3. <i>Quanto constitit?</i> | <i>How much</i> did it cost?                  |
| 4. <i>Qualis fuit?</i>      | <i>What sort of</i> a man was he?             |

This is true also of the indirect question, i. e., when the substance of a question is stated but not in the interrogative form; as,

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 5. <i>Nescio quanto constitèrit,</i>  | I know not <i>how much</i> it cost.                   |
| 6. <i>Docuit quam firma res esset</i> | He shewed them <i>how firm</i> a thing agreement was. |

*Note.* When the verb in the direct or indirect question comes under § 103, R. V., the predicate, or nominative *after* the verb, is translated *first*, and the subject or nominative, in the direct question after the verb, as in Ex. 4; but in the indirect, before it, as in Ex. 6. Thus, in Ex. 4, *qualis* is the predicate, and *ille* understood, the subject; in Ex. 6, *res* is the predicate, and *concordia* the subject.

58. In all forms of interrogation not made by an interrogative pronoun, as in No. 57, the nominative or subject is translated *after the verb* in English, in the simple forms, and *after the first auxiliary* in the compound forms; as,

- |                        |                                   |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Videsne?</i>     | Seest thou? or dost thou see?     |
| 2. <i>An venisti?</i>  | Hast thou come? or have you come? |
| 3. <i>Scribetne?</i>   | Will he write?                    |
| 4. <i>Num ibimus?</i>  | Shall we go?                      |
| 5. <i>Nonne fecit?</i> | Has he not done (it)?             |

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 6. <i>An egisset melius?</i> | Would he have done better? |
| 7. <i>Nosne alēmus?</i>      | Shall we support?          |
| 8. <i>Nonne Dei est?</i>     | Does it not belong to God? |
| 9. <i>Iste est frater?</i>   | Is that your brother?      |

59. When a sentence not interrogative is introduced by *nec* or *neque*, not followed by a corresponding conjunction, (See No. 124,) in a connected clause, the verb will be translated by an auxiliary, and the English nominative will stand after the first auxiliary; as,

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Neque hoc intelligo,</i> | Neither do I understand this. |
| 2. <i>Nec venisset,</i>        | Neither would he have come.   |
| 3. <i>Nec adeptus sum,</i>     | Nor have I attained.          |

*The object of the verb.*

60. In translating, the object of a transitive verb in the accusative is arranged after the verb, and as near to it as possible. That object may be a *noun*, a *pronoun*, an *infinitive mood*, or a *clause of a sentence*, (§ 116, Exp.); as,

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Romulus condidit urbem,</i>         | Romulus built a city.                            |
| 2. <i>Vocavit eam Romam,</i>              | He called it Rome.                               |
| 3. <i>Disce dicere vera,</i>              | Learn to speak the truth.                        |
| 4. <i>Obtulit ut captivos redimerent,</i> | He offered that they should redeem the captives. |

61. The interrogative or relative pronoun is always translated *before* the verb that governs it; as,

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Quem mittemus?</i>     | Whom shall we send?        |
| 2. <i>Cui dedisti?</i>       | To whom did ye give it?    |
| 3. <i>Deus quem colimus,</i> | God whom we worship.       |
| 4. <i>Cui omnia debemus,</i> | To whom we owe all things. |

62. When a transitive verb governs two cases, the immediate object in the accusative, according to the natural order, is usually translated first, and after that the remote object in the genitive, § 122; dative, § 123; accusative, § 124; or ablative, § 125; as,

- |                                     |                               |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Arguit me furti,</i>          | He accuses me of theft.       |
| 2. <i>Comparo Virgilium Homero,</i> | I compare Virgil to Homer.    |
| 3. <i>Poscimus te pacem,</i>        | We beg peace of thee.         |
| 4. <i>Onerat naves auro,</i>        | He loads the ships with gold. |

*Note.* The accusative of the person after verbs of asking, is translated by *of*, or *from*; as,

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 5. <i>Pyrrhum auxilium poposcerunt,</i> | They demanded aid of (or from) Pyrrhus. |
|---|---|

63. But when the remote object is a *relative*, or when the immediate object is an *infinitive*, or a clause of a sentence, or a noun further described by other words, the remote object must be translated first ; as,

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Cui librum dedimus,</i>                         | <i>To whom</i> we gave the book.                         |
| 2. <i>Da mihi fallere,</i>                            | Give <i>me</i> to deceive.                               |
| “ <i>Dixit ei confiteor meum peccatum,</i>            | He said <i>to him</i> , I confess my fault.              |
| 3. <i>Eum rogaverunt, ut ipsos defenderet,</i>        | They entreated <i>him</i> , that he would defend them.   |
| 4. <i>Docuit illos quam firma esset,</i>              | He shewed <i>them</i> how firm it was.                   |
| 5. <i>Civitatem, antea sollicitatam, armis ornat,</i> | He supplies <i>with arms</i> , the city already excited. |

64. When a verb, which in the active voice governs two cases, is used in the passive form, that which was the immediate object in the accusative, becomes the subject in the nominative, and the remote object in its own case immediately follows the verb. Thus, the examples No. 62, may be arranged and translated as follows, § 126.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Arguor furti,</i>                | <i>I am accused of theft.</i>           |
| 2. <i>Virgilius comparatur Homero,</i> | <i>Virgūl is compared to Homer.</i>     |
| 3. <i>Pax poscitur te,</i>             | <i>Peace is begged of thee.</i>         |
| 4. <i>Naves onerantur auro,</i>        | <i>The ships are loading with gold.</i> |

So also the participles.

- |                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 5. <i>Accusatus furti,</i>   | <i>Accused of theft.</i>  |
| 6. <i>Comparatus Homero,</i> | <i>Compared to Homer,</i> |
| 7. <i>Onerata auro,</i>      | <i>Loaded with gold.</i>  |
| 8. <i>Nudata hominibus,</i>  | <i>Stripped of men.</i>   |
| 9. <i>Ereptus morti,</i>     | <i>Saved from death</i>   |

### *Impersonal Verbs.*

65. The impersonal verb has no nominative before it in Latin. It is translated by placing the pronoun *it* before it in English ; as, (§ 85, 2.)

- |                    |                       |                     |                      |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>Decet,</i>   | <i>It becomes.</i>    | 4. <i>Pugnatur,</i> | <i>It is fought.</i> |
| 2. <i>Constat,</i> | <i>It is evident.</i> | 5. <i>Itur,</i>     | <i>It is gone.</i>   |
| 3. <i>Tonat,</i>   | <i>It thunders.</i>   | 6. <i>Curritur,</i> | <i>It is run.</i>    |

66. Impersonal verbs governing the dative or accusative in Latin, may be translated in a personal form by making the word in the dative or accusative the nominative to the English verb, taking care always to express the same idea, (§ 85, 6, and § 113 ; thus,

	<i>Impersonally.</i>	<i>Personally.</i>
1. <i>Placet mihi,</i>	It pleases <i>me</i> ;	<i>I</i> am pleased.
2. <i>Licet tibi,</i>	It is permitted to <i>you</i> ;	<i>You</i> are permitted
3. <i>Decet eum,</i>	It becomes <i>him</i> ;	<i>He</i> ought.
4. <i>Pudet nos,</i>	It shames <i>us</i> ;	<i>We</i> are ashamed.
5. <i>Tædet vos,</i>	It wearies <i>you</i> ;	<i>You</i> are wearied.
6. <i>Favetur, illis,</i>	Favor is done to <i>them</i> ;	<i>They</i> are favored.
7. <i>Nocetur hosti,</i>	Hurt is done to the <i>enemy</i> ;	The <i>enemy</i> is hurt.
8. <i>Misæret me tui,</i>	It moves <i>me</i> to pity of <i>you</i> ;	<i>I</i> pity <i>you</i> .
9. <i>Pœnitet eos,</i>	It repents <i>them</i> ;	<i>They</i> repent.
10. <i>Pœnitet me pe- casse,</i>	It repents <i>me</i> , i. e.,	<i>I</i> repent of having sinned.

67. When the doer of an action denoted by an impersonal verb, or by a passive verb used impersonally, is expressed by the ablative with *a*, (§ 85, 6,) the verb may be translated personally in the active voice, and the doer, in the ablative, be made its English subject or nominative; as,

	<i>Impersonally.</i>	<i>Personally.</i>
1. <i>Pugnâtur a me,</i>	It is fought by <i>me</i> ;	<i>I</i> fight.
2. <i>Curritur a te,</i>	It is run by <i>thee</i> ;	<i>Thou</i> runnest.
3. <i>Favetur a nobis</i>	It is favored by <i>us</i> ;	<i>We</i> favor.
4. <i>Favetur tibi a no- bis,</i>	It is favored to <i>you</i> by <i>us</i> ;	<i>We</i> favor <i>you</i> ; or <i>you</i> are favored by <i>us</i> .

*Note.* The doer in the ablative with *a*, is frequently understood, (especially when no definite person or thing is intended,) and must be supplied as the context requires; as,

5. <i>Ubi perwentum est (ab illis,)</i>	When it was come by them, i. e., when they came.
6. <i>Descenditur (ab hominibus,)</i>	Men (or people,) go down.
7. <i>Conveniebâtur (ab hominibus,)</i>	People assembled.

68. Some verbs, not impersonal, are used impersonally, when used before the infinitive of impersonal verbs, (§ 113, Obs. 1.); as,

	<i>Impersonally.</i>	<i>Personally.</i>
1. <i>Potest credi tibi,</i>	<i>It can</i> be trusted to <i>you</i> ;	<i>You can</i> be trusted ; 66. 2.
2. <i>Non potest noceri hosti,</i>	<i>It cannot</i> be hurt to the enemy ;	The <i>enemy cannot</i> be hurt ; 66. 7.
3. <i>Ut fieri solet,</i>	As <i>it is wont</i> to be done ; or, As is usual.	

69. Verbs usually impersonal are sometimes used personally, and have their subject in the nominative, (§ 113, Obs. 1.); as,



1. *Doleo* I grieve, (Impersonally *Dolet mihi*,) It grieves me,
2. *Candida pax homines decet*, Candid peace becomes men.
3. *Ista gesta mihi nostra nos humeros decent*, These arms become my shoulders.

*Usage of Videor, "I seem."*

70. *Videor*, "I seem," though never impersonal in Latin, is often rendered impersonally in English; and the dative following it, seems properly to come under Rule XXXIII, § 126, to denote the person to whom any thing seems or appears, i. e., by whom it is seen; thus, *Videor tibi esse pauper*, I seem to you, (i. e., I am seen by you,) to be poor. *Videor mihi esse pauper*, I seem to myself, (i. e., I am seen by myself,) to be poor; or, I think that I am poor. So the following:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Videor esse liber</i> ,           | I seem to be free; or, <i>It seems</i> that I am free.                                   |
| 2. <i>Videor mihi esse liber</i> ,      | I seem to myself to be free; or, <i>It seems</i> to me, (or, I think) that I am free.    |
| 3. <i>Vidēris esse</i> ,                | You seem to be; or, <i>It seems</i> that you are.  |
| 4. <i>Vidēris tibi esse</i> ,           | You seem to yourself to be; or, <i>It seems</i> to you, (i. e., you think) that you are. |
| 5. <i>Vidēris mihi esse</i> ,           | You seem to me to be; or, <i>It seems</i> to me, (i. e., I think) that you are.          |
| 6. <i>Tu, ut vidēris, non scribis</i> , | You, as you seem, (or, as <i>it seems</i> ) do not write.                                |

*Obs.* The third person singular of *videor* followed by an infinitive, with its subject in the accusative, or by a dependent clause after *ut*, or *quod*, may be said to be used impersonally; though strictly speaking, that infinitive with its accusative, or that clause, is the subject, (See No. 51,); as,

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 7. <i>Vidētur mihi te valere</i> , | It appears to me that you are well; strictly rendered, That you are well appears to (or, is seen by) me. |
| 8. <i>Illi vidētur ut valeat</i> , | It appears to him, (or, he thinks) that he, ( <i>another person</i> ) is well.                           |
| 9. <i>Vidētur sibi valere</i> ,    | It appears to him, (or, he thinks) that he, ( <i>himself</i> ) is well. He seems to himself to be well.  |

*Verbs.—Indicative Mood.*

71. Verbs in the indicative mood are translated as in the paradigm in the Grammar. Care must be taken, however, to notice when the sense requires the *simple*, or *emphatic*, or *progressive* form.

72. When the perfect tense expresses a past action or event extending to, or connected with the present, in itself or in its consequences, it is used *definitely*, and must be rendered by the auxiliaries, *have, hast, has, or hath*; as,

1. *Regem vidi hodie,* I have seen the king to day.

73. When the perfect tense expresses a past action or event, without reference to the present, it is used *indefinitely*, (Gr. § 44, III.) and cannot be rendered by *have, hast, has, or hath*; as,

1. *Regem vidi nuper,* I saw the king lately.

*Subjunctive Mood.*

The subjunctive mood is used in two different ways, viz: *subjunctively* and *potentially*. (Gr. § 42, II. and §§ 139–141.)

*Subjunctive used subjunctively.*

74. This mood is used subjunctively, but for the most part translated as the indicative, when it expresses what is actual and certain though not directly asserted as such. This it does,

1st. When it is subjoined to some adverb, conjunction, or indefinite term in a dependent clause, for the purpose of stating the existence of a thing, (without directly asserting it,) as something supposed, taken for granted, or connected with the direct assertion, as a cause, condition, or modifying circumstance, (§ 140, Obs. 4.); as,

1. *Ea cum ita sint discēdam,* Since these things are so, I will depart.

2. *Si m a deat,* If it is wet.

3. *Quum Cæsar rediret,* When Cæsar returned—was returning.

4. *Ita perterritus est ut mori- rētur,* He was so frightened that he died.

5. *Gratūlor tibi quod redieris,* I am glad that you have returned.

6. *Si imperitaverint*, If they have commanded.  
 7. *Si reliquissem iniqui dicērent*, If I had left him, &c.  
 8. *Quum Cæsar profectus esset*, When Cæsar had departed.

*Obs.* In the first of the above examples the direct assertion, is *discēdam*, "I will depart." The dependent clause, *ea cum ita sint*, "since these things are so," expresses the existence of certain things referred to without directly asserting it, but taking it for granted as a thing admitted or supposed, but still affecting in some way the event directly asserted. This holds good of all the other examples above.

- The dependent clause connected by *ut*, or *ubi*, "when;" *dum*, "whilst;" *priusquam*, "before;" *postquam*, "after;" and other conjunctions, (§ 140, *Obs.* 2 and 3,); and also by *quum* or *cum*, "when," (*Obs.* 4,) sometimes take the indicative mood.

2d. The subjunctive mood is used subjunctively, as above, after an interrogative word used indefinitely, in a dependent clause, or in what is called the *indirect* question, i. e., an expression containing the substance of a question without the form. All interrogative words may be used in this way, (See § 140. 5,); thus,

9. *Nescio quis sit—quid fiat*, I know not *who he is—what is doing.*  
 10. *Doce me ubi sint dii*, Tell me *where the gods are.*  
 11. *Nescio uter scriberet*, I know not *which of the two wrote.*  
 12. *Nescio quid scriptum esset*, I know not *what was written.*  
 12. *Scio cui, (a quo) scriptum esset*, I know *to whom (by whom) it was written.*  
 13. *An scis quis hoc fecerit?* Do you know *who has done this?*  
 14. *An scis a quo hoc factum fuerit?* Do you know *by whom this has been done?*  
 15. *Nemo sciebat quis hæc fecisset*, None knew *who had done these things.*  
 16. *Percunctatus quid vellet*, Having enquired *what he wished.*

*Note.* The direct question requires the indicative; as, *Quis fecit?* "Who *did* it?" The indirect requires the subjunctive; as, *Nescio quis fecerit*, "I know not who *did* it."

75. This mood is used subjunctively, and usually translated as the indicative in a relative clause, after an indefinite general expression, (§ 141, R. I.) a negation, or a ques-

tion implying a negation, and also after the relative in oblique narration, (§ 141, R. VI.); as,

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Est qui dicat,</i>  | There is one who <i>says</i> .  |
| 2. <i>Nullus est qui neget,</i>                                 | There is no one who <i>denies</i> .                                     |
| 3. <i>Quis est qui hoc faciat?</i>                              | Who is there that <i>does</i> this?                                     |
| 4. <i>Antonius inquit, artem esse earum rerum quæ sciantur,</i> | Antonius says that art belongs to those things which <i>are known</i> . |

### *The Subjunctive used Potentially.*

76. The subjunctive mood is used *potentially*; 1st, in interrogative sentences; and 2d, to express a thing not as actual and certain, but contingent and hypothetical, (Gr. § 42, II. 2, and Obs. 3.) Thus used it is much less definite with respect to time, and is translated with some variety; as follows:

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Present,</i>    | by <i>may, can, shall, will, could, would, should.</i>  |
| 2. <i>Imperfect,</i>  | by <i>might, could, would, or should.</i>   |
| 3. <i>Perfect,</i>    | by <i>may have, can have, must have, &amp;c.</i>  |
| 4. <i>Pluperfect,</i> | by <i>might have, could have, would have, should have,</i><br>and denoting futurity, <i>should.</i> |

The most usual renderings of each tense are the following:

77. *Present.* The present subjunctive used potentially expresses present liberty, power, will, or obligation, usually expressed by the English auxiliaries, *may, can, shall, will, could, would, should.* (§ 45, 1.)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Licet eas,</i>                         | You <i>may go.</i>  |
| 2. <i>An sic intelligat?</i>                 | Can he so <i>understand</i> it?   |
| 3. <i>Men' moveat cimex Panti-<br/>lius?</i> | Shall (or <i>should</i> ) the insect Panti-<br>lius <i>discompose</i> me? |
| 4. <i>Quis istos ferat?</i>                  | Who <i>could bear</i> those men?  |
| 5. <i>Si hic sis, aliter sentias,</i>        | If you were here you <i>would think</i><br>otherwise.                     |

### *Imperatively.*

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 6. <i>Sic eat,</i>                  | Thus <i>let her</i> (or him) <i>go.</i> |
| 7. <i>Eāmus,</i>                    | <i>Let us go.</i>                       |
| 8. <i>Pugnētur, (Impersonally,)</i> | <i>Let it be fought.</i>                |
| 9. <i>Dii faciant,</i>              | <i>May the gods grant.</i>              |

78. *Imperfect.* The imperfect subjunctive used potentially, is preceded by a past tense, and expresses *past* liberty, power, will, or duty, but still in its use expresses time very indefinitely. It is usually rendered by the English

auxiliaries, *might, could, would, should*, sometimes *had, would have, should have*; as,

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Legēbat ut discēret,</i>              | He read that he <i>might learn</i> .                               |
| 2. <i>Quid facērem?</i>                     | What <i>could I do?</i>  |
| 3. <i>Iret si jubēres,</i>                  | He <i>would go</i> if you <i>should order</i> it.                  |
| 4. <i>Cur veniret,</i>                      | Why <i>should he come</i> .  |
| 5. <i>Rogaverunt ut veniret,</i>            | They entreated that he <i>would come</i> .                         |
| 6. <i>Si quis dicēret, nunquam putārem,</i> | If any one <i>had said</i> it, I <i>would not have thought</i> it. |

*Note.* After verbs denoting to hinder, forbid, and the like, *quo minus* with the subjunctive, may be rendered by *from* and the present participle, (§ 45, II. 3.); thus,

7. *Inpediuit quo minus iret,* He hindered him *from going*

*Obs.* An action or state which would, or would not exist, or have existed, in a case supposed, but the contrary of which is implied, is expressed in Latin by the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive, without an antecedent verb or conjunction, (§ 139, 2.); as,

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 8. <i>Scribērem, si nescesse es-</i> | <i>I would write</i> , if it were necessary. |
| <i>set,</i>                          |  |
| 8. <i>Scripsissem, si necesse</i>    | <i>I would have written</i> , had it been    |
| <i>fuisse,</i>                       | necessary.                                   |

79. *Perfect.* The perfect subjunctive properly expresses what is supposed to be past, but of which there exists uncertainty. Thus used it is commonly rendered by the auxiliaries *may have, can have, &c.* It is also used sometimes in a present and sometimes in a future sense, with much variety of meaning, according to its connection, (§ 45, III.); as,

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Fortasse erraverim,</i>  | Perhaps I <i>may have erred</i> .      |
| 2. <i>Etsi non scripsērit,</i> | Though he cannot <i>have written</i> . |
| 3. <i>Ut sic dixerim,</i>      | That I <i>may so speak</i> .           |
| 4. <i>Citius crediderim,</i>   | I <i>would sooner believe</i> .        |
| 5. <i>Facile dixerim,</i>      | I <i>could easily tell</i> .           |
| 6. <i>Quasi affuerim,</i>      | As if I <i>had been present</i> .      |

80. *Pluperfect.* The pluperfect (§ 45, IV.) is usually rendered by the auxiliaries, *might have, could have, would have, should have*, as in the paradigm of the verb. But when an action is related as having been future at a certain past time, it is expressed in Latin in the pluperfect subjunctive, and translated *should*; as,

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Quodcumque jussisset me</i> | I said that I <i>would do whatsoever</i> |
| <i>facturum dixi,</i>             | he <i>should order</i> .                 |

2. *Promisisti te scripturum, si* You promised that thou would  
*rogavissem,* write, if I should desire it.  
 3. *Dum convaluisset,* Until he should get well.

81. The pluperfect subjunctive active, with *quum*, in verbs not deponent, is used instead of a past participle active, (§ 49, 8,) and may be rendered by the compound perfect participle in English; as,

1. *Cæsar, quum hæc dixisset* Cæsar having said these things;  
 (literally, Cæsar, when he had said these things.)

82. When the subjunctive has a relative for its subject, and the relative and antecedent clause involve a comparison, they may be rendered as in No. 40, or the sense will be expressed if we render the relative by *as*, and the subjunctive by the infinitive; thus,

1. *Quis tam esset amens qui sem-* Who would be so foolish *as to live*  
*per vivëret,* always.  
 2. *Neque tu is es qui nescias,* You are not such a one *as not to*  
*know.*

83. When the relative and subjunctive follow such adjectives as *dignus, indignus, idoneus*, (§ 141, Obs. 2.) and the like; or when they express the end or design of something expressed in the antecedent clause, their meaning will be expressed as in No. 40, or by the infinitive alone, or preceded by the phrase "in order to;" thus,

1. *Dignum qui secundus ab Ro-* Worthy *to be ranked next after*  
*mulo numerëtur,* Romulus.  
 2. *Legatos miserunt qui eum a c-* They sent legates *to accuse* (or, *in*  
*cusarent,* order *to accuse*) him.  
 3. *Virgas iis dedit quibus* He gave them rods *to drive*, (*in*  
*agèrent,* order *to drive*; or, *so that with*  
*these they might drive.*)

84. The subjunctive with, or without *ut*, after verbs signifying to *bid, forbid, tell, allow, hinder, command*, and the like, (§ 140, 1, 3d, and Obs. 5,) may be rendered by the English infinitive preceded by the subject of the verb in the objective case; as,

1. *Precor venias,* I pray that you may come; i. e.,  
 I pray you to come.  
 2. *Dic veniat,* Tell her to come.  
 3. *Sine eat,* Permit him to go.  
 4. *Non patieris ut eant,* You will not suffer them to go.  
 5. *Non patieris ut vescamur,* You do not suffer us to eat.

85. When several verbs in the same mood and tense, have the same nominative, and are connected in the same construction, the *auxiliary* and "to," the sign of the infinitive, in the translation is used with the first only, and understood to the rest; as,

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Et vidisset et audivisset,</i>   | He might have both seen and heard.      |
| 2. <i>Et visus et auditus esset,</i>   | He might have been both seen and heard. |
| 3. <i>Cupimus et vidēre et audire,</i> | We wish both to see and hear.           |

#### *The Infinitive Mood.*

86. When the infinitive is without a subject, it is to be considered as a verbal noun, (§ 144,) and translated as in the paradigm of the verb; as,

- |                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Volo scribēre,</i>         | I wish to write.                     |
| 2. <i>Dicitur didicisse,</i>     | He is said to have learned           |
| 3. <i>Dicitur itūrus esse,</i>   | He is said to be about to go.        |
| 4. <i>Dicitur itūrus fuisse,</i> | He is said to have been about to go. |

87. When the verbs *possum, volo, nolo, malo*, in the indicative or subjunctive, are translated by the English auxiliaries, *can, will, will not, will rather*, and sometimes, in the past tense, by *could, would, &c.*, the infinitive following is translated without *to* before it; as,

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Potest fieri,</i>                 | It can be done.                |
| 2. <i>Volo ire,</i>                     | I will go.                     |
| 3. <i>Nolo facere,</i>                  | I will not do it.              |
| 4. <i>Malo facere,</i>                  | I will rather do it.           |
| 5. <i>Ut se volucrem facere vellet,</i> | That he would make her a bird. |
| 6. <i>Nihil jam defendi potuit,</i>     | Nothing could now be defended. |
| 7. <i>Hoc facere non potuit,</i>        | He could not do this.          |
| 8. <i>Nolite timere,</i>                | Do not fear.                   |

88. The present is generally translated as the perfect without "to," after the imperfect, perfect and pluperfect tenses of *possum, volo, nolo, malo*, when translated *could, would, would not, would rather*; and with "to" after the same tenses of *debeo*, and *oportet*, translated *ought*; as,

- |                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Melius fieri non potuit,</i> | It could not have been done better. |
| 2. <i>Volui dicere,</i>            | I would have said.                  |
| 3. <i>Sumere arma noluit,</i>      | He would not have taken arms.       |
| 4. <i>Maluit augere,</i>           | He would rather have increased.     |
| 5. <i>Quam potuisset edere,</i>    | Than he could have caused.          |
| 6. <i>Debui mihi ignoscere,</i>    | You ought to have pardoned me.      |
| 7. <i>Dividi oportuit.</i>         | It ought to have been divided.      |

*Note.* A strictly literal translation of most of the above sentences would not express the precise idea intended; thus, in the third sentence, "He would not have taken arms," and "He was not willing to take arms," manifestly do not mean the same thing.

89. After verbs denoting to *see, hear, feel,* and the like, the present infinitive is often translated by the English present participle; as,

- |                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Audiri eum dicere,</i>     | I heard him <i>saying</i> .          |
| 2. <i>Surgere videt lunam,</i>   | He sees the moon <i>rising</i> .     |
| 3. <i>Terram tremere sensit,</i> | He felt the earth <i>trembling</i> . |

*Obs.* So also when the infinitive alone, or as part of a clause, is the subject of another verb; as,

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 4. <i>Morari periculosum est,</i>                | Delaying is <i>dangerous</i> .                 |
| 5. <i>Morari periculosum (esse) arbitrantur,</i> | They think that <i>delaying is dangerous</i> . |

#### *The Infinitive with a subject.*

90. The infinitive with its subject in the accusative, though but seldom, is sometimes translated in the same form in English; as,

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Cupio te venire,</i>            | I wish <i>you to come</i> .             |
| 2. <i>Quos discordare novērāt,</i>    | Whom he had known <i>to differ</i> .    |
| 3. <i>Hoc optimum esse judicāvit,</i> | He decided <i>this to be the best</i> . |
| 4. <i>Eum vocari jussit,</i>          | He ordered <i>him to be called</i> .    |

91. The infinitive with a subject, usually is, and always may be, translated by the English indicative or potential, according to the sense intended. When so rendered, its subject must always be translated in the nominative; and this, if not a relative, is usually preceded by the conjunction *that,* (§ 145,); as,

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Cupio te venire,</i>                       | I wish <i>that you would come</i> .                |
| 2. <i>Dicit me scribere,</i>                     | He says <i>that I write</i> .                      |
| 3. <i>Eos ivisse putābat,</i>                    | He thought <i>that they had gone</i> .             |
| 4. <i>Quem nunquam risisse ferunt,</i>           | Who they say never <i>laughed</i> .                |
| 5. <i>Rogāvit quid faciendum (esse) putāret,</i> | He asked <i>what he thought ought to be done</i> . |

92. Both the Latin and the English infinitive, by their tenses, represent an act, &c., as present, past or future, *at the time of the governing verb.* Hence, when the one is translated by the other; that is, the Latin infinitive by the English infinitive, (Nos. 86 and 90,) any tense of the one



will be correctly translated by the same tense in the other, (except as in No. 83,) no matter what be the tense of the governing verb; as,

1. Pres. <i>Dicitur,</i>	}	Pres.	Past.	Future.
2. Past, <i>Dicebatur,</i>		<i>habere;</i>	<i>habuisse;</i>	<i>habiturus esse.</i>
3. Fut. <i>Dicetur,</i>				
1. Pres. He is said	}	to have; to have had; to be about to have.		
2. Past, He was said				
3. Fut. He will be said				

93. But when the Latin infinitive, with its subject, is translated by the English *indicative* or *potential*, the tense used in these moods, must be that which will correctly express the time of the act expressed by the Latin infinitive as estimated, not from the time of the governing verb, as in Latin, but as estimated from the present. That is, events present at the same time, or past at the same time, will be expressed in English by the same tense; an event represented in Latin as prior to the present time, (perfect infinitive after the present tense,) will be expressed by the English imperfect or perfect indefinite; and an event represented in Latin as prior to a past event, (perfect infinitive after a past tense,) will be expressed by the English pluperfect; thus:

1. Pres. *Dicunt eum venire,* They say that he is coming, or comes.
2. Past, *Dixerunt eum venire,* They said that he came.
3. Pres. *Dicunt eum venisse,* They say that he came.
4. Past, *Dixerunt eum venisse,* They said that he had come.
5. Past, *Cæperunt suspicari illam venire,* They began to suspect that she came.

*Note.* The infinitive after the future does not follow this analogy, but is always translated in its own tense; as,

	Pres.	Perf.	Future.
6. <i>Dicent eum venire,</i>	<i>venisse,</i>	<i>venturum esse.</i>	
They will say that he comes,	has come,	will come.	

94. 1. Present, past, and future time, are variously expressed as follows:

1st. *Present time* is expressed by the *present tense*, and sometimes by the *perfect definite*.

2d. *Past time* is expressed by the *imperfect*, *perfect definite* and *pluperfect*.—by the *perfect participle*,—the *present infinitive after a past tense*,—the *present tense used to express a past event*, § 44, I, 3,—and by the *pre-*

*sent participle*, agreeing with the subject of the governing verb in any of these tenses, § 49, 5.

3d. Future time is expressed by the *future*, and *future perfect*.

2. The infinitive of deponent verbs, is translated in the same manner as the infinitive active in the following examples in Nos. 95 to 100.

3. After verbs denoting to *promise, request, advise, command*, and the like, implying a reference to something future, the present infinitive, with its subject, is usually translated as the future, by *should*, or *would*, (See No. 100, 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9,); as, *Jussit, eos per castra duci*, He ordered that they *should be led* through the camp.

4. The Latin words for "*he said*," "*saying*," or the like, introducing an oblique narration, are often omitted, and the infinitive takes the form of translation corresponding to the *time* expressed by the word to be supplied.

From these principles are deduced the following directions for translating the infinitive with a subject.

*Present Infinitive after Present or Future time.*

95. DIRECT. I. When the preceding verb is in the *present*, the *perfect* used definitely, or *future tense*, the present infinitive is translated as the present; as,

*Active Voice.*

- |                              |                                      |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Dico eum laudāre,</i>  | I say that he <i>praises</i> .       |
| 2. <i>Dixi eum laudāre,</i>  | I have said that he <i>praises</i> . |
| 3. <i>Dicam eum laudāre,</i> | I will say that he <i>praises</i> .  |

*Passive Voice.*

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 4. <i>Dico eum laudāri,</i>  | I say that he <i>is praised</i> .       |
| 5. <i>Dixi eum laudāri,</i>  | I have said that he <i>is praised</i> . |
| 6. <i>Dicam eum laudāri,</i> | I will say that he <i>is praised</i> .  |

*Present Infinitive after Past time.*

96. DIRECT. II. When the preceding verb is in the *imperfect, perfect indefinite, or pluperfect*, or in the *present infinitive after a past tense*, the present infinitive is translated as the *imperfect, or perfect indefinite*; as,

*Present Infinitive Active.*

1. *Dicēbam eum laudāre*, I said that he *praised*.
2. *Dixi eum laudāre*, I said that he *praised*.
3. *Dixēram eum laudāre*, I had said that he *praised*.
4. *Cæpi dicere eum laudāre*, I began to say that he *praised*.

*Present Infinitive Passive.*

5. *Dicēbam eum laudāri*, I said that he *was praised*.
6. *Dixi eum laudāri*, I said that he *was praised*.
7. *Dixēram eum laudāri*, I had said that he *was praised*.
8. *Cæpi dicere eum laudāri*, I began to say that he *was praised*.

Exc. I. When the present infinitive expresses that which is always true, it must be translated in the *present*, after any tense, § 44, I. 1; as

9. *Doctus erat deum gubernāre mundum*, He had been taught that God *governs* the world.

Exc. II. When the present infinitive expresses an act subsequent to the time of the governing verb, it is translated after any tense, by the potential with *should*; *would*; as,

- |  |   |                 |   |   |   |                            |
|--|---|-----------------|---|---|---|----------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. <i>Jubet</i></li> <li>11. <i>Jussit</i></li> <li>12. <i>Jussērat</i></li> </ol> | } | <i>te ire</i> , | } | He orders<br>He ordered<br>He had ordered | } | <i>that you should go.</i> |
|--|---|-----------------|---|---|---|----------------------------|

*Perfect Infinitive after Present or Future time.*

97. DIRECT. III. When the preceding verb is in the *present*, *perfect definite*, or *future tense*, the perfect infinitive is translated as the imperfect or perfect indefinite; as,

*Active Voice.*

1. *Dico eum laudavisse*, I say that he *praised*.
2. *Dixi eum laudavisse*, I have said that he *praised*.
3. *Dicam eum laudavisse*, I will say that he *praised*.

*Passive Voice.*

4. *Dico eum laudatum esse*, I say that he *was praised*.
5. *Dixi eum laudatum esse*, I have said that he *was praised*.
6. *Dicam eum laudatum esse*, I will say that he *was praised*.
7. *Dico eum laudatum fu-* I say that he *has been praised*.  
*isse*,
8. *Dixi eum laudatum fu-* I have said that he *has been praised*.  
*isse*,
9. *Dicam eum laudatum fu-* I will say that he *has been praised*.  
*isse*,

*Perfect Infinitive after Past Tenses.*

98. DIRECT. IV. When the preceding verb is in the *imperfect*, *perfect indefinite*, or *pluperfect*, or in the *present infinitive after a past tense*, the perfect infinitive is translated as the pluperfect; as,

*Active Voice*

1. *Dicēbam eum laudavisse*, I said that he had praised.
2. *Dixi eum laudavisse*, I said that he had praised.
3. *Dixeram eum laudavisse*, I had said that he had praised.
4. *Cœpi dicere eum laudavisse*, I began to say that he had praised.

*Passive Voice.*

5. *Dicēbam eum laudatum esse*, I said that he had been praised.
6. *Dixi eum laudatum esse*, I said that he had been praised.
7. *Dixeram eum laudatum esse*, I had said that he had been praised.
8. *Cœpi dicere eum laudatum esse*, I began to say that he had been praised.
9. *Dicēbam eum laudatum fuisse*, I said that he had been praised.
10. *Dixi eum laudatum fuisse*, I said that he had been praised.
11. *Dixeram eum laudatum fuisse*, I had said that he had been praised.
12. *Cœpi dicere eum laudatum fuisse*, I began to say that he had been praised.

*Future Infinitive after the Present Tense.*

99. When the preceding verb is in the *present*, or *perfect definite*, or *future tense*, the future infinitive with *esse*, is translated as the future indicative; and with *fuisse* by *would have*, or *should have*, in the pluperfect potential in a future sense, and *fore*, for *futurum esse*, by *will be*.

*Active Voice.*

1. *Dico eum laudaturum esse*, I say that he will praise.
2. *Dixi eum laudaturum esse*, I have said that he will praise.
3. *Dicam eum laudaturum esse*, I will say that he will praise.
4. *Dico eum laudaturum fuisse*, I say that he would have praised.
5. *Dixi eum laudaturum fuisse*, I have said that he would have praised.
6. *Dicam eum laudaturum fuisse*, I will say that he would have praised.

*Passive Voice.*

7. *Dico eum laudatum iri,* I say that he will be praised.
8. *Dixi eum laudatum iri,* I have said that he will be praised.
9. *Dicam eum laudatum iri,* I will say that he will be praised.

*Future Infinitive after Past Tenses.*

100. DIRECT. VI. When the preceding verb is of the *imperfect*, *perfect indefinite*, or *pluperfect*, the future of the infinitive with *esse*, is rendered by *would* or *should*; and with *fuisse*, by *would have*, and *should have*; and *fore* for *futurum esse* after any past tense, by *would be*; as,

*Active Voice.*

1. *Dicēbam eum laudatūrum* I said that he would praise.  
*esse,*
2. *Dixi eum laudatūrum,* &c. I said that he would praise.
3. *Dixēram eum laudatūrum* I had said that he would praise.
4. *Dicēbam eum laudatūrum* I said that he would have praised.  
*fuisse,*
5. *Dixi eum laudatūrum,* &c. I said that he would have praised.
6. *Dixēram eum laudatūrum* I had said that he would have praised.  
*fuisse,*

*Passive Voice.*

7. *Dicēbam eum laudatum* I said that he would be praised.  
*iri,*
8. *Dixi eum laudatum iri,* I said that he would be praised.
9. *Dixēram eum laudatum* I had said that he would be praised.  
*iri,*
10. *Dicēbam (dixi) eum fore* I said that he would be safe.  
*tutum,*

*Usage of Fore.*

*Obs.* *Fore* is used for *futurum esse*, and, with a subject after present tenses means "*will be*," after past tenses "*would be*." Both of them when followed by a subjunctive with *ut* (§ 145, *Obs.* 6,) after a present tense, may be translated by the future indicative of that verb; and after a past tense, by the imperfect potential; as,

11. *Credo eum fore tutum,* I believe that he will be safe.
12. *Credēbam, or credidi, (credi-* I believed, (had believed) that he  
*dēram) eum fore tutum,* would be safe.
13. *Credo fore (or futurum esse)* I believe that you will learn.  
*ut discas,*
14. *Credēbam or credidi (credidē-* I believed, (had believed) that you  
*ram) fore (or futurum esse)* would learn.  
*se) ut disceres,*

*Participles.*

101. Participles are usually translated after their nouns, as in the paradigms of the verb; thus,

- |                     |                            |   |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Present active,  | <i>Homo carens fraude,</i> | A man wanting guile.                                      |
| 2. Future active,   | <i>Homo scripturus,</i>    | A man about to write.                                     |
| 3. Perfect passive, | <i>Vita bene acta,</i>     | A life well spent.  |
| 4. ————,            | <i>Cæsar coactus,</i>      | Cæsar being (or having been) compelled.                   |
| 5. (Deponent,)      | <i>Cæsar regressus,</i>    | Cæsar having returned                                     |
| 6. Future passive,  | <i>Mala vitanda,</i>       | Evils to be avoided,<br>i. e., which ought to be avoided. |

*Exc.* But when a participle is used as an adjective, (§ 49, 3,) it is translated, like the adjective, before its substantive; as,

7. *Tigrin ostendit mansuefactam,* He exhibited a tamed tiger.
8. *In ferventibus arenis insistens,* Standing on the burning sands.

*Future Participle Active.*

102. When the Future participle active is used to express a *purpose, end, or design* of another action, (§ 146, Obs. 3,) it is rendered by “to,” or the phrase “in order to,” instead of “about to;” as,

1. *Pergit consulturus ora-* He goes to consult (or, in order to consult) the oracle.

*Obs.* The present participle is also sometimes used in this sense; as,

2. *Venerunt postulantes cibum,* They came to (or, in order to) ask food.

*Perfect Participle Passive.*

103. As the Latin verb has no perfect participle in the active sense, (except in deponent verbs,) its place is usually supplied by the perfect participle passive in the case absolute, (§ 146, Obs. 8,); thus, “Cæsar having consulted his friends,” rendered into Latin, will be, *Cæsar amicis consultis*, literally, “Cæsar, his friends being consulted. Hence,

104. When the action expressed passively by the perfect participle in the case absolute, or agreeing with the object of a verb, is something done by the subject of the leading

verb in the sentence, the participle is rendered more in accordance with English idiom, by the compound perfect active participle in English, agreeing with the subject of the verb, and followed by its noun in the objective case, (§ 49, 8, and § 146, Obs. 8); thus,

1. *Cæsar, his dictis, profectus est*, translated in the Latin idiom, *Cæsar, these things being said*, departed.  
English idiom, *Cæsar, having said these things*, departed.
2. *Opere peracto, ludemus*,  
Latin idiom, *Our work being finished*, we will play.  
English idiom, *Having finished our work*, we will play.
3. *Pythiam ad se vocatum pecuniâ instruxit*,  
Latin idiom, *He supplied with money Pythias being called to him*.  
English idiom, *Having called Pythias to him*, he supplied him with money.

105. The perfect participle of deponent verbs having an active signification, accords with the English idiom, and is best translated literally; as,

1. *Nactus naviculum*, *Having found a boat.*
2. *Cohortatus exercitum*, *Having exhorted the army.*

106. When the perfect participle of deponent or common verbs, expresses an act nearly or entirely contemporaneous with the leading verb, it may be translated by the English present participle in *ing*, (§ 48, 5, Note.); as,

1. *Rex hoc factus miratus* The king, *admiring this act*, dismissed the youth.  
*juvènem dimisit,*
2. *Columba delapsa refert sagittam*, The dove *falling* brings back the arrow.

### *The Future Participle Passive.*

107. After verbs signifying *to give, to deliver, to agree or bargain for, to have, to receive, to undertake*, and the like, the participle in *dus* generally denotes *design* or *purpose*, and is rendered simply as in the paradigm, or with the phrase "in order to," prefixed, (§ 146, Obs. 4.); as,

1. *Testamentum tibi tradit legendum*, He delivers his will to you to (or in order to) be read.
2. *Attribuit nos trucidandos* He has given us over to Cethegus to be slain.  
*Ceth-go,* (in order) to be slain.

108. The participle in *dus*, especially when agreeing with the subject of a sentence or clause, generally denotes *propriety, necessity, or obligation*, and is rendered variously, as

the tense of the accompanying verb and the connection require, (§ 146, Obs. 5,); the following are examples :

1. *Legātus mittendus est,* An ambassador must (or should) be sent.
2. *Legātus mittendus erat* or *fuit,* An ambassador had to be sent.
3. *Legātus mittendus erit,* An ambassador will have to be sent.
4. *Legātum mittendum esse,* That an ambassador should be sent.
5. *\_\_\_\_\_ mittendum fu-* \_\_\_\_\_ ought to (or  
*isse,* should) have been sent.
6. *Dissimulanda loquitur,* He speaks things that ought to be concealed.
7. *Dissimulanda loquebatur,* He spake things which ought to have been concealed.
8. *Quæ dissimulanda erunt,* Which will have to be concealed.
9. *Dic, quid statuendum sit* Say, what is to be (or must be) thought.

#### *Ablative Absolute.*

109. When a participle stands with a substantive in the ablative absolute, R. LX., the substantive is translated without a sign, No. 9, and after it the participle, as in the paradigm of the verb ; as,

1. *Romūlo regnante,* Romulus reigning.
2. *Hac oratione habitā,* This oration being delivered.
3. *Cæsare ventūro,* Cæsar (being) about to come.
4. *Præceptis tradendis,* Rules being to be delivered.
5. *Bello orto,* War having arisen.

*Note.* The future participles, Ex. 3, 4, are seldom used in the case absolute.

110. When two nouns,—a pronoun and a noun,—a noun or a pronoun and an adjective, are used in the ablative without a participle, (§ 146, Obs. 10,) they are translated in the nominative without a sign, and the English participle “being,” inserted between them ; as,

1. *Adolescentūlo duce,* A young man being leader.
2. *Mario consule,* Marius being consul.
3. *Me suasore,* I being the adviser.
4. *Annibālī vivo,* Hannibal being alive.
5. *Se invito,* He being unwilling.

#### *Gerunds and Gerundives.*

111. The gerund, being a verbal noun, is translated in



the same manner as other nouns of the same case, and at the same time may govern the case of its own verb, § 147; as,

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. N. <i>Petendum pacem,</i>            | Seeking peace.                    |
| 2. G. <i>Petendi pacem,</i>             | Of seeking peace.                 |
| 3. D. <i>Utendo libris,</i>             | To (or for) using books           |
| 4. Ac. <i>Obliviscendum injuriarum,</i> | Forgetting injuries.              |
| 5. Abl. <i>Parendo magistratui,</i>     | By obeying the magistrate.        |
| 6. Abl. <i>Petendo pacem,</i>           | With, from, in, by seeking peace. |

112. Of verbs that govern the accusative, instead of the gerund in the oblique cases, the Latins commonly used the participle in *dus*, in the sense of the gerund, and agreeing with its object in gender, number and case; the case being governed by the same word that would have governed the gerund. When thus used it is called a *gerundive*. (§ 147; R. LXII.)

*Gerunds.**Gerundives.*

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Ars libræ legendi,</i>      | 5. <i>Ars libri legendi,</i><br>The art of reading a book.            |
| 2. <i>Utile vulnera curando,</i>  | 6. <i>Utile vulneribus curandis.</i><br>Useful for healing wounds.    |
| 3. <i>Ad litteras scribendum,</i> | 7. <i>Ad litteras scribendas,</i><br>For writing a letter.            |
| 4. <i>De captivos commutando,</i> | 8. <i>De captivis commutandis,</i><br>Respecting exchanging captives. |

113. When the gerund is the subject of the verb *est*, and governs the dative, it implies necessity, and is variously translated into the English idiom, as the tense of the verb requires, (§ 147,); as,

*Latin Idiom.**English Idiom.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Legendum est mihi,</i><br>Reading is to me; i. e.,                 | I must read; I ought to read;<br>I should read.                 |
| 2. <i>Legendum erat (fuit) mihi.</i><br>Reading was to me;               | I had to read; I ought to have<br>read; I should have read.     |
| 3. <i>Legendum fuerat mihi,</i><br>Reading had been to me;               | I had been obliged to read.                                     |
| 4. <i>Legendum erit mihi,</i><br>Reading will be to me;                  | I will have to read; It will be<br>necessary for me to read.    |
| 5. <i>Dicit legendum esse mihi.</i><br>He says that reading is to me;    | He says that I must read—<br>ought to read—should read.         |
| 6. <i>Dicit legendum fuisse mihi,</i><br>He says that reading was to me; | He says that I had to read—<br>ought to—or should—have<br>read. |

*Obs.* The dative is frequently omitted, and generally when it denotes persons or things, in a general or indefinite

sense. In such cases, *homīni, hominībus, nobis*, or the like, must be supplied; as,

7. *Vivendum est recte (scil. hominī-* Living honestly, is viz: to men;  
*bus,)* i. e., men ought to live hon-  
estly.
8. *Dicit vivendum esse recte, (scil. He says that living honestly is,*  
*hominī,)* viz: to a man; i. e. a man  
ought to live honestly.

### *Supines.*

114. The Supines are rendered without variation, as in the paradigm, and under the rules, (§ 148,); as,

1. *Abiit de ambulatum,* He has gone to walk.  
2. *Facile dictu,* Easy to tell, or to be told.

### *Passive Voice.*

115. The passive voice, in the indicative mood, is translated as in the paradigms. The subjunctive mood is subject to all the variety of construction and translation used in the active voice, Nos. 74-84, acting on the verb *to be*, which as an auxiliary with the perfect participle, makes up the passive form of the verb in English.

In the compound tenses, (§ 53, 3,) when two or more verbs in a sentence are in the same tense, and have the same nominative, or are in the same construction, the verb *sum* is commonly expressed with the last and understood to the rest, as in the following Ex. 1. But when the nominative is changed, the verb "to be" should be repeated as in Ex. 2.

1. *Nisus a Minōe victus et occisus* Nisus *was* conquered and killed  
*est,* by Minos.
2. *Tres naves captæ, decem de-* Three ships *were* taken, ten sunk;  
*mersæ, duo millia hostium* two thousand of the enemy *were*  
*capta, tredécim millia occisa* taken, thirteen thousand killed.  
*sunt.*

### *Passive Voice in a Middle Sense.*

116. The Latin passive voice is often used to represent its subject, not as acted upon by another, but as acting on itself, or for itself, or intransitively, by its own impulse; and so corresponds in sense to the middle voice in Greek. Thus used, it is best translated by the active voice followed by the reflexive pronoun as an object, or by an intransitive

verb expressing the idea intended, (§ 41, Obs. 3.) The following are examples.

1. *Paludibus abditi sunt,* They concealed themselves in the marshes.
2. *Cum omnes in omni genere scelerum volentur,* Since all give themselves up to every kind of wickedness.
3. *Fertur in hostes,* Rushes against the enemy.
4. *Volutati super poma,* Rolling themselves over the apples.
5. *Cingitur armis,* Girds himself with his armor.
6. *Sternuntur tumulo,* Throw themselves on the grave.
7. *Gallus victus occultatur,* The cock, when conquered, hides himself.

117. The verb *sum* governing the genitive by R. XII., § 108, may generally be translated by the phrase "belongs to," "is the part," "is the property," &c. See explanation under Rule; as,

1. *Est regis,* It belongs to the king.
2. *Pecus est Melibæi,* The flock belongs to Melibæus.
3. *Prudentia est senectutis,* Prudence is the characteristic of old age.

118. The verb *sum*, (also *desum*,) in the third person, governing the dative by § 112, Rule II., may generally be translated by the corresponding tenses of the verb "to have," with the Latin dative for its subject, and the Latin subject for its object; as,

	<i>Latin Idiom.</i>	<i>English Idiom.</i>
1.	<i>Liber est mihi,</i>	A book is to me, I have a book.
2.	<i>Liber erat mihi,</i>	A book was to me, I had a book.
3.	<i>Liber fuit mihi,</i>	A book was (or has been) to me, I had, or have had a book.
4.	<i>Liber fuerat mihi,</i>	A book had been to me, I had had a book.
5.	<i>Liber erit mihi,</i>	A book will be to me, I will have a book.
6.	<i>Liber sunt mihi,</i>	Books are to me, I have books.
7.	<i>Est mihi,</i>	It is to me, I have it.
8.	<i>Liber deest mihi,</i>	A book is not to me, I have not a book.

119. When a compound verb, rendered by the simple verb and a preposition, is followed by two cases, the simple verb with the immediate object (always in the accusative,) is usually translated first, and then the preposition with the remote object.

1. *Flumen copias transduxit,* He led his forces across the river.
2. *Circumdare mania opido,* To build walls around the city
3. *Caput dejecit saxo,* He threw the head down from the rock.

120. An adverb, adverbial phrase, or clause expressing some circumstance in translating, may often be arranged in different situations in a sentence, due regard being paid to the sense and harmony of the whole; thus, *Magna debemus suscipere dum vires suppētunt*, may be arranged variously for translating, as follows:

1. Debemus suscipere magna, *dum vires suppētunt*; or,
2. *Dum vires suppētunt*, debemus suscipere magna; or,
3. Debemus, *dum vires suppētunt*, suscipere magna.

121. The negative conjunction *ne*, is variously rendered *lest*, *lest that*, *that-not*, *not*; and after verbs signifying to *fear*, *forbid*, and the like, it is translated *that*, while *ut* in the same situation, means *that not*.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Ne quis eat,</i>                         | <i>Lest</i> (or <i>that not</i> ) any one may go.           |
| 2. <i>Orat ne se perdat,</i>                   | She entreats <i>that</i> he would <i>not</i> destroy her.   |
| 3. <i>Egi ne interessem,</i>                   | I managed <i>that</i> I should <i>not</i> be present.       |
| 4. <i>Dum ne veniat,</i>                       | Provided he do <i>not</i> come.                             |
| 5. <i>Respondit ne cogitata quidem latent.</i> | He replied <i>that not</i> even the thoughts are concealed. |
| 6. <i>Vereor ne cadas,</i>                     | I am afraid <i>that</i> you may fall.                       |
| 7. <i>Timui ut veniret,</i>                    | I feared <i>that</i> he would <i>not</i> come.              |

*Note 1.* But when the fear expressed, refers to such things as we wish, *ne* means *that-not*; as, *Paves ne ducas illam*, You are afraid *that* you do *not* get her to wife.

*Ne*, after a command implying a negative, or prohibition, is often omitted; as, *cave titūbes*, take care *that* you do *not* stumble.

*Note 2.* *Ne quidem*, (always separate,) is an emphatic negative, and has the emphatic word between; as, *ne hoc quidem*, not even *this*; *ne tum quidem*, not even *then*.

122. When a verb is translated into English by the aid of an auxiliary, an adverb, or clause modifying it, will often have to be placed *between* the auxiliary and the verb, (Eng. Gr. § 74.); as,

1. *Dixit ne ob hoc alios con-temnāmus,* He said that we should not *on this account* despise others.

123. Some prepositions are variously translated according to the meaning of the words, or the case with which they are connected; thus,

1. *In* followed by an accusative, means *to, into, towards. for, against.* &c., (§ 136, R. L.)
2. *In*, followed by the ablative, means *in, upon, among, in. in the case of,* (§ 136, R. LI.)
3. *Inter*, referring to *two*, means *between; to more than two, among.*
4. *Sub* means *under, at the foot of, close up to.*
5. *Præ* means *before, in comparison of;—sometimes, more than.*

124. When the following conjunctions, adjectives, and adverbial particles, are placed, one before each of two successive words or clauses, the first is commonly translated differently from the second, and usually in the following manner, (§149, Obs. 5.)

1. <i>Et</i>	— <i>et,</i>	Both	— and.	
2. <i>Que</i>	— <i>que,</i>	Both	— and.	
3. <i>Aut. vel,</i>	} — <i>aut, vel,</i>	Either	— or.	
<i>sive,</i>				<i>sive,</i>
4. <i>Nec</i>	— <i>nec.</i>	Neither	— nor.	
5. <i>Neque</i>	— <i>neque,</i>			
6. <i>Sive. seu</i>	— <i>sive, seu,</i>	Whether	— or.	
7. <i>Tum</i>	— <i>tum.</i>	{	Not only	— but also.
			Both	— and.
8. <i>Cum</i> or <i>quum</i>	— <i>tum,</i>	{	Not only	— but also.
			Both	— and.
9. <i>Jam</i>	— <i>jam,</i>	{	Now	— then.
10. <i>Nunc</i>	— <i>nunc,</i>		At one time	— at another.
11. <i>Simul</i>	— <i>simul,</i>	{	Not only	— but also.
			No sooner	— than.
			As soon as	— instantly.
12. <i>Modo, alias</i>	— <i>modo, alias,</i>	{	At one time	— at another
			Sometimes	— sometimes.

*Corresponding Conjunctive Terms.*

13. <i>Ne</i>	— <i>an,</i>	Whether	— or.
14. <i>Utrum</i>	— <i>an,</i>	Whether	— or.
15. <i>Ita. sic, tam, adeo</i>	— <i>ut,</i>	So	— that; so — as.
16. <i>Talis, tantus</i>	— <i>ut.</i>	Such, so great	— that.
17. <i>Is, ejusmōdi</i>	— <i>ut,</i>	Such, of such a kind	— that.
18. <i>Simul</i>	— <i>ac, or atque,</i>	As soon	— as.
19. <i>Tamdiu</i>	— <i>quamdiu,</i>	As long	— as.
20. <i>Ut</i>	— <i>sic,</i>	As	— so.

*Ne* is frequently omitted with the first word or clause, and must be supplied when *an* stands with the second; as,

21. *Rectè an perpèram,* (Whether) right or wrong.

*General Rules for Accentuation.*

1. Words of two syllables have the accent on the first or penult; as, *pǎ'-ter, mǔ'-sa, au'-rum*.

2. Words of more than two syllables, when the penult is long, have the accent on the penult; when the penult is short, they have the accent on the antepenult; as, *a-mǔ'-cus, dom'-ĭ-nus*.

3. When the enclitics, *que, ve, ne*, are added to a word the two words are considered as one, and it is accented accordingly; as, *pǎ'-ter, pǎ'-ter'-que; dom'-ĭ-nus, dom-i-nus'.re*.

*General Rules for the Quantity of Syllables.*

1. A vowel before another vowel, is short; as, *vĭa, Dĕus*.

2. A vowel before two consonants, or a double consonant, is long by position; as, *arma, fallo, axis*.

3. A vowel before a mute and a liquid, (*l, r*), is common, *i. e.* either long or short; as, *volūcris*, or *volūcris*.

4. A diphthong is always long; as, *aurum, Cæsar*.

*Note.* In this work when the quantity of the penult, in words of more than two syllables, is determined by any of these rules, it is not marked, otherwise it is marked.

*Explanation of References.*

The references at the foot of each page, to which a section mark (§) is prefixed, are to the sections and their subdivisions in the Grammar, and are intended chiefly to explain the construction.

In those references which have no section mark prefixed, the first number directs to the same number in the preceding Introduction, and the second, to the example under that number. Thus for example, in p. 53, \* 38, 8; the number 38 refers to Introduction 38, (p. 22,) which shows how the relative in the beginning of a sentence is to be translated; and the number 8 refers to example 8, *A quo consilio*, &c., showing that the relative *quâ* is here to be translated "this," and *Quâ de causâ*, "for this cause." These references are intended to explain particular phrases and idioms, and to give an example of the mode of translating them.

The references made by figures are to the notes on the text, commencing p. 207, where it will be observed that all the notes belonging to a page are contained in one paragraph, at the beginning of which is the number of the page to which the notes refer.

N. B. In the text the reference letter stands *after*, and the reference figure stands *before* the word or words to which they respectively belong.

C. JULII CÆSARIS COMMENTARI  
DE BELLO GALLICO.

BOOK I.

GENERAL ARGUMENT.

I. General description of Gaul—Chap. 1. II. The war with the Helvetii—Chap. 2–29. III. War with Ariovistus—Chap. 30–54.

1. GALLIA est omnis divisa in partes tres, <sup>1</sup>quarum<sup>a</sup> unam incolunt Belgæ, aliam Aquitani, tertiam, <sup>2</sup>qui ipsorum linguâ Celtæ,<sup>b</sup> nostrâ Galli,<sup>b</sup> appellantur. Hi omnes linguâ,<sup>c</sup> institutis,<sup>c</sup> legibus <sup>4</sup>inter se<sup>d</sup> differunt. <sup>5</sup>Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit. Horum<sup>a</sup> omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ, propterea quod a <sup>6</sup>cultu atque humanitate Provincie longissime absunt, <sup>7</sup>minimeque ad eos mercatores sæpe comitant, atque ea, quæ ad effeminandos<sup>e</sup> animos pertinent, important; proximique sunt Germanis,<sup>f</sup> qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt: quâ<sup>g</sup> de causâ Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute<sup>c</sup> præcedunt, quod ferè quotidianis præliis<sup>h</sup> cum Germanis contendunt, cum aut suis<sup>i</sup> finibus <sup>8</sup>eos prohibent, aut <sup>9</sup>ipsi in <sup>10</sup>eorum finibus bellum gerunt. <sup>11</sup>Eorum una pars, quam Gallos<sup>k</sup> obtinere dictum est, initium capit a flumine Rhodano; continetur Garumnâ flumine,<sup>h</sup> Oceano, finibus Belgarum; attingit etiam ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum; <sup>12</sup>vergit ad septentriones.

<sup>a</sup> § 107, R. X.

<sup>c</sup> § 147, R. LXII, & <sup>b</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>b</sup> § 103, R. V.

112, 3.

<sup>i</sup> 31, 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 128, R.

<sup>f</sup> § 111, R.

<sup>k</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.

<sup>d</sup> § 28, Obs. 5.

<sup>e</sup> 38, 8.

Belgæ <sup>1</sup> ab extrēmis Galliæ finibus oriuntur; pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni; <sup>2</sup> spectant in septentriones et orientem solem. Aquitania a Garumnâ flumine ad Pyrenæos montes, et eam partem Oceani, quæ est <sup>3</sup> ad Hispaniam, pertinet; spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones.

2. Apud Helvetios longè nobilissimus et ditissimus fuit Orgetorix. Is, Marco Messalâ et Marco Pisone <sup>4</sup> Consulibus, <sup>a</sup> regni cupiditate <sup>b</sup> inductus, conjurationem nobilitatis fecit, et <sup>c</sup> civitati <sup>c</sup> persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent: <sup>d</sup> perfacile <sup>e</sup> esse cum virtute omnibus præstarent, <sup>f</sup> totius Galliæ imperio <sup>g</sup> <sup>6</sup> potiri. Id hoc facilius eis <sup>m</sup>, <sup>7</sup> persuasit, quòd undique loci <sup>8</sup> naturâ <sup>b</sup> Helvetii continentur: unâ ex parte flumine Rheno, <sup>b</sup> latissimo <sup>h</sup> atque altissimo, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit: alterâ ex parte, monte <sup>b</sup> Jurâ altissimo, <sup>h</sup> qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios; tertiâ, lacu Lemanno, <sup>b</sup> et flumine <sup>i</sup> Rhodano, qui Provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit. His rebus fiebat, <sup>k</sup> ut et minùs latè vagarentur, <sup>l</sup> et minùs facillè finitimis <sup>m</sup> bellum inferre possent: <sup>l</sup> quâ de causâ homines bellandi <sup>n</sup> cupidi magno dolore <sup>b</sup> afficiebantur. <sup>9</sup> Pro multitudinē autem hominum, et pro gloriâ <sup>10</sup> belli atque fortitudinis, angustos se fines habere <sup>o</sup> arbitrabantur, <sup>11</sup> qui in longitudinem millia <sup>p</sup> passuum ducenta et quadraginta, in latitudinem centum et octoginta patēbant.

3. <sup>12</sup> His rebus <sup>b</sup> adducti, et auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, constituērunt <sup>q</sup> ea, quæ ad <sup>13</sup> proficiscendum <sup>r</sup> pertinerent, <sup>s</sup> comparare; <sup>t</sup> jumentorum et <sup>14</sup> carrorum quàm maximum <sup>u</sup> numerum coemere; <sup>15</sup> sementes quàm maximas <sup>u</sup> facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret; <sup>v</sup> cum proxi-

<sup>a</sup> 110, 3.

<sup>b</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>c</sup> 63.

<sup>d</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>e</sup> § 98, Obs. 6.

<sup>f</sup> § 140, Obs. 3.

<sup>g</sup> § 121, R. XXVI.

<sup>h</sup> 24.

<sup>i</sup> § 149, R.

<sup>k</sup> 51.

<sup>l</sup> § 140, 1, 4th.

<sup>m</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>n</sup> § 147. Obs. 2.

<sup>o</sup> 96, 1.

<sup>p</sup> § 24, 5.

<sup>q</sup> 54.

<sup>r</sup> § 147, Obs. 4.

<sup>s</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.

<sup>t</sup> § 144, R. LVII.

<sup>u</sup> § 134, Obs. 6, 3d.

<sup>v</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.



mīs civitatibus pacem et amicitiam confirmāre. Ad eas res conficiendas<sup>a</sup> biennium sibi satis esse<sup>b</sup> duxerunt; <sup>1</sup> in tertium annum profectiōnem lege confirmant. Ad eas res conficiendas<sup>a</sup> Orgetōrix deligitur. Is sibi<sup>c</sup> legatiōnem ad civitates suscepit. In eo itinere persuadet Castico,<sup>d</sup> Catamantalēdis filio,<sup>e</sup> Sequāno, cujus pater regnum in Sequānis multos annos<sup>f</sup> obtinuērat, et a senātu Popūli Romāni amicus<sup>g</sup> appellātus erat, ut regnum in civitate suā<sup>2</sup> occupāret,<sup>h</sup> quod pater antē habuērat; itemque Dumnorigi<sup>d</sup> Æduo, fratri<sup>e</sup> Divitiaci, qui eo tempore<sup>i</sup> <sup>3</sup> principātum in civitate obtinēbat,<sup>k</sup> ac maxime plebi<sup>l</sup> acceptus erat, ut idem<sup>m</sup> conarētur<sup>h</sup> persuadet, eique<sup>c</sup> filiam suam in matrimonium dat. <sup>4</sup> Perfacile<sup>n</sup> factu<sup>o</sup> esse,<sup>b</sup> illis<sup>d</sup> probat, conata<sup>m</sup> perficere, propterea quod ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset: non esse dubium, quin<sup>p</sup> <sup>5</sup> totius Galliae plurimum Helvetii possent: se<sup>q</sup> suis copiis<sup>r</sup> suoque exercitu illis<sup>c</sup> regna conciliaturum, confirmat. Hac oratione adducti, <sup>6</sup> inter se fidem et jusjurandum dant, et, regno occupato, per tres potentissimos ac firmissimos<sup>7</sup> populos totius Galliae<sup>s</sup> sese<sup>q</sup> potiri posse<sup>8</sup> sperant.

4. <sup>9</sup> Ea res ut est Helvetiis<sup>t</sup> per<sup>10</sup> indicium enunciata, moribus<sup>r</sup> suis Orgetorigem ex<sup>11</sup> vinculis causam dicere coegerunt: <sup>12</sup> damnatum poenam<sup>u</sup> sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur.<sup>v</sup> Die<sup>i</sup> constituta causae dictionis, Orgetōrix ad iudicium omnem suam<sup>13</sup> familiam, <sup>14</sup> ad hominum<sup>w</sup> millia decem, undique coegit; et omnes clientes, obaeratosque suos, quorum magnum numerum habebat, eodem conduxit: per eos, ne causam diceret,<sup>x</sup> se eripuit. Cum civitas, ob eam

<sup>a</sup> 112, 7.	<sup>i</sup> § 131, R. XL.	<sup>r</sup> § 129, R.
<sup>b</sup> 94, 3.	<sup>k</sup> § 44, II. 2.	<sup>s</sup> § 121, R. XXVI.
<sup>c</sup> § 123, R.	<sup>l</sup> § 111, R.	Exc. 2.
<sup>d</sup> 63.	<sup>m</sup> 19, 4.	<sup>t</sup> § 126, R. III
<sup>e</sup> § 97, R.	<sup>n</sup> § 98, Obs. 6.	<sup>u</sup> § 113, Exc. III.
<sup>f</sup> § 131, R. XLI.	<sup>o</sup> 114, 2.	<sup>v</sup> § 140, 1. 4th.
<sup>g</sup> § 103, R. V.	<sup>p</sup> § 140, 3.	<sup>w</sup> § 24, 5.
<sup>h</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.	<sup>q</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.	<sup>x</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

rem incitāta, armis jus suum exsequi conarētur,<sup>a</sup> multitudinemque hominum ex agris<sup>1</sup> magistrātus cogērent,<sup>2</sup> Orgetōrix mortuus est: neque abest suspicio, ut<sup>c</sup> Helvetii arbitrantur, <sup>2</sup>quin<sup>b</sup> ipse sibi<sup>d</sup> mortem conscivērit.

5. Post ejus mortem nihilo minū8 Helvetii id, quod constituērant, facere conantur; ut e finibus suis exeant.<sup>e</sup> Ubi jam se<sup>f</sup> ad eam rem parātos<sup>g</sup> esse arbitrāti sunt, oppīda sua omnia, numēro<sup>3</sup> ad duodēcim, vicos ad quadringentos, reliqua privāta aedificia incendunt; frumentum omne, prāter quod<sup>h</sup> secum portatūri erant, combūrunt; ut, domum<sup>i</sup> reditiōnis spe<sup>k</sup> sublātā, paratiōres ad omnia pericūla subeunda<sup>l</sup> essent:<sup>m</sup> <sup>4</sup>trium mensium molīta<sup>5</sup> cibaria sibi<sup>d</sup> quemque domo<sup>l</sup> efferre jubent. Persuādent Raurācis,<sup>d</sup> et Tulingis, et Latobrigis, finitūnis, uti, eōdem<sup>6</sup> usi consilio,<sup>n</sup> oppīdis suis vicisque exustis,<sup>o</sup> unā cum iis proficiscantur:<sup>7</sup> Boiosque, qui trans Rhenum incoluērant, et in agrum Noricum transiērant Noreiamque oppugnārant, receptos<sup>o</sup> ad se, socios<sup>p</sup> sibi<sup>d</sup> adsciscunt.

6. Erant omnino itinēra duo, quibus itineribus<sup>q</sup> domo exire possent:<sup>t</sup> unum<sup>r</sup> per Sequānos, angustum et difficīle, inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodānum,<sup>8</sup> vix quā singūli<sup>s</sup> carri ducerentur;<sup>t</sup> mons autem altissimus impendēbat, ut facīle perpauci prohibere possent:<sup>u</sup> altērum per<sup>9</sup> Provinciam nostram, multo facilius atque expeditius<sup>10</sup> propterea quōd Helvetiōrum inter fines, et Allobrōgum, qui nuper pacāti erant, Rhodānus fluit, isque nonnullis locis<sup>v</sup> <sup>11</sup>vado transitur. ( Extrēmum oppīdum Allobrōgum est, proximumque Helvetiōrum finibus,<sup>w</sup> Genēva. Ex eo oppīdo pons ad

<sup>a</sup> § 140, Obs. 4. &

<sup>h</sup> 37, 2. *ue*

<sup>q</sup> 37, 6.

§ 44, II. 2.

<sup>i</sup> § 130, 4.

<sup>r</sup> 19, Sup. *iter*.

<sup>b</sup> § 140, 3.

<sup>k</sup> § 146, LX. & 109.

<sup>s</sup> 26, 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, Obs. 1. &

<sup>l</sup> 112, 3.

<sup>t</sup> § 141, Obs. 7, &

<sup>d</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>m</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

§ 139, 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>n</sup> § 121, R. XXVI.

<sup>u</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

<sup>f</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.

<sup>o</sup> 104, 1, & 2.

<sup>v</sup> § 136, Obs. 5.

<sup>g</sup> § 103, Obs. 2.

<sup>p</sup> § 97, Exp.

<sup>w</sup> § 111. R.

Helvetios pertinet. Allobrogibus sese vel persuasuros,<sup>a</sup> (quòd nondum<sup>a</sup> <sup>1</sup> bono animo<sup>b</sup> in Populum Romanum viderentur,<sup>c</sup>) existimabant; vel vi coacturos,<sup>a</sup> ut per suos fines eos ire paterentur.<sup>d</sup> Omnibus rebus ad perfectiōnem comparatis,<sup>e</sup> <sup>2</sup> diem dicunt, quā die<sup>f</sup> ad ripam Rhodāni omnes conveniant:<sup>g</sup> is dies erat <sup>3</sup> ante diem quintum Kalendas Aprīlis, <sup>4</sup> Lucio Pisōne, Aulo Gabinio Consulibus.<sup>h</sup> ¶

7. Cæsari<sup>i</sup> cum id nuntiātum esset,<sup>k</sup> eos per Provinciam nostram iter facere conāri, matūrat <sup>5</sup> ab urbe proficisci, et, quā maxīmis<sup>l</sup> potest itineribus, in <sup>6</sup> Galliam ulteriōrem contendit, et ad Genēvam pervēnit: <sup>7</sup> Provinciae<sup>m</sup> toti quā maxīmum<sup>l</sup> militum numērum impērat (erat omnīno in Galliā ulteriōre legio una); pontem, qui erat <sup>8</sup> ad Genēvam, jubet rescindi.<sup>n</sup> Ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii <sup>9</sup> certiōres facti sunt, legātos ad eum mittunt, nobilissimos civitātis,<sup>o</sup> cujus legatiōnis Nameius et Verudoctius principem locum obtinēbant,<sup>p</sup> qui dicērent,<sup>q</sup> <sup>10</sup> “sibi<sup>q</sup> esse<sup>r</sup> in animo, sine ullo maleficio iter per Provinciam facere, propterea quòd aliud iter habērent<sup>c</sup> nullum: rogāre,<sup>s</sup> ut ejus<sup>11</sup> voluntāte id sibi facere liceat.”<sup>t</sup> Cæsar, quòd memoriā tenēbat, Lucium Cassium Consulem occisum, exercitumque ejus ab Helvetiis pulsum, et <sup>12</sup> sub jugum missum, <sup>13</sup> concedendum<sup>u</sup> non putābat: neque homīnes inimico animo,<sup>b</sup> datā facultāte per Provinciam itinēris faciundi,<sup>v</sup> temperatūros ab injuriā et maleficio existimābat. Tamen, ut spatium intercedere posset,<sup>d</sup> dum milites, quos imperaverat, convenirent, legātis respondit, “diem se ad deliberandum sumtūrum; si quid vellent,<sup>x</sup> <sup>14</sup> ante diem Idus Aprīlis reverterentur.”<sup>y</sup>

<sup>a</sup> 100, 1.<sup>b</sup> § 106, R. VII.<sup>c</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.<sup>d</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.<sup>e</sup> 104, 1.<sup>f</sup> § 131, R. XL.<sup>g</sup> § 141, R. II.<sup>h</sup> 110, 2.<sup>i</sup> § 126, R. III.<sup>k</sup> 51, 2.<sup>l</sup> § 134, Obs. 6, 3d.<sup>m</sup> § 123, R. & 5, 1.<sup>n</sup> 90, 4.<sup>o</sup> § 107, R. X. Exp.<sup>p</sup> § 102, R. I.<sup>q</sup> § 112, R. II.<sup>r</sup> 51, 5.<sup>s</sup> 94, 4.<sup>t</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.<sup>u</sup> 113, Obs. & 8.<sup>v</sup> 112, 1.<sup>w</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.<sup>x</sup> § 140, 2.<sup>y</sup> 78, 3.

8. Interea eâ legiōne, quam secum habēbat, militibusque, qui ex Provinciâ convenērant, a lacu Lemann<sup>o</sup>, <sup>1</sup> qui in flumen Rhodānum influit, <sup>2</sup> ad montem Juram, qui fines Sequanōrum ab Helvetiis dividit, <sup>3</sup> millia<sup>a</sup> passuum decem novem murum, in altitudinem pedum<sup>b</sup> sedēcim, fossamque perdūcit. Eo opēre perfecto,<sup>c</sup> præsidia dispōnit, <sup>4</sup> castella commūnit, quo facilius, si <sup>5</sup> se invīto transīre conarentur,<sup>d</sup> prohibēre possit.<sup>e</sup> Ubi ea dies, quam constituērat cum legātis, venit, et legāti ad eum revertērunt, <sup>6</sup> negat, se <sup>f</sup> more<sup>g</sup> et exemplo<sup>h</sup> Popūli Romāni posse iter ulli<sup>h</sup> per Provinciam dare; et, si vim<sup>i</sup> facēre conentur,<sup>d</sup> prohibitūrum<sup>k</sup> ostendit. Helvetii, eâ spe<sup>l</sup> dejecti, <sup>7</sup> navibus<sup>g</sup> junctis ratibusque<sup>g</sup> compluribus factis, alii vadis<sup>g</sup> Rhodāni, <sup>8</sup> quā minīma altitudo flumīnis erat, nonnunquam interdū, sæpius noctu, si <sup>9</sup> per-rumpēre possent,<sup>d</sup> conāti, opēris munitiōne<sup>g</sup> et milītum con-cursu<sup>m</sup> et telis repulsi, hoc conātu<sup>n</sup> destitērunt.

9. Relinquebātur una per Sequānos via, quā,<sup>g</sup> Sequānis<sup>o</sup> invītis, propter angustias ire non potērant. His<sup>h</sup> cū suā<sup>g</sup> sponte persuadēre non possent,<sup>g</sup> legātos ad Dumnorīgema Æduum mittunt, ut eo <sup>10</sup> deprecātore<sup>o</sup> a Sequānis impetrārent.<sup>f</sup> Dumnorix <sup>11</sup> gratiā<sup>g</sup> et largitiōne apud Sequānos plurimum potērat, et Helvetiis<sup>g</sup> erat amīcus, quòd ex eâ civitāte Orgetorigis filiam, <sup>12</sup> in matrimonium duxerat; et, cupiditate<sup>g</sup> regni adductus, <sup>13</sup> novis rebus<sup>g</sup> studēbat, et quā plurimas<sup>g</sup> civitātes suo sibi<sup>g</sup> beneficio habēre obstrictas volēbat. Itaque rem suscipit, et a Sequānis impētrat, ut per fines suos ire Helvetios patiantur; obsidesque uti inter sese

<sup>a</sup> § 131, R. XLII.&

§ 24, 5.

<sup>b</sup> § 106, R. VI.

<sup>c</sup> 104, 1, & 109.

<sup>d</sup> § 140, 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 140, 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.

<sup>g</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>h</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>i</sup> § 15, 12.

<sup>k</sup> § 47, Note 1. and

100, 1, and 94, 2.

<sup>l</sup> § 136, R. LII.

<sup>m</sup> § 149, R.

<sup>n</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (ab.)

<sup>o</sup> 110, 5.

<sup>p</sup> 30, 2.

<sup>q</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>r</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>s</sup> § 111, R.

<sup>t</sup> § 112, R. V.

<sup>u</sup> § 134, Obs. 6, 3d.

<sup>v</sup> § 126, R. III.

dent, perficit: <sup>1</sup> Sequāni, <sup>2</sup> ne itinēre Helvetios prohibeant; <sup>3</sup> Helvetii, ut sine maleficio et injuriā transeant.<sup>a</sup>

10. <sup>3</sup> Cæsāri renunciātur <sup>b</sup> Helvetiis <sup>c</sup> esse in animo, per agrum Sequanōrum et Æduōrum iter in Santōnum fines facere, qui non longè a Tolosatium finibus absunt, quæ civitas est in Provinciā. Id si fiēret, <sup>d</sup> intelligēbat magno cum Provinciæ periculō futurum, <sup>e</sup> ut homīnes bellicōsos, Popūli Romāni inimicos, <sup>f</sup> locis <sup>g</sup> patentibus maximēque frumentariis finitimos habēret. <sup>h</sup> Ob eas causas ei munitiōni, <sup>i</sup> quam fecerat, Titum Labiēnum legātum præsēcit: ipse in Italianam magnis itineribus contendit, duasque ibi legiōnes conscribit, et tres, quæ circum Aquileiam hiemābant, ex hibernis educit; et, quā <sup>j</sup> proximum iter in ulteriōrem Galliam per Alpes erat, cum his quinque legionibus ire contendit. Ibi Centrones, et Graiocēli, et Caturiges, locis superioribus occupatis, <sup>k</sup> itinēre <sup>l</sup> exercitum prohibere conantur. Compluribus his praeliis pulsis, <sup>m</sup> ab Ocēlo, <sup>n</sup> quod est citeriōris Provinciæ extrēmum, in fines Vocontiōrum ulteriōris Provinciæ die septimo <sup>o</sup> pervēnit; inde in Allobrogum fines: ab Allobrogibus in Segusiānos exercitum ducit. Hi sunt extra Provinciam trans Rhodānum primi.<sup>n</sup>

11. Helvetii jam per angustias et fines Sequanōrum suas copias transduxerant, et in Æduōrum fines pervenerant, eorumque agros populabantur. Ædui, cum, se <sup>p</sup> suaque <sup>q</sup> ab iis defendere non possent, <sup>r</sup> legatos ad Cæsārem mittunt rogatum <sup>s</sup> auxilium: “ita se <sup>t</sup> omni tempore <sup>u</sup> de Popūlo Romano meritos esse, ut pæne in conspectu exercitūs nostri agri vastari, liberi eōrum in servitūtem abdūci, oppida ex-

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

<sup>b</sup> 51, 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 112, R. II.

<sup>d</sup> § 140, 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 47, Note 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 97, R.

<sup>g</sup> § 111, R.

<sup>h</sup> 100, Obs. 14.

<sup>i</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>k</sup> 104, 2.

<sup>l</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (in.)

<sup>m</sup> § 131, R. XL.

<sup>n</sup> 19, (popūli.)

<sup>o</sup> 31.

<sup>p</sup> 19, (negotia.)

<sup>q</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>r</sup> 114, 1.

<sup>s</sup> § 145, R. LVIII. &

94, 4.

pugnâri non debuêrint.”<sup>a</sup> Eôdem tempöre Ædui Ambarri, <sup>1</sup>necessarii<sup>b</sup> et consanguinei Æduôrum, Cæsârem certior<sup>c</sup> faciunt, sese,<sup>c</sup> depopulâtis agris,<sup>d</sup> non facilè ab oppïdis vim hostium prohibere: item Allobrôges, qui trans Rhodânium vicos possessionesque habebant, fugâ se ad Cæsârem recipiunt, et demonstrant, <sup>2</sup>sibi<sup>e</sup> præter agri solum nihil<sup>c</sup> esse reliqui.<sup>f</sup> Quibus<sup>g</sup> rebus<sup>h</sup> adductus Cæsar, non expectandum<sup>c</sup> sibi<sup>i</sup> statuit, dum, omnibus fortunis<sup>d</sup> sociôrum consumtis, in Santônos Helvetii pervenirent.

12. <sup>3</sup>Flumen<sup>k</sup> est Arar, quod per fines Æduôrum et Sequanôrum in Rhodânium influit, <sup>4</sup>incredibili lenitâte,<sup>h</sup> ita ut oculis,<sup>h</sup> <sup>5</sup>in utram partem fluat,<sup>1</sup> judicâri non possit.<sup>a</sup> <sup>6</sup>Id Helvetii ratibus<sup>h</sup> ac lintribus<sup>h</sup> junctis transibant. Ubi per exploratôres Cæsar certior<sup>m</sup> factus est, tres jam copiârum partes<sup>n</sup> Helvetios<sup>c</sup> id flumen<sup>u</sup> transduxisse,<sup>o</sup> quartam verò partem<sup>c</sup> citra flumen Arârim reliquam<sup>m</sup> esse; <sup>7</sup>de tertiâ vigiliâ cum legionibus tribus e castris profectus, ad eam partem pervenit, quæ nondum flumen<sup>p</sup> transierat. Eos<sup>8</sup> impeditos et inopinantes aggressus, magnam eorum partem concidit: reliqui fugæ<sup>q</sup> sese mandârunt atque <sup>9</sup>in proximas sylvas abdidêrunt. Is pagus appellabatur Tigurinus:<sup>k</sup> nam omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est. Hic pagus unus, cum domo<sup>r</sup> exisset,<sup>s</sup> patrum nostrorum memoriâ,<sup>t</sup> Lucium Cassium Consulem interfecerat, et ejus exercitum sub jugum miserat. Ita, sive<sup>u</sup> casu,<sup>h</sup> sive consilio Deorum immortalium, quæ<sup>v</sup> pars civitatis Helvetiæ insignem calamitatem Populo<sup>q</sup> Româno intulerat, ea <sup>10</sup>princeps<sup>w</sup> pœnas persolvit. Quâ<sup>8</sup> in re Cæsar non solum publicas, sed etiam

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.<sup>i</sup> § 147, & 113.<sup>q</sup> § 123, R.<sup>b</sup> § 97, R.<sup>k</sup> § 103, R. V.<sup>r</sup> § 130, 4.<sup>c</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.<sup>1</sup> § 140, 5.<sup>s</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.<sup>d</sup> 109, 2.<sup>m</sup> § 103, Obs. 2.<sup>t</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (in.)<sup>e</sup> § 112, R. II.<sup>n</sup> 119, 1.<sup>u</sup> 124, 6.<sup>f</sup> § 106, R. VI.<sup>o</sup> 98, 2.<sup>v</sup> 43, & 37, 2d. 4.<sup>g</sup> 38.<sup>p</sup> § 136, R. LII.<sup>w</sup> § 98, Obs. 10.<sup>h</sup> § 129, R.

privātas injurias ultus est, quòd ejus socēri Lucii Pisōnis<sup>a</sup> avum, Lucium Pisōnem legātum,<sup>b</sup> Tigurīni eòdem praelio,<sup>b</sup> quo<sup>b</sup> Cassium, <sup>1</sup> interfecērant.

13. Hoc praelio facto, reliquas copias Helvetiōrum ut<sup>2</sup> consēqui posset, <sup>c</sup> pontem in Arāre faciendum <sup>d</sup> curat atque ita exercitum transducit. Helvetii, repentīno ejus adventu<sup>e</sup> commōti, cūm id, quod ipsi diēbus<sup>f</sup> viginti ægerrimè confecērant, ut flumen transirent,<sup>g</sup> uno illum die<sup>f</sup> fecisse intelligērent,<sup>h</sup> legātos ad eum mittunt: cujus<sup>i</sup> legatiōnis Divico princeps fuit, qui bello<sup>b</sup> Cassiāno dux Helvetiōrum fuērat. Is<sup>5</sup> ita cum Cæsāre agit: “ Si pacem Popūlus Romānus cum Helvetiis faceret,<sup>k</sup> in eam partem itūros<sup>l</sup> atque ibi futūros<sup>l</sup> Helvetios,<sup>m</sup> ubi eos Cæsar constituisset<sup>s</sup> atque esse<sup>n</sup> voluisset: <sup>e</sup> sin bello<sup>e</sup> persēqui perseverāret,<sup>k</sup> reminiscerētur<sup>o</sup> et<sup>6</sup>vetēris incommōdi<sup>p</sup> Popūli Romāni et pristīnæ virtūtis<sup>p</sup> Helvetiōrum. Quòd improvīsò unum pagum adortus esset,<sup>s</sup> cūm ii, qui flumen transissent,<sup>s</sup> suis<sup>q</sup> auxilium ferre non possent,<sup>h</sup> ne ob eam rem aut suæ magno opēre virtūti<sup>q</sup> tribuēret<sup>o</sup> aut<sup>r</sup> ipsos despiceret: se<sup>m</sup> ita a patrībus majoribusque suis didicisse, ut magis virtūte,<sup>e</sup> quàm dolo<sup>a</sup> aut insidiis, niterentur.<sup>t</sup> <sup>8</sup>Quare ne committēret,<sup>o</sup> ut is locus, ubi constitissent,<sup>s</sup> ex calamitatē Popūli Romāni et interneciōne exercitūs nomen capēret,<sup>t</sup> aut<sup>r</sup> memoriam prodēret.”

14. <sup>9</sup>His Cæsar ita respondit: “ Eo sibi<sup>u</sup> minus<sup>m</sup> dubitatiōnis<sup>v</sup> dari, quòd eas res, quas legāti Helvetii commemorāssent,<sup>s</sup> memoriā tenēret: <sup>w</sup> atque eo<sup>x</sup> gravius ferre, quò<sup>x</sup> minus merito<sup>e</sup> Popūli Romāni accidissent; <sup>10</sup>quiy<sup>y</sup> si alicujus

<sup>a</sup> § 97, R.<sup>b</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (in.)<sup>c</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.<sup>d</sup> 108, 4.<sup>e</sup> § 129, R.<sup>f</sup> § 131, R. XLI.<sup>g</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.<sup>h</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.<sup>i</sup> 38.<sup>k</sup> § 140, 2.<sup>l</sup> § 47, 4, Note 1.<sup>m</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.<sup>n</sup> 90.<sup>o</sup> § 140, 1, 2d, & Obs. 5.<sup>p</sup> § 108, R. XIV. & 7, 1.<sup>q</sup> § 123, R. & 19.<sup>r</sup> § 149, R.<sup>s</sup> § 120, Obs. 1.<sup>t</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.<sup>u</sup> § 126, R. III.<sup>v</sup> § 106, R. VIII.<sup>w</sup> § 140, 6.<sup>x</sup> 22, 4, or 44, 7.<sup>y</sup> 39.

injuriam sibi<sup>a</sup> conscius fuisset,<sup>b</sup> 1 non fuisse<sup>c</sup> difficile<sup>d</sup> cavere,<sup>e</sup> sed eo deceptum,<sup>e</sup> quod neque commissum a se intelligeret,<sup>f</sup> quare timere;<sup>f</sup> neque sine causa<sup>g</sup> timendum<sup>h</sup> putaret.<sup>4</sup> Quod si veteris contumeliam<sup>h</sup> oblivisci vellet; <sup>5</sup> num<sup>i</sup> etiam recentium injuriarum, quod eo<sup>k</sup> invito iter per Provinciam per vim tentassent,<sup>f</sup> quod Æduos, quod Ambarros, quod Allobrogas vexassent,<sup>f</sup> memoriam deponere posse? Quod sua victoriam tam insolenter gloriarentur,<sup>f</sup> quodque tam diu se impune tulisse injurias admirarentur,<sup>f</sup> eodem<sup>6</sup> pertinere: <sup>c</sup> consuesse enim Deos<sup>l</sup> immortales, quo gravius homines ex commutatione rerum doleant,<sup>m</sup> quos pro scelere eorum ulcisci velint,<sup>n</sup> his<sup>o</sup> 7 secundiore interdu res et diuturniorem impunitatem concedere.<sup>p</sup> <sup>8</sup> Cum ea ita sint,<sup>q</sup> tamen, si obsides ab iis sibi<sup>r</sup> dentur,<sup>b</sup> uti ea, quae polliceantur,<sup>n</sup> facturos intelligat,<sup>s</sup> et si Æduis<sup>t</sup> de injuriis, quas ipsis<sup>o</sup> sociisque eorum intulerint,<sup>n</sup> item si Allobrogibus<sup>t</sup> satisfaciant,<sup>b</sup> sese<sup>l</sup> cum iis pacem esse facturum.” Divico respondit: “Ita Helvetios a majoribus<sup>u</sup> suis institutos esse, uti obsides accipere, non dare, consueverint: <sup>m</sup> ejus rei Populum Romanum<sup>l</sup> esse<sup>9</sup> testem.” Hoc responso dato, discessit.

15. Postero die<sup>v</sup> castra ex eo loco movent: idem facit Cæsar; equitatumque omnem, ad numerum quatuor millium, quem ex omni Provincia et Æduis atque eorum sociis coactum<sup>w</sup> habebat, praemittit, qui videant,<sup>x</sup> quas in partes hostes iter faciant.<sup>y</sup> Qui,<sup>z</sup> 10 cupidius<sup>aa</sup> novissimum agmen

<sup>a</sup> § 111, R.

<sup>b</sup> § 140, 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 51, 5.

<sup>d</sup> § 98, Obs. 6.

<sup>e</sup> § 47, 6.

<sup>f</sup> § 140, 6.

<sup>g</sup> 113, 8, (sibi.)

<sup>h</sup> § 108, R. XIV. & 7, 1.

<sup>i</sup> 56, 3.

<sup>k</sup> 110, 5.

<sup>l</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.

<sup>m</sup> § 140, 1.

<sup>n</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.

<sup>o</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>p</sup> § 144, R. LVII.

<sup>q</sup> § 140, Obs. 4, & 74, 1.

<sup>r</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>s</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

<sup>t</sup> § 112, R. III.

<sup>u</sup> § 126, Obs. 2.

<sup>v</sup> § 131, R. XL.

<sup>w</sup> § 146, R. LIX.

<sup>x</sup> § 141, R. II.

<sup>y</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>z</sup> 39, 5.

<sup>aa</sup> 22, 3.



insecūti, aliēno loco cum equitātu Helvetiōrum praelium committunt; et pauci de nostris cadunt. Quo praelio sublāti Helvetii, quod quingentis<sup>a</sup> equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum propulserant, audaciūs subsistere, nonnunquam ex<sup>1</sup> novissimo agmine praelio<sup>a</sup> nostros<sup>b</sup> lacessere; cœperunt. Cæsar suos<sup>b</sup> a praelio continēbat, ac<sup>2</sup> satis habēbat in præsentiā hostem rapinis,<sup>c</sup> pabulationibus,<sup>c</sup> populationibusque, prohibere. Ita dies<sup>d</sup> circiter quindēcim iter fecerunt, uti inter novissimum hostium agmen et<sup>3</sup> nostrum primum<sup>e</sup> non amplius<sup>4</sup> quinīs<sup>f</sup> aut senis millibus<sup>g</sup> passuum interesset.

16. Interim quotidie Cæsar Æduos<sup>h</sup> frumentum,<sup>h</sup> quod essent<sup>i</sup> publicè polliciti, flagitare:<sup>k</sup> nam propter<sup>6</sup> frigora, quod Gallia<sup>7</sup> sub septentrionibus, ut antè dictum est, posita est, non modò frumenta in agris matūra non erant, sed ne pabuli quidem<sup>l</sup> satis magna copia suppetēbat: eo autem<sup>8</sup> frumento,<sup>m</sup> quod flumine<sup>a</sup> Arære navibus<sup>n</sup> subvexerat, propterea uti minùs potērat, quod iter ab Arære Helvetii avertērant, a quibus discedere nolēbat. Diem ex die ducere<sup>k</sup> Ædui;<sup>9</sup> conferri,<sup>n</sup> comportari, adesse dicere.<sup>k</sup> Ubi<sup>10</sup> se diutiùs duci<sup>o</sup> intellexit, et diem instāre,<sup>o</sup> quo die<sup>p</sup> frumentum militibus metiri oportēret;<sup>q</sup> convocatis eorum principibus, quorum magna copiam in castris habēbat, in his Divitiāco<sup>r</sup> et Lisco,<sup>11</sup> qui summo magistrātu<sup>s</sup> præerat (quem Vergobrētum appellant Ædui, qui creātur annuus,<sup>t</sup> et vitæ necisque in suos habet potestātem,) graviter eos accusat, quod, cum neque emi,<sup>u</sup> neque ex agris sumi posset,<sup>v</sup> tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, ab iis non sublevētur;<sup>w</sup> præsertim cum magnā ex parte eorum precī-

<sup>a</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>i</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.

<sup>q</sup> § 113, Exc. III.

<sup>b</sup> 19, (militibus.)

<sup>k</sup> § 144, Obs. 6.

<sup>r</sup> § 97, R.

<sup>c</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (ab.)

<sup>l</sup> 121, Note 2.

<sup>s</sup> § 112, R. I.

<sup>d</sup> § 131, R. XLI.

<sup>m</sup> § 121, R. XXVI.

<sup>t</sup> § 93, Obs. 10.

<sup>e</sup> 19, (agmen.)

<sup>n</sup> § 144, R. LVII.

<sup>u</sup> 87.

<sup>f</sup> § 24, II. & 26, 1.

<sup>o</sup> 96, 6.

<sup>v</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>g</sup> § 120, R.

<sup>p</sup> 37, Note 1, 6.

<sup>w</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.

<sup>h</sup> § 121, R.

bus<sup>a</sup> adductus bellum suscep̄it: <sup>b</sup> multo<sup>c</sup> etiam gravius, quòd sit destitutus,<sup>d</sup> queritur.

17. Tum demum Liscus, oratione<sup>a</sup> Cæsaris adductus, quod<sup>e</sup> antea <sup>1</sup> tacuerat, propōnit: “Esse nonnullos, quorum auctoritas apud plebem <sup>2</sup> plurimum valeat; <sup>d</sup> qui <sup>3</sup> privati plus possint, quam ipsi magistratus. Hos seditiosâ atque impròbâ oratione<sup>a</sup> multitudinem deterrere, ne frumentum confèrant,<sup>f</sup> quod præstare debeant.<sup>g</sup> Si jam principatum Galliae obtinere non possint,<sup>h</sup> Gallorum, quàm Romanorum imperia perferre, satius esse; neque dubitare debere, quin, si Helvetios superaverint<sup>h</sup> Romani, unâ cum reliquâ Galliâ Æduis <sup>1</sup> libertatem sint erepturi.<sup>k</sup> Ab iisdem nostra consilia, quæque in castris gerantur,<sup>1</sup> hostibus <sup>m</sup> enunciari: hos a se coerceri non posse. Quin etiam, quòd <sup>4</sup> necessario rem coactus Cæsari <sup>1</sup> enunciarit,<sup>1</sup> intelligere sese, quanto id cum periculo fecerit,<sup>n</sup> et ob eam causam, quàm diu potuerit,<sup>1</sup> tacuisse.”

18. Cæsar hac oratione<sup>a</sup> Lisci Dumnorigem, Divitiaci fratrem,<sup>o</sup> <sup>5</sup> designari sentiebat: sed, quòd <sup>6</sup> pluribus<sup>p</sup> presentibus eas res jactari nolēbat, celeriter concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet: querit ex <sup>7</sup> solo ea, quæ in conventu dixerat. Dicit liberius atque audacius. Eadem secretò ab aliis querit; reperit esse vera. “Ipsum esse Dumnorigem, summâ audaciâ,<sup>q</sup> magnâ apud plebem propter liberalitatem gratiâ,<sup>q</sup> cupidum rerum <sup>r</sup> novarum: complures annos<sup>s</sup> portoria, reliquaque omnia Æduorum vectigalia, parvo pretio <sup>8</sup> redempta <sup>t</sup> habere, propterea quòd, illo licente,<sup>p</sup> contra liceri audeat<sup>1</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>b</sup> § 140, 2.

<sup>o</sup> § 97, R.

<sup>b</sup> § 140, Obs. 4. & 74.

<sup>i</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>p</sup> § 146, R. LX. & 9

<sup>c</sup> § 132, Obs. 6.

<sup>k</sup> § 45, 1, & § 140, 3.

<sup>q</sup> § 107, R. VII & 6, 1

<sup>d</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.

<sup>1</sup> § 140, 6.

<sup>r</sup> § 107, R. IX.

<sup>e</sup> 37, 2.

<sup>m</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>s</sup> § 131, R. XLI.

<sup>f</sup> § 140, 1, 3d, & 77.

<sup>n</sup> § 140, 5, & 74, 2d.

<sup>t</sup> § 146, Obs. 1.

<sup>g</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.

nemo. His rebus<sup>a</sup> et suam rem familiārem auxisse,<sup>b</sup> et<sup>c</sup> facultates ad largiendū magnas comparasse :<sup>b</sup> magnum numērum equitatus suo sumtu<sup>c</sup> semper alere<sup>d</sup> et circum se habere :<sup>d</sup> neque solū domi,<sup>e</sup> sed etiam apud finitimas civitates largiter posse : atque hujus potentiae causā matrem in Biturigibus, homīni<sup>f</sup> illic nobilissimo,<sup>g</sup> ac potentissimo,<sup>h</sup> collocasse :<sup>b</sup> ipsum ex Helvetiis uxorem habere :<sup>d</sup> sororem ex matre et propinquas suas nuptum<sup>b</sup> in alias civitates collocasse :<sup>b</sup> favere et<sup>h</sup> cupere Helvetiis<sup>i</sup> propter eam affinitatem : odisse etiam suo nomine<sup>a</sup> Cæsarem et Romānos, quod eōrum adventu<sup>a</sup> potentia ejus diminūta,<sup>k</sup> et Divitiācus frater in antiquum locum gratiae atque honoris sit restitutus.<sup>k</sup> “Si quid accidat<sup>l</sup> Romānis,<sup>m</sup> summam in spem per Helvetios regni obtinendi<sup>n</sup> venire ; imperio<sup>o</sup> Populi Romāni non modò de regno, sed etiam de eā, quam habeat,<sup>k</sup> gratiā desperare.<sup>d</sup> Reperiēbat etiam<sup>h</sup> inquirendo<sup>p</sup> Cæsar, quod praelium equestre adversum paucis ante diebus<sup>q</sup> esset factum, initium ejus fugae factum a Dumnorige atque ejus equitibus ” (nam<sup>o</sup> equitatu,<sup>r</sup> quem auxilio<sup>s</sup> Cæsari<sup>s</sup> Ædui miserant, Dumnorix præerat), “ eōrum fugā reliquum esse equitatum perterritum.”

19. Quibus<sup>t</sup> rebus cognitīs, cū ad has suspiciōnes<sup>r</sup> certissimae res accedērent,<sup>u</sup> quod per fines Sequanōrum Helvetios transduxisset,<sup>k</sup> quod obsides inter eos dandos curasset,<sup>k</sup> quod ea omnia non modò<sup>h</sup> injussu suo<sup>v</sup> et civitatis, sed etiam inscientibus ipsis fecisset,<sup>k</sup> quod a magistrātu Æduōrum accusarētur : satis esse causae<sup>w</sup> arbitrābatur, quare in eum aut ipse animadvertēret,<sup>x</sup> aut civitatem animadvertēre jubēret.<sup>x</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 129, R.<sup>b</sup> 98, 2, & 94, 1, 2d.<sup>c</sup> § 133, R.<sup>d</sup> 96, 2, & 94, 1, 2d.<sup>e</sup> § 130, 4.<sup>f</sup> § 123, R<sup>g</sup> 24, 1.<sup>h</sup> § 148, Obs. 2.<sup>i</sup> § 112, R. V.<sup>k</sup> § 140, 6.<sup>l</sup> § 140, 2.<sup>m</sup> § 112, R. IV.<sup>n</sup> 112, 5.<sup>o</sup> § 136, Obs. 5. (*sub*)<sup>p</sup> § 147, Obs. 5.<sup>q</sup> § 131, R. XL.<sup>r</sup> § 112, R. I.<sup>s</sup> § 114, R.<sup>t</sup> 38, 3.<sup>u</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.<sup>v</sup> 29, 1.<sup>w</sup> § 135, R. XLVI.<sup>x</sup> § 140, 5.

