Caesar *Gallic War* Book 2
Text, Vocabulary and Notes

"B" Notes: C.E. Bennett 1903
"G" Notes: J.B. Greenough 1898
"C" Notes: D. Chamberlain 2018
Vocab: bridge.haverford.edu
Further Info: https://hypotactic.com/bg2.html

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Week 1

[1.1] Cum esset Caesar in citeriōre Galliā, ita utī suprā dēmōnstrāvimus, crēbrī ad eum rūmōrēs adferēbantur litterīs que item Labiēnī certior fīēbat omnēs Belgās, quam tertiam esse Galliae partem dīxerāmus, contra populum Rōmānum coniūrāre obsidēsque

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1 *cum*: when; since; although
1 *sum esse fuī futūrus*: to be
1 *Caesar -aris m.*: Caesar
1 *in*: in, on
1 *citerior -ius*: nearer
1 *Gallia -ae f.*: Gaul
1 *ita*: thus, so
1 *ut or utī*: so that; as, when; that; how
1 *suprā*: above (adv. and prep. +acc.)
1 *dēmōnstrō dēmōnstrāre dēmōnstrāvī dēmōnstrātus*: to indicate, show clearly
1 *crebēr crēbra crēbrum*: thick, crowded, close
1 *ad*: to, up to, towards
2 *is ea id*: he, she it; that
2 *rūmor rūmōris m.*: rumor
2 *afferō afferre attulī allātus*: to bring to
2 *littera litterae f.*: letter (message, or of the alphabet)
2 *que*: and
2 *item*: likewise
2 *T. Labiēnus, -i m.*: Labienus
2 *certus -a -um*: sure, fixed
2 *fiō fierī factus sum*: to become
2 *omnis omne*: every; all
2 *Belgae -ārum m.*: the Belgae, a warlike people of German and Celtic origin in the north of Gaul
2 *quī quae quod*: who, which
3 *tertius -a -um*: third
3 *pars partis f.*: part, portion
3 *dīcō dīcere dīxī dictus*: to say, speak
3 *contrā*: against, opposite (adv. and prep. +acc.)
3 *populus populī m.*: people
3 *Rōmānus -a -um*: Roman
3 *coniūrō coniūrāre coniūrāvī coniūrātus*: to swear together; conspire
3 *obses obsidis m. or f.*: hostage

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1 **B: cum esset**: when he (actually) was, as opposed to the statement made at the end of Book I., profectus est; esset is emphatic and hence put immediately after cum, instead of after Gallia; for the subjunctive with cum temporal, see B. 288, 1, b; A. 546; G. 585; H. 600, ii.
1 **B: citeriore Gallia**: northern Italy, one of Caesar's provinces,
1 **G: ita uti**: (= ut, *as*): correlatives; the demonstrative word *so* is often omitted in English (*§ 323. g (107)*; *G. 110. 3*; *H. 305*; cf. *H-B. 144*).
1 **B: ita uti**: for the usual ut, but more formal.
1 **B: supra**: at the conclusion of Book I.
1 **G: demonstravimus, dixeramus**: the perfect here implies an act done before the time of writing (see end of *Bk. i*); the pluperfect, what took place before the time of demonstravimus.
1 **B: demonstravimus, dixeramus**: the editorial we; B. 242 8; A 143, a; H. 500.
2 **G: adferebantur, certior fiebat**: imperfect of *repeated action*; *§ 470 (277)*; *B. 260. 2*; *G. 231*; *H. 534. 3 (469. ii)*; *H-B. 484*), *kept coming in; he was informed from time to time.*
2 **G: litteris**: *by despatches*: ablative of means, *§ 409 (248. c)*; *B. 218*; *G. 401*; *H. 476 (420)*; *H-B. 423.*
2 **B: certior fiebat, etc.**: was informed that all the Belgae… were combining and exchanging hostages; literally, all the Belgae… to combine… and to give; conjurare and dare are principal clauses of indirect discourse depending on certior fiebat; B. 313, 314; A. 459; G. 650; H Belgas is subject accusative of the infinitives; B. 184; A. 397, e; G. 343, 2; H. 415 B
2 **B: quam**: who; referring to Belgas, but attracted to the number and gender of the predicate noun partem; B D 250, 3; A. 306; G. 614, r. 3; H. 396, 2; quam is the subject of esse.
3 **G: esse**: indirect discourse (with subject accusative quam), after dixeramus.
3 **G: dixeramus**: is in the indicative, because, though a relative clause, it is parenthetical merely, and not a part of the report of Labienus (*§ 583 (336. b)*; *B. 314. 3*; *G. 628. R. a*; *H. 643. 3 (524. 2. 1)*; *H-B. 535. 1. d*).
3 **B: conjurare**: were forming a league, combining. The word does not necessarily have the sense of conspire.
3 **C: conjurare**: B.'s note is the better one here. The literal sense of the word is not inappropriate: they were "swearing oaths" (of loyalty) to each other. As Walker puts it, "The Belgae were not rebelling, for they had never been subject to Rome. Caesar had no scruples about conquering them, but he did not treat them as rebels."

inter sē dare. [1.2] Coniūrandī hās esse causās: prīmum quod verērentur nē, omnī
5 pācātā Galliā, ad eōs exercitus noster addūcerētur; [1.3] deinde quod ab nōnnūllīs Gallīs sollicitārentur, partim quī, ut Germānōs diūtius in Galliā versārī nōluerant, ita populī Rōmānī exercitum hiemāre atque inveterāscere in Galliā molestē ferēbant,

