

GILDERSLEEVE-LODGE LATIN SERIES

C. IVLI CAESARIS
DE BELLO GALLICO LIBRI IV

CAESAR'S GALLIC WAR

With Introduction, Notes, Appendix and Vocabulary

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CHAPTER 19.

310. *more suo*: § 86.*nuntios*: messengers (to direct them).311. *uti demigrarent*, etc.: dependent upon the idea of announcing implied in *nuntios*.313. *hunc—fere*: that this place had been selected (as being) at about the centre; § 1.320. *et—utilitatem*: to secure glory for himself and to be of advantage to the public interest.321. *prōfectum*: notice 6.

It would seem that Caesar accomplished very little by this expedition. But he had shown the Germans what he could do in the way of engineering and by this feat had increased his influence both in Germany and Gaul.

III. THE WAR WITH THE BRITONS.

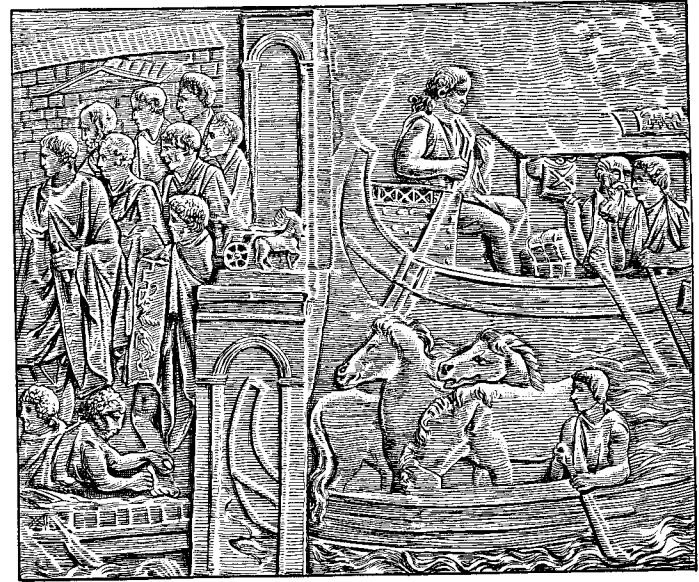
CHAPTERS 20–36.

Having explored the coast of Britain, Caesar collects a fleet to make the passage.

CHAPTER 20.

326. *hostibus nostris*: dative with *subministrata*.327. *subministrata auxilia*: there is no evidence that this was true, and Caesar himself only "understood it." It is likely that he is merely seeking to justify his expedition.329. *si adisset*, etc.: § 242, 5. *modo*: see l. 257.330. *loca*: the lie of the land. *quae*: for these matters.331. *temere adit*: (goes rashly), is rash enough to go.332. *his ipsis*: with *notum*: § 33.334. *vocatis—mercatoribus*: § 264, 4.

CHAPTER 21.

340. *prius quam faceret*: § 181.342. *huic*: §§ 23 and 128.355. *arbitrabatur*: this word becomes noteworthy when we find later that Commius joined the revolt of Vercingetorix; see Book VII, Chapter 76.356. *magni*: § 62.359. (*tantum*) *quantum—potuit*: (as much as of means could be given), as much as opportunity allowed; (*tantum*), adverbial accusative with *perspectis*; *quantum*, subject of *potuit*; *facultatis*, § 47. *ei—auderet*: to such a man as did not dare; § 168. This is clearly a sharp reprimand of Volusenus.

ROMAN TRANSPORTS

The Morini, from whose territory there is the shortest passage to Britain, he receives in surrender.

CHAPTER 22.

365. *superioris temporis consilio*: see Book III, Chapters 28 and 29.366. *homines barbari*: (*being*), etc. *nostrae consuetudinis*: § 58.367. *se—facturos imperasset*: direct discourse, *ea quae imperaveris faciemus*, we will do what you (shall have commanded) command; compare § 242, 5; indirect discourse, . . . *he commanded*.

368. *pollicerentur*: notice that this is coördinate with *excusarent* and translate in the same way.

371. *has—anteponendas*: (that these occupations of so little things ought to be placed before Britain), *that such unimportant matters ought to take precedence over the expedition into Britain.*

375. *quot*: (how many), *as many as.*

376. *quod—habebat*: *the warships which he had besides; navium, § 47.*

379. *tenebantur quo minus—possent*: § 161.

381. *Sabino, Cottae*: see Book II, Chapter 11.

