



Julius Caesar. From the bust in the British Museum.

Elementary Classics

Gai Iuli Caesaris

De Bello Gallico

Commentariorum VI

*Edited, with Notes and Vocabulary,
for the Use of Schools, by*

C. Colbeck, M.A.

Late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge
Assistant Master at Harrow School

LONDON
MACMILLAN & CO LTD
NEW YORK · ST MARTIN'S PRESS

1964

NOTES.

N.B.—P. means Public School Latin Primer, Revised Edition.

CHAPTER I.

2. **Silanum**, a stepbrother of Marcus Brutus, whose mother, Servilia, married his father as her second husband. His brothers-in-law were Lepidus, the Triumvir, and C. Cassius, the murderer of Caesar. After the murder he joined Lepidus, and commanded for him and Antony in Cisalpine Gaul.

3. **Reginum**. He appears afterwards during the civil war to have guarded the sea between Italy and Sicily in Caesar's interests. Cic. ad Att. x. 12.

Sextium, was afterwards made governor of Numidia or New Africa; sided with the Triumvirs, Antony, Lepidus and Octavianus, and defeated for them the governor of the neighbouring province of Old Africa.

legatos. See Intr. p. xxvi.

dilectum, *i.e.* he determined to levy further troops in Italy, or perhaps in Cisalpine Gaul. Cp. ch. 32. 5.

4. **Pompeio**. Pompey had been appointed for five years to proconsular power in Spain, but in order to influence politics (*rei publicae causa*) had irregularly remained close to Rome (*ad urbem*), without laying down his command (*imperium*). Caesar asks that Pompey will let him have all the soldiers he had raised from Caesar's province. Note that *ipse* refers to Pompey.

7. **sacramento rogare** = 'to enlist.' Abl. of instrument: P. § 240. Livy has also *sacramentum adigere*. The recruits were said *in consulis verba iurare*.

8. **magni interesse**. *Magni*, gen. of price: P. § 257. For the constructions of *interesse* see P. § 291.

9. **opinionem**. *Opinio* means 'belief,' 'expectation,' 'estimate'; is hardly ever to be construed 'opinion,' which is *sententia*. We might say here, however, 'the public opinion of Gaul.' See bk. v. 48. 1.

10. **quid detrimenti**. The Latin prefers this construction, where *detrimenti* is gen. after *quid*, to saying *quod detrimentum*. Cp. *aliquantum pecuniae*, etc., bk. v. 38; *nil negotii*; *multum aetatis*; the gen. is partitive. P. § 260.

ut. What kind of clause does this introduce here? P. § 421.

14. **ante exactam hiemem**. See P. § 393.

16. **quas cum Q. Titurio amiserat**. He had lost fifteen cohorts, *i.e.* a legion and a half, in the attack of the Gauls on the winter camps. See bk. v. chs. 26-37. These troops had been stationed at Tongres, near Liège, under Q. Titurius Sabinus and Lucius Aurunculeius Cotta, and had been tempted out of their camp and then massacred by Ambiorix and the Eburones. This camp was at Aduatuca, now Tongres.

18. **possent**. Why subj.? P. § 420.

II.

1. **Interfecto Indutiomaro, ut docuimus**. See bk. v. ch. 58. He was a chief of the great tribe of the Treveri and ringleader of the attack on the winter camps, which so nearly proved successful. See Intr. p. xviii. and map for the position of the tribes.

7. **cavent**, 'give security'; so *cautio* formed from *caveo* means 'bail'; French, *caution*, our 'caution-money.' *Cavere* also means 'to obtain security.'

10. **Germani Cisrhenani**. See Intr. p. xviii. *Germanos* below means those beyond the Rhine.

14. **sibi ... cogitandum**. See P. § 382. 222.

III.

1. **proximis**, probably the three legions with whom he himself wintered at Samarobriua and the one commanded by Fabius, which was quartered among the Atrebatas. Cp. bk. v. 53.

4. **possent**. The subj. here after *priusquam* is necessary, as the clause is virtually oblique, P. § 490, and expresses intention; but *priusquam* commonly takes the subj. even where the fact only is stated, as in line 4 of the next chapter.

8. **hiberna**. See Intr. p. xxvii.

Concilio. A *Concilium* or general assembly of the nation was a recognised institution in Gaul. See bk. i. 30. 4, where Caesar's permission is asked to hold one. Afterwards he summoned them periodically himself and made attendance a test of loyalty, see bk. vi. 3. 4, so that *ut instituerat* below must be translated 'as he had made it a custom to do.'

11. **ut ... videretur**, 'that it might be clear that he esteemed this more important than everything else.' Note that *videretur* is personal as always: 'it seems that he will do so' is *videtur id facturum*. The subj. is final: P. § 423.

12. **Lutetiam Parisiorum**, the ancient name of Paris. The name of the tribe was always added after that of the town, and the name of the tribe alone survived. Bavay (*Bagacum*) and Bordeaux (*Bordigala*) are rare instances of survival of the old name of the town itself. See Intr. p. xviii.

14. **consilio**, 'plot'; not to be confounded with *concilium*, 'assembly.'