His omnibus rebus <sup>a</sup> unum repugnabat, quod Divitiaci fratris summum in Populum Romanum studium, summam in se <sup>1</sup> voluntatem, egregiam fidem, justitiam, temperantiam cognoverat: nam, ne <sup>b</sup> ejus supplicio <sup>c</sup> Divitiaci animum offenderet, <sup>d</sup> verebatur. Itaque priusquam quicquam conareretur, <sup>e</sup> Divitiacum ad se vocari <sup>f</sup> jubet, et, quotidianis interpretibus remotis, per Caium Valerium Procillum, principem Galliae provinciae, familiarem <sup>g</sup> suum, cui <sup>h</sup> summam omnium rerum fidem habebat, cum eo colloquitur: simul <sup>2</sup> commonescit, quae ipso praesente in concilio Gallorum de Dumnorige sint <sup>1</sup> dicta, et <sup>3</sup> ostendit, quae separatim quisque de eo apud se dixerit, <sup>i</sup> petit atque hortatur, ut sine ejus offensione animi vel <sup>k</sup> ipse de eo, <sup>4</sup> causam cognitam, statuatur, <sup>1</sup> vel civitatem statuere jubeatur.

20. Divitiacus multis cum lacrymis, Caesarem complexus, obsecrare coepit, <sup>5</sup> ne quid gravius <sup>m</sup> in fratrem statuere: <sup>1</sup> scire se, illa esse vera, nec quenquam ex eo plus, quam se, doloris <sup>n</sup> capere, propterea quod, cum <sup>6</sup> ipse gratiam plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, <sup>7</sup> ille minimum propter adolescentiam posset, per se crevisset; quibus <sup>o</sup> opibus <sup>p</sup> ac nervis, non solum ad minuendam <sup>q</sup> gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur: sese tamen et amore <sup>r</sup> fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri. Quod si quid <sup>7</sup> ei <sup>r</sup> a Caesare gravius <sup>m</sup> accidisset, <sup>s</sup> cum <sup>6</sup> ipse eum locum amicitiae apud eum teneret, neminem existimaturum, <sup>t</sup> non suam voluntate factum; quam ex re futurum, <sup>u</sup> uti totius Galliae animi a se averterentur." Haec cum pluribus verbis flens a Caesare peteret, <sup>v</sup> Caesar ejus dextram prendit; consolatus

<sup>a</sup> § 112, R. V.

<sup>b</sup> § 140, Obs. 6.

<sup>c</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>d</sup> § 140, 1.

<sup>e</sup> § 140, 4.

<sup>f</sup> 90, 4.

<sup>g</sup> § 97, R.

<sup>h</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>i</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>k</sup> 124, 3.

<sup>l</sup> § 140, 1, 3d

<sup>m</sup> 22.

<sup>n</sup> § 106, R. VIII.

<sup>o</sup> 38.

<sup>p</sup> § 121, R. XX. VI.

<sup>q</sup> 112, 7.

<sup>r</sup> § 112, R. IV.

<sup>s</sup> § 140, 2, & 80, 2.

<sup>t</sup> 100, 2.

<sup>u</sup> 51.

<sup>v</sup> 74, 1st, 3

rogat, finem orandi faciat: <sup>a</sup> tanti <sup>b</sup> ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, uti et reipublicæ injuriam et suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus condonet. <sup>c</sup> Dumnorigem ad se vocat; fratrem <sup>1</sup> adhibet; quæ in eo reprehendat, <sup>d</sup> ostendit; quæ ipse intelligat, <sup>d</sup> quæ civitas queratur, <sup>d</sup> proponit; monet, ut in reliquum tempus omnes suspiciones vitet; <sup>e</sup> præterita <sup>f</sup> se <sup>2</sup> Divitiaco <sup>g</sup> fratri condonare dicit. Dumnorigi <sup>g</sup> <sup>3</sup> custodes ponit, ut, quæ agat, <sup>d</sup> quibuscum loquatur, <sup>d</sup> scire possit. <sup>h</sup>

21. Eodem die ab exploratoribus certior factus, hostes sub monte <sup>4</sup> consedissee <sup>1</sup> millia <sup>k</sup> passuum ab ipsius castris octo; qualis esset <sup>d</sup> natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscere, <sup>1</sup> misit. Renunciatum est, <sup>5</sup> facilem esse. <sup>m</sup> De tertiâ <sup>6</sup> vigiliâ Titum Labienum, <sup>7</sup> legatum pro <sup>8</sup> prætore, cum duabus legionibus, <sup>9</sup> et iis ducibus, qui iter cognoverant, summum jugum montis ascendere jubet; quid sui consilii sit, <sup>d</sup> ostendit. Ipse de quartâ vigiliâ eodem itinere, quo hostes ierant, ad eos contendit, equitatumque omnem ante se mittit. Publius Considius, qui rei militaris <sup>n</sup> peritissimus habebatur, et in exercitu Lucii Sullæ, et postea <sup>10</sup> in Marci Crassi fuerat, cum exploratoribus præmittitur.

22. <sup>11</sup> Primâ luce, <sup>o</sup> cum summus <sup>p</sup> mons a Tito Labieno teneretur, <sup>q</sup> <sup>12</sup> ipse ab hostium castris non longius mille et quingentis passibus abesset, <sup>q</sup> neque, ut postea ex captivis compertit, aut ipsius adventus, aut Labieni, cognitus esset; <sup>q</sup> Considius, <sup>13</sup> equo <sup>r</sup> admissio, ad eum accurrit: dicit, montem, quem a Labieno occupari voluerit, ab hostibus teneri; <sup>q</sup> id se a Gallicis armis <sup>t</sup> atque insignibus cognovisse. <sup>u</sup> Cæ-

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 1, 3d, & Obs. 5.

<sup>b</sup> § 106, R. VII. or § 122, R. XXVIII.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

<sup>d</sup> § 140, 5, & 74, 9.

<sup>e</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>f</sup> 19.

<sup>g</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>h</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

<sup>i</sup> 98, 2.

<sup>k</sup> § 132, R. XLII.

<sup>l</sup> § 141, R. II. Obs.

<sup>m</sup> 2, 4th.

<sup>n</sup> 96, 6.

<sup>o</sup> § 107, R. IX

<sup>o</sup> § 131, R. XL.

<sup>p</sup> § 98, Obs. 9, & 17, 2.

<sup>q</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>r</sup> § 146, R. LX.

<sup>s</sup> 96, 6, & 94, 1, 2d.

<sup>t</sup> § 129, Obs. 2.

<sup>u</sup> 98, 2, & 94, 1, 2d.

sar suas copias in proximum collem subducit,<sup>a</sup> aciem instruit.<sup>a</sup> Labiēnus, ut erat ei<sup>b</sup> præceptum<sup>c</sup> a Cæsare ne prælium committeret,<sup>d</sup> nisi ipsius copiae prope hostium castra<sup>e</sup> visæ essent,<sup>f</sup> ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret,<sup>g</sup> monte occupato nostros expectabat prælioque abstinēbat. <sup>1</sup> Multo denique die per exploratores Cæsar cognovit, et montem a suis tenēri,<sup>h</sup> et Helvetios castra movisse,<sup>i</sup> et Considium, timore perterritum, quod non vidisset,<sup>f</sup> <sup>2</sup> pro viso sibi renunciâsse.<sup>i</sup> Eo die, <sup>3</sup> quo<sup>k</sup> consuērat intervallo, hostes sequitur, et millia passuum tria, ab eorum castris castra ponit.

23. Postridie ejus diēi,<sup>1</sup> quod omnino biduum supererat, cum <sup>4</sup> exercitu frumentum metiri oporteret,<sup>m</sup> et quod a Bibracte, oppido Æduorum longè maximo et copiosissimo, non amplius millibus<sup>n</sup> passuum octodécim aberat, <sup>5</sup> rei<sup>o</sup> frumentariæ prospiciendum<sup>p</sup> existimavit, iter ab Helvetiis avertit, ac Bibracte<sup>q</sup> ire contendit. Ea res per fugitivos Lucii Æmilii, <sup>6</sup> decuriōnis equitum Gallorum, hostibus<sup>b</sup> nunciatur. Helvetii, seu,<sup>r</sup> quod timore perterritos Romanos <sup>7</sup> discedere a se existimarent,<sup>s</sup> eo magis, quod pridie, superioribus locis occupatis,<sup>u</sup> prælium non commovissent;<sup>s</sup> sive eo, quod re<sup>t</sup> frumentariâ intercludi posse <sup>8</sup> confiderent;<sup>s</sup> commutato<sup>u</sup> consilio atque itinere converso,<sup>u</sup> nostros a novissimo agmine insēqui ac lacessere cœperunt.

24. Postquam id <sup>9</sup> animum advertit, copias suas Cæsar in proximum collem subducit,<sup>a</sup> equitatumque, <sup>10</sup> qui sustineret<sup>v</sup> hostium impetum, misit. Ipse interim in colle medio<sup>w</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 44, I. 3.

<sup>b</sup> § 126. R. III.

<sup>c</sup> 51.

<sup>d</sup> § 140, 1, 3d, & 121, 3.

<sup>e</sup> § 136, Obs. 5. (*ad.*)

<sup>f</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.

<sup>g</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

<sup>h</sup> 96, 6.

<sup>i</sup> 98, 2.

<sup>k</sup> 37, 2d, 4, & Note 1.

<sup>l</sup> § 135, R. XLVI.

<sup>m</sup> § 140, Obs. 4. &

§ 113, Exc. III.

<sup>n</sup> § 120, R. & 6. 3.

<sup>o</sup> § 112, R. V.

<sup>p</sup> 113.

<sup>q</sup> § 130, 2.

<sup>r</sup> 124, 6.

<sup>s</sup> § 140. Obs. 2.

<sup>t</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (*ab.*)

<sup>u</sup> 104, 1.

<sup>v</sup> § 141, Obs. 2, 4th

<sup>w</sup> § 98, Obs. 9, & 17.

triplicem aciem instruxit legiōnum quatuor veteranarum, ita, uti supra se in summo jugo duas legiōnes, quas in <sup>1</sup> Galliā citeriōre proximè conscripsērat, et omnia auxilia collocāret; ac totum montem hominibus <sup>a</sup> <sup>2</sup> complēri,<sup>b</sup> et interea sarcinas in unum locum conferri,<sup>b</sup> et <sup>3</sup> eum ab his, qui in superioriōre acie constitērant, muniri<sup>b</sup> jussit. Helvetii, cum omnibus suis carris secūti, impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt: ipsi, <sup>4</sup> confertissimā acie,<sup>c</sup> rejecto <sup>d</sup> nostro equitatu, phalange factā,<sup>d</sup> <sup>5</sup> sub primam nostram aciem successerunt.

25. Cæsar, primum <sup>6</sup> suo, deinde omnium ex conspectu remōtis <sup>d</sup> equis, ut, æquāto omnium <sup>7</sup> pericūlo, spem fugæ tolleret, cohortātus suos, prælium commisit. Milites, e loco superioriōre pilis missis,<sup>d</sup> facillè hostium phalangem perfregērunt. Eā disjectā,<sup>e</sup> gladiis <sup>f</sup> dstrictis in eos impetum fecērunt. Gallis <sup>8</sup> magno ad pugnam erat <sup>9</sup> impedimento,<sup>g</sup> quòd, pluribus eōrum <sup>6</sup> scutis <sup>e</sup> uno ictu pilōrum transfixis et colligātis, cū ferrum se inflexisset,<sup>i</sup> neque evellere, neque, sinistrā impedītā,<sup>e</sup> satis <sup>9</sup> commōdè pugnare poterant; multi ut, diu jactāto brachio, præoptārent <sup>k</sup> scutum manu <sup>l</sup> emittēre, et <sup>10</sup> nudo corpore <sup>f</sup> pugnare. Tandem vulneribus defessi, et <sup>11</sup> pedem referre, et quòd mons suberat circiter mille passuum, eò se recipere cōpērunt. Capto monte <sup>e</sup> et succedentibus nostris,<sup>e</sup> Boii et Tulingi, qui hominum millibus <sup>f</sup> circiter quindēcim <sup>12</sup> agmen hostium claudēbant, et novissimis <sup>8</sup> præsidio erant, ex itinere nostros latere <sup>m</sup> aperto aggressi, circumvenēre: et id conspicāti Helvetii, qui in montem sese recepērant, rursus instāre et prælium redintegrare cōpērunt. Romāni conversa signa <sup>13</sup> bipartitō intulerunt: prima, ac secunda acies, ut victis ac summōtis resisteret; <sup>n</sup> tertia, ut venientes exciperet.<sup>n</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 126, R. V.

<sup>b</sup> 94, 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>d</sup> 104, 1.

<sup>e</sup> 109.

<sup>f</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>g</sup> § 114, R. & 8, 1.

<sup>h</sup> 51, 1.

<sup>i</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>k</sup> § 140, 1, 1st. (*ita.*)

<sup>l</sup> § 136, R. LII.

<sup>m</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (*ab*)

<sup>n</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

26. Ita <sup>1</sup> ancipiti praelio <sup>a</sup> diu atque acriter pugnatum est. <sup>b</sup> Diutius cum nostrorum impetus sustinere non possent, <sup>c</sup> <sup>2</sup> alteri <sup>d</sup> se, ut cœperant, in montem recepērunt; alteri <sup>d</sup> ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulērunt. Nam hoc toto praelio, <sup>e</sup> cum ab <sup>3</sup> horâ septimâ ad vesp̄erum pugnatum sit, <sup>4</sup> aversum hostem videre nemo potuit. <sup>5</sup> Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est, propterea quod pro vallo carros objecērant, et e loco superiori in nostros <sup>f</sup> venientes tela conjiciēbant, <sup>5</sup> et nonnulli, inter carros rotasque, <sup>6</sup> mat̄aras ac tragūlas subjiciēbant <sup>5</sup> nostrosque vulnerābant. <sup>5</sup> Diu cum esset pugnatum, impedimentis <sup>h</sup> castrisque nostri potiti sunt. Ibi Orgetorigis filia, atque unus e filiis <sup>1</sup> captus est. Ex eo praelio circiter millia hominum centum et triginta superfuērunt, eaque totâ nocte <sup>e</sup> continent̄er iērunt: nullam partem noctis itinere intermisso, in fines Lingonum die quarto <sup>k</sup> pervenērunt, cum, et <sup>1</sup> propter vulnera militum, et propter sepulturam occisorum, <sup>f</sup> nostri, triduum <sup>e</sup> morati, eos sequi non potuissent. <sup>e</sup> Cæsar ad Lingonas lit̄eras nunciosque misit, ne eos frumento, neve aliâ re juvarent: <sup>m</sup> <sup>7</sup> qui si juvissent, <sup>n</sup> <sup>8</sup> se eodem loco, quo Helvetios, habiturum. Ipse, triduo intermisso, cum omnibus copiis eos sequi cœpit.

27. Helvetii omnium rerum inopiâ adducti, legatos de deditiōne ad eum miserunt. <sup>9</sup> Qui, <sup>o</sup> cum eum in itinere convenissent, <sup>c</sup> seque ad pedes projecissent, suppliciterque locuti flentes pacem petissent, atque eos <sup>p</sup> in eo loco, quo tum essent, <sup>q</sup> suum adventum expectare <sup>r</sup> jussisset, paruerunt. Eo postquam Cæsar pervenit, obsides, arma, servos, qui ad eos perfugissent, <sup>s</sup> poposcit. Dum ea conquiruntur, et conferun-

<sup>a</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>b</sup> 65, 5.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>d</sup> 27, Obs. 10.

<sup>e</sup> § 131, R. XLI. &  
Exp.

<sup>f</sup> 19, (milit̄es.)

<sup>g</sup> § 44, II, 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 121, R. XXVI.

<sup>i</sup> § 107, Obs. 8.

<sup>k</sup> § 131, R. XL.

<sup>l</sup> 124, 1.

<sup>m</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>n</sup> § 140, 2.

<sup>o</sup> 39, 5.

<sup>p</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.

<sup>q</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.

<sup>r</sup> 94, 3.

<sup>s</sup> § 141, R. I.



tur, nocte intermissâ, circiter hominum millia sex ejus pagi, qui Verbigenus<sup>a</sup> appellatur sive timore perterriti, ne, armis traditis, supplicio afficerentur,<sup>b</sup> sive spe salutis inducti, quod, in tantâ multitudîne dedititiõrum, suam fugam<sup>c</sup> aut<sup>1</sup> occultari,<sup>d</sup> aut<sup>2</sup> omnino ignorari posse existimarent,<sup>e</sup> <sup>3</sup> primâ<sup>f</sup> nocte ex castris Helvetiõrum egressi, ad Rhenum finesque Germanõrum contendunt.

28. Quod<sup>g</sup> ubi Cæsar rescit, <sup>4</sup> quorum per fines ierant, his,<sup>h</sup> uti conquirent<sup>1</sup> et reducèrent, si sibi purgati<sup>d</sup> esse vellent,<sup>k</sup> imperavit: reductos<sup>l</sup> in hostium numero<sup>6</sup> habuit: reliquos omnes, obsidibus, armis, perfugis traditis, in deditiõnem accēpit. Helvetios, Tulingos, Latobrigos in fines suos, unde erant profecti, reverti<sup>m</sup> jussit; et quod, omnibus fructibus amissis, domi<sup>n</sup> nihil erat, quo famem tolerarent,<sup>o</sup> Allobrogibus<sup>h</sup> imperavit, ut iis<sup>p</sup> frumenti copiam facerent:<sup>i</sup> <sup>6</sup> ipsos<sup>c</sup> oppida vicosque, quos incendērant, restituere jussit. Id eâ maximè ratiõne<sup>u</sup> fecit, quod noluit, eum locum,<sup>c</sup> unde Helvetii discesserant, <sup>7</sup> vacare;<sup>m</sup> ne propter bonitatem agrorum Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, e suis finibus in Helvetiõrum fines transirent,<sup>b</sup> et finitimi<sup>a</sup> Galliæ provinciæ<sup>r</sup> Allobrogibusque essent. <sup>8</sup> Boios, petentibus Æduis,<sup>h</sup> quod egregiâ virtute<sup>q</sup> erant cogniti, ut in finibus suis collocarent,<sup>i</sup> concessit: quibus<sup>h</sup> illi agros dederunt, quosque postea in parem juris libertatisque conditionem, atque<sup>t</sup> ipsi erant, recepērent.

29. In castris Helvetiõrum<sup>9</sup> tabulæ repertæ sunt, <sup>10</sup> litēris Græcis confectæ et ad Cæsarem relatæ, quibus<sup>u</sup> in tabulis nominatim <sup>11</sup> ratio confecta erat, qui numerus domo exisset<sup>v</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 103, R. V.

<sup>b</sup> 63.

<sup>p</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>b</sup> § 140, 1.

<sup>l</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>q</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>c</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.

<sup>k</sup> § 140, 2.

<sup>r</sup> § 111, R.

<sup>d</sup> 87, 6.

<sup>l</sup> 19, (eos.)

<sup>s</sup> § 106, R. VII.

<sup>e</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.

<sup>m</sup> 94, 3.

<sup>t</sup> § 149, Obs. 6.

<sup>f</sup> 17, 1.

<sup>n</sup> § 130, 4.

<sup>u</sup> 37. Note 1. 6.

<sup>g</sup> 38, 4.

<sup>o</sup> § 141, R. I.

<sup>v</sup> § 140, 5.

eōrum, qui arma ferre possent: <sup>a</sup> et item separātim puēri, senes, mulieresque. Quarum <sup>b</sup> omnium rerum summa erat. <sup>1</sup> capītum Helvetiōrum millia <sup>c</sup> ducenta et sexaginta tria, Tulingōrum millia triginta sex, Latobrigōrum quatuordēcim, Rauracōrum viginti tria, Boiōrum triginta duo: ex his, qui arma ferre possent, <sup>a</sup> ad millia nonaginta duo. Summa omnium <sup>d</sup> fuērunt ad millia trecenta et sexaginta octo. Eōrum, qui domum rediērunt, <sup>2</sup> censu <sup>e</sup> habito, ut Cæsar imperaverat, repertus est numērus millium centum et decem.

30. Bello <sup>e</sup> Helvetiōrum confecto, totius fere Galliæ legāti, principes civitātum, ad Cæsarem <sup>3</sup> gratulātum <sup>f</sup> convenērunt: intelligēre sese, <sup>g</sup> tametsi, <sup>4</sup> pro veteribus Helvetiōrum injuriis Popūli Romāni, ab iis pēnas bello repetisset, <sup>h</sup> tamen eam rem <sup>g</sup> non minūs ex usu terræ Galliæ, quā Popūli Romāni accidisse: propterea quōd eo consilio, florentissimis rebus, domos suas Helvetii reliquissent, uti toti Galliæ <sup>1</sup> bellum inferrent, <sup>k</sup> imperiōque potirentur, <sup>k</sup> locumque domicilio <sup>1</sup> ex magnā copiā deligērent, <sup>k</sup> quem ex omni Galliā opportunissimum ac fructuosissimum judicāssent, <sup>a</sup> reliquasque civitātes stipendiarias habērent." Petiērunt, "utī sibi <sup>m</sup> concilium totius Galliæ in diem certam indicēre, idque Cæsāris voluntāte facēre, liceret: <sup>n</sup> sese <sup>g</sup> habēre quasdam res, quas ex commūni consensu ab eo petēre vellent. <sup>o</sup> Eā re permissā, diem concilio <sup>1</sup> constituērunt, et jurejurando, <sup>p</sup> ne <sup>q</sup> quis enunciāret, <sup>n</sup> nisi quibus <sup>a</sup> commūni consilio mandātum esset, inter se sanxērunt.

31. Eo concilio dimisso, iidem principes civitātum, qui antē fuērunt ad Cæsarem, revertērunt, petieruntque, utī sibi secrēto de suā <sup>r</sup> omniumque salūte cum eo agēre liceret. <sup>n</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 141, Obs. 3.

<sup>b</sup> 38.

<sup>c</sup> § 24, 5.

<sup>d</sup> 19.

<sup>e</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>f</sup> 114,

<sup>g</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.

<sup>h</sup> § 140, 3.

<sup>i</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>k</sup> § 140, 1. 2d.

<sup>l</sup> § 114, R. &

Obs. 4, (sibi.)

<sup>m</sup> § 113, R.

<sup>n</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>o</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.

<sup>p</sup> 121.

<sup>q</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>r</sup> 29, 1.

Eâ re impetrâtâ, <sup>a</sup> sese <sup>b</sup> omnes flentes Cæsari <sup>c</sup> ad pedes projecērunt: <sup>1</sup> non minùs se <sup>d</sup> id contendere et laborare, ne ea, quæ dixissent, <sup>e</sup> enunciarentur, <sup>f</sup> quàm uti ea, quæ vellent, <sup>g</sup> impetrarent, <sup>f</sup> propterea quòd, si enunciâtum esset, <sup>h</sup> summum in cruciâtum se venturos vidērent.”<sup>h</sup> Locûtus est pro his Divitiâcus Æduus: <sup>1</sup> “Galliæ totius factiões <sup>d</sup> esse duas: <sup>2</sup> harum alterius principatum tenere Æduos, <sup>d</sup> alterius Arvernos. <sup>3</sup> Hi cum tantopere de potentatu inter se multos annos contendērent, <sup>k</sup> factum esse <sup>1</sup> uti ab Arvernibus Sequanisque Germâni mercēde arcesserentur.<sup>m</sup> <sup>4</sup> Horum primò circiter millia <sup>d</sup> quindēcim Rhenum <sup>n</sup> transisse: posteaquam agros, et cultum, et <sup>o</sup> copias Gallōrum homines feri ac barbâri adamâssent,<sup>h</sup> transductos plures: <sup>d</sup> nunc esse in Galliâ ad centum et viginti millium numerum: cum his Æduos <sup>d</sup> eorumque clientes semel atque iterum armis contendisse; <sup>o</sup> magnam calamitatem pulsos accepisse, <sup>o</sup> omnem nobilitatem, omnem senatum, omnem equitatum amisisse.<sup>o</sup> Quibus <sup>p</sup> præliis calamitatibusque fractos, qui et suâ virtute, et Populi Români hospitio atque amicitia, plurimum antè in Galliâ potuissent, <sup>h</sup> coactos esse Sequanis obsides dare, nobilissimos civitatis, <sup>u</sup> et jurejurando civitatem obstringere, sese neque obsides repetituros, <sup>r</sup> neque auxilium a Populo Româno imploraturos, <sup>r</sup> <sup>6</sup> neque recusaturos, <sup>r</sup> quo minùs perpetuo sub illorum ditione atque imperio essent.” <sup>7</sup> Unum se esse ex omni civitate Æduorum, qui adduci <sup>t</sup> non potuerit, <sup>h</sup> ut juraret, <sup>u</sup> aut liberos suos obsides daret.<sup>u</sup> Ob eam rem se <sup>d</sup> ex civitate profugisse, <sup>o</sup> et Romam <sup>v</sup> ad senatum venisse, auxilium <sup>w</sup> postulatum, quòd solus neque jurejurando <sup>x</sup> neque

<sup>a</sup> 109.<sup>i</sup> 94, 4.<sup>r</sup> 100, 2.<sup>b</sup> 31, 1.<sup>k</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.<sup>o</sup> § 140, 3.<sup>c</sup> § 110, Obs. 1, & 2.<sup>l</sup> 51, 4.<sup>t</sup> 87.<sup>d</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.<sup>m</sup> § 140, 1, 4th.<sup>u</sup> § 140, 1, 3d<sup>e</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.<sup>n</sup> § 136, R. LII.<sup>v</sup> § 130, 2.<sup>f</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.<sup>o</sup> 98, 2.<sup>w</sup> 114, 1.<sup>g</sup> § 140, 2.<sup>p</sup> 38, 9.<sup>x</sup> § 129, R.<sup>h</sup> § 140, 6.<sup>q</sup> § 107, R.X. & Exp.

obsidibus<sup>a</sup> teneretur.<sup>b</sup> Sed pejùs victoribus Sequānis,<sup>c</sup> quàm Æduis<sup>c</sup> victis, accidisse:<sup>d</sup> propterea quòd Ariovistus, rex Germanòrum, in eòrum finibus consedisset,<sup>b</sup> tertiamque partem agri Sequāni, qui esset<sup>e</sup> optinus totius Gallix, occupavisset,<sup>b</sup> et nunc de altèrà parte tertià Sequānos decedère jubèret;<sup>b</sup> propterea quòd, paucis mensibus<sup>f</sup> antè, Harūdum millia hominùum viginti quatuor ad eum venissent;<sup>b</sup> <sup>1</sup> quibus<sup>g</sup> locus ac sedes pararentur.<sup>e</sup> <sup>2</sup> Futurum<sup>h</sup> esse paucis annis<sup>f</sup> uti omnes ex Gallix finibus pellerentur,<sup>i</sup> atque omnes Germāni Rhenum transirent:<sup>j</sup> <sup>3</sup> neque enim conferendum<sup>k</sup> esse Gallicum cum Germanòrum agro, neque hanc consuetudinem victùs cum illà comparandam.<sup>k</sup> Ariovistum autem, <sup>4</sup> ut semel Gallòrum copias praelio vicèrit,<sup>e</sup> quod praelium<sup>l</sup> factum sit<sup>b</sup> ad Magetobriam, superbè et crudeliter imperare, obsides nobilissimi cujusque liberos poscere, <sup>5</sup> et in eos omnia exempla cruciatuque edere, si qua res non ad nutum aut ad voluntatem ejus facta sit:<sup>m</sup> hominem esse barbarum, iracundum, temerarium: non posse ejus imperia<sup>n</sup> diutius sustineri. <sup>6</sup> Nisi si quid in Cæsare Populòque Romāno sit auxilii,<sup>o</sup> omnibus Gallis<sup>p</sup> idem esse faciendum, quod Helvetii fecerint,<sup>e</sup> <sup>7</sup> ut domo emigrent,<sup>i</sup> aliud domicilium, alias sedes, remòtas a Germānis, petant,<sup>i</sup> fortunamque, quæcumque accadat,<sup>e</sup> experiantur.<sup>i</sup> “Hæc si enunciata Ariovisto sint,<sup>m</sup> non dubitare, quin de omnibus obsidibus, qui apud eum sint,<sup>e</sup> gravissimum supplicium sumat.<sup>q</sup> Cæsarem vel auctoritate<sup>a</sup> suā<sup>r</sup> atque exercitùs, vel recenti victoriã, vel nomine Populi Romāni deterrere posse, ne major multitudo Germanòrum Rhenum transducatur,<sup>s</sup> Galliamque omnem ab Ariovisti injuriã posse defendere.”

<sup>a</sup> § 129, R.<sup>b</sup> § 140, 6, & 74.<sup>c</sup> § 113, R. &<sup>d</sup> 98, 2.<sup>e</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.<sup>f</sup> § 131 R. XL.<sup>g</sup> § 126, R. III.<sup>h</sup> 51, 5.<sup>i</sup> § 140, 1, 4th.<sup>k</sup> 108.<sup>l</sup> 37, Note 1, 6.<sup>m</sup> § 140, 2, & 74, 1st.<sup>n</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.<sup>o</sup> § 106, R. VIII.<sup>p</sup> § 147, R. LXI.<sup>q</sup> § 140, 3.<sup>r</sup> 29, 1.<sup>s</sup> § 140, 1.

32. Hâc oratiōne ab Divitiâco <sup>1</sup>habîtâ, omnes, qui adērant, magno fletu auxilium a Cæsâre petere cōpērunt. Animadvertit Cæsar, unos <sup>a</sup> ex omnibus Sequânos <sup>b</sup> nihil eârum rerum facere, <sup>c</sup> quas cetēri facerent; <sup>d</sup> sed tristes, capite <sup>e</sup> demisso, terram intuēri. Ejus rei causa quæ esset, <sup>f</sup> mirâtus, <sup>g</sup> ex ipsis quæsivit. Nihil Sequâni respondere, <sup>h</sup> sed in eâdem tristitiâ taciti <sup>i</sup> permanere. Cùm ab iis sæpius quæreret, <sup>k</sup> neque ullam omnino vocem <sup>2</sup> exprimere posset, <sup>k</sup> idem Divitiâcus Æduus respondit: <sup>3</sup> “Hoc esse miseriorem graviolemque fortunam Sequanōrum, <sup>4</sup> præ <sup>1</sup> reliquōrum, quod soli ne in occulto quidem queri, neque auxilium implorare auderent, <sup>d</sup> absentisque Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset <sup>m</sup> horrerent: <sup>d</sup> propterea quod reliquis <sup>a</sup> tamen <sup>5</sup> fugæ facultas darētur; Sequânis <sup>o</sup> vero, qui intra fines suos Ariovistum recepissent, <sup>d</sup> quorum oppida omnia in potestate ejus essent, <sup>6</sup> omnes cruciatus essent perferendi.”

33. His rebus cognitis, Cæsar Gallōrum animos verbis <sup>6</sup> confirmavit, pollicitusque est, <sup>7</sup> sibi <sup>q</sup> eam rem curæ futuram: magnam se habere spem, et beneficio <sup>e</sup> suo et auctoritate adductum Ariovistum finem injuriis facturum. <sup>7</sup> Hâc oratiōne habîtâ, concilium dimisit; et <sup>6</sup>secundum ea multæ res eum hortabantur, quare sibi <sup>o</sup> eam rem <sup>b</sup> cogitandam <sup>p</sup> et suscipiendam putâret; <sup>f</sup> in primis quod <sup>s</sup> Æduos, fratres consanguineosque sæpenumero ab Senâtu appellâtos, in servitute atque in ditione vidēbat Germanōrum tenēri, <sup>c</sup> eorumque obsides esse apud Ariovistum ac Sequânos intelligēbat: quod <sup>t</sup> in tanto imperio Popūli Români turpissimum <sup>u</sup> sibi

<sup>a</sup> 16, 4.<sup>b</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.<sup>c</sup> 96, 2.<sup>d</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.<sup>e</sup> § 129, R.<sup>f</sup> § 140, 5.<sup>g</sup> 106, 1.<sup>h</sup> § 144, Obs. 6.<sup>i</sup> § 98, Obs. 10.<sup>k</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.<sup>l</sup> § 136, Obs. 6.<sup>m</sup> § 140, 2.<sup>n</sup> § 126, R. III. & 19.<sup>o</sup> § 126, R. XXXIII.

&amp; Obs. 3.

<sup>p</sup> 108.<sup>q</sup> § 114, R. & 8.<sup>r</sup> 100, 2.<sup>s</sup> § 140, Obs. 2.<sup>t</sup> 37, Note 3.<sup>u</sup> § 103, Obs. 2.<sup>v</sup> § 111, R.

et reipublicæ esse arbitrabatur. Paulatim autem Germānos consuescere Rhenum transire, et in Galliam magnam eorum multitudinem venire, Populo Romāno periculōsum vidēbat: neque sibi<sup>a</sup> homīnes feros ac barbāros temperatūros<sup>b</sup> existimābat, quin, cū omnem Galliam occupāssent,<sup>c</sup> ut ante Cimbri Teutonīque fecissent,<sup>d</sup> in Provinciam exirent,<sup>e</sup> atque inde in Italiam contendērent;<sup>e</sup> præsertim cū Sequānos a Provinciā nostrā Rhodānus dividēret.<sup>f</sup> Quibus<sup>g</sup> rebus<sup>h</sup> quā<sup>i</sup> maturrīmè<sup>i</sup> occurrēndum putābat.<sup>h</sup> Ipse autem Ariovistus tantos sibi spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumsērat, ut ferendus non viderētur.<sup>k</sup>

34. Quamobrem<sup>a</sup> placuit ei, ut ad Ariovistum legātos mittēret,<sup>l</sup> qui ab eo postulārent,<sup>m</sup> uti aliquem locum medium utriusque colloquio dicēret:<sup>n</sup> velle sese de reipublicā<sup>a</sup> et summis utriusque rebus cum eo agere. Ei legatiōni<sup>o</sup> Ariovistus respondit: <sup>4</sup> Si quid ipsi<sup>p</sup> a Cæsāre opus esset, sese ad eum ventūrum fuisse;<sup>q</sup> si quid<sup>r</sup> ille se<sup>r</sup> velit, illum<sup>s</sup> ad se venire oportere. Præterea se neque sine exercitū in eas partes Galliæ venire audere, quas Cæsar possidēret;<sup>t</sup> neque exercitū<sup>u</sup> sine magno commeātu atque emolimento in unum locum contrahere posse: sibi autem mirum vidēri,<sup>v</sup> quid in suā Galliā, quam bello vicisset,<sup>v</sup> aut Cæsāri,<sup>w</sup> aut omnino Populo Romāno<sup>w</sup> negotii<sup>x</sup> esset.”

35. His responsis ad Cæsārem relātis, iterum ad eum Cæsar legātos cum his mandātis mittit: “Quoniam tanto suo<sup>y</sup> Populique Romāni beneficio affectus (cū in consulātu suo rex atque amicus a Senātu appellātus esset), hanc sibi

<sup>a</sup> 31, Note.	<sup>k</sup> § 140, 1, 1st. 70.	<sup>r</sup> § 136, Obs. 5. (a.)
<sup>b</sup> 100, 1.	<sup>l</sup> § 140, 1, 4th.	<sup>s</sup> § 113, Exc. III.
<sup>c</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.	<sup>m</sup> § 141, R. II. Obs.	<sup>t</sup> § 140, 6.
<sup>d</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.	2, 4th.	<sup>u</sup> 70, & Obs.
<sup>e</sup> § 140, 3.	<sup>n</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.	<sup>v</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.
<sup>f</sup> § 140, Obs. 3.	<sup>o</sup> 63.	<sup>w</sup> § 112, R. II.
<sup>g</sup> 38.	<sup>p</sup> § 111.	<sup>x</sup> § 107, R. VIII.
<sup>h</sup> § 147, & 113, (sibi)	<sup>q</sup> 100, 5.	<sup>y</sup> 29, 1.
<sup>i</sup> § 134, Obs. 6, 3d.		<sup>z</sup> § 112, R. IV.

Populōque Romāno <sup>1</sup>gratiam referret,<sup>a</sup> ut in colloquium venire invitātus gravaretur,<sup>b</sup> <sup>2</sup> neque <sup>c</sup> de commūni re <sup>3</sup> dicendum sibi <sup>d</sup> et cognoscendum putāret; <sup>b</sup> hęc <sup>e</sup> esse, quę ab eo postulāret: <sup>f</sup> primū, ne <sup>4</sup>quam homīnum multitudīnem ampliūs trans Rhenum in Galliam transduceret: <sup>5</sup> deinde obsīdes, quos habēret <sup>f</sup> ab Æduis, redderet,<sup>g</sup> Sequanisque permittēret,<sup>5</sup> ut, quos illi habērent,<sup>f</sup> voluntāte ejus reddere illis liceret; <sup>8</sup> neve Æduos <sup>8</sup>injuriā lacesseret,<sup>8</sup> neve his sociisve eōrum bellum inferret: <sup>8</sup> si id ita fecisset,<sup>h</sup> sibi <sup>i</sup> Populōque Romāno perpetuam gratiam <sup>e</sup> atque amicitiam cum eo futūram: <sup>k</sup> si non impetrāret,<sup>h</sup> sese <sup>e</sup> (quoniam Marco Messalā, Marco Pisōne Consulibus, Senātus censuisset,<sup>a</sup> uti quicumque Galliam provinciam <sup>l</sup> obtinēret,<sup>m</sup> <sup>6</sup>quod commōdo <sup>n</sup> reipublicę facere posset,<sup>f</sup> Æduos ceterosque amīcos Popūli Romāni defendēret),<sup>8</sup> sese Æduōrum injurias non neglectūrum.” <sup>k</sup>

36. Ad hęc Ariovistus respondit: “Jus esse belli, ut, qui <sup>o</sup> vicissent,<sup>m</sup> iis,<sup>p</sup> quos vicissent,<sup>f</sup> quemadmodum vellent,<sup>a</sup> imperārent: <sup>7</sup> item Popūlum Romānum <sup>e</sup> victis <sup>p</sup> non ad alterius pręscriptum, sed ad suum arbitrium, imperāre consuēsse.<sup>f</sup> Si ipse Popūlo Romāno non pręscribēret,<sup>h</sup> quemadmodum suo <sup>q</sup> jure uteretur; <sup>q</sup> non <sup>9</sup>oportere sese a Popūlo Romāno in suo jure impediri. Æduos <sup>e</sup> sibi,<sup>t</sup> quoniam belli fortunam tentāssent <sup>a</sup> et armis congressi ac superāti essent,<sup>a</sup> stipendiarios esse factos. Magnam Cæsarem <sup>e</sup> injuriam facere, qui suo adventu vectigalia sibi deteriora faceret.” Æduis <sup>v</sup> se obsīdes redditūrum non esse, neque iis,<sup>v</sup> neque eōrum sociis <sup>v</sup> injuriā bellum illatūrum, si in eo manērent,<sup>h</sup> quod convenisset,<sup>f</sup> stipendiumque quotannis pendērent: si

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 6.<sup>b</sup> § 140, 2.<sup>p</sup> § 112, R. V.<sup>b</sup> § 140, 1.<sup>i</sup> § 112, R. II.<sup>q</sup> § 140, 5.<sup>c</sup> § 93, 1.<sup>k</sup> § 100, 2.<sup>r</sup> 98, 6.<sup>d</sup> § 147, & 113, 5.<sup>l</sup> § 97, R.<sup>s</sup> 31, Note.<sup>o</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.<sup>m</sup> § 141, R. I.<sup>t</sup> § 111, R.<sup>f</sup> § 141, R. VI.<sup>n</sup> § 129, R.<sup>v</sup> § 141, R. III.<sup>8</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.<sup>o</sup> 37, 3<sup>v</sup> § 123. R.

id non fecissent,<sup>1</sup> longè iis<sup>a</sup> fraternum nomen Popūli Romāni abfutūrum. <sup>2</sup> Quod<sup>b</sup> sibi Cæsar denunciāret, se Æduōrum injurias non neglectūrum; nemīnem<sup>c</sup> secum sine suā<sup>d</sup> pernicie contendisse.<sup>e</sup> Cūm vellet,<sup>f</sup> congregederētur;<sup>g</sup> intellectūrum, quid invicti Germāni, exercitatissimi in armis, qui<sup>3</sup> inter annos quatuordēcim tectum non subissent,<sup>h</sup> <sup>4</sup> virtūte possent.<sup>”i</sup>

37. Hæc eōdem tempore Cæsari<sup>k</sup> mandāta referebantur, et legāti ab Æduis et a Trevīris veniēbant: <sup>5</sup> Ædui<sup>l</sup> questum,<sup>m</sup> quod Harūdes, qui nuper in Galliam transportāti essent,<sup>n</sup> fines eōrum popularentur,<sup>n</sup> sese ne obsidibus quidem datis pacem Ariovisti redimere potuisse: <sup>6</sup> Trevīri<sup>l</sup> autem, pagos centum Suevōrum ad ripas Rheni consedissee, qui Rhenum transire conarentur;<sup>h</sup> iis<sup>a</sup> præesse Nasuam et Cimmerium fratres: Quibus<sup>n</sup> rebus Cæsar vehementer commōtus, maturandum<sup>c</sup> sibi<sup>o</sup> existimāvit, <sup>7</sup> ne, si nova manus Suevōrum cum veteribus copiis Ariovisti sese conjunxisset,<sup>p</sup> minùs facilè resisti posset.<sup>q</sup> Itaque <sup>8</sup> re frumentariā, quā<sup>r</sup> celerrimè potuit, comparātā,<sup>s</sup> magnis itineribus ad Ariovistum contendit.

38. Cūm<sup>9</sup> tridui viam<sup>v</sup> processisset,<sup>f</sup> nunciātum est ei,<sup>k</sup> Ariovistum<sup>c</sup> cum suis omnibus copiis ad occupandum<sup>t</sup> Ventsiōnem, quod est oppidum maxīmum Sequanōrum, <sup>10</sup> contendere,<sup>u</sup> triduique viam<sup>v</sup> a suis finibus processisse.<sup>e</sup> Id ne accidēret,<sup>q</sup> magno opère sibi<sup>o</sup> præcavendum<sup>c</sup> Cæsar existimābat: namque omnium rerum, quæ ad bellum usui<sup>w</sup> erant, <sup>11</sup> summa erat in eo oppido facultas; idque naturā loci sic muniebatur, ut magnam <sup>12</sup> ad ducendum bellum daret<sup>x</sup> fac-

<sup>a</sup> § 112, R. I.

<sup>b</sup> 38, Note. 11.

<sup>c</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.

<sup>d</sup> 31, Note.

<sup>e</sup> 98, 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>g</sup> § 140, 6.

<sup>h</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.

<sup>i</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>k</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>l</sup> § 101, Obs. 4.

<sup>m</sup> § 148. 1.

<sup>n</sup> 38.

<sup>o</sup> 113.

<sup>p</sup> § 140, 2.

<sup>q</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

<sup>r</sup> § 134, Obs. 6, 3d.

<sup>s</sup> § 104, 1.

<sup>t</sup> 112, 7.

<sup>u</sup> 96, 2.

<sup>v</sup> § 132, R. XLII.

<sup>w</sup> § 114, R. & Obs. 4.

<sup>x</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.



ultatem, propterea quòd flumen Dubis <sup>1</sup> ut circūno circumductum, pæne totum oppidum cingit: reliquum spatium, quod est <sup>2</sup> non amplius pedum <sup>a</sup> sexcentòrum, quà flumen intermittit, mons <sup>3</sup> continet magnà altitudinē, <sup>b</sup> ita ut radices ejus montis ex utrâque parte ripæ fluminis contingant. <sup>c</sup> <sup>4</sup> Hunc <sup>d</sup> murus circumdatus arcem <sup>d</sup> efficit et cum oppido conjungit. Huc Cæsar magnis nocturnis diurnisque itineribus contendit, <sup>e</sup> occupatōque oppido, ibi præsidium collōcat. <sup>e</sup>

39. Dum paucos dies ad Vesontiōnem, rei frumentariæ com meatūsque causâ, morâtur, <sup>5</sup> ex percussatiōne nostròrum vocibusque Gallòrum ac mercatòrum, qui ingenti magnitudinē <sup>b</sup> corpòrum Germānos, incredibili virtute <sup>b</sup> atque exercitatiōne in armis esse prædicābant, <sup>f</sup> sæpenumero sese, <sup>5</sup> cum eis congressos, <sup>h</sup> ne <sup>6</sup> vultum quidem atque aciem oculòrum ferre potuisse, <sup>h</sup> tantus subito timor omnem exercitum occupāvit, ut non mediocriter omnium mentes animosque perturbāret. <sup>c</sup> Hic <sup>i</sup> primùm ortus est a <sup>7</sup> Tribūnis militum, præfectis reliquisque, qui, ex urbe amicitiae causâ Cæsarem secūti, non magnum in re militari usum habēbant: <sup>8</sup> quorum <sup>k</sup> alius, <sup>1</sup> aliā <sup>m</sup> causâ illatâ, quam <sup>5</sup> sibi <sup>n</sup> ad proficiscendum necessariam esse dicērent, <sup>o</sup> petēbant, ut ejus voluntate discedere liceret: <sup>p</sup> nonnulli, pudore adducti, ut timoris suspiciōnem vitarent, <sup>q</sup> remanēbant. Hi neque <sup>9</sup> vultum fingere, neque interdum lacrymas tenere poterant: abditi in tabernaculis, aut suum <sup>r</sup> fatum querebantur, <sup>f</sup> aut cum familiaribus suis <sup>r</sup> commūne pericūlum miserabantur. <sup>f</sup> Vulgò totis castris testamenta obsignabantur. <sup>f</sup> Horum vocibus ac timore paulatim etiam ii, <sup>8</sup> qui magnum in castris usum habēbant, milites <sup>8</sup> centurionesque, quique equitatu præerant, pertur-

<sup>a</sup> § 106, R. VI. Obs.	<sup>ε</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.	<sup>n</sup> § 111, R.
3. ( <i>spatio.</i> )	<sup>h</sup> 98, 2.	<sup>o</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.
<sup>b</sup> § 106, R. VII. & 6, 1.	<sup>i</sup> 19, ( <i>timor.</i> )	<sup>p</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.
<sup>c</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.	<sup>k</sup> § 107, R. X.	<sup>q</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.
<sup>d</sup> § 116, Obs. 1.	<sup>l</sup> § 102, Obs. 5.	<sup>r</sup> 30, 2.
<sup>e</sup> § 44, I, 3.	<sup>m</sup> 25, 1, and	<sup>s</sup> § 97, R.
<sup>f</sup> § 44, II. 1.	§ 98, Obs. 11.	

babantur. <sup>1</sup> Qui <sup>a</sup> se ex his minùs timidos existimari <sup>b</sup> volēbant, non se hostem vereri, <sup>c</sup> sed angustias itinēris et magnitudinē silvārum, quæ intercederent <sup>d</sup> inter ipsos atque Ariovistum, aut rem frumentariam, <sup>e</sup> ut <sup>e</sup> satis commōdē supportari posset, timere <sup>c</sup> dicēbant. Nonnulli etiam Cæsari renunciābant, cū castra movēri ac signa ferri jussisset, <sup>f</sup> non fore <sup>g</sup> dicto audientes milites, nec propter timōrem signa latūros.

40. Hæc cū animadvertisset, <sup>3</sup> convocato <sup>4</sup> consilio, omniumque ordinum ad id consilium adhibitis <sup>5</sup> centurionibus, vehementer eos incusavit; “primū, quōd, aut quam in partem, aut quo consilio ducerentur, <sup>h</sup> <sup>4</sup> sibi <sup>i</sup> quærendum aut cogitandum putarent. <sup>d</sup> Ariovistum, se <sup>k</sup> consule, cupidissimē Populi Romāni amicitiam appetisse; <sup>l</sup> cur hunc tam temere quisquam ab officio discessurum judicaret? <sup>d</sup> <sup>5</sup> Sibi <sup>m</sup> quidem persuaderi, cognitis suis <sup>6</sup> postulatis atque æquitate conditionum perspectā, cum neque suam, <sup>n</sup> neque Populi Romāni gratiam repudiatūrum. Quōd si, furōre atque amentia impulsus, bellum intulisset, <sup>o</sup> quid tandem vererentur? <sup>d</sup> aut cur de <sup>7</sup> suā virtute, aut de ipsius diligentia, desperarent? <sup>d</sup> <sup>8</sup> Factum ejus hostis periculum patrum nostrorum memoriā, cū, Cimbris et Teutōnis a Caio Mario pulsus, non minorem laudem exercitus, quā ipse imperator, meritus videbatur; <sup>p</sup> factum etiam nuper in Italiā <sup>9</sup> servili tumultu, quos <sup>q</sup> tamen aliquid <sup>r</sup> usus ac disciplina, quam a nobis accepissent, sublevarent. <sup>d</sup> Ex quo judicari posset, <sup>d</sup> quantum haberet <sup>h</sup> in se boni constantia; propterea quōd, quos <sup>s</sup> aliquamdiu inermos sine causā timuissent, hos postea armatos

<sup>a</sup> 37, (ii.)

<sup>b</sup> 94, 3.

<sup>c</sup> 96, 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 140, 6.

<sup>e</sup> 121, 7, and  
§ 140, Obs. 6.

<sup>f</sup> 80, 1.

<sup>g</sup> 104, 1.

<sup>h</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>i</sup> 113.

<sup>k</sup> 110, 2.

<sup>l</sup> 98, 2.

<sup>m</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>n</sup> § 29, 1.

<sup>o</sup> § 140, 2.

<sup>p</sup> § 141, Obs. 5. 1st.

<sup>q</sup> § 99, Obs. 2.

<sup>r</sup> § 116, Obs. 3.

<sup>s</sup> 43.

ac victōres superāssent. Denique hos<sup>a</sup> esse eosdem, quibuscum sæpenumēro Helvetii congressi, non solūm in <sup>1</sup>suis, sed etiam in illōrum finibus, plerumque superārint,<sup>b</sup> qui tamen pares esse nostro exercitū<sup>c</sup> non potuerint. Si <sup>2</sup>quos adversum prælium et fuga Gallōrum commovēret,<sup>d</sup> hos, si quærērent,<sup>d</sup> reperire posse, diurnitate belli defatigātis Gallis,<sup>e</sup> Ariovistum,<sup>a</sup> cūm multos menses<sup>f</sup> castris se ac paludibus tenuisset, <sup>3</sup>neque sui potestātem fecisset, desperantes jam de pugnā et dispersos subitō adortum, magis <sup>4</sup>ratiōne<sup>e</sup> et consilio, quā virtūte,<sup>e</sup> vicisse. Cui<sup>h</sup> ratiōni<sup>i</sup> contra homīnes barbāros atque imperitos locus fuisset, hāc, ne ipsum<sup>a</sup> quidem sperāre, nostros exercitus<sup>a</sup> capi posse. <sup>5</sup>Qui<sup>k</sup> suum<sup>i</sup> timōrem in rei frumentariæ simulatiōnem angustiasque itinērum conferrent,<sup>b</sup> facere arroganter, cūm aut de officio imperatōris desperāre, aut præscribere viderentur.<sup>m</sup> Hęc sibi<sup>a</sup> esse curæ;<sup>n</sup> frumentum Sequānos,<sup>a</sup> Leucos, Lingōnas ministrāre;<sup>o</sup> jamque esse in agris frumenta matūra: de itinēre ipsos<sup>a</sup> brevi tempore judicatūros.<sup>p</sup> <sup>6</sup>Quod<sup>q</sup> non fore dicto audientes milites,<sup>a</sup> neque<sup>v</sup> signa latūri dicantur,<sup>b</sup> nihil<sup>r</sup> se eā re commovēri: <sup>7</sup>scire enim, quibuscumque exercitus dicto audiens non fuērit,<sup>b</sup> aut, malè re<sup>e</sup> gestā, fortunam defuisse; aut, aliquo facinore<sup>e</sup> comperto, avaritiam esse conjunctam. Suam innocentiam perpetuā vitā, felicitātem Helvetiōrum bello, esse perspectam.<sup>s</sup> <sup>8</sup>Itaque se,<sup>a</sup> quod in longiōrem diem collatūrus esset,<sup>t</sup> repræsentatūrum,<sup>p</sup> et proximā nocte de quartā vigiliā castra motūrum, ut quā primūm intelligere posset,<sup>u</sup> utrūm<sup>v</sup> apud eos pudor atque officium, an timor valeret.<sup>w</sup> Quòd si præterea nemo sequatur,<sup>x</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.<sup>i</sup> § 110, R. XV.<sup>r</sup> § 116, Obs. 3.<sup>b</sup> § 140, 6.<sup>k</sup> 37, (eos.)<sup>s</sup> 98, 6.<sup>c</sup> § 111, R.<sup>l</sup> 30, 2.<sup>t</sup> § 79, 8.<sup>d</sup> § 140, 2.<sup>m</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.<sup>u</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.<sup>e</sup> 109, 2.<sup>n</sup> § 114, R.<sup>v</sup> 124, 14.<sup>f</sup> § 131, R. XLI.<sup>o</sup> 94.3. & 96, Exc. II.<sup>w</sup> § 140, 5.<sup>g</sup> § 129, R.<sup>p</sup> 160, 2.<sup>x</sup> § 140, 2, & 77 5.<sup>h</sup> 33.<sup>q</sup> 38, Note. 11.<sup>y</sup> § 39, 1.

tamen se cum solâ decimâ legiōne itūrum, de quâ non dubitāret;<sup>a</sup> sibi que eam <sup>1</sup>prætoriam cohortem <sup>b</sup>futūram." Huic legiōni <sup>c</sup>Cæsar et indulserat præcipuè, et propter virtutem <sup>2</sup>confidēbat maximè.

41. Hâc oratiōne habîtâ, mirum in modum conversæ<sup>d</sup> sunt omnium mentes, summâque alacritas et cupiditas belli gerendi<sup>e</sup> innâta<sup>d</sup> est, <sup>3</sup>princepsque <sup>f</sup>decima legio, per tribunos<sup>e</sup> militum, ei gratias egit, quòd de se optimum iudicium fecisset; <sup>f</sup>seque esse ad bellum gerendum paratissimam confirmavit. Deinde reliquæ legiōnes, per tribunos<sup>e</sup> militum et primorum ordinum centuriōnes, <sup>4</sup>egērunt, uti Cæsari <sup>h</sup>satisfacērent: <sup>i</sup>se neque unquam dubitasse,<sup>k</sup> neque timuisse, neque de summâ belli suum <sup>1</sup>iudicium, sed imperatoris <sup>m</sup>esse, existimavisse.<sup>k</sup> Eōrum <sup>5</sup>satisfactiōne acceptâ, et itinere <sup>6</sup>exquisito per Divitiacum,<sup>g</sup> quòd ex aliis ei <sup>n</sup>maximam fidem habēbat, ut millium amplius quinquaginta circuitu locis apertis exercitum duceret,<sup>i</sup> de quartâ vigiliâ, ut dixerat, profectus est. Septimo die, cùm iter non intermittēret,<sup>o</sup> ab exploratoribus<sup>e</sup> certior factus est, Ariovisti copias a nostris <sup>p</sup>millibus<sup>q</sup> passuum quatuor et viginti abesse.

42. Cognito Cæsaris adventu, Ariovistus legatos ad eum mittit: <sup>7</sup>quod <sup>r</sup>antea de colloquio postulasset,<sup>g</sup> id per se fieri licere, quoniam propiùs accessisset: <sup>a</sup>seque id sine periculo facere posse existimare. Non respuit conditionem Cæsar: jamque eum ad sanitatem reverti arbitrabatur, cùm id, quod antea petenti denegasset,<sup>t</sup> ultro polliceretur; <sup>o</sup>magnamque in spem veniebat, pro suis <sup>1</sup>tantis Populique Romani in eum beneficiis, cognitis suis <sup>1</sup>postulatis, <sup>8</sup>fore,<sup>u</sup> uti pertinaciâ de-

<sup>a</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.

<sup>h</sup> § 112, R. III.

<sup>p</sup> 19, (*copiis.*)

<sup>b</sup> § 114, Obs. 2.

<sup>i</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

<sup>q</sup> § 132, R. XLII.

<sup>c</sup> § 112, R. V.

<sup>k</sup> 98, 2.

<sup>r</sup> 43.

<sup>d</sup> § 44, III, Note.

<sup>l</sup> 29, 1.

<sup>s</sup> § 140, 6.

<sup>e</sup> 112, 5.

<sup>m</sup> § 108, R. XII.

<sup>t</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.

<sup>f</sup> § 98, Obs. 10.

<sup>n</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>u</sup> § 145, Obs. 6, &

<sup>g</sup> § 126, Obs. 2.

<sup>o</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

100, 14.

sistèret. Dies colloquio dictus est, ex eo die quintus. Interim, cùm sæpe ultro citròque legāti inter eos mitterentur,<sup>a</sup> Ariovistus postulāvit, <sup>1</sup>ne quem peditem ad colloquium Cæsar adduceret: <sup>b</sup> verēri<sup>c</sup>, ne <sup>d</sup> per insidias ab eo circumveniretur: uterque cum equitatu veniret: <sup>b</sup> aliā ratiōne se non esse venturum. Cæsar, quòd neque colloquium<sup>e</sup> interpositā causā <sup>2</sup> tolli<sup>f</sup> volēbat, neque salutem suam Gallōrum equitatu<sup>g</sup> committēre audēbat, <sup>3</sup> commodissimum<sup>h</sup> esse statuit, <sup>4</sup> omnibus equis<sup>i</sup> Gallis equitibus<sup>k</sup> detractis, eò legionario milites legiōnis decimæ, cui quàm maxime confidēbat, imponēre,<sup>l</sup> ut præsidium quàm amicissimum, <sup>5</sup> si quid opus facto esset, habēret.<sup>m</sup> Quod<sup>n</sup> cùm fieret,<sup>o</sup> non irridiculè quidam ex militibus<sup>p</sup> decimæ legiōnis dixit: “plus, quàm pollicitus esset,<sup>p</sup> Cæsarem ei facere; pollicitum, se in cohortis prætoris loco decimam legiōnem habiturum, <sup>6</sup>nunc ad equum rescribere.”

43. Planities erat magna, et in eā tumulus terrēnus satis grandis. Hic locus æquo ferè spatio<sup>q</sup> ab castris utrisque abērat. Eò, ut erat dictum, ad colloquium venērunt. Legiōnem Cæsar, quam equis<sup>r</sup> devexerat, passibus<sup>q</sup> ducentis ab eo tumulo constituit. Item equites Ariovisti pari intervallo<sup>q</sup> constitērunt. Ariovistus, <sup>7</sup>ex equis ut colloquerentur<sup>b</sup> et, præter se, denos<sup>s</sup> ut ad colloquium adducērent,<sup>b</sup> postulāvit. <sup>8</sup>Ubi eò ventum est,<sup>t</sup> Cæsar, initio oratiōnis, sua Senatusque in eum beneficia commemorāvit, “quòd rex appellātus esset a Senātu, quòd munera amplissima missa: quam<sup>n</sup> rem et paucis<sup>u</sup> contigisse,<sup>v</sup> et pro magnis hominum officiis consuēsse tribui” docēbat: “illum, cùm neque aditum,

<sup>a</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.<sup>b</sup> § 98, Obs. 6.<sup>p</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.<sup>b</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.<sup>r</sup> 109.<sup>q</sup> § 132, R. XLII.<sup>c</sup> 94, 4.<sup>k</sup> § 126, R. III.<sup>r</sup> § 129, R.<sup>d</sup> § 140, Obs. 6, & 121, 6.<sup>l</sup> § 144. R. LVII. Note.<sup>s</sup> § 24, 11, & 26, I.<sup>e</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.<sup>m</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.<sup>t</sup> 67, Note. 5.<sup>f</sup> 96, Exc. II. 11.<sup>n</sup> 38.<sup>u</sup> 19, & § 112, R. IV.<sup>g</sup> § 123, R.<sup>o</sup> § 107, Obs. 8.<sup>v</sup> 98, 2.

neque causam postulandi justam habēret, beneficio ac liberalitāte suā ac Senātus ea præmia consecūtum.” Docēbat etiam, “quān vetēres, quānque justæ causæ <sup>1</sup>necessitudinis ipsis<sup>a</sup> cum Æduis intercedērent,<sup>b</sup> quæ Senātûs consulta, quoties, quānque honorificā in eos facta essent :<sup>b</sup> ut omni tempore totius Galliæ principātum Ædui tenuissent,<sup>c</sup> prius etiam quān nostram amicitiam appetissent :<sup>d</sup> Popūli Romāni hanc<sup>e</sup> esse consuetudinē, ut socios<sup>f</sup> atque amicos non modò <sup>2</sup>sui nihil deperdere,<sup>f</sup> sed gratiā, dignitāte, honore <sup>3</sup>auctiores velit<sup>g</sup> esse: quod vero ad amicitiam Popūli Romāni attulissent, id iis<sup>h</sup> eripi, quis pati possset ?”<sup>g</sup> Postulavit deinde eādem, quæ legātis in mandātis dedērat, “ne aut Æduis, aut eōrum sociis bellum inferret ;<sup>c</sup> obsides redderet : si nullam partem Germanōrum domum<sup>1</sup> remittēre posset,<sup>k</sup> at ne <sup>4</sup>quos ampliùs Rhenum transire paterētur.”<sup>c</sup>

44. Ariovistus ad postulāta Cæsāris pauca respondit ; de suis virtutibus multa prædicāvit : “Transisse<sup>1</sup> Rhenum<sup>m</sup> sese, non suā sponte, sed <sup>5</sup>rogātum<sup>n</sup> et accessitum<sup>n</sup> a Gallis ; non sine magnā spe, magnisque præmiis, domum propinquosque reliquisse ;<sup>1</sup> sedes habere<sup>o</sup> in Galliā, ab ipsis concessas ;<sup>n</sup> obsides ipsōrum voluntate datos ; stipendium capere<sup>o</sup> jure belli, quod victōres victis<sup>p</sup> imponere consuērint ; non sese<sup>e</sup> Gallis, sed Gallos<sup>e</sup> sibi bellum intulisse ; omnes Galliæ civitatē ad se oppugnandum venisse,<sup>1</sup> ac contra se castra habuisse ; eas omnes copias a se uno prælio fusas ac superātas esse ; si itērum experiri velint,<sup>k</sup> itērum parātum sese decertare ; si pace<sup>q</sup> uti velint, iniquum esse, de stipendio recusare, quod suā voluntate ad id tempus pependērint.

<sup>a</sup> § 112, R. IV.

<sup>b</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>d</sup> § 140, 4,

<sup>e</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.

<sup>f</sup> 90.

<sup>g</sup> § 140, 6.

<sup>h</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>i</sup> § 130, 4.

<sup>k</sup> § 140, 2.

<sup>l</sup> 98, 2.

<sup>m</sup> § 136, R. LII.

<sup>n</sup> 101, 4.

<sup>o</sup> 96, 2.

<sup>p</sup> § 123, R. & 19.

<sup>q</sup> § 121, R. XXVI.

Amicitiam Popūli Romāni sibi<sup>a</sup> ornamento<sup>a</sup> et præsidio, non detrimento, esse oportere, idque se eā spe petisse. Si per Popūlum Romānum stipendium remittātur,<sup>b</sup> et dedititii subtrahantur,<sup>b</sup> non minūs libenter sese recusatūrum Popūli Romāni amicitiam, quā appetiērit.<sup>c</sup> <sup>1</sup> Quòd multitudīnem Germanōrum in Galliā transdūcat,<sup>d</sup> id se sui muniendi,<sup>e</sup> non Galliæ impugnandæ<sup>e</sup> causā facere; ejus rei testimonium<sup>f</sup> esse,<sup>g</sup> quòd, nisi rogātus, non venērit,<sup>c</sup> et quòd bellum non intulērit,<sup>c</sup> <sup>2</sup> sed defendērit.<sup>c</sup> Se priūs in Galliā venisse, quā Popūlum Romānum.<sup>h</sup> Nunquam ante hoc tempus exercitūm Popūli Romāni Galliæ provinciæ fines<sup>i</sup> egressum. <sup>3</sup> Quid sibi vellet?<sup>c</sup> Cur in suas possessiōnes veniret?<sup>c</sup> Provinciam suam<sup>j</sup> hanc esse Galliā, sicut illam nostram. Ut ipsi<sup>i</sup> concēdi non oportēret, si in nostros fines impētum faceret,<sup>b</sup> sic item nos esse inīquos,<sup>g</sup> qui in suo jure se interpellarēmus.<sup>k</sup> <sup>6</sup> Quòd<sup>l</sup> fratres<sup>f</sup> a Senātu Æduos appellātos dicēret,<sup>c</sup> non se tam barbārum,<sup>m</sup> neque tam imperitū<sup>m</sup> esse rerum,<sup>n</sup> ut non sciret,<sup>o</sup> neque bello Allobiōgum proximo Æduos Romānis<sup>p</sup> auxilium tulisse, neque ipsos in his contentionibus, quas Ædoui secum et cum Sequānis habuissent,<sup>q</sup> auxilio<sup>r</sup> Popūli Romāni usos esse. Debere se suspicari, simulatā Cæsārem amicitia, quòd exercitūm in Galliā habeat,<sup>c</sup> sui opprimendi<sup>e</sup> causā habere. Qui<sup>s</sup> nisi decēdat<sup>b</sup> atque exercitūm dedūcat<sup>b</sup> ex his regionibus, sese illum non pro amīco, sed pro hoste habitūrum: quòd si eum interfecērit,<sup>b</sup> multis<sup>t</sup> sese nobilibus<sup>t</sup> principibusque Popūli Romāni gratum esse factūrum; id se ab ipsis per eōrum nuntios compertum<sup>u</sup> habere, quorum omnium gratiam atque ami-

<sup>a</sup> § 114, R.<sup>b</sup> § 140, 2.<sup>c</sup> § 140, 6.<sup>d</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.<sup>e</sup> 112, 5.<sup>f</sup> § 103, R. V.<sup>g</sup> 51.<sup>h</sup> § 120, Obs. 2, 1st.<sup>i</sup> § 113, R.<sup>k</sup> § 141, R. III.<sup>l</sup> 38, 11, Note.<sup>m</sup> § 103, Obs. 2.<sup>n</sup> § 107, R. IX.<sup>o</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.<sup>p</sup> § 123, R.<sup>q</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.<sup>r</sup> § 121, R. XXVI.<sup>s</sup> 39.<sup>t</sup> § 111, R.<sup>u</sup> § 146, Obs. 1<sup>v</sup> *Sup. trans.*

citiam ejus morte redimere posset. Quod si decessisset,<sup>a</sup> ac liberam possessionem Galliae sibi<sup>b</sup> tradidisset, magno se illum praemio remuneraturum, et, quaecumque<sup>c</sup> bella geri vellet,<sup>d</sup> sine ullo ejus labore et periculo confecturum.”

45. Multa ab Caesare<sup>1</sup> in eam sententiam dicta sunt, quare negotio desistere non posset,<sup>e</sup> et “ neque suam,<sup>f</sup> neque Populi Romani consuetudinem<sup>g</sup> pati, uti optime meritos socios desereret:<sup>h</sup> neque se judicare, Galliam potius esse<sup>2</sup> Ariovisti,<sup>1</sup> quam Populi Romani.<sup>1</sup> Bello superatos esse Arvernos et Rutenos ab Q. Fabio Maximo, quibus<sup>k</sup> Populus Romanus ignovisset,<sup>1</sup> neque in provinciam redegisset;<sup>1</sup> neque stipendium imposuisset. Quod si antiquissimum<sup>3</sup> quodque tempus<sup>g</sup> spectari oporteret,<sup>a</sup> Populi Romani justissimum<sup>m</sup> esse in Gallia imperium: si iudicium<sup>g</sup> Senatibus observari oporteret,<sup>a</sup> liberam<sup>m</sup> debere esse Galliam, quam bello victam suis legibus<sup>n</sup> uti<sup>4</sup> voluisset.”<sup>1</sup>

46. Dum haec in colloquio geruntur, Caesari<sup>o</sup> nunciatum est, equites<sup>g</sup> Ariovisti<sup>g</sup> propius tumulum accedere,<sup>p</sup> et ad nostros adequitare,<sup>p</sup> lapides telaque in nostros conjicere. Caesar loquendi finem facit<sup>q</sup> seque ad suos recipit,<sup>q</sup> suisque<sup>k</sup> imperavit, ne quod omnino telum in hostes rejicerent.<sup>h</sup> Nam, etsi sine ullo periculo legionis delectae cum equitatu praelium<sup>g</sup> fore videbat, tamen committendum<sup>r</sup> non putabat, ut, pulsus hostibus, dici posset,<sup>a</sup> eos<sup>g</sup> ab se<sup>6</sup> per fidem in colloquio circumventos. Posteaquam in<sup>7</sup> vulgus militum elatum est, <sup>g</sup>qua arrogantiâ in colloquio Ariovistus usus, omni Gallia Romanis interdixisset,<sup>e</sup> impetumque in nostros ejus equites fecissent<sup>e</sup> eaque res colloquium ut diremisset:<sup>e</sup> multo major alacritas studiumque pugnandi majus exercitu<sup>9</sup> injectum est.

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 2.

<sup>b</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>c</sup> § 99, Obs. 7.

<sup>d</sup> § 140, 6.

<sup>e</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>f</sup> 29, 1.

<sup>g</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.

<sup>h</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>1</sup> § 108, R. XII.

<sup>k</sup> § 112, R. V.

<sup>l</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.

<sup>m</sup> § 103, Obs. 2.

<sup>n</sup> § 121, R. XXVI.

<sup>o</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>p</sup> 96, 2.

<sup>q</sup> § 44, I. 3.

<sup>r</sup> 113, and r.

<sup>s</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.



47. Biduo post Ariovistus ad Cæsarem legātos mittit,<sup>a</sup> velle<sup>b</sup> se de his rebus, quæ inter eos agi cœptæ, <sup>1</sup> neque perfectæ essent,<sup>c</sup> agere cum eo: uti aut itērum colloquio diem constituēret;<sup>d</sup> aut, si id minùs vellet,<sup>e</sup> ex suis aliquem ad se mittēret.<sup>d</sup> Colloquendi Cæsāri<sup>f</sup> causa visa non est; et eo magis, quòd pridie ejus diēi<sup>g</sup> Germāni retinēri non potērant, <sup>2</sup>quin<sup>h</sup> in nostros<sup>i</sup> tela conjicērent. Legātum ex suis<sup>1</sup> sese magno cum pericūlo ad eum missūrum, et hominibus feris objectūrum, existimābat. Commodissimum visum est, Caium Valerium Procillum, Caii Valerii Cabūri filium,<sup>1</sup> summā virtūte<sup>k</sup> et humanitāte adolescentem<sup>l</sup> (cujus pater a Caio Valerio Flacco civitatē<sup>m</sup> donātus erat), et propter fidem et propter linguæ Gallicæ scientiam, quā multā jam Ariovistus longinquā consuetudinē<sup>n</sup> utebātur, et quòd in eo <sup>3</sup>peccandi Germānis<sup>o</sup> causa non esset,<sup>p</sup> ad eum mittēre, et Marcum Mettium, qui hospitio Ariovisti usus erat. His<sup>q</sup> mandāvit, ut, quæ dicēret<sup>r</sup> Ariovistus, cognoscērent<sup>d</sup> et ad se referrent.<sup>d</sup> Quos<sup>s</sup> cūm apud se in castris Ariovistus conspexisset,<sup>t</sup> exercitū suo præsente, conclamāvit: “Quid ad se venīrent?<sup>c</sup> An<sup>u</sup> <sup>4</sup>speculandi causā?” Conantes dicere prohibuit et in catēnas conjecit.

48. Eòdem die castra promōvit, et millibus<sup>v</sup> passuum sex a Cæsāris castris sub monte consēdit. Postridie ejus diēi<sup>g</sup> præter castra Cæsāris suas copias transduxit, et millibus<sup>v</sup> passuum duobus ultra eum castra fecit, eo consilio,<sup>n</sup> uti frumento commeatūque, qui ex Sequānis et Æduis supportarētur,<sup>r</sup> Cæsārem intercluderet.<sup>c</sup> Ex eo die dies continuos

<sup>a</sup> 94, 1, 2d, & 4.

<sup>b</sup> 96, 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, 6.

<sup>d</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>e</sup> § 140, 2.

<sup>f</sup> 70.

<sup>g</sup> § 135, R. XLVI.

<sup>h</sup> § 140, 3, & 78, 7,

Note.

<sup>i</sup> 19.

<sup>k</sup> § 106, R. VII.

<sup>l</sup> § 97, R.

<sup>m</sup> § 126, R. V.

<sup>n</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>o</sup> § 112, R. II.

<sup>p</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.

<sup>q</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>r</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.

<sup>s</sup> 38.

<sup>t</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>u</sup> 56, 3d.

<sup>v</sup> § 142, R. XLII.

quinque Cæsar pro castris suas copias produxit, et aciem instructam habuit, ut, si vellet<sup>a</sup> Ariovistus prælio contendere<sup>1</sup> ei<sup>b</sup> potestas non deesset.<sup>c</sup> Ariovistus his omnibus dièbus<sup>d</sup> exercitum castris continuit; equestri prælio quotidie contendit. Genus hoc<sup>e</sup> erat pugnæ, quo se Germâni exercuerant. Equitum millia erant sex: totidem numëro<sup>f</sup> pedites velocissimi ac fortissimi; <sup>2</sup> quos ex omni copiâ singuli singulos,<sup>g</sup> suæ salutis causâ, delegerant. Cum his in præliis versabantur, ad hos se equites recipiebant: hi, si quid erat durius,<sup>h</sup> concurrerant: si qui,<sup>i</sup> graviore vulnere accepto, equo deciderat, circumsteterant: <sup>3</sup> si quod erat longius prodeundum,<sup>k</sup> aut celerius recipiendum,<sup>k</sup> tanta erat horum exercitatione celeritas, ut, jubeis<sup>l</sup> equorum sublevati, <sup>4</sup> cursum adæquarent.<sup>m</sup>

49. Ubi eum<sup>n</sup> castris se tenere Cæsar intellexit, ne diutius commeatu prohiberetur,<sup>c</sup> ultra eum locum,<sup>o</sup> quo in loco<sup>o</sup> Germâni consederant, circiter passus<sup>p</sup> sexcentos ab eis, castris<sup>q</sup> idoneum locum deligit, acique triplici instructâ, ad eum locum venit. Primam et secundam aciem in armis esse,<sup>r</sup> tertiam castra munire jussit. Hic locus ab hoste circiter passus<sup>p</sup> sexcentos, ut dictum est, aberat. Eo circiter hominum numëro sexdecim millia expedita cum omni equitatu Ariovistus misit, <sup>6</sup> quæ<sup>s</sup> copię nostros perterrèrent<sup>t</sup> et munitione prohiberent. Nihilò secius Cæsar, ut antè constituerat, duas acies hostem propulsare,<sup>r</sup> tertiam opus perficere jussit. Munitis castris, duas ibi legiones reliquit et partem auxiliörum: quatuor reliquas in castra majora reduxit.

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 2.

<sup>b</sup> § 112, R. II.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

<sup>d</sup> § 131, R. XLI.

<sup>e</sup> § 103, R. V.

<sup>f</sup> § 123, R. XXXIV.

<sup>g</sup> 26.

<sup>h</sup> 22.

<sup>i</sup> § 35.

<sup>k</sup> 113, 2.

<sup>l</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>m</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

<sup>n</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.

<sup>o</sup> 37, 7, Note. 1.

<sup>p</sup> § 136, R. XLVIII.

<sup>q</sup> § 111, R.

<sup>r</sup> 90, 4.

<sup>s</sup> 40, 4.

<sup>t</sup> § 141, Obs. 2, 4th.

50. Proximo die,<sup>a</sup> <sup>1</sup> instituto <sup>b</sup> suo, Cæsar e castris utrisque copias suas eduxit; paulumque <sup>2</sup> a majoribus progressus, aciem instruxit, hostibusque <sup>c</sup> pugnandi potestatem fecit. Ubi ne tum quidem eos prodire <sup>d</sup> intellexit, circiter meridiem exercitum in castra reduxit. Tum demum Ariovistus partem suarum copiarum, quæ castra minora oppugnaret, <sup>e</sup> misit: acriter utrinque usque ad vespærum pugnatum est. Solis occasu suas copias Ariovistus, multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, <sup>f</sup> in castra reduxit. Cùm ex captivis quæreret <sup>g</sup> Cæsar, quam ob rem Ariovistus prælio non decertaret, <sup>h</sup> hanc reperiēbat causam, quòd apud Germānos ea consuetudo esset, <sup>i</sup> ut matres familiæ eorum <sup>3</sup> sortibus et vaticinationibus declararent, <sup>k</sup> utrùm prælium committi <sup>4</sup> ex usu esset, <sup>h</sup> nec ne: eas ita dicere, <sup>l</sup> "Non esse <sup>1</sup> fas, Germānos superare, si ante novam lunam prælio contendissent."<sup>m</sup>

51. Postridie ejus diēi Cæsar præsidio <sup>n</sup> utrisque castris, quod <sup>o</sup> satis esse visum est, reliquit; <sup>6</sup> omnes alarios in conspectu hostium <sup>7</sup> pro castris minoribus constituit, quòd minùs multitudīne militum legionariorum pro hostium numēro valēbat, ut <sup>8</sup> ad speciem alariis uteretur. <sup>p</sup> Ipse, triplici instructa acie, usque ad castra hostium accessit. Tum demum necessariò Germāni suas copias castris eduxerunt, <sup>9</sup> generatimque constituērunt paribusque intervallis Harūdes, Marcomānos, Triboccos, Vangiōnes, Nemētes, Sedusios, Suēvos, omnemque aciem suam <sup>4</sup> <sup>10</sup> rhedis <sup>b</sup> et carris circumdedērunt, ne qua spes in fugā relinqueretur. <sup>p</sup> <sup>11</sup> Eò muliēres imposuerunt, quæ in prælium proficiscentes milites passis criminibus flentes implorābant, ne se in servitūtem Romānis tradērent. <sup>r</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 131, R. XL.

<sup>b</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>c</sup> § 123, R. & 63, 5.

<sup>d</sup> § 96, 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 141, Obs. 2, 4th.

<sup>f</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>g</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>h</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>i</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.

<sup>k</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

<sup>l</sup> 51.

<sup>m</sup> § 140, 2.

<sup>n</sup> § 114, R.

<sup>o</sup> 37, 2 (*id.*)

<sup>p</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

<sup>q</sup> § 30, 2.

<sup>r</sup> § 140, 1, 3d, &

121, 2.

52. Cæsar <sup>1</sup> singulis<sup>a</sup> legionibus<sup>b</sup> singulos legatos et quatuor præfecit, ut eos testes suæ quisque virtutis haberet.<sup>c</sup> Ipse a dextro cornu, quod eam partem <sup>2</sup> minimè firmam hostium esse animum adverterat, prælium commisit. Ita nostri acriter in hostes, signo dato, impetum fecerunt, itaque hostes repente celeriterque procurerunt, ut spatium pila in hostes conjiciendi<sup>d</sup> non dareretur.<sup>e</sup> Rejectis pilis,<sup>e</sup> cominus gladiis pugnatum est: at Germani, celeriter ex consuetudine suâ <sup>3</sup> phalange<sup>e</sup> factâ, impetus gladiorum excepērunt. Reperti sunt complures<sup>f</sup> nostri milites, qui in phalangas in silirent,<sup>g</sup> et scuta manibus revellerent,<sup>g</sup> et desuper vulnerarent.<sup>h</sup> Cùm hostium acies a sinistro cornu pulsa atque in fugam conversa esset, a dextro cornu vehementer multitudinē<sup>h</sup> suorum nostram aciem premēbant. Id cùm animadvertisset<sup>e</sup> Publius Crassus adolescens, qui equitatu<sup>k</sup> præerat, quod <sup>4</sup> expeditior erat, quàm hi qui inter aciem versabantur, tertiam aciem laborantibus nostris<sup>l</sup> subsidio<sup>l</sup> misit.

53. Ita prælium restitutum est, atque omnes hostes terga vertērunt, <sup>5</sup> neque prius fugere destiterunt, quàm ad flumen Rhenum millia<sup>m</sup> passuum ex eo loco circiter quinquaginta pervenerint.<sup>n</sup> Ibi perpauci aut, viribus<sup>o</sup> confisi, transnatâre contendērunt, aut, lincibus inventis, sibi<sup>b</sup> salutem repererunt. <sup>6</sup> In his fuit Ariovistus, qui, naviculam deligatam ad ripam nactus,<sup>p</sup> eâ profugit: reliquos omnes consecuti equites nostri interfecerunt. Duæ fuerunt Ariovisti uxores, una<sup>q</sup> Sueva natione, quam ab domo secum eduxerat; altera Norica, regis Vociōnis soror,<sup>q</sup> quam in Galliâ <sup>7</sup> duxerat, a fratre missam: utraque in eâ fugâ periērunt. <sup>8</sup> Duæ filiae<sup>r</sup> harum, altera<sup>r</sup> occisa, altera<sup>r</sup> capta est. Caius Valerius Procillus,

<sup>a</sup> 26.

<sup>b</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

<sup>d</sup> 112, 1.

<sup>e</sup> 109, &

§ 146, R. LX.

<sup>f</sup> 17.

<sup>g</sup> § 141, Obs. 1.

<sup>h</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>i</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>k</sup> § 112, R. I.

<sup>l</sup> § 114, R.

<sup>m</sup> § 136, R. XLVIII

<sup>n</sup> § 140, 4.

<sup>o</sup> § 112, R. V.

<sup>p</sup> 105, 1.

<sup>q</sup> § 97, R.

<sup>r</sup> § 97, Obs. 5.

cùm a custodibus in fugâ trinis catēnis<sup>a</sup> vinctus traherētur,<sup>b</sup> <sup>1</sup> in ipsum Cæsarem, hostes equitatu<sup>a</sup> persequentem, incidit. Quæ<sup>c</sup> quidem res Cæsari<sup>d</sup> non minōrem, quàm ipsa victoria,<sup>e</sup> voluptātem attūlit; quòd homīnem honestissimum provinciæ Galliæ, suum familiārem<sup>f</sup> et hospitem, ereptum e manibus hostium, sibi<sup>g</sup> restitutum vidēbat, neque ejus calamitate<sup>a</sup> de tantā voluptāte et gratulatiōne quicquam fortuna deminuērat. Is, se præsente,<sup>h</sup> de se ter sortibus<sup>a</sup> consultum<sup>i</sup> dicēbat, utrūm<sup>k</sup> igni statim necarētur,<sup>l</sup> an in aliud tempus reservarētur: sortium<sup>2</sup> beneficio<sup>a</sup> se esse<sup>m</sup> incolūmem. Item Marcus Mettius repertus, et ad eum reductus est.

54. Hoc prælio trans Rhenum nunciāto, Suevi, qui ad ripas Rheni venērunt, domum<sup>n</sup> reverti cœpērunt: quos Ubii, qui<sup>3</sup> proximi<sup>o</sup> Rhenum incolunt, perterritos insecūti, magnum ex his numerum occidērunt. Cæsar, unā æstāte<sup>p</sup> duobus maxīmis bellis confectis, maturiùs paulo, quàm tempus anni postulābat, in hiberna in Sequānos exercitum deduxit: hibernis<sup>d</sup> Labiēnum præposuit: ipse<sup>4</sup> in citeriōrem Galliam<sup>6</sup> ad conventus agendos<sup>q</sup> profectus est.

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<sup>a</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>b</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>c</sup> 38, 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>e</sup> § 120, Obs. 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 97, R.

<sup>g</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>h</sup> 110, 5.

<sup>i</sup> § 47, 6, & 98, 2.

<sup>k</sup> § 124, 14.

<sup>l</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>m</sup> 96, 2.

<sup>n</sup> § 130, 4.

<sup>o</sup> § 136, Obs. 5. (*ad.*)

<sup>p</sup> § 131, R. XLI.

<sup>q</sup> 112, 7.

## BOOK II.

### GENERAL ARGUMENT.

I. Confederacy of the Belgæ. Cæsar's war with them—Chap. 1–14.

II. War with the Nervii—Chap. 15–28. III. War with the Aduatici—Chap. 29–33. IV. Expedition of Publius Crassus into Armorica—Chap. 34. V. Transactions subsequent to the reduction of the Belgæ—Chap. 35.

1. <sup>1</sup>CUM esset Cæsar in citeriõre Galliâ in hibernis, ita uti supra demonstravimus, <sup>2</sup>crebri ad eum rumõres afferebantur, literisque itém Labiëni certior fiēbat, omnes Belgas, quam <sup>a</sup>tertiam esse Galliæ partem <sup>3</sup>dixerāmus, contra Populum Romānum conjurāre,<sup>b</sup> obsidesque inter se dare:<sup>b</sup> <sup>4</sup>conjurandi has esse causas: primùm, quòd vererentur,<sup>d</sup> ne,<sup>c</sup> omni pacatâ Galliâ, ad eos exercitus noster adduceretur:<sup>e</sup> deinde, quòd ab nonnullis Gallis sollicitarentur,<sup>d</sup> <sup>5</sup>partim qui, ut Germanos diutius in Galliâ versari noluērant, ita Populi Romāni exercitum hiemāre atque inveterascēre in Galliâ molestè ferēbant; <sup>6</sup>partim qui mobilitate et levitate animi novis <sup>7</sup>imperiiis<sup>f</sup> studēbant: <sup>8</sup>ab nonnullis etiam, quòd in Galliâ a potentioribus<sup>g</sup> atque his <sup>9</sup>qui ad <sup>h</sup>conducendos homines facultates habēbant, vulgò regna occupabantur, qui minùs facillè <sup>10</sup>eam rem in imperio nostro consēqui poterant.

2. Iis nuntiis literisque commõtus, Cæsar duas legiõnes in citeriõre Galliâ novas conscripsit, et, <sup>11</sup>in itâ æstāte, in interiõrem Galliam qui deducēret,<sup>i</sup> Quintum Pedium legatum misit. Ipse, cùm primùm pabuli copia esse incipēret, ad exercitum venit: <sup>12</sup>dat negotium Senonibus reliquisque Gallis, qui finitimi Belgis<sup>k</sup> erant, uti ea, quæ apud eos gerantur,<sup>d</sup> <sup>13</sup>cognoscant,<sup>l</sup> seque de his rebus certiorē faciant.<sup>l</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 99, Obs. 4.

<sup>b</sup> 96, 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, Obs. 6.

<sup>d</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.

<sup>e</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.

<sup>f</sup> § 112, R. V.

<sup>g</sup> 19, (*hominibus*.)

<sup>h</sup> 112, 7.

<sup>i</sup> § 141, Obs. 2, 4th.

<sup>k</sup> § 111, R.

<sup>l</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

Hi constanter omnes nunciavērunt, manus cogi, exercitum in unum locum condūci. Tum vero dubitandum non existimāvit, <sup>1</sup> quin ad eos proficiscerētur.<sup>a</sup> Re frumentariā provisā, castra movet, diebusque circiter quindēcim ad fines Belgārum pervēnit.

3. Eò cūm de improvīsō <sup>2</sup>celeriusque omnium opiniōne <sup>b</sup>venisset, Remi, qui proximi Galliæ ex Belgis <sup>c</sup>sunt, ad eum legātos, Iccium et Antebrogium, primos civitātis, <sup>d</sup>misērunt, qui dicērent, <sup>e</sup>se suāque omnia in fidem atque in potestātem Popūli Romāni permittēre: <sup>f</sup> <sup>3</sup>neque <sup>g</sup>se cum Belgis reliquis consensisse, neque contra Popūlum Romānum omnino conjurāsse: paratosque esse et obsides dare, et imperāta <sup>h</sup>facēre, et oppidis recipēre, et frumento ceterisque rebus juvāre: reliquos omnes Belgas in armis esse: Germanosque, qui cis Rhenum incolunt, sese cum his conjunxisse; tantumque esse eōrum omnium <sup>4</sup>(urōrem, ut ne Suessiōnes quidem, fratres consanguineosque suos, qui eōdem jure <sup>i</sup>et eisdem legibus utantur, <sup>k</sup>unum imperium unumque magistrātum cum ipsis habeant, <sup>k</sup>deterrēre potuērint, <sup>l</sup>quin cum his consentirent.<sup>m</sup>

4. Cūm ab <sup>5</sup>his quæreret, quæ civitātes, <sup>6</sup>quantæque in armis essent, <sup>n</sup>et quid in bello possent, sic reperiēbat: plerosque Belgas esse ortos ab Germānis: Rhenumque antiquitus transductos, propter loci fertilitatem ibi consedissee, Gallosque, qui ea loca incolērent, expulisse; solosque esse, qui, patrum nostrōrum memoriā, omni Galliā vexātā, Teutōnos Cimbrosque intra fines suos ingrēdi prohibuērint.<sup>o</sup> Quā ex re fieri, uti eārum rerum memoriā magnam sibi auctoritatem, magnosque spirītus in re militāri sumērent.<sup>p</sup> De numero eōrum <sup>7</sup>omnia se habēre explorāta, <sup>q</sup>Remi dicēbant;

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 3.

<sup>b</sup> § 120, R.

<sup>c</sup> § 107, Obs. 8.

<sup>d</sup> § 107, R. X. Exp.

<sup>e</sup> § 141, Obs. 2, 4th.

<sup>f</sup> § 145, Obs. 3.

<sup>g</sup> 124, 5.

<sup>h</sup> 19, (*negotia*.)

<sup>i</sup> § 121, R. XXVI.

<sup>k</sup> § 141, R. IV.

<sup>l</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

<sup>m</sup> § 140, 3, &

78, 7, Note.

<sup>n</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>o</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.

<sup>p</sup> § 140, 1, 4th.

<sup>q</sup> § 146, Obs. 1

propterea quòd propinquitatibus affinitatibusque conjuncti, quantam quisque multitudinem in communi Belgarum concilio ad id bellum pollicitus sit,<sup>a</sup> cognoverint.<sup>b</sup> Plurimum inter eos Bellovacos et virtute,<sup>c</sup> et auctoritate,<sup>c</sup> et hominum numero,<sup>c</sup> valere: hos posse conficere armata millia centum: pollicitos ex eo numero electa millia sexaginta, totiusque belli imperium sibi<sup>d</sup> postulare. Suessiones suos esse finitimos, latissimos feracissimosque agros possidere. Apud eos fuisse regem nostram etiam memoriam<sup>1</sup> Divitiacum, totius Galliae potentissimum, qui cum<sup>e</sup> magnae partis harum regionum, tum<sup>e</sup> etiam Britanniae, imperium obtinuerit: <sup>b</sup> nunc esse regem Galbam: ad hunc, propter justitiam prudentiamque, <sup>2</sup> totius belli summam omnium voluntate deferri: oppida habere numero<sup>c</sup> duodecim, polliceri millia armata quinquaginta: totidem<sup>f</sup> Nervios, qui maxime feri inter ipsos habeantur<sup>h</sup> <sup>3</sup> longissimeque absint: <sup>b</sup> quindecim millia Atrebatres: Ambianos decem millia: Morinos viginti quinque millia: Menapios novem millia: Caletos decem millia: Velocasses et Veromandos totidem: Aduaticos viginti novem millia, Condrusos, Eburones, Caerecos, Pamaanos, qui <sup>4</sup> uno nomine Germani appellantur,<sup>5</sup> arbitrari ad quadraginta millia.

5. Caesar, Remos cohortatus <sup>6</sup> liberaliterque oratione prosecutus, omnem senatum<sup>h</sup> ad se convenire, principumque liberos obsides<sup>i</sup> ad se adduci jussit. Quae<sup>k</sup> omnia ab his<sup>l</sup> diligenter <sup>6</sup> ad diem facta sunt. Ipse, Divitiacum Aeduum <sup>7</sup> magno opere cohortatus, docet, quanto opere rei publicae communisque salutis intersit,<sup>a</sup> manus hostium distineri,<sup>m</sup> ne <sup>6</sup> cum tanta multitudine uno tempore confligendum sit.<sup>n</sup> Id fieri posse, si suas copias Aedui in fines Bellovacorum intro-

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 5.<sup>f</sup> 19, (*milites*.)<sup>k</sup> 38.<sup>b</sup> § 140, 6.<sup>g</sup> § 141, Obs. 5, 2d.<sup>l</sup> § 126, Obs. 2.<sup>c</sup> § 128, R. XXXIV.<sup>h</sup> 90, 4.<sup>m</sup> 94, 3.<sup>d</sup> § 123, R<sup>i</sup> § 97, R.<sup>n</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.<sup>e</sup> 124, 8.



duxerint,<sup>a</sup> et eorum agros populari cœperint.<sup>a</sup> His mandatis, eum ab se dimittit. Postquam omnes Belgarum copias, in unum locum coactas, ad se venire<sup>b</sup> vidit, neque jam longè abesse ab his, quos miserat, exploratoribus,<sup>c</sup> et ab Remis cognovit, flumen<sup>d</sup> Axonam, quod est in extrēmis Remorum finibus, exercitum<sup>d</sup> transducere maturavit, atque ibi castra posuit. <sup>1</sup>Quæ<sup>e</sup> res et latus unum castrorum ripis fluminis muniēbat, et post eum quæ<sup>f</sup> essent tuta ab hostibus reddēbat, et, commeātus ab Remis reliquisque civitatibus ut sine periculo ad eum portari posset,<sup>g</sup> efficiēbat. In eo flumine pons erat. Ibi præsidium ponit, et in alterâ parte fluminis Quintum Titurium Sabinum legatum cum sex <sup>2</sup>cohortibus relinquit: castra in altitudinem pedum duodécim vallo,<sup>h</sup> fossaque <sup>3</sup>duodeviginti pedum,<sup>i</sup> munire jubet.

6. Ab his castris oppidum Remorum, nomine<sup>k</sup> Bibrax, aberat millia passuum octo. Id ex itinere magno impetu<sup>h</sup> Belgæ oppugnare cœperunt. Ægrè eo die<sup>l</sup> sustentatum est.<sup>m</sup> <sup>4</sup>Gallorum eadem atque<sup>n</sup> Belgarum oppugnatio est hæc. Ubi, circumjectâ multitudīne hominum totis mœnibus<sup>o</sup> undique lapides in murum jaci cœpti sunt, murusque defensoribus<sup>p</sup> nudatus est, testudine factâ portas<sup>q</sup> succedunt murumque subruunt. <sup>5</sup>Quod tum facile<sup>r</sup> fiēbat. Nam, cum tanta multitudo lapides ac tela conjicerent,<sup>6</sup> in muro consistendi potestas erat nulli.<sup>r</sup> Cum finem oppugnandi nox fecisset, Iccius, Remus, summâ nobilitate<sup>i</sup> et gratiâ inter suos, qui tum oppido <sup>7</sup>præerat, unus ex his qui legati de pace ad Cæsarem venerant, nuncios ad eum mittit,<sup>s</sup> nisi subsidium sibi<sup>o</sup> submittatur, sese diutius sustinere non posse.

7. Eo<sup>8</sup> de mediâ nocte Cæsar, iisdem ducibus usus qui nuncii ab Iccio venerant, Numidas et Cretas sagittarios, et

<sup>a</sup> 79.	<sup>z</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.	<sup>n</sup> § 149, Obs. 6.
<sup>b</sup> 89, 3.	<sup>h</sup> § 129, R.	<sup>o</sup> § 126, R. III.
<sup>c</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (ab.)	<sup>i</sup> § 106, R. VII.	<sup>p</sup> § 126, R. V.
<sup>d</sup> 119, 1.	<sup>k</sup> § 128, R.	<sup>q</sup> § 112, Obs. 4.
<sup>e</sup> 38, 2.	<sup>l</sup> § 131, R. XLI.	<sup>r</sup> § 112, R. II.
<sup>f</sup> § 99, Obs. 1 4th, (loca) <sup>m</sup> 66.		<sup>s</sup> 94, 4.

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<sup>a</sup> § 140, 5.<sup>f</sup> 19, (*militēs.*)<sup>k</sup> 38.<sup>b</sup> § 140, 6.<sup>g</sup> § 141, Obs. 5, 2d.<sup>1</sup> § 126, Obs. 2.<sup>c</sup> § 128, R. XXXIV.<sup>h</sup> 90, 4.<sup>m</sup> 94, 3.<sup>d</sup> § 123, R<sup>i</sup> § 97, R.<sup>n</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.<sup>e</sup> 124, 8.

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6. Ab his castris oppidum Remorum, nomine<sup>k</sup> Bibrax, aberat millia passuum octo. Id ex itinere magno impetu<sup>h</sup> Belgæ oppugnare cœperunt. Ægrè eo die<sup>l</sup> sustentatum est.<sup>m</sup> <sup>4</sup>Gallorum eadem atque<sup>n</sup> Belgarum oppugnatio est hæc. Ubi, circumjectâ multitudīne hominum totis mœnibus<sup>o</sup> undique lapides in murum jaci cœpti sunt, murusque defensoribus<sup>p</sup> nudatus est, testudine factâ portas<sup>q</sup> succedunt murumque subruunt. <sup>5</sup>Quod tum facile<sup>r</sup> fiēbat. Nam, cum tanta multitudo lapides ac tela conjicerent, <sup>6</sup>in muro consistendi potestas erat nulli.<sup>r</sup> Cum finem oppugnandi nox fecisset, Iccius, Remus, summâ nobilitate<sup>i</sup> et gratiâ inter suos, qui tum oppido <sup>7</sup>præerat, unus ex his qui legati de pace ad Cæsarem venērunt, nuncios ad eum mittit,<sup>s</sup> nisi subsidium sibi<sup>o</sup> submittatur, sese diutius sustinere non posse.

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<sup>b</sup> 89, 3.	<sup>h</sup> § 129, R.	<sup>o</sup> § 126, R. III.
<sup>c</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (ab.)	<sup>i</sup> § 106, R. VII.	<sup>p</sup> § 126, R. V.
<sup>d</sup> 119, 1.	<sup>k</sup> § 128, R.	<sup>q</sup> § 112, Obs. 4.
<sup>e</sup> 38, 2.	<sup>l</sup> § 131, R. XLI.	<sup>r</sup> § 112, R. II.
<sup>f</sup> § 99, Obs. 1 4th, (loca) <sup>m</sup> 66.		<sup>s</sup> 94, 4.

funditōres Baleāres, subsidio <sup>a</sup> oppidānis mittit: quorum ad-  
ventu et Remis, <sup>b</sup> cum spe defensiōnis, studium propugnandi  
accessit, et hostībus <sup>c</sup> eādē de causā spes potiundi <sup>d</sup> oppīdi  
discessit. Itāque, paulisper apud oppīdum morātī, <sup>e</sup> agrōs-  
que Reinōrum depopulātī, <sup>e</sup> omnībus vicis ædificiisque, <sup>f</sup> quos  
adīre potērant, incēnsis, ad castra Cæsāris omnībus copiis  
contendērunt, <sup>g</sup> et ab <sup>g</sup> millībus <sup>h</sup> passuum minūs duōbus cas-  
tra posuērunt; quæ castra, ut fumo atque ignībus significabā-  
tur, ampliūs millībus <sup>h</sup> passuum octo in latitudīnem patēbant.