383. *ducendum*: § 270, 2.

Caesar crosses to the island.

CHAPTER 23.

387. *tertia vigilia*: a little after midnight.

389. *cum*: *although.*

390. *ipse*: *he (without them).* *hora quarta*: about 9 A.M. The distance is about thirty miles.

393. *ita—continebatur*: (so narrowly was the sea bounded by hills), *so steeply did the cliffs rise from the sea.* This description of the coast makes it certain that he was opposite the cliffs of Dover.

396. *dum convenirent*: § 180.

399. *monuitque*, etc.: the object of *monuit* is the whole following clause; *ut* in each case means *as*, each verb that is introduced by an *ut* being attracted (§ 229) into the mood of *administrarentur*. The latter is the verb of a substantive purpose clause, whose introductory *ut* is omitted (§ 212), to avoid having the word occur twice in succession. Translate, *and advised (that) as the art of war and especially of naval warfare demands.*

400. *ut quae*: (as which), *since ships; quae* refers to *maritimae res*, which easily passes into the idea of *naves*.

404. *ab eo loco*: Caesar sailed northwest to Deal.

He puts the Britons to flight. They surrender.

CHAPTER 24.

407. *quo genere*: (which kind), *the kind of soldiers which.*

408. *copiis*: § 77. *subsecuti*: seeing the fleet stand out to sea,

they guessed Caesar's purpose and marched at once to oppose his landing.

411. *militibus*: dative of agent with *desiliendum erat*: §§ 31 and 278. It is modified by *oppressis, who were handicapped*; § 264, 7. *ignotis*

locis: *not knowing the bottom*; § 87. *impeditis manibus*: *having their hands full*; § 87. *autem*: *while.*

414. *cum illi*: *while the Britons*; § 199.

418. *pugnae*: § 58.

CHAPTER 25.

422. *inusitator*: *quite strange.* The Britons were accustomed to sailing vessels only.

425. *fundis, sagittis, tormentis*: it seems a queer combination to join two instruments for throwing (*fundis, tormentis*) with a class of missiles (*sagittis, arrows*). Translate the latter, *bows*. *tormentis*: Caesar had mounted part of his artillery on ship-board.

426. *quae res*: *a movement which.*

431. *ea res*: *his act.*

434. *praestitero*: notice the tense and translate accurately. *Whatever happens, or some similar phrase, is implied.*

438. *conspexissent*: the subject is indefinite, the men in the nearest ships. See note on Book II, l. 221.



CHAPTER 26.

AQUILIFER

442. *signa subsequi*: i.e. the standards of their several maniples. There was no orderly advance such as an army would make when on land, but each fell in as best he could behind any standard in sight. *alius*, etc.: see vocabulary and Book II, l. 364.

444. *vadis*: *the shallow places.*

446. *plures (hostes) paucos (Romanos) circumstebant*, etc.: note the imperfect tenses for vivid descriptions.

455. *hoc unum*: refers to Caesar's inability to pursue because his cavalry had not arrived.

CHAPTER 27.

457. *simul atque receperunt*: § 176.
 459. *imperasset*: *he commanded*; direct form, *imperaveris*; cf. § 242, 5.
 462. *illi*: nominative plural. *cum deferret*: § 199.
 463. *modo*: § 79.
 466. *ignosceretur*: *sc. sibi*: § 26.
 468. *bellum sine causa intulissent*: we get a glimpse here of Caesar's idea that the world belonged to Rome. Why should not these people defend their country against invasion?
 469. *imprudentiae*: see note on *ignosceretur*, l. 466.

The Roman fleet being damaged by a storm, the Britons form a conspiracy.

CHAPTER 28.

475. *rebus*: *means*. *post—quam*: this cannot be construed literally, since *post* takes an object as a preposition meaning *after*, and then is followed by *quam*, *than*, as if it were an adverb meaning *later*. Translate, *on the third day after he had come*, and see note on Book I, l. 176.
 479. *Britanniae*: § 27. *viderentur*: *were in sight*.
 482. *ad inferiorem partem*: i.e. to the southwest; see Book V, Chapter 13.
 483. *suo*: *to themselves*; § 43.
 484. *ancoris iactis*: § 264, 4. *complerentur*: *began to fill*.
 485. *adversa*: see vocabulary. *in altum provectae*: (being borne into the deep), *put to sea and*.

CHAPTER 29.