15. **pro suggestu**, literally 'in the front part of the platform'; for *suggestus*, see Intr. p. xxvi.: but we must understand here that the assembly he addressed was that of the Gauls, not of his own soldiers.

17. **magnisque**. See Vocabulary.

IV.

1. **Acco**, chief of the Senones. His execution is mentioned in ch. 44.

3. **priusquam ... posset**. See note on ch. 3, above.

7. **antiquitus**, 'from ancient times.' The termination *-us* is adverbial and is the same as the Gk. *-θεν*: cp. *coelitus* with *οὐρανόθεν*.

8. **petentibus Aeduis**, abl. abs. The pardon was granted to the Senones upon the intercession of the Aedui who, with the Remi, were Caesar's trusted friends. The Aedui dwelt in Central France between Loire and Saône, their chief town being Bibracte, now Autun.

13. **ferunt**, 'obtain.'

V.

2. **bellum Treverorum**, gen. of definition. "The war against the T." P. § 248.

3. **Cavarinum**. See bk. v. ch. 54. Caesar had made him chief of the Senones, but he was driven out by the tribe and became a refugee in Caesar's camp. He is now therefore sent to command the cavalry levied from his own tribe. Caesar was dependent on native cavalry in all his campaigns. See Intr. p. xxiii.

7. **proelio non esse concertaturum**, 'would not measure his strength in battle': *concerto* is only used here by Caesar. *Proelio* is abl. of measure or instrument. P. § 240.

9. **Menapii**. See map and Intr. p. xvii.

Eburonum. See map and Intr. p. xviii.

perpetuis, 'far-stretching': cp. *perpetui tergi bos* (Virgil), *perpetuas vias* (Ovid).

13. **venisse Germanis in amicitiam**, dat. of remoter obj.: P. § 218.

14. **illi**, *i.e.* Ambiorix: dat. of remoter obj. P. § 220.

16. **Transrhenanis**, *i.e.* the Germans beyond the Rhine.

18. **Labienum**. Titus Annius Labienus was Caesar's ablest legatus. He was profusely rewarded for his services, but jealous perhaps of a general whom he considered no more than his equal, he joined Pompey in the Civil War, counselled the battle of Pharsalia, escaped to Africa to share in the defeat of Scipio, and to fall in the final struggle in Spain at Munda. Caesar honoured his ungrateful lieutenant with a

splendid funeral. He was sent now among the Treveri, because he had been quartered there in the previous winter and so knew the country.

VI.

1. **Gaio Fabio.** Gaius Fabius is only known as a faithful lieutenant of Caesar's in this war and that against Pompey which followed it.

2. **Marco Crasso.** Crassus was Caesar's quaestor (see Intr. p. xxvi.), and was the son of the Triumvir who fell at Carrhae fighting against the Parthians in the summer of this very year. He remained faithful to Caesar, and governed Gallia Cisalpina during the Civil War.

6. **pacis petendae**, what other constructions are possible? P. § 379.

7. **numero**, abl. of place: P. § 268. Caesar also writes *in numero*, and so also *loco* or *in loco*, *honore* and *in honore*. There are three instances of this abl. in the book which well illustrate the extension of its use from a strictly literal locative to a metaphorical one. In ch. 37, l. 13, *castris* is merely locative; here *numero*, by an easy transference, means not the place where but the class in which a thing is placed, and in ch. 13, l. 1, *decreto stare* means to abide by a decision.

9. **Commium Atrebatem**, one of the chiefs of the Atrebatas much esteemed by Caesar, who rebelled, however, next year, and only submitted when all was lost, on condition that he might go where he would never see a Roman. The early British coins tell of a King Commius and of three sons who succeeded him, and it is quite possible that he crossed over to Britain and was chosen King of the Atrebatas there, who were settled then in the South. See Sir J. Rhys' *Celtic Britain*, pp. 21 and 99.

10. **loco.** See note on *numero*, above.

VII.

7. **a milibus.** Cp. bk. ii. 7. 3, *ab milibus passuum minus duobus castro posuerunt.*

10. **impedimentis**, dative of remoter obj. depending on

praesidio: P. § 218. The baggage it will be remembered was that of the *whole* army. See ch. 5.

14. **flumen**, the Moselle, Sour, and Ourthe are the possible claimants for this honour. See map.

17. **consilio**, 'council of war.' The *concilium* in ch. 3 is from a different root (*cal-are*, 'to summon'), which appears also in *calendae*.

18. **dicantur**, subj. because in or. obl.: P. § 467.

21. **ut**, like our 'as' *ut* passes into the meaning of 'since.'

23. **tribunis militum.** See Intr. xxiv.

24. **primisque ordinibus = primipili.** See Intr. xxiv.

quid ... consilii. See note on *quid detrimenti* in ch. 1. Why is *sit* subj.?

25. **quo facilius ... det**: P. § 453. Note the comparative.

28. **fugae similem**: *fugae* is genitive, though the dative is also used. P. § 218 note.

29. **in tanta propinquitate**, 'since the camps lay so close together.' Cp. bk. i. 27. 4, *quod, in tanta multitudine deditiorum, suam fugam aut occultari, aut omnino ignorari posse existimarent.* See also ch. 34, l. 21 of this book.