8. Cæsar primò, et propter multitudīnem hostium, et  
propter eximiam opiniōnem virtūtis, <sup>3</sup> prælio supersedēre  
statuit; quotidie tamen equestrībus præliis, quid hostis vir-  
tūte posset, et quid nostri audērent, <sup>4</sup> solicationībus peri-  
clitabātur. Ubi nostros non esse inferiōres intellexit, loco <sup>l</sup>  
pro castris, ad aciem instruendam natūrā opportūno atque  
idoneo (quod is collis, ubi castra posīta erant, paulūlum ex  
planitie edītus, tantum <sup>k</sup> adversus in latitudīnem patēbat,  
quantum loci <sup>l</sup> acies instructa occupāre potērat, atque <sup>5</sup> ex  
utrāque parte latēris dejectus habēbat, <sup>6</sup> et, frontem lenīter  
fastigātus, paulātīm ad planitiem redībat), ab utrōque latēre  
ejus collis transversam fossam obduxit circīter passuum <sup>n</sup>  
quadrīngentōrum; et <sup>7</sup> ad extrēmas fossas castella constituit,  
ibique <sup>8</sup> tormenta collocāvit, ne, cūm aciem instruxisset,  
hostes, <sup>9</sup> quōd tantum multitudīne potērant, ab laterībus pug-  
nantes <sup>p</sup> suos circumvenīre possent. <sup>9</sup> Hoc facto, duābus le-  
gionībus, <sup>r</sup> quas proximē conscripsērat, in castris relictis, ut,  
<sup>10</sup> si quā opus esset, subsidio <sup>a</sup> duci possent, <sup>9</sup> reliquas sex  
legiōnes pro castris in acie constituit. Hostes item suas copias  
ex castris eductas instruxērunt.

<sup>a</sup> § 114, R. & Obs. 1.

§ 136, R. LII.

<sup>m</sup> § 128, Exc.

<sup>b</sup> § 112, R. IV.

<sup>s</sup> § 132, Obs. 5.

<sup>n</sup> § 106, R. VII.

<sup>c</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (ab.)

<sup>h</sup> § 120, R. & 6, 3.

<sup>o</sup> 17, 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 112, 5.

<sup>l</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (in)

<sup>p</sup> 101, 1.

<sup>e</sup> 105, 1.

<sup>k</sup> 44, 5.

<sup>q</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

<sup>f</sup> § 99, Obs. 6, &

<sup>l</sup> § 106, R. VIII.

<sup>r</sup> 109, 2.

9. <sup>1</sup> Palus erat non magna inter nostrum <sup>a</sup> atque hostium exercitum. Hanc si nostri transirent, hostes <sup>2</sup> expectabant; nostri autem, si ab illis initium transeundi fieret, ut impeditos <sup>c</sup> aggredierentur, <sup>b</sup> parati in armis erant. Interm praelio equestri inter duas acies contendebatur. <sup>d</sup> Ubi neutri transeundi initium faciunt, <sup>3</sup> secundiore equitum praelio nostris, <sup>e</sup> Cæsar suos in castra reduxit. Hostes protinus ex eo loco ad flumen Axonam contendērunt, quod esse post nostra castra <sup>4</sup> demonstratum est. Ibi vadis <sup>f</sup> repertis, partem suarum copiarum transducere conati sunt, eo consilio, ut, si possent, <sup>5</sup> castellum, cui <sup>h</sup> præerat Quintus Titurius legatus, expugnarent, pontemque interscindērent; <sup>i</sup> <sup>6</sup> si minùs potuissent, <sup>5</sup> agros Remorum popularentur, <sup>j</sup> qui magno nobis <sup>k</sup> usui ad bellum gerendum erant, comeatūque nostros prohibērent.

10. Cæsar, certior factus ab Titurio, omnem equitatum, et levis armaturæ <sup>l</sup> Numidas, funditores <sup>m</sup> sagittariosque, pontem transducit, atque ad eos contendit. Acrīter in eo loco pugnatum est. <sup>d</sup> Hostes <sup>6</sup> impeditos nostri in flumine aggressi, magnum eorum numerum occiderunt. Per eorum corpora reliquos, audacissimè transire conantes, multitudīne telorum repulerunt; primos, qui transierant, equitatu circumventos interfecerunt. Hostes, ubi et de expugnando <sup>n</sup> oppido, et de flumine transeundo, <sup>n</sup> spem se fefellisse intellexerunt, neque nostros in locum iniquiorem progrēdi pugnandi causā viderunt, atque ipsos res frumentaria deficere cœpit, concilio convocato <sup>f</sup> constituērunt, optimum esse, domum <sup>o</sup> suam quemque reverti, ut, <sup>7</sup> quorum in fines primūm Romani exercitum introduxissent, <sup>p</sup> ad eos defendendos undique convenirent, <sup>q</sup> et potius in suis, quàm in aliēnis finibus, decertarent, <sup>a</sup> et domesticis copiis <sup>r</sup> rei frumentariæ uterentur. <sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> 29, 1.<sup>e</sup> § 140, 2.<sup>n</sup> 112, 8.<sup>b</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.<sup>h</sup> § 112, R. I.<sup>o</sup> § 130, 4.<sup>c</sup> 19, (eos.)<sup>i</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.<sup>p</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.<sup>d</sup> 65.<sup>k</sup> § 114, R.<sup>l</sup> § 106, R. VII.<sup>q</sup> § 140, 1, 4th.<sup>e</sup> § 111, & 19.<sup>m</sup> 119, 1.<sup>r</sup> § 121, R. XXVI.<sup>f</sup> 109.

Ad eam sententiam, cum reliquis causis, <sup>1</sup> hęc quoque ratio eos deduxit, quòd Divitiacum atque Æduos finibus Bellocorū appropinquāre <sup>a</sup> cognovērant. <sup>2</sup> His <sup>b</sup> persuadēri, ut diutius morarentur, <sup>c</sup> neque suis auxilium ferrent, non potērat.

11. Eā re constitūtā, secundā vigiliā <sup>d</sup> magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris <sup>e</sup> egressi, <sup>3</sup> nullo certo ordine neque imperio, <sup>4</sup> cū sibi <sup>f</sup> quisque primum itinēris locum petēret, et domum <sup>3</sup> pervenire properāret, fecērunt, ut consimilis fugę profectio viderētur. <sup>c</sup> Hęc re <sup>h</sup> statim, Cęsar, per speculatores cognitā, <sup>5</sup> insidias veritus, quòd, quā de causā discedērent, nondum perspexerat, exercitum equitatumque castris <sup>e</sup> continuit. Primā luce, <sup>d</sup> confirmatā re <sup>h</sup> ab exploratoribus, omnem equitatum, qui novissimum agmen morarētur, <sup>k</sup> pręmisit. His <sup>f</sup> Quintum Pedium et Lucium Aurunculeium Cottam legātos pręfecit. Titum Labiēnum legatum cum legionibus tribus subsēqui jussit. Hi, novissimos adorti, et multa millia <sup>l</sup> passuum prosecuti, magnam multitudinem eorū fugientium concidērunt, <sup>6</sup> cū ab extrēmo agmine, ad quos <sup>m</sup> ventum erat, <sup>n</sup> consistērent, <sup>o</sup> fortiterque impetum nostrorū militum sustinērent; <sup>o</sup> prioresque (quòd abesse a periculo viderentur, neque ullā necessitate neque imperio continerentur), exaudito clamore, <sup>h</sup> perturbatis ordinibus, <sup>h</sup> omnes in fugā sibi pręsidium ponērent. <sup>o</sup> Ita sine ullo periculo, <sup>7</sup> tantam <sup>q</sup> eorū multitudinem nostri interfecērunt, quantum fuit diēi spatium: sub occasumque solis destitērunt, seque in castrā, ut erat imperatum, recepērunt.

12. Postridie ejus diēi Cęsar, priusquā se hostes ex terrore ac fugā recipērent, <sup>r</sup> in fines Suessionum, qui proximi Remis erant, exercitum duxit, et, magno itinere <sup>h</sup> confecto, ad oppidum Noviodunum contendit. Id ex itinere oppug-

<sup>a</sup> § 96, 2.

<sup>s</sup> § 126, 4.

<sup>n</sup> § 67, 5, Note.

<sup>b</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>h</sup> 109.

<sup>o</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>i</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>p</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.

<sup>d</sup> § 131, R. XL.

<sup>k</sup> § 141, Obs. 2, 4th.

<sup>q</sup> 44, 3.

<sup>e</sup> § 136, Obs. 5.

<sup>l</sup> § 131, R. XLI.

<sup>r</sup> § 140, 4.

<sup>f</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>m</sup> § 99, Exc. 1.

nāre conātus, quòd <sup>1</sup> vacuum ab defensoribus esse audiēbat propter latitudīnem fossæ murique altitudīnem, paucis defendentibus, expugnāre non potuit. Castris munītis, <sup>2</sup> vineas agēre, quæque ad oppugnandum usui<sup>a</sup> erant, comparāre cœpit. Intērim omnis ex fugā Suessiōnum multitūdo in oppidum proximā nocte convēnit. Celerīter vineis<sup>b</sup> ad oppidum actis, <sup>3</sup> aggēre jacto, <sup>4</sup> turribusque constitūtis, magnitudīne<sup>c</sup> opērum, quæ neque vidērant antè Galli neque audiērant, et celeritāte Romanōrum permōti, legātos ad Cæsārem de deditiōne mittunt, et, <sup>5</sup> petentibus Remis<sup>b</sup> ut conservarentur,<sup>d</sup> <sup>6</sup> impētrant.

13. Cæsar, obsidibus<sup>b</sup> acceptis, primis<sup>e</sup> civitātis atque ipsius<sup>f</sup> Galbæ regis duōbus filiis, armisque<sup>b</sup> omnibus ex oppido tradītis, in deditiōnem Suessiōnes accēpit, exercitumque in Bellovācos duxit. Qui<sup>g</sup> cū se suāque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent,<sup>h</sup> atque ab eo oppido Cæsar cum exercītu circīter millia passuum quinque abesset, omnes <sup>7</sup> majōres natu, ex oppido egressi, manus ad Cæsārem tendēre, et voce significāre cœpērunt, sese in ejus fidem ac potestātem venīre,<sup>i</sup> neque contra Popūlum Romānum armis contendēre. Item, cū ad oppidum accessisset,<sup>h</sup> castrāque ibi ponēret, puēri mulieresque ex muro <sup>8</sup> passis manibus,<sup>b</sup> suo more,<sup>c</sup> pacem ab Romānis<sup>k</sup> petiērunt.

14. Pro his Divitiācus (nam post discessum Belgārum, dimissis Æduōrum copiis,<sup>h</sup> ad eum revertērat) <sup>9</sup> facit verba: Bellovācos<sup>l</sup> omni tempōre in<sup>10</sup> fide atque amicitia civitātis Æduæ fuisse: <sup>m</sup> impulsos a suis principibus, qui dicērent,<sup>n</sup> Æduos, a Cæsāre in servitūtem redactos, omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre,<sup>i</sup> et ab Æduis defecisse<sup>m</sup> et Popūlo Romāno bellum intulisse.<sup>m</sup> Qui<sup>o</sup> hujus consilii

<sup>a</sup> § 114, Obs. 4. (ei.)    <sup>f</sup> 32.

<sup>b</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>d</sup> § 140, 1, 31.

<sup>e</sup> § 97, R. & 19.

<sup>g</sup> 39, 6.

<sup>h</sup> § 140, Obs. 4. &

74, 8.

<sup>i</sup> 96, 2.

<sup>k</sup> § 124, Obs. 2.

<sup>l</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.

<sup>m</sup> 98, 2.

<sup>n</sup> § 140, 6.

<sup>o</sup> 37, 1st. (cos.)

principes fuissent, quòd intelligèrent quantam calamitatem civitati intulissent,<sup>a</sup> in Britanniam profugisse.<sup>b</sup> Petere<sup>1</sup> non solum Bellovacos,<sup>c</sup> sed etiam pro his Æduos,<sup>c</sup> ut suam clementiam ac mansuetudinem in eos utatur.<sup>d</sup> Quod<sup>e</sup> si fecerit, Æduorum auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas amplificaturum; quorum auxiliis atque opibus, si qua bella incidèrint,<sup>f</sup> sustentare consuèrint.<sup>g</sup>

15. Cæsar, honoris<sup>h</sup> Divitiaci<sup>h</sup> atque Æduorum causam, sese eos in fidem recepturum,<sup>i</sup> et conservaturum, dixit: sed, quòd erat civitas magna inter Belgas auctoritate,<sup>k</sup> atque hominum multitudinem<sup>k</sup> præstabat, sexcentos obsides poposcit. His traditis, omnibusque armis ex oppido collatis, ab eo loco in fines Ambianorum pervenit, qui se<sup>l</sup> suamque omnia sine mora dediderunt. Eorum fines Nervii attingebant: quorum de natura moribusque Cæsar cum<sup>2</sup> quæreret, sic reperiebat: “Nullum aditum esse ad eos mercatoribus:”<sup>m</sup> nihil pati vini, reliquarumque rerum ad luxuriam pertinentium, inferri,<sup>n</sup> quòd his rebus<sup>o</sup> relanguescere animos et remitti virtutem existimarent: <sup>3</sup> esse homines feroces, magnæque virtutis: <sup>p</sup> <sup>4</sup> increpitare atque incusare reliquos Belgas, qui se Populo Romano dedidissent,<sup>q</sup> patriamque virtutem projecissent: <sup>r</sup> <sup>5</sup> confirmare, sese neque legatos missuros, neque ullam <sup>6</sup> conditionem pacis accepturos.”<sup>s</sup>

16. Cum per eorum fines triduum iter fecisset, inveniēbat ex captivis, Sabim flumen ab castris suis non amplius millia<sup>t</sup> passuum decem abesse: trans id flumen omnes Nervios consedissee,<sup>b</sup> adventumque ibi Romanorum <sup>7</sup> expectare, unam cum Atrebatibus et Veromanduis, finitimis suis (nam his<sup>u</sup> utrisque persuaserant, ut eandem belli fortunam experirentur): <sup>8</sup> expectari etiam ab his Aduatucorum copias, at-

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 5.<sup>g</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.<sup>n</sup> 90, 4.<sup>b</sup> 98, 2.<sup>h</sup> § 106, Obs. 2.<sup>o</sup> § 129, R.<sup>c</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.<sup>i</sup> 100, 2.<sup>p</sup> § 106, R. VII.<sup>d</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.<sup>k</sup> § 128, R.<sup>q</sup> § 141, R. III.<sup>e</sup> 37, Note. 3, & 38.<sup>l</sup> 31, 5, Note.<sup>r</sup> § 132, R.<sup>f</sup> § 45, III. 2.<sup>m</sup> § 112, R. II.<sup>s</sup> 63, 3.



que esse in itinere: <sup>1</sup> mulieres, quique <sup>2</sup> per ætatem ad pugnam inutiles viderentur, <sup>b</sup> in eum locum coniecisse, quò propter paludes exercitui <sup>c</sup> aditus non esset.

17. His rebus cognitis, exploratores centurionesque præmittit, qui locum idoneum castris deligant. <sup>d</sup> Cùmque ex deditiis Belgis reliquisque Gallis complures, Cæsarem secuti, unà iter facerent; <sup>e</sup> quidam ex his, ut postea ex captivis cognitum est, <sup>2</sup> eorum dièrum <sup>f</sup> consuetudine <sup>g</sup> itinèris <sup>h</sup> nostri exercitùs perspectà, nocte ad Nervios pervenerunt, atque iis <sup>i</sup> demonstrarunt, inter singulas <sup>1</sup> legiones impedimentorum magnum numerum intercedere, <sup>3</sup> neque esse quicquam negotii, <sup>k</sup> cùm prima legio in castra venisset, <sup>l</sup> reliquæque legiones magnum spatium <sup>m</sup> abessent, hanc sub sarcinis adoriri: <sup>n</sup> <sup>4</sup> quâ pulsâ, <sup>f</sup> impedimentisque direptis, <sup>f</sup> futurum, ut reliquæ contrâ consistere non auderent. <sup>o</sup> Adjuvabat <sup>p</sup> etiam eorum consilium qui rem deferébant, quòd Nervii antiquitùs, cùm equitatu <sup>q</sup> nihil <sup>r</sup> possent (neque enim ad hoc tempus <sup>s</sup> ei rei student, sed, quicquid <sup>t</sup> possunt, pedestribus <sup>6</sup> valent copiis), quò faciliùs finitimorum equitatum, si prædandi causâ ad eos venisset, <sup>t</sup> impedirent, <sup>u</sup> tenèris arboribus <sup>f</sup> <sup>7</sup> incisis atque inflexis, <sup>8</sup> crebris in latitudinem ramis <sup>t</sup> et rubis sentibusque interjectis effecerant, ut instar <sup>v</sup> muri hæ sepes munimenta præberent; quò non modò <sup>w</sup> intrari, sed ne perspicì quidem posset. His rebus cùm iter agnitionis nostri impediretur, non omittendum sibi consilium Nervii æstimaverunt.

18. <sup>9</sup> Loci natura erat hæc, quem <sup>x</sup> locum nostri castris delegerant. Collis, ab summo æqualiter declivis, ad flumen Sabim, quod suprâ nominavimus, vergēbat. Ab eo flumine pari

<sup>a</sup> 37, 1st.

<sup>i</sup> 26, 5.

<sup>r</sup> § 116, Obs. 3.

<sup>b</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.

<sup>k</sup> § 106, R. VIII.

<sup>s</sup> 37, 8, Note. 2. & <sup>r</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> § 112, R. II.

<sup>l</sup> 80, 3.

<sup>t</sup> § 140, 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 141, Obs. 2. 4th.

<sup>m</sup> § 132, R. XLII.

<sup>u</sup> § 140, 1.

<sup>e</sup> § 44, II.

<sup>n</sup> § 144, R. LVI.

<sup>v</sup> § 136, Obs. 5. (ad)

<sup>f</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>o</sup> § 140, 1, 4th.

<sup>w</sup> § 134, Obs. 5.

<sup>g</sup> § 106, Obs. 2.

<sup>p</sup> 51.

<sup>x</sup> 37, 6, Note. 1

<sup>h</sup> 63.

<sup>q</sup> § 129, R.

acclivitate collis nascebatur, adversus huic<sup>a</sup> et contrarius, passus<sup>b</sup> circiter ducentos<sup>1</sup> infimam apertus, ab superiore parte silvestris, ut non facile introrsus perspicere posset.<sup>c</sup> Intra eas silvas hostes in occulto<sup>d</sup> sese continerant: in aperto loco, secundum flumen, paucæ stationes equitum videbantur. Fluminis erat altitudo pedum circiter trium.<sup>e</sup>

19. Cæsar, equitatu præmisso, subsequebatur omnibus copiis: f sed ratio ordoque agminis<sup>3</sup> aliter se habebat, ac<sup>k</sup> Belgæ ad Nervios detulerant. Nam, quod ad hostes appropinquabat, consuetudine suam Cæsar sex legiones<sup>4</sup> expeditas ducibat: post eas totius exercitus impedimenta collocarat: inde duæ legiones, quæ proximè conscriptæ erant, totum agmen clauderant, præsidioque<sup>h</sup> impedimentis<sup>h</sup> erant. Equites nostri, cum funditoribus sagittariisque flumen transgressi, cum hostium equitatu prælium commiserunt. Cum se illi<sup>6</sup> identidem in silvas ad suos recipere, ac rursus ex silva in nostros impetum facerent,<sup>1</sup> neque<sup>k</sup> nostri longius, quam<sup>6</sup> quem<sup>1</sup> ad finem porrecta ac loca aperta pertinebant, cedentes insæqui auderent:<sup>1</sup> interim legiones sex, quæ primæ<sup>m</sup> venerant, opere dimenso, castra munire cœperunt. Ubi prima impedimenta nostri exercitus ab his, qui in silvis abditi latebant, visa sunt (<sup>7</sup> quod tempus inter eos committendi prælii convenerat), ita, ut intra silvas aciem ordinesque constituerant, atque ipsi sese confirmaverant, subito omnibus copiis<sup>f</sup> provolaverunt impetumque in nostras equites fecerunt. His facile pulsis ac proturbatis, incredibili celeritate ad flumen decurrerunt, ut pæne uno tempore et ad silvas, et in flumine, et jam<sup>8</sup> in manibus nostris hostes viderentur.<sup>c</sup> Eadem autem celeritate<sup>9</sup> adverso colle ad nostra castra, atque eos,<sup>n</sup> qui in opere occupati erant, contenderunt.

<sup>a</sup> § 111, R.<sup>b</sup> § 132, R. XLII.<sup>c</sup> § 140, 1, 1st, (ita.)<sup>d</sup> § 90, 6.<sup>e</sup> § 132, Obs. 3.<sup>f</sup> § 132, Obs. 5, (cum)<sup>g</sup> § 149, Obs. 6<sup>h</sup> § 114, R.<sup>i</sup> § 140, Obs. 4, &

74, 3.

<sup>k</sup> § 93, 1, (and not.)<sup>l</sup> 37, 2d, 5, Note. 1.<sup>m</sup> 98, Obs. 10.<sup>n</sup> § 149, R. & Exp.

20. Cæsari<sup>a</sup> omnia uno tempore erant agenda: <sup>b</sup> <sup>1</sup> vexillum proponendum, <sup>b</sup> quod erat insigne, cum ad arma concurrere oporteret: signum tubæ dandum: <sup>b</sup> ab opere revocandi <sup>b</sup> milites: <sup>2</sup> qui paulo longius <sup>c</sup> aggere petendi causâ processerant, arcessendi: <sup>b</sup> acies instruenda, <sup>b</sup> milites cohortandi, <sup>b</sup> signum dandum: <sup>b</sup> quarum <sup>d</sup> rerum magnam partem temporis brevitatis, et <sup>3</sup> successus et incursus hostium impediēbat. His difficultatibus <sup>e</sup> duæ res <sup>4</sup> erant subsidio, <sup>f</sup> scientia atque usus militum, quod, superioribus præliis exercitâti, quid fieri oporteret, <sup>5</sup> non minus commode ipsi sibi <sup>h</sup> præscribere, quam ab aliis doceri poterant; et quod ab opere <sup>6</sup> singulisque <sup>i</sup> legionibus <sup>e</sup> singulos <sup>i</sup> legatos Cæsar discedere, nisi munitis castris, vetuerat. Hi, propter propinquitatem et celeritatem hostium, <sup>6</sup> nihil jam Cæsaris imperium spectabant, sed <sup>7</sup> per se, quæ <sup>8</sup> videbantur, administrabant.

21. Cæsar, necessariis rebus imperatis, ad cohortandos milites, <sup>9</sup> quam <sup>k</sup> in partem fors obtulit, decurrit, et ad legionem decimam devenit. Milites non longiore oratione <sup>1</sup> cohortatus, quam uti suæ pristinae virtutis memoriam retinerent, <sup>m</sup> neu <sup>n</sup> <sup>10</sup> perturbarentur <sup>m</sup> animo, hostiumque impetum fortiter sustinerent; <sup>m</sup> quod non longius hostes aberant, quam quò telum adjici posset, <sup>o</sup> prælii committendi signum dedit. Atque in alteram partem item cohortandi causâ profectus, pugnantibus <sup>p</sup> occurrit. Temporis tanta fuit <sup>11</sup> exiguitas, hostiumque tam paratus ad dimicandum animus, ut non modo ad insignia accommodanda, <sup>q</sup> sed etiam ad galeas induendas <sup>q</sup> scutisque tegumenta detrahenda tempus defuerit. <sup>r</sup> Quam quisque in partem ab opere casu devenit, quæque prima signa conspexit, ad hæc constitit, ne, in quærendo suos, pugnandi tempus dimitteret. <sup>s</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 126, Obs. 3.<sup>s</sup> § 140, 5.<sup>n</sup> § 93, 1, (*and not*),<sup>b</sup> 108, 2.<sup>b</sup> 63.<sup>o</sup> § 140, 5.<sup>c</sup> § 120, Obs. 5.<sup>i</sup> 26, 5.<sup>p</sup> § 112, R. IV. & 19.<sup>d</sup> 38.<sup>k</sup> 37, 2d, 5. Note. 1.<sup>q</sup> 112, 7.<sup>e</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (*in.*)<sup>l</sup> § 129, R.<sup>r</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.<sup>f</sup> § 114, Obs. 4. *nostris.* <sup>m</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.<sup>s</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

22. Instructo exercitū, magis ut loci natūra, <sup>1</sup> dejectusque collis, et <sup>2</sup> necessitas temporis, quàm ut rei militaris ratio atque ordo postulābat, cū diversis locis <sup>3</sup> legiōnes, aliæ aliā in parte, <sup>b</sup> hostibus resistērent, sepibusque <sup>c</sup> densissimis, ut antè demonstrāvimus, interjectis <sup>3</sup> prospectus impedirētur: <sup>d</sup> neque <sup>e</sup> certa subsidia collocāri, neque quid in quāque parte opus esset providēri, neque ab uno omnia imperia administrāri poterant. Itaque, <sup>4</sup> in tantā rerum iniquitate, fortunæ quòque eventus varii sequebantur.

23. Legiōnis nonæ, et decimæ milites, ut <sup>5</sup> in sinistrā parte acie constitērant, pilis emissis, <sup>f</sup> cursu ac lassitudine <sup>c</sup> <sup>6</sup> exanimatos, vulneribusque confectos, Atrebates (<sup>7</sup> nam his ea pars obvenērat), celeriter ex loco superiori in flumen compulerunt; et, transire conantes insecuti gladiis, <sup>c</sup> magnam partem eorum impeditam interfecerunt. Ipsi transire flumen <sup>8</sup> non dubitaverunt; et, in locum iniquum progressi, rursus regressos ac resistentes hostes, redintegrato praelio, <sup>b</sup> <sup>8</sup> in fugam dedērunt. Item aliā in parte <sup>9</sup> diversæ duæ legiōnes, undecima et octava, profligatis Veromanduis, quibuscum erant congressi, ex loco superiori in ipsis <sup>1</sup> fluminis ripis praeliabantur. <sup>10</sup> At tum, totis ferè a fronte, et ab sinistrā parte, nudatis castris, <sup>b</sup> cū in dextro cornu legio duodecima, et non magno ab eā intervallo septima constitisset, <sup>d</sup> omnes Nervii confertissimo agmine, <sup>c</sup> duce Boduognato, <sup>k</sup> qui summam imperii tenēbat, ad eum locum contendērunt: quorum pars aperto latere legiōnes circumvenire, pars <sup>11</sup> summum <sup>1</sup> castrorum locum petere, cœpit.

24. Eodem tempore equites nostri, <sup>12</sup> levisque armaturæ <sup>m</sup> pedites, qui cum iis unā fuerant, <sup>13</sup> quos <sup>n</sup> primo hostium impetu <sup>c</sup> pulsos dixeram, cū se in castra recipērent, <sup>d</sup> <sup>14</sup> adver-

<sup>a</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (in.)    <sup>f</sup> 104, 1.

<sup>b</sup> § 98, Obs. 11, & 25.    <sup>g</sup> § 136, R. LII.

<sup>c</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>h</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>i</sup> 32, 6.

<sup>e</sup> 124, 5.

<sup>k</sup> 110, 1.

<sup>l</sup> 17, 2.

<sup>m</sup> § 106, R. VII.

<sup>n</sup> § 145, Obs. 2, &

91, 4.

sis hostibus occurrēbant, ac rursus aliam in partem fugam petēbant: et <sup>1</sup> calōnes, qui ab <sup>2</sup> decumānā portā, ac summo jugo collis, nostros <sup>3</sup> victōres flumen transisse <sup>b</sup> conspexērunt, prædandi causā egressi, cū respexissent et hostes in nostris castris <sup>3</sup> versārī <sup>c</sup> vidissent, <sup>4</sup> præcipites <sup>d</sup> fugæ sese mandābant. Simul eōrum, qui cū impedimentis veniēbant, clamor fremitusque oriebātur, aliique aliam <sup>e</sup> in partem perterriti ferebantur. <sup>f</sup> Quibus <sup>g</sup> omnibus rebus permōti equites Treviri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, qui auxilii causā ab civitate missi ad Cæsarem venērunt, cū multitudīne <sup>h</sup> hostium castra <sup>a</sup> nostra complēri, <sup>c</sup> legiōnes <sup>a</sup> premi <sup>c</sup> et pæne circumventas tenēri, calōnes, <sup>a</sup> equites, funditōres, Numīdas, <sup>5</sup> diversos dissipatosque, in omnes partes fugere <sup>c</sup> vidissent, <sup>i</sup> desperātis nostris rebus, domum contendērunt: Romānos <sup>a</sup> pulsos <sup>b</sup> superatosque, castris <sup>k</sup> impedimentisque eōrum hostes potitos, <sup>b</sup> civitatī renunciavērunt.

25. Cæsar, ab decimæ legiōnis cohortatiōne ad dextrum cornu profectus, ubi suos <sup>a</sup> <sup>6</sup> urgēri, <sup>c</sup> signisque in unum locum collātis duodecimæ legiōnis confertos milites <sup>a</sup> sibi <sup>m</sup> ipsos <sup>1</sup> ad pugnam esse impedimento; <sup>m</sup> quartæ cohortis omnibus centurionibus occisis, signiferōque interfecto, signo amisso, reliquarum cohortium omnibus ferè centurionibus aut vulnerātis aut occisis, in his <sup>7</sup> primopīlo, Publio Sextio Baculo, <sup>n</sup> fortissimo viro, <sup>n</sup> multis gravibusque vulneribus <sup>8</sup> confecto, ut jam se sustinere non posset; <sup>o</sup> reliquos <sup>a</sup> esse tardiōres, et nonnullos ab novissimis desertos <sup>p</sup> prælio <sup>q</sup> excedere ac tela vitare; hostes <sup>a</sup> neque <sup>9</sup> a fronte ex inferiōre loco <sup>10</sup> subeuntes intermittere, <sup>c</sup> et ab utroque latere instare; <sup>c</sup> et rem <sup>a</sup> esse <sup>c</sup> in angusto vidit, neque ullum esse <sup>c</sup> subsidium, quod submitti posset: <sup>a</sup> scuto ab novissimis uni militi <sup>r</sup> de-

<sup>a</sup> § 145. R. LVIII.      <sup>ε</sup> 38. § 129, R

<sup>n</sup> § 97, R.

<sup>b</sup> 98, 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 126. R. V.

<sup>o</sup> § 140, 1, 1st. (*ita.*)

<sup>c</sup> 96, 2.

<sup>i</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>p</sup> 101, 4.

<sup>d</sup> § 98, Obs. 10

<sup>k</sup> § 121, R. XXVI

<sup>q</sup> § 136. R. LII

<sup>e</sup> § 98, Obs. 11, & 25.

<sup>l</sup> 33, 1.

<sup>r</sup> § 126, R. III. & 5, 1

<sup>f</sup> 116, 3

<sup>m</sup> § 114, R

<sup>s</sup> § 141, R. I

tracto (quòd ipse eò sine scuto venērat), in primam aciem processit, centurionibusque nominātīm appellātīs,<sup>a</sup> reliquos cohortātus milītes, <sup>1</sup> signa inferre et manipūlos laxāre<sup>b</sup> jussit, quòd faciilius gladiis<sup>c</sup> uti possent.<sup>d</sup> <sup>2</sup> Cujus adventu spe illātā militībus,<sup>e</sup> ac redintegrāto anīmo, cūm<sup>3</sup> pro se quisque,<sup>f</sup> in conspectu imperatōris, et jam in extrēmīs suis rebus, opēram navāre cupērēt,<sup>g</sup> paulum hostium impētus tardātus est.

26. Cæsar cūm septīmam legiōnem,<sup>h</sup> quæ juxta constitērat, item urgēri<sup>i</sup> ab hoste vidisset, tribūnos<sup>k</sup> militum monuit, ut paulātīm sese<sup>4</sup> legiōnes conjungērēt, et conversa signa in hostes inferrent. Quo facto, cūm alius<sup>l</sup> alii subsidium ferrent,<sup>m</sup> neque timērent<sup>5</sup> ne<sup>l</sup> aversi ab hoste circumvenirentur, audaciūs resistēre ac fortiūs pugnāre cōpērunt. Intērim milītes legiōnum duārum, quæ in novissīmo agmīne præsidiō<sup>n</sup> impedimentis fuērāt, prælio nunciātō, cursu incitātō, in summo collē ab hostībus conspiciebantur. Et Titus Labiēnus, castris<sup>o</sup> hostium potītus, et ex loco superiōre, quæ res in nostris castris gererentur,<sup>p</sup> conspicātus, decīmam legiōnem subsidio<sup>n</sup> nostris misit. Qui,<sup>o</sup> cūm ex equitum et calōnum fugā, quo in loco res esset,<sup>n</sup> quantōque in pericūlo et castra, et legiōnes, et imperātor<sup>6</sup> versarētur,<sup>p</sup> cognovissent,<sup>q</sup> <sup>7</sup> nihil ad celeritātem sibi reliqui fecērunt.

27. Horum adventu tanta rerum commutatio facta est, ut nostri, etiam qui vulnerībus confecti procubuissent,<sup>r</sup> scutis<sup>r</sup> innixi, prælium redintegrārent;<sup>s</sup> tum calōnes, perterritos hostes conspicātī, etiam inermes armātīs<sup>r</sup> occurrērent; equites vero, ut turpitudīnem fugæ virtūte delērent,<sup>t</sup> <sup>8</sup> omnībus in locis pugnæ se legionariis militībus præsferrent. At hostes, etiam in extrēmā spe salutīs, tantam virtūtem<sup>9</sup> præsstit-

<sup>a</sup> 104, 1.<sup>b</sup> 90, 4, (eos.)<sup>c</sup> § 120, R. XXVI. & 7, 5.<sup>d</sup> § 140, 1.<sup>e</sup> § 126, R. III.<sup>f</sup> § 98. Ex. 4 (illi.)<sup>g</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.<sup>h</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.<sup>i</sup> 96, 2.<sup>k</sup> 63, 3.<sup>l</sup> § 140, Obs. 6.<sup>m</sup> § 114, R.<sup>n</sup> § 140, 5.<sup>o</sup> 39, 2.<sup>p</sup> § 102, Obs. 1.<sup>q</sup> § 141, Obs. 3.<sup>r</sup> § 112, R. IV.<sup>s</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.<sup>t</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

ērunt, ut, cūm primi eōrum cecidissent, proximi jacentibus insistērent, atque ex eōrum corporibus pugnārent: his dejectis, et coacervātis cadaveribus, <sup>1</sup> qui <sup>a</sup> superessent, <sup>2</sup> uti ex tumūlo, tela in nostros conjicērent, <sup>c</sup> et pila intercepta remittērent: <sup>c</sup> ut non nequicquam tantæ virtūtis <sup>d</sup> homīnes judicāri debēret <sup>e</sup> ausos esse <sup>f</sup> transire latissimum flumen, <sup>g</sup> ascendere altissimas ripas, subire iniquissimum locum: <sup>g</sup> quæ facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitūdo <sup>3</sup> redegērat.

28. Hoc prælio facto, <sup>h</sup> et <sup>4</sup> prope ad interneciōnem gente ac nomīne Nerviorum redacto, <sup>h</sup> majōres natu, quos <sup>1</sup> unā cum puēris mulieribusque in <sup>6</sup> æstuaria ac palūdes collectos <sup>f</sup> dixerāmus, hāc pugnā nunciātā, <sup>h</sup> cūm victoribus <sup>6</sup> nihil <sup>k</sup> impeditum, <sup>1</sup> victis nihil <sup>k</sup> tutum <sup>1</sup> arbitrarentur, omnium, qui superērunt, consensu legātos ad Cæsārem miserunt seque ei dedidērunt; et, in commemorandā <sup>m</sup> civitātis calamitāte, ex sexcentis ad tres senatōres, ex homīnum millibus sexaginta vix ad quingentos, qui arma ferre possent, <sup>n</sup> sese redactos esse <sup>f</sup> dixerunt. <sup>7</sup> Quos Cæsar, ut in misēros ac supplices usus <sup>o</sup> misericordiā viderētur, <sup>e</sup> diligentissimē conservāvit, suisque finibus atque oppīdis uti jussit, et finitimis <sup>p</sup> imperāvit, ut ab injuriā et maleficio se suosque prohibērent. <sup>q</sup>

29. Aduatūci, de quibus suprā scripsimus, cūm omnibus copiis auxilio <sup>r</sup> Nervii venīrent, hāc pugnā <sup>h</sup> nunciātā, ex itinēre domum revertērunt; cunctis oppīdis castellisque desertis sua omnia in unum oppīdum, egregiē naturā munitum, contulērunt. Quod <sup>s</sup> cūm ex omnibus in circuitu partibus <sup>8</sup> altissimas rupes despectusque habēret, unā ex parte lenīter acclivis aditus, in latitudīnem <sup>9</sup> non ampliūs ducentorum pedum, relinquebātur: quem <sup>s</sup> locum duplici altissimo muro muniērunt; tum magni pondēris <sup>d</sup> saxa et præacūtas trabes

<sup>a</sup> 37, (ii.)

<sup>e</sup> § 136, R. LII.

<sup>n</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.

<sup>b</sup> § 140, Obs. 8.

<sup>h</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>o</sup> § 145, Obs. 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

<sup>1</sup> § 145, Obs. 2.

<sup>p</sup> 63, 3.

<sup>d</sup> § 106, R. VII.

<sup>k</sup> § 145, R. LVIII. (esse)

<sup>q</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>e</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

<sup>1</sup> § 103, R.

<sup>r</sup> § 114, R.

<sup>f</sup> 98, 2, & 94, 1, 2d.

<sup>m</sup> 112, 8.

<sup>s</sup> 38, 1, (oppīdum.)

in muro collocârant. Ipsi erant ex Cimbris Teutonisque prog-  
nâti; qui, cùm iter in provinciam nostram atque Italiam fa-  
cèrent, <sup>1</sup> iis impedimentis, <sup>a</sup> quæ secum agere ac portare non  
poterant, citra flumen Rhenum depositis custodiæ <sup>a</sup> ex suis  
ac præsidio <sup>a</sup> sex millia hominum reliquerunt. Hi, post eor-  
um obitum, multos annos <sup>b</sup> a finitimis exagitati, <sup>2</sup> cùm aliàs  
bellum inferrent, aliàs illatum defendèrent, consensu eorum  
omnium pace factâ, hunc sibi <sup>a</sup> domicilio <sup>a</sup> locum delegè-  
runt.

30. Ac primo adventu <sup>c</sup> exercitûs nostri crebras ex oppido  
excursiões faciēbant, parvulisque præliis <sup>d</sup> cum nostris con-  
tendēbant: postea, vallo <sup>3</sup> pedum <sup>e</sup> duodēcim, in circuitu  
quindēcim millium, <sup>e</sup> crebrisque castellis <sup>d</sup> circummuniti, op-  
pido <sup>f</sup> sese continēbant. Ubi, <sup>4</sup> vineis actis, <sup>g</sup> aggere exstructo,  
turrim <sup>h</sup> procul constitui vidērunt, primùm irridere <sup>i</sup> ex muro,  
atque increpitare <sup>i</sup> vocibus, <sup>d</sup> <sup>5</sup> quò tanta machinatio ab <sup>k</sup> tanto  
spatio institueretur <sup>l</sup> ? quibusnam manibus, <sup>d</sup> aut quibus viri-  
bus, præsertim homines tantulæ staturæ <sup>e</sup> (nam plerumque  
hominibus Gallis, <sup>a</sup> <sup>6</sup> præ magnitudine corporum suorum, bre-  
vitas nostra contemptui est), tanti oneris <sup>e</sup> turrim <sup>h</sup> in muros  
sese collocare confidērent? <sup>l</sup>

31. Ubi verò <sup>7</sup> movēri, et appropinquare mœnibus <sup>m</sup> vidē-  
runt, novâ atque inusitatâ specie <sup>d</sup> commoti, legatos ad Cæ-  
sarem de pace miserunt, qui, <sup>8</sup> ad hunc modum locuti: “ Non  
se existimare <sup>n</sup> Românos sine ope divinâ bellum gerere, <sup>n</sup> qui  
<sup>9</sup> tantæ altitudinis <sup>e</sup> machinatiões tantâ celeritate promo-  
vère, <sup>10</sup> et ex propinquitate pugnare, possent: se <sup>o</sup> suâque  
omnia eorum potestati permittère, ” dixerunt. <sup>11</sup> “ Unum  
petere <sup>n</sup> ac deprecari: si fortè, pro suâ clementiâ ac mansue-  
tudine, quam ipsi ab aliis audirent, <sup>p</sup> statuisset, Aduatucos

<sup>a</sup> § 114, R.

<sup>b</sup> § 131, R. XLI.

<sup>c</sup> § 131, R. XL.

<sup>d</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>e</sup> § 106, R. VII.

<sup>f</sup> § 136, Obs. 5.

<sup>g</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 15, 3.

<sup>i</sup> § 144, Obs. 6.

<sup>k</sup> § 132, Obs. 5.

<sup>l</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>m</sup> § 112, R. IV.

<sup>n</sup> 96, 2.

<sup>o</sup> 31.

<sup>p</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.



esse conservandos, ne se armis despoliaret: <sup>a</sup> sibi omnes ferè finitimos <sup>b</sup> esse inimicos, <sup>c</sup> ac suæ virtuti <sup>d</sup> invidere; a quibus se defendere, traditis armis, <sup>e</sup> non possent. <sup>f</sup> <sup>1</sup> Sibi <sup>d</sup> præstare, si in eum casum deducerentur, <sup>g</sup> quamvis fortunam a Populo Romano pati, quam ab his <sup>h</sup> per cruciatum interfici, inter quos dominari consuissent. <sup>f</sup>

32. Ad hæc Cæsar respondit: “Se magis consuetudine <sup>1</sup> suâ, quam merito <sup>1</sup> eorum, civitatem conservaturum, <sup>k</sup> si <sup>2</sup> prius, quam murum aries attigisset, <sup>1</sup> se dedidissent: <sup>1</sup> sed deditiõnis nullam esse conditionem, <sup>b</sup> nisi armis traditis: se <sup>b</sup> id, quod <sup>2</sup> in Nervii fecisset, <sup>m</sup> facturum, <sup>k</sup> finitimisque imperaturum, <sup>k</sup> ne quam deditiõnis <sup>n</sup> Populi Romani injuriam inferrent.” <sup>a</sup> Re nunciatâ ad suos, “quæ imperarentur, facere” <sup>o</sup> dixerunt. Armorum magnâ multitudinẽ <sup>e</sup> de muro in fossam, quæ erat ante oppidum, jactâ, sic ut propè summam <sup>4</sup> muri aggerisque altitudinem acervi armorum adæquarent; et tamen circiter parte <sup>e</sup> tertiâ, ut postea perspectum est, celatâ atque in oppido retentâ, portis <sup>e</sup> patefactis, eo die pace <sup>p</sup> sunt usi.

33. <sup>q</sup> Sub vespærum Cæsar portas claudi <sup>q</sup> militesque ex oppido exire <sup>q</sup> jussit, ne quam noctu oppidani ab militibus injuriam accipèrent <sup>r</sup> Illi, antè inïto, ut intellectum est, consilio, <sup>e</sup> quod, deditiõne <sup>e</sup> factâ, nostros præsidia deducturos, <sup>k</sup> aut denique indiligentiùs servaturos, <sup>k</sup> crediderant, partim cum his, quæ retinuerant et celaverant, armis, partim scutis ex cortice factis aut viminibus intextis, quæ subito (ut temporis exiguitas postulabat), pellibus <sup>s</sup> induxerant, <sup>6</sup> tertiâ vigiliâ, <sup>t</sup> quâ minimè arduus ad nostras munitiõnes ascensus videbatur, omnibus copiis <sup>u</sup> repente ex oppido eruptiõnem fecerunt. Celeriter, ut antè Cæsar imperarat, <sup>7</sup> ignibus <sup>1</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.<sup>h</sup> § 126, Obs. 2.<sup>p</sup> § 121, R. XXVI<sup>b</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.<sup>1</sup> § 129, R.<sup>q</sup> 90, 4.<sup>c</sup> § 103, Obs. 2.<sup>k</sup> 100, 2.<sup>r</sup> § 140, 1, 2d, &<sup>d</sup> § 112, R. IV. <sup>^</sup><sup>1</sup> 80, 1, & 2.

121, 3.

<sup>e</sup> 109, 2.<sup>m</sup> § 140, 6.<sup>s</sup> § 125, R.<sup>f</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.<sup>n</sup> § 123, R.<sup>t</sup> § 131, R. XL.<sup>g</sup> § 140, 2.<sup>o</sup> 94, 3.<sup>u</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, cum.

significatiōne factâ, ex proximis castellis eò concursum est,<sup>a</sup> pugnatumque<sup>a</sup> ab hostibus<sup>1</sup> ita acriter, ut<sup>b</sup> a viris fortibus, in extrēmâ spe salutis, iniquo loco, contra eos, qui ex vallo turribusque tela jacerent,<sup>c</sup> pugnari debuit,<sup>d</sup> cum in unâ virtute omnis spes salutis consisteret.<sup>e</sup> Occisus<sup>2</sup> ad hominum millibus<sup>f</sup> quatuor, reliqui in oppidum rejecti sunt. Postridie ejus diei, refractis portis,<sup>f</sup> cum jam defenderet<sup>e</sup> nemo, atque intromissis militibus nostris,<sup>2</sup> sectionem ejus oppidi universam Cæsar vendidit. Ab his, qui emerant,<sup>4</sup> capitum numerus ad eum relatus est millium quinquaginta trium.

34. Eodem tempore<sup>5</sup> a Publio Crasso, quem cum legione unâ miserat ad Venetos, Unellos, Osismios, Curiosolitas, Sesuvios, Aulercos, Rhedones, quæ sunt maritimæ civitates<sup>5</sup> Oceanumque attingunt,<sup>6</sup> certior factus est, omnes eas civitates in ditionem potestatemque Populi Romani esse redactas.<sup>h</sup>

35. His rebus<sup>f</sup> gestis, omni Galliâ<sup>f</sup> pacatâ, tanta hujus belli ad barbaros opinio perlata est, uti ab his nationibus, quæ trans Rhenum incolerent,<sup>1</sup> mitterentur<sup>k</sup> legati ad Cæsarem, quæ se<sup>1</sup> obsides datûras,<sup>m</sup> imperata factûras, pollicerentur:<sup>1</sup> quas<sup>n</sup> legationes Cæsar, quod in Italiam Illyricumque properabat, in ita proximâ æstate<sup>o</sup> ad se reverti jussit. Ipse in Carnutes, Andes, Turonesque, quæ<sup>p</sup> civitates propinquæ his locis<sup>4</sup> erant, ubi bellum gesserat, legionibus<sup>f</sup> in hiberna deductis, in Italiam profectus est, ob easque res, ex literis Cæsaris, <sup>7</sup>dies<sup>r</sup> quindécim supplicatio decreta est, quod<sup>a</sup> ante id tempus accidit nulli.<sup>t</sup>

<sup>a</sup> 67, 1.

<sup>b</sup> § 140, Obs. 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 141, Obs. 3.

<sup>d</sup> § 113, Obs. 1, & 88, 7.

<sup>e</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>f</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>g</sup> § 131, R. XL.

<sup>h</sup> 98, 6.

<sup>i</sup> § 141, Obs. 3.

<sup>k</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

<sup>l</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.

<sup>m</sup> 100, 2.

<sup>n</sup> 88.

<sup>o</sup> § 146, Obs. 9.

<sup>p</sup> 37, 4, & Note. 1.

<sup>q</sup> § 111, R.

<sup>r</sup> § 131, R. XLI.

<sup>s</sup> 37, Note. 3, 9.

<sup>t</sup> § 112, R. IV. & 19.

## BOOK III.

### GENERAL ARGUMENT.

- I. War with the Nantuates, Veragri, and Seduni—Chap. 1-6.  
 II. War with the Veneti—Chap. 7-16. III. War with the Unelli—  
 Chap. 17-19. IV. Expedition of Crassus into Aquitania—Chap.  
 20-27. V. Expedition of Cæsar against the Morini and Menapii—  
 Chap. 28-29.

1. CUM in Italiam proficiscerētur Cæsar, Servium Galbam cum legiōne duodecimâ, et parte equitatus, in Nantuâtes, Verâgros, Sedunosque misit, qui ab finibus Allobrogum, et lacu Lemanno, et flumine Rhodano, ad summas<sup>a</sup> Alpes pertinent. Causa mittendi fuit, quod iter<sup>b</sup> per Alpes, <sup>1</sup>quo, magno cum periculo <sup>2</sup>magnisque cum portoriis, mercatores ire consuêrant, patefieri<sup>c</sup> volêbat. Huic<sup>d</sup> permisit, si opus esse arbitrarêtur, uti in eis locis legiōnem hiemandi causâ collocâret.<sup>e</sup> Galba, secundis aliquot præliis<sup>f</sup> factis, castellisque compluribus eorum expugnatis, missis ad eum undique legatis,<sup>f</sup> obsidibusque datis, et pace factâ, constituit, cohortes duas in Nantuatibus collocare, et ipse<sup>g</sup> cum reliquis ejus legiōnis cohortibus in vico Veragrorum, qui appellatur Octodurus,<sup>h</sup> hiemare: qui<sup>i</sup> vicus, positus in valle, non magnâ adjectâ planitie, altissimis montibus undique continetur. Cùm<sup>h</sup>hic in duas partes flumine dividerêtur, alteram<sup>i</sup> partem ejus vici Gallis<sup>k</sup> concessit, alteram,<sup>i</sup> vacuam ab illis relictam, cohortibus ad hiemandum attribuit. <sup>4</sup>Eum locum vallo fossaque munivit.

2. CUM dies hibernorum complures transissent, frumentumque eò comportari<sup>c</sup> jussisset, subito per exploratores certior factus est, ex eâ parte vici, quam Gallis concesserat, omnes<sup>b</sup> noctu discessisse,<sup>m</sup> montesque, qui impendêrent, a

<sup>a</sup> 17, 2.

<sup>b</sup> § 145. R. LVIII.

<sup>c</sup> 94, 3.

<sup>d</sup> 63.

<sup>e</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>f</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>g</sup> 32,3, (*constituit.*)

<sup>h</sup> § 103, R.

<sup>i</sup> § 38, 2.

<sup>k</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>l</sup> 27, 10, Obs.

<sup>m</sup> 98, 2.

maximā multitudīne Sedunōrum et Veragrōrum tenēri.<sup>a</sup> Id aliquot de causis accidērat, ut subitō Galli belli renovandi<sup>b</sup> legionisque opprimendæ<sup>c</sup> consilium capērent :<sup>c</sup> primūm, quōd legiōnem, <sup>1</sup> neque eam plenissimam, detractis cohortibus duābus, et compluribus<sup>d</sup> <sup>2</sup> singillatim, qui commeātus petendi causā missi erant, absentibus, propter paucitatem despiciēbant: tum etiam, quōd, propter iniquitatem loci, cū ipsi ex montibus in vallem <sup>3</sup> decurrerent,<sup>e</sup> et tela conjicerent,<sup>e</sup> <sup>4</sup> ne primum quidem posse impetum sustinere<sup>f</sup> existimabant. <sup>5</sup> Accedēbat, quōd suos ab se liberos<sup>g</sup> abstractos<sup>h</sup> obsidum nomine dolēbant: et Romānos<sup>g</sup> non solum itinērum causā, sed etiam perpetuæ possessiōnis, culmina Alpium occupāre conāri, et ea loca finitimæ provinciæ adjungere, <sup>6</sup> sibi<sup>i</sup> persuasum habēbant.

3, His nuntiis acceptis, Galba, cū neque opus hibernōrum, munitionesque plenè essent perfectæ, <sup>7</sup> neque de frumento reliquōque commeātu satis esset provisum,<sup>k</sup> quōd, de ditiōne factā, obsidibusque acceptis, <sup>8</sup> nihil de bello timendum existimaverat, consilio celeriter convocāto, sententias exquirere cœpit. Quo<sup>l</sup> in consilio, cū tantum repentini pericūli præter opiniōnem accidisset, ac jam omnia ferè superiōra loca multitudīne<sup>m</sup> armatorum complēta conspicerentur, <sup>9</sup> neque subsidio<sup>o</sup> veniri, neque commeātus supportari interclūsis itineribus<sup>p</sup> possent, prope jam desperatā salutē,<sup>p</sup> nonnullæ hujusmodi sententiæ dicebantur, ut, impedimentis<sup>p</sup> relictis, eruptiōne factā, iisdem itineribus,<sup>q</sup> quibus <sup>q</sup> eò pervenissent, ad salutem contendērent.<sup>n</sup> <sup>10</sup> Majōri tamen parti<sup>r</sup> placuit, hoc<sup>p</sup> reservāto ad extrēmum<sup>s</sup> consilio, intērim rei eventum experiri et<sup>t</sup> castra defendere.

<sup>a</sup> 96, 2.<sup>b</sup> 112, 5.<sup>c</sup> § 140, 1, 4th.<sup>d</sup> 19, (*militibus.*)<sup>e</sup> § 140, Obs. 3, &

§ 45, II. 1.

<sup>f</sup> 97, 7.<sup>g</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.<sup>h</sup> 98, 2.<sup>i</sup> § 126, R. III.<sup>k</sup> 65.<sup>l</sup> 38.<sup>m</sup> § 126, R. V.<sup>n</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.<sup>o</sup> § 136, Obs. 5. *cum.*<sup>p</sup> 109, 2.<sup>q</sup> § 129, R.<sup>r</sup> § 113, R.<sup>s</sup> 19, (*casum.*)<sup>t</sup> § 149, R.

4. Brevi spatio interjecto, vix ut his rebus,<sup>a</sup> quas constituissent,<sup>b</sup> <sup>1</sup> collocandis <sup>c</sup> atque administrandis <sup>c</sup> tempus daretur,<sup>d</sup> hostes ex omnibus partibus, signo dato, decurrere,<sup>e</sup> lapides <sup>2</sup> gæsæque in vallum conjicere: <sup>e</sup> nostri primo <sup>3</sup> integris viribus fortiter repugnare,<sup>e</sup> neque ullum <sup>4</sup> frustra telum ex loco superiori mittere <sup>e</sup>: ut <sup>f</sup> quæque pars castrorum nudata defensoribus <sup>5</sup> premi videbatur, eò occurrere,<sup>e</sup> et auxilium ferre: <sup>e</sup> <sup>5</sup> sed hóc superari,<sup>e</sup> quòd diurnitate pugnæ hostes defessi prælio<sup>h</sup> excedebant, alii integris viribus succedebant: quarum rerum a nostris propter <sup>6</sup> paucitatem fieri nihil poterat; ac <sup>7</sup> non modò <sup>i</sup> defesso<sup>k</sup> ex pugna excedendi, sed ne saucio<sup>k</sup> quidem ejus loci, ubi constiterat, relinquendi,<sup>l</sup> ac sui recipiendi,<sup>l</sup> facultas dabatur.

5. Cùm jam ampliùs horis<sup>m</sup> sex continenter pugnaretur, ac non solùm vires, sed etiam tela, nostris<sup>n</sup> deficerent,<sup>o</sup> atque hostes acriùs instarent, languidioribusque nostris<sup>p</sup> vallum scindere, et fossas complere, cœpissent,<sup>o</sup> resque esset<sup>o</sup> jam <sup>8</sup> ad extrêmum perducta casum, Publius Sextius Baculus, primi pili centurio <sup>9</sup> quem<sup>q</sup> Nervico prælio compluribus confectum vulneribus diximus, et item Caius Volusenus, tribunus militum, vir et consilii<sup>r</sup> magni et virtutis, ad Galbam accurrunt, atque unam esse spem salutis docent, si eruptione factâ, extrêmum auxilium experirentur. Itaque,<sup>10</sup> convocatis centurionibus, celeriter milites certiores facit, paulisper intermittent <sup>s</sup> prælium, ac tantummòdo tela missa exciperent,<sup>s</sup> seque ex labore reficerent; pòst, dato signo, ex castris erumpent,<sup>s</sup> atque omnem spem salutis in virtute ponent.<sup>s</sup>

6. Quod jussi sunt, faciunt; ac, subito<sup>11</sup> omnibus portis eruptione factâ, neque cognoscendi, quid fieret, neque sui<sup>l</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 114, R. (*sibi.*)

<sup>b</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.

<sup>c</sup> 112, 6.

<sup>d</sup> § 140, 1, 1st, (*ita.*)

<sup>e</sup> § 144, Obs. 6.

<sup>f</sup> § 140, Obs. 1.

<sup>g</sup> § 126, R. V.

<sup>h</sup> § 136, R. LII.

<sup>i</sup> § 134, Obs. 5.

<sup>k</sup> 19, & § 126, R. III.

<sup>l</sup> 112, 5.

<sup>m</sup> § 120, R.

<sup>n</sup> § 112, R. V.

<sup>o</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>p</sup> 19, & 110.

<sup>q</sup> 91, 4.

<sup>r</sup> § 106, R. VII.

<sup>s</sup> § 140, Obs. 5.

colligendi, hostibus <sup>a</sup> facultatem relinquunt. Ita commutatam fortunam, <sup>b</sup> eos, qui in spem potiundorum <sup>c</sup> castrorum venerant, undique circumventos interficiunt, et, <sup>1</sup> ex hominum millibus amplius <sup>d</sup> triginta, quem <sup>e</sup> numerum barbarorum ad castra venisse constabat, <sup>2</sup> plus <sup>d</sup> tertiâ parte interfectâ, reliquos perterritos in fugam conjiciunt, ac ne in locis quidem superioribus consistere patiuntur. Sic, omnibus hostium copiis <sup>b</sup> <sup>3</sup> fuis, armisque exutis, se in castra munitionesque suas recipiunt. Quo <sup>f</sup> praelio facto, quod sæpius fortunam tentare Galba nolêbat, atque <sup>4</sup> alio <sup>g</sup> sese in hiberna consilio venisse <sup>h</sup> meminêrat, aliis <sup>3</sup> occurrisse <sup>h</sup> rebus vidêrat, maxime frumenti commeatûsque inopiâ permotus, postero die <sup>1</sup> omnibus ejus vici ædificiis <sup>b</sup> incensis, in Provinciam reverti contendit; ac, nullo hoste prohibente, aut iter demorante, incolumem legionem in Nantuâtes, inde in Allobrôgas, perduxit, ibique hiemavit.

8. His rebus <sup>b</sup> gestis, cum <sup>5</sup> omnibus de causis Cæsar pacatam Galliam existimâret, superatis Belgis, <sup>b</sup> expulsis Germanis, victis in Alpibus Sedûnis, atque ita, in ita hieme, <sup>b</sup> in Illyricum profectus esset, quod eas quoque nationes <sup>k</sup> adire, et regiones cognoscere, volêbat, subitum bellum in Galliâ coortum est. Ejus belli hæc fuit causa. Publius Crassus adolescens cum legione septimâ proximus <sup>6</sup> mare <sup>1</sup> Oceânium in Andibus hiemarat. Is, quod in his locis inopia frumenti erat, <sup>7</sup> præfectos tribunosque militum complures in finitimas civitates, frumenti commeatûsque petendi <sup>c</sup> causâ, dimisit: quo in numero erat Titus Terrasidius, missus in Esubios; Marcus Trebius Gallus in Curiosolitas; Quintus Velanius, cum Tito Silio, in Venetos.

8. Hujus est civitatis longè amplissima auctoritas omnis oræ <sup>m</sup> maritimæ regionum earum; quod et naves habent Ve-

<sup>a</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>b</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>c</sup> 112, 5.

<sup>d</sup> § 120, Obs. 3.

<sup>e</sup> 37, 2d, & Note. 1.

<sup>f</sup> 38, 3.

<sup>g</sup> § 98, Obs. 12.

<sup>h</sup> 98, 2.

<sup>1</sup> § 131, R. XL.

<sup>k</sup> § 136, R. LII.

<sup>1</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (ad.)

<sup>m</sup> § 107, R. X. Exp.

nēti plurimas, quibus in Britanniam navigāre consuērunt, et <sup>1</sup>scientiā<sup>a</sup> atque usu nauticārum rerum reliquos<sup>b</sup> antecēdunt, et, <sup>2</sup>in magno impētū maris atque aperto, paucis portūbus interjectis, quos tenent <sup>3</sup>ipsi,<sup>c</sup> omnes ferē, qui <sup>4</sup>eo mari uti consuērunt, habent <sup>5</sup>vectigāles. Ab iis fit initium retinendi<sup>d</sup> Siliū atque Velanii, quōd per eos suos se obsīdes, quos Crasso dedissent, recuperatūros<sup>e</sup> existimābant. Horum auctoritate finitimi adducti (<sup>6</sup>ut sunt Gallōrum subīta<sup>f</sup> et repentina consilia), eādē de causā Trebium Terrasidiumque retinent, et, celeriter missis legātis,<sup>g</sup> per suos principes inter se conjūrant, nihil nisi commūni consilio actūros,<sup>h</sup> eundemque <sup>7</sup>omnis fortunæ exitum esse latūros;<sup>i</sup> reliquasque civitates sollicitant, ut in eā libertate, quam a majoribus acceperant, permanere, quam<sup>h</sup> Romanōrum servitūtem perferre, mallent.<sup>1</sup> Omni orā<sup>s</sup> maritimā celeriter ad suam<sup>k</sup> sententiam perductā, commūnem legationem ad Publium Crassum mittunt, “si velit <sup>8</sup>suos recipere, obsīdes sibi remittat.”

9. Quibus de rebus Cæsar ab Crasso certior factus, quōd ipse<sup>e</sup> abērat longiūs, <sup>9</sup>naves intērim longas ædificāri<sup>1</sup> in flumine Ligēri, quod influit in Oceānum, <sup>10</sup>remiges ex Provincia institui,<sup>1</sup> nautas gubernatoresque comparāri<sup>1</sup> jubet. His rebus<sup>s</sup> celeriter administrātis, ipse,<sup>e</sup> cūm primūm per anni tempus potuit, ad exercitūm contendit. Venēti, reliquæque item civitates, cognīto Cæsaris adventu,<sup>s</sup> simul quōd, quantum in se<sup>m</sup> facinus admisissent,<sup>n</sup> intelligēbant (legātōs, quod<sup>o</sup> nomen apud omnes nationes sanctum inviolatumque semper fuisset, retentos ab se et in vincūla coniectos), <sup>11</sup>pro magnitudīne pericūli bellum parāre, et maxīmē ea, quæ ad usum navium pertinent, providere instituunt; <sup>12</sup>hoc majore spe, quōd multūm naturā<sup>p</sup> loci confidēbant. <sup>13</sup>Pedestria

<sup>a</sup> § 128, R.<sup>b</sup> § 116, Obs. 4.<sup>c</sup> 32, 3.<sup>d</sup> 112, 5.<sup>e</sup> 100, 2.<sup>f</sup> § 103, Obs. 2.<sup>g</sup> 109, 2.<sup>h</sup> § 149, Obs. 1.<sup>i</sup> § 140, 1, 3d, &

§ 137, Obs. 1.

<sup>k</sup> 30, 2.<sup>l</sup> 90, 1.<sup>m</sup> § 28, Foot note, †<sup>n</sup> § 140, 5.<sup>o</sup> 37, 2d, 4, &

Note. 1.

<sup>p</sup> § 121, Obs. 2.

esse itinēra concīsa <sup>a</sup> æstuariis, <sup>1</sup> navigatiōnem <sup>d</sup> impeditam <sup>a</sup> propter inſcientiam locōrum paucitateque portuum sciēbant: <sup>2</sup> neque <sup>b</sup> nostros exercītus <sup>d</sup> propter frumenti inopiam diutius apud se morārī posse, confidēbant: ac jam, ut omnia contra <sup>3</sup> opiniōnem accidērent, <sup>c</sup> tamen se <sup>d</sup> plurimum navibus posse: <sup>e</sup> Romānos <sup>d</sup> neque ullam facultātem habēre <sup>e</sup> navium, neque eōrum locōrum, ubi bellum gestūri essent, <sup>f</sup> vada, portus, insūlas novisse: <sup>g</sup> ac <sup>4</sup> longè aliam esse <sup>1</sup> navigatiōnem in conclūso mari, atque <sup>h</sup> in vastissimo atque apertissimo Oceāno, perspiciebant. His inītis consiliis, oppīda muniunt, frumenta ex agris in oppīda comportant, naves in Venetiam, ubi Cæsārem primūm bellum gestūrum <sup>k</sup> constābat, quā <sup>1</sup> plurimas possunt, cogunt. Socios sibi ad id bellum Osismios, Lexovios, Nannētes, Ambiliātos, Morīnos, Diablintes, Menapios adsciscunt: auxilia ex Britannīā, quæ contra eas regiōnes posīta est, arcessunt.

10. <sup>5</sup> Erant hæ difficultātes belli gerendi, quas supra ostendimus; sed multa <sup>m</sup> Cæsārem tamen ad id bellum incitābant: <sup>6</sup> injuriæ <sup>n</sup> retentōrum <sup>o</sup> equitū Romanōrum; <sup>7</sup> rebellio facta post deditiōnem; defectio <sup>n</sup> datis obsidibus; tot civitātum conjuratio; <sup>n</sup> in primis, <sup>8</sup> ne, hāc parte neglectā, reliquæ natiōnes <sup>9</sup> idem <sup>p</sup> sibi licēre arbitrarentur. Itāque cū intelligeret, omnes fere Gallos <sup>d</sup> <sup>10</sup> novis rebus <sup>q</sup> studere, <sup>1</sup> et, ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitāri, <sup>e</sup> omnes autem homīnes <sup>11</sup> natūrā libertāti <sup>q</sup> studere, et <sup>12</sup> condiōnem servitūtis odisse; priusquam plures civitātes conspirārent, <sup>r</sup> partiendum <sup>d</sup> sibi <sup>s</sup> ac latiūs distribuendum exercītum putāvit.

11. Itāque Titum Labiēnum legātum in Treviros, qui proximi Rheno flumīni sunt, cum equitātu mittit. Huic mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat, atque in officio contineat;

<sup>a</sup> § 98, 2.

<sup>b</sup> § 93, 1, (*and—not.*)

<sup>c</sup> § 140, 3.

<sup>d</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.

<sup>e</sup> § 96, 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 140, 5, & § 79. 8.

<sup>g</sup> § 84, 3.

<sup>h</sup> § 149, Obs. 6.

<sup>i</sup> § 96, Exc. I. 9.

<sup>k</sup> § 100, 2.

<sup>l</sup> § 134, Obs. 6, 3d.

<sup>m</sup> § 19, (*negotia.*)

<sup>n</sup> § 97, R.

<sup>o</sup> § 146, Obs. 2.

<sup>p</sup> § 113, Obs. 4. *facere*

<sup>q</sup> § 112, R. V.

<sup>r</sup> § 140, 4.

<sup>s</sup> § 147, R. & 113. 5



Germanosque, qui <sup>1</sup> auxilio <sup>a</sup> a Belgis arcessiti <sup>b</sup> dicebantur, si per vim navibus flumen transire conentur, prohibeat. <sup>c</sup> Publium Crassum cum cohortibus legionariis duodecim, et magno numero equitatus, in Aquitaniam proficisci jubet, ne ex his nationibus auxilia in Galliam mittantur, <sup>d</sup> ac tantæ nationes jungantur. <sup>d</sup> Quintum Titurium Sabinum legatum cum legionibus tribus in Unellos, Curiosolitas, Lexoviosque mittit, <sup>e</sup> qui <sup>e</sup> eam manum destinendam <sup>f</sup> curet. Decimum Brutum adolescentem classi, Gallicisque navibus, quas ex Pictonibus et Santonis reliquisque pacatis regionibus convenire jusserrat, præficit, et, cum primum possit, <sup>f</sup> in Venetos proficisci jubet. Ipse eò pedestribus copiis contendit.

12. Erant ejusmodi ferè <sup>g</sup> situs oppidorum, ut, posita <sup>4</sup> in extrèmis lingulis promontoriisque, neque pedibus <sup>1</sup> aditum haberent, <sup>h</sup> <sup>g</sup> cum ex alto se æstus incitavisset, <sup>g</sup> quod bis accidit semper horarum viginti quatuor spatio, neque navibus, <sup>i</sup> quòd, rursus <sup>6</sup> minuente æstu, <sup>7</sup> naves in vadis afflicterentur. <sup>h</sup> Ita <sup>8</sup> utraq̃ue re <sup>1</sup> oppidorum oppugnatio impedièbatur; ac, si quando magnitudine <sup>1</sup> operis fortè superati, extruso mari <sup>9</sup> aggere <sup>1</sup> ac molibus, atque his ferme oppidi mœnibus <sup>m</sup> adæquatis, suis fortunis <sup>n</sup> desperare cœperant, magno numero navium <sup>10</sup> appulso, cujus rei summam facultatem habebant, sua deportabant omnia, seque in proxima oppida recipiebant. Ibi se rursus iisdem opportunitatibus <sup>1</sup> loci defendebant. Hæc eo facilius magnam partem <sup>o</sup> æstatis facièbant, quòd nostræ naves tempestatibus <sup>1</sup> detinebantur; summæque erat vasto atque aperto mari, <sup>11</sup> magnis æstibus, <sup>1</sup> raris ac prope nullis portibus, <sup>1</sup> difficultas navigandi.

13. Namque ipsorum naves ad hunc modum <sup>12</sup> factæ armatæque erant. Carinæ <sup>13</sup> aliquanto planiores, quàm <sup>p</sup> nos-

<sup>a</sup> § 114, R. & Obs. 4.    <sup>f</sup> 103, 4.

<sup>m</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>b</sup> 92, 2.

<sup>g</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>n</sup> § 136, Obs. 5.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>h</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

<sup>o</sup> § 131, R. XLI.

<sup>d</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

<sup>i</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>p</sup> § 149, R. Sup. ca-

<sup>e</sup> § 141, Obs. 2, 4th,  
and 40.

<sup>k</sup> § 139, 2, & 76, 2.

*rinæ*

<sup>l</sup> § 129, R.

trārum navium, quo faciliùs vada ac decessum æstus<sup>1</sup> excipere possent: <sup>a</sup> proræ admödum erectæ, atque item puppez, ad magnitudinē fluctuum tempestatumque accommodatæ: naves totæ factæ ex roböre,<sup>b</sup> <sup>2</sup> ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam: <sup>c</sup> transtra <sup>3</sup> pedalibus in latitudinē trabibus<sup>b</sup> confixa clavis ferreis, <sup>4</sup> digiti pollicis crassitudine: <sup>d</sup> anchöræ, pro funibus, ferreis catēnis revinctæ: <sup>e</sup> pelles pro velis, alutæque tenuiter confectæ, sive <sup>e</sup> propter lini inopiam atque ejus usûs inscientiam, sive eo,<sup>f</sup> quod est magis verisimile, quòd tantas tempestates <sup>e</sup> Oceāni tantosque impetus ventörum sustineri,<sup>h</sup> ac tanta onëra<sup>e</sup> navium <sup>6</sup> regi<sup>h</sup> velis non satis commödè, arbitrabantur. <sup>7</sup> Cum his navibus nostræ classi<sup>i</sup> ejusmodi congressus erat, ut unâ celeritate<sup>k</sup> et pulsu remörum præstaret,<sup>8</sup> reliqua, pro loci naturâ, pro vi tempestatum, illis<sup>i</sup> essent aptiöra et accommodatiöra: <sup>9</sup> neque enim his<sup>m</sup> nostræ rostro<sup>n</sup> nocere poterant; tanta in eis erat firmitudo: neque propter altitudinē facilè telum adjiciebatur; et eadem de causâ minüs commödè <sup>10</sup> copulis<sup>a</sup> continebantur. Accedebat, ut, cum <sup>11</sup> sævire ventus cæpisset et se vento dedissent, et<sup>o</sup> tempestatem ferrent faciliùs, et<sup>o</sup> in vadis consistèrent<sup>p</sup> tutiùs, et, ab æstu derelictæ, nihil<sup>q</sup> saxa et cautes timèrent: quarum rerum omnium nostris navibus<sup>r</sup> <sup>12</sup> casus erant extimescendi.

14. Compluribus expugnatis oppidis, Cæsar, ubi intellexit, frustra tantum labörem<sup>s</sup> sumi, neque hostium fugam<sup>s</sup> captis oppidis reprimi, <sup>13</sup> neque his noceri posse,<sup>s</sup> statuit expectandum classem. Quæ ubi convēnit, ac primùm ab hostibus visa est, circiter ducentæ et viginti naves eörum <sup>14</sup> paratissimæ, atque omni genere<sup>n</sup> armörum ornatissimæ, profectæ ex portu, nostris<sup>i</sup> adversæ constitērunt: neque satis

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 1.

<sup>b</sup> § 123, Obs. 2.

<sup>c</sup> 112, 7.

<sup>d</sup> § 106, R. VII. & 6, 1.

<sup>e</sup> 124, 3.

<sup>f</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>g</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.

<sup>h</sup> 94, 3.

<sup>i</sup> § 112, R. II.

<sup>k</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>l</sup> § 111, R.

<sup>m</sup> § 112, R. V.

<sup>n</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>o</sup> 124, 1.

<sup>p</sup> § 140, 1, 4th.

<sup>q</sup> § 122, Obs. 6.

<sup>r</sup> § 126, Obs. 3.

<sup>s</sup> § 113, R. & Obs. 1.

<sup>1</sup>Bruto, <sup>a</sup> qui classi <sup>b</sup> præerat, vel tribūnis <sup>a</sup> milīum centurionibusque, quibus <sup>c</sup> singulæ naves erant attributæ, constabat, quid agerent, <sup>d</sup> aut <sup>2</sup>quam rationem pugnae, insisterent. <sup>d</sup>Rostro enim noceri non posse <sup>f</sup>cognoverant; turribus autem excitatis, tamen has altitudo puppium ex barbaris navibus superabat; <sup>3</sup>ut neque ex inferiori loco satis commode tela adjici possent, <sup>e</sup>et missa ab Gallis <sup>4</sup>gravius acciderent. Una erat magno usui <sup>h</sup>res preparata a nostris, <sup>5</sup>falces <sup>1</sup>præacutæ, insertæ affixæque longuriis, <sup>c</sup>non absimili <sup>k</sup>formâ <sup>6</sup>muralium falcium. <sup>m</sup>His <sup>e</sup>cum funes, qui antennas ad malos destinabant, <sup>7</sup>comprehensi adductique erant, navigio remis <sup>e</sup>incitato prærumpebantur. Quibus <sup>n</sup>abscissis, antennæ necessario concidebant, ut, cum omnis Gallicis navibus <sup>o</sup>spes in velis armamentisque consisteret, his ereptis, omnis usus navium uno tempore eriperetur. <sup>5</sup>Reliquum erat certamen positum in virtute, quâ nostri milites facile superabant, atque eo magis, quod in conspectu Cæsaris atque omnis exercitus gerebatur, ut nullum paulo fortius factum <sup>8</sup>latere posset: <sup>8</sup>omnes enim colles ac loca superiora, unde erat propinquus despectus in mare, ab exercitu tenebantur.

15. Dejectis, ut diximus, antennis, <sup>9</sup>cum <sup>p</sup>singulas <sup>a</sup>binæ ac ternæ naves circumsteterant, milites summâ vi <sup>e</sup><sup>10</sup>transcendere in hostium naves contendebant. Quod <sup>r</sup>postquam barbari fieri animadvertērunt, expugnatis compluribus navibus, cum ei rei <sup>c</sup>nullum reperirētur auxilium, fugâ <sup>e</sup>salutem petere contendērunt: ac, jam conversis in eam partem navibus, <sup>11</sup>quod ventus ferēbat, tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas, extitit, ut se ex loco movere non possent. Quæ quidem res ad negotium conficiendum maxime fuit opportuna: nam singulas <sup>9</sup>nostris consecrati expugnaverunt, ut perpaucæ

<sup>a</sup> § 113, R.<sup>b</sup> § 112, R. I.<sup>c</sup> § 126, R. III.<sup>d</sup> § 140, 5.<sup>e</sup> § 129, R.<sup>f</sup> § 113, Obs. 1.<sup>g</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.<sup>h</sup> § 114, R. & Obs. 4.<sup>i</sup> § 97, R.<sup>k</sup> 16, 2.<sup>l</sup> § 106, R. VII. or

§ 128, R.

<sup>m</sup> § 111, Obs. 2.<sup>n</sup> 38, 5.<sup>o</sup> § 110, Obs. 1, R.<sup>p</sup> § 140, Obs. 3.<sup>q</sup> 26.<sup>r</sup> § 145, R. & 38, 4.

ex omni numēro, noctis interventu, ad terram pervenērint, cūm<sup>a</sup> ab horā ferē quartā usque ad solis occāsum pugnarētur.

16. Quo<sup>b</sup> praelio bellum Venetōrum totiusque orae marii-  
mæ confectum est. Nam, cūm omnis juvenus, omnes etiam  
<sup>1</sup> graviōris aetātis,<sup>c</sup> in quibus aliquid consilii<sup>d</sup> aut dignitātis  
fuit, eō convenērant; tum, navium quod<sup>e</sup> ubique fuērat,  
unum in locum coēgērant: quibus<sup>f</sup> amissis, reliqui, neque  
quō se recipērent<sup>g</sup> neque quemadmodum oppida defendērent,<sup>h</sup>  
habēbant. Itaque se suaque omnia Cæsāri dedidērunt. <sup>2</sup>In  
quos eo gravius Cæsar vindicandum<sup>b</sup> statuit, quo diligentius  
in reliquum tempus a barbāris jus legatōrum conservarētur.<sup>i</sup>  
Itaque, omni senātu<sup>f</sup> necāto, reliquos <sup>3</sup>sub corōnā vendidit.

17. Dum hæc in Venētis geruntur, Quintus Titurius Sa-  
bīnus cum iis copiis, quas a Cæsāre accepērat, in fines Unel-  
lōrum pervēnit. His præerat Viridōvix, ac summam imperiū  
tenēbat eārum omnium civitātum, quæ defecērant, ex quibus  
exercitum magnasque copias coēgērat. <sup>4</sup>Atque his paucis  
diēbus<sup>k</sup> Aulerci Eburōvices, Lexoviique, senātu<sup>f</sup> suo inter-  
fecto, quōd auctōres belli esse nolēbant, portas clausērunt  
seque cum Viridovīce conjunxērunt; magnaque præterea  
multitūdo undique ex Galliā <sup>5</sup>perditōrum homīnum latronum-  
que convenērant, quos spes prædandi, studiumque bellandi;  
ab agricultūrā et quotidiāno labōre revocābat. Sabīnus ido-  
neo<sup>1</sup> omnibus rebus loco<sup>m</sup> castris sese tenēbat, cūm Viridō-  
vix contra eum duōrum millium spatio consedisset, quotidiē-  
que productis copiis<sup>f</sup> pugnandi potestātem faceret;<sup>n</sup> ut jam  
non solūm hostibus<sup>n</sup> in contemtiōnem Sabīnus venīret,<sup>o</sup> sed  
etiam nostrōrum militum vocibus<sup>6</sup> nonnihil carperētur: tan-  
tamque opiniōnem timōris præbuit, ut jam ad vallum cas-  
trōrum hostes accedēre audērent.<sup>p</sup> Id eā de causā faciēbat,

<sup>a</sup> § 140, Obs. 3.

<sup>f</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>l</sup> 16.

<sup>b</sup> 38, 9, & § 129, R.

<sup>g</sup> § 140, 5

<sup>m</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (in.)

<sup>c</sup> § 106, R. VII.

<sup>h</sup> 113, 5.

<sup>n</sup> § 110, Obs. 1, R.

<sup>d</sup> § 106, R. VIII.

<sup>i</sup> § 140, 1.

<sup>o</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

<sup>e</sup> § 106, Obs. 10.

<sup>k</sup> § 131, R. XLI.

<sup>p</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

quòd cum tantâ multitudīne hostium, præsertim <sup>1e</sup>o<sup>a</sup> absente, qui summam imperii tenēret, <sup>b</sup> nisi æquo loco, aut opportunitate aliquâ datâ, legâto <sup>c</sup> dimicandum non existimâbat.

18. <sup>2</sup>Hâc confirmâtâ opiniōne timōris, idoneum quendam hominem et callidum delēgit, Gallum, ex his, quos auxilii causâ secum habēbat. Huic <sup>d</sup> magnis præmiis pollicitationibusque persuâdet, uti ad hostes transeat; <sup>e</sup> et, quid fieri velit, <sup>f</sup> edōcet. Qui, <sup>g</sup> ubi pro perfūgâ ad eos venit, timōrem Romanōrum <sup>3</sup>propōnit: “quibus angustiis <sup>h</sup> ipse Cæsar a Venētis premâtur,” <sup>f</sup> docet: <sup>4</sup> neque longiùs abesse, quin proximâ nocte Sabīnus clam ex castris exercitum edūcat, <sup>i</sup> et ad Cæsārem auxilii ferendi causâ proficiscātur.” <sup>i</sup> Quod <sup>k</sup> ubi audītum est, conclamant omnes, occasiōnem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse, <sup>l</sup> <sup>5</sup> ad castra iri oportere. Multæ res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur: superiōrum diērum Sabīni cunctatio, <sup>m</sup> <sup>6</sup> perfūgæ confirmatio, inopia cibariōrum, cui rei <sup>n</sup> parum diligenter ab iis erat provīsum, spes Venētici belli, et quòd ferè libenter homīnes id, quod volunt, credunt. His rebus <sup>o</sup> adducti, non priùs Viridovicem reliquosque duces ex concilio dimittunt, quàm ab his sit <sup>o</sup> concessum, arma uti capiant <sup>p</sup> et ad castra contendant. Quâ re concessâ, læti, ut explorâtâ victoriâ, sarmentis virgultisque collectis, <sup>7</sup> quibus <sup>q</sup> fossas Romanōrum compleant, <sup>4</sup> ad castra pergunt.

19. Locus erat castrōrum edītus, et paulâtim ab imo acclivis circīter passus <sup>r</sup> mille. Huc magno cursu contendērunt, ut <sup>s</sup> quàm minimum spatii <sup>5</sup> ad se colligendos armandosque Romānis darētur, <sup>9</sup> exanimatīque pervenērunt. Sabīnus, suos hortâtus, cupientībus signum dat. Impeditis hostibus propter ea, quæ ferēbant, onēra, subitò duābus portis erup-

<sup>a</sup> 110.

<sup>b</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.

<sup>c</sup> § 147, R. & 113.

<sup>d</sup> § 123, R. & 63.

<sup>e</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>f</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>g</sup> 39, 5.

<sup>h</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>i</sup> § 140, 3.

<sup>k</sup> 38.

<sup>l</sup> 108, 4.

<sup>m</sup> § 97, R.

<sup>n</sup> § 113, R.

<sup>o</sup> § 140, 4.

<sup>p</sup> § 140, 1, 4th.

<sup>q</sup> § 141, Obs. 2. 4th.

<sup>r</sup> § 132, R. XLII.

<sup>s</sup> § 106, R. VIII.

tiōnem fieri jubet. Factum est opportunitate loci, hostium inscientiā ac defatigatiōne, virtute militum, superiorum pugnarum exercitatiōne, ut ne unum quidem nostrorum impetum ferrent,<sup>a</sup> ac statim terga vertērent. Quos<sup>b</sup> impeditos<sup>1</sup> intēgris viribus<sup>c</sup> milites nostri consecuti, magnum numerum eorum occiderunt; reliquos equites consecuti, paucos, qui ex fugā evaserant, reliquerunt. Sic, uno tempore, et<sup>d</sup> de navali pugna<sup>2</sup> Sabinus, et de Sabini victoriā Cæsar certior factus; civitatesque omnes se statim Titurio dederunt. Nam, ut<sup>e</sup> ad bella suscipienda<sup>f</sup> Gallorum alacer ac promptus est animus, sic mollis ac<sup>3</sup> minimè resistens ad calamitates perferendas<sup>g</sup> mens eorum est.

20. Eodem ferè tempore, Publius Crassus, cum in Aquitaniam pervenisset, quæ pars,<sup>h</sup> ut ante dictum est, et regionum latitudine,<sup>i</sup> et multitudine<sup>1</sup> hominum, <sup>4</sup>ex tertiâ parte Galliæ est æstimanda, cum intelligeret in his locis sibi<sup>k</sup> bellum gerendum, ubi paucis antè annis Lucius Valerius Præconinus, legatus, exercitu pulso, interfectus esset,<sup>l</sup> atque unde Lucius Manilius, proconsul, impedimentis amissis profugisset,<sup>m</sup> non mediocrem sibi diligentiam<sup>n</sup> adhibendam<sup>n</sup> intelligēbat. Itaque re frumentariâ provisâ, auxiliis equitatumque comparato,<sup>o</sup> multis præterea viris fortibus Tolosâ,<sup>p</sup> Carcasone, et Narbone, quæ sunt civitates Galliæ Provinciæ, finitimæ his regionibus, nominatim evocatis, in Sotiatum fines exercitum introduxit. Cujus adventu cognito, Sotiates, magnis copiis coactis, equitatumque,<sup>6</sup> quo plurimum valēbant, in itinere agmen nostrum adorti, primum equestre prælium commiserunt: deinde, equitatu suo pulso, atque insequentibus nostris, subito pedestres copias, quas in convalle in insidiis collocaverant, ostēderunt. Hi, nostros disiectos adorti, prælium renovarunt.

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 1, 4th.

<sup>b</sup> 38.

<sup>c</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>d</sup> 105.

<sup>e</sup> 124, 1.

<sup>f</sup> 124, 20.

<sup>g</sup> 112, 7.

<sup>h</sup> 37, 2d, 4, Note. 1.

<sup>i</sup> § 128, R.

<sup>k</sup> § 147, R. LXI.

<sup>l</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.

<sup>m</sup> § 145, R.

<sup>n</sup> 108, 4.

<sup>o</sup> § 98, Obs. 4.

<sup>p</sup> § 136, R. LII.

21. Pugnātum est diu atque acriter, cūm Sotiātes, superioribus victoriis <sup>a</sup> freti, in suā <sup>b</sup> virtūte totius Aquitaniæ salutem positam putarent; <sup>c</sup> nostri autem, quid sine imperatore, et sine reliquis legionibus, adolescentulo duce, <sup>d</sup> efficere possent, perspicere cuperent. Tandem, confecti vulneribus, hostes terga vertere. Quorum <sup>f</sup> magno numero interfecto, Crassus ex itinere oppidum Sotiātum oppugnare cepit. Quibus <sup>e</sup> fortiter resistentibus, vineas turresque egit. Illi, aliis eruptione tentata, aliis cuniculis ad aggrem <sup>g</sup> vineasque actis (<sup>1</sup> cuius rei <sup>h</sup> sunt longe peritissimi Aquitani, propterea quod multis locis apud eos <sup>2</sup> ærariæ secturæ sunt), ubi diligentiam nostrorum <sup>3</sup> nihil <sup>i</sup> his rebus profici posse <sup>k</sup> intellexerunt, legatos ad Crassum mittunt, seque in deditiōnem ut recipiat petunt. Quā <sup>f</sup> re impetrata, arma tradere jussi, faciunt.

22. Atque, in eā re omnium nostrorum intentis animis, alia ex parte oppidi Adcantuannus, qui summam imperii tenebat, cum sexcentis devotis, quos illi soldurios appellant (<sup>4</sup> quorum hæc est conditio, uti omnibus in vitā commōdis <sup>l</sup> unā cum his fruantur, <sup>m</sup> quorum se amicitiae <sup>o</sup> dediderint; <sup>n</sup> si quid iis per vim accīdat, aut eundem casum unā ferant, <sup>m</sup> aut sibi <sup>o</sup> mortem consciscant: <sup>m</sup> neque adhuc hominum memoriā repertus est quisquam, qui, eo interfecto, cuius se amicitiae <sup>o</sup> devovisset, mortem recusaret), <sup>p</sup> cum iis Adcantuannus, eruptionem facere conatus, clamore ab eā parte munitiōnis sublato, cūm ad arma milites concurrissent, <sup>c</sup> vehementerque ibi pugnatum esset, <sup>c</sup> repulsus in oppidum, tamen uti eadem deditiōnis conditiōne <sup>l</sup> uteretur, <sup>s</sup> ab Crasso impetravit.

23. Armis obsidibusque acceptis, Crassus in fines Vocationum et Tarusatium profectus est. Tum verò <sup>6</sup> barbari commoti, quod oppidum, <sup>7</sup> et naturā <sup>a</sup> loci et manu <sup>a</sup> munitum,

<sup>a</sup> § 119, R.

<sup>b</sup> 30, 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>d</sup> 110, 1.

<sup>e</sup> § 144, Obs. 6.

<sup>f</sup> 38.

<sup>g</sup> 38, & 109.

<sup>h</sup> § 107, R. IX.

<sup>i</sup> § 128, Exc.

<sup>k</sup> § 145, Obs. 3, (se.)

<sup>l</sup> § 121, R. XXVI.

<sup>m</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

<sup>n</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.

<sup>o</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>p</sup> § 141, Obs. 3.

<sup>q</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>r</sup> § 145, R.

<sup>s</sup> § 129, R.

paucis diēbus,<sup>a</sup> quibus<sup>a</sup> eò ventum erat,<sup>b</sup> expugnātum<sup>c</sup> cognovērant, legātos quoquoversus dimittēre, conjurāre, obsīdes inter se dare, copias parāre cōpērunt. Mittuntur etiam ad eas civitatēs legāti, quæ sunt <sup>1</sup> citeriōris Hispaniæ,<sup>d</sup> finitīmæ Aquitaniæ:<sup>e</sup> inde auxilia ducesque arcessuntur. Quorum<sup>f</sup> adventu magnā cum auctoritatē, et magnā cum homīnum multitudīne, bellum gerēre conantur. Duces verò ii deliguntur, qui unā cum Quinto Sertorio omnes<sup>g</sup> fuērant, summamque scientiam rei militāris habēre existimabantur. Hi consuetudinē Popūli Romāni <sup>2</sup> loca capēre, castra munīre, commeatibus nostros intercludēre instituunt. Quod<sup>f</sup> ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitātem non <sup>3</sup> facilē didūci,<sup>h</sup> hostem et vagārī<sup>i</sup> et vias obsidēre<sup>i</sup> et castris satis præsīdii relinquēre,<sup>i</sup> ob eam causam minū comōdē frumentum commeatumque sibi<sup>k</sup> supportārī;<sup>h</sup> <sup>4</sup> in dies hostium numērū augēri; non cunctandum existimāvit, quin pugnā decertāret.<sup>l</sup> <sup>5</sup> Hāc re ad consilium delātā, ubi omnes<sup>g</sup> idem sentīre<sup>l</sup> intellexit, postērum diem pugnæ constituit.

24. Primā luce, productis omnibus copiis, <sup>7</sup> duplīci acie institūtā, <sup>8</sup> auxiliis in mediam aciem coniectis, quid hostes consilii<sup>m</sup> capērent<sup>n</sup> expectābat. Illi, etsi propter multitudīnem, et vetērem belli gloriā, paucitatemque nostrōrum, se tutō dimicatūros<sup>o</sup> existimābant, tamen tutius<sup>p</sup> esse arbitrabantur, obsessis viis, commeātu interclūso, sine ullo vulnere victoriā potīri: et, si propter inopiam rei frumentariæ Romāni sese recipēre cōpissent,<sup>q</sup> impedītos in agmīne et sub sarcīnis, inferiōres anīmo,<sup>r</sup> adorīri cogitābant. Hoc consilio probāto ab ducibus, productis Romanōrum copiis, sese castris<sup>s</sup> tenēbant. Hāc re perspectā Crassus, <sup>9</sup> cū suā cunctatiōne atque opiniōne timōris hostes nostros milītes alacri-

<sup>a</sup> § 131, R. XLI. Obs. 3. <sup>ε</sup> § 131, R. XLI.

<sup>b</sup> 67, 5, Note.

<sup>c</sup> 98, 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 108, R. XII.

<sup>e</sup> § 111, R.

<sup>f</sup> 38.

<sup>h</sup> 94, 3.

<sup>i</sup> 96, 2.

<sup>k</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>l</sup> § 140, 3.

<sup>m</sup> § 106, R. VIII.

<sup>n</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>o</sup> 100, 1.

<sup>p</sup> § 98, Obs. 6.

<sup>q</sup> § 140, 2.

<sup>r</sup> § 128, R.

<sup>s</sup> § 136. Obs. 5, (in.)



ores ad pugnandum<sup>a</sup> effecissent;<sup>b</sup> atque omnium voces audirentur,<sup>b</sup> expectari<sup>c</sup> diutius non oportere, quin<sup>d</sup> ad castra ireretur;<sup>c</sup> cohortatus suos, omnibus cupientibus, ad hostium castra contendit.

25. Ibi cum alii<sup>e</sup> fossas complerent,<sup>b</sup> alii<sup>e</sup> multis telis coniectis, defensores vallo<sup>f</sup> munitionibusque depellerent, auxiliaresque, quibus<sup>g</sup> ad pugnam non multum Crassus confidebat, lapidibus<sup>h</sup> telisque subministrandis,<sup>i</sup> et ad aggrem cespitibus comportandis, speciem atque opinionem pugnantium<sup>k</sup> praeberent;<sup>b</sup> cum item ab hostibus<sup>l</sup> constanter ac non timide pugnaretur,<sup>b</sup> telaeque ex loco superiore missa non frustra acciderent;<sup>b</sup> equites, circumitis hostium castris, Crasso renunciaverunt, non eadem esse diligentiam ab<sup>m</sup> decumanam portam castra<sup>l</sup> munita, facilemque aditum habere.

26. Crassus, equitum praefectos cohortatus, ut magnis praemiis<sup>n</sup> pollicitationibusque suos excitarent, quid fieri velit ostendit. Illi, ut erat imperatum, eductis quatuor cohortibus, quae praesidio<sup>m</sup> castris<sup>m</sup> relictae, <sup>o</sup> intritae ab labore erant, et <sup>n</sup> longiore itinere<sup>n</sup> circumductis, ne ex hostium castris conspici possent,<sup>o</sup> omnium oculis mentibusque ad pugnam intentis, celeriter ad eas, quas diximus, munitiones pervenerunt, atque, his prorutis, prius in hostium castris constituerunt, quam <sup>p</sup> plane ab iis videri,<sup>r</sup> aut, quid rei<sup>p</sup> gereretur,<sup>q</sup> cognosci<sup>r</sup> posset. Tum vero, clamore ab ea parte audito, nostri redintegratis viribus,<sup>h</sup> quod<sup>s</sup> plerumque in spe victoriae accidere consuivit, acrius impugnare coeperunt. Hostes undique circumventi, desperatis omnibus rebus,<sup>t</sup> se per munitiones dejicere et fugam<sup>h</sup> salutem petere<sup>u</sup> intendunt. Quos<sup>v</sup> equitatus apertissimis campis<sup>v</sup> consecratus,

<sup>a</sup> § 147, Obs. 4.<sup>b</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.<sup>c</sup> 67, Note.<sup>d</sup> § 140, 3.<sup>e</sup> § 98, Obs. 12.<sup>f</sup> § 136, R. LII.<sup>g</sup> § 112, R. V.<sup>h</sup> § 129, R,<sup>i</sup> § 147, R. LXII.<sup>k</sup> 19, (*militum.*)<sup>l</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.<sup>m</sup> § 114, R.<sup>n</sup> § 120, Obs. 5.<sup>o</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.<sup>p</sup> § 106, R. VIII.<sup>q</sup> § 140, 5.<sup>r</sup> 87.<sup>s</sup> 37, 9, Note. 3.<sup>t</sup> 109, 2.<sup>u</sup> 38.<sup>v</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (*in.*)

ex millium quinquaginta numēro, quæ<sup>a</sup> ex Aquitaniâ Cantabrisque convenisse<sup>b</sup> constābat, vix quartâ parte relicta<sup>1</sup> multâ<sup>c</sup> nocte<sup>d</sup> se in castra recēpit.

27. Hâc audītâ pugnâ,<sup>e</sup> magna pars Aquitaniæ sese Crasso<sup>f</sup> dedidit, obsidesque ultro misit: quo<sup>g</sup> in numēro fuērunt Tarbelli, Bigerriōnes, Preciāni, Vocātes, Tarusātes, Elusātes, Garītes, Ausci, Garumni, Sibuzātes, Cocosātes. Pauca<sup>h</sup> ultimæ nationēs, anni tempore<sup>i</sup> confīsæ, quòd hiems subērat, hoc facere neglexērunt.

28. Eòdem ferè tempore<sup>d</sup> Cæsar, etsi prope exacta jam æstas erat, tamen, quòd, omni Galliâ<sup>1</sup> pacatâ, Morīni Menapiique<sup>2</sup> superērunt, qui<sup>k</sup> in armis essent,<sup>k</sup> neque<sup>l</sup> ad eum unquam legātos de pace misissent,<sup>k</sup> arbitrātus, id bellum celeriter confīci posse, eò exercitum adduxit: <sup>3</sup>qui longè aliâ ratiōne, ac reliqui<sup>m</sup> Galli, bellum agere instituērunt. Nam quòd intelligēbant, maxīmas nationēs,<sup>n</sup> quæ prælio contendissent,<sup>o</sup> pulsas<sup>b</sup> superatasque esse,<sup>b</sup> <sup>4</sup>continentesque silvas ac palūdes habēbant, eò se suaque omnia contulērunt. Ad quarum<sup>e</sup> initium silvārum cūm Cæsar pervenisset,<sup>p</sup> castrāque munire instituisset,<sup>p</sup> neque<sup>l</sup> hostis intērim visus esset,<sup>p</sup> dispersis in opère nostris,<sup>l</sup> subitò ex omnibus partibus silvæ evolavērunt et in nostros<sup>4</sup> impētum fecērunt. Nostri<sup>e</sup> celeriter arma cepērunt, eosque in silvas repulērunt, et, compluribus<sup>e</sup> interfectis, <sup>5</sup>longiùs<sup>r</sup> impeditioribus locis secūti, paucos ex suis deperdidērunt.

29. Relīquis deinceps diēbus<sup>8</sup> Cæsar silvas cædere instituit, et, ne, quis <sup>6</sup>inermibus imprudentibusque militibus<sup>t</sup> ab latere impētus fieri<sup>m</sup> posset,<sup>u</sup> omnem eam <sup>7</sup>materiam, quæ

<sup>a</sup> § 145, R. & Obs. 2.

<sup>b</sup> 98, 2.

<sup>c</sup> 17, 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 131, R. XL.

<sup>e</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>g</sup> 38.

<sup>h</sup> § 121, Obs. 2.

<sup>i</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>k</sup> § 141, R. V, (*solī.*)

<sup>l</sup> § 93, 1.

<sup>m</sup> § 87, 6.

<sup>n</sup> § 145, R.

<sup>o</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.

<sup>p</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>q</sup> 19, 2.

<sup>r</sup> 22, 1.

<sup>s</sup> § 131, R. XLI.

<sup>t</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>u</sup> § 140, 1, 2d

erat cæsa, <sup>1</sup> conversam ad hostem collocābat, et pro vallo ad utrumque latus extruēbat. Incredibili celeritatē <sup>a</sup> magno spatio <sup>b</sup> paucis diēbus <sup>c</sup> <sup>2</sup> confecto, cū jam pecus atque <sup>3</sup> extrēma <sup>d</sup> impedimenta ab nostris tenerentur, <sup>e</sup> ipsi <sup>f</sup> densiōres silvas petērent; ejusmodi sunt tempestātes consecūtæ, uti opus necessariò intermitterētur, <sup>g</sup> et, continuatiōne <sup>a</sup> imbrium diutius <sup>4</sup> sub pellibus milites continēri <sup>h</sup> non possent. <sup>5</sup> Itaque vastātis omnibus eōrum agris, <sup>b</sup> vicis ædificiisque incensis, Cæsar exercitum reduxit, et in Aulercis, Lexoviisque, reliquis item civitatibus, <sup>6</sup> quæ proximè bellum fecerant, in hibernis collocāvit.

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<sup>a</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>d</sup> 17, 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

<sup>b</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>o</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>h</sup> 87, 6.

<sup>c</sup> § 131, R. XLI.

<sup>f</sup> 32, 3.

## BOOK IV.

### GENERAL ARGUMENT.

I. War with the Usipetes and Tenchtheri—Chap. 1–15. II. Cæsar's bridge over the Rhine, and his crossing into Germany—Chap. 16–19. III. Cæsar passes into Britain.—A battle—surrender of the Britains, and subsequent revolt.—Chap. 20–36. IV. War with the Morini and Menapii—Chap. 37–38.