488. *aestus maximos*: the tides in the English channel are notably high, as much as twenty feet, while the rise off the coast of Italy is only a few inches.
 490. *transportandum*: § 270, 2.
 496. *id*: the antecedent is the whole idea of *magna totius—facta est*.
id quod: (that which), *as*. See also *necesse* in vocabulary.
 499. *usui*: see vocabulary and § 32.
 500. *omnibus*: § 27. *constabat*: see vocabulary.

CHAPTER 30.

502. *principes*: subject of *duxerunt*.
 506. *hoc*: § 84.
 508. *factu*: § 276.
 509. *rem*: *the campaign*.
 510. *his*: i.e. this detachment of Romans.

Caesar repairs the ships.

CHAPTER 31.

516. *ex eo quod*: *from the fact that*.
 517. *fore id quod accidit*: (that that would be which happened), *that that would happen which actually did*.
 518. *ad omnes casus*: *for any emergency*.
 519. *quae . . . naves, earum*: *of those ships which*.
 521. *ad eas res*: *for this purpose*.
 524. *reliquis ut navigari posset*: (that it could be sailed by the rest), *that the rest could sail*. For condensing this with *effecit*, see note on Book II, l. 92.

The Britons are routed in battle and flee.

CHAPTER 32.

527. *frumentatum*: § 275.
 529. *ventitaret*: notice the *frequentative* verb.
 532. *quam—ferret*: *than usual*; see vocabulary under *fero*.
 533. *id quod erat*: (that which was), *the truth*; compare l. 517. This is explained by the following clauses, *aliquid—initum (esse) consilii*, *that some new plan*, etc.
 537. *paulo longius*: *some little distance*; §§ 81 and 116.
 543. *dispersos*: agrees with *nostros* understood from l. 542.
 544. *incertis ordinibus*: *they had bewildered the ranks and*, etc.; § 87.

CHAPTER 33.

548. *perequitant*: subject, *essedarii*. *ipso*: *simply*.
 549. *equorum*: *inspired by their horses*; § 39.
 553. *illi*: *the fighting men*.

556. *tantum efficiunt*: they are so skilful. usu: as a result of, etc.; § 84.

557. *incitatos*: when at full speed. *sustinere*: to control. *brevi*: modifies both *moderari* and *flectere*; see vocabulary.

558. *per temonem*, etc.: merely a circus trick.

CHAPTER 34.

561. *quibus rebus*: under these circumstances. *nostris*: dative with *auxilium tulit*, modified by *perturbatis*. *novitate*: § 84.

564. *quo facto*: (which having been done), then.

565. *suo*: see vocabulary.

568. (*ei*) *qui*: i.e. the Britons.

569. *quae continerent*: § 168.

574. *sui liberandi*: § 273, 1. *si expulissent*: § 242, 5.

CHAPTER 35.

577. *idem quod acciderat fore*: see l. 517. Explained by the following clause, namely, *that*, etc.

582. *diutius*: very long.

583. *tanto spatio*: § 103. *cursu et viribus*: hard running; § 280.

584. *efficere*: cover.

After receiving hostages, Caesar returns to Gaul.

CHAPTER 36.

590. *propinqua die, infirmis navibus*: ablatives absolute. From various calculations concerning the moon it has been estimated that Caesar spent about three weeks in Britain.

595. *infra*: below; down; i.e. to the southwest. See l. 482.

IV. CAESAR SUBJUGATES THE REBELLIOUS MORINI AND MENAPII. A THANKSGIVING DECREED BY THE SENATE.

CHAPTER 37.

599. *primo*, etc.: at first with not such a very large, etc.

601. *celeriter*, etc.: this forms the contrast to *primo*, etc., above.

CHAPTER 38.

613. *quo se recipere*: compare Book III, l. 275. *quo perfugio*: the refuge which; translate after *siccitates*.

621. *His rebus gestis*, etc.: compare the similar ending of Book II.

622. *supplicatio*: it would appear that Caesar had accomplished comparatively little in the campaign of 55 B.C. He had, however, crossed the Rhine and the Channel, two feats never before attempted by a Roman general. The people of Rome had little knowledge of either Germany or Britain. Hence this opening up of new lands excited great interest in the minds of a conquest-loving people; and in the same manner as had been the case two years before, the popular enthusiasm was worked by the politicians for all it was worth, in the face of the opposition of the conservative party, so that unheard-of honors might again be bestowed upon the coming man.