VIII.

1. **agmen novissimum**, 'rear': so *novissimus dies* means 'the end of the world,' which in German is called *der jüngste Tag*. Cp. bk. v. 56.

4. **longum esse**, the inf. marks at once that the construction is or. obl. dependent on *cohortati*; the transition is abrupt and meant for effect, and therefore *audeant* is thrown into the graphic present tense.

18. **ad impedimenta**, take with *dimissis*.

19. **ad latera**, *i.e.* the usual position. Intr. p. xxiii.

22. **ire**, the subject of the inf. is the antecedent of *quos*, which must be translated 'those whom.'

impetum modo, 'even the first onset.'

26. **civitatem receptit**, 'recovered the allegiance of the whole tribe' (*civitas*).

29. *comitati eos*, 'attaching themselves permanently to them,' otherwise the words merely repeat the *cum his* above.

30. *Cingetorix*. Bk. v. 3. 3 and 56. 3. He had been a rival of Indutiomarus for the chieftainship before.

31. *officio*, 'allegiance.'

IX.

6. *paulum supra*, farther up stream, and therefore not far from Andernach. The other bridge was built near Bonn in the year 55 B.C., and is fully described in the fourth book.

8. *ratione*, abl. abs.

magno militum studio, abl. of quality, always with epithet. P. § 234.

11. *Ubii*. See Intr. p. xviii.

19. *Suebis*. See Intr. p. xix.

23. *qui doceant*. P. § 453.

X.

1. *paucis post diebus*, abl. of measure of distance: P. § 244. So again, *anno post*, 'a year later,' ch. 22.

14. *certiores*, 'more trustworthy' than the early rumours.

15. *venerint*: subj., because in or. abl. and perf. not plup. as depending on the primary tense *referunt*.

16. *coëgissent* represents a plup. ind. in or. obl. See P. § 467 and 470.

18. *Bacenis silva*. We do not know enough to identify this forest. It was perhaps the high ground near Cassel.

introrsus. See note on *sinistrorsus*, ch. 25.

19. *Cheruscus*. See Intr. p. xix.

XI.

2. *alienum*, 'out of place,' as we say 'foreign to the subject.'

3. *quo*, 'the points in which,' followed by the subjunctive, as being indefinite: P. § 452.

8. *eorum iudicio*, 'in their opinion,' ablative of attendant circumstance, of which the ablative absolute is one form. Cp. *mea sententia, iudice te*.

9. *summa ... redeat*, 'the settlement of all matters of business and all proposals is referred.' The German *bei Rat und Tat* is a good rendering of *rerum consiliorumque*.

11. *antiquitus*. See note on ch. 4. 7 above.

15. *in summa*, 'in general.'

totius Galliae depends upon *ratio*.

XII.

2. *Sequani*, dwelt in Gallia Celtica between the Saône, Rhone, and the Jura. Chief town Vesontio (Besançon), one of the few whose name has survived to modern times. See Intr. p. xviii.

7. *iacturis*, 'sacrifices'; *iactura* means literally a casting overboard, to lighten a ship during a storm. The facts are given by Caesar, bk. i. ch. 31, § 10. Ariovistus and his Germans settled on the best portion of the lands of the Sequani, appropriated one third of their whole territory at once, and demanded one third more for some fresh Germans who came to join them.

9. *potentia*, 'influence.' The word differs from *auctoritas*: *potentia* is the influence of the strong, the wealthy, or the unscrupulous; *auctoritas*, the moral authority of a good or great man; *potestas* is the official power of the civil magistrate; *imperium*, the command of a general. Ablative of respect: P. § 235.

14. *possiderent*, 'occupied.'

15. *obtinerent*, 'hold.' The subjunctives are consecutive: P. § 44.

Divitiacus, a Druid of high rank, who had gone to Rome on this embassy in B.C. 63. He there became the friend of Cicero, and was throughout on the Roman side.

17. *imperfecta re*, 'without accomplishing his object.'

18. *Aeduis*, dative after *redditis*.
 23. *dimiserant*, 'relinquished the supremacy.'
 24. *Remis*, between the Marne and Aisne. See Intr. p. xvii. *adaequare ... intellegebatur*. Supply *Aeduos* after *adaequare* : 'and when it was perceived that they had rivalled the Aedui in Caesar's favour.'
 27. *dicabant*, from *dico*, *dicare*, which properly means 'to consecrate,' 'to devote.' Cp. the formula of religious consecration in Latin : *do, dico, dedico*.
illi, the Remi.
 30. *haberentur*, consecutive subj. : P. § 421.

XIII.