1. <sup>1</sup> EA, quæ secūta est, hiēme, <sup>a</sup> qui fuit annus <sup>2</sup>Cneio Pompeio, <sup>b</sup> Marco Crasso consulibus, Usipētes Germāni, et item Tenchthēri, magnā cum multitudīne homīnum, flumen Rhenum transiērunt, non longè a mari, <sup>3</sup>quo Rhenus influit. Causa transeundi fuit, quòd, ab Suēvis complūres annos <sup>c</sup> exagitāti, bello premebantur et agricultūrā <sup>d</sup> prohibebantur. Suevōrum gens est longè maxīma et bellicosissīma Germanōrum <sup>e</sup> omnium. Hi centum pagos habēre dicuntur, ex quibus quotannis singūla <sup>f</sup> millia armatorum bellandi causā ex finibus edūcunt. Relīqui, <sup>4</sup>qui domi mansērint, <sup>g</sup> se atque illos alunt. Hi rursus invicem anno post in armis sunt; illi domi remānent. Sic neque agricultūra, <sup>5</sup>nec ratio atque usus belli, intermittitur. Sed privati ac separāti agri apud eos nihil est; neque longiūs anno <sup>h</sup> remanēre uno in loco incolendi causā licet. Neque multūm frumento, <sup>i</sup> sed <sup>6</sup>maximam partem <sup>k</sup> lacte atque pecōre <sup>l</sup> vivunt, multūmque sunt in venationibus; quæ res et cibi genēre, <sup>1</sup> et quotidiānā exercitatiōne, et libertāte vitæ (quòd, a puēris <sup>7</sup> nullo officio <sup>1</sup> aut disciplinā assuefacti, nihil omnīno contra voluntātem faciunt), <sup>m</sup> et vires alit, et immāni corpōrum magnitudīne <sup>n</sup> homīnes efficit. Atque in eam <sup>o</sup> se consuetudinē adduxērunt,

<sup>a</sup> § 131, R. XL.

<sup>ε</sup> § 141, R. III.

<sup>m</sup> § 140, Obs. 2.

<sup>b</sup> § 110, Obs. 1, & 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 120, R.

<sup>n</sup> § 106, R. VII. &

<sup>c</sup> § 131, R. XLI.

<sup>l</sup> § 121, Obs. 2.

6, 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (*ab.*)

<sup>k</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (*Se-*

<sup>o</sup> § 31, Obs. 2, &

<sup>e</sup> § 106, Obs. 3, (*gens*)

*cundum.*)

28, 1.

<sup>f</sup> 26, 1.

<sup>i</sup> § 129, R.

ut locis frigidissimis, neque vestitûs,<sup>a</sup> præter pelles, habeant<sup>b</sup> quicquam (quarum propter exiguitatem magna est corporis pars aperta), et laventur<sup>b</sup> in fluminibus.

2. Mercatoribus<sup>c</sup> est ad eos aditus magis eo, <sup>1</sup> ut, quæ bello cepērint,<sup>d</sup> quibus vendant,<sup>e</sup> habeant,<sup>b</sup> quam quò ullam rem ad se importāri desiderēt: <sup>f</sup> quinetiam <sup>2</sup> jumentis,<sup>g</sup> quibus<sup>h</sup> maxime Gallia delectatur, quæque impenso parant pretio,<sup>i</sup> Germāni importātis non utuntur: sed quæ sunt apud eos nata, parva atque deformia, hæc <sup>3</sup> quotidianā exercitacione, summi ut sint<sup>k</sup> laboris,<sup>l</sup> efficiunt. Equestribus præliis sæpe ex equis desiliunt, ac pedibus<sup>m</sup> præliantur; equosque eodem remanere vestigio<sup>n</sup> assuefaciunt; ad quos se celeriter, cum usus est, recipiunt: neque eorum moribus turpius quicquam aut inertius habetur, quam ephippiis<sup>o</sup> uti. <sup>4</sup> Itaque ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum, quamvis pauci, adire audent. Vinum ad se omnino importari non sinunt, quòd eā re ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines, atque effeminari, arbitrantur.

3. <sup>5</sup> Publicè maxime putant esse laudem, quam latissimè a suis finibus vacare agros: <sup>6</sup> hæc re <sup>6</sup> significari, magnum numerum<sup>n</sup> civitatum suam vim sustinere non posse. Itaque, unā ex parte, a Suēvis, circiter millia passuum sexcenta agri <sup>7</sup> vacare dicuntur. <sup>8</sup> Ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii (quorum fuit civitas ampla atque florens, <sup>9</sup> ut est captus Germanorum), et paulo quam sunt ejusdem generis ceteri humaniores; propterea quòd Rhenum attingunt, multumque ad eos mercatores ventitant, et ipsi propter propinquitatem Gallicis sunt moribus assuefacti. Hos cum Suēvi, multis sæpe bellis experti, propter <sup>10</sup> amplitudinem gravitatemque civitatis, finibus<sup>o</sup> expellere non potuissent, tamen vectigales sibi fecerunt, ac multo<sup>p</sup> humiliiores infirmioresque redegerunt.

<sup>a</sup> § 106, R. VIII.

<sup>f</sup> § 140, 1.

<sup>1</sup> § 106, R. VII.

<sup>b</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

<sup>g</sup> § 121, R. XXVI.

<sup>m</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (in.)

<sup>c</sup> § 112, R. II.

<sup>h</sup> § 121, Obs. 2.

<sup>n</sup> § 145, R.

<sup>d</sup> § 141, Obs. 3.

<sup>i</sup> § 133, R.

<sup>o</sup> § 136, R. LII.

<sup>e</sup> § 141, R. I. & Obs. 1.

<sup>k</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>p</sup> § 132, R. XLIII.

4. <sup>1</sup> In eâdem causâ fuērunt Usipētes et Tenchthēri, quos suprâ diximus, qui complūres annos <sup>a</sup> Suevōrum vim sustinuerunt; ad extrēmum <sup>b</sup> tamen, agris <sup>c</sup> expulsi, et multis Germaniæ locis <sup>d</sup> triennium <sup>a</sup> vagāti, ad Rhenum pervenērunt: <sup>2</sup> quas <sup>e</sup> regiōnes Menapii incolēbant, et ad utramque ripam flumīnis agros, ædificia, vicosque habēbant; sed tantæ multitudinis aditū <sup>f</sup> perterriti, ex his ædificiis, quæ trans flumen habuērant, demigravērant, et, cis Rhenum dispositis præsiidiis, <sup>g</sup> Germānos transire prohibēbant. Illi, omnia experti, cū neque vi <sup>f</sup> contendere propter inopiam navium, neque <sup>3</sup> clam transire propter custodias Menapiōrum, possent, <sup>h</sup> reverti se in suas sedes regionesque simulavērunt; et, <sup>4</sup> tridui viam progressi, rursus revertērunt, atque, omni hoc itinere unâ nocte equitatu <sup>i</sup> confecto, inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppressērunt, qui, de Germanōrum discessu per exploratōres certiores facti, sine metu trans Rhenum in suos vicos remigravērant. His <sup>5</sup> interfectis, navibusque eōrum occupātis, <sup>5</sup> priusquam ea pars Menapiōrum, quæ citra Rhenum quiēta in suis sedibus erat, certior fiēret, <sup>k</sup> flumen transierunt, atque, omnibus eōrum ædificiis <sup>5</sup> occupātis, <sup>6</sup> reliquam partem <sup>a</sup> hiemis se eōrum copiis aluērunt.

5. His de rebus Cæsar certior factus, et <sup>6</sup> infirmitatem Gallōrum veritus, <sup>1</sup> quod sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles, et novis plerumque rebus <sup>m</sup> student, <sup>7</sup> nihil his <sup>n</sup> committendum existimāvit. <sup>8</sup> Est autem hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis, <sup>o</sup> uti et viatōres, etiam invitos, consistere cogant, <sup>p</sup> et, quod quisque eōrum de quâque re audiērit <sup>q</sup> aut cognovērit, quærant; <sup>p</sup> et mercatōres in oppidis vulgus circumstiat, <sup>p</sup> quibusque ex regionibus veniant, <sup>q</sup> quasque ibi res cognovērint, pronuciare cogant. <sup>p</sup> His rumoribus atque auditionibus per-

<sup>a</sup> § 131, R. XLI.

<sup>ε</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>m</sup> § 112, R. V.

<sup>b</sup> 19, (*tempus.*)

<sup>h</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>n</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>c</sup> § 136, R. LII.

<sup>i</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (*ab.*)

<sup>o</sup> § 108, R.

<sup>d</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (*in.*)

<sup>k</sup> § 140, 4.

<sup>p</sup> § 145, Obs. 5.

<sup>e</sup> 37, 2d, 4, Note 1.

<sup>l</sup> 106, 1.

<sup>q</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>f</sup> § 129, R.

mōti, de <sup>1</sup>summis sæpe rebus consilia ineunt, quorum <sup>a</sup> eos <sup>2</sup>e vestigio pœnitēre necesse est, <sup>3</sup>cùm incertis rumoribus <sup>b</sup>serviant, <sup>c</sup>et plerūque ad voluntātem eōrum ficta respondeant. <sup>c</sup>

6. Quā consuetudīne cognītā, Cæsar, <sup>4</sup>ne <sup>d</sup>graviōri bello <sup>e</sup>occurreret, maturiùs quàm consuērat ad exercitum proficiscitur. Eò cùm venisset, ea, quæ fore suspicātus erat, <sup>f</sup>facta <sup>f</sup>cognōvit; missas <sup>f</sup>legatiōnes a nonnullis civitatibus ad Germānos, invitatosque <sup>f</sup>eos, uti ab Rheno discederent; <sup>g</sup>omniāque quæ postulāssent, <sup>h</sup>ab se fore parāta. Quā <sup>i</sup>spe adducti Germāni latiùs jam vagabantur, et in fines Eburōnum et Condrusōrum, qui sunt Trevirōrum clientes, pervenērunt. Principibus Galliæ evocātis, Cæsar ea quæ cognovērat <sup>6</sup>dis-simulanda <sup>k</sup>sibi <sup>l</sup>existimāvit, eorumque animis permulsis et confirmātis, equitatuque imperāto, bellum cum Germānis gerere constituit.

7. Re <sup>m</sup>frumentariā comparātā, equitibusque delectis, iter in ea loca facere cœpit, quibus <sup>n</sup>in locis esse Germānos audiēbat. A quibus cùm paucōrum diērum iter <sup>o</sup>abesset, legātī ab his venērunt, quorum hæc fuit oratio: “Germānos” neque priōres <sup>q</sup>Popūlo Romāno bellum inferre, neque tamen recusāre, <sup>r</sup>si lacessantur, quin armis contendant; <sup>s</sup>quòd Germanōrum consuetūdo hæc sit <sup>t</sup>a majoribus tradīta, quicumquē bellum infērant, <sup>h</sup>resistere, neque deprecāri: hæc tamen dicere, venisse <sup>f</sup>invitos, <sup>u</sup>ejectos domo. <sup>v</sup>Si <sup>8</sup>suam gratiam Romāni velint, posse eis utīles esse amīcos: vel sibi agros attribuant, vel patiantur <sup>9</sup>eos tenere quos armis possederint. <sup>v</sup>Sese unis Suēvis <sup>10</sup>concedere, quibus ne Dii quidem immortāles pares esse possint: reliquum quidem <sup>11</sup>in terris esse neminem, quem non superare possint.”

<sup>a</sup> § 113, Ex. II.

<sup>b</sup> § 112, R. V.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, Obs. 3.

<sup>d</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

<sup>e</sup> § 112, R. IV

<sup>f</sup> 98, 2.

<sup>g</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>h</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.

<sup>i</sup> 38.

<sup>k</sup> § 108, 4.

<sup>l</sup> § 126, Obs. 3.

<sup>m</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>n</sup> 37, 6, Note. 1.

<sup>o</sup> 132, R. XLII.

<sup>p</sup> § 145, R. LVIII.

<sup>q</sup> § 98, Obs. 10.

<sup>r</sup> 94, 3.

<sup>s</sup> § 140, 3.

<sup>t</sup> § 140, 6.

<sup>u</sup> § 136, R. LII.

<sup>v</sup> § 141, Obs. 3.

8. <sup>1</sup> Ad hæc Cæsar, quæ visum est, respondit; sed <sup>2</sup> exi-  
tus fuit oratiōnis: "Sibi <sup>a</sup> nullam cum his amicitiam esse  
posse, si in Galliâ remanērent: neque <sup>3</sup> verum esse, qui <sup>b</sup>  
suos fines tuēri non potuērint, <sup>c</sup> aliēnos occupāre: <sup>4</sup> neque  
ullos in Galliâ vacāre agros qui dari, tantæ præsertim multi-  
tudīni, <sup>d</sup> sine ìnjuriâ possint. <sup>e</sup> Sed licēre, si velint, in Ubi-  
ōrum finibus considēre, quorum sint <sup>f</sup> legāti apud se, et de  
Suevōrum injuriis querantur, <sup>f</sup> et a se auxilium petant: hoc  
se ab iis impetrātūrum."<sup>g</sup>

9. Legāti hæc se ad suos relatūros <sup>h</sup> dixērunt, et, re delib-  
erātâ, post diem tertium ad Cæsārem reversūros: interea ne  
propiūs se <sup>h</sup> castra movēret, <sup>i</sup> petiērunt. Ne id quidem <sup>k</sup> Cæ-  
sar ab se impetrāri posse dixit: cognovērat enim, magnam  
partem equitātūs ab iis aliquot diēbus <sup>l</sup> ante prædandi fru-  
mentandique causâ ad Ambivarētos trans Mosam missam.  
Hos <sup>m</sup> expectāri equites, atque ejus rei causâ moram <sup>m</sup> inter-  
pōni, arbitrabātur.

10. Mosa profluit ex monte Vosēgo, qui est in finibus Lin-  
gōnum, <sup>n</sup> et, parte quādam ex Rheno receptâ, quæ appellā-  
tur Vahālis, <sup>n</sup> insulam efficit Batavōrum, neque longiūs ab  
eo miljibus <sup>o</sup> passuum octoginta in Oceānum transit. Rhe-  
nus autem oritur ex Lepontiis, qui Alpes incōlunt, et longo  
spatio <sup>p</sup> per fines Nantuatium, Helvetiōrum, Sequanōrum,  
Mediomatricōrum, Tribocōrum, Trevirōrum citātus <sup>q</sup> fertur; <sup>r</sup>  
et, ubi Oceāno <sup>s</sup> appropinquat, <sup>6</sup> in plures diffluit partes, mul-  
tis ingentibusque insūlis effectis, quarum pars magna a feris  
barbarisque nationibus incolitur <sup>t</sup> (ex quibus sunt, qui pisci-  
bus <sup>u</sup> atque ovis avium vivēre existimantur), <sup>7</sup> multisque cap  
itibus in Oceānum influit.

<sup>a</sup> § 112, R. II.

<sup>b</sup> 37, (eos.)

<sup>c</sup> § 141, Obs. 3.

<sup>d</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>e</sup> § 141, R. I. & Obs. 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.

<sup>g</sup> § 100, 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (ad.)

<sup>i</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>k</sup> 121, Note. 2.

<sup>l</sup> § 131, R. XLI.

<sup>m</sup> § 145, R.

<sup>n</sup> § 103, R.

<sup>o</sup> § 120, R. XXIV.

<sup>p</sup> § 132, R. XLII.

<sup>q</sup> § 98, Obs. 10.

<sup>r</sup> 116, 4.

<sup>s</sup> § 112, R. IV.

<sup>t</sup> § 102, R. II.

<sup>u</sup> § 121, Obs. 2.



11. Cæsar cùm ab hoste non ampliùs passuum duodècim millibus abesset, ut erat constitutum, ad eum legāti revertuntur: qui,<sup>a</sup> in itinère congressi, magnopère, ne longiùs progredierentur,<sup>b</sup> orābant. Cùm id non impetrāssent,<sup>c</sup> petēbant, uti ad eos equites, qui agmen antecessissent, præmitteret,<sup>b</sup> eosque pugná<sup>d</sup> prohiberet; sibi que uti potestātem faceret, in Ubios legātos mittendi: quorum<sup>e</sup> si Principes ac Senātus<sup>f</sup> sibi jurejurando<sup>f</sup> fidem fecissent, eā conditiōne,<sup>g</sup> quæ a Cæsāre ferretur, se usūros ostendebant: ad has res conficiendas sibi tridui spatium daret.<sup>b</sup> Hæc omnia Cæsar<sup>h</sup> eōdem illo pertinere<sup>h</sup> arbitrābatur, ut, tridui morā interpositā, equites eōrum, qui abessent,<sup>i</sup> reverterentur:<sup>k</sup> tamen sese non longiùs millibus passuum quatuor a quatiōnis causā processūrum eo die dixit: huc postero die<sup>l</sup> quā frequentissimī convenirent,<sup>b</sup> ut de eōrum postulātis cognosceret.<sup>k</sup> Intērim ad præfectos, qui cum omni equitātu antecesserant, mittit, qui<sup>m</sup> nunciarent, ne hostes prælio lacesserent,<sup>b</sup> et, si ipsi lacesserentur, <sup>n</sup>sustinērent, quoad ipse cum exercītu propiùs accessisset.<sup>n</sup>

12. At hostes, ubi primūm nostros equites conspexerunt, quorum erat quinque millium numērus, cùm ipsi non ampliùs<sup>o</sup> octingentos equites habērent, quòd ii, qui frumentandi causā iērant trans Mosam, nondum redierant, nihil timentibus nostris,<sup>p</sup> quòd legāti eōrum paulo antè a Cæsāre discesserant, atque is dies induciis<sup>q</sup> erat ab eis petitus, impetu facto, celeriter nostros perturbaverunt. Rursus resistentibus nostris,<sup>p</sup> consuetudine suā<sup>r</sup> ad pedes desiluērunt, subfossisque equis, compluribusque nostris dejectis, reliquos in fugam coniecērunt, atque ita perterritos egērunt, ut non priùs fugā<sup>r</sup> desisterent,<sup>s</sup> quā in conspectu agmīnis nostri venissent.

<sup>a</sup> § 39, 5.<sup>b</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.<sup>c</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.<sup>d</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (ab.)<sup>e</sup> 39.<sup>f</sup> § 129, R.<sup>g</sup> § 121, R. XXVI.<sup>h</sup> 96, 2.<sup>i</sup> § 141, Obs. 3.<sup>k</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.<sup>l</sup> § 131, R. XL.<sup>m</sup> § 141, Obs. 2, 4th.<sup>n</sup> § 140, 4.<sup>o</sup> § 120, Obs. 3<sup>p</sup> 109, 1.<sup>q</sup> § 114, R. & Obs. 4.<sup>r</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (ex.)<sup>s</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

In eo prælio ex equitibus<sup>a</sup> nostris interficiuntur quatuor et septuaginta, in his vir fortissimus, Piso, Aquitanus, <sup>1</sup> amplissimo genere<sup>b</sup> natus, cujus avus in civitate suâ regnum obtinuêrat, amicus<sup>c</sup> ab Senâtu nostro appellâtus. Hic cum fratri<sup>d</sup> <sup>2</sup>interclûso ab hostibus auxilium ferret,<sup>e</sup> illum ex periculo<sup>f</sup> eripuit: ipse, equo vulnerâto dejectûs, quoad potuit, fortissimè restitit. Cùm circumventus, multis vulneribus acceptis, cecidisset,<sup>e</sup> atque id frater, qui jam prælio<sup>g</sup> excesserat, procul animadvertisset, incitâto equo<sup>h</sup> se hostibus<sup>d</sup> obtulit atque interfectus est.

13. Hoc facto prælio, Cæsar neque jam sibi<sup>h</sup> legâtos<sup>i</sup> audiendos,<sup>k</sup> neque condições accipiendas<sup>k</sup> arbitrabâtur ab his, qui per dolum atque insidias, petitâ pace, ultro bellum intulissent: <sup>1</sup> expectâre<sup>m</sup> verò, dum hostium copiæ auferentur,<sup>n</sup> equitatusque reverteretur, <sup>4</sup>summæ dementiæ<sup>o</sup> esse<sup>p</sup> judicâbat; et, cognitâ Gallorum infirmitate, quantum jam apud eos hostes uno prælio auctoritâtis<sup>q</sup> essent consecuti, sentiebat: quibus<sup>r</sup> ad consilia capienda nihil<sup>1</sup> spatii dandum existimâbat. His constitutis rebus, et consilio cum legâtis et quæstôre communicato, <sup>5</sup> ne quem diem pugnæ prætermittêret, opportunissima res accidit, quòd postridie ejus dièi<sup>s</sup> mane, eâdem et perfidiâ et simulatiône usi Germâni, frequentes, <sup>6</sup> omnibus principibus majoribusque natu adhibitis, ad eum in castra venêrunt; simul, ut dicebâtur, <sup>7</sup> sui purgandi causâ, quòd <sup>8</sup> contrâ atque esset dictum, et ipsi petissent, prælium pridie commisissent; simul ut, si quid posent, de induciis fallendo impetrarent. <sup>9</sup> Quos<sup>i</sup> sibi Cæsar oblâtos gavîsus, illîco retinêri jussit; ipse omnes copias castris eduxit, equitatumque, quòd recenti prælio perterritum esse existimâbat, agmen subsêqui jussit.

<sup>a</sup> § 107, Obs. 8.

<sup>b</sup> § 119, R. & 6, 5.

<sup>c</sup> § 103, R.

<sup>d</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>e</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>f</sup> § 123, Obs. 1.

<sup>g</sup> § 136, R. LII.

<sup>h</sup> § 126, Obs. 3.

<sup>i</sup> § 145, R. (*esse.*)

<sup>k</sup> 108, 4.

<sup>l</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.

<sup>m</sup> § 144, R. LVI.

<sup>n</sup> § 140, 4.

<sup>o</sup> § 108, R.

<sup>p</sup> 94, 3.

<sup>q</sup> § 106, R. VIII.

<sup>r</sup> 39, & § 126, R. III.

<sup>s</sup> § 135, XLVI.

14. Acie triplici institutâ, et celeriter octo millium<sup>a</sup> itinere confecto, prius ad hostium castra pervenit, quàm, quid ageretur, <sup>b</sup> Germâni sentire possent.<sup>c</sup> Qui,<sup>d</sup> omnibus rebus subito perterriti, et celeritate adventus nostri, et discessu suorū, neque consilii habendi<sup>e</sup> neque arma capiendi<sup>f</sup> spatio dato, <sup>1</sup> perturbantur, copiasne adversus hostem educere, an castra defendere, an fugâ salutem petere, præstaret.<sup>b</sup> Quorum<sup>g</sup> timor cum fremitu et concursu <sup>2</sup> significaretur, milites nostri, <sup>3</sup> pristini diei perfidiâ incitati, in castra irrupērunt. Quorum<sup>h</sup> qui<sup>i</sup> celeriter arma capere potuerunt, paulisper nostris restiterunt, atque inter carros impedimentaque prælium commiserunt: at reliqua multitudo puerorum mulierumque (nam cum omnibus suis domo excesserant Rhenumque transierant), passim fugere cœpit; ad quos<sup>z</sup> consecandos Cæsar equitatum misit.

15. Germâni, post tergum <sup>4</sup> clamore audito, cum suos<sup>k</sup> interfici viderent, armis abjectis, signisque militaribus relictis, se ex castris ejecerunt: et, cum<sup>5</sup> ad confluentem Mosæ et Rheni pervenissent, <sup>6</sup> reliquâ fugâ desperatâ, magno numero interfecto, reliqui se in flumen præcipitaverunt, atque ibi timore,<sup>1</sup> lassitudine,<sup>1</sup> vi fluminis oppressi, perierunt. Nostri ad unum<sup>m</sup> omnes incolumes, perpaucis vulneratis, <sup>7</sup> ex tanti belli timore, cum hostium numerus capitum quadringentorum et triginta millium fuisset, se in castra receperunt. Cæsar his,<sup>n</sup> quos in castris retinuerat, <sup>8</sup> discedendi potestatem fecit: illi supplicia cruciatusque Gallorum veriti,<sup>o</sup> quorum agros vexaverant, remanere se apud eum velle dixerunt. His<sup>n</sup> Cæsar libertatem concessit.

16. Germanico bello confecto, multis de causis Cæsar statuit, sibi Rhenum esse transeundum: quarum<sup>p</sup> illa fuit justissima, quod, cum videret, Germânos tam facile impelli,

<sup>a</sup> § 106, R. VII.

<sup>b</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, 4.

<sup>d</sup> 39, 5.

<sup>e</sup> 112, 5.

<sup>f</sup> 112, 1.

<sup>g</sup> 39.

<sup>h</sup> 39, & § 107, R. X.

<sup>i</sup> 37, (ii.)

<sup>k</sup> 19, 2, & § 145, R.

<sup>1</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>m</sup> 19, (hominem.)

<sup>n</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>o</sup> 106, 1.

<sup>p</sup> 38, & § 107, R. X

ut in Galliam venirent,<sup>a</sup> <sup>1</sup> suis quoque rebus<sup>b</sup> eos timere voluit, cum intelligerent, <sup>2</sup> et posse et audere Populi Romani exercitum Rhenum transire. <sup>3</sup> Accessit etiam, quod illa pars equitatus Usipetum et Tenchtherorum, quam supra commemoravi, praedandi<sup>c</sup> frumentandique causam Mosam transisse, neque praelio<sup>d</sup> interfuisse, post fugam suorum se trans Rhenum in fines Sigambrorum recepserat seque cum iis conjunxerat. Ad quos<sup>e</sup> cum Caesar nuncios misisset, qui<sup>f</sup> postularent, eos, qui sibi<sup>g</sup> Galliaeque bellum intulissent, sibi<sup>h</sup> dederent,<sup>h</sup> responderunt: "Populi Romani imperium Rhenum<sup>i</sup> finire: si, se invito Germanos in Galliam transire non aequum existimaret, <sup>4</sup> cur sui<sup>k</sup> quicquam<sup>l</sup> esse imperii<sup>l</sup> aut potestatis trans Rhenum postularet?"<sup>m</sup> Ubii autem, qui uni ex Transrhenanis ad Caesarem legatos miserant, amicitiam fecerant, obsides dederant, magnopere orabant, "ut sibi<sup>n</sup> auxilium ferret,<sup>h</sup> quod graviter ab Suevis premerentur; <sup>n</sup> vel, si id facere<sup>o</sup> occupationibus reipublicae prohiberetur, exercitum modo Rhenum transportaret:<sup>h</sup> id<sup>i</sup> sibi<sup>d</sup> ad auxilium spemque reliqui temporis satis futurum: tantum esse nomen atque opinionem ejus exercitus, Ariovisto pulso, et hoc novissimo praelio facto, etiam ad ultimas Germanorum nationes, uti opinione<sup>o</sup> et amicitiam Populi Romani tuti<sup>p</sup> esse possint."<sup>a</sup> Navium magnam copiam ad transportandum exercitum pollicebantur.

17. Caesar his de causis, quas commemoravi, Rhenum transire decreverat; sed navibus transire, neque satis tutum esse<sup>q</sup> arbitrabatur, <sup>6</sup> neque suae<sup>r</sup> neque Populi Romani dignitatis<sup>k</sup> esse statuēbat. Itaque, etsi summa difficultas facienda pontis<sup>7</sup> proponebatur, propter latitudinem, rapiditatem, altitudinemque fluminis, tamen id<sup>i</sup> sibi<sup>s</sup> contendendum, aut

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

<sup>b</sup> § 112, R. XVII.

<sup>c</sup> 112, 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 112, R. I.

<sup>e</sup> 39, 9.

<sup>f</sup> § 141, Obs. 2, 4th.

<sup>g</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>h</sup> § 140, 1, 3d, & Obs. 5.

<sup>i</sup> § 145, R.

<sup>k</sup> § 108, R. XII.

<sup>l</sup> § 106, R. VIII.

<sup>m</sup> § 140, 6.

<sup>n</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.

<sup>o</sup> § 129, R.

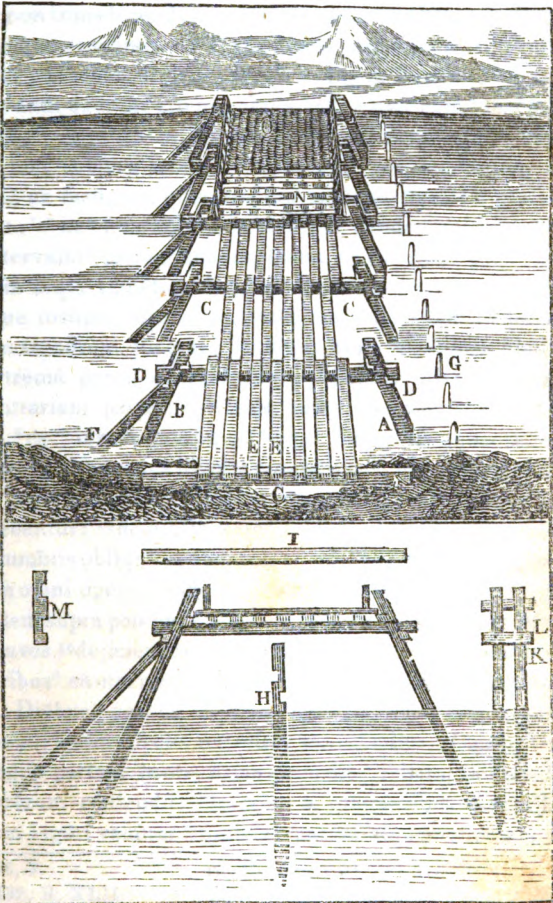
<sup>p</sup> § 103, Obs. 6.

<sup>q</sup> 51, 5.

<sup>r</sup> 29, 1.

<sup>s</sup> 113, & § 147.

PLAN OF THE BRIDGE MADE OVER THE RHINE BY CÆSAR,  
IN TEN DAYS.



**A. Tigna bina sesquipedalia** : Two piles each a foot and a half thick, joined together at the distance of two feet. **H.** One of the piles detached. **K.** Form of the two piles braced together. **B.** Two opposite piles similarly joined together, and at the distance of forty feet down the river from the other. **C. Trabs bipedalis** : Large beam two feet square, extending from the upper to the lower piles. **I.** The same beam detached. **D. Fibula bina** : Two braces fastening each pair of piles together, as seen at **I.**, one on each side, (*utrimque*)—the one below, supporting the beam, (*trabs*), the other above it. **M.** Form of the brace detached. **E. E. Materies** : Timbers laid from beam to beam, (*directa*), lengthwise of the bridge. **N. Longurii** : Spars laid across the timbers. **O. Crates** : Hurdles laid over the spars. **F. Sublicæ** : Stakes sunk in the river as buttresses, and fastened (*conjunctæ*), to each lower pair of piles. **G. Aliæ sublicæ** : Other stakes driven in above the bridge, and separate from it, as a fence against trunks of trees, &c. sent down the river.



aliter non transducendum exercitum, existimabat. <sup>1</sup> Rationem pontis hanc instituit. <sup>2</sup> Tigna bina<sup>a</sup> sesquipedalia, paulum ab imo præacuta, dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis, intervallo<sup>b</sup> pedum duorum inter se jungēbat. <sup>3</sup> Hæc cum<sup>c</sup> machinationibus<sup>d</sup> immissa in flumen defixerat, fistucisque<sup>d</sup> adgerat, <sup>4</sup> non sublicæ modo<sup>d</sup> directa<sup>e</sup> ad perpendiculum, sed prona<sup>e</sup> ac fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumbērent; <sup>f</sup> <sup>5</sup> iis<sup>e</sup> item contraria bina,<sup>a</sup> ad eundem modum juncta, intervallo<sup>b</sup> pedum quadragēnum, ab inferiōre parte, contra vim atque impetum fluminis conversa statuēbat. <sup>6</sup> Hæc utraq̃ue insuper bipedalibus trabibus<sup>b</sup> immissis quantum<sup>1</sup> eorum tignorum junctura distabat, binis utrimque fibulis<sup>k</sup> ab extrēmā parte, distinebantur: <sup>7</sup> quibus<sup>1</sup> disclusis atque in contrariam partem revinctis, tanta erat operis firmitudo, atque <sup>8</sup> ea<sup>m</sup> rerum natura, ut, <sup>9</sup> quo<sup>n</sup> major vis aquæ se incitavisset, <sup>o</sup> hoc<sup>n</sup> arctius illigata tenerentur.<sup>p</sup> <sup>10</sup> Hæc directā materie<sup>d</sup> injectā contexebantur, et <sup>11</sup> longuriis<sup>d</sup> cratibusque consternebantur: <sup>12</sup> ac nihilo secius sublicæ et ad inferiorem partem fluminis obliquè agebantur, quæ,<sup>r</sup> <sup>13</sup> pro pariēte subjectæ, et cum omni opere conjunctæ, vim fluminis exciperent: <sup>r</sup> <sup>14</sup> et aliæ item supra pontem mediocri spatio,<sup>b</sup> ut, si arbōrum trunci, sive naves <sup>15</sup> dejiciendi operis essent<sup>t</sup> a barbāris missæ, his defensoribus<sup>d</sup> eārum rerum vis minueretur,<sup>f</sup> neu ponti<sup>u</sup> nocērent.

18. Diēbus<sup>v</sup> decem, <sup>16</sup> quibus materia cæpta erat comportari, omni opere effecto, exercitus transducitur. Cæsar, <sup>17</sup> ad utramque partem pontis firmo præsidio<sup>b</sup> relicto, in fines Sigambrorum contendit. Intērim a compluribus civitatibus ad eum legati veniunt,<sup>w</sup> quibus<sup>x</sup> pacem atque amicitiam pe-

<sup>a</sup> 26, 3.<sup>b</sup> § 132, R. XLII.<sup>c</sup> § 140, Obs. 3.<sup>d</sup> § 129, R.<sup>e</sup> § 98, Obs. 10.<sup>f</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.<sup>g</sup> § 111, R.<sup>h</sup> 109, 2.<sup>i</sup> 46, (*tantum.*) &<sup>b</sup> § 126, R. V.<sup>k</sup> 110.<sup>l</sup> § 38, & 109, 2.<sup>m</sup> 124, 17, & 28.<sup>n</sup> § 132, Obs. 6, &

22, 4, Obs.

<sup>o</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.<sup>p</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.<sup>q</sup> § 126, R. V.<sup>r</sup> § 141, Obs. 2, 4th.<sup>s</sup> 19, (*sublicæ.*)<sup>t</sup> 81, 2, & 140, 2.<sup>u</sup> § 112, R. V.<sup>v</sup> § 131, R. XLI.<sup>w</sup> § 44, I. 3.<sup>x</sup> § 123, R.

tentibus liberaliter respondit, obsidesque ad se addūci<sup>a</sup> jubet, At Sigambri, ex eo tempore quo<sup>b</sup> pons institui cœptus est, fugā comparatā, <sup>1</sup> hortantibus iis<sup>c</sup> quos ex Tenchthēris atque Usipetibus apud se habēbant, finibus<sup>d</sup> suis-accesserant, suāque omnia exportaverant, seque <sup>2</sup>in solitudinem ac silvas abdidērant.

19. Cæsar, paucos dies<sup>e</sup> in eorum finibus moratus, omnibus vicis ædificiisque incensis,<sup>f</sup> frumentisque succisis,<sup>f</sup> se in fines Ubiōrum recēpit; atque iis auxilium suum pollicitus, si ab Suēvis premerentur,<sup>g</sup> hæc ab iis cognōvit: Suēvos, posteaquam per exploratōres pontem fieri comperissent,<sup>h</sup> more<sup>i</sup> suo concilio habito, nuncios in omnes partes dimisisse, uti de oppidis demigrarent,<sup>k</sup> liberos, uxōres, suaque omnia in silvas deponerent,<sup>k</sup> atque omnes qui arma ferre possent<sup>l</sup> unum in locum convenirent: <sup>k</sup> <sup>3</sup>hunc esse delectum medium<sup>m</sup> ferè regiōnum eārum quas Suēvi obtinērent: <sup>n</sup> hic Romanōrum adventum expectāre atque ibi decertāre constituisse.<sup>o</sup> Quod<sup>p</sup> ubi Cæsar compērit, omnibus his rebus confectis, quarum rerum causā transducere exercitum constituērat, ut Germānis metum injicēret,<sup>k</sup> ut Sigambros <sup>4</sup>ulciscerētur,<sup>k</sup> ut Ubios obsidiōne liberāret,<sup>k</sup> diēbus<sup>c</sup> omnino decem et octo trans Rhenum consumtis, <sup>5</sup>satis et ad laudem et ad utilitatem profectum<sup>o</sup> arbitrātus, se in Galliam recēpit, pontemque rescīdit.

20. Exiguā parte æstātis reliquā, Cæsar, etsi in his locis, quòd omnis Gallia ad septentriones vergit, <sup>6</sup>matūræ sunt hiemes, tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit, quòd, omnibus fere Gallicis bellis,<sup>q</sup> hostibus nostris<sup>r</sup> <sup>7</sup>inde subministrata auxilia intelligēbat: et, si tempus anni ad bellum gerendum deficēret,<sup>k</sup> tamen magno sibi<sup>s</sup> usui fore arbitrabatur, si modò insulam adisset, genus hominum perspexisset, loca,

<sup>a</sup> 90, 4.<sup>b</sup> § 131, R. XL.<sup>c</sup> 109, 1.<sup>d</sup> § 136, R. LII.<sup>e</sup> § 131, R. XLI.<sup>f</sup> 104, 1.<sup>g</sup> § 140, 2.<sup>h</sup> § 140, 4.<sup>i</sup> § 129, R.<sup>k</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.<sup>l</sup> § 141, Obs. 3.<sup>m</sup> § 97, R. Exp.<sup>n</sup> § 140, 6.<sup>o</sup> 98, 2.<sup>p</sup> 38, 4.<sup>q</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (in.)<sup>r</sup> § 126, R. III.<sup>s</sup> § 114, R.



portus, aditus cognovisset: quæ omnia ferè Gallis erant incognita. Neque enim <sup>1</sup> temère præter mercatōres illò adit quisquam, <sup>2</sup> neque iis ipsis<sup>a</sup> quicquam, præter oram maritimam atque eas regiōnes quæ sunt contra Gallias, notum est. Itaque, evocatis ad se undique mercatoribus, neque quanta esset<sup>b</sup> insulæ magnitudo, neque quæ<sup>c</sup> aut quantæ<sup>c</sup> nationes incolerent,<sup>b</sup> neque <sup>3</sup> quem<sup>c</sup> usum belli haberent,<sup>b</sup> aut quibus<sup>c</sup> institutis uterentur, neque qui essent ad majōrum navium multitudinem idonei<sup>d</sup> portus, reperire poterat.

21. Ad hæc cognoscenda, priusquam periculum faceret, idoneum esse arbitratus<sup>e</sup> Caium Volusenum, cum navi longâ præmittit. Huic<sup>f</sup> mandat, uti, exploratis omnibus rebus, ad se quamprimum revertatur:<sup>g</sup> ipse cum omnibus copiis in Morinos proficiscitur, quòd inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam transjectus. Huc naves undique ex finitimis regionibus et, quam<sup>h</sup> superioriore ætate ad Veneticum bellum fecerat, classem jubet convenire.<sup>i</sup> Intèrim, consilio ejus cognito et per mercatōres perlato ad Britannos, a compluribus ejus insulæ civitatibus ad eum legati veniunt, qui polliceantur<sup>k</sup> obsides dare, atque imperio<sup>l</sup> Populi Romani obtemperare. Quibus<sup>m</sup> auditis, liberaliter pollicitus, hortatusque ut <sup>4</sup> in eâ sententiâ permanerent,<sup>g</sup> eos domum<sup>n</sup> remittit, et cum his unâ Commium, quem ipse, Atrebatibus superatis, regem ibi constituerat, cujus et virtutem et consilium probabat, et quem sibi fidèlem arbitrabatur, cujusque auctoritas in iis regionibus magni<sup>o</sup> habebatur, mittit. Huic impèrat, quas possit adeat<sup>b</sup> civitates, <sup>5</sup> horteturque<sup>g</sup> ut Populi Romani <sup>6</sup> fidem sequantur;<sup>g</sup> seque celeriter eò venturum nunciet.<sup>g</sup> Volusenus, perspectis regionibus, <sup>7</sup> quantum ei facultatis dari potuit, <sup>8</sup> qui navi egrèdi ac se barbaris committere non auderet,<sup>p</sup> quinto die ad Cæsarem revertitur; quæque ibi perspexisset renunciat.

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<sup>a</sup> § 126, R. XXXIII.	<sup>f</sup> 63, & § 123, R.	<sup>l</sup> § 112, R. V.
<sup>b</sup> § 140, 5.	<sup>g</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.	<sup>m</sup> 38, & 109, 2.
<sup>c</sup> 48, & § 34, Obs. 1.	<sup>h</sup> 43.	<sup>n</sup> § 130, 4.
<sup>d</sup> § 103, Obs. 2.	<sup>i</sup> 90, 4.	<sup>o</sup> § 126, R. II.
<sup>e</sup> 106, 1.	<sup>k</sup> § 141, Obs. 2, 4th.	<sup>p</sup> § 141, R. III.

22. Dum in his locis Cæsar navium parandarum<sup>a</sup> causâ moratur, ex magnâ parte Morinorum ad eum legati venērunt, qui<sup>b</sup> se<sup>1</sup> de superioriis temporis consilio excusarent,<sup>b</sup> quod homines barbâri, et nostræ consuetudinis<sup>c</sup> imperiti, bellum Populo Româno fecissent,<sup>d</sup> seque ea, quæ imperâsset,<sup>e</sup> facturos pollicerentur.<sup>b</sup> Hoc sibi<sup>f</sup> satis opportunè Cæsar accidisse arbitratus, quod neque post tergum hostem relinquere volēbat, neque belli gerendi,<sup>g</sup> propter anni tempus, facultatem habēbat, neque<sup>h</sup> has tantularum rerum occupatiōnes<sup>e</sup> sibi<sup>h</sup> Britannis<sup>1</sup> antependas judicabat, magnum his<sup>k</sup> obsidum numerum impērat. Quibus adductis, eos in fidem recēpit. <sup>2</sup>Navibus circiter octoginta onerariis coactis contractisque, quot<sup>1</sup> satis esse ad duas transportandas legiōnes existimabat, quicquid præterea navium<sup>m</sup> longarum habēbat, quæstori, legatis, præfectisque distribuit. Huc accedebant octodécim onerariæ naves, quæ ex eo loco ab<sup>n</sup> millibus passuum octo vento tenebantur, quo minùs in eundem portum pervenire possent.<sup>o</sup> Has equitibus distribuit; reliquum exercitum Quinto Titurio Sabino et Lucio Aurunculeio Cottæ, legatis, in Menapios atque in eos pagos Morinorum, ab quibus ad eum legati non venērant, deducendum<sup>p</sup> dedit. Publium Sulpitium Rufum, legatum, cum eo præsidio quod satis esse arbitrabatur, portum tenere jussit.

23. His constitutis rebus, factus idoneam ad navigandum<sup>q</sup> tempestatem, <sup>4</sup>tertiâ ferè vigiliâ<sup>5</sup> solvit, equitesque in ulteriorem portum progredi,<sup>r</sup> <sup>6</sup>et naves conscendere,<sup>r</sup> et se sequi<sup>r</sup> jussit: a quibus<sup>s</sup> cum id paulo tardiùs esset administratum, ipse<sup>7</sup> horâ diēi circiter quartâ cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit, atque ibi in omnibus collibus<sup>8</sup> expositas hostium

<sup>a</sup> § 112, 5.<sup>b</sup> § 141, Obs. 2, 4.<sup>c</sup> § 107, R. IX.<sup>d</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.<sup>e</sup> § 141, Obs. 3.<sup>f</sup> § 112, R. IV.<sup>g</sup> § 145, R.<sup>h</sup> § 126, Obs. 3.<sup>i</sup> § 126, R. III.<sup>k</sup> § 123, R. & 5, 1.<sup>l</sup> 46, 2.<sup>m</sup> § 106, R. VIII. &

Obs. 10.

<sup>n</sup> § 132, Obs. 5.<sup>o</sup> § 140, 1.<sup>p</sup> 107, 1.<sup>q</sup> 112, 3.<sup>r</sup> 90, 1.<sup>s</sup> 38.

copias armatas conspexit. Cujus loci hæc erat natura: <sup>1</sup> adeo montibus angustis mare continebatur, uti ex locis superioribus in littus telum adjici<sup>a</sup> posset. Hunc <sup>2</sup> ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum arbitratus locum, dum reliquæ naves eò convenirent,<sup>b</sup> <sup>3</sup> ad horam nonam in anchõris expectavit. Intèrim legatis<sup>c</sup> tribunisque militum convocatis, et quæ ex Voluseno cognosset,<sup>d</sup> et quæ fieri vellet,<sup>d</sup> ostendit, <sup>4</sup> monuitque (ut rei militaris ratio, maxime ut maritimæ res postularent,<sup>e</sup> ut quæ celèrem atque instabilem motum haberent), ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res ab iis administrarentur.<sup>f</sup> His<sup>c</sup> dimissis, et ventum et æstum uno tempore nactus secundum, dato signo,<sup>c</sup> et sublatis anchõris,<sup>c</sup> circiter millia passuum septem ab eo loco progressus, aperto ac plano littore<sup>g</sup> naves constituit.

24. At barbari, consilio<sup>c</sup> Romanorum cognito, præmisso<sup>h</sup> equitatu, <sup>5</sup> et essedariis, quo plerumque genere<sup>i</sup> in præliis uti consueverunt, reliquis copiis subsecuti, nostros navibus<sup>k</sup> egrèdi<sup>6</sup> prohibebant. Erat ob has causas summa difficultas, quod naves, propter magnitudinem, nisi in alto, constitui<sup>a</sup> non poterant; <sup>7</sup> militibus<sup>l</sup> autem, ignotis locis,<sup>c</sup> impeditis manibus,<sup>c</sup> magno et gravi armorum onere oppressis, simul et de navibus desiliendum,<sup>l</sup> et in fluctibus consistendum,<sup>l</sup> et cum hostibus erat pugnandum: <sup>1</sup> cum illi aut ex arido, aut paululum in aquam progressi, <sup>8</sup> omnibus membris<sup>m</sup> expediti, notissimis locis,<sup>g</sup> audacter tela conjecerent,<sup>n</sup> et equos <sup>9</sup> insuefactos incitarent.<sup>n</sup> Quibus rebus nostri perterriti, atque hujus omnino generis<sup>o</sup> pugnae imperiti, non eadem alacritate<sup>i</sup> ac studio, quo<sup>i</sup> in pedestribus uti præliis consueverant, utebantur.

25. Quod ubi Cæsar animum advertit, naves longas,<sup>10</sup> quarum et species erat barbaris<sup>p</sup> inusitatio, et motus ad usum expeditior, paulum removèri ab onerariis navibus, et

<sup>a</sup> 87, 1.	<sup>f</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.	<sup>i</sup> § 147, & 113, 2.
<sup>b</sup> § 140, 4.	<sup>g</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (in.)	<sup>m</sup> § 128, R.
<sup>c</sup> 109, 2.	<sup>h</sup> § 98, Obs. 4. & 109. 2.	<sup>n</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.
<sup>d</sup> § 140, 5.	<sup>i</sup> § 121, R. XXVI.	<sup>o</sup> § 108, R. IX
<sup>e</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.	<sup>k</sup> § 136, R. LII.	<sup>p</sup> § 111, R.

<sup>1</sup>remis incitāri,<sup>a</sup> et ad latus apertum hostium constitui,<sup>a</sup> atque inde fundis, sagittis, <sup>2</sup>tormentis, hostes propelli<sup>a</sup> ac submovēri jussit: <sup>3</sup>quæ res magno usui<sup>b</sup> nostris fuit. Nam, et navium figurâ, et remōrum motu, et inusitâto genēre tormentōrum permōti, barbāri constitērunt, <sup>4</sup>ac paulum modò pedem retulērunt. Atque, nostris militibus<sup>c</sup> cunctantibus, maxīmè propter altitudīnem maris, <sup>5</sup>qui<sup>d</sup> decimæ legiōnis aquilam ferēbat, contestātus<sup>e</sup> Deos, ut <sup>6</sup>ea<sup>res</sup> legiōni<sup>f</sup> feliciter eveniret: “Desilite,” inquit, “commilitōnes, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere: ego certè meum reipublicæ atque imperatōri officium præstitero.” Hoc cūm <sup>7</sup>magnâ voce dixisset, <sup>8</sup>ex navi se projēcit, atque in hostes aquilam ferre cœpit. Tum nostri, cohortāti inter se,<sup>8</sup> ne<sup>b</sup> tantum dedecus admitterētur, universi ex navi desiluērunt: hos item ex proximis navibus cūm conspexissent, subsecūti hostibus<sup>i</sup> appropinquārunt.

26. Pugnātum est ab utrisque acriter; nostri tamen, quòd neque ordīnes servāre,<sup>k</sup> neque firmīter insistere,<sup>k</sup> neque signa subsēqui<sup>k</sup> potērunt, atque alius aliâ<sup>l</sup> ex navi, quibuscumque<sup>m</sup> signis occurrerat, se aggregābat, magno opōre perturbabantur. Hostes verò, notis omnibus vadis, ubi ex littōre aliquos <sup>9</sup>singulāres ex navi egredientes conspexerant, incitātis equis impeditos adoriebantur: plures paucos<sup>n</sup> circumstībant: alii ab latere aperto in universos tela conjiciēbant. <sup>10</sup>Quod<sup>o</sup> cūm animum advertisset Cæsar, <sup>11</sup>scaphas longārum navium, item <sup>12</sup>speculatoria navigia militibus complēri<sup>a</sup> jussit, et, quos<sup>p</sup> laborantes conspexerat, iis subsidia submittēbat. Nostri, simul<sup>q</sup> in arido constitērunt, suis omnibus consecūtis, in hostes impētum fecērunt, atque eos in fugam dedērunt, neque longiùs prosēqui<sup>k</sup> potuērunt, quòd

<sup>a</sup> 90, 4.<sup>b</sup> § 114, R.<sup>c</sup> 109, 1.<sup>d</sup> 37, 3.<sup>e</sup> 105, 2.<sup>f</sup> § 112, R. XVII.<sup>g</sup> § 28, Obs. 5.<sup>h</sup> § 140, 1, 3d, & 121.<sup>i</sup> § 112, R. IV.<sup>k</sup> 87, 7.<sup>l</sup> § 98, Obs. 11. &

25, 1.

<sup>m</sup> 37, 7, Ncte. 2, &

§ 99, Obs. 7.

<sup>n</sup> § 136, R. LII.<sup>o</sup> § 38, 7.<sup>p</sup> 43.<sup>q</sup> 124, 18, (Sup. ac.)

equites <sup>1</sup> cursum tenere atque insulam capere non potuerant. Hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Cæsari defuit.

27. Hostes praelio superati, simul <sup>a</sup> atque se ex fuga receperunt, statim ad Cæsarem legatos de pace miserunt: obsides daturos, quæque imperasset <sup>b</sup> sese facturos, polliciti sunt. Unà cum his legatis Commius Atrēbas venit, quem <sup>c</sup> <sup>2</sup> supra demonstraveram a Cæsare in Britanniam præmissum. <sup>d</sup> Hunc illi e navi egressum, cum ad eos <sup>3</sup> oratoris modo imperatoris mandata perferret, comprehendērant, atque in vincula coniecērant: tum, praelio facto, remisērunt et in petendā <sup>e</sup> pace ejus rei <sup>4</sup> culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, et propter imprudentiam ut ignoscerētur, petiverunt. Cæsar questus, quod, cum ultro <sup>5</sup> in continentem legatis missis pacem ab se petissent, <sup>f</sup> bellum sine causâ intulissent, <sup>6</sup> ignoscere <sup>6</sup> imprudentiæ <sup>h</sup> dixit, obsidesque imperavit: quorum illi partem statim dederunt, partem, ex longinquiore locis <sup>7</sup> arcessitam, <sup>d</sup> paucis diebus <sup>i</sup> sese daturos dixerunt. Interea suos remigrare in agros jussērunt, principesque undique convenire, et se civitatesque suas Cæsari commendare cōperunt.

28. His rebus pace confirmatâ, <sup>8</sup> post diem quartum, quàm est in Britanniam ventum, <sup>k</sup> naves octodécim, de quibus <sup>9</sup> supra demonstratum est, quæ equites sustulerant, ex superiore portu leni vento solverunt. <sup>10</sup> Quæ <sup>1</sup> cum appropinquarent Britanniae, et ex castris viderentur, tanta tempestas subito coorta est, ut nulla earum <sup>m</sup> cursum tenere posset, <sup>n</sup> sed aliæ eodem, unde erant profectæ, referrentur; aliæ ad inferiorem partem insulæ, <sup>11</sup> quæ est propius solis occasum, <sup>o</sup> magno sui cum periculo dejicerentur: <sup>12</sup> quæ <sup>p</sup> tamen, anchoris jactis cum fluctibus complerentur, <sup>f</sup> <sup>13</sup> necessariò adversâ nocte in altum profectæ, continentem petierunt.

<sup>a</sup> 124, 18.

<sup>b</sup> 80, 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 145, R. & 91, 4.

<sup>d</sup> 98, 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 147, R. LXII.

<sup>f</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>g</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.

<sup>h</sup> § 112, R. V.

<sup>i</sup> § 131, R. XLI.

<sup>k</sup> 67, 5, Note.

<sup>l</sup> 39, 6, or 1.

<sup>m</sup> § 107, R. X.

<sup>n</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

<sup>o</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (ad.)

<sup>p</sup> § 38.

29. Eâdem nocte accidit, ut esset <sup>a</sup> luna plena, <sup>1</sup> qui <sup>b</sup> dies maritimos æstus maximos in Oceano efficere consuêvit; <sup>2</sup> nostrisque <sup>c</sup> id erat incognitum. Ita uno tempore et longas naves, quibus <sup>d</sup> Cæsar exercitum transportandum curaverat, quasque in aridum <sup>e</sup> subduxerat, æstus complêbat; et onerarias, <sup>3</sup> quæ ad anchoras erant deligatæ, tempestas <sup>4</sup> afflictabat; neque ulla nostris <sup>f</sup> facultas aut administrandi, aut auxiliandi, dabatur. Compluribus navibus <sup>5</sup> fractis, reliquæ cum essent, funibus, <sup>6</sup> anchoris, reliquisque armamentis amissis, ad navigandum inutiles, magna, id quod <sup>h</sup> necesse erat accidere, totius exercitus perturbatio facta est: neque enim naves erant aliæ, quibus reportari possent; <sup>1</sup> et omnia deerant, quæ ad reficiendas eas usui <sup>k</sup> sunt, et, <sup>5</sup> quod omnibus <sup>1</sup> constabat hiemari in Galliâ oportere, frumentum <sup>6</sup> his in locis in hiemem provisum non erat.

30. Quibus <sup>m</sup> rebus <sup>n</sup> cognitis, principes Britanniae, qui post prælium factum ad ea, quæ jussêrat Cæsar, facienda convenêrant, inter se collocuti, cum equites <sup>n</sup> et naves et frumentum Romanis <sup>o</sup> deesse intelligerent, et paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, quæ hoc erant etiam angustiôra, quod sine impedimentis Cæsar legiones transportaverat, optimum factu <sup>p</sup> esse duxerunt, rebellione <sup>5</sup> factâ, frumento <sup>4</sup> com meatuque nostros prohibere, et <sup>7</sup> rem in hiemem producere, quod, iis superatis, aut reditu <sup>q</sup> interclusis, neminem postea belli inferendi causâ in Britanniam transiturum confidebant. Itaque, rursus conjuratione <sup>f</sup> factâ, paulatim ex castris discedere, ac suos clam ex agris deducere cœperunt.

31. At Cæsar, etsi nondum eorum consilia cognoverat, tamen et <sup>8</sup> ex eventu navium suarum, <sup>9</sup> et ex eo, quod obsides dare intermisêrant, fore <sup>r</sup> id, <sup>n</sup> quod accidit, suspicabatur.

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 1, 4th.

<sup>b</sup> § 99, Exc. 1, & 37, 4.

<sup>c</sup> § 111, R.

<sup>d</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>e</sup> 19, (*locum.*)

<sup>f</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>g</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>h</sup> 37, 9, Note. 3.

<sup>i</sup> § 141, Obs. 1.

<sup>k</sup> § 114, Obs. 4.

<sup>l</sup> § 113, R. & 19.

<sup>m</sup> 38, 3.

<sup>n</sup> § 145, R.

<sup>o</sup> § 112, R. I.

<sup>p</sup> 114, 2.

<sup>q</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (*ab.*)

<sup>r</sup> 100, 12.

Itaque <sup>1</sup> ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat: nam et frumentum ex agris quotidie in castra conferēbat,<sup>a</sup> et, quæ <sup>b</sup> gravissimè afflictæ erant naves, eārum <sup>c</sup> materiā atque ære ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur, et, quæ ad eas res erant usui,<sup>d</sup> ex continenti comportari jubebat. Itaque, cum id summo studio a militibus administraretur, duodecim navibus amissis, <sup>2</sup> reliquis <sup>e</sup> ut navigari commode posset, effecit.

32. <sup>3</sup> Dum ea geruntur, legione ex consuetudine unâ frumentum <sup>f</sup> missâ, quæ appellabatur septima, neque ullâ ad id tempus belli suspiciōne interpositâ, cum pars hominum in agris remaneret, pars etiam in castra ventitaret, ii, qui pro portis castrorum <sup>4</sup> in statione erant, Cæsari renunciârunt, pulvèrem <sup>5</sup> majorem, <sup>5</sup> quàm consuetudo ferret,<sup>h</sup> in eâ parte vidēri, quam <sup>1</sup> in partem legio iter fecisset. Cæsar id, quod erat, suspicatus, aliquid <sup>6</sup> novi a barbâris inîtum <sup>k</sup> consilii, cohortes, quæ <sup>6</sup> in stationibus erant, secum in eam partem proficisci,<sup>l</sup> duas ex reliquis <sup>7</sup> in stationem succedere,<sup>l</sup> reliquas armari<sup>l</sup> et confestim sese subsequi <sup>1</sup> jussit. Cum paulò longius a castris processisset, suos <sup>8</sup> ab hostibus premi,<sup>m</sup> atque ægrè sustinere, <sup>8</sup> et, confertâ legione, ex omnibus partibus tela <sup>9</sup> conjici,<sup>m</sup> animum advertit. Nam <sup>9</sup> quòd, omni ex reliquis partibus demesso frumento, pars una erat reliqua, suspicâti hostes, huc nostros esse venturos, noctu in silvis delituērant: tum dispersos, depositis armis, in metendo <sup>n</sup> occupâtos, subito adorti, paucis interfectis, reliquos <sup>10</sup> incertis ordinibus perturbaverant: simul equitatu <sup>e</sup> atque essedis <sup>e</sup> circumdedērant.

33. <sup>11</sup> Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnæ: primò per omnes partes perequitant, et tela conjiciunt, atque <sup>12</sup> ipso <sup>o</sup> terrore <sup>e</sup> equorum, et strepitu rotarum, ordines plerumque perturbant;

<sup>a</sup> § 44, II. 2.

<sup>b</sup> 37, 6, Note. 1. &  
43.

<sup>c</sup> 19, (*navium*.)

<sup>d</sup> § 114, Obs. 4.

<sup>e</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>f</sup> § 148, R. LXIII.

<sup>g</sup> § 145, R.

<sup>h</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.

<sup>i</sup> 37, 6, Note. 1.

<sup>k</sup> 98, 2.

<sup>l</sup> 90, 4.

<sup>m</sup> 96, 6.

<sup>n</sup> § 147, Obs. 5.

<sup>o</sup> 32, 5.

et cūm se inter equitūm turmas <sup>1</sup>insinuaverint,<sup>a</sup> ex essēdis desiliunt, et pedibus praeliantur. <sup>2</sup>Aurīgæ intērim paulatim ex praelio excēdunt, <sup>3</sup>atque ita curru <sup>b</sup> se collōcant, ut, si illi a multitudīne hostium premantur,<sup>c</sup> expeditum ad suos recep- tum habeant.<sup>d</sup> <sup>4</sup>Ita mobilitātem equitūm, stabilitātem pedītum, in praeliis præstant: <sup>5</sup>ac tantum usu quotidiāno et exercitiōne efficiunt, uti, in declīvi ac præcipīti loco, <sup>6</sup>incitātos equos sustinēre, <sup>7</sup>et brevi <sup>e</sup> moderārī ac flectēre, et per temōnem percurrēre, et in jugo insistēre, et inde se in currus citissimē recipēre consuērint.<sup>d</sup>

34. Quibus <sup>f</sup> rebus,<sup>g</sup> perturbātis nostris novitāte pugnæ, tempore <sup>h</sup> opportunissimō Cæsar auxilium tulit: namque ejus adventu <sup>i</sup> hostes constitērunt, nostri se ex timōre recepērunt. Quo <sup>k</sup> facto, ad lacessendum et ad committendum praelium aliēnum esse tempus arbitrātus,<sup>l</sup> suo se loco <sup>m</sup> continuit, et, brevi tempore intermisso, in castra legiōnes reduxit. Dum hæc geruntur, nostris omnibus occupātis, qui erant in agris, reliqui discessērunt. Secūtæ sunt <sup>n</sup> continuos complures dies<sup>m</sup> tempestātes, quæ <sup>o</sup> et nostros in castris continērent,<sup>n</sup> et hostem a pugnā prohibērent.<sup>n</sup> Intērim barbāri nuncios in omnes partes dimisērunt, paucitatemque nostrōrum militum <sup>o</sup> suis prædicaverunt, et, <sup>10</sup>quanta prædæ faciendæ,<sup>o</sup> atque in perpetuum sui liberandi,<sup>o</sup> facultas darētur,<sup>p</sup> si Romānos castris<sup>q</sup> expulissent, demonstraverunt. His rebus celeriter magnā multitudīne peditātūs equitatūsque coactā, ad castra venērunt.

35. Cæsar, etsi idem,<sup>r</sup> quod superioribus diēbus <sup>h</sup> accidērat, fore vidēbat, ut, si essent hostes pulsi, celeritāte pericūlum effugērent;<sup>s</sup> tamen nactus equites circiter triginta,

<sup>a</sup> § 140, Obs. 3.

<sup>s</sup> § 136, Obs. 5 (*in.*)

<sup>n</sup> § 141, Obs. 3.

<sup>b</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (*cum.*) <sup>h</sup> § 131, R. XL.

<sup>o</sup> 112, 5.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, 2.

<sup>i</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>p</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>d</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

<sup>k</sup> 38, 5.

<sup>q</sup> § 136, R. LII.

<sup>e</sup> 19, (*tempore.*)

<sup>l</sup> 106, 1.

<sup>r</sup> § 145, R. & 19.

<sup>f</sup> 38.

<sup>m</sup> § 131, R. XLI.

<sup>s</sup> § 145, Obs. 6.



quos Commius Atrēbas, de quo <sup>1</sup>antè dictum est, <sup>2</sup>secum transportaverat, legiōnes in acie pro castris constituit. Commisso praelio, diutius nostrōrum milītum impētum hostes ferre non potuerunt, ac terga vertērunt. Quos <sup>3</sup>tanto spatio <sup>4</sup>secūti, quantum <sup>5</sup>cursum et virībus efficere potuerunt, complūres ex iis occiderunt; deinde, <sup>6</sup>omnībus <sup>7</sup>longè latèque afflictis incensisque, se in castra recepērunt.

36. Eōdem die legāti, ab hostibus missi ad Cæsarem de pace, venērunt. His <sup>8</sup>Cæsar numerum obsīdum, quem antea imperaverat, duplicāvit, eosque in continentem addūci <sup>9</sup>jussit, quòd, propinquā <sup>10</sup>die <sup>11</sup>æquinoctii, infirmis navibus, <sup>12</sup>hiēmi <sup>13</sup>navigatiōnem subjiciendam <sup>14</sup>non existimābat. Ipse, idoneam tempestātem nactus, paulò post mediam noctem naves solvit, quæ omnes incolūmes ad continentem pervenērunt; sed ex his onerariæ duæ <sup>15</sup>eosdem, quos reliquæ, <sup>16</sup>portus capere non potuerunt, et paulo infrā delātæ sunt.

37. <sup>17</sup>Quibus <sup>18</sup>ex navibus cū essent expositi milītes circiter trecenti, atque in castra contendērent, Morīni, quos Cæsar, in Britanniam proficiscens, pacātos reliquerat, spe <sup>19</sup>prædæ adducti, primò <sup>20</sup>non ita magno suōrum numero circumsteterunt, ac, <sup>21</sup>si sese interfīci nollent, <sup>22</sup>arma ponere jussērunt. Cū illi, <sup>23</sup>orbe facto, sese defendērent, celeriter ad clamōrem homīnum circiter millia sex convenērunt. Quā <sup>24</sup>re nunciātā, Cæsar omnem ex castris equitātum suis <sup>25</sup>auxilio <sup>26</sup>misit. Intērim nostri milītes impētum hostium sustinuerunt, atque ampliùs horis <sup>27</sup>quatuor fortissimè pugnāverunt, et, paucis vulneribus acceptis, complūres ex iis occiderunt. Postea verò quā equitātus noster in conspēctum venit, hostes abjectis armis <sup>28</sup>terga vertērunt, magnusque eōrum numerus est occīsus.

<sup>a</sup> 67, Note. (*a nobis.*) § 123, R.

<sup>b</sup> § 38.

<sup>c</sup> § 132, R. XLII.

<sup>d</sup> 44, 3.

<sup>e</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>f</sup> 19, (*negotiis.*)

<sup>h</sup> 90, 4.

<sup>i</sup> § 110, 1

<sup>k</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>l</sup> 108, 4.

<sup>m</sup> § 101, Obs. 4, (*ceperunt.*)

<sup>n</sup> § 140, 2.

<sup>o</sup> § 114, R.

<sup>p</sup> § 120, R.

38. Cæsar postëro die Titum Labiënum legätum, cum iis legionibus, quas ex Britannia reduxerat, in Morinos, qui rebellionem fecerant, misit. Qui,<sup>a</sup> cum propter siccitates paludum, quò se recipèrent,<sup>b</sup> non haberent<sup>c</sup> (quo perfugio<sup>d</sup> superiore anno fuerant usi), omnes ferè in potestatem Labieni venèrunt. At Quintus Titurius et Lucius Cotta, legati, qui in Menapiorum fines legiones duxerant, omnibus eorum agris vastatis, frumentis succisis, ædificiis incensis, quòd Menapii se omnes<sup>1</sup> in densissimas silvas abdidèrant, se ad Cæsarem recepèrunt. Cæsar in Belgis omnium legionum hiberna constituit. Eo duæ omnino civitates ex Britannia obsides miserunt; reliquæ neglexerunt. His rebus gestis, ex literis Cæsaris dièrum<sup>e</sup> viginti supplicatio a Senatu decreta est.

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<sup>a</sup> 39, 5.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>e</sup> § 106, R. VII.

<sup>b</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>d</sup> § 121, R. XXVI.

## BOOK V.

### GENERAL ARGUMENT.

I. Cæsar's second expedition into Britain—Chap. 1-23. II. War with Ambiorix—Chap. 24-54 III. Insurrection among the Treveri repressed—Chap. 55-58.

1. <sup>1</sup> LUCIO DOMITIO, Appio Claudio, consulibus, discēdens ab hibernis Cæsar in Italiam, ut quotannis facere consuērat, legātis impērat, quos legionibus præfecerat, uti, <sup>2</sup> quamplurimas <sup>a</sup> possent, hieme <sup>b</sup> naves ædificandas <sup>c</sup> veteresque reficiendas <sup>c</sup> curarent. Eārum modum formamque demonstrat. <sup>3</sup> Ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque paulò facit humiliōres, quàm quibus <sup>d</sup> in <sup>4</sup> nostro mari uti consuevīmus; atque id eo <sup>e</sup> magis, quòd propter crebras commutatiōnes æstuum minùs magnos ibi fluctus fieri cognoverat: ad onera et ad multitudinē jumentōrum transportandam paulò latiōres, quàm quibus <sup>d</sup> in reliquis utimur maribus. Has omnes <sup>5</sup> actuarias impērat fieri, quam ad rem multum humilitas <sup>6</sup> adjuvat. Ea, quæ sunt usui <sup>7</sup> ad armandas naves, ex Hispaniā apportari jubet. Ipse, conventibus Galliæ citeriōris peractis, in Illyricum proficiscitur, quòd a Pirustis finitimam partem Provinciæ incursionibus vastari audiēbat. Eò cùm venisset, civitatibus <sup>f</sup> milites impērat, certumque in locum convenire jubet. Quā <sup>8</sup> re nunciatā, Pirustæ legatos ad eum mittunt, qui <sup>h</sup> doceant, nihil eārum rerum publico factum consilio, seseque paratos esse demonstrant, <sup>9</sup> omnibus rationibus <sup>i</sup> de injuriis satisfacere. Acceptā oratione eōrum, Cæsar obsides impērat, eosque ad certam diem adduci jubet: nisi ita fecerint, sese bello civitatem persecuturum de-

<sup>a</sup> § 134, Obs. 6, 3d.

<sup>d</sup> 37.

<sup>e</sup> 38, 5.

<sup>b</sup> § 131, R. XLI.

<sup>o</sup> § 132, Obs. 6.

<sup>h</sup> § 141, Obs. 2, 4th.

<sup>c</sup> 108, 4.

<sup>f</sup> § 123, R. & 5. 1.

<sup>i</sup> § 129, R.

monstrat. His ad diem adductis, ut imperavērat, arbitros inter civitatē dat, <sup>1</sup> qui litem æstimēt <sup>a</sup> pœnamque constituent.

2. His confectis rebus <sup>2</sup>conventibusque peractis, in citiorem Galliam revertitur, atque inde ad exercitum proficiscitur. Eò cum venisset, circuitis omnibus hibernis, singulari militum studio, in summâ omnium rerum inopiâ, circiter sexcentas ejus generis, cujus <sup>b</sup> supra demonstravimus, naves et longas viginti octo invenit <sup>3</sup> instructas, <sup>4</sup> neque multum abesse ab eo, quin paucis diebus deduci possent. <sup>c</sup> Colaudatis militibus <sup>d</sup> atque iis <sup>d</sup> qui negotio præfuērant, quid fieri velit, ostendit, atque omnes ad portum Itium convenire jubet, quo ex portu commodissimum in Britanniam <sup>e</sup> transmissum <sup>e</sup> esse cognoverat, circiter millium passuum <sup>f</sup> triginta a continenti. Huic rei quod satis esse visum est militum, <sup>g</sup> reliquit: ipse cum legionibus <sup>g</sup> expeditis quatuor et equitibus octingentis in fines Trevirorum proficiscitur, quod hi neque ad concilia veniebant, neque imperio <sup>h</sup> parēbant, Germanosque transrhenanos sollicitare dicebantur.

3. Hæc civitas longè plurimum totius Galliæ equitatu valet, magnasque habet copias peditum, Rhenumque, ut supra demonstravimus, tangit. In eâ civitate duo <sup>i</sup> de principatu inter se contendebant, Indutiomarus et Cingetorix: ex quibus <sup>j</sup> alter, simul atque <sup>k</sup> de Cæsaris legionumque adventu cognitum est, ad eum venit: se suosque omnes in officio futuros, neque ab amicitia Populi Romani defecturos confirmavit; quæque in Treviris gererentur, <sup>l</sup> ostendit. At Indutiomarus equitatum peditatumque cogere, <sup>m</sup> iisque, <sup>d</sup> qui per ætatem in armis esse non poterant, in <sup>n</sup> silvam Arduennam abditis, quæ ingenti magnitudine per medios fines Trevirorum a flumine Rheno ad initium Remorum pertinet, bellum parare <sup>m</sup> instituit. Sed postea quam nonnulli principes ex

<sup>a</sup> § 141, Obs. 2, 4th.

<sup>b</sup> § 99, Exc. 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, 3.

<sup>d</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 145, R.

<sup>f</sup> § 106, R. VII.

<sup>g</sup> § 106, R. VIII. Obs. 10. <sup>h</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>i</sup> 112, R. V.

<sup>j</sup> 19, 1.

<sup>k</sup> 124, 18.

<sup>l</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>m</sup> § 144, R. LVII.

ea civitate, et familiaritate Cingetorigis adducti et adventu nostri exercitus perterriti, ad Cæsarem venerunt, et de suis privatis rebus ab eo petere cepērunt, <sup>1</sup> quoniam civitati consulere non possent: <sup>a</sup> Indutiomārus, veritus <sup>b</sup> ne <sup>c</sup> ab omnibus desereretur, legatos ad Cæsarem mittit; <sup>d</sup> sese idcirco ab suis discedere atque ad eum venire noluisse, quò facilius civitatem in officio contineret, ne omnis nobilitatis discessu plebs propter imprudentiam <sup>2</sup> laboretur. Itaque esse civitatem in sua potestate, seque, si Cæsar permitteret, ad eum in castra venturum, et suas civitatisque fortunas ejus fidei <sup>3</sup> permissurum.

4. Cæsar, etsi intelligebat, quâ de causâ ea dicerentur, <sup>e</sup> quæque eum res ab instituto consilio deterreret, <sup>e</sup> tamen, ne æstatem in Treviris consumere cogeretur, <sup>f</sup> omnibus ad Britannicum bellum rebus comparatis, Indutiomārum ad se cum ducentis obsidibus venire <sup>g</sup> jussit. His adductis, in iis filio propinquisque ejus omnibus, quos nominatim evocaverat, consolatus <sup>h</sup> Indutiomārum hortatusque est, uti in officio permaneret: nihilo tamen secius, principibus Trevirorum ad se convocatis, hos singillatim Cingetorigi conciliavit: quod cum <sup>i</sup> merito ejus ab se fieri intelligebat, tum <sup>j</sup> magni <sup>k</sup> interesse arbitrabatur, ejus auctoritatem inter suos quamplurimum valere, cujus tam egregiam in se voluntatem perspexisset. <sup>l</sup> Id factum graviter tulit Indutiomārus, <sup>4</sup> suam gratiam inter suos minui; et, qui <sup>m</sup> jam antè inimico in nos animo fuisset, <sup>5</sup> multo gravius hoc dolore exarsit.

5. His rebus constitutis, Cæsar ad portum Itium cum legionibus pervenit. Ibi cognoscit, quadraginta naves, quæ in Meldis factæ erant, tempestate rejectas. <sup>6</sup> cursum tenere non potuisse, atque eodem, unde erant profectæ, revertisse: reliquas paratas ad navigandum atque omnibus rebus in-

<sup>a</sup> § 140, Obs. 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>i</sup> 124, 8.

<sup>b</sup> 106, 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 140, 1, 21.

<sup>k</sup> § 113, Exc. I.

<sup>e</sup> § 140, Obs. 6, & 121.

<sup>g</sup> 90, 4.

<sup>l</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.

<sup>d</sup> 94, 4, & § 115, R.

<sup>h</sup> 115, 1.

<sup>m</sup> § 141, R. III.

structas invēnit. Eòdem totius Galliæ equitātus convēnit, numēro<sup>a</sup> millium quatuor, principesque omnibus ex civitatibus: ex quibus perpaucos, quorum in se fidem perspexerat, relinquere in Galliā, reliquos obsidum loco<sup>a</sup> secum ducere, decreverat; quòd, cùm ipse abesset, motum Galliæ verebatur.

6. Erat unà cum ceteris Dumnōrix Æduus, de quo ab nobis<sup>1</sup> antea dictum est. Hunc secum habere in primis constituērat, quòd eum<sup>2</sup> cupidum rerum<sup>b</sup> novarum, cupidum imperii, magni animi,<sup>c</sup> magnæ inter Gallos auctoritatis,<sup>c</sup> cognoverat. Accedēbat huc, quòd jam in concilio Æduorum Dumnōrix dixerat, sibi<sup>d</sup> a Cæsare regnum civitatis deferri: quod<sup>e</sup> dictum Ædui graviter ferēbant, neque recusandi aut deprecandi causā legatos ad Cæsarem mittere audēbant.<sup>3</sup> Id factum ex suis hospitibus Cæsar cognoverat. Ille omnibus primò precibus<sup>4</sup> petere contendit, ut in Galliā relinqueretur; partim, quòd insuetus navigandi<sup>b</sup> mare timēret;<sup>f</sup> partim, quòd religionibus sese diceret impediri. Posteaquam id obstinātē sibi<sup>d</sup> negari vidit, omni spe impetrandi ademtā, principes Galliæ sollicitare, sevocare singulos hortarique cœpit, ut in continenti remanerent;<sup>5</sup> metu territare<sup>5</sup> non sine causā fieri, ut Gallia omni nobilitate<sup>b</sup> spoliaretur: id esse consilium Cæsaris, ut, quos in conspectu Galliæ interficere vereretur, hos omnes in Britanniam transductos necaret:<sup>f</sup> <sup>6</sup> fidem reliquis interponere, jusjurandum poscere, ut, <sup>7</sup> quod<sup>i</sup> esse ex usu Galliæ intellexissent, communi consilio administrarent. Hæc a compluribus ad Cæsarem deferebantur.

7. Quā<sup>c</sup> re cognitā, Cæsar, <sup>8</sup> quòd tantum civitati Æduæ dignitatis<sup>k</sup> tribuerat, coercendum<sup>1</sup> atque deterrendum,<sup>1</sup> quibuscumque rebus posset, Dumnorigem statuēbat; quòd <sup>9</sup> longius ejus amentiam progredi vidēbat, <sup>10</sup> prospiciendum,<sup>m</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (de.)    <sup>o</sup> 38.

<sup>b</sup> § 107, R. IX.

<sup>c</sup> § 106, R. VII.

<sup>d</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>f</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.

<sup>e</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>h</sup> § 126, R. V.

<sup>i</sup> 37, 2.

<sup>k</sup> § 106, R. VIII

<sup>l</sup> 108, 4.

<sup>m</sup> 113, 5.

<sup>1</sup>ne quid <sup>a</sup> sibi <sup>b</sup> ac rei publicæ nocere posset. Itaque dies <sup>c</sup> circiter viginti quinque in eo loco commoratus, quod <sup>2</sup>Corus ventus navigatiōnem impediēbat, qui magnam partem <sup>c</sup> omnis temporis in his locis flare consuevit, dabat operam, ut in officio Dumnorigem contineret, <sup>d</sup> nihilo tamen secius omnia ejus consilia <sup>3</sup> cognosceret: <sup>d</sup> tandem, idoneam nactus tempestatem, milites equitesque conscendere naves jubet. At, <sup>4</sup>omnium impeditis animis, Dumnorix cum equitibus Æduorum a castris, insciente Cæsare, domum <sup>e</sup> discedere cepit. Quâ re nunciata, Cæsar, intermissâ profectiōne atque omnibus rebus postpositis, magnam partem equitatus ad eum insequendum mittit, retrahique <sup>f</sup> imperat: si vim faciat neque <sup>5</sup>pareat, interfici <sup>f</sup> jubet: nihil <sup>6</sup> hunc <sup>h</sup> se absente pro sano facturum arbitratus, qui præsentis imperium neglexisset. <sup>6</sup>Ille enim revocatus resistere ac se manu defendere suorumque fidem implorare cepit, sæpe clamitans, “liberum se liberæque civitatis <sup>k</sup> esse.” Illi, ut erat imperatum, circumstant atque hominem interficiunt; at Ædui equites ad Cæsarem omnes revertuntur.

8. His rebus gestis, Labiëno in continente cum tribus legionibus et equitum millibus duobus relicto, ut portus tueretur <sup>d</sup> et rem frumentariam provideret, <sup>d</sup> quæque in Galliâ gererentur <sup>1</sup> cognosceret, <sup>d</sup> <sup>7</sup> consiliumque pro tempore et pro re caperet, <sup>d</sup> ipse cum quinque legionibus et <sup>8</sup> pari numero equitum quem in continenti relinquēbat, solis occâsu <sup>m</sup> naves solvit, et, leni Africo proventus, mediâ circiter nocte <sup>m</sup> vento intermisso, cursum non tenuit, et, <sup>9</sup>longius delatus æstu, ortâ luce, sub sinistrâ Britanniam relictam conspexit. Tum rursus, æstus commutatiōnem <sup>10</sup> secutus, remis contendit, ut eam partem insulæ caperet, <sup>d</sup> quâ optimum esse egressum superiøre æstâte cognoverat. Quâ in re admōdum fuit

<sup>a</sup> § 116, Obs. 3.

<sup>b</sup> § 112, R. V.

<sup>c</sup> § 131, R. XLI.

<sup>d</sup> § 140, 1. 2d.

<sup>e</sup> § 130, 4.

<sup>f</sup> 90, 4.

<sup>g</sup> § 93, 1, (*and not.*)

<sup>h</sup> § 145, R.

<sup>i</sup> § 141, R. III.

<sup>k</sup> § 108, R. XII.

<sup>l</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>m</sup> § 131, R. XL.

milītum <sup>1</sup> virtus laudanda, qui <sup>2</sup> vectoriis gravibusque navigiis, non intermisso remigandi labōre, longārum navium cursum adæquāvunt. <sup>3</sup> Accessum est <sup>a</sup> ad Britanniam omnibus navibus <sup>1</sup> meridiāno ferè tempore : neque in eo loco hostis est visus, sed, ut postea Cæsar ex captivis compērit, cum <sup>b</sup> magnæ manus eò convenissent, <sup>b</sup> multitudine navium perterritæ (quæ <sup>4</sup> cum annotinis privatisque, quas sui quisque commōdi <sup>c</sup> fecerat, ampliùs octingentis uno erant visæ tempore), a littore discesserant ac se in superiora loca abdidērunt.

9. Cæsar, exposito exercitu et loco castris <sup>d</sup> idoneo capto, ubi ex captivis cognōvit, quo in loco hostium copię condesissent, <sup>e</sup> cohortibus decem ad mare relictis et equitibus trecentis, qui <sup>f</sup> præsidio <sup>e</sup> navibus essent, de tertiâ vigiliâ ad hostes contendit, eo minùs <sup>g</sup> veritus navibus, <sup>h</sup> quòd <sup>g</sup> in littore molli atque aperto deligatas ad anchoram relinquēbat; et præsidio <sup>e</sup> navibus Quintum Atrium præfēcit. Ipse, noctu progressus millia passuum circiter duodēcim, hostium copias conspicātus est. Illi, equitatu <sup>i</sup> atque essēdis ad flumen progressi, ex loco superioriē nostros prohibēre et prælium committēre cœperunt. Repulsi ab equitatu, se in silvas abdidērunt, locum nacti, egregiè et naturā et opère munitum, quem domestici belli, ut videbatur, causā jam antè præparaverant: nam crebris arboribus <sup>k</sup> succisis omnes introitus erant <sup>7</sup>præclūsi. Ipsi ex silvis rari propugnābant, nostrosque intra munitiōnes ingrēdi prohibēbant. At milites legiōnis septimæ, <sup>8</sup> testudine <sup>k</sup> factā, et aggere ad munitiōnes adjecto, locum cepērunt eosque ex silvis expulērunt, paucis vulneribus <sup>k</sup> acceptis. Sed eos fugientes longiùs Cæsar prosēqui vetuit, et quòd loci naturam ignorābat, et quòd, magnā parte diēi consumtā munitiōni <sup>1</sup> castrōrum tempus relinqui volēbat.

<sup>a</sup> 67, 5, Note.

<sup>b</sup> § 140, Obs. 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 106, Obs. 3. (*causā*.)

<sup>d</sup> § 111, R.

<sup>e</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>f</sup> § 141, Obs. 2, 4th.

<sup>g</sup> § 114, R.

<sup>h</sup> § 112, R. XVII.

<sup>i</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (*cum*)

<sup>k</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>1</sup> § 110, R. XV.



10. Postridie ejus diēi<sup>a</sup> mane <sup>l</sup>tripartitò milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, ut eos, qui fugerant, persequerentur. His aliquantum itineris<sup>b</sup> progressis, cum jam extrēmi<sup>c</sup> essent in prospectu, equites a Quinto Atrio ad Cæsarem venerunt, qui<sup>d</sup> nunciarent, <sup>2</sup>superiore nocte, maximā coortā tempestate, prope omnes naves <sup>3</sup>affictas<sup>e</sup> atque in littore ejectas esse; <sup>e</sup>quod neque anchoræ funesque <sup>4</sup>subsisterent,<sup>f</sup> neque nautæ gubernatoresque vim pati tempestatibus possent: <sup>f</sup> itaque <sup>5</sup>ex eo concursu navium magnum esse <sup>6</sup>incommōdum acceptum.<sup>g</sup>

11. His rebus cognitis, Cæsar legiones equitatumque revocari atque itinere desistere jubet: ipse ad naves revertitur: eadem ferè, quæ ex nuntiis literisque cognoverat, <sup>7</sup>coram perspicit, sic ut, amissis circiter quadraginta navibus, reliquæ tamen refici posse magno negotio viderentur.<sup>g</sup> Itaque ex legionibus fabros delēgit, et ex continenti alios arcessiri jubet; Labiēno<sup>h</sup> scribit, ut, quàm plurimas posset, iis legionibus<sup>i</sup> quæ sint<sup>k</sup> apud eum, naves instituat. Ipse, etsi <sup>8</sup>res erat multæ operæ<sup>l</sup> ac laboris, tamen commodissimum esse statuit, omnes naves <sup>9</sup>subdūci<sup>m</sup> et cum castris unā munitione conjungi. In his rebus circiter dies decem consumit, ne nocturnis<sup>n</sup> quidem temporibus ad laborem militum intermissis. Subductis navibus castrisque egregiè munitis, easdem copias, quas antè, præsidio navibus reliquit: ipse eodem, unde redierat, proficiscitur. Eò cum venisset, majores jam undique in eum locum copiarum Britannorum conveniant, <sup>10</sup>summa imperii bellicæ administrandi communi consilio permissa Cassivellauno,<sup>o</sup> cujus fines a maritimis civitatibus flumen dividit, quod appellatur Tamēsis, a mari circiter millia passuum octoginta. Huic<sup>p</sup> <sup>11</sup>superiore tempore cum reliquis civitatibus continentia bella intercesserunt.

<sup>a</sup> § 135, R. XLVI.<sup>b</sup> § 106, R. VIII.<sup>c</sup> Sup. *fugientium*.<sup>d</sup> § 141, Obs. 2, 4th.<sup>e</sup> 93, 2.<sup>f</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.<sup>g</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.<sup>h</sup> § 123, R.<sup>i</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (*ex.*)<sup>k</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.<sup>l</sup> § 106, R. VII.<sup>m</sup> 94, 3.<sup>n</sup> 121, Note. 2.<sup>o</sup> § 126, R. III.<sup>p</sup> § 112, R. IV.

rant: sed nostro adventu permōti Britanni hunc toti bello<sup>a</sup> imperiōque præfecerant.

12. Britanniae pars interior ab iis incolitur, <sup>1</sup> quos<sup>b</sup> natos in insulā ipsā, memoriā proditum dicunt: maritima pars ab iis, qui prædæ ac belli inferendi causā ex Belgis transiērunt; qui omnes ferè iis nominibus civitatum appellantur, quibus<sup>c</sup> orti ex civitatibus eò pervenerunt, et <sup>2</sup> bello illato ibi remanserunt atque agros colere cœperunt. Hominum est infinita multitudo, <sup>3</sup> creberrimæque ædificia, <sup>4</sup> ferè Gallicis<sup>d</sup> consimilia: pecorum magnus numerus. Utuntur aut ære,<sup>e</sup> aut <sup>5</sup> taleis ferreis, ad certum pondus examinatis, pro nummo. Nascitur ibi <sup>6</sup> plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum; sed ejus exigua est <sup>7</sup> copia: ære<sup>e</sup> utuntur importato. <sup>8</sup> Materia cujusque generis, ut in Galliâ, est, præter fagum atque abiëtem. Leporem et gallinam et ansërem gustare, fas non putant; hæc tamen alunt <sup>9</sup> animi voluptatisque causâ. <sup>10</sup> Loca sunt temperatiōra, quàm in Galliâ, <sup>11</sup> remissioribus frigoribus.<sup>f</sup>

13. Insula naturā <sup>12</sup> triquetra, cujus unum latus est contra Galliam. Hujus lateris alter angulus, qui est <sup>13</sup> ad Cantium, quo ferè omnes ex Galliâ naves appellantur, ad orientem solem; inferior ad meridiem spectat. Hoc latus tenet circiter millia passuum quingenta. Alterum vergit <sup>14</sup> ad Hispaniam atque occidentem solem, quâ ex parte est Hibernia, <sup>15</sup> dimidio<sup>h</sup> minor, ut æstimatur, quàm Britannia; <sup>16</sup> sed pari spatio<sup>k</sup> transmissus, atque<sup>l</sup> ex Galliâ, est in Britanniam. In hoc medio cursu est insula, quæ appellatur <sup>17</sup> Mona; complures præterea minores objectæ insulæ existimantur; de quibus<sup>c</sup> insulis nonnulli scripserunt, <sup>18</sup> dies<sup>m</sup> continuos triginta sub brumâ, esse noctem,<sup>b</sup> Nos nihil de eo percontationibus reperiebamus, <sup>19</sup> nisi certis ex aquâ mensuris breviō-

<sup>a</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>b</sup> § 145, R. & 91, 4.

<sup>c</sup> 37, 6, Note. 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 111. R. & 19.

<sup>e</sup> § 121, R. XXVI.

<sup>f</sup> 110.

<sup>g</sup> 19, (*latus*.)

<sup>h</sup> § 132, R. XLIII.

<sup>i</sup> § 120, Obs. 2, 2d.

<sup>k</sup> § 132, R. XLII.

<sup>l</sup> § 149, Obs. 6.

<sup>m</sup> § 131, R. XLI

res esse, quàm in continente, noctes videbāmus. Hujus est longitūdo latēris, ut fert illōrum opinio, <sup>1</sup> septingentōrum millium.<sup>a</sup> Tertium est <sup>2</sup> contra septentriōnes, cui parti <sup>b</sup> nulla est objecta terra; sed ejus angūlus latēris maxīmē ad Germaniam spectat: huic <sup>c</sup> millia <sup>d</sup> passuum <sup>3</sup> octingenta in longitudīnem esse existimātur.<sup>e</sup> Ita omnis insūla est in circuitu vicies centum millium passuum.

14. Ex his omnibus longè sunt <sup>4</sup> humanissimi, qui Cantium incolunt, quæ regio est maritima omnis; neque multum a Gallicâ differunt consuetudine. Interiores plerique frumenta non serunt, sed lacte <sup>f</sup> et carne vivunt, pellibusque <sup>5</sup> sunt vestiti. Omnes verò <sup>6</sup> se Britanni vitro inficiunt, quod cœruleum efficit colorem, atque hoc horridiore sunt in pugna aspectu:<sup>h</sup> <sup>6</sup> capillōque <sup>1</sup> sunt promisso atque omni parte corporis rasâ, præter caput et labrum superius. Uxores habent <sup>7</sup> deni duodenique inter se commūnes, et maxīmē fratres cum fratribus parentesque cum liberis; sed, si qui sunt ex his nati, eōrum habentur liberī, <sup>8</sup> quo <sup>k</sup> primūm virgo quæque deducta est.

15. Equites hostium essedariique acriter prælio cum equitatu nostro in itinere conflixerunt, <sup>9</sup> tamen ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, atque eos in silvas collesque compulerint: sed compluribus interfectis, cupidius <sup>1</sup> insecuti, nonnullos ex suis amisērunt. At illi, intermisso spatio, imprudentibus nostris atque occupatis in munitione castrorum, subito se ex silvis ejecerunt, impetūque in eos facto, qui erant in statione pro castris collocati, acriter pugnaverunt: duabusque <sup>10</sup> submissis cohortibus a Cæsare, atque his primis legionum <sup>m</sup> duarum, cum hæc, perexiguo intermisso loci spatio inter se, <sup>11</sup> constitissent, novo genere pugnae perterritis nostris, per medios audacissimè perruperunt, seque inde in-

<sup>a</sup> § 132, Obs. 3.<sup>b</sup> § 126, R. III.<sup>c</sup> § 112, R. II.<sup>d</sup> § 145, R.<sup>e</sup> 51.<sup>f</sup> § 121, Obs. 2.<sup>g</sup> § 126, R. V.<sup>h</sup> § 106, R. VII.<sup>i</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (cum)<sup>k</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (a.)<sup>l</sup> 22, 3.<sup>m</sup> § 107, R. X.

colūmes recepērunt. Eo die Quintus Laberius Durus, tribūnus militū, interficitur. Illi, pluribus immissis cohortibus, repelluntur.

16. Toto hoc in genere pugnae, <sup>1</sup> cum sub oculis omnium ac pro castris dimicarentur, <sup>2</sup> intellectum est, <sup>a</sup> nostros <sup>b</sup> propter gravitatem armaturae, quod neque insēqui <sup>3</sup> cedentes possent, neque ab signis discedere auderent, minū aptos esse ad hujus generis hostem; equites <sup>b</sup> autem magno cum periculo dimicare, <sup>c</sup> propterea quod illi etiam consulto plerumque <sup>4</sup> cedērent, <sup>d</sup> et, cum paulum ab legionibus nostros removissent, ex essedis desilirent <sup>e</sup> et pedibus <sup>e</sup> dispari praelio contendērent. Equestris autem praelii ratio et cedentibus <sup>f</sup> et insequentibus par atque idem periculum inferēbat. Accedēbat huc, ut, nunquam <sup>6</sup> conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis <sup>g</sup> praeliarentur, <sup>h</sup> stationesque dispositas haberent, <sup>h</sup> atque <sup>7</sup> alios alii deinceps exciperent, integrīque et recentes defatigatis succedērent. <sup>h</sup>

17. Postero die procul a castris hostes in collibus constituerunt, rarique se ostendere et <sup>8</sup> lenius, quam pridie, nostros equites praelio lacessere cōpērunt. Sed meridie, cum Cæsar pabulandi causā tres legiones atque omnem equitatum cum Caio Trebonio legato misisset, repente ex omnibus partibus ad pabulatores advolaverunt, sic, <sup>9</sup> uti ab signis legionibusque non absisterent. Nostri, acriter in eos impetu facto, repulerunt, neque finem sequendi fecerunt, quoad subsidio <sup>i</sup> confisi equites, cum post se legiones viderent, præcipites hostes egērunt: magnōque eōrum numero interfecto, neque sui colligendi, neque consistendi, aut ex essedis desiliendi facultatem dederunt. Ex hac fugā protinus, quæ undique convenērant, auxilia discesserunt: <sup>10</sup> neque post id tempus unquam summis nobiscum copiis hostes contendērunt.

<sup>a</sup> § 51, 2.

<sup>b</sup> § 145, R.

<sup>c</sup> § 96, 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 140, 6.

<sup>e</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>f</sup> § 19, & § 123, R.

<sup>g</sup> § 132, R. XLII.

<sup>h</sup> § 140, 1, 4th.

<sup>i</sup> § 112, R. V.

18. Cæsar, cognito consilio eorum, ad flumen Tamësin in fines Cassivellauni exercitum duxit; quod<sup>a</sup> flumen uno omnino loco<sup>b</sup> pedibus, atque hoc<sup>c</sup> ægrè, transiri potest. Eò cum venisset, animadvertit, ad alteram fluminis ripam magnas esse copias hostium instructas: ripa autem erat<sup>1</sup> acutis sudibus<sup>d</sup> præfixis munita; ejusdem generis sub aqua defixæ sudes flumine<sup>d</sup> tegebantur. His rebus cognitis a captivis perfugisque, Cæsar, præmisso equitatu, confestim legiones subsèqui jussit. Sed eà<sup>e</sup> celeritate atque eo<sup>e</sup> impetu milites ierunt, <sup>2</sup> cum capite solo ex aqua extarent, <sup>f</sup> ut hostes impetum legionum atque equitum sustinere non possent, <sup>5</sup> ripasque dimitterent ac se fugæ mandarent.

19. Cassivellaunus, <sup>3</sup> ut supra demonstravimus, omni deposita spe contentiōnis, <sup>4</sup> dimissis amplioribus copiis, millibus circiter quatuor essedariōrum relictis, itinera nostra servabat, paululumque <sup>5</sup> ex viâ excedebat, locisque<sup>b</sup> impeditis ac silvestribus sese occultabat, atque iis regionibus,<sup>b</sup> quibus<sup>b</sup> nos iter facturos cognoverat, pecora atque homines ex agris in silvas compellebat: et, cum equitatus noster, liberius<sup>h</sup> prædandi vastandique causâ, se in agros effunderet, omnibus viis<sup>1</sup> notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittēbat, et magno cum periculo nostrorum equitum cum iis configēbat, atque hoc metu latius<sup>h</sup> vagari prohibēbat. <sup>6</sup> Relinquebatur, ut neque longius ab agmine legionum discēdi<sup>k</sup> Cæsar pateretur, et tantum<sup>1</sup> in agris vastandis incendiisque faciendis <sup>7</sup> hostibus<sup>m</sup> noceretur, <sup>k</sup> quantum labore<sup>d</sup> atque itinere legionarii milites efficere poterant.

20. Intèrim Trinobantes, propè firmissima eorum regionum civitas, ex qua Mandubratius adolescens, Cæsaris fidem secutus, ad eum in continentem Galliam venerat (cujus pater Imanuentius in eâ civitate regnum obtinuerat, interfec-

<sup>a</sup> 37, 6, Note. 1.

<sup>c</sup> 28, 1.

<sup>1</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>b</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (in.)

<sup>f</sup> § 140, Obs. 3.

<sup>2</sup> § 85, 3.

<sup>e</sup> 19, loco, Sup. (in.)

<sup>5</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

<sup>1</sup> § 116, Obs. 3.

<sup>d</sup> 129, R.

<sup>h</sup> 22, 3.

<sup>m</sup> 66, 7.

tusque erat a Cassivellauno, ipse fugâ mortem vitaverat), legâtos ad Cæsarem mittunt, pollicenturque, sese ei dedituros atque imperâta factûros: petunt, ut Mandubratium ab injuriâ Cassivellauni defendat,<sup>a</sup> <sup>1</sup> atque in civitatē mittat, qui præsit<sup>b</sup> imperiumque obtineat.<sup>b</sup> His<sup>c</sup> Cæsar impërat obsides quadraginta frumentumque exercitui,<sup>d</sup> Mandubratiumque ad eos mittit. Illi imperâta celeriter fecerunt, obsides <sup>2</sup> ad numërum frumentâque miserunt.

21. Trinobantibus defensis atque ab omni militum injuriâ <sup>3</sup> prohibitis, Cenimagni, Segontiaci, Ancalites, Bibröci, Cassi, legationibus missis sese Cæsari dedunt. Ab his cognoscit, non longè ex eo loco oppidum Cassivellauni abesse, silvis<sup>e</sup> paludibusque munitum, quo<sup>f</sup> satis magnus hominum pecorisque numërus convenërit. (<sup>4</sup> Oppidum autem Britannii vocant, cum silvas impeditas vallo atque fossâ muniërunt,<sup>g</sup> quò incursiõnis hostium vitandæ causâ convenire consueverunt.) Eò proficiscitur cum legionibus: locum reperit egregiè naturâ<sup>e</sup> atque opëre munitum; tamen hunc duabus ex partibus oppugnare contendit. Hostes, paulisper morati, militum nostrorum impetum non tulerunt, seseque aliâ ex parte oppidi ejecerunt. Magnus ibi numërus pecoris repertus, multique in fugâ sunt comprehensi atque interfecti.

22. Dum hæc in his locis geruntur, Cassivellaunus ad Cantium, quod<sup>b</sup> esse <sup>5</sup> ad mare suprâ demonstravimus, quibus<sup>1</sup> regionibus<sup>k</sup> quatuor reges præerant, Cingetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus, Segonax, nuncios mittit, atque his impërat, uti, coactis omnibus copiis, castra navalia de improviso<sup>1</sup> <sup>6</sup> adorianatur atque oppugnent. Ii cum ad castra venissent, nostri, eruptiõne factâ, multis eorum<sup>m</sup> interfectis, capto etiam nobili duce Lugotorige, suos incolumes reduxerunt. Cassivellaunus, hoc prælio nunciato, tot detrimentis accep-

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>o</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>i</sup> 37, 1, (*regiones.*)

<sup>b</sup> § 141, Obs. 2, 4th.

<sup>f</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (*in.*)

<sup>k</sup> § 112, R. I.

<sup>c</sup> § 123, R. & 5, 1.

<sup>g</sup> § 140, Obs. 3.

<sup>l</sup> § 90, 6.

<sup>d</sup> § 110, R. XV.

<sup>h</sup> § 145, R. & 91.

<sup>m</sup> § 107, R. X.

tis, vastātis finibus, maxīmè etiam permōtus defectiōne civitatum, legātos per Atrebātem Commium de deditiōne ad Cæsārem mittit. Cæsar, cūm statuisset <sup>a</sup> hiēm̄em in continenti propter repentinōs Galliæ <sup>1</sup> motus agēre, neque multum æstātis superesset, atque id facīlè extrāhi posse intelligēret, obsīdes impērat, et, quid in annos singūlos vectigālis <sup>b</sup> Popūlo Romāno Britannia pendēret, <sup>c</sup> constituit; interdicit atque impērat Cassivellauno, ne Mandubratio, neu Trinobantibus bellum faciat. <sup>d</sup>

23. Obsidibus acceptis, exercitum reducit ad mare, naves invenit <sup>2</sup> repectas. His deductis, quod et <sup>e</sup> captivorum magnum numerum habebat, et nonnullæ tempestate deperierant naves, duobus <sup>4</sup> comœatibus exercitum reportare instituit. Ac sic accidit, uti ex tanto navium numero, tot <sup>5</sup> navigationibus, neque hoc, neque superiore anno, <sup>f</sup> ulla omnino navis, quæ milites portaret, <sup>6</sup> desideraretur: <sup>h</sup> at ex iis, quæ inanes ex continenti ad eum remitterentur, <sup>1</sup> et <sup>7</sup> prioris comœatus expositis militibus, et quas postea Labiēnus faciendas curaverat numero sexaginta, <sup>8</sup> perpaucæ locum caperent; <sup>k</sup> reliquæ fere omnes rejicerentur. <sup>k</sup> Quas <sup>1</sup> cūm aliquamdiu Cæsar frustra expectasset, <sup>a</sup> ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderentur, quod æquinotium suberat, <sup>9</sup> necessariò angustius milites collocavit, ac, summâ tranquillitate consecutâ, secundâ inītâ cūm solvisset vigiliâ, primâ luce terram attingit, omnesque incolūmes naves perduxit.

24. <sup>10</sup> Subductis navibus, concilioque Gallorum Samarobrīvæ <sup>m</sup> peracto, quod eo anno <sup>11</sup> frumentum in Galliâ propter siccitates angustius provenerat, coactus est aliter, ac superioribus annis, <sup>f</sup> exercitum in hibernis collocare, legionesque <sup>12</sup> in plures civitates distribuere: ex quibus unam in Morinos ducendam Caio Fabio legato dedit; alteram in Nervios

<sup>a</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.

<sup>b</sup> § 106, R. VIII.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>d</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>e</sup> 124, 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 131, R, XL.

<sup>g</sup> § 141, R. I. & Obs. 1.

<sup>h</sup> § 140, 1, 4th.

<sup>i</sup> § 141, Obs. 3.

<sup>k</sup> Sup. *accidit ut.*

<sup>l</sup> 38.

<sup>m</sup> § 130, R. XXXVI.

Quintio Cicerōni ; tertiam in Essuos Lucio Roscio ; quartam in Remis cum Tito Labieno in confinio Trevirōrum hiemāre jussit ; tres in Belgio collocāvit : his Marcum Crassum, quāstōrem, et Lucium Munatium Plancum et Caium Trebonium, legātos,<sup>a</sup> prāfēcit. Unam legiōnem, quam proximē trans Padum conscripsērat, et cohortes quinque in Eburōnes, quorum pars maxīma est inter Mosam ac Rhenum, qui sub imperio Ambiorīgis et Cativolci erant, misit. His<sup>b</sup> militibus Quintum Titurium Sabīnum et Lucium Aurunculeium Cottam, legātos,<sup>a</sup> prāesse jussit. Ad hunc modum distribūtis legiōnibus, facillimē inopiā<sup>c</sup> frumentariā sese <sup>1</sup> medēri posse existimāvit : atque harum <sup>4</sup> tamen omnium hiberna (prāter eam, quam Lucio Roscio in pacatissimam et quietissimam partem ducendam dedērat), <sup>2</sup> millibus passuum centum continebantur. Ipse interea, quoad legiōnes collocāsset<sup>e</sup> munitaque hiberna cognovisset, in Galliā morārī constituit.

25. Erat in Carnutibus <sup>3</sup> summo loco <sup>f</sup> natus Tasgetius, cujus majōres in suā civitāte regnum obtinuērant. Huic Cæsar, pro ejus virtūte atque in se benevolentia, quod in omnibus bellis singulari ejus operā fuērat usus, majōrum locum restituērat. <sup>4</sup> Tertium jam hunc annum <sup>g</sup> regnantem inimici palam, multis etiam ex civitāte auctoribus, interfecērunt. Defertur ea res ad Cæsārem. Ille veritus, <sup>5</sup> quod ad plures pertinēbat, ne<sup>h</sup> civitas eōrum impulsu deficēret, Lucium Plancum cum legiōne ex Belgio celeriter in Carnūtes proficisci jubet, ibique hiemāre ; quorumque operā cognovērit Tasgetium interfectum, hos comprehensos ad se mittēre. Intērim ab omnibus legātis quāstoribusque, quibus legiōnes transdidērat, certior factus est, <sup>6</sup> in hiberna perventum <sup>i</sup> locumque hibernis esse munitum.

26. Diēbus circiter quindēcim, quibus in hiberna ventum est,<sup>1</sup> initium repentinū tumultūs ac defectiōnis ortum est ab

<sup>a</sup> § 97, Obs. 2.

<sup>b</sup> § 112, R. I.

<sup>c</sup> § 112, R. V.

<sup>d</sup> 19, (*legiōnum.*)

<sup>e</sup> § 140, 4.

<sup>f</sup> § 119, R.

<sup>g</sup> § 131, R. XLI.

<sup>h</sup> § 140, Obs. 6&121, 6.

<sup>i</sup> 67, 5, Note.



Ambiorige et Cativolco: <sup>1</sup> qui<sup>a</sup> cùm ad fines regni sui Sabīno<sup>b</sup> Cottæque præstò fuissent, frumentumque in hiberna comportavissent, Indutiomāri Treviri nunciis impulsī, suos concitavērunt, subitòque oppressis lignatoribus, magnā manu castra oppugnātum<sup>c</sup> venērunt. Cùm celeriter nostri arma cepissent vallumque ascendissent, atque, unā ex parte Hispanis equitibus emissis, equestri prælio<sup>d</sup> superiōres fuissent, <sup>2</sup> desperatā re, hostes suos ab oppugnatione reduxērunt. Tum suo more conclamavērunt, uti aliqui ex nostris<sup>e</sup> ad colloquium prodirent; habere se, quæ <sup>3</sup> de re commūni dicere vellent,<sup>f</sup> quibus rebus controversias <sup>4</sup> minui posse sperārent.<sup>f</sup>

27. Mittitur ad eos colloquendi causā Caius Arpineius, eques Romānus, familiāris Quintii Titurii et Quintus Junius ex Hispaniā quidam, qui jam antè <sup>5</sup> missu Cæsāris ad Ambiorigem ventitāre consueverat: apud quos Ambiorix <sup>6</sup> ad hunc modum locūtus est: <sup>7</sup> “ Sese pro Cæsāris in se beneficiis <sup>8</sup> plurimum ei confitēri debere, quòd ejus operā stipendio<sup>g</sup> liberātus esset,<sup>f</sup> quòd Aduatūcis finitimis suis pendere consuēset: <sup>f</sup> quòdque ei et filius et fratris filius ab Cæsāre remissi essent, quos Aduatūci, obsidum numēro missos, apud se in servitūte et catēnis tenuissent: <sup>f</sup> neque id, quòd fecerit <sup>9</sup> de oppugnatione castrorum, aut iudicio<sup>h</sup> aut voluntate suā fecisse,<sup>i</sup> sed coactu<sup>h</sup> civitātis; <sup>10</sup> suāque esse ejusmodi imperia, ut non minus habēret<sup>k</sup> juris in se multitudo, quā ipse in multitudīnem. Civitāti<sup>l</sup> porro hanc fuisse belli causam, quòd repentinæ Gallōrum conjurationi resistere non potuerit: id se facīlè <sup>11</sup> ex humilitate suā probare posse, quòd non adeo sit<sup>f</sup> imperitus rerum, ut suis copiis<sup>h</sup> Populum Romānum se superare posse confidat: sed <sup>12</sup> esse Galliæ commūne consilium; omnibus hibernis Cæsāris oppugnandis hunc esse dictum diem, ne qua legio alteræ legioni<sup>m</sup> subsidio

<sup>a</sup> 39, 6.<sup>b</sup> § 135, R. XLVII.<sup>c</sup> § 148, 1.<sup>d</sup> § 128, R.<sup>e</sup> § 107, Obs. 8.<sup>f</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.<sup>g</sup> § 126, R. V.<sup>h</sup> § 129, R.<sup>i</sup> § 145, Obs. 3.<sup>k</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.<sup>l</sup> § 112, R. II.<sup>m</sup> § 114, R.

venire posset: <sup>a</sup> non facile Gallos Gallis <sup>b</sup> negare potuisse, praesertim cum de recuperanda communi libertate consilium initum videretur. <sup>1</sup> Quibus <sup>c</sup> quoniam pro pietate satisfacērit, habere se nunc rationem officii pro beneficiis Cæsaris; monere, orare Titurium <sup>d</sup> <sup>2</sup> pro hospitio, ut suae ac militum salutis consulat: magnam manum Germanorum conductam Rhenum transisse; <sup>e</sup> hanc <sup>f</sup> affore biduo. <sup>3</sup> Ipsorum esse consilium, velintne <sup>g</sup> prius, quam finitimi sentiant, <sup>h</sup> eductos ex hibernis milites aut ad Ciceronem aut ad Labienum deducere, quorum alter <sup>i</sup> millia passuum circiter quinquaginta, alter <sup>j</sup> paulo amplius ab his absit. Illud se polliceri et iurejurando confirmare, tutum iter per fines suos daturum; <sup>k</sup> quod <sup>l</sup> cum faciat, et <sup>m</sup> civitati sese consulere, quod hibernis levetur, et <sup>n</sup> Cæsari pro ejus meritis gratiam referre." Hanc oratione habitā, discedit Ambiōrix.

28. Arpineius et Junius, quae audiērint, ad legatos defēerunt. Illi, repentinā re perturbāti, etsi ab hoste ea dicebantur, non tamen negligenda existimabant: maximēque hanc re permovebantur, quod, civitatem ignobilem atque humilem Eburonum suā sponte Populo Romano bellum facere ausam, <sup>o</sup> vix erat credendum.<sup>m</sup> Itaque ad consilium rem defēerunt magnaque inter eos <sup>p</sup> existit controversia. Lucius Aurunculeius compluresque tribuni militum et primorum ordinum centuriōnes nihil temere agendum,<sup>m</sup> neque ex hibernis injussu Cæsaris discedendum,<sup>m</sup> existimabant: "quantavis magnas etiam copias <sup>q</sup> Germanorum <sup>r</sup> sustineri posse munitis hibernis," docebant: <sup>7</sup> "rem esse testimonio,<sup>n</sup> quod primum hostium impetum, multis ultro vulneribus illātis, fortissimē sustinuerint: <sup>o</sup> re frumentaria non premi: interea et ex proximis hibernis et a Cæsare conventura subsidia

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.<sup>e</sup> 98, 2.<sup>k</sup> 38, 4.<sup>b</sup> § 112, R. V.<sup>f</sup> § 145, R, & 19.<sup>l</sup> 124, 1.<sup>c</sup> 39, & § 112, R. III.<sup>g</sup> § 140, 5.<sup>m</sup> 108.<sup>d</sup> § 124, R. &<sup>h</sup> § 140, 4.<sup>n</sup> § 114, R. & Obs. 4.

§ 116, Exp.

<sup>i</sup> 27, 10, Obs.<sup>o</sup> § 140, 6.

postrēmo, “quid esse <sup>1</sup>levius aut turpius, quàm, <sup>2</sup>auctōre hoste,<sup>a</sup> de summis rebus capere consilium?”

29. Contra ea Titurius, “serò factūros,” <sup>3</sup>clamitābat, “cum majōres hostium manus, adjunctis Germānis, convenissent: aut cūm aliquid calamitātis in proximis hibernis esset acceptum, brevem consulendi esse occasiōnem: <sup>4</sup>Cæsārem<sup>b</sup> arbitrāri profectum<sup>c</sup> in Italiam: neque aliter Carnūtes interficiendi Tasgetii consilium fuisse captūros, neque Eburōnes, si ille adesset, tantā cum contentiōne nostrī ad castra ventūros esse: <sup>5</sup>non hostem auctōrem, sed rem spectāre; subesse Rhenum; magno esse Germānis dolōri Ariovisti mortem<sup>b</sup> et superiōres nostras victorias:<sup>b</sup> <sup>6</sup>ardere Galliam,<sup>b</sup> tot contumeliis acceptis sub Popūli Romāni imperium redactam, superiōre gloriā rei militāris extinctā.” Postrēmo, “quis hoc sibi<sup>d</sup> persuaderet,<sup>e</sup> <sup>7</sup>sine certā re Ambiorīgem ad ejusmodi consilium descendisse<sup>c</sup>? Suam sententiam in utramque partem esse tutam: <sup>8</sup>si nil sit durius, nullo pericūlo ad proximam legiōnem perventūros; si Gallia omnis cum Germānis consentiat, <sup>9</sup>unam esse in celeritāte positam salutem. Cottæ quidem atque eōrum, qui dissentirent, consilium quem habēret<sup>c</sup> exitum? In quo si non <sup>10</sup>præsens pericūlum, at certè longinquā obsidiōne<sup>f</sup> fames esset pertimescenda.”

30. <sup>11</sup>Hāc in utramque partem disputatiōne habitā, cūm a Cottā <sup>12</sup>primisque ordinibus acriter resisterētur,<sup>g</sup> <sup>13</sup>“Vincite,” inquit, “si ita vultis,” Sabīnus, <sup>14</sup>et id clariōre voce,<sup>f</sup> ut magna pars militum exaudiret: “neque is sum,” inquit, “qui<sup>h</sup> gravissimè ex vobis mortis pericūlo terrear: <sup>15</sup>hi sapient, et si gravius quid accidērit, abs te ratiōnem reposcent: qui,<sup>i</sup> si per te liceat, perendino die cum proximis hibernis conjuncti, commūnem cum reliquis belli casum sustineant, <sup>16</sup>nec rejecti et relegāti longè ab cetēris aut ferro aut fame intereant.

<sup>a</sup> 110, 1.

<sup>b</sup> § 145, R.

<sup>c</sup> 98, 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>e</sup> § 140, 6.

<sup>f</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>g</sup> 67.

<sup>h</sup> § 141, Obs. 2, 2d, & 40.

<sup>i</sup> § 141, R. III. & Exp.

31. <sup>1</sup> *Consurgitur* <sup>a</sup> ex consilio; comprehendunt <sup>2</sup> *utrumque* et orant, “ne suâ dissensiōne et pertinaciâ rem in summum pericūlum dedūcant: <sup>b</sup> *facilem esse rem, seu maneant,* <sup>c</sup> *seu proficiscantur,* si modò unum omnes sentiant ac probent; contrâ in dissensiōne nullam se salūtem perspicere.” <sup>3</sup> *Res disputatiōne ad mediam noctem perducitur.* Tandem <sup>4</sup> *dat Cotta permōtus manus; supērat sententia Sabīni.* <sup>5</sup> *Pronunciatur,* <sup>d</sup> *primâ luce itūros: consumitur vigiliis reliqua pars noctis, cūm sua quisque miles circumspicēret,* <sup>6</sup> *quid secum portāre posset,* <sup>e</sup> *quid ex instrumento hibernōrum relinquere cogerētur.* <sup>7</sup> *Omnia excogitantur, quare nec sine pericūlo maneātur et languōre militum et* <sup>8</sup> *vigiliis pericūlum augeātur.* Primâ luce sic ex castris proficiscuntur, <sup>9</sup> *ut quibus* <sup>f</sup> *esset persuāsum,* <sup>g</sup> *non ab hoste, sed ab homīne amicissīmo Ambiorige consilium datum,* <sup>h</sup> *longissīmo agmīne* <sup>i</sup> *maximisque impedimentis.*

32. At hostes, posteaquam ex nocturno fremītu vigiliisque de profectiōne eōrum sensērunt, collocātis insidiis bipartīto in silvis opportūno atque occulto loco, a <sup>k</sup> *millibus passuum circīter duōbus, Romanōrum adventum expectābant: et, cūm* <sup>10</sup> *se major pars agmīnis in magnam convallem demississet, ex utrāque parte ejus vallis subitò se ostendērunt, novissimosque premere et primos prohibere ascensu atque iniquissīmo nostris* <sup>l</sup> *loco praelium committere cōpērunt.*

33. Tum demum Titurius, <sup>11</sup> *ut qui* <sup>m</sup> *nihil antè providisset, trepidāre,* <sup>n</sup> *concursāre, cohortesque disponere;* <sup>12</sup> *hæc tamen ipsa timidè atque ut* <sup>o</sup> *eum omnia deficere viderentur: quod* <sup>p</sup> *plerumque iis* <sup>13</sup> *in ipso negotio consilium capere coguntur.* At Cotta, qui <sup>q</sup> *cogitasset, hæc posse in itinere accidere, atque ob eam causam profectiōnis*

<sup>a</sup> 67, 5. Note.

<sup>b</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, 6.

<sup>d</sup> 51, 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>f</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>g</sup> § 141, Obs. 4.

<sup>h</sup> 98, 2.

<sup>i</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>k</sup> § 132, Obs. 5.

<sup>l</sup> § 111, R.

<sup>m</sup> § 144, Obs. 6.

<sup>n</sup> § 140, 1, 2d, (*ita*.)

<sup>o</sup> 37, 9, Note. 3.

<sup>p</sup> § 112, R. IV.

<sup>1</sup> auctor non fuisset, nullâ in re communi salutî <sup>a</sup> deërat, et in appellandis cohortandisque militibus, imperatoris; et in pugnâ, militis officia præstâbat. Cùmque propter longitudinem agminis <sup>2</sup> minùs facîle per se omnia obire, et, quid quoque loco <sup>c</sup> faciendum esset, <sup>b</sup> providere possent, <sup>3</sup> jussèrunt pronuntiare, ut impedimenta relinquèrent atque <sup>4</sup> in orbem consistèrent. Quod <sup>d</sup> consilium etsi in ejusmodi casu reprehendendum non est, tamen <sup>e</sup> incommodè accidit: nam et nostris militibus <sup>e</sup> spem minuit, et hostes ad pugnam alacriores effecit, quòd non sine summo timore et desperatione id factum videbatur. Præterea accidit, quod <sup>f</sup> fieri necesse erat, ut <sup>6</sup> vulgò milites ab signis discederent, <sup>h</sup> quæ quisque eorum <sup>5</sup> carissîma haberet <sup>i</sup> ab impedimentis petere atque abripere properaret, <sup>h</sup> clamore ac fletu omnia complerentur.<sup>h</sup>

34. At <sup>8</sup> barbaris <sup>a</sup> consilium non defuit: nam duces eorum totâ acie pronuntiare jussèrunt, “ne quis ab loco discederet <sup>9</sup> illorum <sup>k</sup> esse prædam, atque illis reservari, quæcumque Romani reliquissent: proinde omnia in victoriâ posita existimarent.” <sup>10</sup> Erant et virtute et numero pugnando <sup>l</sup> pares nostri, tamen etsi ab duce et a fortunâ deserebantur, tamen omnem spem salutis in virtute ponèbant, et, quoties quæque cohors procurreret, ab eâ parte magnus hostium numerus cadèbat. Quâ <sup>d</sup> re animadversâ, Ambiorix pronuntiari jubet, ut procul tela conjiciant, neu propius accédant, et, quam in partem Romani impetum fecerint, <sup>11</sup> cedant (levitate armorum et quotidianâ exercitacione <sup>12</sup> nihil iis noceri posse <sup>m</sup>): rursus se ad signa recipientes insequantur.

35. Quo <sup>d</sup> præcepto ab iis diligentissimè observato, cùm quæpiam cohors ex orbe excesserat atque impetum fecerat, hostes velocissimè refugiebant. Interim eam partem nudari necesse erat et ab latere aperto tela recipi. Rursus, cùm

<sup>a</sup> § 112, R. I.<sup>b</sup> § 140, 5.<sup>c</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (in.)<sup>d</sup> 38.<sup>e</sup> § 123, R.<sup>f</sup> 37, 9, Note. 3.<sup>g</sup> § 107, R. X.<sup>h</sup> § 140, 1, 4th.<sup>i</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.<sup>k</sup> § 108, R. XII.<sup>l</sup> § 128, R.<sup>m</sup> 66, & 68, 2.

in eum locum, unde erant progressi, reverti cœperant, et ab iis, qui cessãrant, et ab iis, qui proximi<sup>a</sup> stetãrant, circumveniebantur; sin autem<sup>1</sup> locum tenãre vellent, nec virtũti<sup>b</sup> locus relinquebãtur, neque ab tantã multitudĩne conjecta tela conferti vitãre potãrant. Tamen tot incommõdis conflictãti, multis vulnerĩbus acceptis, resistãbant et, magnã parte diãei consumtã, cũm a primã luce<sup>2</sup> ad horam octãvã pugnãretur, nihil, quod ipsis<sup>c</sup> esset indignum, committãbant. Tum Tito Balventio,<sup>d</sup> qui superiõre anno primum pilum duxãrat, viro forti et magnãe auctoritãtis, <sup>3</sup> utrumque femur tragũlã transjicitur. Quintus Lucanius, ejusdem ordĩnis,<sup>e</sup> fortissimẽ pugnans, dum circumvento filio<sup>f</sup> <sup>4</sup> subvãnit, interficitur: Lucius Cotta, legãtus, omnes cohortes ordinesque adhortans, <sup>5</sup> in adversum os fundã vulnerãtur.

36. His rebus permõtus Quintus Titurius, cum procul Ambiorĩgem suos cohortantem conspexisset, interpretẽm suum, Cneium Pompeium, ad eum mittit, rogãtum,<sup>5</sup> ut sibi<sup>f</sup> militibusque parcat. Ille appellãtus respondit: "si velit secum collõqui, licẽre; sperãre, a multitudĩne impetrãri posse, quod<sup>h</sup> ad milĩtum salũtem pertineat; <sup>1</sup> <sup>6</sup> ipsi<sup>k</sup> vero nihil nocĩtum iri, inque eam rem se<sup>l</sup> suam fidẽm interponãre." Ille cum Cottã saucio communĩcat, "si videãtur, pugnã ut excãdant et cum Ambiorĩge unã colloquantur: sperãre, ab eo de suã ac milĩtum salũte impetrãre posse." Cotta se ad armãtum hostẽm itũrum negat<sup>7</sup> atque in eo constĩtit.

37. Sabĩnus, quos<sup>8</sup> in prãsentia tribũnos milĩtum circum se habãbat et primõrum ordĩnum centuriõnes, se sequi jubet, et, cum propiũs Ambiorĩgem<sup>m</sup> accessisset, jussus arma abjicẽre, imperãtum facit, suisque, ut idẽm faciant, impãrat. Intãrim, dum de conditionĩbus inter se agunt, longiorque

<sup>a</sup> § 98, Obs. 10.

<sup>b</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>c</sup> § 119, R.

<sup>d</sup> § 110, Obs. 1.

<sup>e</sup> § 106, R. VII.

<sup>f</sup> § 112, Obs. 5, 2d.

<sup>g</sup> § 148, 1.

<sup>h</sup> 37, 2.

<sup>i</sup> § 140, 6.

<sup>k</sup> 66; 7.

<sup>l</sup> § 145, R.

<sup>m</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (ad.)

consultò ab Ambiorïge instituitur sermo, paulätim circum-ventus interficitur. Tum vero suo more <sup>1</sup>victoriam conclāmant atque ululätum tollunt, impetūque in nostros facto, ordīnes perturbant. Ibi Lucius Cotta pugnans interficitur cum *maximā* parte militum, reliqui se in castra recipiunt, unde erant egressi: ex quibus Lucius Petrosidius aquilifer, cū magnā multitudīne hostium premerētur, aquilam intra vallum projēcit, ipse pro castris fortissimē pugnans occiditur. <sup>2</sup> Illi ægrē ad noctem oppugnationem sustinent: noctu <sup>3</sup> ad unum <sup>a</sup> omnes, desperätā salūte, se ipsi <sup>b</sup> interficiunt. Pauci ex prælio elapsi, incertis itineribus <sup>c</sup> per silvas ad Titum Labiēnum legätum in hiberna perveniunt atque eum de rebus gestis certiorē faciunt.

38. Hāc victoriā <sup>c</sup> <sup>4</sup> sublätus Ambiörrix, statim cum equitatu in Aduatūcos, qui erant ejus regno <sup>d</sup> finitimi, proficiscitur; neque noctem neque diem intermittit, peditatumque se subsēqui jubet. Re demonsträtā, Aduaticisque concitātis, postero die in Nervios pervēnit, hortaturque, “ne sui <sup>e</sup> in perpetuum liberandi atque ulciscendi <sup>f</sup> Romānos, pro iis, quas accepērint, <sup>b</sup> injuriis, occasiōnem dimittant: interfectos esse <sup>1</sup> legätos duo magnamque partem exercitūs interisse” <sup>1</sup> demonstrat; <sup>5</sup> “nihil esse negotii, subitō oppressam legiōnem, quæ cum Cicerōne hiēmet, <sup>k</sup> interfici; <sup>6</sup> se ad eam rem profitētur adiutorem.” <sup>1</sup> Facilē hāc oratiōne Nervii persuādet.

39. Itaque, confestim dimissis nunciis ad Ceutrōnes, Grudios, Levācos, Pleumoxios, Geidūnos, qui omnes sub eōrum imperio sunt, quāmaximas manus possunt, cogunt, et de improvīso ad Cicerōnis hiberna advolant, nondum ad eum famā de Titurii morte perlätā. <sup>7</sup> Huic quoque accidit, quod <sup>m</sup> fuit necesse, ut nonnulli milites, qui lignatiōnis munitionis-

<sup>a</sup> 19, (*homīnem.*)

<sup>b</sup> 33, 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>d</sup> § 111, R.

<sup>e</sup> 112, 5.

<sup>f</sup> § 90, 6.

<sup>g</sup> 112, 1.

<sup>h</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.

<sup>i</sup> 98, 2, & 94, 1, 2.

<sup>k</sup> § 140, 6.

<sup>l</sup> § 97, R.

<sup>m</sup> 37, 9, Note 3.

que causâ in silvas discessissent,<sup>a</sup> repentinò equitum adventu interciperentur.<sup>b</sup> His circumventis, magnâ manu Eburones, Nervii, Aduatūci atque horum omnium socii et clientes, legiōnem oppugnâre incipiunt: nostri celeriter ad arma concurrunt, vallum conscendunt. <sup>1</sup> Ægrè is dies sustentâtur, quòd omnem spem hostes in celeritâte ponēbant, atque, hanc adepti<sup>c</sup> victoriam, in perpetuum se fore victores<sup>d</sup> confidēbant.

40. Mittuntur ad Cæsarem confestim ab Cicerōne litēre, magnis<sup>2</sup> propositis præmiis, si pertulissent. Obsessis omnibus viis, missi<sup>e</sup> intercipiuntur. Noctu ex eâ materiâ, quam munitiōnis causâ comportaverant, <sup>3</sup> turres admōdum centum et viginti excitantur incredibīli celeritâte: quæ<sup>f</sup> deesse operi<sup>g</sup> videbantur, perficiuntur. Hostes postēro die, multo majoribus copiis coactis, castra oppugnant, fossam complent. Ab nostris eâdem ratiōne,<sup>h</sup> quâ pridie, resistitur: <sup>4</sup> hoc idem deinceps reliquis fit diēbus. Nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur: non ægris,<sup>k</sup> non vulnerâtis, facultas quiētis datur: quæcumque<sup>l</sup> ad proximi diēi oppugnationem opus sunt, noctu comparantur: multæ<sup>4</sup> præustæ sudes, magnus muralium pilōrum numērus instituitur; <sup>5</sup> turres contabulantur, pinnæ loricaque ex cratibus attexuntur. Ipse Cicēro, <sup>6</sup> cū tenuissimâ valetudinē<sup>m</sup> esset, ne nocturnum<sup>n</sup> quidem sibi tempus ad quiētem relinquēbat, ut<sup>o</sup> ultro militum concursu ac vocibus <sup>7</sup> sibi<sup>p</sup> parcere cogerētur.

41. Tunc duces principesque Nerviorum, qui <sup>8</sup> aliquem sermōnis aditum causamque amicitiae cum Cicerōne habebant, collōqui sese velle dicunt. <sup>9</sup> Factâ potestâte, eâdem, quæ Ambiōrix cum Titurio egērat, commemorant, "omnem esse in armis Galliam, Germānos Rhenum transisse, Cæsār-

<sup>a</sup> § 141, R. I.

<sup>b</sup> § 140, 1, 4th.

<sup>c</sup> 105, 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 103, R.

<sup>e</sup> 19, (*homīnes.*)

<sup>f</sup> 37, 2.

<sup>g</sup> § 112, R. I.

<sup>h</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>i</sup> 67, 1.

<sup>k</sup> § 126, R. III. & 19.

<sup>l</sup> 37, 8, Note. 2.

<sup>m</sup> § 106, R. VII.

<sup>n</sup> 121, Note. 2.

<sup>o</sup> § 140, 1, 1st, (*ita.*)

<sup>p</sup> § 112, R. V.



is reliquorumque hiberna oppugnāri.” Addunt etiam de Sabīni morte. <sup>1</sup> Ambiorigem ostentant fidēi faciendæ causā: “errāre <sup>2</sup> eos” dicunt, “si quicquam ab his præsidii sperent,” qui suis rebus <sup>b</sup> diffīdant; <sup>c</sup> sese tamen <sup>3</sup> hoc esse in Cicerōnem Populumque Romānum animo, <sup>d</sup> ut nihil nisi hiberna recūsent<sup>m</sup> atque hanc inveterascere consuetudinē nolint.<sup>m</sup> <sup>4</sup> licere illis <sup>e</sup> incolumibus per se ex hibernis discedere, et, quascumque in partes velint, sine metu proficisci.” Cicero ad hæc unum modò respondit. “Non esse consuetudinē Populi Romāni, ullam accipere ab hoste armato conditionem: si ab armis discedere velint, <sup>a</sup> se <sup>f</sup> <sup>5</sup> adiutore utantur, <sup>5</sup> legatosque ad Cæsarem mittant: <sup>6</sup> sperare, <sup>6</sup> pro ejus justitiā, quæ petierint, <sup>c</sup> impetraturos.”

42. Ab hac spe repulsi Nervii, vallo <sup>h</sup> pedum undecim et fossa pedum quindecim hiberna cingunt. Hæc et superiorum annorum consuetudine <sup>h</sup> a nostris cognoverant, et, quosdam de exercitu nacti captivos, ab his docebantur: <sup>7</sup> sed, nullā ferramentorum copiā, <sup>1</sup> quæ sunt ad hunc usum idonea, gladiis <sup>h</sup> cespitem circumcidere, manibus <sup>h</sup> <sup>8</sup> sagulisque <sup>9</sup> terram exhaurire cogebantur. Quā <sup>k</sup> quidem ex re hominum multitudo cognosci potuit: nam minus horis tribus <sup>10</sup> millium decem in circuitu munitiōnem perfecērunt: reliquisque diēbus turres ad altitudinē valli, <sup>11</sup> falces testudinesque, quas iidem captivi docuerant, parare ac facere cœperunt.

43. Septimo oppugnationis die, maximo coorto vento, <sup>12</sup> ferventes fusili ex argillā <sup>1</sup> glandes fundis et <sup>13</sup> fervefacta jacula in casas, quæ more <sup>h</sup> Gallico stramentis erant tectæ, jacere cœperunt. Hæ celeriter ignem comprehendērunt et venti magnitudinē <sup>h</sup> in omnem castrorum locum <sup>14</sup> distulerunt. Hostes, maximo clamore <sup>h</sup> insecuti, quasi partā jam atque exploratā victoriā, turres testudinesque <sup>15</sup> agere et scalis val-

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 2.

<sup>b</sup> § 112, R. V.

<sup>c</sup> § 141, Obs. 3.

<sup>d</sup> § 106, R. VII.

<sup>e</sup> 66, 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 121, R. XXVI.

<sup>g</sup> § 139, 2.

<sup>h</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>i</sup> 110, 1.

<sup>k</sup> 38.

<sup>l</sup> § 128, Obs. 2.

<sup>m</sup> § 140. 1. 1st.

lum ascendere cœperunt. At tanta militum virtus atque ea<sup>a</sup> præsentia animi fuit, ut, cum undique flammâ torrerentur,<sup>b</sup> maximâque telorum multitudîne premerentur,<sup>b</sup> suâque omnia impedimenta atque omnes fortûnas conflagrâre intelligerent<sup>b</sup> non modò<sup>1</sup> demigrandi causâ de vallo decederet<sup>c</sup> nemo, sed pæne ne respiceret<sup>c</sup> quidem quisquam; ac tum omnes<sup>2</sup> acerrimè fortissimèque pugnarent. Hic dies nostris<sup>d</sup> longè gravissimus fuit; sed tamen hunc habuit eventum, ut eo die maximus hostium numerus vulneraretur<sup>c</sup> atque interficeretur, ut<sup>e</sup> se sub ipso vallo constipaverant<sup>3</sup> recessumque primis<sup>f</sup> ultimi non dabant. Paulum quidem internissâ flammâ, et quodam loco<sup>g</sup> 4 turri<sup>b</sup> adactâ et contingente vallum, tertiæ cohortis centuriões ex eo, quo<sup>h</sup> stabant,<sup>i</sup> loco recesserunt suosque omnes removerunt; nutu<sup>k</sup> vocibusque hostes, “si introire vellent,” vocare cœperunt,<sup>5</sup> quorum progrèdi ausus est nemo. Tum ex omni parte lapidibus<sup>h</sup> coniectis<sup>6</sup> deturbâti, turrisque succensa est.

44. Erant in eâ legiõne fortissîmi viri centuriões,<sup>7</sup> qui jam primis ordinibus<sup>l</sup> appropinquarent, Tito Pulvio et Lucius Varênus. Hi perpetuas controversias inter se habebant, quinam anteferrêtur,<sup>m</sup> omnibusque annis de loco summis simultatibus<sup>k</sup> contendebant. Ex iis Pulvio, cum acerrimè ad muniõnes pugnaretur, “Quid dubitas,” inquit, “Varêne? aut quem locum probandæ virtutis tuæ<sup>8</sup> spectas? hic, hic dies de nostris controversiis iudicabit.” Hæc cum dixisset,<sup>b</sup> procedit extra muniõnes,<sup>9</sup> quâque pars hostium confertissima visa est, in eam irrumpit. Ne Varênus quidem tum vallo sese continet, sed omnium veritus existimatiõnem subsequitur. Tum, mediocri spatio<sup>h</sup> relicto, Pulvio pilum in hostes mittit atque unum ex multitudîne<sup>10</sup> procurrentem transjicit, quo<sup>h</sup> percusso et exanimato,<sup>11</sup> hunc scutis protè-

<sup>a</sup> 28, 1.<sup>b</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.<sup>c</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.<sup>d</sup> § 111, R.<sup>e</sup> § 140, Obs. 1.<sup>f</sup> § 123, R. & 19.<sup>g</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (in.)<sup>h</sup> 109, 2.<sup>i</sup> § 44, II. 2.<sup>k</sup> § 129, R.<sup>l</sup> § 112, R. IV.<sup>m</sup> § 140, 5.

gunt hostes, <sup>1</sup> in illum tela universi conjiciunt neque dant regrediendi facultatem. Transfigitur scutum Pulfioni<sup>a</sup> et verutum in balteo defigitur. Avertit hic casus vaginam et gladium educere conanti<sup>b</sup> dextram moratur manum; impeditum<sup>c</sup> hostes circumsistunt. <sup>2</sup> Succurrit inimicus illi<sup>d</sup> Varēnus et laboranti<sup>e</sup> subvenit. Ad hunc se confestim a Pulfione omnis multitudo convertit, <sup>4</sup> illum veruto transfixum arbitrantur. Occursat ocius gladio cominusque rem gerit Varēnus atque, uno interfecto, reliquos paulum propellit: dum cupidius instat, <sup>5</sup> in locum dejectus inferiorem concidit. Huic rursus circumvento fert subsidium Pulfio atque ambo incolūmes, compluribus interfectis, summā cum laude sese intra munitiōnes recipiunt. Sic fortuna <sup>6</sup> in contentiōne et certamine utrumque versavit, ut alter alteri<sup>d</sup> inimicus auxilio<sup>f</sup> salutique esset, neque dijudicari posset, uter utri<sup>g</sup> virtute<sup>h</sup> anteferendus videretur.

45. <sup>7</sup> Quanto<sup>i</sup> erat in dies gravior atque asperior oppugnationo, et maxime quod, magna parte militum confecta vulneribus, res ad paucitatem defensorum pervenerat, tanto<sup>i</sup> crebriores literae nuntiique ad Cæsarem mittebantur: quorum pars deprehensa in conspectu nostrorum militum cum cruciātu necabatur. Erat <sup>8</sup> unus intus Nervius, nomine Vertico,<sup>9</sup> loco natus honesto, qui a primā obsidiōne ad Cicerōnem perfugerat, suamque ei fidem praestiterat. Hic <sup>10</sup> servo<sup>k</sup> spe libertatis magnisque persuadet praemiis, ut literas ad Cæsarem deferat. Has ille in jaculo illigatas effert, et, Gallus inter Gallos sine ullā suspiciōne versatus, ad Cæsarem pervenit. Ab eo<sup>l</sup> de <sup>11</sup> periculis Cicerōnis legionisque cognoscitur.

46. Cæsar, acceptis literis <sup>12</sup> horā circiter undecimā diei, statim nuncium in Bellovacos ad Marcum Crassum quaes-

<sup>a</sup> § 110, Obs. 1,

<sup>b</sup> 19, (ei,) & <sup>a</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> 19, (eum.)

<sup>d</sup> § 111, R.

<sup>e</sup> § 112, R. V.

<sup>f</sup> § 114, R.

<sup>g</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>h</sup> § 128, R.

<sup>i</sup> § 132, R. XLIII. Obs.

6, & 44, 8, & 47.

<sup>k</sup> 63, & § 123, R.

<sup>l</sup> 67, 1.

tōrem mittit; cujus hiberna abērant ab eo millia passuum v<sup>a</sup> ginti quinque. Jubet mediā nocte legiōnem proficisci,<sup>a</sup> celeriterque ad se venīre. Exiit cum nuncio Crassus, Altērum<sup>b</sup> ad Caium Fabium legātum mittit, ut in Atrebatium fines legiōnem addūcat,<sup>c</sup> <sup>1</sup> quā sibi<sup>d</sup> iter faciendum sciēbat. Scribit Labiēno, <sup>2</sup> si reipublicæ commōdō facere posset, cum legiōne ad fines Nerviorum veniat: <sup>c</sup> reliquam partem exercitūs, quōd paulō abērat longiūs, non putat expectandam; <sup>e</sup> equites circiter quadringentos ex proximis hibernis cogit.

47. Horā circiter tertiā ab antecursoribus de Crassi adventu certior factus, eo die millia<sup>f</sup> passuum viginti progreditur. Crassum Samarobrīvæ<sup>g</sup> præficit, legionemque ei<sup>h</sup> attribuit, quōd ibi impedimenta exercitūs, obsides civitatum, <sup>3</sup> litēras publicas, frumentumque omne, quod eō <sup>4</sup> tolerandæ hiēmis causā devexerat, relinquebat. Fabius, ut imperātum erat, non ita multum morātus, in itinere cum legiōne occurrit. Labiēnus, interitū Sabīni et cæde cohortium cognitā, cū omnes ad eum Trevirorum copię venissent,<sup>h</sup> veritus, ne,<sup>i</sup> si ex hibernis fugæ similem profectiōnem fecisset, hostium impētum sustinere non posset, præsertim quos<sup>k</sup> recenti victoriā efferrī sciret, litēras Cæsari remittit, quanto cum pericūlo legiōnem ex hibernis eductūrus esset:<sup>l</sup> <sup>5</sup> rem gestam in Eburonibus perscribit: docet, omnes peditātus equitatūsque copias Trevirorum tria millia<sup>f</sup> passuum longē ab suis castris consedisse.

48. Cæsar, consilio ejus probāto, etsi, <sup>6</sup> opiniōne<sup>m</sup> trium legiōnum dejectus, ad duas redierat, tamen unum commūnis salutis auxilium in celeritate ponēbat. Venit magnis itineribus in Nerviorum fines. Ibi ex captivis cognoscit, quæ apud Cicerōnem gerantur,<sup>l</sup> quantōque in pericūlo res sit.<sup>l</sup> Tum cuidam<sup>g</sup> ex equitibus Gallis magnis præmiis persuadet,

<sup>a</sup> 90, 4.

<sup>b</sup> 19, (*nuncium.*)

<sup>c</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>d</sup> 113, 5.

<sup>e</sup> 108, 4.

<sup>f</sup> § 132, R

<sup>g</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>h</sup> § 140, Obs. 3.

<sup>i</sup> § 140, Obs. 6.

<sup>k</sup> § 145, R. & 91, 4.

<sup>l</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>m</sup> § 136, R. LII.

uti ad Cicerōnem epistolam defērat. Hanc Græcis conscriptam litēris mittit, ne, interceptā epistolā, nostra ab hostibus consilia cognoscantur.<sup>a</sup> <sup>1</sup> Si adire non possit, monet, ut tragulam cum epistolā, <sup>2</sup> ad amentum deligatā, intra munitiōnes castrōrum abjiciat.<sup>b</sup> In litēris scribit, se cum legionibus profectum celeriter affōre: hortatur, ut pristinam virtutem retineat. Gallus, pericūlum veritus, ut erat præceptum, tragulam mittit. Hæc <sup>3</sup> casu ad turrim adhæsit, neque<sup>c</sup> ab nostris biduo animadversa; tertio die a quodam milite conspicitur; demta ad Cicerōnem defertur. Ille <sup>4</sup> perlectam in conventu militum recitat, maximāque omnes lætitiā afficit. Tum fumi incendiōrum procul videbantur, quæ res omnem dubitatiōnem adventūs legiōnum <sup>5</sup> expulit.

49. Galli, re cognitā per exploratōres, obsidiōnem relinquunt, ad Cæsārem omnibus copiis contendunt; eæ erant armatorum circiter millia <sup>d</sup> sexaginta. Cicero, datā facultate, Gallum ab eodem Verticōne, quem suprā demonstravimus, repētit; qui litēras ad Cæsārem refērat; <sup>e</sup> hunc <sup>f</sup> admōnet, iter cautē diligenterque faciat: <sup>g</sup> perscribit in litēris, hostes ab se discessisse, omnemque ad eum multitudinem convertisse. Quibus <sup>h</sup> litēris circiter mediā nocte Cæsar alatis suos facit certiōres, eosque ad dimicandum animō confirmat: postēro die luce primā movet castra, et circiter millia <sup>i</sup> passuum quatuor progressus, trans vallem magnam et rivum multitudinem hostium conspicatur. Erat magni pericūli <sup>k</sup> res, cum tantis copiis iniquo loco <sup>l</sup> dimicare. Tum, quoniam liberatum obsidiōne <sup>m</sup> Cicerōnem sciēbat, eoque omnino remittendum de celeritate existimābat, consēdit, et, quā æquissīmo potest loco, <sup>1</sup> castra commūnit. Atque hæc, etsi erant exigua per se, vix hominum <sup>k</sup> millium septem, præsertim nullis cum impedimentis, <sup>6</sup> tamen angustiis viarum

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.<sup>c</sup> § 141, Obs. 2 4th.<sup>1</sup> § 132, R. XLII.<sup>b</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.<sup>f</sup> § 124, R.<sup>k</sup> § 106, R. VII.<sup>e</sup> § 93, 1.<sup>g</sup> § 140, 1, 3d, & Obs. 5. <sup>1</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (in.)<sup>d</sup> § 136, R. XLVIII.<sup>h</sup> 38.<sup>m</sup> § 126, R. V.

quàm maximè potest, contrahit, eo consilio, ut in summam contemtionem hostibus<sup>a</sup> veniat. Intèrim, speculatoribus in omnes partes dimissis, explorat, quo commodissimo<sup>b</sup> itinere vallem transire possit.

50. Eo die, parvulis equestribus praeliis ad aquam factis, utriusque sese suo loco continent; <sup>1</sup> Galli, quod ampliores copias, quæ nondum convenèrant, expectabant; Cæsar, si fortè timoris simulatiōe hostes <sup>2</sup> in suum locum elicere posset, ut citra vallem pro castris praelio contendèret; <sup>c</sup> si id efficere non posset, ut, exploratis itineribus, minore cum periculo vallem rivumque transiret. <sup>c</sup> Primâ luce hostium equitatus ad castra accedit, praeliumque cum nostris equitibus committit. Cæsar consultò equites cedere, <sup>d</sup> seque in castra recipere <sup>d</sup> jubet; simul ex omnibus partibus castra altiore vallo muniri, <sup>d</sup> <sup>3</sup> portasque obstrui, atque in his administrandis rebus quàm maximè concursari et cum simulatiōe timoris agi jubet.

51. Quibus omnibus rebus hostes invitati copias transducunt, aciemque iniquo loco constituunt; nostris verò <sup>4</sup> etiam de vallo deductis, propius accedunt, et tela intra munitionem ex omnibus partibus conjiciunt; præconibusque <sup>e</sup> circummissis pronuntiari jubent, "seu quis Gallus seu Romanus velit ante horam tertiam <sup>6</sup> ad se transire, sine periculo licere; post id tempus non fore potestatem:" <sup>6</sup> ac sic nostros contemsērunt, ut obstructis in speciem portis singulis ordinibus cespitum, quòd <sup>7</sup> eâ non posse introrumpere videbantur, alii vallum manu scindere, alii fossas complere inciperent. Tum Cæsar, omnibus portis eruptione facta equitatuque emisso, celeriter hostes dat in fugam, sic, uti omnino pugnandi causâ resisteret nemo; magnumque ex eis numerum occidit, atque omnes armis <sup>f</sup> exiit.

52. <sup>8</sup> Longius prossequi veritus, quòd silvæ paludesque intercedebant, neque etiam parvulo detrimento <sup>9</sup> illorum locum

<sup>a</sup> § 110, Obs. 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

<sup>e</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>b</sup> § 98, Obs. 10.

<sup>d</sup> 90, 4.

<sup>f</sup> § 125, R.

relinqui vidēbat, omnibus suis incolumibus copiis eōdem die ad Cicerōnem pervēnit. Institūtas turres, testudīnes, munitionesque hostium admirātur: <sup>1</sup>productā legiōne cognoscit, non decimum quemque esse relictum militem sine vulnere. Ex his omnibus iudicat rebus, quanto cum pericūlo et quantā cum virtūte res sint <sup>2</sup> administratæ: Cicerōnem <sup>3</sup> pro ejus merito, legionemque collaudat: centuriōnes singillatim tribunosque militum appellat, quorum egregiam fuisse virtutem testimonio Cicerōnis cognovērat. De casu Sabīni et Cottæ certiūs ex captivis cognoscit. Postēro die concione habitā <sup>4</sup> rem gestam propōnit, milites consolatur et confirmat: quòd detrimentum <sup>5</sup> culpā et temeritatē legāti sit <sup>6</sup> acceptum, hoc <sup>7</sup> æquiōre animo ferendum docet, <sup>8</sup> quòd, beneficio Deōrum immortalium et virtūte eōrum <sup>9</sup> expiāto incommodo, neque hostibus diutīna lætatio, neque ipsis longior dolor relinquatur.<sup>c</sup>

53. Intērim ad Labiēnum per Remos incredibili celeritate de victoriā Cæsāris fama perfertur, ut, cū ab hibernis Cicerōnis abesset millia passuum circiter sexaginta, eoque <sup>10</sup> post horam nonam diēi Cæsar pervenisset, ante mediam noctem ad portas castrōrum clamor orirētur, <sup>11</sup> quo clamore significatio victoriæ gratulatiōque ab Remis Labiēno <sup>12</sup> fieret. Hāc famā ad Treviros perlātā, Indutiomārus, qui postēro die castra Labiēni oppugnāre decrevērāt, noctu profūgit, copiasque omnes in Treviros redūcit. Cæsar Fabium cum legiōne in sua remittit hiberna, ipse cum tribus legionibus circum Samarobrīvam <sup>13</sup> trinis hibernis hiemāre constituit; et, quòd tanti motus Galliæ extitērāt, totam hiēmem ipse ad exercitum manēre decrevit. Nam illo incommōdo de Sabīni morte perlāto, omnes ferē Galliæ civitatē de bello <sup>14</sup> consultābant, nuncios legationesque in omnes partes dimittēbant, et <sup>15</sup> quid reliqui consilii <sup>16</sup> capērent atque unde initium belli fieret, explorābant, nocturnaque in locis desertis <sup>17</sup> concilia

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 5.<sup>c</sup> 77, 5.<sup>e</sup> § 126, R. III.<sup>b</sup> § 140, Obs. 2.<sup>d</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.<sup>f</sup> § 106, R. VIII

habēbant. Neque ullum ferè totius hiēmis tempus sine sollicitudinē Cæsāris intercessit, <sup>1</sup>quin<sup>a</sup> aliquem de conciliis ac motu Gallōrum nuncium accipēret.<sup>a</sup> In his ab Lucio Roscio legāto, quem legiōni decimæ tertiæ præfecerat, certior est factus, magnas Gallōrum copias eārum civitātum, quæ <sup>2</sup>Armoricæ appellantur, oppugnandi sui causā convenisse: neque longiùs<sup>b</sup> millia passuum octo ab hibernis suis abfuisse, sed nuncio allāto de victoriā Cæsāris, discessisse, adeo ut fugæ similis discessus viderētur.

54. At Cæsar, principibus cujusque civitatis ad se evocatis, aliās<sup>c</sup> territando, cūm se scire, quæ fiērent, denunciāret, aliās cohortando, magnam partem Galliæ in officio tenuit. Tamen Senōnes, quæ est civitas in primis firma et magnæ inter Gallos auctoritatis, Cavarinum, quem Cæsar apud eos regem constituērat (cujus frater Moritasgus, adventu in Galliam Cæsāris, cujusque majōres regnum obtinuērant), interficere publico consilio conāti, cūm ille præsensisset ac profugisset, usque ad fines insecūti regno<sup>d</sup> domōque expulserunt: et, missis ad Cæsārem satisfaciendi causā legātis, cūm is omnem ad se senātum venire jussisset, <sup>3</sup>dicto audientes non fuērunt. <sup>4</sup>Tantum<sup>e</sup> apud homīnes barbāros valuit, esse repertos aliquos principes belli inferendi, tantamque omnibus voluntātum commutatiōnem <sup>5</sup>attulit, ut præter Æduos et Remos, quos <sup>6</sup>præcipuo semper honōre Cæsar habuit, <sup>7</sup>altēros pro vetēre ac perpetuā erga Popūlum Romānum fide, <sup>7</sup>altēros pro recentibus Gallici belli officiis, <sup>8</sup>nulla ferè civitas fuērit non <sup>f</sup>suspecta nobis. <sup>9</sup>Idque adeo haud scio mirandumne sit, cūm compluribus aliis de causis, tum maxime,, <sup>10</sup>quòd, qui virtūte belli omnibus gentibus præferebantur, tantum se ejus opiniōnis deperdidisse, ut a Popūlo Romāno imperia perferrent, gravissimè dolēbant.

55. Treviri vero atque Indutiomārus totius hiēmis nullum tempus intermisērunt, quin<sup>a</sup> trans Rhenum legātos mittērent,

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 3.

<sup>c</sup> 124, 12.

<sup>e</sup> § 116, Obs. 3.

<sup>b</sup> § 120, Obs. 3.

<sup>d</sup> § 136, R. LII.

<sup>f</sup> § 134, Obs. 3.



civitātes sollicitārent, pecunias pollicerentur, magnā parte exercītūs nostri interfectā, multo minōrem superesse dicērent partem. Neque tamen ulli civitatī<sup>a</sup> Germanōrum persuadēri potuit, ut Rhenum transiret, cūm “se bis expertos”<sup>b</sup> dicērent, “Ariovisti bello et Tenchtherōrum transitū, non esse ampliūs fortunam tentandam.”<sup>1</sup> Hāc spe<sup>c</sup> lapsus Indutiomārus, nihilo minūs copias cogēre, exercēre, a finitīmis equos parāre, exūles damnatosque totā Galliā<sup>d</sup> magnis prēmīis ad se allicēre cōepit. Ac tantam sibi jam iis rebus in Galliā auctoritātem comparavērat, ut undīque ad eum legatiōnes concurrērent,<sup>e</sup> gratiam atque amicitiam publicē privatimque petērent.

56. Ubi intellexit<sup>2</sup> ultro ad se venīri, altērā ex parte Senōnes Carnutesque conscientiā facinōris instigāri, altērā Nervios Aduatucosque bellum Romānis parāre, neque sibi<sup>f</sup> voluntariōrum copias defōre, si ex finībūs suis progrēdi cōpisset: armātum concilium indīcit (hoc more Gallōrum est initium belli), quo lege commūni omnes pubēres armāti convenīre consuērunt; qui<sup>g</sup> ex iis novissīmus venit, in conspectu multitudīnis<sup>3</sup> omnībūs cruciatībūs affectus necātur. In eo concilio Cingetorīgem,<sup>4</sup> alterius principem<sup>h</sup> factiōnis, genērum suum (quem suprā demonstravīmus,<sup>5</sup> Cēsāris secūtum fidem, ab eo non discessisse), hostem iudicat, bonāque ejus publicat. His rebus confectis, in concilio pronuntiat, arcessītum se a Senonībūs et Carnutībūs aliisque complurībūs Galliæ civitatībūs,<sup>6</sup> huc iter factūrum<sup>1</sup> per fines Remōrum, eorumque agros populatūrum,<sup>1</sup> ac priūs, quā id faciat, Labiēni castra oppugnatūrum:<sup>1</sup> quæ fieri velit, præcipit.

57. Labiēnus, cūm et loci natūrā et manu munitissīmis castris sese tenēret, de suo ac legiōnis pericūlo nihil timēbat; ne quam occasiōnem rei bene gerendæ dimittēret, cogitābat. Itāque a Cingetorīge atque ejus propinquis ora-

<sup>a</sup> § 126, R. III. & 68, 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (ex.)

<sup>e</sup> 37, 3.

<sup>b</sup> 98, 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

<sup>h</sup> § 97, R.

<sup>e</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (de.)

<sup>f</sup> § 112, R. I.

<sup>1</sup> 94, 1, 2d, & 100, 2

tiōne Indutiomāri cognitā, quam in concilio habuērat, nuncios mittit ad finitimas civitatē, equitesque undique evocat: iis<sup>a</sup> certum diem conveniendi dicit. Intērim propè quotidie cum omni equitatu Indutiomārus<sup>1</sup> sub castris ejus vagabātur, aliās<sup>b</sup> ut situm castrōrum cognoscēret,<sup>c</sup> aliās<sup>b</sup> colloquendi aut territandi causā: equites plerumque omnes tela intra vallum conjiciēbant. Labiēnus suos intra munitiōnes continēbat, timorisque opiniōnem, quibuscumque<sup>d</sup> potērat rebus, augēbat.

58. Cum majōre in dies contēptiōne Indutiomārus ad<sup>e</sup> castra accedēret, nocte unā, <sup>2</sup> intromissis equitibus omnium finitimārum civitatum, <sup>4</sup> quos arcessendos curavērat, tantā diligentia omnes suos custodiis intra castra continuit, ut <sup>6</sup> nullā ratiōne ea res enunciāri aut ad Treviros perferri posset.<sup>c</sup> Intērim ex consuetudine quotidianā Indutiomārus ad castra accēdit, atque ibi magnam partem diēi consūmit; equites tela conjiciunt, et <sup>6</sup> magnā cum contumeliā verbōrum nostros ad pugnam evocant. Nullo ab nostris dato responso, ubi visum est, sub vespērum <sup>7</sup> dispersi<sup>f</sup> ac dissipati<sup>f</sup> discēdunt. Subitō Labiēnus duābus portis omnem equitatum emittit; <sup>8</sup> praecepit atque interdicit, proterritis hostibus atque in fugam conjectis (quod <sup>8</sup> fore, sicut accidit, vidēbat), unum omnes petant<sup>h</sup> Indutiomārum; neu quis quem prius vulnēret,<sup>h</sup> quā illum interfectum vidērit, quod <sup>9</sup> morā reliquōrum spatium nactum illum effugere nolēbat: magna propōnit iis,<sup>a</sup> qui occiderint,<sup>i</sup> praemia: submittit cohortes equitibus subsidio. <sup>10</sup> Comprōbat hominis consilium fortuna; et, cum unum omnes petērent, in ipso fluminis vado deprehensus Indutiomārus interficitur, caputque ejus refertur in castra: redeuntes equites, quos possunt, consectantur atque occidunt. Hāc re cognitā, omnes Eburōnum et Nerviorum, quae convenērant, copiae discēdunt; pauloque habuit post id factum Cæsar quietiorem Galliam.

<sup>a</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>b</sup> 124, 12.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

<sup>d</sup> 37, 7, Note 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 136, Obs. 7.

<sup>f</sup> § 98, Obs. 10.

<sup>g</sup> 37, 9, Note 3.

<sup>h</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>i</sup> § 141, Obs. 3

## BOOK VI.

### GENERAL ARGUMENT.

I. Commotions throughout nearly all Gaul in consequence of the overthrow and death of Tiberius—Chap. 1–8. II. Cæsar's expedition against the Suevi—Chap. 9–28. III. Punishment of Ambiorix and the Eburones—Chap. 29–44.

1. MULTIS de causis Cæsar, majorem Galliæ motum expectans, per Marcum Silanum, Caium Antistium Reginum, Titum Sextium, legatos, <sup>1</sup> dilectum habere instituit: simul ab Cneio Pompeio proconsule petit, <sup>2</sup> quoniam ipse ad urbem cum imperio reipublicæ causâ remaneret, <sup>3</sup> quos <sup>b</sup> ex Cisalpina Galliâ consulis sacramento rogavisset, <sup>a</sup> ad signa convenire et ad se proficisci juberet: <sup>c</sup> magni <sup>d</sup> interesse etiam in reliquum tempus ad opinionem Galliæ existimans, tantas videri Italiæ facultates, <sup>e</sup> ut, si quid esset in bello detrimenti acceptum, non modò id brevi tempore <sup>3</sup> sarciri, sed etiam majoribus adaugeri copiis posset. <sup>f</sup> <sup>4</sup> Quod <sup>g</sup> cum Pompeius et reipublicæ et amicitie tribuisset, <sup>h</sup> celeriter confecto per suos dilectu, tribus ante exactam hiemem et constitutis et adductis legionibus, duplicatone earum cohortium numero, quas cum Quinto Titurio amiserat, et celeritate et copiis docuit, quid Populi Romani disciplina atque opes possent.<sup>1</sup>

2. Interfecto Indutiomaro, <sup>5</sup> ut docuimus, ad ejus propinquos a Treveris imperium defertur. Illi finitimos Germanos sollicitare et pecuniam polliceri non desistunt: cum ab proximis impetrare non possent, ulteriores tentant. Inventis nonnullis civitatibus, jurejurando inter se confirmant, <sup>6</sup> obsidibusque de pecunia cavent: Ambiorigem sibi societate et fœdere adjungunt. Quibus rebus cognitis, Cæsar, cum

<sup>a</sup> § 141, Obs. 7.

<sup>d</sup> § 113, Exc. I.

<sup>e</sup> 38.

<sup>b</sup> 37, (*militæ.*)

<sup>g</sup> § 145, R.

<sup>h</sup> 81, 1.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>f</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

<sup>i</sup> § 140, 5.

undique bellum parari videret, Nervios,<sup>a</sup> Aduatucos, Menapios, adjunctis Cisirhenanis omnibus Germanis, esse<sup>b</sup> in armis, Senones<sup>a</sup> <sup>1</sup> ad imperatum non venire, et cum Carnutibus finitimisque civitatibus consilia communicare, a Treveris Germanos<sup>a</sup> crebris legationibus sollicitari; <sup>b</sup> maturius sibi<sup>c</sup> de bello cogitandum putavit.

3. Itaque <sup>2</sup> nondum hieme confecta, proximis quatuor coactis legionibus, de improvise in fines Nerviorum contendit, et prius, quam illi aut convenire aut profugere possent,<sup>d</sup> magno pecoris atque hominum numero capto, atque ea preda militibus<sup>e</sup> concessa, vastatisque agris, in ditionem venire atque obsides sibi dare coegit. Eo celeriter confecto negotio, rursus in hiberna legiones reduxit. Concilio Galliae primo<sup>f</sup> vere, <sup>3</sup> uti instituerat, indicto, cum reliqui, praeter Senones, Carnutes, Trevirosque, venissent, initium belli ac defectiois hoc esse arbitratus,<sup>g</sup> ut <sup>4</sup> omnia postponere videretur, concilium Lutetiam Parisiorum transfert. Confines erant hi Senonibus,<sup>h</sup> civitatemque patrum memoriâ conjunxerant; <sup>5</sup> sed ab hoc consilio abfuisse existimabantur. <sup>6</sup> Hac re pro suggestu pronunciata, eodem die cum legionibus in Senones proficiscitur, magnisque itineribus eod pervenit.

4. Cognito ejus adventu, Acco, qui princeps ejus consilii fuerat, jubet in oppida multitudinem convenire; <sup>7</sup> conantibus,<sup>e</sup> priusquam id effici posset,<sup>d</sup> adesse Romanos<sup>a</sup> nunciatur; necessariò <sup>8</sup> sententiâ desistunt, legatosque <sup>9</sup> deprecandi causâ ad Caesarem mittunt; adeunt per Aeduos, quorum antiquitus erat in fide civitas. Libenter Caesar petentibus Aeduis dat veniam, excusationemque accipit; <sup>10</sup> quod aestivum tempus instantis belli, non quaestiois<sup>g</sup>, esse arbitrabatur. Obsidibus imperatis centum, hos Aeduis custodiendos<sup>1</sup> tradit. Eodem Carnutes legatos obsidesque mittunt, usi deprecatoribus Remis, quorum erant in clientela: eadem

<sup>a</sup> § 145, R.<sup>d</sup> § 140, 4.<sup>e</sup> 106, 1.<sup>b</sup> 96, 2.<sup>e</sup> § 126, R. III.<sup>h</sup> § 111, R.<sup>c</sup> § 147, R. LXI.<sup>f</sup> 17, 1.<sup>i</sup> 107, 1.

ferunt responsa. Perāgit concilium Cæsar, equitesque impērat civitatibus.<sup>a</sup>

5. Hāc parte Galliæ pacatā, <sup>1</sup> totus et mente et animo in bellum Trevirōrum et Ambiorīgis insistit. Cavarinum cum equitatu Senōnum secum proficisci jubet, <sup>2</sup> ne quis aut ex hujus iracundiā, aut ex eo, quod meruērat, odio civitātis, motus existat.<sup>b</sup> His rebus constitūtis, quod <sup>3</sup> pro explorāto habēbat, Ambiorīgem praelio non esse concertatūrum, <sup>4</sup> reliqua ejus consilia animo<sup>c</sup> circumspiciēbat. Erant Menapii propinqui Eburōnum finibus,<sup>d</sup> <sup>5</sup> perpetuis paludibus<sup>e</sup> silvisque muniti, qui uni ex Galliā de pace ad Cæsārem legātos nunquam miserant. Cum iis esse hospitium Ambiorīgi<sup>e</sup> sciēbat: item per Treviros venisse Germānis<sup>f</sup> in amicitiam, cognovērat. Hęc prius <sup>6</sup> illi<sup>g</sup> detrahenda auxilia existimābat, quā ipsum bello lacesseret; ne, desperatā salutē, aut se in Menapios abdēret, aut <sup>7</sup> cum Transrhenānis congrēdi cogerētur. Hoc inīto consilio, totius exercitus impedimenta ad Labiēnum in Treviros mittit, duasque legiōnes ad eum proficisci jubet: ipse cum legionibus expeditis quinque in Menapios proficiscitur. Illi, nullā coactā <sup>8</sup> manu, <sup>9</sup> loci præsidio<sup>h</sup> freti, in silvas paludesque confugiunt, suāque eodem confērunt.

6. Cæsar, partitis copiis cum Caio Fabio legāto et Marco Crasso quæstōre, celeriterque <sup>10</sup> effectis pontibus <sup>11</sup> adit tripartitō, ædificia vicosque incendit, magno pecōris atque hominum numēro<sup>i</sup> potitur. Quibus rebus coacti Menapii, legātos ad eum pacis petendæ causā mittunt. Ille, obsidibus acceptis hostium se habitūrum numēro confirmat, si aut Ambiorīgem, aut ejus legātos, finibus suis recepissent. His confirmātis rebus, Commium Atrebātem cum equitatu custōdis loco in Menapiis relinquit; ipse in Treviros proficiscitur.

<sup>a</sup> § 123, R. & 5, 1.

<sup>d</sup> § 111, R.

<sup>e</sup> § 126, R.III. & 5, 1.

<sup>b</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

<sup>e</sup> § 112, R. II.

<sup>h</sup> § 119, R.

<sup>c</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>f</sup> § 110, Obs. 1.

<sup>i</sup> § 121, R. XXVI.

7. Dum hæc a Cæsäre geruntur, Treviri, magnis coactis peditätus equitatúsque copiis, Labiënum <sup>a</sup> cum unâ legiõne, quæ in eõrum finibus hiemabat, adoriri parabant: jamque ab eo non longiùs bidui viâ <sup>b</sup> abèrant, cum duas venisse <sup>c</sup> legiõnes missu Cæsãris cognoscunt. Positis castris <sup>d</sup> millibus <sup>b</sup> passuum quindëcim, auxilia Germanõrum expectãre constituunt. Labiënus, hostium cognito consilio, sperans, temeritatẽ <sup>e</sup> eõrum fore aliquam dimicandi facultãtem, præsidio <sup>f</sup> cohortium quinque impedimentis relicto, cum viginti quinque cohortibus magnõque equitatu contra hostem proficiscitur, et, mille passuum intermisso spatio, <sup>f</sup> castra communit. Erat inter Labiënum atque hostem difficili transitu <sup>g</sup> flumen ripisque præruptis: hoc neque ipse transire in animo habebat, neque hostes transituros existimabat. <sup>1</sup> Augebatur auxiliõrum quotidie spes. <sup>2</sup> Loquitur in consilio palam, “quoniam Germãni appropinquãre dicantur, <sup>h</sup> sese suas exercitúsque fortunas <sup>3</sup> in dubium non devocatũrum, et postẽro die primã luce castra motũrum.” Celeriter hæc ad hostes deferuntur, ut <sup>1</sup> ex magno Gallõrum equitatús numero nonnullis <sup>4</sup> Gallicis rebus <sup>k</sup> favere natũra cogebat. Labiënus noctu, tribũnis militum <sup>5</sup> primisque ordinibus coactis, quid sui sit consilii, propõnit, et, quo facilius hostibus timõris det <sup>1</sup> suspiciõnem, majõre strepitu <sup>e</sup> et tumultu, quàm Popũli Romãni fert consuetũdo, castra movẽri jubet. His rebus <sup>e</sup> fugæ similem profectiõnem efficit. Hæc quoque per exploratõres ante lucem, in tantã propinquitãte castrõrum, ad hostes deferuntur.

8. Vix agmen novissimum extra munitiõnes processerat, cum Galli, cohortãti inter se, “ne sperãtam prædam ex manibus dimitterent; <sup>6</sup> longum esse, perterritis Romãnis, Germanõrum auxilium expectãre, neque suam pati dignitã

<sup>a</sup> § 136, R. LII.

<sup>d</sup> § 132, Obs. 5.

<sup>h</sup> § 140, 6.

<sup>b</sup> § 132, R. XLII. &

<sup>e</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>1</sup> § 140, Obs. 1.

§ 120, Obs. 3.

<sup>f</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>k</sup> § 112, R. V

<sup>c</sup> 98, 2, & 94, 1, 2d.

<sup>g</sup> § 106, R. VII.

<sup>1</sup> § 140, 1, 2d

tem, ut tantis copiis tam exiguam manum,<sup>a</sup> præsertim fugientem atque impeditam, adoriri non audeant;” flumen<sup>a</sup> transire et iniquo loco<sup>b</sup> prælium committere non dubitant. Quæ<sup>c</sup> fore suspicatus Labiēnus, ut omnes citra flumen eliceret, <sup>1</sup> eadem usus simulatiōne<sup>d</sup> itinēris, placidè progrediebatur. Tum, præmissis paulum impedimentis atque in tumulto quodam collocatis, “Habētis,” inquit, “milites,<sup>e</sup> quam petistis, <sup>2</sup> facultatem: hostem impedito atque iniquo loco<sup>b</sup> tenētis: <sup>3</sup> præstāte eandem nobis<sup>f</sup> ducibus virtutem, quam sæpenumero imperatōri præstitistis: adesse eum et hæc coram cernere, existimate.” Simul signa ad hostem converti<sup>g</sup> aciemque dirigi jubet, et, paucis turmis <sup>4</sup> præsidio “ad impedimenta dimissis, reliquos equites ad latera dispōnit. Celeriter nostri clamore sublato pila in hostes immittunt. Illi, ubi <sup>5</sup> præter spem, quos<sup>h</sup> fugere credēbant, <sup>6</sup> infestis signis<sup>i</sup> ad se ire vidērunt, impetum modò ferre non potuerunt, ac, primo concursu<sup>l</sup> in fugam coniecti, proximas silvas petierunt: quos<sup>k</sup> Labiēnus equitatu consecutus, magno numero interfecto, compluribus captis, paucis post diebus civitatem recēpit: nam Germāni, qui auxilio<sup>l</sup> veniebant, percepta Trevirōrum fugā, sese domum contulerunt. Cum iis propinqui Indutiomāri, qui defectiōnis auctores fuerant, comitati eos, ex civitate excessere. <sup>7</sup> Cingetorigi, quem ab initio permansisse in officio demonstravimus, principatus atque imperium est traditum.

9. Cæsar, postquam ex Menapiis in Treviros venit, duabus de causis Rhenum transire constituit: quarum erat altera,<sup>m</sup> quod auxilia contra se Treviris miserant; altera,<sup>m</sup> ne Ambiōrix ad eos receptum haberet. His constitutis rebus, paulum supra eum locum, quo antè exercitum transduxerat, facere pontem instituit. Notā atque institutā ratiōne, magno

<sup>a</sup> § 116. Obs. 4.<sup>e</sup> § 117.<sup>i</sup> § 129, R.<sup>b</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (in.)<sup>f</sup> § 123, R<sup>k</sup> 38.<sup>c</sup> § 145, R. & 38.<sup>g</sup> 90, 4.<sup>l</sup> § 114, Obs. 4, (illis.)<sup>d</sup> § 121, R. XXVI.<sup>h</sup> 38, & 91.<sup>m</sup> 27, 10.

militum studio, paucis diebus opus efficitur. Firmo in Treviris praesidio ad pontem relicto, ne quis ab iis subito motus oriretur,<sup>a</sup> reliquas copias equitatumque transducit. Ubi, qui ante obsides dederant atque in deditiōnem venerant, purgandi sui causā ad eum legatos mittunt, qui doceant,<sup>b</sup> “ neque ex suā civitate auxilia<sup>c</sup> in Treviros missa,<sup>d</sup> neque ab se fidem laesam :<sup>d</sup> ” petunt atque orant, “ ut sibi parcat,<sup>e</sup> ne communi odio Germanorum innocentes pro nocentibus poenas pendant : ” si amplius obsidum<sup>f</sup> velit, dare pollicentur. Cognitā Cæsar causā<sup>g</sup> repērit, ab Suēvis auxilia missa esse :<sup>d</sup> Ubiōrum satisfactiōnem accipit ; aditus viasque in Suēvos perquirat.

10. Intērim paucis post diebus fit ab Ubiis certior, Suēvos<sup>c</sup> omnes unum in locum copias cogere, atque iis nationibus,<sup>h</sup> quæ sub eōrum sint<sup>i</sup> imperio, denunciare, uti auxilia pediatūis equitatūisque mittant.<sup>e</sup> His cognitīs rebus, rem frumentariam providet, castris<sup>h</sup> idoneum locum deligit, Ubiis<sup>h</sup> imperat, ut pecora deducant<sup>e</sup> suaque omnia ex agris in oppida conferant, sperans, barbāros atque imperitos homines,<sup>c</sup> inopiā cibariōrum afflictos, ad iniquam pugnandi conditionem posse deduci :<sup>k</sup> mandat, ut crebros exploratōres in Suēvos mittant,<sup>e</sup> quæque apud eos gerantur,<sup>i</sup> cognoscant.<sup>e</sup> Illi imperata faciunt, et, paucis diebus intermissis, referunt, “ Suēvos<sup>c</sup> omnes, posteaquam certiores nuncii de exercitu Romanorum venerint, cum omnibus suis sociorumque copiis, quas coegissent,<sup>i</sup> penitus ad extrēmos fines sese recepisse :<sup>d</sup> silvam esse ibi<sup>l</sup> infinitā magnitudine, quæ appellatur<sup>m</sup> Bacenis : hanc<sup>c</sup> longè introrsus pertinere, et, pro nativo muro objectam, Cheruscos<sup>g</sup> ab Suēvis, Suevosque ab Cheruscis, injuriis incursionibusque prohibere : ad ejus initium silvæ Suēvos<sup>c</sup> adventum Romanorum expectare constituisse.”<sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.<sup>e</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.<sup>i</sup> § 140, 6.<sup>b</sup> § 141, Obs. 2, 4th.<sup>f</sup> § 106, R. VIII.<sup>k</sup> 87.<sup>c</sup> § 145, R.<sup>g</sup> 104, 1.<sup>l</sup> § 140, 5.<sup>d</sup> 98, 2, & 94, 1, 2d.<sup>h</sup> § 123, R.<sup>m</sup> § 141, Obs. 5, 1st.



11. Quoniam ad hunc locum perventum est,<sup>a</sup> non <sup>1</sup> aliënum, esse vidëtur,<sup>b</sup> de Galliæ Germaniæque moribus, et quo <sup>c</sup> diffërant <sup>d</sup> eæ natiões inter sese, <sup>2</sup> proponëre. In Galliã, non solùm in omnibus civitatibus atque <sup>3</sup> in omnibus pagis partibusque, sed pæne etiam in singulis <sup>e</sup> domibus, factiões sunt: <sup>4</sup> earumque factiõnum principes sunt, qui summam auctoritatem eõrum iudicio habëre existimantur, quorum ad arbitrium iudicijumque summa omnium rerum consiliorumque redeat.<sup>f</sup> <sup>5</sup> Idque ejus rei causã antiquitùs institutum vidëtur, ne quis ex plebe contra potentiõrem auxilii <sup>g</sup> egëret: <sup>h</sup> suos enim <sup>6</sup> quisque opprìmi <sup>1</sup> et circumveniri non patitur, neque, aliter si faciant, ullam inter suos habent auctoritatem. <sup>7</sup> Hæc eãdem ratio est in summã totius Galliæ: namque omnes civitatës in partes divisæ sunt duas.

12. Cùm Cæsar in Galliam venit, alterius <sup>k</sup> factiõnis <sup>8</sup> principes erant Ædúi, alterius <sup>k</sup> Sequãni. Hi cùm per se minùs valërent, quòd summa auctoritas antiquitùs erat in Æduis, magnæque eõrum <sup>1</sup> erant clientelæ, Germãnos atque Ariovistum sibi adjunxërant, eosque ad se magnis <sup>9</sup> jacturis pollicitationibusque perduxërant. Præliis verò compluribus factis secundis, atque omni nobilitate Æduõrum interfectã, <sup>10</sup> tantum potentiã <sup>c</sup> antecessërant, ut magnam partem clientium ab Æduis ad se transducërent, obsidesque ab iis principum filios accipërent, et publicè jurãre cogërent, nihil se contra Sequãnos consilii inituros; et partem finitimi agri, per vim occupatam, possidërent: Galliæque totius principatum obtinërent. Quã necessitate adductus Divitiãcus, auxilii petendi causã Romam ad Senatũ profectus, <sup>11</sup> infectã re rediërat. Adventu Cæsãris factã commutatiõne rerum, obsidibus Æduis redditis, veteribus clientelis restitutis, novis <sup>m</sup> per Cæsãrem comparãtis (quòd hi, qui se ad <sup>12</sup> eõrum

<sup>a</sup> 67, 5, Note.<sup>b</sup> 51.<sup>c</sup> § 128, R.<sup>d</sup> § 140, 5.<sup>e</sup> 26, 5.<sup>f</sup> § 141, Obs. 3.<sup>g</sup> § 121. Exc. 1.<sup>h</sup> § 140, 1, 21.<sup>i</sup> 90.<sup>k</sup> 27, 10.<sup>l</sup> § 108, R. XII.<sup>m</sup> 19, (clientelis.)

amicitiā aggregaverant, meliōre condiōne<sup>a</sup> atque æquidre imperio se<sup>b</sup> uti vidēbant),<sup>1</sup> reliquis rebus<sup>c</sup> eōrum, gratiā, dignitate<sup>c</sup> amplificatā, Sequāni principatū<sup>d</sup> dimiserant. In eōrum locum Remi successerant; <sup>e</sup> quos<sup>d</sup> quod adæquāre apud Cæsarem gratiā intelligebatur, ii, qui propter<sup>e</sup> vetēres inimicitias nullo modo cum Æduis conjungi poterant, <sup>f</sup> se Remis<sup>e</sup> in clientelam dicābant. Hos illi diligenter tuebantur. Ita et novam et repente collectam auctoritatem tenēbant. Eo tum statu<sup>f</sup> res erat, ut longē principes<sup>e</sup> haberentur<sup>b</sup> Ædui, secundum locum dignitatis Remi obtinērent.<sup>h</sup>

13. In omni Galliā eōrum hominum, qui<sup>g</sup> aliquo sunt numero<sup>1</sup> atque honore,<sup>1</sup> genera sunt duo: nam plebes pæne servōrum habetur loco,<sup>f</sup> quæ per se nihil audet et nullo adhibetur consilio.<sup>k</sup> Plerique, cum aut<sup>7</sup> ære<sup>1</sup> aliēno, aut magnitudine tributōrum, aut injuriā potentiōrum premuntur, sese in servitūtem dicant nobilibus: <sup>o</sup> in hos eādem omnia sunt jura, quæ domīnis<sup>m</sup> in servos. Sed de his duobus generibus <sup>9</sup> alterum est Druīdum, alterum equitum. <sup>10</sup> Illi rebus<sup>a</sup> divinis intersunt, sacrificia publica ac privata<sup>11</sup> procurant, religiōnes interpretantur. Ad hos magnus adolescentium numerus disciplinæ causā<sup>1</sup> concurrit, magnōque<sup>12</sup> i sunt apud eos honore.<sup>f</sup> Nam ferè de omnibus controversiis publicis privatisque constituunt; et, si quod est<sup>o</sup> admissum factus, si cædes facta, si de hæreditate, si de finibus controversia est,<sup>o</sup> iidem decernunt; præmia pænasque constituunt: si qui aut privatus aut publicus eōrum <sup>13</sup> decreto<sup>p</sup> non stetit, sacrificiis interdūcunt. Hæc pæna apud eos est gravissima. <sup>14</sup> Quibus ita est interdictum, ii numero impiōrum ac sceleratōrum habentur: iis omnes decedunt, <sup>15</sup> aditum eōrum sermonemque defugiunt, ne quid ex contagiōne incommōdi ac-

<sup>a</sup> § 121, R. XXVI.

<sup>f</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (in.)

<sup>1</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>b</sup> § 145, R.

<sup>e</sup> § 103, R. & Obs. 2.

<sup>m</sup> § 112, R. II.

<sup>c</sup> 109, 2. & § 98, Obs. 4.

<sup>h</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

<sup>n</sup> § 112, R. I.

<sup>d</sup> 39, & 91.

<sup>i</sup> § 106, R. VII.

<sup>o</sup> § 140, Obs. 2.

<sup>e</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>k</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>p</sup> § 112, R. V.

cipiant : neque iis petentibus jus redditur, neque honos ullus communicatur. His autem omnibus Druidibus præest unus, qui <sup>1</sup>summam inter eos habet auctoritatem. Hoc mortuo, si qui ex reliquis excellit dignitate, succedit; at, si sunt plures pares, suffragio <sup>a</sup> Druidum deligitur, nonnunquam etiam armis <sup>a</sup> de principatu contendunt. Hi certo anni tempore in finibus Carnutum, <sup>2</sup>quæ regio totius Galliæ media <sup>b</sup> habetur, considunt in loco consecrato. Huc omnes undique, qui controversias habent, conveniunt, eorumque decretis <sup>c</sup> judiciisque <sup>3</sup> parent. <sup>4</sup>Disciplina in Britannia reperta atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur: et nunc, qui <sup>4</sup> <sup>5</sup>diligentius eam rem cognoscere volunt, plerumque illò discendi causâ proficiscuntur.

14. Druides a bello abesse consuêrunt, neque tributa unâ cum reliquis pendunt; <sup>6</sup> militiae vacacionem <sup>7</sup> omniumque rerum habent immunitatem. Tantis excitati <sup>8</sup> præmiis, <sup>a</sup> et suâ sponte <sup>a</sup> multi in disciplinam conveniunt, et a parentibus propinquisque mittuntur. Magnum ibi numerum versuum <sup>9</sup> ediscere dicuntur: itaque annos nonnulli vicenos <sup>c</sup> in disciplinâ permânent. Neque fas esse existimant, <sup>10</sup> ea litèris mandare, cum in reliquis ferè rebus, publicis privatisque rationibus, Græcis utantur <sup>f</sup> litèris. <sup>11</sup> Id mihi duabus de causis instituisse videntur; quòd neque in vulgum <sup>12</sup> disciplinam efferi velint, neque eos, qui discant, <sup>g</sup> litèris <sup>c</sup> confisos, minùs memoriæ <sup>c</sup> studere: quod <sup>h</sup> ferè plerisque accidit, ut præsidio literarum diligentiam in perdiscendo ac memoriam remittant. <sup>1</sup> <sup>13</sup> In primis hoc volunt persuadere, <sup>14</sup> non interire animas, sed ab aliis post mortem transire ad alios: atque hoc <sup>a</sup> maxime ad virtutem excitari putant, metu mortis neglecto. Multa præterea de sideribus atque eorum motu, de mundi ac terrarum magnitudine, de rerum naturâ, de Deorum immortalium vi ac potestate <sup>15</sup> disputant et juventuti tradunt.

<sup>a</sup> § 129, R.<sup>d</sup> 37, (ii.)<sup>e</sup> § 141, Obs. 3.<sup>b</sup> § 103, R. & Obs. 2.<sup>e</sup> 26, 1.<sup>h</sup> 37, 9, Note 3.<sup>c</sup> § 112, R. V.<sup>f</sup> § 140, Obs. 3.<sup>i</sup> § 140, 1, 4th.

15. Altĕrum genus est equitum. Hi, <sup>1</sup> cūm est usus, atque aliq̄uod bellum incīdit (quod <sup>a</sup> ante Cæsāris adventum ferē quotannis accidĕre solēbat, uti aut ipsi <sup>b</sup> injurias inferrent, aut illātas propulsārent), omnes in bello <sup>2</sup> versantur: atque eōrum ut quisque est genĕre <sup>c</sup> copiisque amplissimus, ita plurimos circum se <sup>3</sup> ambactos clientesque habent. Hanc unam gratiam potentiamque novērunt.

16. Natio est omnium Gallōrum admōdum <sup>4</sup> dedīta religionibus,<sup>d</sup> atque ob eam causam, qui sunt affecti gravioribus morbis, quique in praeliis periculisque versantur, aut pro victimis homines immolant, aut se immolatūros vovent, ministrisque ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur; quōd, pro vitā hominis nisi hominis vita reddatur, non posse aliter Deōrum immortalium numen placāri arbitrantur: publicēque ejusdem genĕris habent institūta sacrificia. Alii immāni magnitudīne <sup>e</sup> simulācra habent, quorum <sup>5</sup> contexta viminibus membra vivis hominibus <sup>f</sup> complent, quibus succensis, circumventi flammā exanimantur homines. Supplicia eōrum, qui in furto, aut in latrocinio, aut aliq̄uā noxā sint comprehensi,<sup>g</sup> gratiōra Diis <sup>d</sup> immortalibus esse arbitrantur: sed, cūm <sup>6</sup> ejus genĕris copia defīcit, ad innocentium supplicia descendunt.

17. <sup>7</sup> Deum maxīmē Mercurium colunt: hujus sunt plurima simulācra, hunc <sup>h</sup> omnium inventōrem artium ferunt, hunc <sup>h</sup> viārum atque itinĕrum ducem, hunc <sup>h</sup> ad quæstus pecuniæ mercaturasque habĕre vim maxīmam arbitrantur. Post hunc, <sup>8</sup> Apollīnem et Martem et Jovem et Minervam: de his eandem ferē, quam reliquæ gentes,<sup>i</sup> habent opiniōnem; Apollīnem <sup>h</sup> morbos depellĕre, Minervam <sup>h</sup> opĕrum atque artificiōrum <sup>9</sup> initia tradĕre; Jovem <sup>h</sup> imperium cælestium tenĕre; Martem <sup>h</sup> bella regĕre. Huic, cūm praelio dimicāre constituērunt, ea, quæ bello cepĕrint, plerumque de-

<sup>a</sup> 37, 9, Note 3.

<sup>b</sup> 32, 3.

<sup>c</sup> § 128, R.

<sup>d</sup> § 111, R.

<sup>e</sup> § 106, R. VII.

<sup>f</sup> § 125, R.

<sup>g</sup> § 141, Obs. 8.

<sup>h</sup> § 145, R.

<sup>i</sup> § 101, Obs. 4.

vōvent. <sup>1</sup> Quæ superavērīnt,<sup>a</sup> animalia capta immōlant; reliquas res in unum locum confērunt. Multis in civitatibus harum rerum exstructos tumūlos loçis<sup>b</sup> consecrātis conspici cāri licet: neque sæpe accidit, ut, neglectā quispiam religiōne,<sup>c</sup> aut capta<sup>d</sup> apud se occultāre, aut <sup>2</sup> posita<sup>d</sup> tollere auderet: gravissimumque ei rei<sup>e</sup> supplicium cum eruciātu constitūtum est.

18. Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognātos prædicant, idque ab Druidibus proditum dicunt. Ob eam causam, <sup>3</sup> spatia omnis temporis non numēro diērum, sed noctium, finiunt; dies natāles et mensium et annōrum initia sic observant, <sup>4</sup> ut noctem dies subsequatur.<sup>f</sup> In reliquis vitæ institūtis, hōc<sup>g</sup> ferè ab reliquis diffērunt, quòd suos libēros, nisi cūm adolevērīnt, ut munus militiæ sustinere possint, <sup>5</sup> palām ad se adire non patiuntur; filiumque puerili ætate in publico, in conspectu patris assistere, turpe<sup>h</sup> ducunt.

19. Viri, quantas pecunias ab uxoribus dotis nomine accepērunt, tantas ex suis bonis, æstimatiōne factā, cum dotibus communicant. Hujus omnis pecuniæ <sup>6</sup> conjunctim ratio habētur, <sup>7</sup> fructusque servantur: uter eōrum <sup>8</sup> vitā superārit, ad eum pars utriusque cūm fructibus superiōrum temporum pervēnit. Viri in uxōres, sicut in libēros, vitæ necisque habent potestatem: et, cūm pater familiæ, illustriore loco natus, decessit, ejus propinqui conveniunt, et, de morte si res in suspiciōnem venit, <sup>9</sup> de uxoribus in servilem modum quæstiōnem habent, et, <sup>10</sup> si compertum est, igni atque omnibus tormentis excruciātas interficiunt. Funera sunt <sup>11</sup> pro cultu Gallōrum magnifica et sumtuōsa; omniāque, quæ <sup>12</sup> vivis cordi<sup>i</sup> fuisse arbitrantur, in ignem infērunt, etiam animalia: ac paulo supra hanc memoriam servi et clientes, quos ab iis dilectos esse constābat, justis funeribus confectis, unā cremabantur.

<sup>a</sup> § 141, Obs. 3.

<sup>d</sup> 19, (*animalia.*)

<sup>e</sup> § 128, R.

<sup>b</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (*in.*)

<sup>c</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>h</sup> § 98, Obs. 6.

<sup>e</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>f</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

<sup>i</sup> § 114, R. & 19

20. Quæ<sup>a</sup> civitatēs<sup>1</sup> commodiūs suam rem publicam administrāre existimantur, habent legibus<sup>b</sup> sanctum, si quis quid de republicā a finitimis rumōre ac famā accepērit, uti ad magistrātum defērat,<sup>c</sup> neve cum quo alio communicet:<sup>c</sup> quòd sæpē homīnes temerarios atque imperītos falsis rumoribus terrēri, et ad facinus impelli, et de summis rebus consilium capēre cognitum est. Magistrātus,<sup>2</sup> quæ visa sunt, occultant; quæque<sup>d</sup> esse ex usu judicavērint, multitudīni produnt. De republicā nisi<sup>3</sup> per concilium loqui non conceditur.

21. Germāni multūm ab hac consuetudinē diffērunt: nam neque Druīdes habent, qui rebus divinis præsint,<sup>e</sup> neque sacrificiis<sup>f</sup> student. Deōrum numēro eos solos ducunt, quos cernunt, et<sup>5</sup> quorum apertē opibus juvantur, Solem et<sup>6</sup> Vulcānum et Lunam: reliquos ne famā quidem accepērunt. Vita omnis in venationibus atque in studiis rei militāris consistit: <sup>7</sup>ab parvulis labōri<sup>f</sup> ac duritiæ<sup>f</sup> student. Qui diutissimē<sup>8</sup> impubēres permansērunt, maxīmam inter suos ferunt laudem: hōc ali statūram,<sup>8</sup> ali hōc vires<sup>8</sup> nervosque confirmāri, putant. Intra annum verò vicissimum femīnæ notitiam habuisse, in turpissimis habent rebus: cujus rei nulla est occultatio, quòd et promiscuē in fluminibus perluuntur, et pellibus aut parvis<sup>9</sup> rhenōnum tegimentis utuntur, magnā corpōris parte nudā.

22. Agriculturæ<sup>f</sup> non student; majorque pars victūs eōrum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit: neque quisquam agri modum certum aut fines habet proprios; sed magistrātus ac principes in annos singūlos gentibus<sup>h</sup> cognationibusque homīnum, qui unā coiērint, <sup>10</sup>quantum,<sup>1</sup> et quo loco visum est, agri attribuunt, atque anno pōst aliò transire cogunt. <sup>11</sup>Ejus rei multas affērunt causas; ne assiduā consuetudinē capti, studium belli gerendi agriculturā commū-

<sup>a</sup> § 37, 4, (civitatēs.)    <sup>d</sup> § 141, Obs. 3.

<sup>b</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>e</sup> § 141, R. II.

<sup>f</sup> § 112, R. V.

<sup>g</sup> § 145, R.

<sup>h</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>i</sup> § 46, 1.

tent;<sup>a</sup> ne latos fines parāre studeant,<sup>a</sup> potentioresque humil-  
iōres possessionibus<sup>b</sup> expellant;<sup>a</sup> ne<sup>1</sup> accuratiūs ad frigōra  
atque aestus vitandos<sup>c</sup> ædificent;<sup>a</sup> ne qua oriātur<sup>a</sup> pecuniæ  
cupiditas, quā ex re factiōnes dissensionesque nascuntur; ut  
<sup>2</sup> animi æquitāte plebem contineant, cū suas quisque opes  
cum potentissimis æquāri videat.<sup>d</sup>

23. Civitatibus<sup>e</sup> maxīma laus est, quā latissimas circum  
se vastatis finibus solitudines habere. Hoc<sup>3</sup> proprium virtū-  
tis<sup>f</sup> existimant, expulsos agris<sup>g</sup> finitimos<sup>h</sup> cedere, neque  
quenquam<sup>h</sup> prope audere consistere: simul hōc se<sup>b</sup> fore tu-  
tiores arbitrantur, repentinæ incursiōnis timōre<sup>i</sup> sublato.  
Cū bellum civitas aut illatum defendit, aut infert; magis-  
tratus, qui ei bello<sup>k</sup> præsint,<sup>1</sup> ut vitæ necisque habeant potes-  
tatem, deliguntur. In pace nullus est commūnis magistrā-  
tus, sed principes regiōnum atque pagōrum inter suos<sup>4</sup> jus  
dicunt, controversiasque minuunt. Latrocinia nullam habent  
infamiam, quæ extra fines cujusque civitatis fiunt; atque ea  
juventutis exercendæ<sup>m</sup> ac desidiæ minuendæ causā fieri præ-  
dicant. Atque, ubi quis ex principibus in concilio dixit,  
“se ducem fore; <sup>5</sup> qui<sup>n</sup> sequi velint, profiteantur; <sup>o</sup>” con-  
surgunt ii, qui et causam et hominem probant, suumque auxil-  
ium pollicentur, atque ab multitudīne collaudantur: qui ex  
iis secūti non sunt, in desertōrum ac proditōrum numēro  
ducuntur, omniumque iis<sup>p</sup> rerum postea fides derogatur.  
Hospites violāre, fas non putant; qui<sup>n</sup> quāque de causā ad  
eos venērunt, ab injuriā prohibent, sanctosque habent; iis  
omnium domus patent, victusque communicatur.

24. <sup>6</sup> Ac fuit antea tempus, cū Germānos Galli virtūte  
superarent,<sup>7</sup> ultro bella inferrent, propter hominū multitu-  
dinem agrīque inopiam trans Rhenum colonias mittērent.

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

<sup>f</sup> § 107, R. IX.

<sup>1</sup> § 141, R. II. Obs. 2, 4th.

<sup>b</sup> § 136, R. LII.

<sup>g</sup> § 136, R. LII.

<sup>m</sup> 112, 5.

<sup>c</sup> § 98, Obs. 2, & 112, 7.

<sup>h</sup> § 145, R.

<sup>n</sup> § 141, Obs. 3.

<sup>d</sup> § 140, Obs. 3.

<sup>i</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>o</sup> § 45, I. 1.

<sup>e</sup> § 110, Obs. 1.

<sup>k</sup> § 112, R. I.

<sup>p</sup> § 126, R. V.

Itaque ea, quæ fertilissîma sunt, Germaniæ loca cirum Hercyniam silvam (quam <sup>a</sup> Eratosthēni et quibusdam Græcis famâ notam esse video, quam illi Orcyniam appellant), Volcæ Tectosages occupaverunt, atque ibi consederunt. Quæ <sup>b</sup> gens ad hoc tempus iis sedibus sese continet, <sup>1</sup> summamque habet justitiæ et bellicæ laudis opiniõnem: nunc quodque in eadem inopiâ, egestate, patientiâ, quâ Germâni, permânent, eodem victu <sup>c</sup> et cultu corporis utuntur; <sup>2</sup>Gallis<sup>d</sup> autem Provinciæ propinquitas, et transmarinârum rerum notitia, <sup>3</sup> multa ad copiam atque usus largitur. Paulatim assuefacti superari, multisque victi præliis, ne se quidem ipsi <sup>e</sup> cum illis virtute comparant.

25. Hujus Hercyniæ silvæ, quæ suprâ demonstrâta est, latitudo novem diërum iter<sup>f</sup> <sup>4</sup> expedito<sup>g</sup> patet: non enim aliter <sup>5</sup> finiri potest, neque mensûras itinërum novērunt. Orietur ab Helvetiõrum et Nemëtum et Rauracõrum finibus, rectaque fluminis Danubii regiõne <sup>h</sup> pertinet ad fines Dacõrum et Anartium: hinc se flectit <sup>6</sup> sinistrorsus, diversis ab flumine regionibus, multarumque gentium fines propter magnitudinē attingit: neque quisquam est hujus Germaniæ, qui se aut adisse ad initium ejus silvæ dicat, <sup>1</sup> cum diërum iter<sup>f</sup> sexaginta processerit, <sup>k</sup> aut quò ex loco oriatur, <sup>1</sup> acceperit. Multa in eâ genëra <sup>a</sup> ferarum nasci constat, quæ reliquis in locis visa non sint: <sup>m</sup> ex quibus, quæ maximè differant ab ceteris et <sup>7</sup>memoriæ<sup>n</sup> prodenda<sup>o</sup> videantur, hæc sunt.

26. <sup>8</sup>Est bos cervi figurâ, <sup>p</sup>cujus a mediâ fronte inter aures unum cornu existit, excelsius magisque directum his, quæ nobis nota sunt, cornibus. Ab ejus summo, <sup>9</sup>sicut palmæ, rami quàm latè diffunduntur. Eadem est femine marisque natûra, eadem forma magnitudõque cornuum.

<sup>a</sup> § 145, R.

<sup>b</sup> 38, 2.

<sup>c</sup> § 121, R. XXVI.

<sup>d</sup> § 110, R.

<sup>e</sup> 33, 1.

<sup>f</sup> § 132, R. XLII.

<sup>g</sup> § 112, R. XVII.

<sup>h</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>i</sup> § 141, R. I.

<sup>k</sup> § 140, Obs. 3.

<sup>l</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>m</sup> § 141, Obs. 3.

<sup>n</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>o</sup> 108, 6.

<sup>p</sup> § 106, R. VII.



27. Sunt item, quæ appellantur <sup>1</sup>Alces.<sup>a</sup> Harum est consimilis capreis<sup>b</sup> figurâ et <sup>2</sup>variêtas pellium; sed magnitudîne<sup>c</sup> paulo antecédunt, mutilæque sunt cornibus,<sup>c</sup> et crura sine nodis articulisque habent; neque quiêtis causâ procumbunt, neque, si <sup>3</sup>quo afflictæ casu concidèrint, erigère sese aut sublevâre possunt. His<sup>d</sup> sunt arbôres pro cubilibus: <sup>4</sup>ad eas se applicant, atque ita, paulum modò reclinâtæ, quiêtem capiunt: quarum ex vestigiis cùm est animadversum a venatoribus, quò se recipère consuêrint,<sup>e</sup> omnes eo loco aut a radicibus subruunt, aut accidunt arbôres tantùm, ut summa species eârûm stantium relinquâtur. Huc cùm se consuetudîne reclinavèrint, <sup>5</sup>infirmas arbôres pondère affigunt, atque unâ ipsæ concidunt.

28. Tertium est genus eòrum, qui <sup>6</sup>Uri<sup>a</sup> appellantur. Hi sunt magnitudîne<sup>c</sup> paulo infra elephantos, specie<sup>f</sup> et colòre et figurâ tauri. Magna vis eòrum, et magna velocitas: neque homîni,<sup>g</sup> neque feræ, quam conspexèrint, parcut. Hos studiôsè foveis<sup>h</sup> captos interficiunt. Hoc se labôre<sup>h</sup> durant adolescentes, atque hoc genère<sup>h</sup> venatiônis exercent; et, qui plurimos ex his interfecèrunt, relâtis in publicum cornibus, <sup>7</sup>quæ sint testimonio,<sup>i</sup> magnam ferunt laudem. Sed assuescère ad homînes, et mansuefièri, <sup>8</sup>ne pàrvûli quidem excepti possunt. Amplitûdo cornuum et figurâ et species multùm a nostròrum boum cornibus differt. Hæc studiôsè conquisita ab labris argento<sup>k</sup> circumclûdunt, atque in <sup>9</sup>amplissimis epulis pro poculis utuntur.