3. *plebes*, nom. sing. Another form of *plebs*, in older Latin it was of the fifth declension.
 4. *adhibetur*, 'are consulted.'
 5. *aere alieno*, 'debts.'
 7. *in hos*, 'over them.'
 10. *illi*, 'the former.' Cp. the use of *hic* and *ille* : *hic* means the nearer, *ille* the remoter in the mind of the speaker.
intersunt, 'deal with all religious services.' *procurant*, 'take charge of.'
 11. *interpretantur*, 'are the authorities on all matters of conscience.'
 12. *disciplinae*, 'study,' 'training.'
 13. *magno honore*, ablative of quality with epithet : P. § 234.
 15. *admissum*, 'committed.' It is curious to note how often our English verbs derived from the Latin commonly have a prefix which is not usual in classical Latin. *Admittere* is 'to commit'; *comprimere*, 'to repress'; *excipere*, 'to receive'; *comprehendere*, 'to apprehend'; *continere*, 'to restrain'; *recipere*, 'to admit'; *conciatus*, 'excited'; *sublatas*, 'elated.'
 17. *idem*, 'it is they again'; i.e. *druides*.
 18. *decreto non stetit*; as we say, 'to abide by a decision':

by metaphor abl. of place where : P. § 246, see Note, ch. 6. 1. 7. We find also *in eo quod ostenderat non stetit*. Cp. *eo statur consilio*.

22. *decedunt*, 'shrink from.'
 24. *communicatur*, 'is shared.'
 26. *hoc mortuo ... succedit*, 'either one succeeds, if any one of the others is of pre-eminent worth, or if several have equal claims ...'
 29. *contendunt*. This can be construed literally only with the latter clause, but it applies to *suffragio druidum* as well. This figure is called *zeugma*. Contrast with *hendiadys*. *Zeugma* says two things by means of one. *Hendiadys* says one thing by means of two. *Pateris libamus et auro* is *hendiadys* for 'golden cups.' Instances of *zeugma* in English occur chiefly in humorous writing. Dickens is very fond of them : 'He bolted his door and his dinner.' 'Mr. Weller then took his hat and his leave.' 'He took the oaths and his seat.'
 34. *disciplina*, 'their sacred lore.'

XIV.

2. *una*, adverb, to be construed with *cum*, 'together with.' *militiae vocationem ... habent*, 'enjoy exemption from military service.'
 3. *excitati*, 'attracted.'
 4. *in disciplinam conveniunt*, 'come forward to be trained as Druids.'
 7. *vicenos*, distributive, 'twenty years each'; acc. of duration of time : P. § 278.
 8. *mandare*, 'to entrust.'
cum, etc., 'although in other matters for the most part, as, for instance, in public and private accounts.' It is thought that the Greek alphabet is meant, not the Greek language.
 12. *confisos*. *Confido* is one of the class of verbs which have deponent perfects, like *audeo*, *soleo*, *gaudeo*, *diffido*, and therefore a past participle with active signification. In English,

however, we should use the present participle here, 'trusting.'

13. *memoriae studere*. *Studere* governs the dative. It comes under the head of dat. of indirect obj. : P. § 216.

14. *praesidio*, ablative of the cause : P. § 241.

15. *volunt persuadere*. The construction of *persuadeo* is *hoc mihi persuadeo*, 'I persuade myself of this.' Translate 'they are chiefly anxious to impress the belief.'

18. *excitari*, impersonal passive. The doctrine of the Transmigration of Souls was taught by Pythagoras, who flourished in the sixth century B.C. Pythagorean philosophers were numerous in the Greek colonies of Italy, and no doubt existed at Marseilles, from which colony the Gauls almost certainly derived their knowledge of the Greek alphabet, but it is hardly likely that the central doctrine of the Gaulish religion was derived so late in the history of the nation, or derived at all from a foreign source. The home of Druidism, besides, was Britain, and the intercourse between Marseilles and Britain must have been small indeed. See Intr. p. xxix.

19. *mundi*. *Mundus* is the whole universe of visible things—earth and sky, sun, moon, and stars.

20. *de rerum natura* corresponds nearly to our word 'science' as applied to physics, the origin of all things, the laws of their growth and decay. Lucretius called his famous poem, which set forth in Latin verse the doctrines of the philosopher Epicurus, *De Rerum Natura*.

XV.

2. *aliquod*, 'some.'

5. *propulsarent*. *Puls-o* is the frequentative of *pellō*, formed by adding *-o* to the supine stem : P. § 131. *Ver-santur* similarly is derived from *verto*.

6. *ut*, 'in proportion as.'

amplissimus, 'most distinguished for high birth or wealth.'

7. *ambactos*, 'retainers,' hired mounted servants. Two derivations are given of the word. One makes it a German word, from *and*, 'against,' and *bak*, 'back,' the servant who stood behind his lord in battle. If this is correct, probably

the adoption of a German word is due to the fact that these retainers were Germans hired for the purpose, and the institution dates only from the time not long before Caesar, when the Germans began to come roving beyond the Rhine. The *ambacti* would therefore correspond to the 'Swiss Guard' of the French kings or the popes. The other derivation is from two Celtic words—*ambi*, 'around' and *ag* (Latin *agere*), 'to move' = attendants.

8. *Hanc unam*, &c., 'This is the only form of popularity and influence which they are acquainted with.'

XVI.

10. On these human sacrifices, see Intr. p. xxx.

13. *supplicia*, 'the execution.'

16. *eius generis*, 'of criminals of this class.'

17. *descendunt*, 'they have recourse to.'

XVII.