29. <sup>10</sup>Cæsar, postquam per Ubios exploratôres compèrit, Suævos sese in silvas recepisse,<sup>l</sup> inopiam frumenti veritus, quòd, ut suprâ demonstravimus, minimè omnes Germâni agriculturæ student, constituit, non progrèdi longius: sed, ne omnino metum reditûs sui barbaris<sup>m</sup> tollèret, atque ut

<sup>a</sup> § 103, R. V.<sup>c</sup> § 140, 5.<sup>i</sup> 114, R. & Obs. 4.<sup>b</sup> 19, *formis*, § 111, R.<sup>f</sup> § 106, R. VII.<sup>k</sup> § 125, R.<sup>e</sup> § 128, R.<sup>g</sup> 112, R. V.<sup>l</sup> 98, 2.<sup>d</sup> § 112, R. II.<sup>h</sup> § 129, R.<sup>m</sup> § 123, R. & 19,

eōrum auxilia tardāret, reducto exercītu, partem ultimam pontis, quæ ripas Ubiōrum contingēbat, in longitudīnem pedum ducentōrum rescindit; atque in extrēmo ponte <sup>a</sup> turrim tabulatōrum <sup>b</sup> quatuor constituit, præsidiumque cohortium <sup>b</sup> duodēcim pontis tuendi causā ponit, magnisque eum locum munitionibus firmat. Ei loco <sup>c</sup> præsidioque Caium Volcatium Tullum adolescentem præfēcit: ipse, cūm maturescere frumenta incipērent, <sup>d</sup> ad bellum Ambiorīgis profectus (per Arduennam silvam, quæ est totius Galliæ maxīma, atque ab ripis Rheni finibusque Trevirōrum ad Nervios pertinet, millibusque <sup>e</sup> ampliùs <sup>f</sup> quingentis in longitudīnem patet), Lucium Minucium Basīlum cum omni equitātu præmittit, <sup>1</sup> si quid celeritāte itinēris atque opportunitāte tempōris proficere possit; monet, ut ignes fieri in castris prohibeat, <sup>5</sup> ne qua ejus adventūs procul significatio fiat: <sup>h</sup> sese confestim subsēqui <sup>i</sup> dicit.

30. Basīlus, <sup>2</sup> ut imperātum est, facit; celeritē contrāque omnium opiniōnem confecto itinēre, multos in agris inopinantes deprehendit; eōrum indicio ad ipsum Ambiorīgem contendit, quo in loco cum paucis equitibus esse dicebātur. <sup>3</sup> Multum cūm <sup>k</sup> in omnibus rebus, tum <sup>k</sup> in re militāri potest fortuna. Nam sicut magno accidit casu, ut in ipsum incautum atque etiam imparātum incidēret, <sup>1</sup> priùsque ejus adventus ab hominibus viderētur, quā fama ac nuncius adventūs afferrētur: <sup>m</sup> sic <sup>4</sup> magnæ fuit fortunæ, <sup>n</sup> omni militāri instrumento, <sup>o</sup> quod circum se habēbat, erepto, rhedis equisque comprehensis, ipsum effugere mortem. Sed hoc eo factum est, quòd, ædificio circumdāto silvā (ut sunt ferè domicilia Gallōrum, qui, vitandi æstūs causā, plerumque silvarum ac flumīnum petunt propinquitates), comītes familiaresque ejus

<sup>a</sup> 17, 1.<sup>b</sup> § 106, R. VII.<sup>c</sup> § 123, R.<sup>d</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.<sup>e</sup> § 132, R. XLII.<sup>f</sup> § 120, Obs. 3.<sup>g</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.<sup>h</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.<sup>i</sup> 94, 3.<sup>k</sup> 124, 7.<sup>l</sup> § 140, 1, 4th.<sup>m</sup> § 140, 4.<sup>n</sup> § 108, R. XII.<sup>o</sup> 109, 2.

angusto in loco paulisper equitum nostrorum vim sustinuerunt. His pugnantibus, illum in equum quidam ex suis<sup>a</sup> intulit: fugientem silvæ texerunt. Sic et ad subeundum periculum, et ad vitandum, <sup>1</sup> multum fortuna valuit.

31. Ambiorix copias suas <sup>2</sup> judicio<sup>b</sup> non conduxit,<sup>c</sup> quod proelio dimicandum<sup>d</sup> non existimavit, an<sup>b</sup> <sup>3</sup> tempore exclusus et repente equitum adventu prohibitus, cum reliquum exercitum subsequi crederet, dubium est: <sup>4</sup> sed certe, dimissis per agros nunciis, sibi<sup>e</sup> quemque consulere jussit: quorum pars in Arduennam silvam, pars in continentes paludes profugit: qui proximi Oceanum<sup>f</sup> fuerunt, hi insulis sese occultaverunt, quas aestus efficere consueverunt: multi, ex suis finibus egressi, se suaque omnia <sup>5</sup> alienissimis crediderunt. Cativolcus, rex dimidia<sup>6</sup> partis Eburonum, qui una cum Ambiorige consilium inierat, aetate jam confectus, cum laborem aut belli aut fugæ ferre non posset, <sup>6</sup> omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, qui<sup>7</sup> ejus consilii auctor fuisset, <sup>7</sup> taxo,<sup>h</sup> cujus magna in Gallia Germaniaque copia est, se exanimavit.

32. Segni Condrusique ex gente et numero Germanorum, qui sunt, inter Eburones Trevirosque, legatos ad Caesarem miserunt, oratum,<sup>1</sup> ne se in hostium numero duceret,<sup>k</sup> neve omnium Germanorum, qui essent citra Rhenum, <sup>8</sup> unam<sup>l</sup> esse causam judicaret: <sup>k</sup> nihil se de bello cogitavisse, nulla Ambiorigi auxilia misisse. Caesar, explorata re <sup>9</sup> quaestione captivorum, si qui ad eos Eburones ex fuga convenissent, ad se ut reducerentur,<sup>k</sup> imperavit: si ita fecissent,<sup>m</sup> fines eorum se violatum negavit. Tum copiis in tres partes distributis, impedimenta omnium legionum Aduaticam contulit. Id castelli nomen est. Hoc ferè est in mediis Eburonum finibus, ubi Titurius atque Aurunculeius hiemandi causa

<sup>a</sup> § 107, Obs. 8.

<sup>b</sup> 124, 13.

<sup>c</sup> § 140, 1, 4th.

<sup>d</sup> 113, 5.

<sup>e</sup> § 112, R. V.

<sup>f</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (ad.)

<sup>g</sup> § 141, R. III.

<sup>h</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>i</sup> § 148, R. LXIII.

<sup>k</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>l</sup> § 103, R. V. & Obs. 2.

<sup>m</sup> § 140, 2, & 80, 2.

consederant. Hunc cum reliquis rebus locum probabat, tum, quod superioris anni munitiones integræ manebant, ut militum laborem sublevaret.<sup>a</sup> Præsidio<sup>b</sup> impedimentis legionem quatuordecimam reliquit, unam ex iis tribus, quas proximè conscriptas ex Italiâ transduxerat. Ei legioni<sup>c</sup> castrisque Quintum Tullium Ciceronem præficit, ducentosque equites attribuit.

33. Partito exercitu, Titum Labienum cum legionibus tribus ad Oceânium versus, in eas partes, quæ Menapios attingunt, proficisci jubet: Caium Trebonium cum pari legionum numero ad eam regionem, quæ Aduatucis<sup>d</sup> adjacet, depopulandam<sup>e</sup> mittit: ipse cum reliquis tribus ad flumen Sabim, quod influit in Mosam, extremasque Arduennæ partes ire constituit, quò cum paucis equitibus profectum<sup>f</sup> Ambiorigem audiēbat. Discēdens, <sup>1</sup> post diem septimum sese reversurum, confirmat; quam ad diem ei legioni,<sup>g</sup> quæ in præsidio relinquebatur, frumentum debēri sciēbat. Labienum Treboniumque hortatur, si reipublicæ commōdo<sup>h</sup> facere possint, ad eam diem revertantur;<sup>i</sup> ut, rursus communicato consilio, exploratisque hostium rationibus, aliud belli initium capere possent.<sup>k</sup>

34. Erat, <sup>2</sup> ut suprâ demonstravimus, <sup>3</sup> manus certa nulla, non oppidum, non præsidium, quod<sup>l</sup> se armis defenderet; sed omnes in partes dispersa multitudo. Ubi cuique<sup>c</sup> aut vallis abdita, aut locus silvestris, aut palus impedita, spem præsidii aut salutis aliquam offerēbat, consederat. Hæc loca <sup>4</sup> vicinatisibus<sup>m</sup> erant nota, magnamque res diligentiam requirēbat, non in summâ exercitûs tuendâ (nullum enim poterat univērsis ab perterritis ac dispersis periculum accidere), sed in singulis militibus conservandis; quæ tamen <sup>5</sup> ex parte res ad salutem exercitûs pertinēbat. Nam et prædæ cupid-

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

<sup>b</sup> § 114, R.

<sup>c</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>d</sup> § 112, R. IV.

<sup>e</sup> 112, 7.

<sup>f</sup> 98, 2.

<sup>g</sup> § 126, R. III.

<sup>h</sup> § 129, R.

<sup>i</sup> § 140, 1, 3d, & Obs. 5, (ut.)

<sup>k</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.

<sup>l</sup> § 141, R. I.

<sup>m</sup> § 111, Obs. 1, 4th

itas multos longiùs evocābat, et silvæ incertis occultisque itineribus <sup>1</sup> confertos adire prohibēbant. <sup>2</sup> Si negotium confici <sup>a</sup> stirpemque hominum sceleratorum interfici <sup>a</sup> vellet, dimittendæ <sup>b</sup> plures manus diducendique erant milites: si continēre ad signa manipulos vellet, ut <sup>3</sup> instituta ratio et consuetudo exercitus Romani postulabat, locus ipse erat præsidio <sup>c</sup> barbaris, <sup>c</sup> neque ex occulto insidiandi et dispersos circumveniendi singulis <sup>d</sup> deerat audacia. At in ejusmodi difficultatibus, quantum <sup>e</sup> diligentiam provideri poterat, providebatur; ut potius <sup>4</sup> in nocendo aliquid omitteretur, etsi omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardēbant, quam cum aliquo militum detrimento noceretur. Cæsar ad finitimas civitates nuncios dimittit, omnes ad se evocat spe prædæ, ad diripendos Eburones, ut potius in silvis Gallorum vita, quam <sup>5</sup> legionarius miles, periclitetur; <sup>f</sup> simul ut, magnâ multitudine circumfusâ, pro tali facinore, stirps ac nomen civitatis tollatur. <sup>f</sup> Magnus undique numerus celeriter convenit.

35. Hæc in omnibus Eburonum partibus gerebantur, diesque <sup>6</sup> appetēbat septimus, quem ad diem Cæsar ad impedimenta legionemque reverti constituērat. Hic, quantum <sup>6</sup> in bello fortuna possit <sup>h</sup> et <sup>7</sup> quantos <sup>5</sup> afferat <sup>h</sup> casus, cognosci potuit. Dissipatis ac perterritis hostibus, ut demonstravimus, <sup>8</sup> manus erat nulla, quæ parvam modò causam timoris afferret. <sup>1</sup> Trans Rhenum ad Germanos pervēnit fama, diripi <sup>k</sup> Eburones, atque ultro omnes ad prædam evocari. <sup>k</sup> Cogunt equitum duo millia Sigambri, qui sunt proximi Rheno, a quibus receptos ex fugâ Tenctheros atque Usipetes <sup>9</sup> supra docuimus: transeunt Rhenum navibus ratibusque, triginta millibus passuum infra eum locum, ubi pons erat perfectus præsidiumque ab Cæsare relictum: primos Eburonum fines <sup>1</sup> adeunt, multos ex fugâ dispersos excipiunt, magno pecoris

<sup>a</sup> 94, 3.

19, 1.

<sup>h</sup> § 140, 5.<sup>b</sup> 108, 2.

• 46, 1.

<sup>1</sup> § 141, R. I.<sup>c</sup> § 114, R.<sup>f</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.<sup>k</sup> 96, 6.<sup>d</sup> § 112, Obs. 1, &

• 48, 4.

<sup>1</sup> § 136, R. LII.

numēro, cujus <sup>a</sup> sunt cupidissīmi barbāri, potiuntur. Invitāti prädā, longiūs procēdunt: <sup>1</sup> non hos palus, in bello latrociniisque natos, non silvæ morantur: quibus in locis sit <sup>b</sup> Cæsar, ex captivis quærunt; profectum longiūs reperiunt, omnemque exercitum discessisse cognoscunt. Atque unus ex captivis, "Quid vos," inquit, "hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini prædam, quibus licet jam esse fortunatissimis? <sup>c</sup> Tribus horis <sup>d</sup> Aduatucam <sup>e</sup> venire potestis: huc omnes suas fortunās exercitus Romanōrum contulit: <sup>2</sup>præsidiū tantum est, ut ne murus <sup>f</sup> quidem cingi possit, <sup>3</sup> neque quisquam egrēdi extra munitiōnes audeat." <sup>4</sup> Oblatā spe, Germāni, quam <sup>h</sup> nacti erant prædam, in occulto relinquunt, ipsi Aduatucam <sup>e</sup> contendunt, usi eōdem <sup>2</sup>duce, cujus hæc indicio <sup>1</sup> cognoverant.

36. Cicero, qui per omnes superiōres dies præceptis Cæsaris summā diligentiam milites in castris continuisset, ac ne calōnem <sup>f</sup> quidem quemquam extra munitiōnem egrēdi passus esset, septimo die, diffidens de numēro diērum Cæsarem fidem servatūrum, quod longiūs eum progressum audiēbat, neque ulla de reditu ejus fama afferebatur; simul eōrum permotus vocibus, <sup>4</sup> qui illius patientiam pæne obsessiōnem appellabant, si quidem ex castris egrēdi non liceret; nullum ejusmodi casum expectans, quo, novem oppositis legionibus maximoque equitatu, dispersis ac pæne delētis hostibus, in millibus passuum tribus offendi posset; quinque cohortes frumentatum in proximas segētes misit, quas inter et castra unus omnino collis intererat. Complures erant in castris ex legionibus ægri relictī; ex quibus <sup>5</sup> qui hoc spatio diērum convaluērant, circiter trecenti sub vexillo unā mittuntur: magna præterea multitudo calōnum, magna vis jumentorum, quæ in castris <sup>6</sup> subsederat, factā potestate, sequitur.

37. Hoc ipso tempore, <sup>7</sup> casu Germāni equites interveniunt, protinusque eōdem illo, quo venērant, cursu ab decu-

<sup>a</sup> § 107, R. IX.

<sup>b</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>c</sup> § 103, Obs. 7.

<sup>d</sup> § 131, R. XLI.

<sup>e</sup> § 130, 2.

<sup>f</sup> 121, Note 2.

<sup>g</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

<sup>h</sup> 37, 4.

<sup>i</sup> § 129, R.

mānā portā in castra irrumpere conantur: nec prius sunt visi, objectis ab eā parte silvis, quā castris appropinquarent, usque eo, ut, <sup>1</sup> qui <sup>a</sup> sub vallo tendērent mercatōres, recipiendi sui facultātem non habērent. Inopinantes nostri re novā perturbantur, ac vix primum impētum cohors in statiōne sustinet. Circumfunduntur<sup>b</sup> ex reliquis hostes partibus, si quem<sup>c</sup> aditum reperire possent. Aegrē portas nostri tumentur, <sup>2</sup> reliquos aditus locus ipse per se munitiōque defendit. Totis trepidatur castris, atque alius ex alio causam tumultus quærit; neque quō signa ferantur,<sup>d</sup> neque quam in partem quisque conveniat,<sup>d</sup> provident. Alius capta jam castra<sup>e</sup> pronunciat; alius, delēto exercitu atque imperatōre, victōres barbāros<sup>e</sup> venisse contendit: <sup>3</sup> plerique novas sibi ex loco religiōnes fingunt, Cottæque et Titurii calamitatem, qui in eōdem occiderint<sup>f</sup> castello, ante oculos ponunt. Tali timōre omnibus perterritis, confirmatur opinio barbāris,<sup>g</sup> ut ex captivo audierant, nullum esse intus præsidium. Perrumpere nituntur, seque ipsi<sup>h</sup> adhortantur, ne tantam fortunam ex manibus dimittant.<sup>i</sup>

38. Erat æger in præsidio relictus Publius Sextius Baculus, <sup>4</sup> qui primum pilum ad Cæsarem duxerat, cujus mentionem <sup>5</sup> superioribus præliis fecimus, ac diem<sup>k</sup> jam quintum cibo<sup>l</sup> caruerat. Hic, diffusus suæ atque omnium salutis,<sup>m</sup> inermis ex tabernaculo prodit: videt imminere hostes, atque in summo esse rem<sup>e</sup> discrimine: capit arma a proximis atque in portā consistit. Consequuntur hunc centuriones ejus cohortis quæ in statiōne erat: paulisper unā prælium sustinent. <sup>6</sup> Relinquit animus Sextium, gravibus acceptis vulneribus: aegrē per manus tractus servatur. Hoc spatio interposito, reliqui sese confirmant tantum, ut in munitionibus consistere audeant, speciemque defensorum præbeant.

<sup>a</sup> 37, 4.<sup>e</sup> § 145, R.<sup>i</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.<sup>b</sup> 116, 6.<sup>f</sup> § 141, R. III.<sup>k</sup> § 131, R. XLI.<sup>c</sup> § 35, (*siquis*.)<sup>g</sup> § 110, Obs. 1.<sup>l</sup> § 121, R. XXV<sup>d</sup> § 140, 5.<sup>h</sup> 33, 1.<sup>m</sup> § 112, R. V

39. Intērim confectā frumentatiōne, milītes nostri clamōrem exaudiunt; præcurrunt equītes, quanto sit <sup>a</sup> res in pericūlo, cognoscunt. Hīc verò nulla munitio est, quæ <sup>b</sup> perterritos recipiat: modò conscripti, atque <sup>1</sup> usūs <sup>c</sup> militāris imperīti, ad tribūnum milītum centurionesque ora convertunt: quid ab his præcipiātur, <sup>a</sup> expectant. Nemo est tam fortis, quin <sup>d</sup> rei novitate perturbētur. Barbāri, signa procul conspicāti, oppugnatione <sup>e</sup> desistunt: redisse primò legiōnes credunt, quas longiūs discessisse ex captivis cognovērant: postea, despectā paucitate, ex omnibus partibus impētum faciunt.

40. Calōnes in proximum tumūlum procurrunt: hinc celeriter dejecti se in signa manipulosque conjiciunt: eo magis timīdos perterrent milītes. Alii, <sup>2</sup> cuneo facto ut celeriter perrumpant, <sup>f</sup> censent, quoniam tam propinqua sint castra; et, <sup>3</sup> si pars aliqua circumventa ceciderit, at reliquos servāri posse confidunt: alii, <sup>g</sup> ut in jugo consistent, <sup>f</sup> atque eundem omnes ferant <sup>f</sup> casum. Hoc vetēres non probant milītes, quos <sup>h</sup> sub vexillo unā profectos docuimus. Itaque inter se <sup>1</sup> cohortāti, duce Caio Trebonio, equīte Romāno, qui eis erat præpositus, per medios hostes perrumpunt, incolumesque ad unum omnes in castra perveniunt. Hos subsequēti calōnes equitesque eōdem impētū milītum virtūte servantur. At ii, qui in jugo constitērant, <sup>4</sup> nullo etiam nunc usu rei militāris percepto, neque in eo, quod probavērant, consilio permanēre, ut se loco superiōre defendērent, neque eam, quam profuisse aliis <sup>k</sup> vim celeritatemque vidērant, imitari potuerunt; sed, se in castra recipere conāti, iniquum in locum demiserant. Centuriōnes, quorum <sup>l</sup> nonnulli, ex inferioribus ordinibus reliquārum legiōnum, virtutis causā, <sup>m</sup> in superiōres erant ordines hujus legiōnis trans-

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 5.

<sup>b</sup> § 141, R. I.

<sup>c</sup> § 107, R. IX.

<sup>d</sup> § 140, 3.

<sup>e</sup> § 136, R. LII.

<sup>f</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.

<sup>g</sup> § 101, Obs. 4, censent.

<sup>h</sup> § 145, R. & 91, 4.

<sup>i</sup> § 28, Obs. 5.

<sup>k</sup> § 112, R. V. 1st.

<sup>l</sup> § 107, R. X.

<sup>m</sup> § 129, R.



ducti ne antè partam rei militaris laudem amitterent,<sup>a</sup> fortissimè pugnantes conciderunt. Milítum pars, horum virtute submòtis hostibus,<sup>b</sup> præter spem incolūmis in castra pervēnit; pars a barbāris circumventa periit.

41. Germāni, desperatā expugnationē<sup>b</sup> castrōrum, quòd nostros jam constitisse<sup>o</sup> in munitionibus vidēbant, cum eā prædā, quam in silvis deposuerant, trans Rhenum sese recepērunt. Ac tantus fuit etiam post discessum hostium terror, ut eā nocte,<sup>d</sup> cū Caius Volusēnus missus cum equitatu ad castra venisset,<sup>e</sup> <sup>1</sup> fidem non faceret,<sup>f</sup> adesse cum incolūmi Cæsārem exercītu. Sic omnium animos timor præoccupaverat, ut, <sup>2</sup> pæne alienatā mente,<sup>b</sup> delētis omnibus copiis equitatum tantum se ex fugā recepisse,<sup>c</sup> dicērent,<sup>f</sup> neque, incolūmi exercītu, Germānos castra oppugnatūros fuisse contendērent. Quem<sup>g</sup> timōrem Cæsāris adventus sustulit.

42. Reversus ille, eventus belli non ignōrans, <sup>3</sup> unum, quòd cohortes ex statione et præsidio essent<sup>h</sup> emissæ, questus, <sup>4</sup> ne minimo quidem casu<sup>i</sup> locum relinquere debuisset, multum fortunam in repentino hostium adventu potuisse indicāvit; multo etiam amplius, quòd pæne ab ipso vallo portisque castrōrum barbāros avertisset. <sup>5</sup> Quarum<sup>g</sup> omnium rerum<sup>k</sup> maxime admirandum videbatur, quòd Germāni, qui eo consilio Rhenum transierant, ut Ambiorigis fines depopularentur,<sup>f</sup> ad castra Romanōrum delāti, <sup>6</sup> optatissimum Ambiorigi beneficium obtulerint.<sup>l</sup>

43. Cæsar, rursus, <sup>7</sup> ad vexandos hostes profectus, magno coacto numero<sup>b</sup> ex finitimis civitatibus, in omnes partes dimittit. Omnes vici atque omnia ædificia, quæ quisque conspexerat, incendebantur: præda ex omnibus locis agebatur: frumenta non solum a tantā multitudīne jumentōrum atque hominū consumebantur, sed etiam anni tempore atque im-

<sup>a</sup> § 140, 1, 2d.<sup>b</sup> 109, 2.<sup>c</sup> 98, 2.<sup>d</sup> § 131, R. XLI.<sup>o</sup> § 140, Obs. 4.<sup>f</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.<sup>g</sup> 38.<sup>h</sup> § 140, 1, 3d.<sup>i</sup> § 126, R. III.<sup>k</sup> § 135, R. XLVII.<sup>l</sup> § 140, 1, 4th.

brībus procubuērant; ut, si qui etiam in præsentia se occultāssent, tamen iis,<sup>a</sup> deducto exercītu, rerum omnium inopiā pereundum viderētur. Ac sæpe in eum locum ventum est,<sup>b</sup> tanto in omnes partes diviso equitātu, ut modò visum<sup>c</sup> ab se Ambiorīgem<sup>d</sup> in fugā captīvi, nec planè etiam abisse<sup>e</sup> ex conspectu contendērent, ut, spe consequendi illatā atque infinito labōre suscepto, qui se summam ab Cæsāre gratiam<sup>e</sup> inītūros putārent,<sup>f</sup> <sup>1</sup>pæne natūrā studio vincērent,<sup>g</sup> semperque paulum <sup>2</sup>ad summam felicitātem defuisse viderētur,<sup>g</sup> atque <sup>3</sup>ille latēbris aut saltibus se eripēret,<sup>g</sup> et noctu occultātus alias regiōnes partesque petēret,<sup>g</sup> non majōre equitum præsidio, quā quatuor, quibus<sup>h</sup> solis vitam suam committēre audēbat.

44. Tali modo vastātis regiōnibus,<sup>i</sup> exercītum Cæsar duārum cohortium damno Durocortōrum<sup>k</sup> Remōrum redūcit, conciliōque in eum locum Galliæ indicto,<sup>i</sup> de conjuratiōne Senōnum et Carnūtum quæstiōnem habēre instituit; et de Accōne, qui princeps<sup>l</sup> ejus consilii fuērat, graviōre sententiā<sup>l</sup> pronunciātā, <sup>4</sup>more majōrum supplicium sumpsit. Nonnulli iudicium veriti profugērunt; <sup>5</sup>quibus<sup>m</sup> cū aquā<sup>n</sup> atque igni<sup>o</sup> interdixisset, duas legiōnes ad fines Trevirōrum, duas in Lingonibus, sex reliquas in Senōnum finibus Agendīci in hibernis collocāvit; frumentōque <sup>6</sup>exercītu<sup>p</sup> proviso, ut instituērat, in Italiam ad conventus agendos profectus est.

<sup>a</sup> § 147, R.

<sup>b</sup> 67, Note.

<sup>c</sup> 98, 2.

<sup>d</sup> § 145, R.

<sup>e</sup> § 136, R. LII.

<sup>f</sup> § 141, R. III.

<sup>g</sup> § 140, 1, 1st.

<sup>h</sup> § 123, R.

<sup>i</sup> 109, 2.

<sup>k</sup> § 130, 2.

<sup>l</sup> § 103, R. V.

<sup>m</sup> § 112, R. IV.

<sup>n</sup> § 136, Obs. 5, (ab.)

<sup>o</sup> § 15, 7.

<sup>p</sup> § 126, R. III.

## NOTES ON BOOK I.

**PAGE 53.**—1. *Quarum*, supply *partium*, of these parts.—2. (ii) *qui appellantur Celtæ ipsorum linguâ, Galli nostrâ* (linguâ, incolunt\*) *tertiam (partem)*.—3. *Institûti*, customs.—4. *Inter se*, among themselves; from each other.—5. Arrange: *Flumen Garumna dividit Gallos ab Aquitanis, Matrôna et Sequana* (dividunt Gallos) *a Belgis*.—6. *Cultu*, civilization, mode of living—*humanitâte*, refinement, mental culture.—7. *Minimè sæpe*, least often, *i. e.* very seldom.—8. *Eos*, *i. e.* *Germânos*.—9. *Ipsi*, *i. e.* *Helvetii*.—10. *Eorum* (*finium*) of those confines, or territories; of that country.—11. *Eorum*, of them, *i. e.* of the three general divisions of Gaul.—12. *Vergit ad Septentriones*, it inclines, or extends towards the north.

**P. 54.**—1. *Ab extrêmis finibus*, from the remotest, or most distant confines of Gaul; meaning the most northern limit of the division then inhabited by the Celtæ, or Gauls, called *Gallia propria*, and here called *extrêmis*, because farthest distant from Rome.—2. *Speciant*, &c., they look towards—the country faces—the northeast.—3. *Ad Hispaniam*, at—next to—Spain, *viz.*: the Bay of Biscay.—4. *Consûles*, See Index.—5. *Civitâti*, his state:—*Civitas* means all the people living under one government.—6. *Potiri imperio*, to obtain the government.—7. *Persuâsit id eis facilius hoc*, he persuaded them to that measure more easily, on this account.—8. *Naturâ loci*, by the nature of the place, or, of their situation; by their natural situation.—9. *Pro multitudîne hominum*, for, in proportion to, the number of inhabitants; in proportion to the population.—10. *Belli atque fortitudinis*, for war and bravery.—11. *Qui patêbant*, which extended.—12. *Adducti his rebus*, induced by these circumstances.—13. *Ad proficiscendum*, for their departure.—14. *Carrorum quàm maximum numerum*, as great a number of wagons as possible.—15. *Sementes quàm maximas*, as great sowings as possible.

**P. 55.**—1. *In tertium annum*, against the third year.—2. *Occupâret*, that he should take possession of:—The imperfect subjunctive here follows the present (*persuâdet*) on the principle stated,

\* Latin words not in Italics, or enclosed in parentheses, are not in the text, but are here sup. lied, to shew the full construction of the sentence.

§ 137, Obs. 1.—3. *Principātum*, the highest power or authority.—4. *Probat illis, perfucile esse factu, perficere conāta*, he (Orgetorix) assures them that the accomplishment of their designs would be easily done; that their designs would be easily accomplished.—5. *Totius Galliæ, i. e. civitatibus totius Galliæ, &c.*, Of the states of all Gaul the Helvetii,—*pōssent (facere) plurimum*, could do most, *i. e.* were most powerful.—6. *Inter se*, among themselves, to each other, mutually.—7. *Per tres—populos, viz: the Helvetii, Sequāni, and Ædui*.—8. Arrange: *Sperant sese posse potiri (imperio) totius Galliæ*.—9. *Ea res*, this design.—10. *Per indicium*, by information. 11. *Ex vinculis*, Out of chains, *i. e.* in chains.—12. Arrange: *Opportēbat pēnam sequi (Orgetorigem) damnātum, ut cremaretur igni*, it behoved this punishment to follow, overtake, *Orgetorix*, being condemned, that he should be burned with fire.—13. *Familiam*, household—including domestics, slaves, &c.—14. *Ad millia decem*, about ten thousand;—*Ad*, with a numeral, signifies about, near, or towards.

P. 56.—1. *Magistrātus cogērent*, the magistrates (of the Ædui) were collecting.—2. *Quin ipse*, but that he.—3. *Ad*, about.—4. *Trium mensium*, for three months.—5. *Molita cibaria*, ground provisions, *i. e.* meal or flour.—6. *Usi eodem consilio*, following the same counsel or design; adopting the same resolution. 7. *Boiosque, &c.*,—*receptos ad se, &c.*, having received the Boii, &c., they join them to themselves as allies; Or, they receive, and join to themselves as allies, the Boii, &c. For this use of the perfect participle see Idioms, 104.—8. *Vix quā, scil. viā, where, or, by which way*. 9. *Provinciam nostram*, our province; the Roman province in the south of Gaul, afterwards called Gallia Narbonensis.—10. *Propterea quōd*, because; literally, on this account that.—11. *Isque transitur vado*, and it is crossed by a ford, *i. e.* it is fordable.

P. 57.—1. *Bono animo*, of a good mind, friendly disposition, well affected.—2. *Diem*, see *Dies*, Index.—3. *Ante diem quintum, &c.* The fifth before the Kalends of April, *i. e.* the 28th March. See Gr. App. I.—4. *Lucio Pisōne, &c.*, that was, A. U. C. 696, B. C. 58.—5. *Urbe, scil. Romā*.—6. *Galliam ulteriōrem*, farther Gaul, *i. e.* Gaul beyond the Alps.—7. *Provinciæ toti, &c.* he orders as many soldiers as possible from the whole province, *i. e.* he levies, &c.:—For explanation of this construction see § 123, Exp.—8. *Ad*, near—9. *Facti sunt certiōres*, were made more certain; were informed. 10. *Esse sibi in animo*, that they had it in design; that it was their intention; literally, that it was in the mind to them.—11. *Voluntāte*, with his consent. 12. *Sub jugum missum*, sent under the yoke:—

Two spears were set upright in the ground, and another was laid across them at top, forming what the Romans called *jugum*. Under this they who were admitted to surrender upon these terms were compelled to pass unarmed, *nudi*.—13. *Concedendum* (esse sibi,) that he ought to yield to their request.—14. *Ante diem Idus Aprilis*, i. e. the 12th April, see App. I.

**P. 58.**—1. *Qui in flumen*—As the Rhone flows through the lake Lemanus, and of course out of it, it is here said that the lake flows into it. 2. *Ad montem Juram*, towards mount Jura.—3. *Millia passuum novem decem*, nineteen miles in length. See App. VI. Table 5.—4. *Castella communit*, he strongly fortifies castles, or redoubts. § 91, Obs. 1. 5th.—5. *Se invito*, he being unwilling, i. e. against his will, or inclination.—6. *Negat se, more*, &c. he declares that he cannot, consistently with the custom, &c. *Negat* is equivalent to *dicit non*.—7. *Navibus junctis ratibusque*, &c., some by means of boats joined together, and numerous rafts being made; before *navibus* supply *Alii*.—8. *Quà minima*, &c., where the depth of the river was least. 9. *Perrumpere*, break through, force a passage.—10. *Eo deprecatore*, he being intercessor; by his mediation.—11. *Gratiâ et largitione*, by his personal influence and liberality—*poterat facere plurimum*, could accomplish a very great deal.—12. *In matrimonium duxerat*, had married; literally, had led into matrimony. *Ducere uxorem* (domum) “to marry,” is said of the husband, because a part of the ceremony consisted in leading the wife home to his house. *Nubere* (se) *viro*, “to marry,” is said of the wife, (literally, “to veil herself to her husband,”) because during the ceremony she wore a flame-colored veil.—13. *Novis rebus studēbat*, desired. wished for, new things; aimed at, plotted, a revolution in the state.

**P. 59.**—1. *Sequāni* (dent obsides);—*Helvetii* (dent obsides). 2. *Ne prohibeant*, that they would not prevent, or hinder, the Helvetii from (using) this route.—3. *Cæsâr renūciatur*, Intelligence is brought to Cæsar; § 126, R. III.—4. *Intelligēbat*, &c.—he perceived it would be very dangerous to the province—*ut haberet*, to have; (literally, that it should have).—5. *Proximum*, nearest, i. e. shortest.—6. *Quod est extrēmum* (oppidum) *citerioris Provinciæ*, which is the most distant town (viz: from Rome,) of the hither province, i. e. of Cisalpine Gaul; See Index.—7. *Rogatum auxilium*, to ask assistance.

**P. 60.**—1. *Necessarii*, &c., friends and relations.—2. *Sibi præter agri*, &c. that nothing was left to them except the soil of their land; except a desolate country.—3. *Flumen est Arar*, The Arar

(now the Saone,) is a river.—4. *Incredibili lenitate*, with surprising smoothness.—5. *In utram partem*, into which part; which way; in which direction.—6. *Id transibant*, were crossing that;—*lintribus*, canoes, small boats.—7. *De tertiâ vigiliâ*, at the third watch, i. e. midnight; See App. I.—8. *Impeditos*, encumbered with their baggage.—9. *In proximas silvas*, &c., went into the neighboring forests and hid themselves:—This expresses the force of the accusative after *in*.—10. *Princeps pœnas persolvit*, first suffered punishment; § 98, Obs. 10, i. e. was the first to suffer punishment.

P. 61.—1. Arrange: *Tigurini interfecerunt L. Pisõnem legatum, avum L. Pisõnis ejus* (i. e. Cæsaris,) *soceri eodem prœlio quo Tigurini interfecerant Cassium*.—2. *Consèqui*, come up with, overtake.—3. *Pontem in Arari*, &c. that a bridge should be made over the Arar.—4. *Cassiano bello*, in the war with Cassius; See Index, *Cassius*.—5. *Ita cum Cæsare agit*, thus speaks with, or addresses Cæsar:—This address of Divico is in the form of oblique narration; See § 140, 6, & § 141, R. VI., with explanation, &c.—6. *Vetëris incommodi*, the old disaster; alluding to the defeat of Cassius.—7.—*Tribuërat quidquam magnopëri*, &c., should ascribe any thing too greatly to his own bravery.—8. *Ne committëret*, that he should not cause; bring it to pass—*aut prodëret*, &c., or hand down to posterity the memory of such an event.—9.—*Cæsar respondit*, Cæsar replied. All that follows in this chapter is oblique narration; the the verb *respondit* being in the perfect indefinite, the leading verb governed by it in the present infinitive is translated as the perfect indicative, and the perfect infinitive as the pluperfect indicative; See Idioms, Nos. 96, 98.—10. *Qui si*, if they, viz: the Roman people.

P. 62.—1. *Non fuisse*, &c., it would not have been difficult to guard against it; the subject of *fuisse* is *cavere*, and strictly rendered is, “that to guard against it would not have been difficult.”—2. *Sed eo deceptum esse*, &c., but that they (the Roman people) had been deceived by this, because they did not think any thing had been done by them;—Supply *quidquam* before *commissum*. 3. *Timendum* (esse sibi,) that they should fear.—4. *Quod si vellet*, but if, even although, he were willing.—5. *Num etiam—posse*, &c.? Could he also lay aside, &c.?—6. *Eodem pertinere*, were to the same effect; *pertinere* has for its subject the two preceding clauses.—7. *Secundiõres res*, more prosperous things; greater prosperity.—8. *Quum ea sint ita*, although these things are so; although this is the case.—9. *Testem ejus rei*, a proof of that custom.—10. *Cupidiüs*, too eagerly.— *Alieno loco*, in a disadvantageous, or unfavorable place.

**P. 63.**—1. *Novissimo agmine*, the rear, i. e. the “last line” met by an opposing enemy.—2. *Satis habebat*, &c., considered it sufficient for the present.—3. *Nostrum primum* (agmen), our van.—4. *Quinis aut senis*, &c., five or six miles (each day).—5. *Flagitare* (for *flagitabat*,) continued to importune—*publicè*, in the name of their state.—6. *Frigora*, the cold; the coldness of the climate.—7. *Sub septentrionibus*, under the north; towards the north.—This must be understood in relation to Italy.—8. *Frumento*, corn:—At this time not meal or bread was served out to the Roman soldiers, but raw corn, which they themselves prepared.—9. *Conferrī*, &c.; that it was collecting, bringing in, at hand.—10. *Diutius*, too long; See Idioms, 22.—11. *Qui summo*, &c., who was invested with the office of chief magistrate.

**P. 64.**—1. *Tacuerat*, had concealed.—2. *Valēat plurimum*, is very powerful; has great influence.—3. *Privati*, though private individuals.—4. *Necessariò coactus*, compelled by necessity, (*Necessariò* for *necessitate*.)—5. *Designāri*, was meant.—6. *Nolēbat eas res jactāri*, *multis presentibus*, he was unwilling, he did not wish, that these affairs should be discussed, so many being present; in the presence of so many.—7. *Solo*, (Lisco,) of him alone.—8. *Redempta habere*, &c., had farmed the customs, and all the other public revenues of the *Ædui*: *Portoria* means duties on exports and imports,—*vectigalia* means every other kind of tax or revenue. Those who “farmed” them bought them at the lowest price they could, from the government, and collected them for their own use.

**P. 65.**—1. *Facultates magnas comparasse*, &c., had acquired great means for bestowing presents, namely, for the purpose of extending and strengthening his influence. 2. *Largiter posse*, had great influence—*collocasse* (nuptum), had given in marriage.—3. *Cupere* (for *bene velle*), wished well to.—4. *Si quid* (adversi) *accidat*, if any thing unfortunate should happen; if any calamity befall.—5. *Inquirendo*, by enquiry, on enquiring.—6. *Equitatu* (the old dative for *equitatus*; § 16, Exc. 2) *præerat*, was over, or commanded the cavalry.—7. *Certissimæ res*, most certain; most unquestionable facts.—8. *Injussu suo*, &c without his order and the order of the state (viz: of the *Ædui*).

**P. 66.**—1. *Voluntatem*, affection.—2. *Commonefacit*, reminds him.—3. *Ostendit*, shews him.—4. *Causâ cognitâ*, the cause being tried or investigated.—5. *Nequid gravius*, &c. that he (*Cæsar*) should not determine any thing too severe; that he should not pass too severe a sentence.—6. *Ipse*, he himself (viz: *Divitiacus*).

7. *Ille*, he (*i. e.* Dumnorix).—8. *Fraterno amōre*, by brotherly love; by love or affection for his brother.

P. 67.—1. *Adhūbet*, brings in—*propōnit*, lays before him.—2. *Divitiāco fratri*, to his brother, *i. e.* at the request of, and for the sake of his brother, Divitiacus.—3. *Custōdes*, spies.—4. *Consedisse*, had sat down, *i. e.* had encamped.—5. *Facilem* (ascensum) *esse*, that the ascent was easy.—6. *Vigiliā*; See Index; also Appendix to Gr. I.—7. See Index, *Legātus*.—8. See Index, *Prætor*—*Legātum prætore*, his lieutenant with prætorian powers.—9. *Et iis ducibus*, and with those as guides.—10. *In* (exercitu) *M. Crassi*.—11. *Primā luce*, at the first daylight; at the dawn of day.—12. *Ipse*, he himself (*i. e.*) Cæsar.—13. *Equo admisso*, his horse being put to it; spurred up, *i. e.* at full gallop.

P. 68.—1. *Multo die acto*, much of the day being past; when much of the day was past.—2. *Pro viso*, literally, for seen, *i. e.* as if it had actually been seen by him.—3. *Quo consuērat intervallo*, at the distance at which he had been accustomed to follow, *i. e.* at the usual distance. 4. *Exercitu* (the old dative for *exercitui*), *frumentum metiri*, to measure out, *i. e.* to serve out corn for the army.—5. *Rei frumentariæ prospiciendum* (esse sibi), that he must provide for a supply of corn.—6. *Decurio*, See Index.—7. *Discedere*, were departing from them.—8. (Helvetii) *confidērent* (Romānos) *posse*, &c.—9. *Animum advertit*, (same as *animadvertit*), perceives; § 44, I. 3.—10. *Qui sustinēret impētum*, to sustain the charge.

P. 69.—1. *Citeriōre Galliā*, hither Gaul; the north of Italy. 2. *Compleri*, to be filled, to be covered.—3. *Eum*, it, *i. e.* the place in which the baggage was.—4. *Confertissimā acie*, &c., in very close array—*phalange factā*, a phalanx being made. The German phalanx consisted of a very close body of men with their shields held over their heads, and overlapping so as to form a shed or screen like the Roman testudo, to defend them from the missiles of the enemy. The Mæcedonian phalanx, on the other hand, consisted of a body of men, sixteen deep and five hundred long—5. *Sub*, close up to.—6. *Suo* (equo remōto).—7. *Pericūlo omnium* (*i. e.* Imperatōris et milītum) *æquāto*, the danger of all being equal; all being exposed to equal danger.—8. *Scutum*, See Index.—9. *Satis commōdè*, conveniently enough; with sufficient ease or readiness.—10. *Nudo*, naked, unprotected:—Their bodies were exposed to the darts of the enemy, from having thrown down their shields.—11. *Pedem referre*, to retreat; literally, to take back the foot.—12. *Claudēbant agmen*, closed up the rear.—13. *Bipartito*, in two parties; in two divisions.



The army was drawn up in three lines, of which the first and second lines, forming one division, made head against those who had been defeated and compelled to retreat, *i. e.* the Helvetians, who were now returning to the attack; and the third line sustained the attack of those advancing (*vepientes*;) against them, the fresh troops, *i. e.* the Boii and the Tulingi, who were coming up in the rear.

**P. 70.**—1. *Ancipiti prælio*, in doubtful battle, *i. e.* victory inclining to neither side.—2. *Altëri*, the one, *i. e.* the Helvetii—*altëri*, the other, *i. e.* the Boii and the Tulingi.—3. *Ab septimâ horâ*, from the seventh hour, *i. e.* one o'clock p. m.; See Index, *hora*.—4. *Aversum*, turned away; who had turned his back; retreating; flying.—5. *Pugnatum est ad multam noctem*, It was fought till a great part of the night was past; till late at night.—6. *Matâras ac tragûlas*, &c. continued throwing lances and javelins from beneath.—7. *Qui, si juvissent*, for, if they should aid them; See Idioms, 39.—8. Arrange: *Se habiturum eos* (Lingönas) *eodem loco quo ille*, (Cæsar,) *haberet Helvetios*.—9. *Qui, cum convenissent*, and they, when they had met; See Ref.

**P. 71.**—1. *Occultari*, be concealed, (*viz:* from Cæsar).—2. *Omnino ignorari*, be altogether unknown; remain altogether unnoticed.—3. *Primâ nocte*, at the beginning of the night.—4. Arrange: *Impërat his per quorum fines iërant, uti*, &c.—5. *Habuit*, &c., treated as enemies; *i. e.* either put them to death or sold them as slaves.—6. *Ipsos*, them, *viz:* the Helvetii, Tulingi, and Latobrigi.—7. *Vacare*, to be empty; to be uninhabited.—8. Arrange, *Concessit Æduis potentibus, ut* (Ædui) *collocarent Boios in suis finibus, quod* (Boii) *cogniti erant egregiâ virtute: quibus* (Scil. Boiis) *illi* (Ædui) *dedèrunt agros*.—9. *Tabulæ*, lists; literally, tablets:—These were made of wood covered with wax, on which the Romans were accustomed to write with the stylus.—10. *Confectæ Græcis litëris*, written in Greek letters.—11. *Ratio*, an account.

**P. 72.**—1. *Capitum*, literally, "of heads," *i. e.* persons, souls.—2. *Censu habito*, the census having been held; the number having been taken:—This was only a numbering of the army, and consequently very different from the Roman *census*; See Index, *Census*.—3. *Gratulatum*, to congratulate him:—After *gratulatum* supply *dicentes*, expressing past time; See Idioms, 94, 4, and 1, 2d.—4. *Pro veteribus injuriis*, &c., for the ancient injuries done by the Helvetii to the Roman people. Here two genitives are governed by one noun, the one, (*Helvetiörum*) in an active sense, and the other (*Populi Romäni*) in a passive sense; § 106, Obs. 1, & 2.—5. *Ne quis*, &c.

that no one should disclose their deliberations, unless those to whom this charge should be given by the assembly at large.

**P. 73.**—1. *Non minùs, &c.*; See Note 3, preceding page. The statement of the chiefs, and of Divitiacus who spoke for them, it will be perceived, is given in the form of oblique narration—of course, the leading verbs are in the infinitive mood governed by *dicentes*, or *dicens* expressing past time, because agreeing with the subject of verbs in the perfect tense. Hence the present infinitive, with a subject, will be translated in the perfect indicative; and the perfect infinitive, in the pluperfect, as the references show; and also all the verbs in subordinate clauses are in the subjunctive; See § 140, 6, and § 141, R. VI., &c.—2. *Harum* (factiõnum) &c. that the *Ædui* were at the head of one of these factions, and the *Averni* at the head of the other.—3. *Hi cùm contendèrent, &c.*; since these (the *Ædui* and *Averni*) had contended for the superiority.—4. *Horum*, of the latter, (*viz*: the Germans).—5. *Copias*; *copia* in the singular means “abundance,” in the plural, commonly “forces,” but here, great abundance; the plural form rendering it emphatic.—6. *Neque recusaturos quo minùs essent, &c.* nor refuse to be forever under their sway and government; Idioms, 78, Note, & 7.—7. *Se unum*, that he alone (*Divitiacus*).

**P. 74.**—1. *Quibus locus, &c.* for whom a settlement and habitations were to be procured.—2. *Futurum esse*, that it would be; that the consequence in a few years would be.—3. *Neque enim, &c.*, For neither was the Gallic territory to be compared with that of the Germans.—4. *Ut semel*. when once, *i. e.* as soon as.—5. *Omnia exempla cruciatusque*, all manner of cruelties: by Hendiadys (§ 150, 2, 2d,) for *exempla cruciatuum*.—6. *Nisi si*, same as *nisi*, unless.—7. *Ut*, namely, that.

**P. 75.**—1. *Habitâ*, being delivered.—2. *Exprimere*, draw, extort.—3. *Hoc*, on this account.—4. *Præ* (*fortünâ*) *reliquorum*, in comparison with the fortune of the rest; or simply, than the rest.—5. *Fugæ facultas*, the means of escape.—6. *Omnes cruciatus*, all tortures, *i. e.* all kinds of torture.—7. *Eam rem futuram* (*esse*) *cura sibi*, that that thing would be a care to him; that he would attend to that matter.—8. *Secundum ea, &c.*, besides these things, many circumstances induced him—*quare putâret*, to think; literally, why he should think.

**P. 76.**—1. *Occurrendum, &c.*, he must meet, or thwart, as early as possible.—2. *Placuit ei*, it pleased him, *i. e.* he resolved.—3. *Et summis utrisque rebus*, matters of the greatest importance to

both.—4. *Si quid ipsi*, &c. if any thing had been wanted by him from Cæsar, *i. e.* if he had wanted any thing from Cæsar.—5. *Si quid ille se velit*, if he (Cæsar,) wished any thing from him (Ariovistus).—6. *Sine magno commedatu atque emolimento*, (better than *emolumento*,) without great expense and trouble.—7. Arrange: *Quid negotii esset aut Cæsari*, &c.

P. 77.—1. *Hanc gratiam referret*, he should make this return—*ut gravarētur*, that he grudged, or, was reluctant.—2. *Neque*. used conjunctively, equivalent to *et non*.—3. *Dicendum sibi et cognoscendum*, &c., that he should not think it necessary for him to speak, and inform himself about a matter of common interest.—4. *Nequam*, &c. (equivalent to *ne aliquam*,) that he should not lead any, &c.—5. *Iajuriâ* literally, with injury, *i. e.* without just cause.—6. *Quod*, *i. e. secundum id quod*, according to that which, *i. e.* as far as (equivalent to *quantum*) he could do it consistently with the interest of the republic.—7. *Item*, in like manner.—8. *Non oportere se impediri*, that he ought not to be hindered.

P. 78.—1. *Longè iis abfuturum*, would be far from them. *i. e.* would do them no good. 2. *Quod sibi*, &c. as to what Cæsar threatened to him, namely.—3. *Inter*, during.—4. *Virtute* (facere) *possent*, could effect by valor.—5. *Ædui* (veniebant) *questum*.—6. *Treviri autem* (veniebant) *questum*.—7. *Ne—minus facile*, &c., lest—he (Ariovistus) might be less easily resisted.—8. *Re frumentariâ comparatâ*, having provided a supply of corn; Idioms, 104.—9. *Tridui viam*, a journey of three days.—10. *Contendere*. was hastening—*processisse*, had advanced—*ad occupandum Vesontionem*, to take possession of Vesontio.—11. *Summa facultas*, the greatest abundance. 12: *Ad ducendum bellum*, for protracting the war.

P. 79.—1. *Ut circino circumductum*, as if traced around it with a pair of compasses.—2. *Non amplius* (spatio), not more than the space.—3. *Continet*, closes, occupies.—4. *Murus, circumdatus hunc* (montem,) *efficit arcem, et conjungit* (montem) *cum oppido*, a wall, thrown around, converts this mountain into a citadel, and connects it with the town.—5. *Ex percunctatione*, &c., from the enquiries of our men, and the statements of the Gauls.—6. *Vultum et aciem oculorum*, their look and the fierceness of their eyes.—7. *Tribunis,—præfectis*; See Index.—8. *Quorum alius*, &c., of whom one having assigned one reason, another, another reason, which they said was a necessary one, (or rendered it necessary,) for them to to return home.—9. *Fingere vultum*, compose their countenance

**P. 80.**—1. *Qui, i. e. ii qui*, those who.—2. *Dicto audiens*, obedient to the order:—*Dicto* is governed in the dative here by *audiens*; § 111, R.: both words together commonly signify obedient, and govern a dative by the same rule; as, *Duci dicto audiens*, obedient to the general.—3. *Consilio convocato*, a council (of war) being called; or, having called a council of war.—4. *Sibi quærendum*, that they must enquire, i. e. that it was their business to enquire.—5. *Sibi quidem persuaderi*, that he was even persuaded.—6. *Suis postulatis*, &c. his demands being known, and the fairness.—7. *Sua*, their own—*ipsius*, his.—8. *Factum (esse) periculum*, that trial had been made. 9. *Servili tumultu*, (equivalent to *servorum tumultu*) the insurrection of the slaves.

**P. 81.**—1. *In suis*, in their own, (i. e. the Helvetii)—*illorum* (i. e. *Germanorum*) *finibus*, in their territories.—2. *Quos*, for *aliquos*, any.—3. *Neque sui potestatem fecisset*, and had not given an opportunity of coming to an engagement with him:—*Facere potestatem sui*, means to allow one's self to be approached.—4. *Ratione et consilio*, by stratagem and cunning.—5. *Qui, i. e. ii qui*, those who.—6. *Quod non fore dicto*, &c., As to this, that it was said the soldiers would not be obedient to orders.—7. *Scire enim quibuscumque*, &c., for he knew, to whomsoever, (i. e. in all cases in which; § 99, Obs. 7,) an army would not be obedient, that either, &c.—8. *Itaque se, quod*, &c., that he would therefore do immediately that which he was going to put off to a more distant day.

**P. 82.**—1. *Prætoriam cohortem*, a body guard.—2. *Confidēbat maximè*, trusted most.—3. *Princeps*, first.—4. *Egerunt*, strove—before *se neque*, supply *dicentes* or *dixerunt*; See Idioms, 94, 4.—5. *Satisfactiōne*, their apology, excuse.—6. *Exquisito*, being reconnoitred.—7. (Supply *qui dicērent*.) *quod*, &c., to say that that which, &c.—8. *Fore uti desisteret*, that he would desist; See Ref.

**P. 83.**—1. *Ne quem peditem*, &c. that Cæsar should not bring any infantry.—2. *Tolli*, should be prevented, thwarted.—3. *Commodissimum*, most expedient.—4. *Omnibus equis*, &c., All their horses being taken from the Gallic cavalry, to mount on them, (literally, thereon).—5. *Si quid opus*, &c. if there should be any need of action; § 118, R. XXII.—6. *Nunc rescribere ad equum*, he now enrolled them among the cavalry.—7. *Ex equis*, on horseback—*denos*, ten each.—8. *Ubi ventum est eò*, when they came to the place appointed; See Ref.

**P. 84.**—1. *Necessitudinis*, &c., of alliance existed between them and the Ædui.—2. *Nihil sui*, nothing of their own.—3. *Aucti*

*ores*, increased, farther advanced.—4. *Quos amplius*, any more.—5. *Rogatum et arcessitum*, having been asked and sent for.

P. 85.—1. *Quod multitudinem transducatur*, as to his leading, &c.; literally, as to this that he led; See Idioms, 38, Note.—2. *Defendērit*, had warded it off.—3. *Quid sibi vellet?* (Cæsar) What did he (Cæsar) want?—Here *sibi* refers to Cæsar, *suas* to Ariovistus.—4. *Hanc Galliam*, &c. That this Gaul (viz: Transalpine,) belonged to him (Ariovistus)—*Sicut illam nostram*, just as that Gaul (Cisalpine) belonged to us.—5. *Qui*, Since we.—6. *Quod dicēret*, as to that which he said; or since he said.—7. *Sese facturum esse gratum*, that he would do an agreeable thing, a favor; would oblige.

P. 86.—1. *In eam sententiam*, to this effect.—2. *Esse Ariovisti*, &c., belonged to Ariovistus, rather than to the Roman people.—3. *Quodque tempus*, &c., if all ancient time—the most ancient—the most distant period ought to be regarded.—4. *Voluisset*, had decreed.—5. *Propius (ad) tumulum*.—6. *Per fidem*, by relying on his faith.—7. *Vulgus militum*, among the common soldiers.—8. *Quā arrogantia usus*, &c., using what arrogance, or with what arrogance Ariovistus had interdicted the Romans from all Gaul, and his cavalry had made an attack on our men, and how that affair had broken up the conference:—These subjunctives are all in the same construction, containing an indirect question, the first and second indicated by *quā arrogantia*, and the third by *ut*; § 140, 5.—9. *Injectum est*, was infused.

P. 87.—1. *Neque perfectæ essent*, and had not been completed; § 93, 1.—2. *Quin conicerent*, from throwing; See Ref.—3. *In eo peccandi*, &c., and because in him the Germans had no cause of sinning, of committing any act of violence.—4. *Causā speculandi?* for the sake of spying? on purpose to act as spies?

P. 88.—1. *Ei potestas non deesset*, an opportunity might not be wanting to him, *i. e.* he might have the opportunity.—2. *Quos ex omni*, &c., literally, whom they had selected from the whole army, each horseman one.—3. *Si quò*, &c. if they had to advance farther than usual in any direction.—4. *Cursum adæquarent*, equalled their speed.—5. *Quo in loco*, &c. in which the Germans had encamped.—6. *Quæ copiæ*, that these forces.

P. 89.—1. *Suo instituto*, according to his custom, or design.—2. *A majoribus (castris)* from the larger camp.—3. *Sortibus et vaticinationibus*, by lots and auguries.—4. *Ex usu esset*, &c., whether or not it would be of advantage that the battle should be joined.—

5. *Non esse fas*, that it was not the will of the gods.—6. *Alarios*, the auxiliaries:—So called from their being in general placed on the wings (*alæ*) of the army when in the order of battle.—7. *Pro*, in front of.—8. *Ad speciem*, for show; for appearance.—9. *Generatim*, by nations.—10. *Rhedis*, carriages,—*carris*, baggage wagons.—11. *Eò*, on them.

P. 90.—1. *Singulis legionibus*, &c., placed a lieutenant and quæstor over each legion.—2. *Minimè firmam*, least firm, weakest. 3. See Note 4, p. 69.—4. *Expeditior*, more disengaged; more at liberty.—5. *Neque destiterunt fugere*, nor did they cease to fly; discontinue their flight.—6. *In his*, among these.—7. *Quam duxerat*, whom he had married.—8. *Duæ filiæ*, &c. the two daughters of these,—the one was killed and the other taken captive.

P. 91.—1. *In ipsum Cæsarem*, &c., fell in with Cæsar himself. 2. *Beneficio*, by the favor.—3. *Proximi*, next to; bordering upon.—4. *In citeriorem Galliam*, into hither Gaul:—The northern part of Italy, or that part of Gaul south of the Alps, was called Cisalpine, or hither Gaul, from being on *this side* of the Alps with regard to Rome.—5. *Ad agendos conventus*, to hold the assizes, or courts of justice:—This was usually attended to in the winter, when military operations could not be carried on.

## NOTES ON BOOK II.

PAGE 92.—1. *Cùm esset Cæsar*, &c.:—The time here indicated was in the year of the city 697, and 57 years B. C.—2. *Crebri rumôres*, frequent reports. 3. *Dixerâmus*, we had said; B. I. Ch. 1.—4. *Conjurandi*, of the conspiracy.—5. *Partim qui*, some of whom; *ut*, as on the one hand—*ita*, so, on the other.—6. *Partim qui*, while others.—7. *Novis imperiis studèbat*, were in favor of a change of government.—8. *Ab nonnullis* (solicitentur).—9. *Qui ad conducendos*, &c., who had the means for hiring troops.—10. *Eam rem in imperio nostro consèqui poterant*, could accomplish that object under our government.—11. *Inita æstâte*, in the beginning of summer.—12. *Dat negotium*, he gives a commission, he directs.—13. *Cognoscant*, should learn.

**P. 93.**—1. *Quin proficisceretur*, but that he should march; about marching.—2. *Celeriusque, &c.*, and sooner than the expectation of all, (of any one,) *i. e.* than all (or any one) expected.—3. *Neque se consensisse*, that they had neither agreed; approved of the design; joined, entered into the confederacy.—4. *Furōrem*, infatuation.—5. *Ab his*, from these, viz: the ambassadors from the Remi.—6. *Quantæ*, how powerful.—7. *Omnia se habere explorata*, that they had all things fully examined.

**P. 94.**—1. *Divitiacum*, Divitiacus—not the Æduan.—2. *Totius belli summam*, the direction of the whole war.—3. *Longissimè absunt*, are very remote.—4. *Qui appellantur uno nomine Germāni*, who are called by one name, Germans—*ad quadraginta millia* about forty thousand.—5. *Liberaliter prosecutus oratione*, having complimented them highly in a speech.—6. *Ad diem*, by the day appointed.—7. *Magno opère*, *i. e.* *magnopère*, greatly—*quanto opère*, *i. e.* *quantopère*, how much it concerned.—8. *Ne configendum sit*, that he might not have to contend.

**P. 95.**—1. *Quæ res*, this position.—2. *Cohortibus*; See Gr. App. V.—3. *Duodviginti pedum*, (in latitudinem) eighteen feet broad.—4. *Gallorum eadem atque, &c.* of the Gauls as well as of the Belgæ.—5. *Quod tum, &c.* this was then easily done. 6. *Potestas consistendi in muro erat nulli*, the power of standing on the wall was to none; no man was able to stand on the wall. 7. *Præerat*, was over; had the command of; was governor of.—8. *De mediâ nocte*, soon after midnight.

**P. 96.**—1. *Quos, &c.*, which, (viz: villages and buildings,) they could reach.—2. *Et ab millibus passuum &c.*, at less than two miles distant (viz: *castris*, from the camp).—3. *Prælio supersedere*, to defer a battle.—4. *Solicitationibus periclitabatur*, trial was made in skirmishes.—5. *Ex utràque parte, &c.*, had a steep descent on both sides; literally, had descents of the side on both sides.—6. *Et frontem leniter fastigatus*, and in front gently sloping.—7. *Ad extremas fossas*, at the extremities, or ends of the ditches.—8. *Tormenta*, military engines, viz: the *Catapulta* and the *Balista*; See Index.—9. *Quod tantum multitudine poterat*, because they could do so much by their great number; were so powerful, or strong, in numbers.—10. *Si quâ opus, &c.* if it should be needful any where.

**P. 97.**—1. *Non magna palus erat*, there was a small morass.—2. *Expectabant*, continued waiting to see.—3. *Secundiore nostris*, being more favorable to our men.—4. *Demonstratum est*, has been

shewn; See Ch. 5.—5. *Si minùs potuissent*, if they could not do this;—*ad gerendum bellum*, for carrying on the war; for prosecuting the war.—6. *Impeditos*, embarrassed.—7. *Quorum in fines*, into whose soever boundaries, or territory.—8. *Et domesticis copiis, &c.*, and enjoy the abundance of provisions which they had at home.

P. 98.—1. *Hæc quoque ratio*, this consideration also.—2. *His persuaderi,—non potèrat*, these could not be persuaded; See Idioms, 68, 1.—3. *Nullo certo ordine*, in no fixed, determined, regular order. 4. *Cùm sibi quisque, &c.*:—Since each one sought to be foremost on the route.—5. *Insidias veritus*, fearing a stratagem, an ambuscade,—*qui moraretur*, that they might delay; in order to delay.—6. *Cùm (illi) ab extremo, &c.* when those in the rear, to which they had come.—7. *Tantam multitudinem, quantum, &c.*, as great a number as the length of the day allowed.

P. 99.—1. *Vacuum ab defensoribus*, empty, unprotected by defenders.—2. *Vineas agère*, to move forward the vineæ; See Index.—3. *Aggère jacto*, a mound being thrown up; See Index.—4. *Turribusque constitutis*, and towers being erected on it; See Index, *Turris*.—5. *Petentibus Remis*, the Remi requesting it; at the request of the Remi.—6. *Impètrant*, they obtain it; viz: that they should be preserved.—7. *Majores natu*, greater by birth, *i. e.* older, more advanced in age.—8. *Passis manibus*, with extended hands.—9. *Facit verba*; literally, makes words, *i. e.* speaks,—present tense for the past; § 44, I. 3:—The pupil may here note the difference between *facere verba*, and *dare verba*,—the first means “to make a speech;” the last, “to put off with words,” *i. e.* “to deceive.” 10. *In fide, &c.*, under the protection, and in the friendship of, &c., *i. e.* had always been protected and befriended by.

P. 100.—1. *Non solùm Bellovacos, &c.*, that not only the Bellovaci themselves, but also the Ædui for them, entreated that he would use.—2. *Cùm quæreret*, when he enquired; on enquiry.—3. *Nihil vini*, no wine.—4. *Increpitare, &c.*, that they inveighed against and accused.—5. *Confirmare*, asserted, declared; were determined, it was their fixed resolution.—6. *Conditionem*, offer, proposal.—7. *Expectare*, were expecting, were waiting.—8. *Expectari*, were expected, were waited for.

P. 101.—1. Arrange: *Conjecisse, mulières (et homines) qui viderentur inutiles, &c.*—2. *Eòrum dièrum, &c.*, the custom of those days in respect of the march:—*Exercitùs* is governed by *itinèris*.—3. *Neque esse quicquam, &c.*, literally, and that when the first legion



had come into the camp, &c.,—to attack this legion under its baggage would be a matter of no great difficulty; *i. e.* there would be no great difficulty in attacking, &c.—4. *Quâ* (legiōne) *pulsâ*, *reliquæ* (legiōnes).—5. *Ei rei*, to this subject, *viz.* the training of cavalry.—6. *Valeat* (efficere).—7. *Incisis atque inflexis*, being cut in, and bent over.—8. *Crebris in latitudinem*, &c., numerous branches, and briars, and thorns, intervening in a lateral direction:—The young trees being gashed but not separated from the root, still continued to grow, and when bent over, their branches stood out in a lateral direction; the interstices were filled with briars and thorns, so that the whole formed a strong and impervious barrier.—9. *Loci—quem locum*, of the place which.

P. 102.—1. *Infimâ* (parte) *apertus*, &c., open, clear at the bottom, woody towards the top.—2. *Secundum flumen*, along the river,—*Statiōnes equitum*, troops of horse on guard.—3. *Aliter se habebat ac*, literally, had itself otherwise than; *i. e.* was different from what.—4. *Expeditas*, free from all encumbrance, *i. e.* without the load of baggage which the soldier was accustomed to carry, generally amounting in all to sixty pounds besides his arms.—5. *Identidem*, from time to time.—6. *Quâm quem ad finem*. *i. e.* *ad finem ad quem*, to the limit to which; as far as.—7. *Quod tempus*, &c., which had been agreed upon as the time of joining battle.—8. *In manibus*, close at hand.—9. *Adverso colle*, up the hill, *viz.* the hill opposite that on which they had stood.

P. 103.—1. *Vexillum proponendum*, the standard had to be displayed.—2. (ii) *qui processerant paullo longius causâ petendi aggeris*, (erant) *arcessendi*, those, who had gone to a greater distance, in order to fetch materials for the rampart were to be recalled.—3. *Successus et incursus*, the near approach and onset.—4. *Erant subsidio*, were of advantage.—5. *Singulisque legionibus*, and from their respective legions,—*singulos legatos*, every lieutenant.—6. *Nihil*, equivalent to *non* or *nullum*;—the construction is *quod ad nihil*, did not now at all wait for any order from Cæsar.—7. *Per se*, of themselves, of their own accord.—8. *Videbantur* (illis), seemed to them proper; they thought best.—9. *Quam in partem*, into whatever part.—10. *Neu perturbarentur animo*, nor be agitated in their minds. 11. *Exiguitas*, the shortness.

P. 104.—1. *Dejectus*, declivity.—2. *Necessitas*, urgency.—3. *Prospectus impediretur*, and the view in front was obstructed.—*Neque certa*, neither with certainty; § 98, Obs. 10.—4. *In tantâ iniquitate rerum*, in such an unequal situation of affairs.—5. *In sinis-*

*trā parte acie*, on the left part of the line; (*acie*) an old form of the genitive for *aciei*; § 17, Exc. If *acie* be regarded as the ablative, it will then be rendered "in the line on the left part."—6. *Exanimātos*, out of breath, panting,—*confectos*, spent, exhausted.—7. *Nam his ea pars obvenērat*, that party had fallen to their lot; had been accidentally opposed to them.—8. *In fugam dedērunt*, put to flight.—9. *Diversæ legiōnes*, other legions, different from those mentioned before.—10. *At tum*, but at this time.—11. *Summum locum castrōrum*, literally, the top of the place of the camp, *i. e.* the summit on which the camp stood.—12. *Levisque armaturæ pedītes*, foot soldiers of the light armor; the light armed infantry.—13. *Quos pulsos (esse)*, who had been routed.—14. *Adversis hostibus occurrēbant*, met the enemy in front, face to face.

P. 105.—1. *Calōnes*, the soldiers' servants.—2. *Decumānā portā*, the decuman or rear gate of the Roman camp:—So called because the tenth cohorts were situated there.—3. *Versāri*, were actively engaged.—4. *Mandābant sese præcipites fugæ*, committed themselves headlong to flight.—5. *Diversos dissipatosque*, scattered in every direction.—6. *Urgēri*, were overpowered.—7. *Primopīlo*; See Index, *Primopilus*.—8. *Confecto*, *i. e.* *ita confecto ut*.—9. *A fronte*.—in front.—10. *Subeuntes*, advancing.

P. 106.—1. *Signa inferre*, to carry forward the standards; *i. e.* to advance,—*laxāre manipūlos*, to extend the maniples.—2. *Cujus adventu*, by his arrival; 38.—3. *Pro se quisque*, they, each one for himself; *i. e.* to the best of his ability.—4. *Legiōnes sese conjungērent et inferrent conversa signa*, that the legions (*viz.* the seventh and twelfth,) should advance with the standard turned two ways; *i. e.* with double front.—5. *Ne aversi*, that when turned away.—6. *Versarētur*, were.—7. *Nihil ad celeritātem*, &c.; Arrange: *fecērunt nihil reliqui esse sibi*, they caused that nothing remaining was to them; they did all they could as to speed; they made all the haste they could.—8. *Omnibus in locis*, &c., in every quarter of the fight they thrust themselves before the legionary soldiers; *i. e.* they strove to surpass them in valor.—9. *Præstitērunt*, displayed.

P. 107.—1. *Qui superessent*, those who survived.—2. *Utī ex tumūlo*, as if from an eminence.—3. *Redegērat*, had rendered.—4. *Prope ad interneciōnem*, almost to extermination.—5. *Æstuarīa*, &c., the low grounds and marshes.—6. *Nihil (esse) impeditum*, that nothing was a hindrance.—7. *Quos Cæsar*, &c., Cæsar, that he might appear to have exercised mercy towards the unfortunate and suppliants, preserved them, &c., (39).—8. *Allissimas rupes despec-*

*tusque*, very steep rocks and commanding views of the country below.—9. *Non amplius* (quàm ad mensuram) *ducentorum pedum*.

**P. 108.**—1. *Iis impedimentis*, to that baggage.—2. *Cùm* (hi) *aliàs inferrent bellum* (finitimis), *aliàs defendèrent* (bellum) *illatum* (sibi a finitimis), when they at one time made war on their neighbors, at another time resisted the war made on themselves by their neighbors; when, at one time they acted on the offensive, at another time, on the defensive.—3. *Duodécim pedum*, of twelve feet.—4. *Vineis*; See Index.—5. *Quò*, for what purpose?—6. *Præ*, in comparison of.—7. *Movèri et appropinquâre*, moving and approaching; See Idioms, 89, 1.—8. *Ad hunc modum*, after this manner.—9. *Tantæ altitudinis*, of so great height.—10. *Et ex propinquitâte*, &c., and fight close at hand.—11. *Unum petère ac deprecâri*, that they begged and earnestly entreated one thing (supply *cum*) from him.

**P. 109.**—1. *Sibi præstâre*, that it was better for them;—*in eum casum*, to that state.—2. *Præquam aries*, &c., before the battering ram should touch their wall; See Index, *Aries*.—3. *In Nervis*, in the case of the Nervii.—4. *Muri aggerisque*, of the wall (of the town) and the agger of the Roman camp; See Index, *Agger*.—5. *Sub vespèrum*, towards evening.—6. *Tertiâ vigiliâ*; See Appendix I.—7. *Ignibus*, by signal fires.

**P. 110.**—1. *Ita acriter ut*, &c., as fiercely as it ought to have been fought; See Idioms, 88, 7.—2. *Ad* (used adverbially) about.—3. *Sectionem*, booty:—So called, because divided into small sections or portions, to be sold.—4. *Capitum numèrus millium*, &c. the number of fifty-three thousand souls.—5. *Ocænum*, the Atlantic.—6. *Certior factus est*, he was informed.—7. *Dies quindécim supplicatio decreta est*, a thanksgiving of fifteen days was decreed.

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## NOTES ON BOOK III.

**PAGE 111.**—1. *Quo* (itinère) by which (road).—2. *Cum magnis portoriis*, with heavy duties, or imposts:—The duty levied on goods in harbor, (*in portu*) was called *portorium*. This term was afterwards extended, as here, to denote the duty paid for liberty to carry goods through a particular country, or the tax paid at bridges.—3. *Hic vicus*, this village.—4. *Eum locum*, this part, *i. e.* the part of the village in which the cohorts were to pass the winter.

**P. 112.**—1. *Neque eam plenissimam*, and that not very full: See Index, *Legio*.—2. *Singillatim*, individually.—3. *Decurrerent*, should run down.—4. *Ne primum quidem posse*, &c., they thought that that legion could not withstand even the first onset:—With *posse* supply *illam legionem*.—5. *Accedebat*, to this was added; another reason was.—6. *Sibi persuasum habebat*, literally, they had it persuaded unto themselves; they were firmly persuaded.—7. *Neque satis provisum esset*, nor had it been sufficiently provided; nor had a sufficient supply been provided.—8. *Nihil de bellum timendum*, he had thought that nothing was to be feared, *i. e.* that he had nothing to fear concerning the war.—9. *Neque subsidio ventri*, literally, neither could it be come to them with assistance, *i. e.* neither could assistance come to them.—10. *Placuit majōri parti*, it pleased the greater part; it was the opinion of the majority.

**P. 113.**—1. *Collocandis atque administrandis* (the dative of the end or design,) for arranging and executing.—2. *Gæsæque*, and javelins (the Gallic iron javelin).—3. *Intēgris viribus*, with fresh strength.—4. *Frustra*, in vain, without effect.—5. *Sed hoc (nostri) superāri*, but in this they (our men) were overcome, were inferior.—6. *Paucilatē*, their fewness.—7. *Non modo*, &c., an opportunity was not given not only to the wearied.—8. *Perducta ad extrēmum casum*, brought to an extreme case, to the last extremity.—9. *Quem confectum (esse)*, &c., who, we have said, was worn out; See Idioms; 96, 2, & 94, 1st).—10. *Convocātis centurionibus celeriter* (per eos) milites, &c. the centurions being called together, he quickly, through them, directs the soldiers;—*excipērent*, to take up.—11. *Omnibus portis*, from all the gates of the camp:—Of these there were four; See Index, *Castra*.

**P. 114.**—1. *Ex (numēro) hominum amplius quā millibus triginta*, literally, from a number of men more than thirty thousand; *i. e.* from more than thirty thousand men.—2. (Parte) *plus tertiā parte*, &c. literally, a part more than the third part being slain.—3. *Fusis* &c., being routed, and stripped of their arms:—Here *exūtis* agrees with *copiis*, and governs *armis* in the ablative, by § 126, R. V.—4. *Alio*,—*alius*, &c., with one view,—they had encountered things very different.—5. *Cæsar existimāret, de omnibus causis*, Cæsar supposed, from all reasons; Cæsar had every reason to suppose.—6. (Ad) *mare Océanum*, to the Atlantic Ocean.—7. *Præfectos tribunosque militum*; See Index, *Legio*.

**P. 115.**—1. *Scientiā atque usu*, knowledge and experience.—2. *In magno impētū maris atque aperto*, in the great and open vio-

lence, force, swell (or surge) of the sea.—3. *Ipsi*, (Venēti,) they themselves, (the Veneti).—4. *Consuērunt uti*, are accustomed to use; use to trade in; or usually trade in.—5. *Vectigāles*, tributary. 6. *Ut consilia Gallōrum*, since the designs (resolves) of the Gauls. 7. *Omnis*; Accusative plural for *omnes*, the subject of *latūros* (esse). 8. *Suos*, his (Crassus') countrymen; § 28, Exc.;—*sibi*, to them, (the Veneti) the main subject of discourse.—9. *Naves longas*, ships of war.—so called from their being much longer than the ships of burden (*naves onerariæ*).—10. *Remiges*, rowers,—*institutui*, to be raised. 11. *Pro magnitudīne*, in proportion to the greatness.—12. *Hoc* (faciunt), this they do.—13. *Pedestria itinēra*, roads, or approaches by foot; *i. e.* by land.

P. 116.—1. *Navigatiōnem*, access by sea.—2. *Neque nostros*, &c., and they were confident that our army could not, &c. *Neque* here is copulative, and means “and not.”—3. *Opiniōnem*, the expectation.—4. *Longè aliam atque*, &c. that the navigation was far other in a confined or inland sea (such as the Mediterranean,) than, &c.—5. *Hæ erant difficultātes*, such were the difficulties, &c.—6. *Injurīæ retentōrum equitum* (the genitive passive; § 106, Obs. 1.) 7. *Rebellio*, a renewal of hostilities,—*defectio*, a revolt, a refusal of obedience.—8. *Ne arbitrarentur*, in order that they might not think; § 140, 1, 2d.—9. *Idem* (facere) *sibi licere*, that to do the same thing would be permitted to them.—10. *Novis rebus studere*, are fond of changes.—11. *Naturā libertātī studere*, are naturally fond of liberty. 12. *Condiōnem servitūtis*, a state of slavery.

P. 117.—1. *Auxilio* (sibi) &c., who were said to have been sent for by the Belgæ as aid to themselves.—2. *Qui eam manum*, &c., that he should take care that that body should be kept apart.—3. *Situs*, the situations.—4. *In extrēmīs lingūlis*, on the extreme points or tongues of land.—5. *Cūm ex alto*, &c., when the tide had flowed in from the deep; *i. e.* when it was full tide, or high water. 6. *Minuente* (sese) *æstu*, the tide ebbing, or when the tide ebbs.—7. *Naves in vadīs*, &c., the ships aground on the shallow places would be dashed with the waves.—8. *In utrāque re*, in either case.—9. *Aggēre ac molibus*, by a mound and dams.—10. *Appulso*, being brought up.—11. *Magnis æstibus*, &c., on account of the great tides, and there being few or almost no harbors.—12. *Factæ armatæque erant*, were built and equipped.—13. *Aliquanto planiōres*, considerably flatter.

P. 118.—1. *Excipere*, withstand, or admit of.—2. *Ad quamvis vim*, for enduring any violence and shock.—3. *Pedalibus*, &c.,

of planks a foot in breadth.—4. *Digiti pollicis crassitudine*, of the thickness of one's thumb; *i. e.* an inch thick.—5. *Pelles pro vilis*, &c., for sails there were to them (*i. e.* they had) raw hides and thin dressed skins;—*lini*, of linen, of canvass.—6. *Regi*, to be managed. 7. *Cum his navibus*, &c., the meeting of our fleet with these vessels was of such a nature, that the former had the advantage in swiftness only, and the sweep of the oars.—8. *Reliqua*, other things.—9. *Neque enim his*, &c. for our ships could not hurt them with the beak.—10. *Copulis*, grappling irons.—11. *Sævre*, to blow hard.—12. *Casus*, the chances or dangers.—13. *Neque his noceri posse*, and that they could not be hurt.—14. *Paratissimæ atque*, &c., in the best order, and equipped in the best manner, with every kind of tackling.

P. 119.—1. *Bruto*, &c., nor was it sufficiently clear to Brutus. 2. *Aut quam rationem*, &c., or what mode of fighting they would adopt.—3. *Ut*, so that.—4. *Gravius acciderent*, fell with greater force. 5. *Falces præcutæ*, hooks with sharpened edges towards the points. 6. *Muralium*, mural hooks; *i. e.* hooks used to pull down the walls in a siege; or their defenders.—7. *Comprehensi adductque*, were grappled and pulled towards us.—8. *Latere posset*, could escape notice; could pass unnoticed, or unobserved.—9. *Cum singulas*, &c., when two or three of our ships had surrounded each one of the enemy's.—10. *Transcendere in naves hostium*, to climb over into the ships of the enemy; to board the enemy's ships.—11. *Quò ventus ferēbat* (*naves*), where, to which the wind carried them (*the ships*); *Singulas nostri*: &c., our men having pursued, took them one by one.

P. 120.—1. *Graviōris ætātis*, of heavier, *i. e.* of more advanced age.—2. *In quos*, &c., on these Cæsar resolved to inflict severer punishment, on this account that, &c.—3. *Vendidit reliquos sub corōnâ*, he sold the rest under the crown; *i. e.* he sold the rest for slaves:—Prisoners taken in war wore a chaplet (*corōna*) on their heads when exposed to public sale. At sales by auction a spear was set up; hence, *vendere sub hastâ*, to sell by auction.—4. *Atque his paucis diebus*, and within these few days.—5. *Perditōrum hominum*, of ruined men; *i. e.* men of desperate fortunes.—6. *Nonnihil carparētur*, was in some degree carped at, railed at:—*Nihil* and *nonnihil* in such sentences may be considered as accusatives governed by *quod ad*; § 128, Exc.

P. 121.—1. *Eo absente qui tenēbat summam imperiī*, he being absent who held the supreme command; in the absence of the commander in chief.—2. *Hâc confirmâtâ opiniōne timōris*, (the enemy's)

opinion of his fear being confirmed.—3. *Propōnit*, he lays before them, tells them of.—4. *Neque longiùs abesse*, &c.; and that it was not farther off, but that on the next night; *i. e.* at no greater distance of time than the next night.—5. *Ad castra iri oportere*, literally, that it ought to be gone to the camp; See Idioms, 67.—6. *Perfugæ confirmatio*, the assertion of the deserter.—7. *Quibus*, with which, *i. e.* that with these.—8. *Quàm minimum spatii*, as little space of time as possible.—9. *Exanimati*, out of breath.

P. 122.—1. *Intégris viribus*, with strength still fresh.—2. *Sabtinus* (*factus est certior de*, &c.—3. *Minimè resistens*, by no means firm.—4. *Ex tertiâ parte*, as the third part,—an unusual expression, and probably the text is incorrect.—5. *Non mediocrem*, &c., that more than ordinary diligence must be used by him.—6. *Quo plurimum valébant*, in which they were very powerful.

P. 123.—1. *Cujus rei*, &c., in which art the Aquitani are by far the most expert.—2. *Ærariæ secturæ* copper mines.—3. *Nihil his rebus profici posse*, that they could be profited nothing by these things.—4. *Quorum hæc est conditio*, the condition of whom (*i. e.* of whose association) is this.—5. *Sibi mortem consciscant*, or make away with themselves.—6. *Barbãri*, the barbarians (referring to the Vocates and Tarusates).—7. *Et natûrâ loci et manu*, both by natural situation and by art.

P. 124.—1. *Citeriõris Hispaniæ*; See Index.—2. *Loca capère*, to select proper ground.—3. *Facilè*, easily; *i. e.* with safety.—4. *In dies*, every day; literally, from day to day.—5. *Hâc re delatâ ad consilium*, this matter or plan being laid before a council (of war).—6. *Sentire idem*, thought the same thing; were of the same opinion, *viz:* with himself.—7. *Duplici acie*, a double line:—The Romans usually drew up their army in three lines; on the present occasion only two were formed, probably on account of their being inferior in number to the enemy.—8. *Auxiliis*, &c., the auxiliaries being placed in the centre,—their usual place was on the wings.—9. *Cùm suâ cunctatiõne*, &c., when the enemy had by their own delay, and the opinion which was now entertained of their cowardice, made our soldiers the more eager for battle.

P. 125.—1. *Constanter et non tim'dè*, steadily and boldly. 2. *Decumânâ portâ*, at the decuman, or rear gate; See Index, *Cæstra*.—3. *Intritæ*, not worn out, not fatigued.—4. *Longiõre itinère*, by a longer route than usual.—5. *Posset planè vidèri ab iis*, it could be distinctly seen by them.—6. *Intendérunt*, strove.

**P. 126.**—1. *Multâ nocte*, late at night,—or *multâ nocte actâ*, much of the night being spent.—2. *Supererant*, (supply *soli*, evidently implied,—hence the subjunctive following *qui*; § 141, R. V.) alone remained.—3. *Qui longè aliâ ratione ac*, &c., and they resolved to prosecute the war in a very different manner from the rest of the Gauls.—4. *Continentesque silvas*, &c., and because they had extensive, uninterrupted forests:—Before *continentes* supply *quòd*.—5. *Longiùs*, too far.—6. *Inermibus*, &c., on the soldiers unarmed.—7. *Materiam*, timber.

**P. 127.**—1. *Conversam*, &c., turned towards, facing, the enemy.—2. *Confecto*, being cleared.—3. *Extréma*, the last of the baggage.—4. *Sub pellibus*, literally, under skins; *i. e.* in their tents:—The tents of the Roman soldiers were covered with skins. It does not appear that they ever used canvass for that purpose.—5. *Qua proximè*, &c., which had made war upon him last.

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### NOTES ON BOOK IV.

**P. 128.**—1. *Eâ hieme*, &c., the winter which followed; the next or following winter.—2. *Cneio Pompeio*, &c.:—Before Christ, 55, A. U. C. 699.—3. *Quo Rhenus*, &c. where the Rhine flows into it: near the mouth of the Rhine.—4. *Qui domi manserint*, since or because they remain at home.—5. *Nec ratio atque usus belli intermittitur*, nor are the art and practice of war disused, discontinued, forgotten.—6. *Maximam partem*, for the most part; See Ref.—7. *Nullo officio*, &c., they are trained by no duty or discipline.

**P. 129.**—1. *Ut quæ bello cepèrint*; Arrange: *ut habeant (eos) quibus vendant (ea) quæ cepèrint bello*.—2. *Jumentis importâtis*, imported cattle.—3. *Quotidiânâ exercitatiône hæc prava atque deformia (jumenta) quæ sunt nata apud eos, ut (hæc jumenta) sint summi laboris*:—*Ut*, &c. that they, (these beasts) are capable of the greatest labor, *i. e.* of enduring the greatest labor.—4. *Audent adire ad quemvis numèrum*, they dare to go to any number; they have courage to advance against, to attack, any number.—5. *Publicè*, to the nation.—6. *Significâri*, that proof is given.—7. *Vacâre*, to be empty, desolate, uninhabited.—8. *Ad altèram partem*, on the other side.—9. *Ut est captus Germanòrum*, as the state of the Germans is; *i. e.*—



considering the condition of the Germans.—10. *Amplitudinem gravitatemque civilitatis*, the extent and populousness of their state (viz: the Ubii).

**P. 130.**—1. *In eâlem causâ*, in a similar case.—2. (In regiões) *quas regiões*, to the regions which.—3. *Clam*, privately, unobserved.—4. *Tridui viam*, a journey of three days.—5. *Reliquam partem hiemis*, the remaining part of the winter; the rest of the winter;—*aluérunt*, maintained, supported.—6. *Infirmiâtem*, the fickleness.—7. *Nihil his committendum (esse)*, that nothing should be trusted to them.—8. *Est autem hoc*, &c., for this belongs to Gallic custom; this is one of the customs of the Gauls.

**P. 131.**—1. *De summis rebus*, &c., they enter into designs, concert measures, respecting the most important affairs.—2. *E vestigio*, literally, out of the footstep; i. e. speedily, instantly.—3. *Cùm incertis rumoribus serviant*, since they are mere slaves to uncertain rumors.—4. *Ne graviôri bello occurreret*, that he might not meet with a more formidable war (viz: than he expected).—5. *Facta (esse)*, had been done already.—6. *Dissimulanda sibi*, should be concealed by him.—7. *Resistere (iis)*, to resist them and not to sue for peace.—8. *Suam gratiam*, their (the Germans') favor.—*Sibi*, to them, the Germans.—9. *Eos (agros) quos*, those lands which; i. e. such lands as; See Ref.—10. *Concedere*, yielded, acknowledged themselves inferior to.—11. *In terris*, upon the earth.

**P. 132.**—1. Arrange: *Cæsar respondit ad hæc, quæ visum est (ei respondere)*.—2. *Exitus*, the conclusion.—3. *Verum*, just, reasonable, proper, right:—*Verus* has this sense chiefly when joined to the verb *esse*; as *verum est*, it is proper.—4. *Neque ullos in Galliâ, &c.*, nor were there any lands vacant in Gaul.—5. *Et parte, &c.*:—This is the reading of the Bipont edition. It is adopted by Anthon, and is manifestly better than the common text.—6. *In plures diffluit partes*, divides into several branches.—7. *Multis capitibus*, by many heads, or mouths.

**P. 133.**—1. *Sibi jurejurando, &c.* should give them security by an oath.—2. *Eodem illo pertinere*, tended to the same end:—*Eodem* and *illo*, here used adverbially, are properly old forms of the dative from *idem* and *ille*.—3. *Sustinèrent*, should stand their ground.

**P. 134.**—1. *Amplissimo genere natus*, descended from a very illustrious family.—2. *Intercluso*, intercepted.—3. *Se obtulit*, presented himself; rushed against.—4. *Summæ dementiæ esse judicabat*, he judged it to be the greatest folly; literally, to belong to, or to be

the part of, the greatest folly.—5. *Ne quem diem, &c.*, not to let a day pass without a battle.—6. *Omnibus principibus, &c.*, all the leading men and elders being brought along; literally, being taken unto them.—7. *Sui purgandi*, for the sake of clearing, excusing themselves.—8. *Contra atque*, otherwise than; contrary to what had been said.—9. *Quos sibi Cæsar, &c.* Cæsar rejoicing that these had been cast in his way.

**P. 135.**—1. *Perturbantur, &c.*, are thrown into confusion, so that they were at a loss whether it would be best, &c.—2. *Significaretur*, was discovered, was evident.—3. *Pristini diei*, of the day before;—for *pridie*.—4. *Clamore*, a shout or noise, (either of the Roman cavalry attacking those with whom they came up in the rear,—or the wailing of those attacked.—5. *Ad confluentem*, at the confluence.—6. *Reliquâ fugâ desperatâ*, despairing of making good their flight any farther.—7. *Ex tanti belli timore, &c.*, from the alarm of so great a war, since the number of the enemy had been about four hundred and thirty thousand:—Before *capitum*, supply *ad numerum*.—8. *Discedendi potestatem*, the liberty of departing.

**P. 136.**—1. *Suis quoque rebus eos timere voluit*, wished they should be alarmed for their own possessions.—2. *Et posse et audere*, had both the power and the courage.—3. *Accessit etiam*, it was added also; *i. e.* another reason was.—4. *Cur sui quicquam, &c.* why should he (Cæsar) demand that any command or authority should belong to him beyond the Rhine?—5. *Occupationibus reipublicæ*, by the business of the republic.—6. *Neque sui neque Populi Romani*, and thought that it became neither his own dignity nor that of the Roman people.—7. *Proponebatur*, was placed before him, was manifest.

**P. 139.**—1. *Instituit, &c.*, he determined on this plan of a bridge.—2. He joined together at the distance of two feet, *tigna bina*, beams, or piles, two by two, (or in pairs,) sharpened a little at the lower end, and measured, (or proportioned) to the depth of the river.—3. *Hæc cum machinationibus, &c.*, when he had fastened these, being let down into the river by machines, and had driven them down with rammers (*fistucis*).—4. *Non sublitæ, &c.*, not perpendicularly after the manner of a stake, but bending forward and sloping (downward, or down the stream).—5. *Iis item contraria, &c.*, likewise opposite to these, at the distance of forty feet down the river, (*ab inferiøre parte fluminis*,) he placed two others joined in the same manner, but turned (up the stream) against the force and current of the river.—6. *Hæc utraque insuper, &c.*, both these

(viz: the pair above and the pair below,) were kept apart (or from falling towards each other,) by beams let in from above, two feet thick, being as much as the joining of these piles was apart, (i. e. as the piles, joined by the braces, were apart,)—each having two braces, one on each side near the end.—7. *Quibus disclusis*, &c., these (pairs) being kept apart, and (at the same time,) bound together in the contrary direction.—8. *Ea rerum natura*, such the nature of the materials.—9. *Quo major vis*, &c., literally, by how much a greater force of water urged itself on; i. e. that the more the force of the current pressed on, the more closely were they held bound together.—10. *Hæc* (tigna, i. e. beams of two feet square, reaching from one pair of piles to the other below it,) *directa materie*, &c., were fastened together with timbers laid lengthwise (*directa*) of the bridge; i. e. from beam to beam.—11. *Longuriis*, &c., and covered over with long poles and hurdles.—12. *Ac nihilo secius*, &c., and besides all this, piles were driven in obliquely at the lower part of the stream.—13. *Pro pariète*, for a buttress, or support.—14. *Et aliæ item*, and likewise others.—15. *Dejiciendi opëris* (causâ), for the sake of throwing down (destroying) the work,—the bridge.—16. (Ex) *Quibus materia*, &c., after the days in which, or after that the materials had been begun to be brought together:—*Quibus*, i. e. *ex diebus quibus*, is here used instead of the more common expression, *postquam*, or *ex* (tempore) *quo*;—See also B. III. Chap. 23d. and Gr. § 131, Obs. 3d.—17. *Ad utramque partem*, at each end.

P. 140.—1. *Iis hortantibus*, by the advice of those.—2. *In solitudinem ac silvas abdiderant*, had gone into the deserts and forests to conceal themselves;—This rendering gives the force of the accu-  
cative after *in*, which is evidently a better reading than *in solitudine*, &c., which excludes the idea of going to;—So also, *in silvas depone-  
ret*, below.—3. *Hunc esse delectum*, that this was selected as nearly the middle, or centre.—4. *Ulcisceretur*, that he might punish.—5. *Satis et ad laudem et ad utilitatem profectum*, that enough had been done, both for his honor and for utility, (*profectum* is from *proficio*, and means the same as *perfectum*).—6. *Matûræ*, early.—7. *Inde*, thence, i. e. from Britain.

P. 141.—1. *Temèrè*, rashly, without good reason.—2. *Neque iis ipsis quicquam notum est*, nor is any thing known even by them.  
3. *Quem usum belli*, &c., what experience they had in war, or what customs they followed.—4. *In eâ sententiâ*, in that mind, resolution.  
5. *Horteturque*, and that he should urge them.—6. *Fidem sequantur*,

to embrace the alliance; literally, should follow the faith.—7. *Quantum ei facultatis*, &c., as far as opportunity could be given; literally, with so much of opportunity as, &c.; See Idioms, 46, 1.—8. *Qui*, since he.

P. 142.—1. *De superioris*, &c., for their past conduct.—2. *Has tantularum*, &c., these engagements in such trifling affairs. 3. (Tot) *navibus onerariis*, so many ships of burden, &c.,—quot, as; See Index, *Naves*.—4. *Tertiâ fere vigiliâ*, near the third watch, or midnight.—5. *Solvit* (naves), looses his ships, sets sail.—6. *Conscendere naves*, to go on board; to embark.—7. *Horâ quartâ*, the fourth hour, i. e. 10 o'clock, A. M.; See Gr. App. I.—8. *Expositas*, drawn out, displayed.

P. 143.—1. *Adeo angustis*, so steep.—2. *Ad egrediendum*, for disembarking, for landing.—3. *Ad nonam horam*, till the ninth hour, i. e. 3 o'clock P. M.—4. *Monuitque*, &c., and warned them that all things should be done at a beck, and in a moment, as the principles, &c.—5. *Et essedariis*, and the essedarii, i. e. those who fought from the essedum, or two wheeled chariot.—6. *Prohibebant*, attempted to hinder; See § 44. II. 2.—7. *Militibus—desiliendum*, &c. the soldiers had to leap down from the ships.—8. *Omnibus membris expediti*, having the free use of all their limbs.—9. *Insuefactos*, accustomed to such exercise.—10. *Quarum et species*, both the appearance of which.

P. 144.—1. *Remis incitari*, to be pushed on, rowed briskly forward, with the oars.—2. *Tormentis*, engines (for throwing heavy darts or stones, namely, the balista and catapulta).—3. *Quæ res*, this expedient.—4. *Ac paulum modò*, &c. and retreated only a little, a very little.—5. *Qui* (he), who.—6. *Ea res*, that thing (viz: which he was about to do).—7. *Magnâ voce*, with a loud voice.—8. *Ex navi se projecit*, he threw himself out of the ship, overboard.—9. *Singulâres*, one by one, one after another.—10. *Quod cum animum, vertisset*, i. e. *Cum vertisset animum ad quod*.—11. *Scaphas longarum navium*, the boats belonging to the vessels of war.—12. *Speculatoria navigia*, spy vessels.

P. 145.—1. *Cursum tenere*, hold on their course;—*atque insulam capere*, and reach the island.—2. *Suprà*, viz: Ch. 21.—3. *Modo oratoris*, in the character of an ambassador.—4. *Culpam contulerunt*, laid the blame.—5. *In continentem*, to the continent, i. e. to Gaul.—6. *Imprudentiâ*, their indiscretion.—7. *Arcessitam* (esse), had been sent for.—8. *Post diem quartum*, after the fourth day i. e.,

on the fourth day after.—9. *Suprà*; See Ch. 23,—*sustulērant*, had taken on board.—10. *Quæ cùm appropinquārent*, and when they were drawing near.—11. *Quæ est. propiūs solis occāsum*, which is more to the west.—12. *Quæ, these*.—13. *Necessariò adversà nocte in altum provectæ*, from necessity, being carried out to sea in an unfavorable, stormy, night.

**P. 146.**—1. (*Dies qui dies*, a day which (viz: the day of the full moon.—2. *Nostris id incognitum erat*, to our men this (viz: the great rising of the tide,) was unknown:—The phenomena of the tides were but little known to the Romans, as the tides in the Mediterranean with which they were most familiar, are scarcely observable.—3. *Quæ deligātæ erant ad anchōras*, which had been tied to the anchors; which had been riding at anchor.—4. *Afflictabat*, dashed violently against; drove from their moorings.—5. *Quòd omnibus constabat*. because it was evident to all.—6. *His in locis*, in these places (viz: in Britain).—7. *Rem producēre*, to prolong the war.—8. *Ex eventu navium*, from what happened to, from the disaster of, the ships (the genitive passive).—9. *Et ex eo quòd, &c.*, and from this, because they had intermitted: *i. e.* and from their having intermitted.

**P. 147.**—1. *Ad omnes casus*, for every emergency; against all contingencies.—2. *Reliquis ut navigāri*, that it could be navigated with the rest.—3. *Dum ea geruntur*, whilst these things are carrying on, doing; during these transactions.—4. *In statione*, on guard.—5. *Quàm consuetudo ferret*, than custom brought; *i. e.* than was usual.—6. *In stationibus*, on guard.—7. *In statione succedēre*, to succeed on guard.—8. *Et, confertâ legiōne tela, &c.*, and that the legion being crowded together, weapons were hurled upon it from all quarters.—9. *Quòd*, because, inasmuch as.—10. *Incertis ordinibus*, on account of not knowing their ranks, (They had been scattered about, reaping, and being attacked while thus employed, they could not find their ranks.—11. *Genus hoc est, &c.*, the manner of fighting from the chariots was this.—12. *Ipsò terrōre equōrum*, by the very terror occasioned to the horses (the genitive passive); and the noise, *rotārum*, of the wheels (the genitive active); § 106, Obs. 1.

**P. 148.**—1. *Insinuavērint*, when they have wrought themselves in.—2. *Aurigæ*, the charioteers, or drivers:—Each chariot contained a driver called *auriga*, and one who fought, called *essedarius*.—3. *Atque ita curru se collocant*, and place themselves with the chariot in such a situation.—4. *Præstant mobilitātem equitum, &c.*, they perform, unite the swiftness of cavalry and the steadiness

of infantry.—5. *Ac efficiunt tantum*, and they acquire such dexterity.—6. *Incitatos equos sustinere*, to rein in their horses when at full speed.—7. *Et brevi* (tempore), and in a moment.—8. *Continuos plures dies*, many days in succession.—9. *Suis* (civibus), to their own countrymen.—10. *Quanta facultas*, &c., how favorable an opportunity was presented of getting booty, and of regaining their independence forever.

P. 149.—1. *Antè dictum est*, viz: Ch. 21, & 27.—2. *Omnibus afflictis incensisque longè latèque*, having destroyed and burned every thing far and wide; See Idioms, 104, 1.—3. *Die æquinoctii*, the equinox.—4. *Hiemi navigationem subjiciendam*, that his voyage ought to be exposed to a storm (viz: the equinoctial storm).—5. *Eosdem quos reliquæ portus capere*, to make the same harbor which the rest made.—6. *Quibus ex navibus*, &c., had been landed from these ships.—7. *Non ita magno*, with not so great. i. e. with no very great number.—8. *Si nollent*, if they did not wish.—9. *Orbe facto*, forming themselves into a circle; See above, Note 2.—10. *Vertērunt terga*, turned their backs; fled.