7. *opinionem*, 'belief.'

14. *conspicari*, deponent from *conspicor*.

17. *ei rei*; as we say, 'for this offence.'

XVIII.

6. *hoc*, 'in this respect.' Caesar is right in both his statements, but wrong in connecting them. They reckoned by nights, as the Germans did, and as the Greeks did originally, and as we do when we talk of 'a fortnight' and reckon each day from midnight onwards, for the simple reason that they reckoned time by the moon. That they were sprung from the earth-god Pluto, is the legendary form taken by the belief common to almost all nations in their barbarous state, that they are the aboriginal inhabitants, and sprung from the earth on which they dwell: cp. the Greek word *αὐτὸχθονος*, Latin *indigena*.

XIX.

1. *nomine*, 'under the head of.' *Nomen* is an entry in an account-book. Abl. of place, P. § 268.

3. *cum dotibus communicant*, 'add to the dowry.'

13. *pro cultu*, 'compared with their social condition,' which was primitive, so that such splendour was not to be expected.

15. *cordi fuisse*. *Cordi esse* means 'to be dear.' It is probably an instance of the predicative dative. P. § 225.

16. *supra hanc memoriam*, 'before my time : ' cp. the use of *hic homo*, common in Plautus and Terence, for 'I.'

17. *iustis funeribus confectis*, 'when the due ceremonies are ended.'

XX.

1. *commodius*. We should say 'best' : "The states which are thought to manage their public affairs best."

2. *habent . . . sanctum*, 'have a rule laid down by law.' In this not uncommon construction we have the origin of the perfect of all French verbs. *J'ai écrit* is nothing more or less than *ego habeo scriptum*. In Latin it is not the same as the perfect; it expresses the completion and continuance of the thing done. *Sanxerunt* would mean 'have passed a law'; *habent sanctum*, 'have a law' passed some time since and still in force. Cf. the English 'I have written'; German, *Ich habe geschrieben*.

4. *uti neve* : *neve = et ne*.

5. *cum quo alio communicet*, 'impart it to any one else' : *quo* from *quis*, indefinite.

9. *ex usu* : cp. *e republica esse* ; *pocula ex auro* ; *a me stat*.

XXI.

9. *impuberes*, 'unmarried,' from *impubes*, *-eris*, which in poetry and later Latin makes *impubis* in the genitive. Cp. Tac. Germ. chap. xx. : *sera iuvenum venus eoque inexhausta pubertas*.

XXII.

4. *gentibus cognationibusque*, 'to clans and bodies of kinsmen.'

6. *quantum ... agri*. *Agri* is genitive, depending on *quantum* ; translate, 'they assign as seems good to them the amount and position of the lands for those clans and groups of kinsmen which at the time form a community (*qui tum una coierunt*).

7. *anno post*, 'next year' ; ablative of measure of distance : P. § 244. See note on *paucis post diebus*, ch. 10.

alio, 'elsewhere.'

8. *studium ... agricultura*. It would be equally good Latin, and mean the same thing, to say here *studio ... agriculturam*.

11. *ne accuratius ... aedificent*, and so lose their hardy habits of living out of doors.

13. *nascuntur*. This is Caesar's statement, not given as one of their reasons, in which case it must have been subjunctive, as being oblique narration.

14. *aequitate*, abl. of means : P. § 240.

XXIII.

If the last chapter was true only of the roving Germans with whom Caesar came into contact, this, on the other hand, is true of the whole race. Tacitus (Germ. ch. xxvi) mentions the custom of changing lands every year. It was brought over into England with our English forefathers, and only slowly disappeared as the nation passed from the warrior and migratory state to that of settled agriculture and civilization. The land thus apportioned every year was called the *mark*, and this gradually became the feudal *manor*.

1. *quam latissime*, 'as far and wide as possible.' Cp. *ὡς τάχιστα*.

4. *prope*, 'near.'

7. *qui ... praesint*, 'to conduct the war.' Note the subjunctive, which is final : P. § 453.

8. *ut*, 'on the understanding that.'

14. *atque*, 'moreover.'
15. *qui sequi velint, profiteantur*. This is the indefinite *qui*: 'such as wish': P. § 452. 6. *Profteantur* is the jussive mood, as this use of the subjunctive is aptly called: 'let such as wish to come, give in their names': P. § 359.
19. *ducuntur*, 'are held.' *Duco* and *habeo* have both this meaning.
21. *qui quacumque de causa*. Tacitus (Germ. chap. xxi.) says that the Germans make no difference in their hospitality between friends and strangers: when the host's own resources are at an end, he joins his guest in the search for fresh entertainment elsewhere.

XXIV.

6. *Eratostheni*, astronomer, mathematician, and geographer of Alexandria, flourished about 200 years before Christ.
7. *video* implies that Caesar had himself read the works of the men to whom he refers.
8. *Volcae Tectosages*. They dwelt originally, Caesar says, in the south of Gaul, near Toulouse (*Tolosa*).
11. *opinionem*, 'reputation.'
13. *provinciarum*, the two Gauls, Cisalpine and Transalpine.
15. *ad copiam atque usus*, 'to increase their stores, and supply their wants.'
17. *illis*, *i.e.* the Germans.