P. 150.—1. *In densissimas silvas abdidērant*, had gone into the thickest parts of the forests to hide themselves; See Note 2, page 140.

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## NOTES ON BOOK V.

P. 151.—1. *Lucio Domitio*, i. e. A. U. C , 700; B. C. 54.—2. *Quam plurimas possent*, &c., that as many new ships as possible should be built, and old ones repaired.—3. *Ad celeritatem onerandi*, &c., for despatch of lading and drawing them on shore, he builds them a little lower than those which, &c.—4. *Nostro mari*, in our sea, viz: the Mediterranean.—5. *Actuarias*, light, easily driven; See Index, *Naves*.—6. *Adjuvat multum*, contributes much.—7. *Ad armandas*, for equipping.—8. *Omnibus rationibus*, in every proper way.

P. 152.—1. *Qui litem æstiment*, to estimate the damage (Idioms, 83, 2,) and fix the compensation.—2. *Conventibus*, the assizes.—3. *Instructas*, got ready finished.—4. *Neque multum abesset*, &c., nor was much wanting but that they could be launched in a few

days; *i. e.* there was so little to do that they could, &c.—5. *Transmissum*, &c., the passage across into Britain was the most convenient, being a passage of about thirty miles.—6. *Expeditis*, unincumbered with baggage.—7. *Alter*, the one (*viz.*: Cingetorix).—8. *In silvam*, &c., having gone and concealed themselves in the forest of Arduenna; See Note 2, p. 240.

**P. 153.**—1. *Civitāti consulere*, take measures for the state; for the common good.—2. *Labertur*, should fall off, revolt.—3. *Permissum (esse)* would give up.—4. *Suam gratiam*, that his influence.—5. *Exarsit multo gravius hoc dolore*, he was much more exasperated at this affront.—6. *Non potuisse tenere cursum*, could not keep their course; could not proceed on their voyage.

**P. 154.**—1. *Antea dictum*; B. I. Ch. 3.—2. *Cupidum novarum rerum*, fond of changes, of insurrections, of a revolution in the state.—3. *Id factum*, this fact.—4. *Petere contendit*, endeavored to obtain,—*religionibus*, religious obligations.—5. *Non sine causâ fieri*, that it was not done without some secret motive; that Gaul was stripped of all her nobility.—6. *Fidem reliquis interponere*, that he pledged his word to the rest.—7. *Quod esse ex usu*, &c., whatever they should understand to be for the interest of Gaul.—8. *Quodd tantum dignitatis*, because he had always shewn so much respect.—9. *Longius progredi*, was going too far.—10. *Prospiciendum*, that he ought to take care.

**P. 155.**—1. *Ne quid sibi*, &c. lest he (Dumnorix) should not be able, have it in his power, to do any injury to him and the state.—2. *Corus*, the northwest wind.—3. (*Ut cognosceret*, that he should find out.—4. *Omnium animis impeditis*, the minds of all being engaged.—5. *Hunc pro sano*, that he, as a man in his senses.—6. *Ille enim*, but, or nevertheless he.—7. *Consiliumque pro tempore*, &c., and that he might take measures, (form his plans,) according to time and circumstances.—8. *Pari numero equitum quem*, &c. with a like number of cavalry which; *i. e.* with a number of cavalry equal to that which he left.—9. *Longius delatus æstu*, being carried down by the tide farther than usual.—10. *Secutus*, taking advantage of.

**P. 156.**—1. *Virtus*, the valor, *i. e.* the efforts, the exertions, 2. *Vectoriisque navigiis*, in transports and heavy laden vessels.—3. *Accessum est (ab illis) ad*, they (the Romans) reached, arrived at.—4. *Cum annotinis*, with the ships of the previous year.—5. *Veritus navibus*, fearing for the ships,—instead of *de navibus*.—6. *In littore molli atque aperto*, on a smooth and open shore.—

7. *Præclusi*, blocked up.—8. *Testudine factâ, et aggere, &c.*, a testudo being erected and a mound thrown up against their fortifications.

P. 157.—1. *Tripartitò*, in three divisions,—*milites*, the foot soldiers, the infantry.—2. *Superiøre nocte*, in the former night.—3. *Afflictas atque, &c.*—had been dashed against each other, and driven on shore.—4. *Subsistèrent*, could hold out.—5. *Ex eo concursu*, from that rencounter of the ships; from the ships running foul of one another.—6. *Incommòdum*, injury, damage.—7. *Coram*, openly, with his own eyes.—8. *Res*, a work.—9. *Subdüci*, to be drawn on shore.—10. *Summa imperii, &c.* the chief command and administration of the war.—11. *Superiøre tempöre*, at a former period.

P. 158.—1. *Quos natos, &c.*, “who, they say it was handed down by tradition, were born on the island,”—an opinion prevalent among many ancient nations respecting themselves.—2. *Bello illâto*, the war having been waged, being over.—3. *Creberrima*, very thick, close together.—4. *Fere Gallicis consimilia*, almost like; *i. e.* closely resembling those of the Gauls.—5. *Taleis ferreis ad certum pondus, &c.*, pieces of iron tried by, *i. e.* of, a certain weight.—6. *Plumbum album*, tin (literally, white lead).—7. *Copia*, the quantity.—8. *Materia*, wood, timber.—9. *Causâ anîmi voluptatisque*, for the sake of amusement and pleasure.—10. *Loca*, places, climate.—11. *Remissioribus*, less intense.—12. *Triquetra*, triangular.—13. *Ad Cantium*, in Kent:—from Land’s end to the eastern extremity of Kent, is about 344 British miles, or 356 Roman miles in a straight line. It would be much more to follow the irregularities of the coast.—14. *Ad Hispaniam*:—This statement is erroneous, as Spain lies to the south, not to the west of Britain.—15. *Dimidio minor*, less by one half:—Great Britain is computed at 77,370 square miles,—Ireland at 30,370.—16. *Sed pari spatio transmissus*, but the passage across to Britain is the same distance as from Gaul.—17. *Mona*, the Isle of Man.—18. *Dies continuos, &c.*, that there is night for thirty successive days at the winter solstice, *i. e.* the 22d December:—This is not true in fact, unless the dark, cloudy, and foggy weather, at that season, is here improperly called “night.”—19. *Nisi certis ex aquâ, &c.* but we perceived, by accurate water measures, that the nights were shorter than on the continent.—The “water measure” is the *Clypsedra*, or water-clock,—an invention similar to the sand-glass.

P. 159.—1. *Septingentörum millium*, seven hundred miles:—The true length of the western coast is 590 British or 610 Roman



miles.—2. *Contra septentriones*, opposite the north.—This is not correct; the east is much nearer the truth.—3. *Octinginta millia passuum*, eight hundred miles:—This exceeds the true estimate 230 Roman miles.—4. *Humanissimi*, most civilized.—5. *Se vitro inficiunt*, stain themselves with woad.—6. *Capillorque sunt promisso*, and are with, *i. e.* they have, long hair.—7. *Deni et duodeni*, parties of ten and twelve,—*habent uxores communes inter se*.—8. *quo primum virgo*, &c., by whom each female, when a virgin, was first married. 9. (*Ita tamen ut*, in such a way however that.—10. *Submissis*, being sent to their aid,—*atque his*, and these.—11. *Constitissent*, had taken their ground.

P. 160.—1. *Cum*, since, or as; § 140, Obs. 3.—2 *Intellectum est (a nobis) nostros*, we perceived (Idioms 67,) that our men.—3. *Cedentes*, those giving way.—4. *Cedèrent*, gave way, yielded.—5. *Pedibus dispäri prælio*, on foot, in an unequal contest; *i. e.* with great advantage (against us).—6. *Conferti*, close, in a close body;—*rari*, scattered here and there.—7. *Alios alii deinceps excipèrent*, &c., and they continued one to relieve another in succession, and the vigorous and the fresh succeeded (took the place of) those fatigued.—8. *Lenius*, with less spirit.—9. *Ut non absisterent ab*, that they kept not far from, *i. e.* close to, &c.—10. *Neque post id tempus*, &c., nor after that time did the enemy ever engage us with all their forces; nor did the enemy, after that time, ever come to a general engagement with us.

P. 161.—1. *Acutis sudibus præfixis*, with sharp stakes fixed in front.—2. *Cum capite*, &c., when they (the soldiers) were above the water with the head alone; *i. e.* were up to the neck in the water.—3. *Ut supra*, &c.; Ch. 17.—4. *Dimissis amplioribus copiis*, the greater part of the forces being dismissed.—5. *Ex viâ excedebat*, withdrew from the road.—6. *Relinquebatur*, &c., it remained that Cæsar did not suffer;—*discedi (ab militibus)* that the cavalry should go; Idioms, 67.—7. *Hostibus noceretur*, &c., that the enemy were injured by laying waste their lands and setting fire to their property, as far as the legionary soldiers could effect it in the midst of labor and on their march, *i. e.* on a laborious march.

P. 162.—1. *Atque mittat (eum, i. e. Mandubratium,) qui præsit*, &c., and send him (Mandubratius) into the state that he might rule over it, and hold the government.—2. *Ad numerum*, to the number,—*imperatum*, required,—*frumentaque*, and abundance of corn:—"Abundance" is expressed by the plural term, *frumenta*.—3. *Prohibitis*, being protected.—4. *Vocant oppidum*, call it a town

5. *Ad mare*, on the sea shore; Ch. 13.—6. *Adoriantur atque oppugnent*, should attack and storm; take by assault.

P. 163.—1. *Motus*, disturbances, commotions, insurrections. 2. *Refectas*, repaired,—his (navibus) *deductis* (in mare), these ships being brought down into the sea; i. e. being launched.—3. *Captivorum*, of prisoners.—4. *Commeatibus*, embarkations.—5. *Navigationibus*, voyages, trips.—6. *Desiderarētur*, was missing, lost.—7. *Et priōris commeātus*, both those of the previous convoy,—et *quas*, and of those which.—8. *Perpaucæ locum capērent*, very few reached their destination.—9. *Necessariō angustius milites collocavit*, from necessity stowed his soldiers more closely (than usual).—10. *Subductis navibus* (in aridum), the ships being drawn on shore. 11. *Frumentum provenērat angustius*, corn, grain had (come forth) been produced more scantily; the crop had been less abundant.—12. *In plures civitates*, among a greater number of states than usual.

P. 164.—1. *Medēri*, cure, remedy.—2. *Millibus passuum*, &c., were contained within the space of a hundred miles:—(Probably an error as to the extent.)—3. *Natus summo loco*, descended from a very noble family; of very noble birth.—4. *Tertium jam annum*, &c. killed him, (Tasgetius) now reigning the third year, many belonging to the state being the instigators.—5. *Quōd ad plures*, &c., because it pertained to more than one; i. e. more than one were concerned in it.—6. *In hiberna perventum* (esse), that they had arrived at winter quarters; literally, it had been come by them to winter quarters.

P. 165.—1. *Qui cūm ad fines*, &c., and when they had met Sabinus and Cotta at the borders of their kingdom.—2. *Desperatā re*, having despaired of success.—3. *De commūni re*, concerning their common interests.—4. *Minui posse*, could be adjusted; literally, diminished.—5. *Missu Cæsaris*, by the sending of Cæsar; i. e. being sent by Cæsar.—6. *Ad hunc modum*, to this purpose.—7. *Sese*, that he (Ambiorix):—This speech is given in oblique narration; § 141, R. VI. Exp.—8. *Plurimum ei debere*, that he was under very great obligations to him.—9. *De oppugnatione castrorum*, respecting the attack on the camp.—10. *Sudque esse*, &c., that his authority was of such a nature,—*multitudo*, the people.—11. *Ex humilitate sua*, from his weakness, slender circumstances.—12. *Esse Galliæ commūne consilium*, &c., that it was the purpose of the whole of Gaul, that this day had been appointed by them for attacking (at once) all the winter quarters of Cæsar; so that no legion could bring aid to another.

**P. 166.**—1. *Quibus quoniam pro pietate, &c.*, since he had done justice to them so far as affection (to his country) required, that he now had regard to the claims of duty for the kindnesses of Cæsar to him.—2. *Pro hospitio*, by the ties of friendship.—3. *Ipsorum esse consilium*, it belonged to them (Titurius and Cotta,) to consider,—*velintne*, whether they should.—4. *Quod cum faciat*, since he was doing this, *i. e.* in doing this he consulted, &c.—5. *Existit*, arises.—6. *Sustineri*, could be withstood, resisted.—7. *Rem esse testimonio*, that fact was for proof; *i. e.* that facts proved this.

**P. 167.**—1. *Levius aut turpius*, weaker or more cowardly.—2. *Auctore hoste*, an enemy being the author; on the information of an enemy.—3. *Clamitabat*, kept crying out; § 44, II. 2.—4. *Cæsarem arbitrari profectum in Italiam*, that he supposed that Cæsar had gone into Italy.—5. *Non hostem auctorem, &c.*, that he did not look at the enemy's being the adviser, but at the thing itself.—6. *Ardere*, burned with resentment.—7. *Sine certa re*, without certain information.—8. *Si nil sit durius*, if nothing occurred more difficult than ordinary.—9. *Unam salutem*, their only security.—10. *Præsens*, immediate.—11. *Hæc in utramque, &c.*, this dispute being maintained on both sides.—12. *Primisque ordinibus*, and the chief centurions.—13. *Vincite*, prevail, carry your point:—This is spoken in the direct discourse; § 141, R. VI. Exp.—14. *Et id*, and that, *i. e. et dixit id*.—15. *Hi* (milites), these (referring to the Roman soldiers within hearing,) will understand;—*abs te rationem*, will demand satisfaction from you (Cotta); will call you to account.—16. *Nec rejecti nec relegati, &c.*, and not perish with either the sword or famine, as if forced away and banished far from the rest.

**P. 168.**—1. *Consurgitur*, they arise, break up.—2. *Utrumque*, both; viz: Cotta and Titurius.—3. *Res disputatione ad mediam noctem*, the affair is protracted by their dispute; *i. e.* the subject is debated till midnight.—4. *Dat manus*, gives his hands; *i. e.* yields,—a mode of expression borrowed from the form of making a surrender by stretching forth, or holding up the hands.—5. *Pronunciatur*, it is published; orders are given,—*vigiliis*, without sleep.—6. *Quid, i. e. spectans, or visurus quid*, to see what.—7. *Omnia excogitantur, &c.*, every reason is suggested to show,—*quare*, why.—8. *Vigiliis*, want of sleep.—9. *Ut quibus persuasum esset*, since they were persuaded.—10. *Se demisisset*, had gone down.—11. *Ut qui*, since he, or because he.—12. *Hæc tamen ipsa* (fecit) these very things however (he did),—*atque* (ita) *ut*, and so that; in such a way that.—13. *In ipso negotio, &c.*, to deliberate in the very moment of action.

**P. 169.**—1. *Auctor*, an adviser.—2. *Possent minùs facillè obire omnia per se*, they could less easily perform every thing themselves; every part of their duty could not be performed by them in person (viz: Cotta and Titurius).—3. *Jussèrunt* (duces) *pronunciàre* (militibus).—4. *In orbem consistèrent*, and form (Idioms, 85,) themselves into a circle.—5. *Incommòdè accidit*, it proved unfortunate.—6. *Fulgò*, every where.—7. (Ut) *quæ quisque*, &c. that whatever things any one of them considered the most valuable, these he hastened, &c.—8. *Consilium non defuit barbaris*, prudence was not wanting to the barbarians; the barbarians were not deficient in prudence, skill.—9. *Illòrum esse prædam*, &c., that the booty belonged to them, (the Gauls) and that whatever the Romans should leave would be reserved for them;(Idioms, 94, 3.)—10. *Erant et virtùte*, &c., both in valor and number, our men were a match for them in fighting.—11. *Cedant*, they should give way before them.—12. *Nihil iis nocèri posse*, that they could not be hurt:—For *nihil* see § 116, Obs. 3.

**P. 170.**—1. *Locum tenère*, to keep his place (in the circle).—2. *Ad horam octàvam*, till the eighth hour (2 o'clock, P. M.)—3. *Utrumque femur tragulâ transigitur Tito Balventio*, each thigh is pierced through with a dart, to T. Balventius, a brave, &c.; a dart transfixes both the thighs of T. Balventius.—4. *Subvenit*, is bringing aid; is endeavoring to rescue.—5. *In adversum os*, full in the mouth.—6. *Ipsi vero nihil nocitum iri*, but that he should not be hurt; that no harm should be done to himself;—*se interponère*, that he pledged.—7. *Atque in eo constitit*, and persisted in it.—8. *In presentia* (tempòra), at present.

**P. 171.**—1. *Victoriam conclàmant*, shout victory.—2. *Illi*, they, viz, those who had retreated to the camp.—3. *Ad unum*, to a man.—4. *Sublätos*, being elated.—5. *Nihil esse negotii*, that it was an easy matter.—6. *Se profilètur*, he offers himself.—7. *Huic quoque accidit*, to him, to this officer (Cicero) it happened.

**P. 172.**—1. *Ægrè is dies sustentàtur* (a nostris), that day is maintained by our men with difficulty; *i. e.* our men hold out that day with difficulty.—2. *Propòsitis*, being offered.—3. *Turres admòdum*, &c., one hundred and twenty towers in all, altogether.—4. *Præustæ sudes*, stakes burned at the end.—5. *Turres contabulantur*, towers of several stories are raised;—*pinna loricæque*, &c., battlements and parapets are constructed of interwoven hurdles.—6. *Cùm esset tenuissimâ valetudine*, though he was in a very feeble state of health.—7. *Sibi parcère*, to spare himself.—8. *Aliquem*

*aditum sermōnis*, any intimacy.—9. *Factâ potestâte*, leave being given.

P. 173.—1. *Ambiorigem ostentant*, &c., for the sake of gaining credit, they ostentatiously point to Ambiorix; i. e. they tell of his arrival.—2. *Eos*, that they; viz: Cæsar and his army.—3. *Hoc animo*, of such a disposition; are so favorably disposed.—4. *Licere illis*, that it would be permitted to them (the Romans),—*per se*, by them (the Nervii).—5. *Adjutore*, as an intercessor.—6. *Pro ejus justitiâ*, through his regard for justice.—7. *Sed nullâ ferramentorum copiâ*, but there being no quantity (or abundance) of iron tools.—8. *Sagulis* (dim. of *sagum*), short cloaks.—9. *Terram exhaurire*, to remove the earth.—10. *Millium* (passuum).—11. *Falces testudinesque*, mural hooks and sheds; See Index, *Vineæ* and *Testudo*.—12. *Ferventes glandes ex fusili argillâ*, red hot balls of cast clay.—13. *Fervefacta jacula*, fiery javelins.—14. *Distulerunt*, spread the flames.—15. *Agere*, advance.

P. 174.—1. *Demigrandi*, of retiring from the fight, yielding.—2. *Acerrimè fortissimèque*, with the greatest ardor and bravery.—3. *Recessumque primis*, &c., and the last (the farthest off) did not give a retreat, (an opportunity of retreating,) to the foremost.—4. *Turri*, a tower, (of the enemy,)—*vallum* (our) rampart.—5. *Quorum*, of whom; viz: the enemy;—*progrèdi*, to come forth; viz: from the tower.—6. *Delurbati*, &c., they were dislodged and the tower set on fire.—7. *Qui jam primis ordinibus*, &c., who were advancing (rising) to the first ranks.—8. *Spectas*, do you look for.—9. *Quàque*, and where.—10. *Procurrentem*, running forward (to engage him).—11. *Hunc*, him (the wounded enemy).

P. 175.—1. *In illum*, at him (Pulvio).—2. *Succurrit inimicus*, &c. Varenus, though his rival, runs up and assists him in danger.—3. *Hunc*, him, (Varenus).—4. *Illum*, that he (Pulvio).—5. *In locum dejectus*, &c., stumbling, he fell; or, he stumbled and fell into a hollow place.—6. *In contentiōne et certamine*, in this honorable rivalry and contest;—*utrumque versavit*, &c., employed, directed, both, that the one, though the rival, alternately brought aid and security to the other.—7. *Quanto gravior*, &c., the more severe and difficult,—*tanto crebriores*, the more frequently; § 98, Obs. 10.—8. *Unus Nervius*, a certain Nervian.—9. *Honesto loco*, of an honorable family.—10. *Servo* (suo) a slave of his.—11. *Periculis*, the great danger (literally, the dangers).—12. *Undecimâ horâ*, the eleventh hour, 5 o'clock, P. M.; see Gr. App. I.

**P. 176.**—1. *Quà sibi iter faciendum sciēbat*, where he knew he would have to pass.—2. *Si reipublicæ commōdo*, &c. if he could do it with advantage to the state.—3. *Litēras publicas*, the public documents.—4. *Tolerandæ hiēm̄is causâ*, for the sake of enduring the winter; for a winter supply.—5. *Rem gestam*, the things done, the course pursued.—6. *Opiniōne dejectus*, disappointed in his expectation; literally, cast down from his expectation.

**P. 177.**—1. *Si adtre non possit*, if he could not gain access (to the camp).—2. *Ad amentum deligatâ*, tied to the thong, or strap: The *amentum* was a strap fastened to the middle of a spear or javelin, by means of which it was thrown with greater force.—3. *Casu*, by chance.—4. *Perlectam*, being read over; after he had read it over himself.—5. *Expulit*, dispelled, put an end to.—6. *Tamen angustis viarum*, nevertheless, by the narrowness of the ways (or passages) between the tents.

**P. 178.**—1. *Galli* (hoc faciunt) *Cæsar* (hoc facit).—2. *In suum locum*, to his own ground; *i. e.* ground favorable to him.—3. *Portasque obstrui*, &c., the gates to be blocked up, and in doing this, that they should run to and fro as much as possible:—This was designed to lead the enemy to believe that there was great trepidation and fear in the camp.—4. *Etiam de vallo deductis*, &c., and being drawn back, even from the rampart, they (the enemy,) approach nearer.—5. *Ad se*, to them, viz: from the Roman camp.—6. *Ac sic nostros contemserunt*, and to such a degree did they show their contempt of us.—7. *Eâ* (viâ), in that way.—8. *Longius*, too far.—9. *Illorum*, of them, viz: the enemy.

**P. 179.**—1. *Legiōne productâ*, &c., having led forth the legion; having reviewed the legion, he finds; (Idioms, 104.).—2. *Pro ejus merito*, according to his merit; as he deserved;—*appellat*, he addresses by name.—3. *Rem gestam proponit*, he lays before them (viz: Cotta and Sabinus) the matter as it took place.—4. *Culpâ*, by the misconduct.—5. *Hoc*, on this account.—6. *Quòd*, seeing, since.—7. *Incommōdo expiâto*, &c., the loss being retrieved; the disaster having been remedied by the kindness, &c.—8. *Post horam nonam*, after 3 o'clock, P. M.; See Gr. App. I.—9. *Trinis hibernis*, in three several winter quarters; *i. e.* in three different places.—10. *Consultabant*, were consulting, deliberating; § 44, II. 2.—11. *Quid consilii reliqui caperent*, &c., what measures the rest were adopting, and when a beginning of the war would be made.—12. *Concilia*, assemblies, meetings.

P. 180.—1. *Quin aliquem*, &c., but he heard, (that he did not hear,) some intelligence.—2. *Armoricæ*, states lying along the north of Gaul, now Bretagne.—3. *Dicto audientes*, obedient:—In this phrase *audientes* governs *dicto*, by § 112, R. V.; again, the words *audientes dicto*, together, are equivalent to *obedientes*, and often govern another dative by the same Rule; as, *Nobis dicto obediens*, obedient to us.—4. *Tantum valuit*, prevailed so much; had so much influence.—5. *Attulit*, produced, caused.—6. *Præcipuo semper honore habuit*, treated always with special honor.—7. *Altēros*,—*altēros*, the former,—the latter.—8. *Nulla fere civitas*, &c., almost every state was suspected by us.—9. *Idque adeo*, &c., and I do not know whether this is to be wondered at.—10. *Quòd, qui*, &c., because they grieved most bitterly that they who were accustomed to be ranked before all nations in valor, had lost so much of that reputation that they should endure the commands of the Roman people.—*Qui* has for its antecedent *se* in the next clause.

P. 181.—1. *Lapsus hâc spe*, having fallen from this hope; *i. e.* being disappointed in this hope.—2. *Ultro ad se ventri* (ab hominibus, 67, 7,) that men were coming to him of their own accord.—3. *Omnibus cruciatibus*, by every species of torture.—4. *Alterius factionis*, of the opposite faction.—5. *Secutum fidem Cæsaris*, having put himself under the protection of Cæsar.—6. *Huc*, to them.

P. 182.—1. *Sub castris*, close up to the camp.—2. *Quibuscumque potērat rebus*, by whatever means he could.—3. *Intromissis*, being let in (to the Roman camp).—4. *Quas arcessendos*, &c., who he had taken care should be sent for.—5. *Nullâ ratiōne*, in no way.—6. *Cum magnâ contumeliâ*, with great insult of words; with most abusive language.—7. *Dispersi ac dissipati* in a dispersed and scattered manner.—8. *Præcipit atque interdicit*, commands and forbids, —*præcipit* has for its object, *unum omnes petant Indutiomārum*; and *interdicit*, the next clause, *neu quis*, &c.—9. *Morâ reliquorum*, by the delay (of pursuing) the rest.—10. *Comprōbat*, favors.

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## NOTES ON BOOK VI.

P. 183.—1. *Dilectum habere*, to hold a levy; to raise forces.—2. *Quoniam ipse ad urbem*, &c., since he (Pompey) remained near the city with military command, on account of the republic (The

laws did not allow a person invested with military powers to enter the city,) that he would order those troops which he had raised in Cisalpine Gaul (and had bound) by the oath of fidelity to the consul.—3. *Sarciri*, &c., be repaired, but even be more than compensated by greater forces.—4. *Quod cum Pompeius*, &c., Pompey having granted this.—5. *Ut docuimus*, as we have shewn.—6. *Obsidibusque de pecuniâ cavent*, secure the payment of the money by means of hostages.

P. 184.—1. *Ad imperatum*, to the thing commanded; *i. e.* to do the thing commanded.—2. *Nondum hieme confectâ*, the winter being not yet ended, *i. e.* before the end of winter.—3. *Ut instituerat*, as he had been accustomed.—4. *Omnia* every thing else.—5. *Sed ab hoc consilio abfuisse existimabantur*, but were supposed to be absent from, (not concerned in) this scheme (plot).—6. *Hâc re*, &c., this thing (the adjournment) being published from the tribunal; (an elevated place formed of turf or other material heaped up together, *suggestus*).—7. *Conantibus*, &c., to them attempting to do this.—8. *Sententiâ*, from this design.—9. *Deprecandi*, of excusing their conduct.—10. *Quòd æstivum*, &c., because the summer was the time for prosecuting the war, not for legal investigations.

P. 185.—1. *Totus et mente et animo*, wholly with his mind and soul; *i. e.* with his whole heart and soul.—2. *Ne quis aut ex hujus iracundiâ*, &c., that no commotion might arise, either from this man's violent temper, or from that hatred on the part of the state which he had incurred (in consequence of having been made king over it by Cæsar).—3. *Pro explorato*, for certain.—4. *Circumspiciebat ejus* (*Ambiorigis*) *relitqua consilia animo*, watched his other plans in his mind (*i. e.* with attention).—5. *Perpetuis paludibus*, continued, uninterrupted marshes.—6. *Illi*, from him (*Ambiorix*),—*ipsum*, (*Ambiorix*) himself.—7. *Congrèdi cum Transrhenânis*, to unite with those beyond the Rhine.—8. *Manu*, an army.—9. *Præsidio loci*, to the protection of the place, the strength of their position.—10. *Effectis*, erected, built.—11. *Adit tripartito*, marches against them in three divisions.

P. 186.—1. *Augebatur* (*hostibus*) was increased to the enemy.—2. *Loquitur*, he (*Labienus*) speaks.—3. *In dubium non devocaturum*, would not endanger, involve in doubt.—4. *Gallâcis rebus*, the interest, the affairs of the Gauls.—5. *Primis ordinibus*, the chief centurions:—6. *Longum esse*, that it would be long, too long, too late.



**P. 187.**—1. *Usus eâdem simulatiône itinêris*, practising the same deception respecting his march.—2. *Facultâtem*, opportunity. 3. *Præstâte*, display.—4. *Præsidio ad impedimenta dimissis*, being detached to the baggage for a guard; *i. e.* to guard the baggage.—5. *Præter spem*, contrary to expectation.—6. *Infestis signis*, with hostile standards.—7. *Cingetorigi—traditum est*, was conferred on Cingetorix; See B. V. Ch. 3. and 56.—8. *Ne Ambiorix ad eos receptum haberet*, that Ambiorix might not have a retreat to them; a place of refuge among them.

**P. 188.**—1. *Causâ purgandi sui*, on purpose to clear, to justify themselves.—2. *Neque abs se fidem læsam*, nor had their promise been violated by them.—3. *Ne communi odio*, &c., lest in his common hatred of the Germans.—4. *Causâ cognitâ*, on enquiry.—5. *Imperitos* ignorant.—6. *Refêrunt*, report.—7. *Infinitâ*, of vast extent.—8. *Ab Suevis*, on the side of the Suevi.

**P. 189.**—1. *Alienum*, improper, foreign to the purpose.—2. *Proponere*, to treat of, lay before, to give some account of.—3. *In omnibus pagis partibusque*, in all the cantons and parts of cantons.—4. *Principes eârum factiõnum*, &c., the heads of these factions are (persons) who in their opinion are considered to have the greatest interest, on whose will and decision all their most important affairs and resolutions hinge, depend.—5. *Idque ejus rei causâ*, &c., and this custom seems to have been instituted from early times, for this reason.—6. *Quisque non patitur*,—*neque habent*, each leader (patron),—neither do they have:—The pupil may here notice the transition from the singular, *patitur*, with *quisque*, to the plural, *habent*; § 102, Obs. 5.—7. *Hæc eâdem ratio est*, &c., this same principle exists, prevails, in the government of all Gaul.—8. *Principes*, chief, at the head of.—9. *Jactûris*, expenses, gifts:—This is a pure use of the word, which denotes a present loss in expectation of future benefit.—10. *Tantum potentiâ antecesserant*, they (the Sequani) so far excelled (the Ædui) in power.—11. *Re infectâ*, the business, his object, being accomplished.—12. *Eõrum amicitiam* their (the Ædui's) friendship.

**P. 190.**—1. *Reliquis rebus*, &c., here the participle, *amplificatâ*, agrees with the nearest noun; See § 98, Obs. 4.—2. *Dimiserant*, (for *amisérant*,) had lost.—3. *Quos quòd adæquâre*, &c., and because it was understood that they (the Remi) equalled the Ædui in Cæsar's favor; *i. e.* had an equal share of Cæsar's favor with the Ædui; stood as high in &c.—4. *Vetêres inimicitias*, ancient feuds.—5. *Dicâbant se Remis in clientelam*, gave up themselves to the Re-

mi for protection; put themselves under the protection of the Remi, 6. *Aliquo numēro*, of any note;—*genēra*, classes.—7. *Aere aliēno*, by debt, literally, the money of another.—8. *In hos eādem*, &c., over these the nobles have all the same rights as masters have over their slaves.—9. *Allērum est Druīdum*, one is that of the Druids (See Index)—the other, that of the knights.—10. *Illi*, the former;—*ad hos*, to the latter.—11. *Procūrant*, have charge of.—12. *Ii (Druīdes) sunt apud eos (adolescentes)* they (the Druids) are in great honor among them, viz: their pupils.—13. *Non stetit decrēto*, &c., has not stood by, has violated their decree,—they exclude them from the public rites, excommunicate them.—14. *Ii quibus ita interdictum est*, those who are thus excommunicated (Idioms, 66.).—15. *Defugiunt aditum eōrum*, &c., shun their company and conversation.

P. 191.—1. *Habet summam auctoritātem*, possesses the supreme authority; whose authority is absolute.—2. Arrange: *Quæ regio habetur media (regio) totius Galliæ*, which is esteemed the middle, or central region of all Gaul.—3. *Parent*, obey, abide by, acquiesce in.—4. *Disciplina*, &c. this institution is thought to have originated in Britain.—5. *Diligentiū*, more accurately.—6. *Militiæ vacatiōnem*, exemption from military service.—7. *Immunitātem omnium rerum*, immunity, privilege, free use, enjoyment, of all things; all immunities.—8. *Præmiis*, rewards, advantages, privileges.—9. *Ediscere*, to learn by heart; to commit to memory.—10. *Ea lītēris mandāre*, to commit these things to writing.—11. *Instituisse id*, to have instituted this custom.—12. *Disciplinam efferri*, that their doctrine should be spread abroad.—13. *In primis hoc volunt*, &c., they (the Druids) in particular wish to inculcate this idea; it is a favorite maxim of the Druids.—14. *Animas nōn interire*, &c., that souls do not die, but pass from one body to another.—15. *Dispūtant*, &c., they reason and impart their reflections to the young.

P. 192.—1. *Cūm est usus*, when there is need.—2. *Versantur*, are engaged.—3. *Ambactos*, retainers.—4. *Dedita religionibus*, given, addicted to religious rites, to superstitions.—5. *Contexta viminibus*, interwoven with twigs.—6. *Ejus genēris (nocentium)*, of this class of offenders.—7. *Deum maximē Mercurium colunt*, they (the Gauls) worship chiefly the god Mercury; *i. e.* Mercury is the chief or favorite deity of the Gauls:—Not however the Mercury of the Grecian mythology, but a Gallic deity.—8. (Colunt) *Apollinem*, &c.—9. *Initia*, the beginnings, the first knowledge.

**P. 193.**—1. *Quæ superaverint*, &c. they sacrifice the captured animals which remain.—2. *Posita*, deposited (in sacred places).—3. *Spatia omnis temporis*, all their periods or divisions of time.—4. *Ut noctem dies subsequatur*, that the day follows the night; *i. e.* their day is from sunset to sunset as among the Jews.—5. *Palam*, openly; *i. e.* publicly, in public.—6. *Conjunctim ratio habetur*, a joint account is kept.—7. *Fructusque servatur*, and the interest is laid up.—8. *Vitâ superârit*, shall survive the other.—9. *Habent questionem de uxoribus in servilem modum*, they examine their wives by torture, after the manner of slaves; like slaves.—10. *Si comperitum est*, if any discovery is made.—11. *Pro cultu*, considering their mode of life.—12. *Vivis cordi fuisse*, to have been pleasing to them living.

**P. 194.**—1. *Commodius*, to greater advantage than others; more judiciously.—2. *Quæ visa sunt*, what seemed proper to them; *i. e.* what they thought proper.—3. *Per consilium*, through, or during; *i. e.* in the time of the council.—4. *Neque student*, nor do they pay attention to.—5. *Opibus quorum*, &c., by whose power they are manifestly benefited.—6. *Vulcânûm*, fire.—7. *Constitit*, is spent.—8. *Impubères*, chaste.—9. *Rhenonum*, of deer's hides.—10. *Quantum et quo loco*, &c., as much land as, and where they think proper.—11. *Afferunt multas causas ejus rei*, they produce many reasons for this practice.

**P. 195.**—1. *Accuratiùs*, with greater care.—2. *Anîmi æquitâte*, in evenness of mind, contentment.—3. *Proprium virtûtis*, peculiar to, or a proof of, their valor.—4. *Dicunt jus, controversiasque minuunt* administer justice and decide controversies.—5. *Qui velint sequi profiteantur*, let those who wish to follow signify it, give their names.—6. *Ac tempus fuit antea*, but there was a time formerly.—7. *Ultero bella inferrent*, they (the Gauls) without provocation brought war:—*Germânis*, upon the Germans.

**P. 196.**—1. *Summam opinionem*, a very high character, reputation for justice, and military glory.—2. *Gallis autem*, &c., the nearness of the (Roman) province to the Gauls, and their acquaintance with foreign commodities.—3. *Largitur multa ad copiam atque usus*, supplies many articles of luxury and convenience.—4. *Expedito*, to a traveller without baggage; to an expeditious traveller.—5. *Finiri*, be measured.—6. *Sinistrorsus*, to the left hand (*viz.*: of the Danube,) stretches northward from the Danube.—7. *Memoria prodenda videantur*, seem worthy to be handed down to remembrance.—8. *Bos*, See Index, *Bison*.—9. *Sicut palmæ*, like palms.

P. 197.—1. *Alces*, elk; See *Alce*.—2. *Varietas pellium*, the spots, varied color, of their skins.—3. *Si afflictæ quo casu conciderint*, if, being thrown down by any accident, they have fallen.—4. *Applicant se ad eas*, they lean themselves against these.—5. *Infirmas*, being weakened.—6. *Uri*; See *Urus*.—7. *Quæ sunt testimonio*, to serve as a proof.—8. *Ne parvuli quidem excepti*, not even those caught young.—9. *Amplissimis*, their most splendid.—10. *Cæsar*:—Cæsar having finished his digression, respecting the manners of the Gauls and Germans, (Ch. 11—28,) here resumes his narrative.

P. 198.—1. *Si quid celeritate*, &c., to see if he may be able to gain any thing by rapidity of march and favorable opportunity.—2. *Ut imperatum est*, as was ordered.—3. *Fortuna potest (facere) multum*, &c. fortune can do much; *i. e.* has great influence, not only, &c.—4. *Magnæ fuit fortuna*, it was a piece of great good fortune.

P. 199.—1. *Multum fortuna valuit*, fortune can do much, has great power or influence.—2. *Judicio*, from choice, designedly.—3. *Exclusus tempore*, prevented by want of time.—4. *Sed certè*, but it is certain.—5. *Alienissimis* to total strangers.—6. *Omnibus precibus*, with every sort of execration.—7. *Taxo*, with yew; *i. e.* with a decoction of the leaves or berry, both of which were regarded as poisonous.—8. *Causam omnium Germanorum esse unam*, that the cause of all the Germans was one and the same.—9. *Questione captivorum*, from an examination of the captives.

P. 200.—1. *Post diem septimum (inchoatum)*, after the seventh day was begun; *i. e.* on the seventh day;—2. *Ut supra*, Ch. 31.—3. *Nulla certa manus*, no regular force.—4. *Vicinitatibus*, to the neighborhoods; *i. e.* to the people in the neighborhood:—a very common mode of speech in our own language.—5. *Ex parte*, partly, in a measure.

P. 201.—1. *Confertos*, in large parties.—2. *Si vellet*, if he (Cæsar) wished.—3. *Instituta ratio*, established discipline.—4. *Ut potius in nocendo*, &c., that some opportunity of injuring the enemy should be omitted, rather than that this injury should be inflicted with any danger to his soldiers.—5. *Legionarius miles*, the legionary soldiery; the soldiers of the legion; *i. e.* the regular troops.—6. *Appetebat*, was drawing near.—7. *Quantos casus afferat*, how great accidents she brings; *i. e.* how great changes she brings about.—8. *Manus erat nulla*, there was no collected body.—9. *Suprà docuimus*, we have shewn above; B. IV. Ch. 16.

**P. 202.**—1. *Non palus non silvæ morantur hos, &c.*, no marsh, no woods hinder these men, &c.—2. *Tantum præsidii ut ne, &c.*, so little of garrison that not even the walls could be surrounded with men; *i. e.* could be manned.—3. *Duce, guide,—indicio, information.* 4. *Qui illius patientiam pæne obsessiõnem, &c.*, who called his forbearance almost a siege, since they were not permitted to go out of the camp.—5. *Qui convaluérant, &c.*, those who had recovered during this interval.—6. *Subsidérat, had remained.*—7. *Casu, by chance, by accident.*

**P. 203.**—1. *Mercatõres qui sub vallo tendèrent, the suttlers* who pitched their tents close to the ramparts.—2. *Reliquos aditus, and other places of entrance.*—3. *Plerique novas sibi, &c.*, most of them form to themselves strange superstitious notions from the place; and they place before their eyes the disaster of Cotta and Titurius, since they were overthrown in that fort.—4. *Qui primum pilum, &c.*, who had led the first rank with Cæsar; *i. e.* who had been his chief centurion.—5. *Superioribus præliis; See B. II. Ch. 25, and B. III. Ch. 5.*—6. *Relinquit animus Sextium, Sextius faints.*

**P. 204.**—1. *Impertiti usus militãris, not acquainted with the usages of war.*—2. *Cuneo facto, a wedge being made; being drawn up in the form of a wedge.*—3. *Si, if, even if:—at, still, yet.*—4. *Nullo usu militãris rei percepto, &c.*, no experience in military affairs being yet acquired.

**P. 205.**—1. *Non faceret fidem, he did not gain credit, was not believed.*—2. *Pæne alienatã mente, with a mind almost alienated; devoid of reason.*—3. *Questus unum, having complained of only one thing.*—4. *Locum debuisse relinqui, ne minimo quidem casu, that a place, or occasion, ought not to have been left, for even the smallest accident; See § 16, Exc. 2.*—5. *Quarum omnium rerum maxime, &c.*, of all these things it seemed the most astonishing.—6. *Obtulérint optatissimum beneficium Ambiorigi, rendered the most acceptable service to Ambiorix.*—7. *Ad vexandos hostes, to annoy the enemy.*

**P. 206.**—1. *Pæne naturam studio vincèrent, they almost overcame nature by exertion.*—2. *Ad summam felicitatem, to complete success.*—3. *Ille eripèret, &c.*, he continued to snatch himself from them; to escape from them by the aid of lurking places and forests: 4. *Sumsit supplicium more majõrum, he inflicted punishment according to the practice of their ancestors.*—5. *Cùm interdixisset quibus aquã atque igni, when he had interdicted them from water and fire;*

i. e. had banished them:—This was the Roman judicial mode of inflicting the sentence of banishment, “To forbid the use of water and fire”—6. *Fumento provtso exercitui*, having provided corn for the army.

[END OF NOTES.]

## INDEX,

## HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL,

FOR THE FIRST SIX BOOKS OF

CÆSAR'S COMMENTARIES ON THE GALLIC WAR.

**Acco, ðnis**, a general of the Gauls, who was at the head of the confederacy formed against the Senõnes, Carnutes, and Treviri. Cæsar, by the rapidity of his marches, prevented the execution of his plans, and ordered a general assembly of Gaul to inquire into the conduct of these nations, in which he pronounced sentence of death on Acco, who was instantly executed; B. VI. Ch. 4, and 44.

**Adcantuannus, Adiomatus, vel, Adbuatus, i**, the chief man, for many years, among the Allobroges.

**Aduatûca, æ, f.** a fort nearly in the middle of the country possessed by the Eburõnes,—a different place from Aduatûcum, the capital of the Aduatûci, now called *Tongres*, with which it appears to have been confounded by Ptolemy;—A small part of the town only may have been built when Cæsar was in that country. Hence he mentioned it as a castle, or fort. It stood near the river Mosa, (*Mæse*,) between Liege and Mæstricht.

**Aduatûci, ðrum, m.** a people of Gallia Belgica, whose country lay on the west bank of the Mosa, (*Mæse*,) between Namur and Liege.

**Ædui, ðrum, (sing. Æduus, i.), v.** Hedui, ðrum, one of the most powerful and wealthy nations of Gallia Celtica. Their territory lay on the W. of the Arar, (*Soane*,) between that river and the Ligëris, (*Loire*,) a little to the N. of the junction of the former with the Rhodanus, (*Rhone*.) At an early period they became the allies of Rome, to which, in some degree, their influence among the other nations of Gaul may be attributed. See Sequani.

**Æmilius, i, (Lucius)**, an officer in Cæsar's army, who commanded a part of the Gallic cavalry.

**Æquinoctium**, i, n. (from *Æquus*, equal, and *Nox*, night,) the Equinox, or time when the days and nights are equal, all over the globe. This happens twice a year, on 22d March, and 22d September. The former is called the Vernal, the latter the Autumnal Equinox. The circle, which passes through the place of the sun at these two periods of the year, has, from the phenomenon above mentioned, received the name of the Equinoctial, or Equinoctial Line, and is directly over the Equator.

**Agendicum**, i, n. (now *Sens*,) the chief city of the Senōnes, a brave and powerful people of Gaul, who inhabited the left bank of the Sequāna, (*Seine*). It stood below the confluence of the Vanne and Icauna, vel, Itumna, (*Yonne*,) a southern branch of the Seine.

**Agger**, is, the name of a mound raised by the Romans in besieging cities. It was composed of earth, wood, hurdles, stone, &c. The agger commenced at a distance from the walls, gradually advanced towards the town, always increasing in height, till it equalled or overtopped the walls. This mound was secured by towers of different stories, (See *Turris*,) from which showers of missiles were discharged on the defenders by means of engines, and from which, when advanced near enough, a temporary platform or bridge was sometimes thrown to the top of the wall, on which the soldiers marched into the city.

**Ala**, æ, the wing of an army, properly the cavalry, so called from being placed on the right and left of the infantry. In the plural this term is often used to designate the troops of the allies, which (both infantry and cavalry,) were stationed on the right and left of the Roman army.

**Alarii**, ōrum, those belonging to the *Alæ*, or wings.

**Allobrōges**, um, (sing. *Allobrox*, ōgis,) a people of Gaul, whose country lay between the Isāra, (*Isere*,) and the river Rhodānus, (*Rhone*.) They bravely, and for a long time, resisted the power of the Roman legions, but were at last defeated by Pomtinus. Cicero extols them for their fidelity to his countrymen, of which they gave a remarkable proof in Catiline's conspiracy (See Sallust, B. C.) Horace censures them for their love of novelty, which seems characteristic of the inhabitants of that country, both in ancient and modern times. Cæsar De Bel. Gal. IV. 5. The chief town of the Allobrōges was Vienna, (*Vienna*,) on the left bank of the Rhone, 13 miles below Lugdunum, (*Lyon*.)

**Alpes**, ium, a chain of mountains separating Italy from Gaul and Germany. They are in the form of a crescent, and extend from the Sinus Flanaticus, (the gulf of *Quarnero*,) at the top of the



gulf of Venice, to Vada Sabatia, (*Savona*,) on the gulf of Genoa, a distance of 600 miles. They have been divided into different portions, the principal of which are the following: 1. *Alpes Marittimæ*, (or Maritime Alps,) extending from the vicinity of Nice to Monte Viso. 2. *Alpes Cottæ*, (or Cottian Alps,) from Monte Viso to Mont Cenis. 3. *Alpes Graiæ*, (or Graian Alps,) between Mont Iseran and Little St. Bernard. 4. *Alpes Penninæ*, (or Pennine Alps,) from Great St. Bernard to the sources of the Rhone and Rhine. To this range belongs Mt. Blanc, 14,676 feet high. 5. *Alpes Rhæticae*, (or Rhætian Alps,) from St. Gothard to Mount Brenner in the Tyrol. 6. *Alpes Noricæ*, (or Noric Alps,) from Mount Brenner to the head of the river Plavis. 7. *Alpes Carnicæ*, sive *Juliae*, (the Carnic or Julian Alps,) from the head of the river Plavis to the confines of Illyricum. Over these mountains there are several passes, of which the principal are, that over the Great St. Bernard, that over Mont Simplon, and that over Mont St. Gothard.

**Aambarri, ōrum**, a people of Gaul, related to the Ædui, supposed to have lived on the Arar, (*Saone*,) a little to the N. of its Junction with the Rhodanus, (*Rhone*.)

**Ambianum, i, n.** anciently Samarobriva, now *Amiens*, a town of the Belgæ.

**Ambiani, ōrum**, the inhabitants of Ambianum. They entered into a conspiracy against Cæsar, (B. G. II. 4,) and appear to have held a considerable rank among the Belgic tribes.

**Ambiliati, ōrum, m.** a nation of Gallia Celtica whose geographical position is not precisely ascertained. They are mentioned (B. G. III. 9,) along with the Osismii, Lexovii, Nannètes, &c., and therefore their country must have been included in the province of Bretagne or Normandy. Some editions have Ambiani.

**Ambiōrix, īgis**, king of the Eburōnes, was a great enemy to the Romans. After many narrow escapes, he at last evaded the pursuit of Cæsar's men who followed him too closely, when only four of his attendants remained.

**Ambivariti, ōrum**, a nation of Gaul, between the Mosa, (*Mæse*,) and the Rhēnus, (*Rhine*,) who were subject to the Ædui. B. IV. Ch. 9.)

**Anartes, ium, et Anarti, v.** Anartii, ōrum, a people of Dacia, who inhabited the east bank of the river Tibiscus, (*Teisk*, or *Teyss*,) one of the northern branches of the Danube. Their country now forms part of Hungary.

**Ancalites, ium**, a people of South Britain, who were neighbors to

the Trinobantes. Some have thought the Atrebatæ of Ptolemy and Antonine's Itinerary, the same with the Ancalites of Cæsar. See Horsley's *Brittania Romana*, p. 17, and Gale's *Anton. Itiner.* p. 105, 106.

Andes, ium, ūbus, a nation of the Celtæ in Gaul. Their territory lay on the north bank, and near the mouth, of the river Ligēris, (*Loir..*)

Annus, i, m. a year. See Gr. App. I.

Antebrogius, i, m. a man of great influence amongst the Rhemi, who was sent ambassador to Cæsar in the second year of the Gallic war.

Antesignāni, ōrum, (*Ante and signum,*) a name given to the soldiers who fought *before* the standards, or in the first line, as those who were stationed behind the standards were called *Postsignāni*, or *Subsignāni*.

Antistius, i, (Caius A. Rhegīnus), one of Cæsar's lieutenants in Gaul. Cæsar, in consequence of his expecting greater commotions in that country, gave orders in the sixth year of the war, to Marcus Silanus, C. Antistius Rhegīnus, and T. Sextius, to levy troops. We find him, at other times, appointing this lieutenant to honorable commissions.

Antistius, (See Turpio.)

Apollo, ūnis, the son of Jupiter and Latōna, the god of music, medicine, augury, painting, poetry, and all the fine arts. He was born at the same birth with his sister Diana, near the foot of Cynthus, a mountain in Delos, an island in Mare Ægeum, (*Archipelago.*) Hence he was called Cynthius and Delius; and Diana, Cynthia and Delia. Among beasts, the wolf; among insects, the grass-hopper; among birds, the cock, the crow, the swan, and the hawk; and among trees, the palm, the olive, and the laurel, were sacred to Apollo. He was represented as a tall beardless young man, of handsome shape, holding in his hand a bow, hence called *Deus Arcitēnens*, or a lyre, and his head surrounded with rays of light.

Aquila, æ, m. an eagle, also the standard of a Roman Legion. From the second consulship of Marius, and under the Emperors, the standards were most commonly of silver, seldom of gold, in the form of an eagle, from which the name is derived. The preference was given to the former metal, according to Pliny, because it is seen at a greater distance than the latter. But though the figure of the Roman ensigns was always that of an eagle, they were not always precisely alike. Sometimes they resembled an

eagle in a standing posture, at others, with outstretched wings, which was the most common form, and not unfrequently with a turret on their backs. The Roman standard, at first, was a bundle of hay fixed to a pole, *Manipulus*,—a term afterward used to denote the third part of a cohort, then of wood, sometimes of silver, and more rarely of gold, in different forms. Marius, during his second consulship, introduced into the Roman army the eagle, which continued to be ensign till the destruction of the empire. The merit of originality does not belong to the Romans, for we have the authority of Xenophon to maintain, that it was first used as a military standard by the Persians.

**Aquilifer**, féri, m. standard-bearer, whose office seems, in some degree, to correspond to that of ensign with us. His place was in the first line. To allow the standard to fall into the hands of the enemy was reckoned highly disgraceful to the whole legion, which is still the case in modern times, but particularly to the person who carried it. In one instance recorded by Livy, the standard-bearer was, for this crime, put to death. But the centurions suffered the same punishment at that time, and the army was decimated for cowardice and treachery.—It does not appear from Roman history, that recourse was had to such severity, unless in instances of wilful dereliction of duty, proceeding either from unmanly timidity or treacherous intention.

**Aquiléia**, æ, f. a famous seaport belonging to the Venëti on Mare Hadriaticum, (*Gulf of Venice*.) Strabo says it was built by the Romans, to repel the inroads of the barbarians, when their territory on that coast did not extend farther north. The name has been thought to be derived from an eagle, *Aquila*, flying over the site at the time the foundation was laid; but more probably from the Roman standard, in consequence of two legions having been long stationed in that place. From its splendor and magnificence, it was sometimes called *Roma Secunda*. Altilla, king of the Huns, after a long and obstinate siege, plundered it, A. D. 452, and so completely was the city destroyed, that the next generation could scarcely discover its ruins. Since that time, a few fishermen's huts point out the place near which it stood. Aquiléia, according to Pliny, was at the distance of 1500 paces from the coast.

**Aquitania**, æ, f. one of the three principal divisions of Gallia, (*France*,) bounded on the east by Provincia, (*Languedoc, Provence*, and *Dauphiné*;) on the north by the river Garumna, (*Garonne*,) which separates it from Gallia Celtica, on the west by Oceanus Cantabricus, (*Bay of Biscay*,) and on the south by Py-

renæi Montes, (*Pyrenees, or Pyrenean Mountains,*) which divide Gallia from Hispania, (*Spain.*) As Aquitania was much less than either of the other two divisions, Augustus extended its northern boundary to the river Ligëris, (*Loire.*)

**Aquitani, ðrum,** (sing. Aquitanus, i,) the inhabitants of Aquitania. **Arar, äris, m.** (*Saone,*) a smooth flowing river of Gaul, which takes its rise near Mount Vosëgus, (*Vosge,*) runs southward, and after receiving several streams, falls into the river Rhodänus, (*Rhone,*) at Lugdunum, (*Lyon, or Lyons.*) B. I. Ch. 12.

**Arduenna, æ, f.** *Ardennes,* a forest of Gaul, the largest in that country, reaching, according to Cæsar, from the Rhenus, (*Rhine,*) to the territory of the Remi, upwards of fifty miles in length. Others make the extent of this forest much larger. If it reached from the territory of the Treviri to that of the Remi, it would greatly exceed fifty miles. The ground is now in many places cleared, and cities built upon it. Strabo says, the trees of this forest were not of a great height, and its length did not exceed forty miles.

**Arecomïci, ðrum,** a people of Gaul, who lived on the Gallicus Sinus, (*Gulf of Lyons,*) to the west of the river Rhodänus, (*Rhone.*) See Volcæ.

**Aries, ëtis, m.** a ram:—also a military engine for battering down walls. It is said to have been first used by the Carthaginians at the siege of Gades, (*Cadiz.*) This instrument was originally very simple. To the end of a beam, varying in length and thickness according to circumstances, was affixed a piece of iron in the form of a ram's head, to which it owes its name. This powerful engine of war rested on the arms of the soldiers who worked it. The first improvement made on the battering ram, was to suspend it by a chain or a rope from the top of two logs of wood, having the lower ends fixed firmly in the ground at a considerable distance from each other, and terminating in a point at the upper, by which contrivance the men who wrought it were wholly relieved of its weight. To protect them from the destructive weapons thrown by the besieged, a shed or mantlet, with a strong roof, was formed around it. The whole stood on wheels, so that the besiegers easily moved the engine at pleasure. It does not appear from ancient history, that the battering ram received any important improvement after the one just stated. The discovery of gunpowder and introduction of artillery have quite superseded the use of this military engine, which the Romans long held in great esteem.

The number of men employed at once in working the ram, and the length of time they continued, would vary according to the number of the troops, the magnitude of the beam, the thickness of the wall, &c. It is certain that in some instances, upwards of fifty men plied on each side, and from the severity of the labor, they must, in ordinary cases, have been frequently relieved. The following wood cut represents the battering ram protected by the *Testudo*, or *vineæ*, under which the men employed in working it were protected from the missiles of the enemy.

## ARIES.



Ariovistus, i, king of the Germans, who invaded Gallia, (*France*,) conquered a considerable part of that country, and subjected the inhabitants to the most cruel and oppressive treatment. Cæsar marched up to his very camp, compelled him to fight, and gained such a complete victory, that a very few only, among whom was

Ariovistus himself, escaped. These continued their flight, until they reached the banks of the Rhine, which they crossed, some by swimming, others by boats. Ariovistus, in a little vessel, got safely to the other side. From this period nothing of his history is known.

*Armoricæ civitates*, Armoric States, namely, those of the Rhedones, Namnetes, Veneti, Curiosolites, Osismii, Corisopiti, Unelli, Ambrincatui, Bajocasses, Viducasses, and Lexovii, who inhabited the western part of the countries, between the Ligëris, (*Loire*,) and the Sequana, (*Seine*.) They had this name from their situation on the sea coast; *Armor* signifying, in the language of the ancient Gauls, *on the sea*.

*Armorici*, ðrum, the inhabitants of *Armoricæ*.

Arpinus, i, (Caius,) a Roman knight whom Cæsar sent along with Quintus Junius to Ambiorix, after he himself had declined an interview with that prince.

Arverni, ðrum, a people of Gallia Celtica, whose territories lay between the sources of the Eleaver, (*Allier*,) and Duranius, (*Dordogne*,) branches of the Ligëris and Garumna. From the numerous wars which they had carried on against the Romans, Strabo infers their power and resources must, in former ages, have been very great. Like the Romans, they boasted of being descended from the Trojans.

Atrebatæ, ium, a people of Gallia Belgica, the neighbors of the Morini whose country lay along the English Channel, opposite to Dover.

Atrius, i, (Quintus,) an officer to whom Cæsar gave the command of the shipping, which had carried him and his army to the coast of Britain.

Atuatuci, v. Aduatuci. ðrum, a people of Belgic Gaul, whose territories lay between the rivers Mosa, (*Meuse*,) and the Scaldis, (*Scheld*,) adjoining to those of the Nervii and Toxarari. Their capital was Atuatuca, æ, f. *Tongres*, in Brabant.

Aulerci, ðrum; of this name Cæsar mentions four nations of Gaul. *Aulerci Brannovices*, whose territories, (*Morienne*,) were adjoining to those of the Ædui, Segusiáni, and Ambivariti; *Aulerci Cenomanni*, whose country, (*Mans*,) lay between the rivers Sarta (*Sarte*,) and Lædus, two of the northern branches of the Loire. Suindinum, vel, Subdinum, afterwards Cenomanni, on the Sarte was their chief city; *Aulerci Ebuovices* inhabited the left bank of the Sequana, (*Seine*,) below Lutetia, (*Paris*.) Their chief town was Mediolanum, afterwards Ebuovices, (*Evreux*.)

The *Aulerçi Diablintes*, *Diablita*, et *Diaulta*, lived between the two last mentioned nations. Neodünüm, afterwards Diablintes, (*Jublens*,) was their largest town. These three, probably, formed but one people, and might, with more propriety, have been denominated tribes, than separate or distinct nations.

**Aurunculeius**, i, (Lucius A. Cotta) one of Cæsar's lieutenants in the Gallic War. He opposed the rash measure of his colleague, in wishing to leave their winter quarters, at the deceitful suggestion of Ambiorix, but at last yielded to the timidity of Titurius, which cost him his life. He is frequently called L. Cotta, and sometimes Cotta.

**Ausci**, ōrum, a people of Aquitania in Gaul. Their capital was Climberris, v. Climberrum, Augusta, and at a latter period, Auci, (*Auch*,) which stood on the west branch of the Ger, one of the southern branches of the river Garumna, (*Garonne*.)

**Auxilia**, ōrum, troops sent by foreign kings and states. They usually received pay and clothing from the republic, although sometimes they were supported by those who sent them.

**Axōna**, æ, m. (*Aine*, or *Aisne*,) a river of Gaul, which Ausonius calls *Præceps*, from its rapidity. Its source was in the territories of the Rhemi, which form the department of the Meuse. It runs in a southwest direction, joins the Isära, (*Isere*,) a little below Campaigne, and both fall into the Sequāna, (*Seine*,) about five miles south of Pointoise.

## B.

**BACENIS**, is, f. a forest of Germany, forming part of the Hercynia Silva, or *Black Forest*. Cæsar says it was of prodigious extent, (*infinitæ magnitudinis*,) and like a natural wall, prevented the mutual incursions of the Suëvi and Cherusci.

**Bacūlus**; See Sextius.

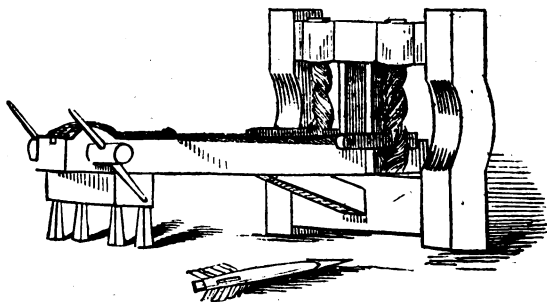
**Baleāres**, ium, a name anciently given to the islands of *Majorca* and *Minorca* off the coast of Spain, the inhabitants of which were celebrated for their skill in the use of the sling.

**Baleāris**, e, adj. of or belonging to the Balearic isles.

**Balista**, æ, (from the Greek ἐλάλω to throw,) a species of military engine used by the Romans for throwing darts, arrows, and stones. These were of different sizes, and were used with great effect both in battles and sieges. Stones of great weight were often

thrown by these engines to a great distance, by which battlements were thrown down and whole files of men swept from the deepest phalanx. Their effect is said to have been little inferior in sieges to that of artillery. The balista used for throwing darts or javelins, represented in the following wood cut, taken from Folard's commentary on Polybius, resembled in its operation an immense crossbow, the two ends of which consisted of two levers so twisted in coils of ropes as to acquire a powerful spring. The extreme ends were united by a strong rope which was drawn back by means of a windlass after the manner of a bowstring, bringing the ends of the lever back and closer together, thereby twisting the coils of ropes to their greatest tension. When thus drawn back, the javelin or dart was placed in the shaft, directed to the object aimed at, and, at the pleasure of the operator, letting go the rope, was hurled with prodigious force from the engine by the recoil of the levers.

#### BALISTA FOR THROWING DARTS AND JAVELINS.

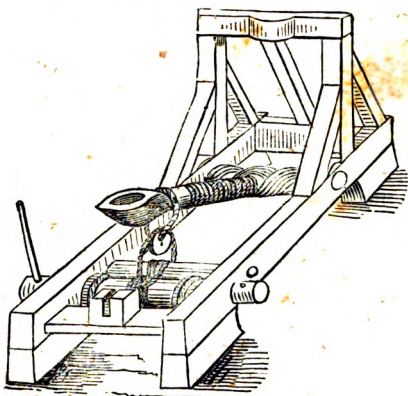


The balista for throwing stones, (represented in the following wood cut,) consisted of a strong lever, one end of which was made fast in a twist of ropes, and the other scooped out in the form of a spoon, for containing the stone &c. to be thrown. When unbent the lever stood perpendicular. In working it, the end of the lever was brought down, by means of a windlass, to a horizontal position, by which the ropes were twisted to their greatest tension; the stone or missile was laid on in its proper place and thrown by the recoil of the lever to a great distance, often with tremendous effect. Engines of both kinds, of a larger size, were



more commonly called *Balistæ*, those of a smaller size, *Catapultæ*, which see

**BALISTA FOR THROWING STONES OR OTHER HEAVY BODIES.**



**Balventius, i, (Titus, i,)** a man of distinguished courage, who had both his thighs pierced with a dart, in the attack which *Ambiorix* made upon the legions which he had deceitfully persuaded to leave their camp.

**Basilus;** See *Minucius*.

**Batavia, æ, f. v. Insula Batavorum, (United Provinces,)** often called *Holland*, from its being the largest of them; a country at the mouth of the Rhine. It was denominated an island, from being bounded on two sides, by the southern and northern branches of the Rhine, and on the third by the sea. B. IV. Ch. 10.

**Batavi, òrum,** the people of *Batavia*, originally a branch of the *Catti*, a German nation.

**Belgæ, arum,** a people originally of German extraction, who inhabited the third division of Gaul, which was bounded on the south by the *Matrona, (Marne,)* and the *Sequana, (Seine;)* on the east and north by the *Rhenus, (Rhine,)* and on the west by *Fretum Britannicum, (English Channel.)* Strictly speaking, *Fretum Britannicum, v. Gallicum,* was confined to the *Straits of Dover*, but seems generally to have had a more extended signification, and to have nearly corresponded to the modern appellation, the *English Channel*. *Cæsar* calls it *Oceanus, i. e. Atlanticus,* of which the

English Channel and the German Sea form only a very small part. In the division of Gaul made by Augustus, whose object was to render the different provinces more equal in point of extent, the countries of the Helvetii and Sequani, which till that time were included in Gallia Celtica, were added to Gallia Belgica. According to Cæsar, the Belgæ were, of all the Gauls, the most warlike; and he attributes their superiority in arms to their being strangers to luxury and refinement. B. I. Ch. 1.

Belgium, *i. n.* is, in general, used by Cæsar to denote a part of Gallia Belgica, not the whole country. See Belgæ.

Bellovaci, *orum*, a numerous and powerful tribe of the Belgæ, adjoining the Bellocassi. Caleti, Ambiani, Veromandui, and Silvanectes.

Bibracte, *is. n.* afterwards Angustodunum, *i. n.* (*Autun*), a town of the Ædui, upon the Arroux, one of the northern branches of the Ligëris, (*Loire*), towards the source of that river. At this town in the 7th year of the Gallic war a general assembly of the whole country was held, to choose a commander in chief, on whom the uncontrolled direction of all their military operations should be conferred. The Ædui, who claimed that honor, had to submit to the unanimous election of Vercingetorix, q. v.

Bibrax, *acis. f.* (*Bievre*), a town of the Remi on the Axona, (*Aisne*.)

Bibröci, *orum*, a British nation, inhabiting what now forms the N. W. part of Berkshire. Their chief town was Bibracte, (*Bray*.) At the time Cæsar invaded Britain, they, with the Cenomagni, Ancalites, and Cassii, seem to have been subject to Cassivelaunus.

Bigerriones, *v.* Bigerrones, *ium*, a people of Aquitania, who, with several other adjoining tribes, surrendered to Crassus, one of Cæsar's lieutenants. Their territory was bounded on the south by the Pyrenees, and was nearly at equal distances from the Mediterranean and the Bay of Biscay.

Bison, *ontis. v.* *onis. m.* a buffalo, a kind of wild ox, of which Cæsar has given the best description to be found in the writings of the ancients, (B. G. VI. 25.) The natural history of this animal is unknown.

Bituriges, *um*, a nation of Gallia Celtica, on the west side of the river Ligëris, (*Loire*.) Their chief city, Avaricum, was afterwards called by the name of its inhabitants, (now *Bourges*.)

Boduognatus, *i*, the commander of the Nervii, at the time they attacked the Roman army under Cæsar.

**Boii, ðrum,** a people of Gallia Celtica, who came originally from beyond the Rhine and settled in the country south and west of the Ædui on the banks of the Liger and Elaver,—a territory originally belonging to the Ædui, but which they gave up to the Boii with the consent of Cæsar; B. I. Ch. 28. There were several tribes of the Boii, who lived in different parts of Gaul and Germany. In the latter country their name is still recognized in the districts, *Bavaria*, and *Bohemia*, in the German language, *Boierheim*, i. e. the residence of the Boii.

**Bratuspantium,** i, n. a town of the Bellovaci. It is supposed to have stood between Cæsaromagnus, afterwards Belvacus, or Belvacum, (*Beauvais*,) and Samarobriua, (*Amiens*.) This town is not mentioned by any writer after the commencement of the Christian Æra.

**Britannia,** æ, f. *Britain*, or *Great Britain*, (anciently called *Albion*,) is the largest island in Mare Atlanticum, (*Atlantic Ocean*,) belonging to Euröpa, (*Europe*.) That part of the Atlantic which separates Britain from France, was called Fretum Britannicum, (strictly speaking, *Strait of Dover*,) but its signification seems often to have been more extensive, and to have corresponded nearly with the modern appellation, English Channel. Oceänus Verginius, (*St. George's Channel*,) lies between Britain and Hibernia, (*Ireland*.) On the west, Oceänus Calydonicus, (*Scottish Sea*,) washed the west and northwest parts of Scotland, Oceänus Hyperboreus, (*Northern Sea*,) the northern coast, and Oceänus Germanicus, (the *German Ocean*,—which is more properly called a sea,)—formed its boundary on the east. Cæsar's account, both of the form and extent of this island, is not very far from the truth. But of the characters, manners and customs, of the Britons, a very general description only is to be found in the writings of the ancients. Little was known, to the Romans, of this island until the invasion of Cæsar. This commander endeavored, although ineffectually, to reduce it. After a long interval, Ostorius, in the reign of Claudius, subjugated the southern part; and Agricöla, subsequently, in the reign of Domitian, extended the Roman dominion to the Frith of Forth and Clyde. The whole force of the empire, although exerted to the utmost under Severus, could not, however, reduce to subjection the hardy natives of the highlands. Britain continued a Roman province, until A. D. 426, when the troops were in a great measure withdrawn, to assist Valentinian III. against the Huns, and never returned. The Britons had become so enervated under the Roman yoke, as to be unable to repel

the incursions of the inhabitants of the north. They invoked, therefore, the aid of the Saxons, by whom they were themselves subjugated, and compelled at last to take refuge among the mountains of Wales.

Britanni, ōrum, (sing. Britannus, i,) et Britōnes, v. Brittōnes, um, (sing. Britto, ōnis, v. ōnis,) the people of Britania.

Britannus, et, Britannicus, a um, adj. of, or belonging to Britain.

Brutus, i, (Decimus, i,) one of Cæsar's officers, to whom he gave the command of his fleet in the Gallic war, with which he defeated the Venetians, (B. G. III. 15,) and afterwards the people of Marseilles, in two engagements during the civil war.

## C.

CÆRÆSI, ōrum, a nation of Gallia Belgica, who, with the Condrūsi, Eburōnes, and Pæmāni, went under the general appellation of Germans, and were supposed to send 40,000 men to the Belgic army, which was raised against the Roman dominion in Gaul, (B. G. II. 4.) Their country was situated between that of the Treviri and the river Mosa, (*Meuse*.)

Cæsar, āris, (Caius Julius,) the first distinguished character of the Cæsars, was the son of Caius Cæsar and Aurelia the daughter of Cotta. He was born in the sixth consulship of Marius, 99 years B. C. He lost his father in the 16th year of his age, and the following year obtained the office of Flamen Dialis, (*High Priest of Jupiter*.) He procured many friends by his eloquence, and after passing through the different offices of Quæstor, Edile, High Priest, (*Pontifex Maximus*,) &c., he was sent as governor into Spain, and upon his return, being elected Consul, he entered into an agreement with Pompey and Crassus, that nothing should be done in the state without their joint concurrence. This was called the First Triumvirate, and was in fact a conspiracy against the liberties of Rome.

Previous to the expiration of his consulship, he obtained from the people the province of Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum, with three legions for five years; and the Senate, at the desire of Cæsar, added Transalpine Gaul and another legion. These legions were gradually increased to thirteen.

Cæsar set out for Transalpine Gaul in the end of March, B. C. 57, in the 42d year of his age. With wonderful conduct and

bravery he subdued this country in about ten years, and carried the terror of his arms into Germany and Britain, till then unknown to the Romans. The account of these wars is given by Cæsar himself, in his Commentaries on the Gallic war, in seven books. These Commentaries, or Journals, were composed on the spot where his battles were fought. The purity and neatness of his style, notwithstanding the rapidity with which they must have been written, have not been surpassed by any Roman writer. His narrative is perspicuous, simple, and natural. It is at once chaste and animated. His lucid and picturesque description places the whole scene distinctly before the reader, who accompanies him in all his marches, and is a witness of every engagement. No passage occurs in all his writings, which the most illiterate do not understand, and the most polished do not approve. To compose a simple narrative of his campaigns, for the amusement of himself and his friends, seems rather to have been his object, than to give a specimen of his talents as a profound historian, or deep politician. Hence, it were absurd to expect in the Commentaries, a finished history. They are mere outlines, which he perhaps entertained the hope of seeing filled up, either by himself, or by some other hand.

These Commentaries in seven books, and three books concerning the civil war, are the only genuine writings of Cæsar which now remain. Of the character of Cæsar as a general and historian, Dunlop, in his History of Roman Literature, Vol. II. p. 171, &c., speaks thus:

“Though the Commentaries on the Gallic War comprehend but a small extent of time, and are not the general history of a nation, they embrace events of the highest importance, and detail, perhaps, the greatest military operations to be found in ancient story. We see in them all that is great and consummate in the art of war. The ablest commander of the most warlike people on earth records the history of his own campaigns. Placed at the head of the finest army ever formed in the world, and one devoted to his fortunes, but opposed by prowess only second to their own, he and the soldiers he commanded may be praised almost in the words in which Nestor praised the heroes who had gone before him; for the Gauls and Germans were among the bravest and most warlike nations then on earth. In his clear and scientific details of military operations, Cæsar is reckoned superior to every one, except, perhaps, Polybius. In general, too, when he speaks of himself, it is without affectation or arrogance. He talks

of Cæsar as of an indifferent person, and always maintains the character which he has thus assumed; indeed, it can hardly be conceived that he had so small a share in the great actions he describes, as would appear from his own representations. With the exception of the false colors with which he disguises his ambitious projects against the liberties of his country, every thing seems to be told with fidelity and candor."

Respecting the future history of this illustrious man the following notices may here suffice. After the conquest of Gaul, Pompey, having become jealous of Cæsar's power, induced the Senate to order him to lay down his command; upon which Cæsar crossed the Rubicon, the boundary of his province, and led his army to Rome, Pompey and all the friends of liberty fleeing before him. Having subdued Italy in sixty days, Cæsar entered Rome, and seized upon the money in the public treasury. He then went to Spain, where he conquered the partizans of Pompey, and at his return was created Dictator, and soon after Consul. Leaving Rome and going in search of Pompey, the two hostile generals engaged on the plains of Pharsalia. The army of Cæsar amounted to 22,000 men, while that of Pompey amounted to 45,000; but the superior generalship of Cæsar prevailed, and he was victorious. Making a generous use of his victory, Cæsar followed Pompey into Egypt, where he heard of his murder, and making the country tributary to his power, he hastened to suppress the remainder of Pompey's party in Africa and Spain. Thus triumphing over all his enemies, he was created perpetual Dictator, received the names of *Imperâtor* and *Pater Patriæ*, and governed the people with justice. The consequence, however, of his engrossing all the powers of the state and ruling with absolute authority, engendered a spirit of opposition and general disgust; a conspiracy was formed against him by more than sixty senators, the chief of whom were Brutus and Cassius. Accordingly, on the 15th of March, 44 years B. C., and in the 56th year of his age, on his entrance into the Senate house, he was stabbed, and fell, pierced with twenty-three wounds, at the foot of Pompey's statue.

Of Cæsar's intrepidity as a soldier, and abilities as a commander, the armies which he defeated and the countries which he conquered are sufficient proofs. To the talents of a consummate general he added those of an elegant historian and a persuasive orator. He spoke with the same spirit with which he fought,

and had he devoted himself to the bar, he would have been the only man capable of rivalling Cicero.

**Calētes, ium, v. Calēti, ōrum,** a people of Gaul, whose country lay a little to the north of the mouth of the Sequāna, (*Seine*.)

**Cantābri, ōrum,** (sing. Cantāber, ri,) a very brave and warlike people, who inhabited the northern part of Spain. They seem to have extended from the mouths of Ibērus, (*Ebro*,) to the shores of the Bay of Biscay, which was, from them, called *Oceānus Cantabriticus*. The term is often used to denote the Spaniards in general.

**Cantium, i, n. (Kent,)** a district of England which, in modern times, is bounded by the Strait of Dover, (*Fretum Gallicum, vel, Britannicum*) on the east, by Sussex on the south, on the west by Surry, and on the north by the Thames, (*Tamesis*,) which separates it from Essex. But the ancient boundaries of Kent are not precisely ascertained.

**Carcāso, ōnis, f. Carcasonne,** a town of that part of Provincia, now called Languedoc, on the river Atax, (*Aude*.) Here are preserved some records of the place, written upon the bark of trees.

**Carfulēnus, i,** an officer of Cæsar, who was dispatched to attack the highest part of the camp of the Alexandrians, which he carried. He was afterwards killed in an engagement at Mutīna, fighting against Anthony.

**Carnūtes, um, v. ti, ōrum,** a powerful nation of Gaul, between the rivers Sequāna, (*Seine*,) and Ligēris, (*Loire*,) south of Lutetia, (*Paris*.)

**Carvilius, i,** one of the four kings of Cantium, (*Kent*,) who, at the command of Cassivelaunus, made an attack on Cæsar's naval camp, in which they were repulsed, and lost a great number of men.

**Cassi, ōrum,** *thē hundred of Caishow*, a British nation, supposed to be subject to Cassivelaunus at the time Cæsar invaded Britain, who submitted to that conqueror

**Cassius, i, (Lucius, i,)** a Roman consul, who was killed by the Helvetii, who defeated his army and obliged it to pass under the yoke.

**Cassivelaunus, i,** one of the British kings, whose territories lay on the north bank of the Tamēsis, (*Thames*,) towards the mouth of that river. On the arrival of the Roman forces in Britain under Cæsar, he was, by common consent, appointed Commander-in-chief. After making some attempts to check the progress of the

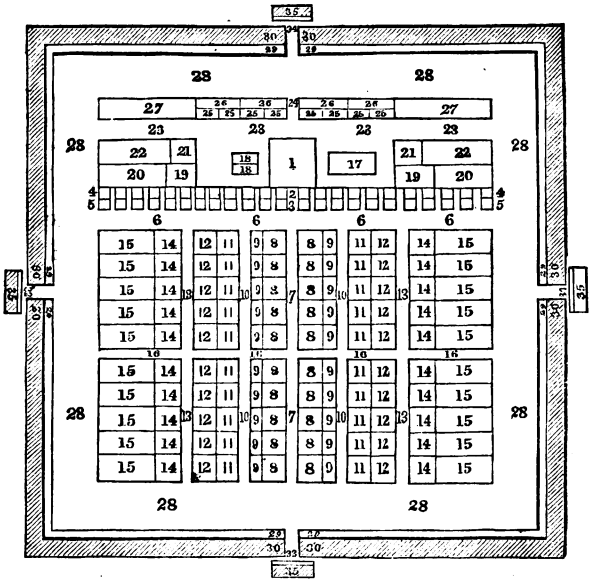
enemy, he was obliged to submit, and accept of such terms as Cæsar chose to offer.

Casticus, i, one of the Sequāni, the son of Catamantalēdis, whom Orgetōrix persuaded to seize on the sovereignty of the state, which his father had formerly held.

Castræ, ōrum, a camp. The discipline of the Romans was chiefly conspicuous in their marches and encampments. They never passed a night, even in the longest marches, without pitching a camp, and fortifying it with a rampart and ditch. The form of the Roman camp, till later ages, was square, and was always of the same figure. It was surrounded by a ditch, usually nine feet deep, and twelve feet broad, and by a rampart or *vallum*, composed of the earth dug from the ditch, and having sharp stakes stuck into it. The camp had four gates, one on each side. They were called *porta PRÆTORIA*, next the enemy; *DEGUMANA*, opposite to the former; *porta PRINCIPALIS DEXTRA*, on the right side of the camp, at one end of the main street called *PRINCIPIA*; and *PRINCIPALIS SINISTRA*, on the left side, at the other end. The camp was divided into two parts, called the upper and lower, by the main street just mentioned. In the lower part the troops were disposed in the following order. The cavalry were in the middle; on both sides of them were the *triarii*, *principes*, and *hastāti*, or the third, second, and first Roman ranks; and next to these, on both sides, were the cavalry and foot of the allies, who were always posted in separate places, lest they should form any plots by being united. The *velites* commonly occupied the empty space between the ramparts and tents, which was 200 feet broad. The tents were covered with leather or skins, extended by means of ropes. In each tent were usually ten soldiers, with their *decanus* or petty officer who commanded them. The different divisions of the troops were separated by intervals called *VIE*. Of these there were five longwise, *i. e.* running from the *decuman* towards the *prætorian* side; and three across, one in the lower part of the camp, called *quintāna*, and two in the upper, namely, the *principia*, and another between the *prætorium* and the prætorian gate. The following wood cut and illustration will give a good idea of its shape and arrangements.



GROUND PLAN OF THE ROMAN CAMP.



1. The *Prætorium*, or general's tent, with a sufficient space around for the tents of his suite.
2. Ground behind the tents of the *Tribunes*, for their horses, baggage, &c.
3. The tents of the *Tribunes*.
4. Ground behind the tents of the *Prefects of the Allies*, for their horses, baggage, &c.
5. The tents of the *Prefects of the Allies*.
6. A cross street, one hundred feet wide, called *Principia*. (*Vid. PRINCIPIA.*)
7. A cross street, fifty feet wide, on both sides of which were the tents of the *Roman horse*.
8. The *Horse* of two Roman legions, in ten *turmæ* or troops each.
9. The *Triarii* of two Roman legions (*Vid. TRIARII*), in ten *maniples* each, facing on two different streets.

10. Two streets, each fifty feet wide, between the *Triarii* and *Principes* of two legions.

11. The *Principes* of two Roman legions (*Vid. PRINCIPES*), in ten maniples each.

12. The *Hastati* of two Roman legions (*Vid. HASTATI*), in ten maniples each.

13. Two streets, each fifty feet wide, between the *Hastati* of the two Roman legions and the Horse of the Allies.

14. The *Horse of the Allies*, wanting the *Extraordinarii* (*Vid. No. 25*), and placed in two different parts of the camp. The forces of the allies, both cavalry and infantry, were always separated in this manner, to prevent plotting, as remarked above.

15. The *Infantry of the Allies*, wanting the *Extraordinarii*, and, like the horse, placed in two different parts of the camp.

16. The *Quintana* (scil. *via*), a street fifty feet wide, running across the camp, between the fifth and sixth maniples of each line. Hence, as it comes after the fifth maniple, reckoned from the *Principia*, it received the name of *Quintana*.

17. The *Quæstorium*, or Quæstor's tent.

18. The tents of the *Legati*. The space in front of these and the *Quæstorium* was called the *Forum*, where things were sold, &c.

19. *Evocati Equites*, or Veteran Horse. (*Vid. EVOCATI*.)

20. *Evocati Pedites*, or Veteran Foot.

21. *Ablecti Equites* (*Vid. No. 25*), or Horse of the Consular life-guards.

22. *Ablecti Pedites*, or foot of the Consular life-guards.

23. A cross street one hundred feet wide.

24. A street fifty feet wide.

25. *Extraordinarii Equites*. A third part of the allied horse, and a fifth part of the allied foot, were selected, and posted near the consul, under the name of *Extraordinarii*, and one troop of horse, and maniple of foot, called *ABLECTI*, or *Selecti*, to serve as his life-guard.

26. *Extraordinarii Pedites*.

27. Quarters for strangers coming to the camp.

28. A space two hundred feet broad, between the outermost tents and the rampart.

29. Rampart, or *Vallum*.

30. Ditch, usually nine feet deep and twelve feet broad.

31. *Porta Principalis Dextra*.

32. *Porta Principalis Sinistra*.

33. *Porta Decumāna* (i. e. *Decimāna*, from *decem*, ten,) so called because all the *tens* of the maniples end here.

34. *Porta Prætoria*.

35. A traverse breastwork, with a ditch, opposite to, and protecting, each of the gates. (*Anthon's Cæsar*.)

Catapulta, a military engine for discharging stones, arrows, and other missiles. (*Vid. BALISTA*.)

Catamantalēdes, is, a nobleman of the nation of the Sequāni, who, for many years, enjoyed the supreme authority over that people.

Cativolcus, i, a nobleman of the nation of the Eburōnes. He and Ambiorix, at the instigation of Indutiomārus, excited the people to take up arms against the Romans. Having made an unsuccessful attack upon the Roman camp under the lieutenants, Titurius Sabīnus, and L. Aurunculēius Cotta, they demanded a conference, in which Ambiorix stated, that from gratitude to Cæsar, he considered himself bound to inform his lieutenant, that all the states of Gaul had agreed to attack the Roman camp in one day, that a great body of Germans had passed the Rhine, and that no time was to be lost in joining Cicero or Labiēnus, neither of whom were fifty miles distant. At the same time, he gave his solemn promise, that they should have a secure retreat through his territories. This artifice, through the folly or cowardice of Sabīnus, succeeded. They left their camp, were attacked by a powerful army under Ambiorix and Cativolcus, and were almost to a man cut in pieces. Cæsar afterwards completely routed them; and Cativolcus, from his great age, being unable to bear the fatigues of war, poisoned himself by drinking the juice of the yew-tree.

Caturīges, gum, a people of Gaul, who lived near the Alpes Maritimæ, at the S. E. extremity of Dauphiné.

Cavarinus, i, a nobleman whom Cæsar, in prejudice of his brother Moritasgus, the reigning sovereign, appointed king over his countrymen, the Senōnes, an honor which his ancestors had long enjoyed. The Senōnes formed the design of publicly assassinating him, but having received intelligence of the plot, he saved his life by fleeing to the camp of Cæsar.

Celtæ, ārum, the most powerful and numerous of all the nations of Gaul, who occupied nearly one-half of the country, and from whom that division was called *Celtica*. Their territories were bounded by the river Garumna, (*Garonne*,) on the south; the Sequāna, (*Seine*,) and the Matrōna, (*Marne*,) on the north; by Mount Jura on the east; and Mare Atlanticum, (*Atlantic Ocean*,) on the west.

Cenimagni, ōrum, an ancient people of Britain, who, with the Segontiaci, Ancalites, Bibrōci, and Cassi, followed the example of the Trinobantes, and submitted to Cæsar. These nations are supposed to have inhabited the counties of *Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Hertford, Buckingham, Oxford, and Berkshire.*

Censor, is, a Censor, a Roman magistrate whose number from first to last was uniformly two. They were appointed (A. U. 312,) to take an account of the number of the people, and the value of their fortunes, and superintend the public morals. They were chosen from the most reputable persons of consular rank, at first only from the patricians but afterwards likewise from the plebians. They were chosen every five years, but continued in office only a year and a half. For any dishonorable action they had the power to erase the name of a Senator from the list, deprive an eques of his horse and ring, and any other citizen they could degrade and deprive of all the privileges of a Roman citizen, except liberty.

The title of Censor was even more honorable than that of Consul, though attended with less power. No one could be elected a second time, and those who filled it were remarkable for leading an irreproachable life; so that to be descended from a censorian family was considered a distinguished ornament of nobility.

Census, ūs, m. was a general review of the people, estimating their estates, and proportioning their share of the public taxes. Every man was obliged to give in to the Censors his own name, residence and occupation, his wife's name, and the names of his children with their ages, the number of his slaves, and a minute and accurate account of his property. The goods of the person, who made a false return, were confiscated, and he himself, after being scourged, was sold for a slave. By that act he had, in the opinion of the state, deemed himself unworthy of the privileges and honors of a Roman citizen. Servius Tullius, the 6th king of Rome, appointed the Census, in order to ascertain the number of men able to bear arms, and the amount of the whole wealth possessed by the citizens, and consequently what sums could be levied from them. It was held in the Campus Martius, where the Censors, seated in curule chairs, attended by their clerks and public officers, commanded the citizens to be called before them, each in his own tribe. If nothing immoral or improper could be charged against a senator or knight, they passed without remark; but if otherwise, the senators were expelled the senate, and the public horse taken from the knight. The other citizens were raised to a higher tribe, if their wealth had increased, or sunk to a lower

tribe, if diminished; improper conduct deprived them of their right of voting, or subjected them to be taxed like strangers. A minute register of the whole was kept, and must have been of great advantage to the whole community, as determining with precision not only their number, but also their wealth. It ought to have been held at the end of every five years; but it is manifest from Roman history, that this period was not pointedly observed. At the end of this survey of the people they were ordered to attend a lustration, called, from sacrificing, a sow, a sheep, and a bull, *Suovetaurilia*. The precedency at this sacrifice was decided by lot, and he on whom the lot fell was at the conclusion said "*lustrum condere*."

**Centurio**, *ōnis*, *f*, (from *centum*, a hundred,) a centurion or commander of a *hundred* men. The constitution of the Roman legion admitted of a gradation from the lowest centurion of the *Hastati*, up to the first of the *Triarii*, who was called *Primipilus*, *q. v.* To the first captaincy, the meanest common soldier might aspire. Promotion in the Roman army could be obtained only by merit; appointments by purchase were unknown. This wise regulation produced the happiest effects. Besides each cohort having six centurions, and consequently each legion sixty, opened a wide field for promotion, and suggested numerous excitements to valor and heroism.

**Centrōnes**, *um* (B. G. I. 5,) a nation of Gaul in the *Alpes Graiæ*, who, along with the *Garocēli* and *Caturīges*, were defeated by *Cæsar* in several engagements. There was another tribe, or horde, of this name, who were subject to the *Nervii*, a nation of *Gallia Belgica*, (B. G. Ch. V. 38.)

**Cherusci**, *ōrum*, *m.* a nation of Germany, between the rivers *Albis*, (*Elbe*,) and the *Visurgis*, (*Weser*.)

**Cicēro**, *ōnis*, (*Quintus Tullius*,) the brother of *Marcus Tullius Cicēro*, the celebrated orator, was, after the expiration of his *prætorship*, *proconsul* of *Asia* for three years. He gained considerable reputation as one of *Cæsar's* lieutenants in Gaul. At the commencement of the civil war, he, in opposition to the advice of his brother, attached himself to *Pompey*. After *Cæsar* had defeated the republicans at *Pharsalia*, both *Quintus* and his son solicited the favor of the conqueror, by unjustly imputing their misconduct to the orator. So far was *Cicero* from resenting this injustice, that he used his utmost efforts for their safety and interest. Both perished in the proscription of the second *triumvirate*.

**Cimberius, i**, the brother of **Nasua**, who headed the 100 cantons of the **Suēvi**, who had left their native country, and encamped on the banks of the river **Rhenus**, (*Rhine*,) with the view of crossing that river, and settling in **Gaul**.

**Cimbri, ōrum**, (sing. **Cimber, ri**,) a German nation, supposed to be descended from the Asiatic **Cimmerians**, whose country was, from them, called the **Chersonēsus Cimbrīca**, (*Jutland*,) which now forms part of the kingdom of **Denmark**. About 113, B, C. the **Cimbri**, leaving their territories, which were both narrow and barren, and being joined by the **Teutōnes**, a neighboring people, defeated several German nations, and a Roman consul with his army, who had been sent against them. They invaded, and seem to have overrun, a great part of **Gaul**; and being strengthened by the accession of many of the tribes who inhabited that country, marched against **Rome**. After slaughtering the whole army of **Cæpio** and **Mallius**, except ten men and two generals, **C. Marius** marched against them, slew 120,000 and took 60,000 prisoners. Though only an inconsiderable people in the days of **Tacitus**, it is manifest, that the sagacity of that profound historian was apprehensive of the final destruction of the Roman state by the hordes of **Germany**, which actually happened about 300 years after his death.

**Cingetōrix, īgis**, a nobleman who headed that party in the state of the **Treviri**, which was formerly attached to **Cæsar**. In consequence of his fidelity to the Romans, he was, by means of his father-in-law, **Indutiomārus**, declared a public enemy, and his estate confiscated.

**Cingetōrix, īgis**, one of the four kings of **Cantium**, (*Kent*,) who, by order of **Cassivelaunus**, made an attack on **Cæsar's** naval camp.

**Clepsydra, æ, f.** an instrument contrived to measure time by water. The merit of this invention belongs to the **Egyptians**, as well as the discovery of the sun-dial.

There were different kinds of **Clepsydræ** among the ancients; which, however, were all constructed on this principle, that the water ran through a narrow passage from one vessel to another, and that on the surface of the water in the lower vessel, to the side of which a scale of hours was affixed, floated a piece of cork, which shewed the hour. It is manifest the water would be discharged with a rapidity proportioned to the quantity, and that, of course, it ran fastest when the vessel was full, and gradually became slower as the less water remained. Hence if the upper vessel discharged its water in twelve hours, and the under one

was an exact cylinder having its height divided into 144 equal parts, the water in the first hour would rise twenty-three of these parts, in the second hour, twenty-one, in the third, nineteen, &c., and the last or twelfth hour only one part. The state of the atmosphere would have considerable influence on the clepsydra, a defect which the ingenuity of a modern French philosopher, William Amontons, has completely remedied. By means of several important inventions he also freed it from other less inconveniences to which it was subject; and rendered it a very accurate divisor of time.

**Cocosates, um,** people of Aquitania in Gaul, whose country lay along the coast of Oceanus Cantabricus, (*Bay of Biscay*.) to the north of the territories of the Tarbelli. Their chief town was Cocösa.

**Clypeus, i.** a round shield of a smaller size than the *Scutum*, which see.

**Cohors, tis,** a division of the Roman legion. See *Legio*.

**Comius, i,** one of the nation of the Atrebatés, hence called Comius Atrebas, whom Cæsar appointed king over that people in return for his important services. He afterwards fell under the suspicion of Labiënus, who employed C. Volusënus Quadrätus to kill him in an interview. This perfidious design did not succeed. But in the scuffle, Comius was wounded in the head. He was, from that period, a violent enemy to the Romans. Being at last defeated, he was obliged to submit to Antony, which he did, on condition that he should not appear before any Roman. On these terms, Antony granted him peace.

**Condrüsi, örum,** a people of Belgic Gaul, who lived on the river Mosa, (*Mæse, or Meuse,*) north of Silva Arduenna.

**Considius Longus, (Caius, i,)** a partisan of Pompey, who was at one time the governor of Adrumëtum. He committed several acts of enormous cruelty. Considius afterwards commanded at Tisdra a garrison of Gætulians, and, on hearing of the defeat of his party, fled from that town with his treasures. Escaping from these barbarians and taking the road for Numidia, he was pursued by them, and to obtain possession of his money, they put him to death.

**Consul, ülis,** a consul; the official title of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state. They were first created after the expulsion of the kings, A. U. 244. They had the same badges as the kings, except the crown, and nearly the same power. In time of war they had supreme command; one accompanied the army as com-

mander-in-chief, and the other remained at Rome; or, if necessary, commanded another army, leaving the government in charge of the Prætor. They levied soldiers, appointed the greater part of the officers, and provided what was necessary for their support.

When any dangerous conjuncture arose, the consuls were armed with absolute power by the Senate, which solemnly decreed that they should take care that the republic received no harm. If any serious tumult or sedition occurred, they called the citizens to arms by proclaiming "Let those who wish to save the republic follow me;" and this was usually sufficient to check it.

The authority of the consuls was first impaired by the creation of Tribunes of the people, and afterwards by the Emperors. The office however was retained, and the consuls, after their power was gone, were still employed in consulting the Senate, administering justice, managing the public games and the like; and the year was usually characterized by their names.

At first the consuls were chosen from the Patricians only, but afterwards from the Plebians also. They were elected annually, and to be a candidate it was necessary to be forty-three years of age,—to have gone through the inferior offices of *Quæstor*, *Ædile*, and *Prætor*,—and to be present in a private station.

Proconsul, *ûlis*, a proconsul, a person invested with consular authority for the government of a conquered country. The consuls, at the expiration of their offices, were generally appointed proconsuls, and soon after quitted the city to take charge of their province. Their powers, though subject to the will of the senate and authority of the people, were very extensive. They had the appointment of the taxes and of the contributions imposed on the country, and it cannot be denied, that avarice and rapacity too often trampled on the principles of justice and humanity. To the honor of the Senate it must be mentioned, that they frequently punished acts both of extortion and cruelty. These crimes, however, were generally very flagrant before they became the subject of prosecution.

Proconsularis, *is, e, of or belonging to a proconsul, or the proconsulship, proconsular.*

Consularis, *e, adj. of or belonging to a consul; consular; one who had been a consul; a man of consular rank.*

Cotta, *æ*, (Lucius Aurunculeius,) a lieutenant in Cæsar's army, who suspected the stratagem of Ambiörix, and therefore endeavored to convince his colleague Sabînus of the impropriety of following the treacherous advice of that crafty Gaul, but without



effect. Unwilling that any enmity, from difference of opinion, should exist between them, he at last yielded, and his compliance cost him his life. Ambiorix, at the distance of two miles from the camp, lay in ambuscade, and when crossing a large valley, made a furious attack on the Roman forces, in which Cotta, after displaying singular bravery, was killed, and almost the whole of the two legions.

Crassus, i, (Marcus Licinius,) surnamed *Dives*, on account of his prodigious wealth, was, in early life, very poor, but by trafficking in slaves, and by other dishonorable practices, soon acquired great riches. To escape the cruelties of Cinna, he fled to Spain, where he had formerly passed some years with his father, when governor of that country; and remained eight months concealed in a cave. On hearing of Cinna's death, he raised 2,500 men, for whom he procured shipping, sailed to Africa, and attached himself to Metellus Pius. The friendship of Crassus with Metellus was not of long continuance. He then formed an alliance with Sulla, and was of great service to him in the civil war. The military talents of Crassus were greatly inferior to those of Pompey, who, on that account, necessarily stood higher in the favor of Sulla. Hence the enmity of these two powerful citizens, which all the address and eloquence of Cæsar could scarcely subdue. The great object of Crassus seems to have been the accumulation of wealth. Besides buying the estates of the proscribed, he had recourse to other base and scandalous means in order to increase his overgrown fortune.

Crassus was not however, destitute of bravery or generosity. He was honored with an ovation for putting an end to the war with Spartacus by a decisive engagement, in which 12,000 of the slaves were killed. He used frequently to lend money to his friends without interest. After entertaining the populace at 10,000 tables, giving to every citizen corn to support him for three months, and consecrating the tenth part of his property to Hercules, he was worth 7,100 talents. He used to say that no man, who could not maintain an army ought to be called rich. His slaves whom he had ingenuity enough to employ so profitably that they not only defrayed their own expenses, but added greatly to the wealth of their master, were, in number, equal to an army.

A reconciliation between Crassus and Pompey was, at last, effected by Cæsar. The iniquitous combination of these three men to destroy the liberties of their fellow-citizens, was called the first triumvirate. Less solicitous for honor than riches, Crassus,

in this division of the empire, chose Syria for his province, in expectation of making large additions to his fortune. Without the authority of the senate, he crossed the Euphrates and advanced against that country. But he was deceived by Agbārus, an Arabian, defeated by the Parthians, and his army nearly annihilated. He then fled with a small number of his soldiers to Carræ, a town of Mesopotamia, and was prevailed on to meet Surēna, on pretence of negotiating a peace, where he was treacherously put to death. The Parthians cut off his head, and, in contempt of his avarice, poured melted gold into his mouth. The bond of union between Pompey and Cæsar, which had been greatly weakened by the death of Julia, was finally dissolved by that of Crassus. They had now recourse to arms, and their struggles for the superiority terminated in the final extinction of Roman liberty.

Cretenses, ium, the inhabitants of Creta, æ, vel, Crete, es, f. a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, opposite to Mare Ægeum, (*Archipelago.*) From its principal city, it is now called *Candia*. Cres, Cretis, m. et Cressa, æ, f. a native of Crete or *Candia*. Cretis, idis, of Crete or *Candia*, with relation to a female, or to a noun feminine.

Curiosolitæ, arum, and Curiosolites, um, a people of Gallia Celtica, among Armoricas Civitates, whose country was afterwards called *Bretagne*

## D.

DACI, ōrum, the inhabitants of Dacia a country corresponding to the modern Wallachia, Transylvania, Moldavia, and that part of Hungary which lies to the east of the Tibiscus or *Teiss*; B. VI. Ch. 25.

Danubius, i, the *Danube*, the largest river in Europe, rises in the black forest in Germany, (according to Strabo and Pliny, in the mountain Abnōba,) runs in an easterly direction, through Austria, Germany, Hungary, part of Turkey in Europe, and discharges itself into Pontus Euxīnus, (the *Black Sea.*) The ancients gave the name of Ister to the eastern part of this river, after its junction with the Savus, (*Save.*) Though of great breadth and depth in many places, it is not generally navigable on account of the cataracts. Strabo, Diodōrus Sicūlus, Tacītus, and Pliny, have given descriptions of this river in many respects different, and all

exceedingly inaccurate. With the whole course of the Danube the Greeks and Romans were very imperfectly acquainted. Their knowledge of the countries to the north of this large river, was almost wholly obtained by vague report from unlettered barbarians, and, of course, very incorrect.