XXV.

3. *expedito*, 'for a man lightly equipped.' Herodotus uses *εὐξωνος ἀρῆπ* in the same way in estimating a measure of distance. Dative of judgment: Roby, vol. ii. § 1149, p. 61.
5. *Helvetiorum et Nemetum et Rauricorum finibus*, *i.e.* from the Rhine valley between Strasbourg and the Lake of Constance.
7. *fines Dacorum et Anartium*, *i.e.* in the Banat of Temesvar in Hungary, beyond the Theiss (*Tibiscus*).
recta regione, 'parallel with'; literally, 'in a straight

line with.' *Regione moveri* is 'to proceed in a straight line'; *e regione castrorum, pontis*, etc., commonly used in Caesar, means 'exactly opposite to'—the two positions being regarded as the extremities of one straight line.

9. *sinistrorsus* = *sinistr-o-versus*: cp. *prorsus* = *pro-versus*. *Quorsum, rursum*, and *deorsum* are some of the many compounds of this adverb.

10. *huius*, *i.e.* Western Germany.
qui ... dicat, 'who can say.'
initium, 'the farther end.'
11. *cum ... processerit*, 'even after advancing.'

XXVI.

1. *bos cervi figura*. *Bos* is a vague word, and is applied even to the elephant, so that no objection can be raised on this score to the belief that the reindeer is meant. Others suppose the creature to be the bison. The one horn must be set down as a traveller's tale. Perhaps he only saw the animal from the side, or perhaps one horn had been shed and not the other. The *palmae ramique* point markedly to the reindeer (*Cervus tarandus*), and fossil remains of these have been found in Germany.

XXVII.

1. *alces*, 'elks' (*Cervus alces*). The American moose is an elk. It was no doubt common in the primeval forests. It is not true that it has no joints in the legs, but its ungainly stiff gait might easily give rise to the belief.
4. *cornibus*, abl. of respect: P. § 235.
10. *omnes*, to be construed with *arbores*. 'They either dig the earth away or cut deep into the trunk.'
11. *summa species earum stantium*, 'an undistinguishable likeness to standing trees.'
13. *consuetudine*, generally *ex consuetudine* in Caesar.

XXVIII.

1. *uri*. Probably the *urus* is the *Bos primigenius*, of which

fossil remains have been found not unfrequently in France and Germany. The horns are of huge dimensions. It is called by the Germans the *Urochs*, and is believed to be the species from which our ox (*Bos taurus*) is descended.

9. *quae sint testimonio*, 'to serve as evidence.' For the subjunctive, see note on *qui possint* in chap. 23; for the dative, P. § 226.

11. *excepti*, 'trapped.' *Excipere* has three common meanings in Caesar: (1) 'to lie in wait for,' as here; (2) 'to welcome'; (3) 'to receive' or 'succeed to.'

13. *ab labris*, 'at the rim': cp. *ab radicibus* above, ch. 27, and the Greek use of ἀπό. Ancient German drinking horns, some of them of huge size, may be seen in many collections of antiquities.

XXIX.

9. *in extremo ponte*. P. § 393.

10. *turrim*. See Intr. p. xxvii.

11. *pontis tuendi causa*. P. § 379.

12. *munitioibus*. Abl. of means or inst.: P. § 240.

13. *Gaium Volcatium Tullum* distinguished himself in the Civil War at Dyrrhachium on Caesar's side. His father was a man of some importance, and had been Consul.

14. *adulescentem*, 'the younger,' used like the French *jeune* to distinguish the younger of two namesakes.

15. *bellum Ambiorigis*, so; *bellum Treverorum* ch. 5, what kind of genitive: P. § 248.

16. *Arduennam silvam*. See Intr. p. xvii.

19. *Lucium Minucium Basilum*, he commanded part of the fleet for Caesar during the Civil War. Yet he, like Trebonius (ch. 23), turned against his general and was one of his assassins. A year later his cruelty provoked his household slaves to murder him.

20. *si*, 'to see if.' So in chap. 37. 10.

24. *subsequi*, one would expect *subsecuturum esse*, but the pres. is used for the future with graphic force. Cp. our 'I come,' 'I go.'

XXX.

2. *opinionem*, 'expectation.'

4. *indicio*. Abl. of cause: P. § 241; so ch. 36, *praecipis*.

8. *ipsum*, i.e. *Ambiorix*. *ejus*, i.e. *Basilus*. *ipsum*, below again refers to *Ambiorix*, as does *illum*, in line 18.

incautum etiam, 'still unsuspecting,' so *hoc etiam* = not yet, in chap. 47.

10. *magnae fortunae*, gen. of quality with epithet: P. § 255.

16. *propinquitates*, notice the plural where we should use the singular 'vicinity': cp. bk. v. ch. 24, *frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat*.

XXXI.

1. *iudicione* ... *an*, for the construction of double questions see P. § 406.

iudicio, 'deliberately.'

3. *tempore exclusus*, 'prevented by want of time': cp. *quum placidum ventis stabat mare*, where *ventis* means 'the hushed winds.'