In the decline of the Roman empire, it became better known to that people, in consequence of almost all the barbarous nations, who assailed that state, commencing hostilities by ravaging the country on the banks of the Danube. But learning had sunk with the state, and no minute or accurate account of this river is found in classic authors.

**Decumana** (*porta*), the rear gate of the Roman camp, (See *Castra*) so called because the tens of the maniples were stationed there.

**Decurio**, ōnis, m. (from *decem*, ten,) an officer of the cavalry among the Romans, who commanded ten men. Each *Turma*, or troop of horse, had three Decuriōnes, and each Decurio chose a subaltern, who was, on that account, called *Optio*.

**Delectus**, ūs, (from *deligo*, to choose,) a military term to denote the levying or enrolment of soldiers. The consuls, after they entered on their office, appointed a day, on which all who were of the military age (from 17 to 46,) should be present in the capitol. On the day appointed, the consuls seated in their curule chairs, assisted by the military or legionary tribunes, held a levy, unless hindered by the tribunes of the commons. It was determined by lot in what order the tribes should be called. The consuls ordered such as they pleased to be cited out of each tribe; and every one was obliged to answer to his name under a severe penalty. They were careful to choose those first who had what were thought lucky names; as, *Valerius*, *Sabinus*, *Statorius*, &c. Their names were written down on tables, hence, *Scribere milites*, to enlist, to levy, or to raise soldiers.

**Diablintes**, ium, et Diablitæ, et Dianlitæ, arum, a people of Gallia Celtica, on the river Meduana, (*Maine*.) Their chief town was Neodunum, afterwards Diablintes, now *Jublens*.

**Dictator**, ōris, m. a Dictator, an extraordinary Magistrate at Rome, who possessed absolute authority over not only the lives and fortunes of his fellow citizens, but even over the laws themselves. A free government could admit of such an officer being appointed only on important and alarming conjunctures. We find from Roman history that the first Dictator was chosen during the wars with the Latins, (499 B. C.) and that his appointment was a consequence of the plebeians refusing to enlist, and of the consuls

being unable to protect the state. Unless when threatened with imminent danger, either from domestic sedition or foreign wars, the consuls held the highest office, and the laws set bounds to their powers; but the Dictator knew no restriction. Twenty-four Lic-tors preceded him, and, whilst he remained in office, the functions of the other magistrates, with the exception of that of Tribunes of the people, were suspended. He proclaimed war, levied forces, and marched against the enemy; or made peace or disbanded them whenever he pleased. Execution followed his decision, and from his judgment lay no appeal. At the expiration of his office, which could not exceed six months, he might be called to an account for his conduct; but few instances of it occur in the annals of Rome. Bravery does not extirpate credulity, nor does greatness of mind obliterate the fictions of ignorance. Though a nation of intrepid warriors, the Romans were credulous and superstitious. Hence to avert a plague, to remove some dreadful calamity, or to stop the progress of an invading enemy, they sometimes named a Dictator to drive a nail into the temple of Jupiter, which trivial and absurd ceremony they thought possessed these virtues. They sometimes too appointed a Dictator to hold the comitia, or to celebrate public festivals, and once to choose Senators. But for these purposes, except on particular occasions, the state had seldom recourse to the election of that magistrate.

Dies, ei, m. & f. a day, or that space of time which elapses from the first appearance of light in the morning, till the return of darkness at night. It is more generally used to denote the time the sun is visible, or above the horizon, which strictly speaking constitutes a solar day. The term has frequently a more extended signification, and includes the night. This forms the Astronomical day, and has also been called the Natural or Civil day. It exceeds the Siderial day, or a complete revolution of the earth on its axis, by three minutes and fifty-six seconds. Different nations begin the day at different times. Among the Romans the natural day began when the sun first appeared above the horizon, which was called the first hour, and ended with that luminary disappearing, which was the twelfth hour. This mode of dividing that space of time during which the sun is visible into twelve parts, though still followed in Turkey, must have been attended with great inconvenience. The hours thus varied with the length of the day and those of the night were subject to the same alteration. Besides, the hours of these two portions of time could be equal only twice a year, viz: at the Equinoxes, (See Hora.) The civil day

began at midnight, when the third watch commenced. With us, and most of the nations of Europe, the day is reckoned from midnight to midnight. The Jews began their day at sun-setting, and like the Romans divided it into twelve hours; and the night with them also consisted of twelve hours. It may not be improper to observe that astronomers generally compute from noon to noon, reckoning in a numeral succession from one to twenty-four hours, and not by two twelves agreeably to common usage.

**Dis**, itis, the god of riches, Pluto.

**Divico**, ōnis, a nobleman of great influence among the Helvetii, who commanded the army in the war against Cassius, and was at the head of the embassy sent by that state to Cæsar, after three-fourths of their forces had crossed the Arar, (*Saône*,) and he had attacked and killed a great part of the other fourth.

**Divitiacus**, i, a nobleman of the Ædui, who had great influence with Cæsar, in consequence of his steady attachment to the Romans.

**Druïdes**, um, v. *Druïdæ*, arum, (a term of doubtful etymology), Druids, the priests of the ancient Britons, Gauls, and Germans. Besides supreme authority in all matters of religion, their power extended to all public and private differences, and what is of much greater consequence, to making, explaining, and executing the laws. This exorbitant jurisdiction was necessarily attended with every mark of power. They were exempted from taxes and military service, and their persons were held sacred and inviolable. Among the Gauls there were only two classes of any note, the Druids and Equites, of which that of the Druids was the more illustrious. Their authority in many instances, surpassing that of the nobles, it is not surprising that they were, in general, sons of the first families. The worship and sacrifices of these priests were performed in deep groves, chiefly under an oak, which was their favorite tree. It was reckoned unlawful to commit any of their doctrines to writing; hence, many of their peculiar tenets are now unknown. It is generally supposed they believed in the immortality of the soul, and also the metempsychosis. Of natural philosophy, astronomy, arithmetic, and botany, it cannot be doubted their knowledge was very considerable. To the study of rhetoric they paid great attention, and to the charms of their eloquence, much of the admiration and power which they enjoyed, may be justly ascribed. Britain was, according to Cæsar, the great school of the Druids, whose chief settlement was Anglesy, called *Mona* by Tacitus. The natives of Gaul and Germany, who wished to be thoroughly versant in the mysteries of

Druidism, resorted to this island to complete their studies. At what time the Druids were wholly suppressed in Britain, is uncertain. But from the introduction of Christianity, their power and influence began to decline. It is worthy of remark, that some of their superstitious doctrines, and modes of predicting future events, are not, at this day, entirely forgotten in many parts of the island.

Dubis, is, m. the *Doux*, a river of Gallia, (*France*,) which originates in a small lake near mount Jura, and after a southwest course of sixty leagues, falls into the Arar, (*Saone*,) near to *Caillōnum*, (*Chalons*.)

Dumnōrix, igis, one of the *Ædui*, and brother of *Divitiācus*. He persuaded the noblemen of Gallia, (*France*,) not to go with *Cæsar* into Britain, withdrew privately from the Roman camp, and was killed by the soldiers who were sent in pursuit of him, in consequence of his obstinacy in refusing to return. His character will be found in *B. G. I. 18*.

Durocortōrum, i, n. the capital of the *Remi*, now called *Rheims*, on the *Vesle*, one of the branches of the river *Axōna*, (*Aisne*.)

## E.

Eburōnes, um, (*Eburōnes*, in Greek), a people of Gallia Belgica, whose territories lay on both sides of the river *Mosa*, (*Mæse*, or *Meuse*,) at its junction with the *Sabis*, (*Sambre*.) On their being dispossessed, they were succeeded by the *Tungri*. They were under the vassalage of the *Treviri*. *Cæsar* attempted to extirpate this nation; but this barbarous design, even from his own account, he was unable to carry into full effect.

Eburovices, um, a people of Gallia, (*France*,) on the left bank of the *Sequāna*, (*Seine*.) The *Lexovii* were between them and the sea. Their chief city was at first called *Mediolānum*, and afterwards *Eburovices*, now *Evreux*.

Elusates, ium, a people of Aquitania, who lived on the river *Atur*, (*Adour*,) whose principal city was *Elusa*, æ, f. (*Euse*.)

Equites, (from *equus* and *eo*,) cavalry. Of these the number belonging to each legion was 300, called *justus equitātus*, or *ala*. They were divided into ten *turmæ*, or troops of thirty each; and each *turma* into three *décuriæ*, or bodies of ten men. The office of the *Equites* at first was to serve in the army. They were sē

- lected both from the patricians and plebians; they were required, when chosen, to be 18 years of age, and to possess a fortune of 400 sestertia, (\$15,472.) See Gr. App. V.
- Eratosthēnes**, is, a native of Cyrēne, (Cyrenæus,) the scholar of Callimāchus, and of Aristo of Chios, and the second who was intrusted with the Alexandrian library, devoted his time to criticism and philosophy. He was eminent as a poet and mathematician, but more distinguished as an astronomer and geographer. He died in the year 194 B. C. in the 82d year of his age. B. VI. Ch. 24.
- Essui, ōrum**, supposed to be also called **Saii, ōrum**, a people of Gallia, whose territories lay on the Olēna, (*Orne*,) adjoining to the Diablintes and Aulerci Eburōnes.
- Esubii, ōrum**. This word occurs only in B. G. III. 7, where the readings are very different. Some copies have Esubios, or Eusubios, and others Lexuvios. The Greek has Unellos, to which Dr. Clarke, in a note, seems to give the preference, although he has retained Eusubios in the text.
- Evocāti**, (from *evōco*, to call out,) veteran soldiers, who had served out their time and received their discharge, but who were sometimes again *called out* into public service. This class were highly respected, and were exempted from the drudgery of military service to which the other soldiers were subjected.
- Excubiæ, arum**, watches either by day or night. **Vigiliæ**, watches by night only. These were relieved at the end of every three hours; hence the night, from sunset till sunrise, was divided into four watches, called the *first, second, third, and fourth*. See Gr. App. I.
- Exercītus, ūs**, (from *exerceo*, to exercise,) an army, a body of men trained to, or *exercised* in military service. (*Agmen*, from *ago*, an army on the march, or in marching order. *Acies*, an army drawn up in a *line*, or in battle array.) A consular army consisted of two Roman legions, (See *Legio*,) with the proper number of cavalry, and two legions of the allies with their cavalry, making in all about 20,000 men, or in the time of Polybius, 18,600.

## F.

- Fabius, i**, (Caius,) one of Cæsar's lieutenants.
- Fabius, i**, (Quintus Fabius Maximus) a Roman consul who defeated the Avernî and Rutēni.

**Funditōres**, um, (from *funda*, a sling.) Slingers, a class of warriors usually joined with the *Velites*, but not properly a part of them. They were armed with slings and stones, or bullets of lead, which from practice they threw with great precision and with so much force that neither buckler nor head-piece could resist their impetuosity. They were generally obtained from the Balearic Isles, Achaia, Crete, Arabia, &c., the Balearians being considered the best. See *Velites*.

## G.

**GALBA**, æ, the name of a branch of the Sulpicii, v. Sulpitii, or, according to others, the surname of the founder of that tribe.

**Galba**, æ, the king of the Suessiōnes at the time Cæsar invaded Gaul. On account of his knowledge and love of justice, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces raised by the Belgian states, against the power of Rome, in the second year of the Gallic war.

**Galba**, æ, (Sergius) was the son of C. Galba, and grandson of Servius, or Sergius Galba, a celebrated orator and the first distinguished character of that family. He held the rank of lieutenant in Cæsar's army during the Gallic war, and afterwards joined the conspiracy, which the Republican party formed against the life of that ambitious and unprincipled general.

**Galea**, a helmet, a defensive piece of armor, made of brass or iron, which came down to the shoulders but left the face uncovered.

**Gallia**, \* æ, now *France*, (See the map,) was an extensive and populous country of Europe, bounded on the north by the British Channel, on the east by the Rhine, Mount Jura and the Alps; on the south by the Mediterranean and Spain; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. In the time of Cæsar it was divided into three parts; Gallia Belgica, or the country of the BELGÆ (now *Belgium*) occupying the northern part; Gallia Celtica, or the country of the CELTÆ, or Celts, by far the largest, and occupying the middle portion; and AQUITANIA, lying between the Garumna (*Garonne*), and the Pyrenees,—much smaller than either of the others. Adjoining Gaul on the east, and separated from it by Mount Jura,

\* Cæsar does not use this term always in precisely the same sense. In B. I. Ch. 1, it means the whole of Gaul not then subject to the Romans; and in the same chapter it is used to denote the central division, or that possessed by the Celts. It is used in the same restricted sense, B. III. Ch. 2.



lay **HELVETIA**, (now part of *Switzerland*,) extending from Mount Jura to the Rhine, on the east; and from Lake Lemannus (*Geneva*) and the Rhone on the south, to the Rhine on the north. On the south and eastern border of Gallia lay what was called **PROVINCIA**, the Roman Province. (See *Provincia*.) Each of these great divisions contained within them numerous nations or tribes, all living under their respective kings or chiefs, all of which were finally brought under subjection to the Romans. The whole of this extensive country was called by the Romans *Gallia Transalpina*, Gaul beyond the Alps, to distinguish it from the northern part of Italy, which they called *Gallia Cisalpina*.

In the 27th year before the Christian æra, and twenty years after the conquest of Gaul was completed by C. Julius Cæsar, Augustus Cæsar made a new division of the whole, including *Provincia Romana* and *Helvetia*, into four grand divisions, in which more attention was paid to equality in the extent of the provinces than to the nations that inhabited them. *Aquitania* was extended northward and eastward to the *Liger*, (*Loire*,) *Gallia Belgica* on its eastern border was extended southward, taking in part of *Gallia Celtica*, and the whole country of the *Helvetii*. These four divisions were *Gallia Belgica*, *Gallia Celtica*, *Aquitania*, and *Gallia Narbonensis* (formerly *Provincia*, or *Provincia Romana*). These four divisions were again subdivided into seventeen provinces in all. And it is this division which is exhibited in the maps of ancient geography commonly in use. In the map accompanying this work, the division of the country in the time of Cæsar, and the names by which these divisions were then known, have been preferred as more suitable for such a work as this.

The whole country of Gaul from the time of its conquest by Cæsar, 47 years B. C., remained subject to the Romans, and a part of their vast empire for five hundred and fifty years. On the final dismemberment of that empire, Gaul being conquered by the Franks, (or Freemen,) a confederacy of warlike nations bordering on the Rhine, was from them called France about the beginning of the sixth century.

**Galli**, ðrum, the Gauls, or the inhabitants of Gaul. **Gallus**, i, a Gaul; one of the inhabitants of Gaul.

**Gallus**, i, (Marcus Trebius.) a prefect or Tribune of the soldiers, sent by P. Crassus, to forage among the *Curiosolitæ*.

**Garites**, um, a people of *Aquitania*, to the north of the *Ausci*.

**Garumna**, æ, m. the *Garonne*, a river of France, which rises in the valley of Arran, to the south of St. Bernard, runs with rapidity N. N. E. to Tolūsa, (*Toulouse*,) afterwards N. N. W. to Guienne, and falls into Oceānus Cantabricus, vel, Mare Aquitanicum, (the *Bay of Biscay*.) The general course of this river, which extends to about 250 miles, is northwest. After its junction with the Duranius, (*Dordogne*,) below Burdegalia, (*Bordeaux*,) it assumes the name of *Gironde*. According to Julius Cæsar's division of Gaul, the Garonne was the boundary of Aquitania, and separated that district from Gallia Celtica. It is navigable to Toulouse, and communicates with the Mediterranean by means of the Royal Canal, about 180 miles long, made through Languedoc by Louis XIV.

**Genēva**, æ, f. *Geneva*, a town at the western extremity of Lacus Lemānus, (the *Lake of Geneva*,) on the south bank of the Rhodānus, (*Rhone*.) From Geneva towards Mount Jura, Cæsar raised a mole or rampart of earth, nineteen miles in length.

In modern times, Geneva is a considerable city, nearly two miles in circumference, and contains thirty thousand inhabitants. Besides being neatly built, it is strongly fortified, and remarkable for its beautiful situation, fine walks, and delightful prospects. Calvin spent the latter part of his life at Geneva, and his followers have, ever since, held the government of the city.

**Germania**, æ, f. *Germany*, a large country of Europe, bounded on the south by the Danubius, (*Danube*;) on the east by the Vistula, (*Vistula*;) on the north by Codānus Sinus, vel, Mare Suevicum, (the *Baltic Sea*;) and on the west by the Rhenus, (*Rhine*,) and Oceānus Germanicus, (the *German Sea*.)

**Germanus**, i, pl. i, ōrum, the people of Germany; Germans.

**Getūli**, ōrum, (sing. Getūlus, i,) the inhabitants of Getulia, or Gætulia, æ, f. *Biledulgerid*, a large country of Africa, to the south of Mauritania and Numidia. It formed part of the kingdom of Massinissa. Sallust, from books written in the Punic language which belonged to Hiempsal, gives the following character of the Getūli and Libyces:—"Africa was at first possessed by the Getulians and Libyans, a savage and untutored people, who lived on the flesh of wild beasts, or grass of the field, like cattle; subject to no established customs, laws or government, a race of wanderers, who had no settled habitation, and who lay down to rest wherever night overtook them."—Sal. Bel. Jug. 18.

**Gladius**, i, a sword. The Roman sword was short, straight, and heavy, both for cutting and thrusting. It was worn on the right

- side, so as in drawing not to interfere with the shield. The long sword of the cavalry was curved, and was worn on the left side.
- Gordūni, ōrum, a people of the northern part of Gallia Belgica, subject to the Nervii, whose territories lay along the sea-coast, to the north of the Morini.
- Graiocēli, ōrum, an ancient nation of Gaul, whose territories seem to have been adjacent to those of the Centrōnes and Caturiges, a people who lived among the Alps.
- Grudii, ōrum, a neighboring nation to the Gordūni. Their country was bounded on the north by the mouths of the Scaldis, (*Scheldt.*)

## H.

- Harūdes, um, a people of Germania, (*Germany*,) on the north bank of the Danubius, (*Danube*,) towards the source of that river.
- Hastati, ōrum, the name given to the first rank of the Roman legion (See *Legio.*)
- Helvetia, æ, f. *Switzerland*, a country of a triangular form, bounded on the north by the river Rhenus, (*Rhine*,) and Lacus Brigantinus, (*Lake of Constance*,) which separate it from Vindelicia and Germania, *Germany*; on the south by the Rhodānus, (*Rhone*,) and Lacus Lemānus, (*the Lake of Geneva*,) which divides it from Provincia Romāna; and on the west by Mount Jura which protected them from the Gauls. Hence it is manifest that Helvetia was of less extent than Switzerland. Cæsar (B. G. I. 1,) seems to consider the Helvetii as Gauls. In Lib. I. cap 24, he says, *Helvetii—phalange factā*, by which is to be understood simply, that they fought in closé order, not that they drew up their troops precisely in the form of the Macedonian Phalanx, so celebrated in ancient history.
- Helvetii, ōrum, the people of Helvetia; the Helvetians.
- Hercynia, æ, f. a very extensive forest of Germany, the breadth of which, according to Cæsar, was nine days journey, and its length exceeded sixty. It extended from the territories of the Helvetii, Namnētes, and Raurāci, along the Danubius, (*Danube*,) to the country of the Daci and Anartes; then turning to the north, it spread over many large tracts of land, and is said to have contained many different animals, unknown in other countries, of which Cæsar describes two or three kinds. Since the other forests of Germany were only branches of the Hercynian, some writers have considered it as covering nearly the whole of that

extensive territory. As the country became more inhabited, the grounds were gradually cleared, and few vestiges of the ancient forest remain in modern times.

**Hiberna**, ōrum, winter quarters. The wars of the Romans were prosecuted chiefly in the summer. When the weather and the state of the country became unfavorable to military operations the troops were withdrawn from the field, and led into winter quarters, (*hiberna*.) These were strongly fortified and furnished with every accommodation, like a city, containing storehouses, (*armaria*,) workshops, (*fabricæ*,) an infirmary, (*valetudinarium*,) &c. Hence, from them many towns in Europe, and particularly in England, are supposed to have had their origin. This appears to be indicated by the terminations *cester*, or *chester*, from *castra*.

**Hibernia**, æ, f. *Ireland*, a considerable island in Mare Atlanticum, (the *Atlantic Ocean*.) It is washed on the east by Oceānus Verginius, (*St. George's Channel*,) which separates it from England; on the north by Mare Hibernicum, (*Irish Sea*,) which divides it from Scotland; and on all other parts by Mare Atlanticum, (the *Atlantic Ocean*,) of which *St. George's Channel*, and the *Irish Sea*, form but very small parts.

**Hiberni**, ōrum, the inhabitants of Hibernia.

**Hispania**, æ, f. *Spain*, a large country of Europe, bounded on the south by Fretum Gaditanum, or Herculeum, (the *Strait of Gibraltar*;) on the east by the Mediterranean, which was known among the Romans by the appellation of *Nostrum Mare*, and among the Greeks, of *Mare Internum*; on the north by the Pyrenæi Montes, (*Pyrenees*,) which separate it from Gallia, (*France*,) and Oceānus Cantabricus, (the *Bay of Biscay*;) on the west by Lusitania, (*Portugal*, included in Hispania Ulterior,) and Mare Atlanticum, (the *Atlantic Ocean*,) which the Greeks called *Mare Externum*. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 600 miles, and its greatest breadth 550. The superficial contents of this country are about 148,000 square miles. Spain, including Portugal, was, by the Romans, divided into two parts, Hispania Citerior, (*Hither Spain*,) and Hispania Ulterior, (*Farther Spain*;) hence, *duæ Hispaniæ*, the two Spains, or *Hispaniæ*, Spains. The former, or northern, comprehending an extent of country equal to three-fourths of modern Spain, the latter, or southern, the rest of the country. These two divisions were sometimes governed by proconsuls, but more commonly by prætors.

In the reign of Augustus, Hispania Citerior was, from Tarræco, its principal city, called *Tarraconensis*, and Hispania Ulterior

was divided into *Lusitania and Bætica*. The former appellation was derived from the Lusitani, the most powerful of the nations who inhabited that country, and the latter, from Bætis, the *Guadalquivir*, a very large river, which watered that province.

Hispani, ōrum, the people of Hispania.

Hora, æ, f. an hour. Among the Romans it was the twelfth part of the day. The first hour commenced with the rising of the sun, and the twelfth ended with his setting. It is manifest that the portion of time denominated an hour by them, was constantly changing, and was of equal length to our hour only at the equinoxes. At these two periods of the year, and at them only, their first hour corresponded to our 7 o'clock in the morning; the second to eight, third to 9, fourth to 10, and fifth to 11; but their sixth hour or noon (meridies) coincided exactly with our 12 o'clock noon, or mid-day throughout the whole year. Their 7th then answered to our 1 in the afternoon, 8th to 2, 9th to 3, 10th to 4, 11th to 5, and 12th to 6. At the summer solstice, or longest day, the sun rises at Rome a few minutes past 4 o'clock, and sets the same number of minutes before 8, consequently their hour is, at that time, nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  longer than ours, and at the winter solstice it will be as much shorter.

## I.

Iccius, i, m. one of the ambassadors whom the Rhemi sent to Cæsar in the second year of the Gallic war.

Iccius, i, (*sc. portus*.) a harbor in the country of the Morini, in Gallia Belgica, which, according to some, was *Boulogne*, and, according to others, *Vissant*, or *Calais*. Ptolemy mentions it as a promontory, although it cannot be doubted that there was likewise a cognominal harbor. From his description, this seems to be the place which he had in view. It could not be *Calais*. Cæsar set out from Iccius Portus, when he sailed the second time for Britain.

Idus, uum, f. the Ides, one of the divisions of the Roman month. In March, July, and October, the Ides were on the 15th, and in the other months, on the 13th. Like the Kalends, and Nones, the Ides were reckoned backwards. (See Gr. App. I.)

Illyricum, (*Croatia, Bosnia, and Slavonia*.) a country opposite to Italy, bordering on the Adriatic. It was bounded on the south by Macedonia; on the east by Mœsia and Pannonia; on the north by

**Noricum**; and on the west by **Histia** and **Mare Adriaticum**, vel. **Supërum**, (the *Gulf of Venice*.)

**Imanuentius**, i, m. a Briton, the father of **Mandubratius**, and king of the **Trinobantes**. He was killed by **Cassivellaunus**.

**Impedimenta**, ōrum, baggage; (from *impedio*, to hinder.) The heavier baggage of the Romans, such as tents, mills, &c. was carried on beasts of burden; sometimes, though more seldom, on baggage wagons, (*carri*.) Every thing else was carried by the soldiers themselves, each of whom usually carried provisions for fifteen days, usually corn, sometimes dressed food, a saw, a basket, a mattock or axe, a reaper's hook and leathern thong, a chain, a pot, usually three or four stakes, sometimes more, for the *vallum*, amounting in all, exclusive of armor, to 60 pounds; and under this load they commonly marched 20 miles a day, sometimes more.

**Indutiomarus**, i, a chief man among the **Treviri**, father-in-law to **Ongetorix**, who attacked **Labienus**, but was repulsed, and slain.

**Italia**, æ, f. *Italy*, a large and celebrated country of Europe, bounded on the south by **Fretum Siculum**, (the *Strait of Messina*,) which separates it from Sicily; on the northeast by **Mare Adriaticum**, or **Supërum**, (the *Gulf of Venice*,) which divides it from **Græcia**, (*Greece*,) now part of *Turkey in Europe*. The **Alpes**, (*Alps*,) form the boundary between Italy and Germany on the north; and on the southwest it is washed by that part of the **Mediterranean**, formerly called **Mare Tyrrhenum**, **Tuscum**, or **Infërum**, now the *Tuscan Sea*. The **Appeninus**, (*Appenines*,) forms a ridge of mountains which extends from the Alps to **Rhegium**, (*Reggio*,) the whole length of the country. The sources of all the rivers in Italy are found in these mountains. **Roma**, (*Rome*,) for many years the seat of universal empire, was the capital of Italy. From it, the inhabitants of Italy were frequently called **Romani**, a name originally given only to the natives of that city and its territory, which was long very small.

**Itali**, ōrum, the people of **Italia**; **Italians**.

**Itius Portus**, a harbor in the country of the **Morini**, from which **Cæsar** sailed on his second expedition against Britain. See **Iccius**.

## J.

**JUGUM**, i, a yoke. This consisted of two spears or pieces of wood set upright in the ground, a little space apart, over which a third was laid across the top, the whole resembling the Greek II.

Under this frame the soldiers of conquered armies were often obliged to pass naked, (*nudi*,) *i. e.* without their armor, which was previously laid down.

Jumenta, *ōrum*, beasts of burden, (horses, mules, asses, &c.) used by the Romans for carrying their heavier baggage. (See *Impedimenta*.)

Junius, *i*, (Quintus, *i*,) a Spaniard who was frequently sent by Cæsar to converse with Ambiorix.

Jura, *æ*, *m.* a chain of mountains which, extending from the Rhodanus, (*Rhone*,) to the Rhenus, (*Rhine*,) separated Helvetia, (*Switzerland*,) from that part of Gallia Celtica which the Sequani possessed, now called *Franche Compté*. Vosëgus, (*Vauge*,) is a branch, or an extension of Mount Jura.

Justus equitatus, the complement of cavalry attached to a Legion; three hundred in number, exclusive of the horsemen of the allies

## K.

KALENDÆ, or Calendæ, *arum*, *f.* the Kalends, the name given by the Romans to the first day of every month. A priest was appointed to give notice to the people of the change of the moon, or when the new moon was first visible. This term appears to be derived from the Greek verb *καλέω*, *I call*. (See *Gr. App. I.*)

## L.

LABERIUS, (Quintus, *L. Durus*,) a tribune of the soldiers in Cæsar's army. He was killed in Britain, *B. G. V. 15.*

Labiënus, *i*, (Titus, *i*,) one of Cæsar's lieutenants in the Gallic war. In the beginning of the Civil war he deserted to Pompey, escaped from the battle of Pharsalia, and was killed in that of Munda.

Latobriği, *ōrum*, a people who appear to have been neighbors of the Helvetii Rauraci and Tulingi, but of whom little is known with certainty.

Legatus, *i*, *m.* a lieutenant-general, who was both appointed by, and acted immediately under, the consul, or Commander-in-chief. The number of these officers varied in proportion to the greatness or importance of the war. Each legion had at least one, often two. When separated from the main army, sent into win-

ter quarters, &c. the lieutenant-general, being the deputy of the commander, had the honor to be the highest officer.

At their first institution, the Legati were counsellors to the governors of provinces, and decided all causes of minor importance; but held no military rank. Hence the word primarily denoted an Ambassador. Their admission into the army naturally resulted from that place of intimacy and confidence. Under the emperors the term became a common appellation for all invested with the highest military command in foreign countries.

**Legio**, ōnis, f. a legion, or body of soldiers consisting of different numbers at different times. In the early part of the reign of Romulus, the legion contained 3,000 foot, and 300 horse, which he, on the increase of the citizens by the admission of the Sabines, raised to 4,000. To that number 1,000 was added during the war which Hannibal carried on in Italia, (*Italy*,) about 216 years B. C. but a reduction of 500 had taken place before the time Polybius wrote his history. Livy states that the legion consisted of 5,000 foot, and Vegetius, of 6,000 foot. It cannot be doubted that these historians recorded the exact number, which constituted a complete legion in their respective times. The legion consisted of ten cohorts, each cohort of three maniples, and each maniple of two centuries; and in the order of battle the troops were drawn up in three lines, first the *Hastāti*; second, the *Princīpes*; and third, the *Triarii*. Those who formed the first line were called *Hastāti*, from their fighting with *Hasta*, a long spear, which was afterwards laid aside on account of its being inconvenient. They were the flower of the Roman youth. The second line consisted of the same number of maniples, but of men more advanced in life, and of greater military experience, who were called *Princīpes*, probably from their being at one time the *first* line. Their arms were heavy. The *Triarii* made up the third line, and seem to have been a body of reserve. They were frequently, from *Pilum*, a javelin, called *Pilāni*, and the *Hastāti* and *Princīpes*, *Antepilāni*, from being stationed before them. The *Velītes* generally skirmished before the lines, sometimes between them, and appear to have been what the moderns call Irregulars. They had light armor, hence called *expediti*, *levis armaturæ*, &c. The archers and slingers were attached to this body. According to that historian, twenty *Velītes* seem to have belonged to each maniple. They were, in battle, not formed into cohorts, or maniples, but fought in such parties and in such places as the commander judged most advantageous.



In the early ages of the Roman state, their army in battle order was drawn up, like the Macedonian phalanx, in a continued line. This fact rests on the authority of Livy. The disposition into three lines, and arranging in maniples at some distance from each other seems an improvement of later times. When the *Hastati* yielded to the superior force or bravery of the enemy, they fell back to the *Principes*, who filled up the spaces between the maniples, and with them they renewed the charge. If both were forced to give way, the *Triarii* came up, and a third attack was made on the enemy. Hence, *ad triarios ventum est*, it is come to the last push; matters are in the utmost danger. The cavalry fought on the wings, but their exact form or position is not certainly known. It probably did not differ very much from the practice of the moderns. If after the whole force was brought into action the enemy still prevailed, they of necessity submitted to a defeat.

All the cohorts of the legion were manifestly on an equal footing in the army of Cæsar, and no preference seems to have been either acknowledged or claimed. The only vestige of the ancient division was the officers retaining their former appellations, as *Primus hastatus*, *Primus pilus*, &c. Cæsar frequently kept the third line as a body of reserve.

Lemānus (Lacus), the *Lake of Geneva*, is a most beautiful expanse of water, in the form of a crescent, the convex side of which is upwards of fifty-four miles long. Its hollow side is towards Switzerland, and its greatest breadth measures about twelve miles. The Rhodānus, (*Rhone*), descending from the Alps, traverses the whole length of the lake, and renders the water at its entrance turbid, on account of the quantity of earth and mud brought down from these steep mountains. Like the other waters and lakes of Switzerland, for nearly an hour in the evening, after the sun is hid behind Mount Jura, it shines with a splendor resembling burnished gold, by the reflection of the solar rays from the Glaciers.

Leponti, ōrum, a people of the Alps, near the source of the Rhodānus, (*Rhone*), on the south of that river.

Leväci, ōrum, a people in the northern part of Gallia Belgica, on the Scaldiš, (*Scheldt*), between the Nervii and Grudii. The Centrones, Grudii, Leväci, Pleumosii, and Gorduni. were vassals of the Nervii. B. G. V. 39.

Leuci, ōrum, a Belgic nation who lived between the Mosa, (*Meuse*), and the Mosella, (*Moselle*), near the source of that river.

**Lexovii, ōrum**, a people of Gallia Celtica, whose country was bounded on the north by the Sequana, (*Seine*,) and on the west by Fretum Gallicum, or, Britannicum, (the *English Channel*.)

**Liger, ěris**, or **Ligěris**, is, m. the *Loire*, a large river of Gaul, which takes its rise in the country of the Helvii, runs N. N. W. and after a course of 200 miles, falls into Oceanus Cantabricus, (*Bay of Biscay*.) According to the division of Gaul made by Augustus, the Loire was the northern boundary of Aquitania.

**Lingōnes, um**, a people of Gaul whose territories included Mount Vosegus, (*Vauge*,) consequently the sources of the rivers Mosa, (*Meuse*,) and Matrōna, (*Marne*.) Their chief town was Andomadunum, or Andomatunum, afterwards Lingōnes, now *Langres*.

**Liscus, i**, one of the Supreme magistrates of the Ædui, who along with Divitiacus and other chiefs of that nation, was in Cæsar's camp in the Gallic war, and informed him of the conduct and plans of Dumnorix.

**Lituus, i**, a clarion, bent a little at the end like an augur's staff. It was used for the cavalry. The *tuba* was straight and employed by the infantry. The *cornu* was bent almost round. The *buccina* was commonly used for changing the watches.

**Lorica, æ**, a coat of mail, generally made of leather, covered with plates of iron in the form of scales, or iron rings twisted within one another like chains. It is also used to denote a battlement, or defence of towers and walls, constructed of stone or of hurdles.

**Lucinius, i**, (*Quintus, i*,) a centurion of the first rank, who was killed in attempting to rescue his son when surrounded by some of the troops of Ambiorix, after that king had treacherously persuaded Aurunculeius Cotta and Q. Titurius Sabinus, lieutenants, with the army which they commanded, consisting of one legion and five cohorts, to leave their winter-quarters among the Eburones.

**Lugotōrix, ĩgis**, one of the four kings of Kantium, (*Kent*;) some copies read Cingetōrix (B. G. V. 22).

**Lutetia, æ, f.** Lutetia the capital of the Parisii, (*Paris*, now the capital of France,) was originally a fortress on a small island in the Sequana, (*Seine*.) There are two other islands in the Seine at Paris covered with buildings, and connected with each other and the town, by means of bridges. Paris, situated in a plain on both sides of the Seine, is of a circular form, and upwards of eleven miles in circumference. It contains many stately edifices, and the finest collections of medals, statues, and paintings, in the

world. Every thing excellent in Rome, and in the other cities of Italy, has been conveyed to Paris to enrich these collections and to adorn the city.

## M.

- MAGETOBRIA**, æ, f. a city of Gallia, (*France*,) at which Ariovistus defeated the combined forces of the Gauls. This victory put the country under his dominion.
- Mandubratius**, i, one of the nation of Trinobantes, who, on his father's being killed by Cassivellaunus, fled from Britain to Cæsar then in Gaul, who took him and the state under his protection.
- Manilius**, (Lucius, i,) a proconsul, who was obliged to fly from Aquitania, with the loss of all his baggage.
- Manilius**, i, (Tusculus,) one of the conspirators against Cassius Longinus, Proprætor of Farther Spain.
- Manipulus**, i, (See *Legio*.)
- Marcomani**, or Marcomanni, òrum, a people of Germania, (*Germany*,) whose territories were bounded on the west by the Rhenus, (*Rhine*,) and on the south by the Danubius, (*Danube*,) corresponding to part of the modern *Circle of Swabia*. They afterwards expelled the Boii, and took possession of their country, now called *Bohemia*.
- Mare Nostrum**, the *Mediterranean Sea*, to which the Romans gave this name, from its bounding their native country, Italia, (*Italy*,) on three sides. By the Greeks it was called Mare Internum; and the *Atlantic Ocean*, Mare Externum. In Scripture, this collection of water is denominated the *Great Sea*, which, though of small extent, when compared with the Pacific Ocean, &c. is the largest inland sea in the world. The modern appellation is manifestly derived from its situation, being wholly surrounded by land, except the narrow strait of Gibraltar, which connects it with the Atlantic Ocean.
- The length of the Mediterranean is about 2,300 miles, and its breadth varies from 900 to 300 miles. Tides are scarcely known in this sea, except in the *Gulf of Venice*, and on the coast of *Tripoli*. There is a constant influx into the Mediterranean, both from the Atlantic and Pontus Euxinus, (the *Black Sea*.) That part of it which is east of the Archipelago, or of the island Candia, is called the Levant.
- The principal islands in the Mediterranean, are the *Baleares*,

(*Majorca and Minorca,*) Sardinia, (*Sardinia,*) Corsica, (*Corsica,*) Sicilia, (*Sicily,*) separated from Italia, (*Italy,*) by Fretum Siculum, (the *Strait of Messina,*) Melita, (*Malta,*) and Creta, (*Candia.*) In the Levant, besides some other islands of less extent, are Rhodos, (*Rhodes,*) and Cyprus, (*Cyprus.*)

Matrōna, æ, f. the *Marne*, a river of Gallia, (*France,*) which formed part of the ancient boundary between Gallia Belgica and Gallia Celtica. It takes its rise at Sangres, runs northwest to Châlons, then westward, passes by Meaux, becomes navigable at Vitry, and at Charenton, a little above Paris, falls into the Sequana, (*Seine,*) after a course of about ninety-two leagues.

Mediomatrici, um, vel. i, ōrum, a people of Gallia Belgica, between the Mosella, (*Moselle,*) and the Rhenus, (*Rhine.*) The Treviri were their neighbors on the north. Their chief town was Divodurum, afterwards Mediomatrici, now Metz. At one period they were a powerful nation, and possessed a very extensive country. But the conquest of Gallia, (*France,*) by the Romans, destroyed their power, and confined them to a narrow territory.

Meldi, ōrum, a people whose country was included between the rivers Matrōna, (*Marne,*) and Sequana, (*Seine.*) The modern town, *Meaux*, is of some note, and contains 6,000 inhabitants. The Meldi mentioned B. V. 5, were a Belgic tribe living on the Scaldis (*Scheldt.*)

Menapii, ōrum, a people of Gallia Belgica, whose territory was separated from Insula Batavorum, (*Holland,*) by the Mosa, (*Meuse.*) The Toxandri were their neighbors on the south.

Mensis, is, m. a month; a term originally employed to denote that portion of time which elapses between two successive changes of the moon. (See Gr. App. I.)

Messala, æ, (Marcus,) a noble Roman who was consul with Marcus Puppis Piso, in the 60th year B. C.

Mettius, i, (Marcus, i,) a man allied to Ariovistus by the rights of hospitality, whom Cæsar joined in commission with C. Valerius Procillus, on an embassy to that king. As soon as they entered his camp, without suffering them to speak, Ariovistus commanded both to be put in irons. He thrice drew lots to determine whether they should be burned alive upon the spot, or reserved for another time. The lots being always favorable, their lives were preserved. After the defeat of Ariovistus, Cæsar himself in the pursuit fell in with Procillus, and Mettius was likewise recovered and brought back to the Roman camp.

- Minucius, i**, (Lucius M. Basīlus,) one of Cæsar's officers. To C. Fabius, and L. Minucius Basīlus, he gave the joint command of two legions, which were stationed among the Rhemi.
- Mona, æ, f.** the *Isle of Man*, an island in the Irish Sea, nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is thirty miles long, and eight broad. The soil is fertile, the air salubrious, and the inhabitants live in general to a great age. The sovereignty of this island formerly belonged to the Dukes of Athol; but it was sold in 1765 to the crown. Tacitus and others call Anglesy, Mona, but Cæsar is more correct.
- Morīni, ōrum**, a people of Gallia Belgīca, whose country lay along the coast opposite to Cantium, (*Kent.*)
- Moritasgus, i**, the king of the Senōnes, at Cæsar's arrival in Gallia, (*France.*)
- Mosa, æ, f.** the *Mæse*, or *Meuse*, a river of Gallia, (*France.*) rising a little to the west of Mount Vosegus, (*Vauge*,) runs north, passes a number of celebrated towns, receives, at Namur, the Sabis, (*Sambre*,) joins the Vahālis, (*Wahal*, or, *Waal*,) below the island of Bommel, and falls into the German Sea. The course of this river, which extends to 160 leagues, is north.
- Munatius, i**, (Lucius M. Plancus), one of Cæsar's lieutenants, who, with Caius Trebonius, had the command of three legions which were settled in Belgium, during the winter.
- Muscūlus**, a species of moveable shed or pent-house on wheels, shaped like an arched wagon, usually sent before the large towers to prepare the way for their advance, by cutting down trees, filling up ditches, removing obstructions, and making a smooth and solid road even up to the enemy's walls.

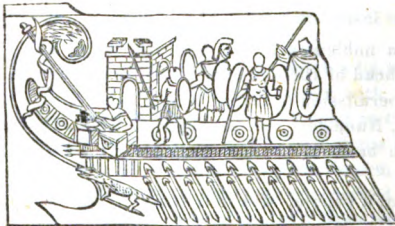
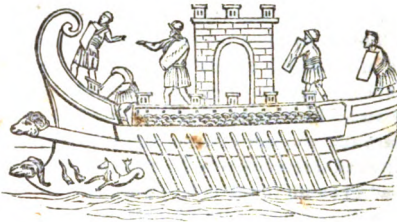
## N.

- NAMEIUS, i**, a nobleman of the Helvetii, who, with Verudoctius, was at the head of the embassy which that nation sent to Cæsar, to request permission to march through the Roman province.
- Namnētes**, or, Nannētes, um, a people of Gallia Celtīca, who lived on the north bank of the Ligēris, (*Loire*,) where it falls into the sea.
- Nantuātes, um**, a people, whose country lay on the south of Lacus Lemānus, (the *Lake of Geneva*.)
- Narbo, ōnis. f.** *Narbonne*, a town of Provincia, to the south of the river Atax, (the *Aude*,) near the sea-coast, which afterwards gave name to that division of Gallia. (*France*,) called *Narbonensis*.

Nasua, æ, the brother of Cimberius, who commanded the 100 Cantons of the Suevi, who had encamped on the bank of the Rhenus, (*Rhine*,) with the design of crossing that river.

Naves, ium, (sing. navis,) ships. The kind of ships used by the Romans were chiefly two, viz: *Naves Longæ*, ships of war, and *Naves Onerariæ*, ships of burden. The *Naves longæ* were so called because they were of a longer shape than the others. They were commonly impelled by oars, and were distinguished by a helmet at the mast head. They were also ranked as *birēmes*, *tri-rēmes*, *quadrēmes*, and *quinqvirēmes*, according as they had two, three, four, or five rows or tiers of oars. According to the generally received opinion, these rows or tiers ran from the prow to the stern, as exhibited in the following wood cuts, taken from antiques, the first of which has one row and the second two. Over these were erected decks on which sometimes towers were constructed, from which the enemy might be more conveniently and successfully assailed.

#### NAVES LONGÆ.



The *Naves Onerariæ*, or ships of burden, were broader and rounder than the vessels of war. They were impelled by sails

and distinguished by a basket, (*corbis*,) suspended from the mast head; whence they were sometimes called *corbitæ*.

*Naves Actuariæ* were ships contrived for lightness and expedition. They had but one bank of oars, or at most two, on each side. They were of different kinds, distinguished by different names; as, *Celoces*, *Lembi*, *Phasëli*, &c., but the most remarkable were the *Naves Liburnæ*, a kind of light galleys used by the Liburni.

**Nemetes**, um, a people of Gallia Belgica, probably a tribe of the Germans, on the west bank of the river Rhenus, (*Rhine*,) between the Triboci and Vangiones. Their principal city was *Nomimagus*, (*Spire*.)

**Nervii**, orum, a powerful and warlike nation of Gallia Belgica, whose country lay on both sides of the Scaldis, (*Scheldt*, near the source of that river, afterwards *Hainault*, and *Nord*. They revolted and attacked the Roman troops under Cæsar; but were totally routed. Their mode of defence against the attacks of cavalry was simple and effectual. The different readings B. G. Lib. II. 17, are numerous, yet the idea conveyed by all is not very materially different. In the place where the Nervii wished to raise a barrier, they, probably at a considerable distance from each other, half cut two rows of young trees, so that they continued to grow, bent them longitudinally, and gave their branches a lateral direction. The middle space between these rows was planted or filled up with briars and thorns, which intermixing with the trees that formed the outside of the fence, rendered the whole so close and impervious, that it not only stopped the progress, but even the view of the invaders.

After *ramis* the common text has *enatis*, which Oudendorp and others reject as a mere gloss, unnecessary to the sense. It is also wanting in the best MSS.

**Nonæ**, arum, f. the Nones, the second division of the Roman month; so called, it is supposed, because from that day to the Ides nine days intervened. In the months of March, May, July, and October, the Nones fell on the seventh, and in the other months on the fifth. (See Gr. App. I.)

**Noreia**, æ, f. a city of Noricum, the capital of the Taurisci. B. I. 5.

**Noricum**, i, n. or *Noricus ager*, a large country of Germany, between Italia, (*Italy*,) and the Danubius, (*Danube*). It comprehended the greater part of Austria, all Salzburg, Stiria, and Carinthia. Their chief city was *Noreia*, which was besieged by the

**Boii**, in the inroad which they had made upon Noricum, before they entered into alliance with the Helvetii.

**Norici, ōrum**, the people of Noricum.

**Noviodunum**, i, n. (B. G. II. 15,) a town of the Suessiōnes, (*Soissons*, or *Noyons*.) Another of the Ædui, (B. G. VII. 55,) now *Nevers*, on the banks of the Ligēris, (*Loire*). And a third belonged to the Biturīges, (B. G. VII. 14,) now *Neuvy* or, *Neufry*, about twenty miles west from *Nevers*.

**Numidia, æ, f.** *Algiers*, a country of Africa, bounded on the north by the Mediterranean; on the west by Mauritania, (*Morocco* and *Fez*); on the south by Gætūlia; and on the east by Afrīca Propria, (*Tunis*.)

**Numidæ, arum, and, Nomādes, um**, the inhabitants of Numidia, described by Sallust, in the Jugurthan war, as faithless, unsteady, and fond of revolutions in the state.

## O.

**OCELUM**, i, n. *Ouz*, or *Exilles*, a town on the frontiers of Gallia Cisalpina, Citerior, or Togāta, in Alpes Graiæ.

**Octodūrus**, i, (Octodōrus, in Greek,) *Martigny*, a town, or village, of the Verāgri, (*Vicus Veragrōrum*, Cæsar, B. G. III. 1,) on the *Drance*, near its junction with the Rhodānus, (*Rhone*,) at a considerable distance above the entrance of the latter into *Lacus Lemānus*, (the *Lake of Geneva*.)

**Orcynia, æ, f.** a name given by Eratosthenes, and some other Greeks, to *Hercynia Silva*; which see.

**Orgetōrix, īgis**, was, according to Cæsar, the richest and most noble of the Helvetii. Prompted by a love of power, he formed a conspiracy among the nobles, and persuaded the people to quit their country. When his ambitious views were discovered by the state, he was obliged to answer to the charges preferred against him. Orgetōrix, by means of his vassals and debtors, rescued himself, from the hands of his judges, and escaped. But whilst the state was endeavoring to support its authority by force, he died, as was suspected, by his own hands.

**Osismii, ōrum**, a people of Gallia Celtica, one of the nations which went under the general name of *Civitātes Armoricæ*. Their country afterwards formed part of the province of *Bretagne*. It is now called *Finisterre*.



## P.

**PADUS**, *i*, *m.* the *Po*, the largest river of Italy, anciently called Eri-dānus. The northern branches of the *Po*, descending from the Alps, render it largest in the warmest months of summer, by the melting of the snow towards the summit of these lofty mountains. It disembogues into Mare Adriaticum, or Hadriaticum, (the *Gulf of Venice*,) by seven mouths, of which two were formed by nature, the other five by art.

**Pæmani**, *ōrum*, a people of Gallia Belgica, on the east bank of the Mosa, (*Meuse*.) They had the Cæræsi on the south, the Trevīri on the east, and Silva Arduenna on the north.

**Paludamentum**, *i*, the military robe or cloak of the Roman commander; sometimes also worn by the chief officers. It was of a scarlet color, bordered with purple. The elevation of this upon a spear above the Prætorium, or general's tent, was often the signal given for commencing battle.

**Parisii**, *ōrum*, the inhabitants of Lutætia, from whom it was afterwards called Parisii, now *Paris*, the capital of France. (See *Lutetia*.)

**Passus**, *ūs*, a pace, (two steps,) was reckoned nearly equal to five feet. (See *Gr. App. VI. 5.*) Of these 125 made a stadium, and 1000 made a mile; hence, *mille passuum*, a mile.

**Pedius**, *i*, (Quintus) a grandson of one of Julius Cæsar's sisters, was one of his lieutenant-generals in the Gallic war, and appointed in his will co-heir with Octavius, who had Pedius for his colleague in his first consulship. He passed a law, from him called *Lex Pedia*, declaring the death of Julius Cæsar to have been murder, and subjecting the assassin to capital punishment.

**Peligni**, *ōrum*, a people of Italy, whose country lay between the sources of the rivers Sagrus, (*Sangro*,) and Aternus, (*Pescara*,) both of which fall into the Gulf of Venice.

**Petrosidius**, *i*, (Lucius, *i*,) a standard bearer of the army which, under the command of Q. Titurius Sabinus and Lucius Aurunculeius Cotta, wintered among the Eburōnes. These troops were, in consequence of a stratagem of Ambiōrix, attacked by him on disadvantageous ground two miles from the camp, and almost wholly cut off. Petrosidius having, with a few of his men, returned to the camp, threw his standard within the rampart, and was killed fighting with great bravery before the fortifications.

- Pictōnes, um**, a people of Gallia Celtica, on the south bank of the Ligēris, (*Loire*), where it falls into the sea.
- Pilani**. (See *Legio*.)
- Pirustæ, arum**, a people of Illyricum, on the east coast of Mare Hadriaticum, (*the Gulf of Venice*.)
- Piso, ōnis**, (Lucius Calpurnius, i,) Cæsar's father-in-law, who was consul with A. Gabinus Paulus, in the year of the city 696. In their consulship, Cicero was banished from Rome, and Clodius was supported by Piso, in procuring that disgraceful sentence, (B. G. I. 6.)
- Piso, ōnis**, (Lucius, i,) the grandfather of Piso above mentioned, was a lieutenant of Cassius, both of whom fell in an engagement with the Helvetii, (B. G. I. 12.)
- Piso, ōnis**, surnamed from his country, Aquitanus, a nobleman of Aquitania, whose father had been supreme magistrate in that country, and called *Friend* by the Romans, (B. G. IV. 12.)
- Plancus, i**, (L. Munatius, i,) a lieutenant in Cæsar's army, to whom he gave the joint command with C. Trebonius, of three legions cantoned in Gallia Belgica. After the death of Julius Cæsar, L. Munatius Plancus joined Antony and Lepidus. With the latter he was consul. He is said to have founded Lugdunum, (*Lyons*.)
- Pleumosii, ōrum**, a people of Gallia Belgica, supposed to have lived on the Scaldis, (*Scheldt*), near the place where the city *Tournay* now stands.
- Pluteus, i**, a kind of moveable gallery on wheels, in form resembling the Musculus, (which see,) but used chiefly to protect the archers stationed in it, in order to clear the walls with their arrows, and so facilitate the approach of storming parties and the erection of scaling ladders.
- Pompeius, i**, (Cneius,) a Roman who was well skilled in the language of the Gauls, and acted as interpreter to Quintus Titurius. After the credulity of that lieutenant had placed himself and his men at the mercy of Ambiōrix, he sent Cneius Pompeius to the king of the Eburōnes, begging him to spare their lives. (See *Titurius*.)
- Præconinus, i**, a lieutenant who was himself killed, and his army defeated at Apollonia.
- Præfectus, i**, an officer who commanded the allies, and who in the extent of his command resembled the legionary tribune. The commander of the cavalry of a legion was called *præfectus alæ*.
- Prætor, ōris, m.** a Prætor; (from *Præ* and *eo*,) literally, one who goes before. In the early ages of the Roman State, this term is

supposed by some to have been a general appellation of all the Roman Magistrates, afterwards of the general of the army; even the Emperors were ambitious to include it among their other titles. But the word commonly denoted a Roman judge who administered justice both among his fellow-citizens, and also among the foreigners who resided in Rome. In dignity the Prætor ranked next to the Consul. He had power to alter laws, repeal them, and enact new at pleasure.

Prætoria cohors, Prætorian cohort, a select band of troops forming the general's body guard.

Preciāni, ōrum, a people of Aquitania, who are supposed to have lived at the foot of the Pyrenæi Montes, (*Pyrenæes*,) near Mare Cantabricum, (the *Bay of Biscay*.)

Primopilus, i, (sometimes primus pilus,) the chief centurion of the legion. This name belonged to the first centurion of the first maniple of the Triarii. He was entrusted with the eagle or main standard of the legion; in pay he ranked among the equites, and had a place in the council of war with the consul and tribunes.

Provincia Romāna, the Roman Province; that part of Transalpine Gaul in the possession of the Romans previous to the conquests of Cæsar. It extended along the shore of the Mediterranean, from the Pyrenees to the Alps, and was bounded on its northwest side by the Mount Cebenna, (or *Cevennes*,) and on the north, eastward, by the Ambani, Sequari, and Helvetii. In the new division of Gaul afterwards made by Augustus, its boundaries remained as before, but as all Gaul was now become a Roman Province it ceased to be distinguished by that name, and was called Narbo-nensis, from Narbo its principal city. (See *Narbo*.)

Pulſio, ōnis, (Titus, i,) a Roman centurion of distinguished valor, who, to decide a dispute with L. Varēnus respecting superiority of courage, rushed forth from the camp, when attacked by the Nervii, and displayed great bravery without the fortifications. Nor was his rival for military fame, inferior to him either in bravery or generosity; B. V. Ch. 44. (See *Varenus*.)

## R.

RAURACI, ōrum, a people of Gallia Celtica. on the northern extremity of Mount Jura. The Rhenus, (*Rhine*,) was their boundary on the east.

Remi, ōrum, a people of Gallia Belgica, whose country lay to the north of the Matrōna, (*Marne*). Their chief town was Durocor-truin, now *Rheims*.

**Rhedōnes, um,** a people of Gallia Celtica. The Rhedōnes were one of those nations reckoned among the *Civitates Armoricae*. Their country is now called *Bretagne*.

**Rhenus, i, m.** the *Rhine*, a celebrated river of Europe, which takes its rise in Mount Adūla, (*St. Gothard*.) in the country of the Grissons, passes Lacus Brigantinus, (*Lake of Constance*,) and continues to run nearly west about 75 miles, when it reaches Basti. On leaving this city, it takes a northerly direction and becomes the boundary between France, or the Netherlands, and Germany, till it divides into two branches, which, with the German Sea, formed, what was anciently called, Insūla Batavōrum, (*Holland, or the United Provinces*.) After a course of 600 miles, and receiving several rivers on both banks, the Rhine discharges itself into that part of Mare Atlanticum, (*the Atlantic Ocean*,) called Oceānus Germanicus, (*the German Sea*.)

**Rhodānus, i, m.** the *Rhone*, a large and rapid river of Europe, which has its source in Mount la Fourche, near St. Gothard, in the canton of Uri, not more than two leagues south from that of the Rhenus, (*Rhine*,) passes Lacus Lemānus, (*the Lake of Geneva*.) five leagues below which it disappears between two rocks for a considerable way, rises again, flows with great rapidity in a southern direction, and discharges itself by three mouths into that part of the Mediterranean formerly called Gallicus Sinus, (*the Gulf of Lyons*.) The course of the Rhone is about 400 miles, during which it falls 5,400 feet. In Strabo's time it was navigable a good way up; but its mouths are now so full of rocks brought down from the mountain by its impetuous current, that no ship can enter them. The Rhone is largest in summer, and is at its greatest height soon after the longest day. This is most probably occasioned by the heat of the sun melting part of the snow on the Alps during the summer months.

**Roma, æ, f.** *Rome*, one of the most celebrated cities of antiquity, stood on the banks of the Tiber, about fifteen miles from the sea. Romūlus, from whom the name is derived, laid the foundation of this city on Mons Palatinus, 15th April, 753 B. C. From a very small beginning it gradually increased, until its circumference, according to Pliny, was not less than twenty miles. After the lapse of many years, Rome became the capital of Italia. (*Italy*,) and, at the commencement of the Christian Era, the known world was in subjection to that gigantic power. It was divided into twenty-four regions or wards, had seven great, and thirteen smaller aqueducts, thirty-seven gates, and six hundred and forty-four tow

ers on the walls. To ascertain its population when in the height of power, is perhaps impossible; but it could not fall much below four millions.

Roscius, i, (Lucius, i,) a lieutenant, to whom Cæsar gave the command of the third legion, which he was to march into the territories of the Essui.

Rufus, i, (P. Sulpicius, i,) one of Cæsar's lieutenants, to whom he gave the charge of the port in Gallia, (*France*), from which he sailed for Britannia, (*Britain*), and a garrison sufficient to protect it during his absence.

Rutēni, ōrum, a people of Aquitania, on the river Tarnis, (*Tarne*.)

Rutilus, i, (M. Sempronius, i,) an officer of Cæsar, who had, with T. Labiēnus, the joint command of the two legions which that general ordered to march into the territories of the Sequāni.

## S.

Sabinus, i, (Caius Calvisius,) an officer in Cæsar's army, whom he sent into Ætolia, in Græcia, (*Greece*), with five cohorts and a few men.

Sabinus, i, (Q. Titurius, i,) a lieutenant in Cæsar's army. He, and L. Aurunculeius Cotta, had the command of the troops which were stationed among the Menapii, and in other parts of Gallia Belgica. When in their quarters on the frontiers of the Eburōnes, the artful stratagem of Ambiorix, king of that tribe, to cut off these lieutenants and their two legions succeeded, through the credulity and obstinacy of Sabinus. A few of the private soldiers escaped the sword of the Gauls. (See *Cotta*.) This officer is sometimes called simply Titurius, or, Sabinus.

Sabis, is, m. the *Sambre*, a river of Gallia Belgica, which has its rise in what is now called *Picardy*, runs northeast and falls into the Mosa, (*Meuse*), near *Namur*.

Sagittarii, ōrum, archers; men who fought with bows and arrows, attached to the *velites*. (See *Legio*.) The best archers were the Cretans. The Romans did not use the bow in the early times of the republic, and when introduced they had scarcely any archers except those of the auxiliary troops.

Samarobriva, æ, f. (*i. e.* the bridge of the Samāra.) *Amiens*, a town of Gallia Belgica, on the south bank of the river Samāra, (*Somme*.) It was afterwards called *Ambianum*, from its inhabitants; hence the present name

- Santōnes, um, a people of Gallia Celtica, to the north of the river Carantōnus, (*Charente*.) Their chief town was Mediolanum, afterwards Santones, now *Saintes*.
- Scaldis, is, the *Scheld*, or the *Scheldt*, a river of Gallia Belgica, which takes its rise about fifteen miles south of Camaracum, (*Cambray*,) in the province of Picardy, runs north, and dividing into two branches, falls into the German Sea. Cæsar erroneously makes it a branch of the Mosa, (*Meuse*,) (B. G. VI. 33.)
- Scorpiōnes, a species of military engine for throwing darts and javelins, similar to the Balista, or probably only another name for the same. (See *Balista*.)
- Scutum, i. m. a shield; a part of the defensive armor of the Roman infantry, which they wore on their left arms to protect their bodies against the arrows, darts, and other missile weapons thrown by the enemy. It consisted of thin pieces of wood joined by plates of iron, and covered with thick skin or hide. The most common form was oval, extending to four feet in length and two and a half in breadth. When a soldier had not his shield he was said to fight *nudo corpore*.
- Seduni, ōrum, a nation of Helvetia, (*Switzerland*,) on the north bank of the Rhodanus, (*Rhone*,) above Lacus Lemanus, (the *Lake of Geneva*.)
- Sedusii, ōrum, a nation of Germany, on the northeast bank of the Rhenus, (*Rhine*.) Their country was watered by the Mænus, (*Maine*.)
- Segonax, acis, one of the four kings who reigned in Cantium, (*Kent*,) at the time Cæsar invaded Britain.
- Segontiaci, ōrum, a British nation on the south of the river Tamēsis, (*Thames*.) They appear to have been subject to Cassivelaunus, at the time Cæsar attempted to add this island to the Roman empire. (B. V. Ch. 21.)
- Segusiani, ōrum, a people of Gallia Celtica, to the west of the Rhodanus, (*Rhone*.) Their country was traversed by the Ligēris, (*Loire*,) towards the source of that river.
- Senones, um, a warlike nation of Gallia Celtica, who lived on the Sequana, (*Seine*.) about 70 miles above Paris.
- Septimius, i, (Lucius, i,) a tribune of the soldiers, sent along with Achilles, by Ptolemæus king of Egypt, to murder Pompey, in whose army he had formerly been a centurion.
- Sequana, æ, the *Seine*, a river of Gallia, (*France*,) has its source near Nevers in Bourgogne, runs in a northwest direction, and falls into that part of the Atlantic called Fretum Britannicum, (the *British Channel*,) at Havre de Grace. The course of this beautiful and picturesque river extends to 250 miles. Paris, the capital of France, originally a fort on a small island in the Seine, above 120 miles from the sea, now stands on both sides of this river, over which there are, in that city, 12 bridges.
- Sequana, æ, f. a district of Gallia, (*France*,) bounded on the east by Mons Jura, (*Mount Jura*.) which separated it from the country of the Helvetii; on the north by Mount Vosegus, (*Vaugt*,) which divided it from that of the Leuci; on the west by the country of the Ædui and Lingōnes; and on the south by that of the Ambarri and Allobrōges.

**Sequani** ōrum, (sing. Sequānus, i,) the people of Sequāna. This nation headed one of the factions of the Gallic states, and the Ædui the other.

**Sesuvii**, ōrum, (or Sesovii,) one of the Armoric states in Gaul, the situation of which is not known.

**Sextius**, i, (Publius S. Bacūlus,) a centurion of the first rank in Cæsar's army, in the Gallic wars.

**Sextius**, i, (Titus, i,) one of the three lieutenants whom Cæsar sent to augment his army, in the sixth year of the war in Gallia, (*France.*)

**Sibutzātes**, um, a people of Aquitania, whose country lay along the Atur, (*Adour.*) Of their history nothing is known.

**Sigambri**, ōrum, a German nation, who lived on the east bank of the Rhine, to the south of the river Rura, (*Roir.*)

**Silanus**, i, (Marcus, i.) one of Cæsar's lieutenants, whom he ordered to levy troops for the war in Gallia, (*France.*)

**Silius**, i, (Titus, i,) an officer whom P. Crassus sent to the Venēti, to procure grain and forage with Velanius. But the Venēti, seized them in expectation of regaining their hostages by this measure.

**Sotiates**, ium, a people of Aquitania, whose country extended along the Garumna, (*Garonne.*) Their territories formed part of what was afterwards called Novempopulāna, bounded by the Garonne, Pyrenees, and Bay of Biscay.

**Suessiōnes**, Suessōnes, um, a people of Gallia Belgica, whose country was bounded on the south by the Matrōna, (*Marne.*) Although a brave and powerful nation, they were obliged to submit to the arms of Cæsar.

**Suevi**, ōrum, a nation of Germania, (*Germany,*) who inhabited a large tract of country, Suevia, æ, f. lying between the Albis, *Elbe*, and the Vistula, (*Vistula,*) on the northern side of Silva, Hercynia. They made many inroads on the Roman territories.

**Sulpitius**, i, (Publius, i,) one of Cæsar's lieutenants. Q. Tullius, Cicero, and P. Sulpitius, were stationed among the Ædui, at Cabillo, v. Cabillōnum, (*Chalons,*) and Matisco, (*Mascon,*) on the Arar, (*Saone.*) These two officers were entrusted with the care of provisions.

## T.

**TAMESIS**, or Thamesis, is, m. the *Thames*, one of the largest rivers of England, rises in Cotswold hills in the western extremity of Gloucestershire, runs eastward, and after passing through London, falls into the German Sea. With respect to commerce, this is the first river in the world. It is navigable about 130 miles, and the tide flows up as far as Richmond in Surrey, which taking the course of the river, is 70 miles.

**Tarbelli**. ōrum, a people of Aquitania, whose country extended along the sea-coast, from the Pyrenæi Montes, (*Pyrenees,*) to the territories of the Cocosates.

**Tarusates**, ium, a people of Aquitania. The Tarbelli were between them and the Bay of Biscay.

**Tasgetius, i**, a nobleman of the nation of the Carnutes, whose forefathers had possessed the sovereignty of that state.

**Taximagulus, i**, one of the four kings who reigned over Cantium. (*Kent.*) They seem to have all been under the power of Cassivellaunus.

**Tectosages, um**, and **Tectosagi, orum**, a very valiant people of Gallia, a branch of the Volcæ, near the Pyrenees. (See *Volcæ.*)

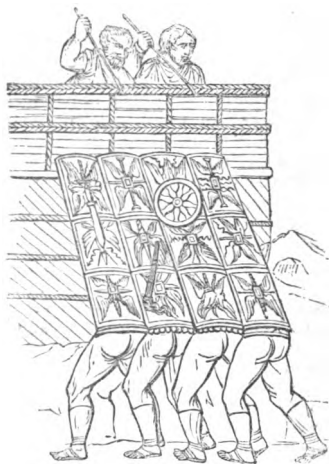
**Tenchtéri, orum**, a people of Germany, on the river Rhenus, (*Rhine*), south of the Sigambri.

**Terrasidius, i**, (*Titus, i.*) one of Cæsar's lieutenants, whom he sent into the country of the Esubii.

**Testudo, inis, f. I.** A wooden tower used by the Romans for protecting the soldiers when employed in undermining the walls of a town, or in battering them with the ram, (See *Aries.*) It was erected of wood, and covered with hides, earth, or any other kind of substance which is with difficulty set on fire.

II. When the soldiers of a company advanced to an assault, they frequently stood close together, and formed a shade or screen of their shields, to protect their bodies against the missile weapons, thrown by the enemy from the walls. This defence they also called *Testudo*, from the resemblance which the locked shields had to the shell or covering of the tortoise, (See the following wood cut,) but it must not be confounded with the tower or mantelet just described.

### TESTUDO.

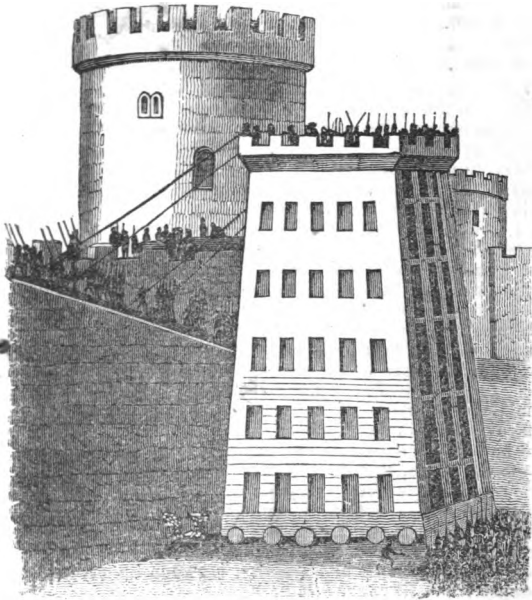


**Tigurinus Pagus**, one of the four cantons or districts, into which Helvetia (*Switzerland*), is divided according to Cæsar, compre-



- hending the modern cantons *Zurich*, *Schwitz*, *Schaffhausen*, and the lands of the *Abbey of St. Gal*.
- Tigurini**, ōrum, the people of Pagus Tigurinus.
- Titus**, i, a common prænomen among the Romans.
- Titurius**, i, (Quintus T. Sabinus,) one of Cæsar's lieutenants, often called simply, Titurius, killed by Ambiorix. (See *Aurunculeius*.)
- Tolōsa**, æ, *Thoulouse*, or *Toulouse*, a town of Aquitania, beautifully situated on the north bank of *Garumna*. Tolōsa was one of the most flourishing cities of Gaul, afterwards the residence of a Roman colony, and, at a later period, the metropolis of the Visogths.
- Tolosates**, ium, the inhabitants of Tolōsa.
- Trebius**, i, (Marcus T. Gallius,) an officer sent by Cæsar to the *Curiosolitæ*, to procure provisions.
- Treviri**, ōrum, or (sing. *Trevir*. Iri,) a nation of Gallia Belgica, between the *Mosella*, (*Moselle*,) and *Silva Arduenna*. Their chief city, *Augusta Trevirōrum*, now *Triers*, or *Treves*, stands on the east bank of the *Moselle*, over which it has a large bridge.
- Tribūni**, ōrum, (sing. *Tribūnus*, i,) militum, Tribunes of the soldiers; officers in the Roman army, who had the command of a division of a legion. To take care of the works and camp, to communicate the watchword to the guards, and to give judgment in certain cases, formed the duty of the military tribunes. Romulus first appointed the tribunes, to whom he gave that name from their being only *three* in number, one out of each *tribe*. But afterwards, each legion had six tribunes. The right of nomination belonged first to the kings, then to the consuls, or dictators, and, at a later period, to the people.
- Trinobantes**, um, a nation of ancient Britain, inhabiting the counties now called *Essex* and *Middlesex*. *Cassivellaunus* was their king at the time Cæsar invaded this island.
- Tulingi**, ōrum, a people of Germany, between the rivers *Danubius*, (*Danube*,) and *Rhenus*, (*Rhine*.)
- Turōnes**, um, or, i, ōrum, a people of Gallia Celtica, on the banks of the river *Loire*, about 140 miles from the sea. Their name is perpetuated by the modern appellation of the country, *Touraine*, and their city *Tours*, anciently *Turōnes*.
- Turris**, is, a tower. The towers used in the Roman military works were of two kinds, the fixed and the moveable. The fixed towers were erected on the *agger*, or mound, and were raised sufficiently high to overlook and command the enemy's ramparts, and from them showers of arrows, darts, and other missiles were thrown by means of various engines. The moveable towers (See wood cut, next page,) were pushed forward on rollers or wheels fixed below. To prevent them from being set on fire they were covered with raw hides and pieces of coarse woollen cloth. They were of immense size, sometimes forty or fifty feet square, and higher than the walls, or even the towers of the city. When brought up against the walls, a place was seldom able to stand out long. Sometimes they were provided with a species of drop or platform, which being let down reached from the tower to the top of the wall and formed a species of bridge by which the assailants took possession of the walls.

## TURRIS.



## U.

**UBII, ōrum**, a people of Germany, whose territories were on the Rhine opposite to the Sigambri.

**Unelli, ōrum**, a people of Gallia Cēltica, on the northwest of what is now called *Normandy*. Their country was bounded on three sides by the sea. Their chief town was Coriallum, (*Gouril*.) Off the coast of the Unelli, lay the islands of Cæsarea, (*Jersey*,) Sarnia, (*Guernsey*,) and Redūna, (*Alderney*,) which have long been in possession of the British.

**Usipētes, um**, or **Usipii, ōrum**, a people of Germany, on the right bank of the Rhenus, (*Rhine*.)

## V.

**VAHALIS, is, m.** *Wahal*, or, *Waal*, the left branch of the Rhenus. (*Rhine*.) It joins the Mosa, (*Meuse*,) at the island of Voorn, and falls into the German sea below the Breil.

**Valerius, i**, (Caius V. Cabūrus,) a chief man among the Gauls in Provincia, whose original name appears to have been Cabūrus.

- On being made a Roman citizen, by C. Valerius Flaccus, he, as was usual, took the name of his patron.
- Valerius, i, (Caius, V. Flaccus,) a noble Roman, who conferred the freedom of the city on C. Valerius Cabrus.
- Valerius i, (Caius V. Procillus,) the son of C. Valerius Cabrus, was the chief man in Provincia. Cæsar, on account of his knowledge of the Gallic language, sent him and M. Mettius to hold an interview with Ariovistus, king of Germany. The German king imprisoned them both, but they were afterwards rescued by the Romans during the flight of their army.
- Vallum, the ramparts of a Roman encampment, composed of the earth dug out from the ditch, and having sharp stakes stuck into it to keep it together. (See *Castra*.)
- Vangiones, um, a people of Gallia Belgica, on the west bank of the Rhenus, (*Rhine*.) They were originally from Germany, and, at one time, had probably lands on both sides of that river. Their chief town was Borbetomagus, now *Worms*.
- Velanius, i, (Quintus, i,) sent by Cæsar with Silius to procure corn from the Veneti, who detained them in order to receive the hostages which they had given to that general.
- Velauni, orum, a small tribe in Gallia Celtica, on the sources of the Ligëris. Their chief city was Anderitium, now *Javoli*, or *Javoux*.
- Velites, light-armed troops. They were equipped with bows, slings, seven javelins or spears with slender points like arrows, so that, when thrown, they bent, and could not easily be returned by the enemy; a spanish sword, having both edge and point; a round buckler (*parma*), about three feet in diameter, made of wood and covered with leather; and a helmet or casque for the head, generally made of the skin of some wild beast. When the army was drawn up in order of battle, the *velites* were placed in the spaces or intervals between the maniples, or else on the wings. (See *Legio*.)
- Velocasses. (See *Bellocasses*.)
- Veneti, orum, a nation in the west part of Gallia Celtica, whose chief town was Venetia. Their country lay on the sea coast, northwest from the mouth of the Liger, (*Loire*.)
- Veragri, orum, a people who lived in that part of Provincia, now called *Dauphine*, on the south bank of the Rhodanus, (*Rhone*,) above Lacus Lemanus, (the *Lake of Geneva*.)
- Verbigenus, i, (sc. pagus,) or, Urbigenus, one of the four divisions of Helvetia, (*Switzerland*,) included the cantons of *Friburg* and *Bern*, with the districts of *Neufchatel* and *Vallengin*.
- Vergobretus, i, the title of the supreme magistrate among the Ædui, who was created yearly, and had the power of life and death over his countrymen.
- Veromandui, orum, a people of Gallia Belgica, between the Nervii and Suessiones. Their chief town was Augusta Veromanduorum, (*St. Quentin*,) on the right bank of the Samara, (*Somme*.) Like most of the other nations of Gallia Belgica, they were originally from Germany.
- Vertico, onis, a nobleman of the Nervii, who was in Cicero's camp, when attacked by the Eburones, and prevailed on a slave to carry a letter to Cæsar, communicating information of that event.

- Verudoctius, i**, one of the Helvetii. He and Nameius were at the head of the embassy sent to Cæsar, requesting permission to march through Provincia.
- Vesontio, ðnis**, f. *Besancon*, the chief town of the Sequani. on the east bank of the river Dubis, (*Doux*.)
- Vigilia, æ**, f. a watch, the time a Roman soldier remained on guard during the night. Of these there were four, each three hours long. (See Gr. App. I.)
- Vincæ, arum**, f. a shed, used by the Romans for protecting the soldiers in besieging towns. It consisted of four upright posts, upon which was fixed a roof of hurdle or wicker-work. Above the hurdles were spread raw hides, a little earth, &c. to protect it from fire. The size of the vineæ differed according to circumstances. The whole rested upon wheels, so that this mantelet would be easily moved, and under it the besiegers either worked the ram, (See *Aries*.) or tried to undermine the walls. (See *Pluteus*.)
- Virdomarus**, one of the Ædui, more distinguished by political influence, than by noble birth. Cæsar, at the request of Divitiacus, raised him to the highest dignity in the state.
- Viridovix, icis**, the leading man among the Unelli, who headed a powerful army in an attack on Sabinus, one of Cæsar's lieutenants stationed among them, who defeated Viridovix by an artful stratagem.
- Vocates, ium**, a people of Aquitania, supposed by some to be the same with Vasates, whose territories lay on the south bank of the *Garonne*, about ninety miles from the mouth of that river. Their chief town was *Cossio*.
- Vocio, ðnis**, king of the Norici, to whose sister Ariovistus was married.
- Vocontii, ðrum**, a nation of Gaul, on the banks of a small stream called Druna, (*Drome*.) which falls into the Rhodanus, (*Rhone*.) about 100 miles from the mouth of that river. Their chief town was *Dia*, *Die*.
- Vosëgus, i**, or *Vogësus*, m. *Vauge*, is a branch of Mount Jura, stretching in a northern direction, in which are the sources of the Arar, (*Saone*.) the Mosa, (*Meuse*.) and the Mosella, (*Moselle*.)
- Volcatius Tullus, Volcatii Tulli**, an officer, who, according to Cæsar, sustained, at Dyrrachium, (*Durazzo*.) with three cohorts, the charge of a whole legion.
- Volcæ, arum**, a numerous and powerful nation of Gaul, between the Garumna, (*Garonne*.) and the Rhodanus, (*Rhone*.) divided into the Arecomici, and Tectosages, q. v.
- Volusenus, i**, (*Caius, i*.) an officer whom Cæsar sent with a galley to survey the coast of Britain opposite Gaul, and to acquire as correct information as he could, respecting the harbors and landing places, previously to his sailing against that island.

[THE END.]

**BULLIONS'**  
**SERIES OF GRAMMARS,**  
**ENGLISH, LATIN AND GREEK,**

*ON THE SAME PLAN,*

FOR THE USE OF

**Colleges, Academies & Common Schools.**

(Published by Pratt, Woodford & Co., N. Y.)

In preparing this series, the main object has been, **First:** To provide for the use of schools a set of class books on this important branch of study, more simple in their arrangement, more complete in their parts, and better adapted to the purposes of public instruction, than any heretofore in use in our public Seminaries: and **Secondly,** to give the whole a uniform character by following, in each, substantially, the same arrangement of parts, using the same grammatical terms, and expressing the definitions, rules, and leading parts, as nearly as the nature of the case would admit in the same language; and thus to render the study of one Grammar a more profitable introduction to the study of another than it can be, when the books used differ so widely from each other in their whole style and arrangement, as those now in use commonly do. By this means, it is believed, much time and labor will be saved, both to teacher and pupil,—the analogy and peculiarities of the different languages being constantly kept in view, will show what is common to all, or peculiar to each,—the confusion and difficulty unnecessarily occasioned by the use of

elementary works, differing widely from each other in language and structure will be avoided,—and the progress of the student rendered much more rapid, easy and satisfactory.

These works form a complete series of elementary books, in which the substance of the best Grammars in each language has been compressed into a volume of convenient size, handsomely printed on a fine paper, neatly and strongly bound, and at a moderate price. The whole series is now submitted to the judgment of a discerning public, and especially to teachers and superintendents of schools, and seminaries of learning throughout the United States.

The following notices and recommendations of the works separately, and of the series, both from individuals of the highest standing in the community, and from the public press, will furnish some idea of the plan proposed, and of the manner in which it has been executed

## I. THE PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR

*Comprising the substance of the most approved English Grammars extant—with copious exercises in PARSING and SYNTAX. Fifth edition with an APPENDIX, of various and useful matter, pp. 216, 12 mo. New-York, Robinson, Pratt & Co.*

This work, on the plan of Murray's Grammar, has been prepared with much care, and with special reference to the wants of our Common Schools. It comprises in a condensed form, and expressed in plain and perspicuous language, all that is useful and important in the works of the latest and best writers on this subject,—an advantage possessed in an equal degree by no similar work now in use. It is the result not only of much study and careful comparison, but of nearly twenty-five years experience in the school room, during which, the wants of the pupil and the character of books best adapted to those wants, have been carefully noted; and its adaptation to the purpose of instruction has now been thoroughly tested and approved in some of the best schools in this country. It is beautifully printed on a fine strong paper, neatly and firmly

bound, and forms one of the most complete, useful, and economical school books ever offered to the public. The following are a few extracts from,

#### NOTICES AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The undersigned have great satisfaction in recommending to the public, "The Principles of English Grammar," by Prof. BULLIONS, of the Albany Academy. Proceeding upon the plan of Murray, he has availed himself of the labors of the most distinguished grammarians, both at home and abroad; and made such a happy use of the helps afforded him, that we know of no work of the kind, in the same compass, which is equal to it in point of merit. Among its many excellencies, it is not the least, that Prof. B. has given a practical illustration of every principle from the beginning to the end; and the possession of his Grammar entirely supersedes the necessity of procuring a separate volume of Exercises on the Rules of Syntax. In a word, we can truly say, in the language of the author, "that there is nothing of much importance in Murray's larger Grammar, or in the works of subsequent writers, that will not be found condensed here."

JOHN LUDLOW,  
ISAAC FERRIS,  
ALFRED CONKLING,  
T. ROMEYN BECK.

ALONZO CRITTENTON,  
J. M. GARFIELD,  
ROBERT MCKEE.

*Albany, October 8, 1842.*

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[*An Extract from the Minutes of the Board of Trustees of the Albany Female Academy.*]

At a meeting of the trustees of the Albany Female Academy, held on the third instant, the book committee reported, that they had examined Professor Bullions' English Grammar, recently published in this city: and that in their opinion, it contains all that is useful in the most improved treatises now in use, as well as much valuable original matter: that from the copious exercises in false syntax, it will supersede the necessity of a separate volume on that subject; and recommend that it should be used as the text book in this institution.

On motion, it was resolved, that the report of the committee be accepted, and the treatise on English Grammar; by the Rev. Peter Bullions, adopted as the text book in this academy.

An Extract from the Minutes.

A. CRITTENTON, *Secretary of the  
Board of Trustees, and  
Principal of the Academy.*

*Albany, October 13, 1834.*

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*Sing-Sing, November 1, 1834.*

DEAR SIR—I have examined your English Grammar with no small degree of satisfaction; and though I am not in the habit of recommending books in this manner, I am constrained in this case to say, I think you have conferred another important favour on the cause of education.

The great defects of most of the English grammars now in use, particularly in the omission of many necessary definitions, or in the want of perspicuity in those given, and also in the rules of construction, are in a great measure happily supplied. I am so well pleased with the result of your labors, that I have adopted it, (as I did your Greek Grammar) for both our institutions.

Yours respectfully,

NATHANIEL S. PRIME, *Principal of  
Mt. Pleasant Academy,*

REV. P. BULLIONS,

The undersigned hold the responsibility of recommendation as an important one—often abused, and very frequently used to oblige a personal friend, or to get rid of an urgent applicant. They further appeal to their own conduct for years past, to show that they have only occasionally assumed this responsibility; and therefore feel the greater confidence in venturing to recommend the examination, and the adoption of the Rev. Dr. Bullions' English Grammar, as at once the most concise and the most comprehensive of any with which they are acquainted; as furnishing a satisfactory solution of nearly all the difficulties of the English language; as containing a full series of exercises in false syntax, with rules for their correction; and finally, that the arrangement is in every way calculated to carry the pupil from step to step in the successful acquisition of that most important end of education, the knowledge and use of the English language.

GIDEON HAWLEY,  
T. ROMEYN BECK,  
JOHN A. DIX.

March 1, 1842.

A cursory examination of the English Grammar of Dr. Bullions, has satisfied me, that it has just claims on public favour. It is concise and simple; the matter is well digested; the exercises excellent, and the typographical execution worthy of all praise. The subscriber takes pleasure in recommending it to the notice of Teachers, and of all persons interested in education.

ALONZO POTTER.

*Union College, Sept. 6, 1842.*

The English Grammar of the Rev. Dr. Bullions, appears to me, to be the best manual which has appeared as yet. With all the good points of Murray, it has additions and emendations, which I cannot but think would have commended themselves to Murray himself, and if I were a teacher of English Grammar, I would without hesitation prefer it to any other book of the kind,

JAMES W. ALEXANDER,

*Professor of Belles Lettres, College of N. J.*

*Princeton, Aug. 15, 1842*

*Extract of a letter from Rev. BENJAMIN HALE, D.D., President of Geneva College N. Y.*

REV. DR. BULLIONS.—Dear Sir—I have lately procured a copy of your English Grammar, and given it such attention as my time has permitted, and I do not hesitate to express my conviction, that it is entitled to higher



confidence than any other English Grammar in use among us, and my wish, that it may come into general use. I have seen enough to satisfy me, that you have diligently consulted the best sources, and combined your materials with discrimination and judgment. We have, as a faculty, recommended it by placing it on the list of books to be used by candidates in preparation for this college. I have personally recommended it, and will continue to recommend it, as I have opportunity.

Very respectfully, dear sir, your friend, &c.

BENJAMIN HALE.

*Geneva College, July 13, 1842.*

*Extract of a letter from Rev. CYRUS MASON, D.D., Rector of the Grammar School in the University of New-York.*

*University, New-York, June 13th, 1842.*

REV. DR. BULLIONS.—Dear Sir—At the suggestion of the late Mr. Leckie, head classical master in the Grammar School, we began to introduce your grammars at the opening of the present year. We have made use chiefly of the Greek and English Grammar. The result thus far is a conviction that we have profited by the change, which I was very slow to make; and I doubt not that our farther experience will confirm the good opinion we entertain of your labors in this department of learning. Wishing you a large reward, I remain, very truly yours,

C. MASON, *Rector.*

## NOTICES FROM THE PUBLIC PRESS.

FROM A REPORT PRESENTED TO THE JEFFERSON CO. ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS, *on the English Grammars now in use, the merits of each, and the best method of teaching them.* By the Rev. J. R. BOYD, Principal of Black River Institute.

“2. The Grammar by Prof. BULLIONS of the Albany Academy, is constructed on the same plan as that of Brown; and while it is not so copious in its exercises, nor so full in its observations upon the language, yet it is far more simple in its phraseology, more clear in its arrangement, more free perhaps from errors or things needing improvement, and at the same time contains all that is necessary to be learned in gaining a knowledge of the structure of our language. The Rules of Syntax and observations under them, are expressed generally in the best manner. The Verb is most vividly explained, and that portion of the work contains much not to be found in other grammars, while it judiciously omits a great deal to be found in them, that is unworthy of insertion.

“It is excellent upon Prosody, and upon Poetic Diction

and gives an admirable summary of directions for correct and elegant writing, and the different forms of composition. The typography of the book cannot be too highly commended—a circumstance that greatly affects the comfort and improvement of the learner.

“This grammar is equally well adapted to the beginner and to the advanced scholar. The course of instruction which Prof. B. recommends in the use of his grammar, seems wisely adapted to secure in the readiest manner the improvement of the pupil. The book is not so large as to appal the beginner, nor so small as to be of little use to those advanced. On the whole, in my judgment, no work has yet appeared, which presents equally high claims to general use. It is copious without redundancy—it is well printed, and forms a volume pleasing to the eye. It is lucid and simple, while in the main, it is philosophically exact.—Among the old Grammars, our decided preference is given to that of Prof. Bullions.”

[From the Albany Argus.]

**PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.**—This work besides containing a full system of grammar, is rendered more immediately useful for academies and common schools, by containing copious examples in good grammar for parsing, and in bad grammar for correction; and all of these are arranged directly under the rule to which they apply. Thus, instead of two books, which are required, (the grammar and the exercises,) the learner finds both in one, for a price at least not greater than the others.

[From the Newburgh Journal.]

**BULLIONS' ENGLISH GRAMMAR.**—It is not one of the smallest evils connected with our present system of common school education, that our schools are flooded with such a variety of books on elementary subjects, not only differing in arrangement, but frequently involving absurd and contradictory principles. And to no subject are these remarks more applicable, than to English Grammar. And until some one elementary work of an approved character shall be generally introduced into our common schools, we despair of realizing a general proficiency in this important branch of education. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we witness the increasing popularity of “Bullions' English Grammar.” From a familiar acquaintance with the work, from the publication of the first edition, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best Grammar with which we are acquainted. The perspicuity of its definitions, the correctness of its principles, the symmetry of its arrangements, as well as the neat and accurate form in which it is presented, and withal the cheapness of the work, are so many recommendations to its general use.

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

Professor BULLIONS' English Grammar is obviously the fruit of sound and enlightened judgment, patient labor and close reflection. It partakes of the character both of an original work and of a compilation. Following the principles of Murray, and adopting in the main the plan of Lennie, the most distinguished of his successors, the aim of the author, as he states in his preface, has been *to correct what is erroneous, to retrench what is superfluous or unimportant, to compress what is prolix, to elucidate what is obscure, and to determine what is left doubtful*, in the books already in use. In laboring to accomplish this excellent design, he has contrived to condense, in very perspicuous language, within the compass of a small, handsomely printed volume, about 200 pages, and costing but 50 cents, all that is requisite in this form to the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of the grammar of our language. It contains so great a number of exercises in parsing and syntax, judiciously interspersed, as to supersede the necessity of separate manuals of exercises now in use. Among other highly useful things to be found in this book, and not usually met with in works of this nature, are some very valuable critical remarks, and a pretty long "list of improper expressions," which unhappily have crept into use in different parts of our country. Under the head of Prosody, the author has, it is believed, given a better explanation of the principles of English versification, than is to be found in any other work of this nature in this country. In short, I hazard the prediction that this will be found to be decidedly the plainest, most perfect, and most useful manual of English grammar that has yet appeared. Z.

#### EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

The following, are extracts from letters from County Superintendents of Common Schools in the State of New-York, to whom copies of the work had been sent for examination.

From ALEXANDER FONDA, Esq. Dep. Supt. of Com. Schools, Schenectady Co.  
Schenectady, March 30, 1842.

DEAR SIR—I acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your English Grammar, left upon my office desk yesterday afternoon. When in your city some three weeks since, I was presented with a copy by S. S. Randall, Esq.; from the examination I was enabled to give it, and from the opinion expressed in relation to it, by one of the oldest and most experienced teachers of this county, to whom I presented it, as well as from the knowledge I possessed by reputation of its author, I had before I received the copy from you, determined to introduce it as far as I was able, as a class book in the schools of this county.

From CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, Esq. Dep. Supt. of Com. Schools, Onondaga Co  
Canal, June 24, 1842.

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 1st instant has just come to hand. The Grammar referred to has been received and examined. I am fully satisfied of its superior merits as a grammar for common schools, over any

other work I have seen. I shall take the earliest measures for its introduction into the schools under my supervision.

From ROSWELL K. BOURNE, *Esq. Dep. Supt. of Com. Schools, Chenango Co.*  
*Pitcher, June 30, 1842.*

DEAR SIR—Some time since I received a copy of a work on English grammar, by the Rev. Peter Bullions, D.D. for which I am much obliged. I have given the book as close an examination as circumstances would permit. The book is well got up, and exhibits the thorough acquaintance of the author with his subject. I think it well calculated for our common schools.

From GARNSEY BEACH, *Esq. Dep. Supt. of Common Schools, Putnam Co.*  
*Patterson, July 2, 1842.*

DEAR SIR—Yours of the first ult, was received on Thursday last. As it respects your Grammar I have carefully examined it, and without entering into particulars, I consider it the best I have ever seen, and as such, I have recommended it to the several schools under my care.

From O. W. RANDALL, *Esq. Dep. Supt. of Common Schools, Oswego Co.*  
*Phœnix, July 2, 1842.*

MR. P. BULLIONS,—Dear Sir—I have for the last two weeks devoted some considerable time, in perusing your system of English Grammar, and in reply to yours, requesting my views of the work, I can cheerfully say, that its general arrangement, is admirably adapted either to the *novice* or *adept*. The § 27th and § 28th on verbs, with the attendant remarks, are highly important, and essential to the full completion of any system of grammar. The work taken together is remarkable for simplicity, lucidity and exactness, and is calculated not only to make the correct *grammarian*, but also a correct *prosodian*. Whatever may be its fate in the field, it enters with a large share of *merit* on its side, and with full as fair prospect of success as any work extant.

From W. S. PRESTON, *Esq. Dep. Supt. of Com Schools, Suffolk Co. N. Y.*  
*Patchogue, L. I. July 6, 1842.*

Prof. P. BULLIONS,—Dear Sir—Some time since I received a copy of your English Grammar, for which I am much obliged. I have devoted as much time to its perusal as circumstances would permit, and can say of it, that I believe it claims decided preference over the Grammars generally used in schools throughout this country, and indeed I may say, over the many works of that science extant.

From JAMES HENRY, *Esq. Dep. Supt. of Common Schools, Herkimer Co.*  
*Little-Falls, July 11, 1842.*

Prof. BULLIONS,—Sir—I have read with as much attention as my avocations would allow, the work you had the kindness to send me, upon English Grammar, and so far as I am capable of forming an opinion of the merits of your book, I concur generally in the views expressed in the extract from the report of M. Boyd, as contained in your circular.

*From D. H. STEVENS, Dep. Supt. of Common Schools, Franklin Co. N. Y.  
Moirs, Aug. 27, 1842.*

REV. P. BULLIONS,—Dear Sir—On Wednesday the 24th instant, the committee determined upon a series of books, and I have the happiness to inform you, that your English Grammar will be reported on the first Wednesday in October. at the next meeting of the Association, as the most brief, perspicuous and philosophical work, upon that subject within our knowledge.

*From R. W. FINCH, Esq. Dep. Supt. of Common Schools. Steuben Co. N. Y.  
Bath, Sept. 11, 1842.*

DEAR SIR—Having at length given your English Grammar a careful perusal; and having compared it with all the modern works on the subject, which have any considerable claims to merit, I am prepared to make a more enlightened decision, and one that is satisfactory to myself. *The work has my decided preference.*

*From J. W. FAIRFIELD, and CYRUS CURTISS, Esqrs. Dep. Superintendents  
of Common Schools, Hudson, N. Y.*

*Hudson, Sept. 15, 1842.*

REV. P. BULLIONS,—Sir—We have examined a copy of your English Grammar, with reference to the introduction of the same into our public schools, and we take pleasure in saying that the examination has proved very satisfactory. We cannot, without occupying too much space, specify the particular points of excellence which we noticed in the arrangement of the different parts, the clearness of expression and illustration, and the precise adaptation of the Rules of Syntax, to the principles previously laid down. It is sufficient to say, that we believe it to be, in all the requisites of a good school book, superior to any other English Grammar which has come under our observation.

## II. THE PRINCIPLES OF LATIN GRAMMAR, &c.

This work is upon the foundation of ADAM'S LATIN GRAMMAR, so long and so well known as a text book in this country. The object aimed at was to combine with all that is excellent in the work of Adam, the important results of subsequent labors in this field,—to correct errors and supply defects,—to bring the whole up to that point which the present state of classical learning requires,—and to give it such a form as render it a suitable part of the series. The following notices are furnished.

*From REV. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Prof. Belles Lettres in the College of  
New-Jersey.*

*Princeton, N. J. Aug. 15, 1842.*

I have examined with some care the Latin Grammar of the Rev. Dr. Bullions. It is, if I may hazard a judgment, a most valuable work, evincing that peculiar apprehension of the pupil's necessities, which nothing but long continued practice as an instructor can produce. Among our various Latin Grammars, it deserves the place which is occupied by the best; and no teacher, as I think, need hesitate a moment about introducing it

[From the *Biblical Repertory*, or *Princeton Review*, Jan. 1842.]

**THE PRINCIPLES OF LATIN GRAMMAR, &c.**—This completes the series proposed by the learned author, who has now furnished us with an English, a Latin, and a Greek Grammar, which have this peculiar recommendation that they are arranged in the same order, and expressed in the same terms, so far as the differences of the languages permit. The basis of this manual is the well known Grammar of Adam, an excellent summary, but at the same time one which admitted of retrenchment, addition, and emendation, all which have been ably furnished by Dr. Bullions. We have not made a business of perusing the work laboriously, but we have looked over the whole and bestowed particular attention on certain parts; and therefore feel at liberty to recommend it with great confidence, especially to all such teachers as have been in the habit of using Adam's Grammar.

### III. THE PRINCIPLES OF GREEK GRAMMAR, &c.

The object of this publication was to provide a comprehensive manual of Greek Grammar, adapted to the use of the younger, as well as to the more advanced class of students in our schools and colleges, and especially of those under the author's own care. To this end, the leading principles of Greek Grammar are exhibited in rules as few and brief as possible, so as to be easily committed to memory, and at the same time so comprehensive and perspicuous, as to be of general and easy application.

The following notices of this work, from different sources, will show the estimate formed of it by competent judges.

**BULLIONS' GREEK GRAMMAR.**—We have examined the second edition of Dr. Bullions' Greek Grammar, and consider it, upon the whole, the best grammar of the Greek language with which we are acquainted. The parts to be committed to memory are both concise and comprehensive; the illustrations are full without prolixity, and the arrangement natural and judicious. The present edition is considerably reduced in size from the former, without, as we apprehend, at all impairing its value.

It discovers in its compilation much labor and research, as well as sound judgment. We are persuaded that the general use of it in our grammar schools and academies would facilitate the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of the language. Judicious teachers pursuing the plan marked out by the author in his preface, would usually conduct their pupils to a competent knowledge of the language in a less time by several months than by the systems formerly in use. We therefore give it our cordial recommendation.

ELIPHALET NOTT,  
R. PROUDFIT,  
ALONZO POTTER.

*Union College, December 19, 1840.*

*Extract of a letter from Rev. DANIEL D. WHEDON, A.M. Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature, in the Wesleyan University, Middleton, Ct.*

*Wesleyan University, March 29, 1842.*

Rev. Dr. BULLIONS,—Dear Sir—Although I have not the honor of

your personal acquaintance, I take the liberty of addressing to you my thanks for your excellent Greek Grammar. Notwithstanding many personal, urgent, and interested appeals in favor of other grammars—and our literary market seems to abound with that kind of stock—the intrinsic superiority of your manual over every rival, induced me, after I saw your last edition, to adopt it in the Greek department of the Wesleyan University, and the success of my present Freshman class, amply justifies the course.

*Extract of a letter from HENRY BANNISTER, A.M. Principal of the Academy in Fairfield, N. Y.*

*Fairfield Academy, May 12, 1842.*

Rev. Doct. BULLIONS,—Sir—Sometime since I received your English and Greek Grammar, of each, one copy; and, if it is not too late, I would now return you my sincere thanks. I have not found in any work, suitable for a text book in schools, an analysis of the verb so strictly philosophical, and at the same time so easy to the learner to master and to retain when mastered, as that contained in your work. The editorial observations on government, and indeed the whole matter and arrangement of the Syntax, especially commend your work to general use in schools.

[From the Princeton Review, for Jan. 1840.]

It is with pleasure we welcome a second edition of this manual, which we continue to regard as still unsurpassed by any similar work in our language. The typography and the quality of the paper are uncommonly good. We observe valuable additions and alterations. For all that we can see, everything worth knowing in Thiersch is here condensed into a few pages. We have certainly never seen the anatomy of the Greek verb so neatly demonstrated. The Syntax is full, and presents the leading facts and principles, by rules, so as to be easily committed to memory. To learners who are beginning the language, and especially to teachers of grammar schools, we earnestly recommend this book.

[From the New-York Observer.]

BULLIONS' PRINCIPLES OF GREEK GRAMMAR, &c. 2d edition. With pleasure we hail the second edition of this valuable work, and are happy to find that the revision which it has undergone has resulted in decided improvements. Formed, as it is, on the basis of that most symmetrical of all modern grammars, Dr. Moor's Greek Grammar, which its learned author never lived to complete. It is now made to embrace not only the general rules, but all the *minutiae* essential to a critical knowledge of that ancient and elegant language. One of the chief excellencies of this model, and one that is fully retained in this grammar, is to be found in the simplicity, perspicuity, conciseness, and yet fulness of the definitions and rules for the various modifications of the language. The sense is clearly expressed, while scarcely a particle is used that could have been dispensed with. We have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that Dr. B. has produced the most complete and useful Greek grammar that is to be found in the English language.

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