4. *prohibitus*, 'deterred.'

7. *continentes*, called *perpetuae* in chap. 5, our 'continent,' i.e. 'the mainland unbroken by the sea,' is derived from this use of *continens*, for the force of the latter portion *teneo* cp. *pertinere*, 'to stretch,' which occurs several times in this book.

15. *precibus*, 'imprecations.'

16. *fuisset*, why subj.: P. § 469.

XXXII.

1. *Germanorum*, i.e. the Germani Cisrhenani. Intr. p. xx.

4. *oratum*, the so-called *supine* or verbal noun used as cases of the infinitive: P. § 386.

6. *unam*, 'identical.'

12. *Aduatucam*, *Tongres* near Liège.

14. *Titurius atque Aurunculeius*, i.e. "Sabinus and Cotta" as we should say, using the *cognomen*, not the *nomen*, though we use the latter when we say Virgil, Ovid, Horace, and Tully. For the story see bk. v. chaps. 26-37, and note on ch. 1 of this book.

17. *Præsidio*, the dative of the purpose, or result, of which the Latin language is very fond, 'as a guard'; its use is almost entirely confined to abstract words such as *auxilio*, *saluti*, *solatio*. P. § 226. 225.

19. *proxime conscriptas*, chap. 1.

21. *Ciceronem*. This is Quintus Cicero, brother of the great orator, the hero of the siege of the camp at Charleroi in the previous winter. He sided with Pompey in the Civil War, but made his peace afterwards with Caesar. He was murdered by the proscriptions of Antony in the year 43.

XXXIII.

2. *ad Oceanum versus*, by tmesis for *adversus Oceanum*.

7. *Scaldem*, the Scheldt which falls into the Meuse (Mosa) at Namur.

12. *relinquebatur*, 'was now being left.'

13. *Trebonium* had been tribune of the people. He served faithfully in this war and the Civil War only to turn in the end against his general and friend, into whose side he would have plunged his dagger had not he been accidentally detained by Antony outside the Senate House. Soon afterwards Dolabella caught him in Asia, and flung his head at the feet of a statue of the great Dictator whom he first so worthily served and then so unworthily betrayed.

rei publicae commodo, the usual formula, hardly equal to more than 'conveniently.'

commodo is ablative of attendant circumstance or association, P. § 233-236: cp. ch. 44 below, *exercitum duarum damno cohortium reduci*.

XXXIV.

3. *defenderet*, P. § 452.

7. *vicinitatibus*, 'neighbours.' Abstract for concrete. So *remigia* = 'crew,' *servitia* = 'slaves,' *officia* = 'callers.'

8. *summa*, 'the main body.'

9. *universis*, i.e. the Romans.

11. *ex parte*, 'in its degrees.'

13. *longius*, 'too far.'

14. *confertos*, 'in close order,' past participle of *confercio*. *itineribus*, abl. of instrument: P. § 240.

15. *sceleratorum*, Intr. p. x.

18. *manipulos*, Intr. p. xxii.

19. *praesidio*. See note ch. 33 above.

20. *insidiandi*, genitive of definition: P. § 248.

21. *ut ... difficultatibus*, an elliptical phrase: cp. bk. viii. 21, *magnum, ut in tanta calamitate, commodum*.

22. *diligentia*, abl. of inst.: P. § 240.

provideri. Inf. pass.

23. *ut ... praetermitteretur*. The subj. is final: P. § 423, as are also *perditetur* and *tollatur* below.

26. *noceretur*, used impersonally, 'damage should be inflicted on the enemy.'

XXXV.

5. *possit*, why subj.? P. § 420. There is a similar one below, *quibus in locis sit Caesar*.

afferat. The subj. is of the same kind as *defenderet* in ch. 34: P. § 452.

10. *ultra* conveys a notion of 'beyond.' It means that besides the Gallic tribes even the Germans were invited to fall upon the luckless Eburones.

11. *Sugambri*. Intr. p. xix.

13. *supra docuimus*, bk. iv. 16. 2.

14. *milibus*, abl. of measure of difference: P. § 244. See above ch. 10, *paucis post diebus*; the spot must therefore have been very near to Bonn.

17. *excipiunt*. See note on ch. 28, *excepti*.

21. *profectum*, supply *esse*.

24. *fortunatissimis*. Note the case agreeing with *quibus*. The secondary predicate is usually in the accusative, but where the subject of the infinitive is in the dative, the predicate conforms. There are a few exceptions, one only in Caesar, bk. iii. 1.

27. *tantum*, 'so small.' For the gen. *praesidii*, see note on *quid detrimenti*, ch. 1.

31. *indicio*, abl. of inst. : P. § 240.

XXXVI.

1. *praeceptis Caesaris*, abl. of cause : P. § 241, so ch. 30, *indicio*.

3. *qui ... continuisset* = 'although he had.'

4. *quemquam* is an adj. here ; so *nemo* often with proper names, *Nemo Arpinas non Plancio studet*, Cic. pro. Plancio 9. 22.

10. *nullum eius modi ... offendi posset*. *Offendi* is *impersonal*. Translate, 'not believing that any mischance could arise, by which within a distance of three miles a disaster could be inflicted, where nine legions and a large force of cavalry were confronting a routed and almost exterminated enemy.' *Posset* is subj. as expressing Cicero's opinion ; contrast with *afferebatur* and *audiebat* above, which express the simple fact. For the nine legions, see ch. 33. The 'three miles' refer to the distance within which he thought he might safely send foraging parties.

17. *sub vexillo*, *i.e.* as a separate detachment. The *vexillum* was a small square flag hung from a cross-piece of wood on a staff.

una, 'together with the rest.'

19. *subsederant*, 'had been left,' only used here in this sense.

XXXVII.

1. *casu*, 'junction.' Repeat the *hoc ipso* which precedes *tempore* with this word, not 'by chance.'

3. *ab decumana porta*. See Intr. p. xxv. For the use of *ab*, cp. *ab labris* ch. 28 and note.

5. *appropinquant*. See note, ch. 3, above.

7. *recipiendi sui* : P. § 379.

9. *in statione*, 'on guard.'

10. *si*, 'to see if,' so ch. 29 above.

11. *aditus*, 'points of attack.'

12. *totis castris*, ablative of place where : P. § 268.

18. *novas ... religiones*, 'suddenly discover that the spot is an ill-omened one.'

19. *occiderint*, why subj. ? P. § 469.

XXXVIII.

2. *primum pilum duxerat*, *i.e.* had been a *primipilus*, see Intr. p. xxiv.

Baculus is mentioned in bk. ii. ch. 25 ; iii. ch. 5.

ad Caesarem. Fr. *auprès de*, 'in Caesar's service.'

4. *diem iam quintum*, acc. of duration of time : P. § 278.

5. *diffusus*, see note on *confisos*, ch. 14, l. 12.

11. *per manus*, 'passed from hand to hand.'

XXXIX.

3. *sit*, why subj. ? P. § 420.

6. *tribunum militum*, Intr. p. xxiv.

7. *praecipiatur* : P. § 420.

8. *quin ... perturbetur* : P. § 422.

9. *oppugnatione*, for the case see P. § 229.

XL.

4. *ut ... perrumpant*. *Censeo* which commonly is followed by the gerundial construction here takes *ut*. So *placet ... ut*, l. 34. 1.

10. *Trebonius*, clearly a different person from Gaius *Trebonius* the legatus, who was away with *Labienus*, ch. 33, l. 4.

12. *ad unum omnes*, 'to a man.'
14. *impetu*, abl. of attendant circumstance or manner: P. § 236.
- virtute*, abl. of means or instrument: P. § 240.
15. *etiam nunc*, 'as yet.' See ch. 39.
16. *usu*, 'training.'
17. *ut*, 'so as to,' consecutive: P. § 421.
18. *vim celeritatemque*. Note the antecedent drawn into the relative clause.
19. *se*. Must be taken, by a kind of zeugma, with both *recipere* and *demiserunt*.
24. *ante*, to be taken in connection with *partam*, 'previously acquired.'

XLI.

6. *Gaius Volusenus*, is mentioned with high praise in bk. iii. ch. 5. He was one of the *tribuni militum*. See Intr. p. xxiv.
- ut*. Consecutive, P. § 421, as is the *ut* in line below.

XLII.

1. *eventus*, 'the vicissitudes.'
3. *essent*. Virtual oblique: P. § 409.
4. *debuisset*. This clause is thrown graphically into oratio obliqua.
7. *avertisset*. The nominative is *fortuna*. Why subj.?
10. *ut*, final: P. § 423.

XLIII.

9. *his*. Dative, to be construed with *pereundum*: P. § 379.
12. *ut ... contenderent*. Consecutive, dependent on the words *in cum locum* above.
14. *ut ... vincerent ... videretur ... peteret*. These clauses are also consecutive, but they depend upon the whole preceding statement, 'with the result that ...'

15. *qui ... putarent*, 'inasmuch as they thought': P. § 452.
17. *summam felicitatem*, *i.e.* the capture of Ambiorix.

XLIV.

2. *damno*, abl. of attendant circumstance. See *rei publicae commodo*, ch. 33, above.
- Durocortorum*, Rheims. See note on ch. 3.
3. *concilio*. See note on chap. 3.
6. *Accone*. Ch. 3, note.
7. *more maiorum*, that is to say, the condemned man was first flogged and then beheaded. See bk. viii. ch. 38.
9. *aqua et igni interdixisset*. The usual formula for 'to banish.'
- Lingonibus*. The Lingones were a tribe of Gallia Celtica dwelling among the Vosges, near the source of the Meuse and Moselle. Their name is preserved in Langres, where stood their chief town Andematunnum.
11. *Agedinci*. Sens. Intr. p. xvi.
- hibernis*. Intr. p. xxvii.
12. *ut instituerat*. See bk. v. ch. 1, *ut quotannis facere consuevit*.
13. *conventus agendos*, 'to hold the assizes' in Cisalpine Gaul. This was the regular winter duty of the *consul* or *pro-consul* as governor of the province. Caesar had been prevented from doing this the year before by the attack on the winter camps.