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4 *inter*: between, among; during
4 *sē, suī*: oneself, herself, himself
4 *dō dare dedī datus*: to give
4 *hīc haec hōc*: this, these
4 *causa causae f.*: cause, reason; lawsuit
4 *prīmum*: first
4 *quod*: because
4 *vereor verērī veritus sum*: to fear
4 *nē*: not; in order that…not; that…not; that
5 *pācō pācāre pācāvī pācātus*: to render peaceful; to quiet
5 *exercitus exercitūs m.*: army
5 *noster nostra nostrum*: our, ours
5 *addūcō addūcere addūxī adductus*: to lead to, induce
5 *deinde or dein*: then, next
5 *ā ab abs*: from, by
5 *nōnnūllus -a -um*: some, several
6 *Gallī -ōrum m.*: The Gauls
6 *sollicitō sollicitāre sollicitāvī sollicitātus*: to stir up
6 *partim*: partly
6 *Germānī -ōrum m.*: the Germans
6 *diū*: for a long time
6 *versō versāre versāvī versātus*: to keep turning
6 *nōlō nōlle nōluī*: to be unwilling
7 *hiemō hiemāre hiemāvī hiemātus*: to spend the winter
7 *atque or ac*: and, also; than, as
7 *inveterāscō inveterāscere inveterāvī inveterātus*: to grow old; be established
7 *molestē*: troublesomely, annoyingly
7 *ferō ferre tulī lātus*: to bear, carry, report; tolerate

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4 **B: inter se**: to each other, or, with dare, were exchanging; literally, between, or among, themselves. In this use se is a reciprocal pronoun.
4 **C: coniurandi**: The gerund is objective genitive (as often with causa): the cause of the allegiance is what *causes* the allegiance.
4 **G: has esse causas**: *that the reasons were as follows*: the report of Labienus continued, indirect discourse
4 **G: quod vererentur**: sollicitarentur: subjunctive because subordinate clauses in indirect discourse (*§ 580 (336. 2)*; *B. 314. 1*; *G. 541*; *H. 643 (524)*; *H-B. 535. 2*). The two clauses introduced by primum and deinde contain the two reasons for the conspiracy, and so the gist of the sentence. The rest, which makes the whole seem complicated, defines the classes of disaffected Gauls who, though conquered, hoped still to recover their liberty by means of their more warlike neighbors. These classes are two (partim… partim), but to these are added in Caesar's words, but in a different construction (ab non nullis), some who had personal reasons for wishing to expel the Romans.
4 **B: ne… exercitus adduceretur**: this was a very natural fear on the part of the Belgians. They had seen Caesar's operations gradually nearing them and had good reason to believe that they themselves would ultimately become the objects of attack. The clause ne adduceretur is a substantive clause *[C: we usually say "fear clause"]*, used as the object of vererentur; B. 296, 2; A. 564; G. 550; H.
4 **G: omni pacata Gallia**: translate the ablative absolute freely, often by an active construction, *having subdued*, etc., or by a temporal, conditional, or such other clause as will best bring out the thought.
4 **B: omni pacata Gallia**: if all Gaul should be subdued; Ablative Absolute with the force of a condition; B. 227; A. 420; G. 410; H. 489, Notice that Caesar, as regularly, uses Gallia in the sense of the country inhabited by the Galli, i.e. Celtic Gaul, the region between the Seine and Garonne rivers.
5 **G: ab nonnullis Gallis**: *§ 405 (246)*; *B. 216*; *G. 401*; *H. 468 (415. i)*; *H-B. 406. 1.*
6 **G: ut… ita**: correlatives (*§ 323. g (107)*; *G. 110. 3*; *H. (305)*; *H-B. 144, 563*).
6 **B: ut noluerant**: just as they had been unwilling. Notice that Caesar here abandons indirect discourse and gives a statement of facts.
6 **G: Germanos… versari**: object of noluerant (*§ 457, 563. b (271. a, 330. 3)*; *B. 295. N, 331. iv*; *G. 532*; *H. 614 (535. ii)*; *H-B. 587 and a*).
6 **B: Germanos**: subject accusative of versari.
7 **B: populi Romani… ferebant**: were loth to have the army of the Roman people winter in Gaul and become established (there). The infinitives are the object of ferebant; in Gallia limits both hiemare and inveterascere.
7 **C: moleste ferebant**: Idiomatic sense of fero + adverb: "they considered it troublesome", "would not tolerate it" (B's "were loth"); the sense of fero here is "tolerate, endure").

partim quī mōbilitāte et levitāte animī novīs imperiīs studēbant; [1.4] ab nōnnūllīs etiam quod in Galliā ā potentiōribus atque iīs quī ad condūcendōs hominēs facultātēs habēbant vulgō rēgna occupābantur; quī minus facile eam rem imperiō nostrō cōnsequī poterant.

8 *mōbilitās -ātis f.*: mobility, agility; swiftness
8 *et*: and
8 *levitās -ātis f.*: lightness
8 *animus animī m.*: spirit, mind
8 *novus -a -um*: new
8 *imperium imperiī n.*: command, power; regime
8 *studeō studēre studuī*: to be eager
9 *etiam*: also, even
9 *potēns*: powerful
9 *condūcō conducere condūxī conductus*: to bring together, hire, rent
9 *homō hominis m.*: human being, man
9 *facultās facultātis f.*: ability, power
10 *habeō habēre habuī habitus*: to have, hold
10 *vulgō*: commonly, normally
10 *rēgnum rēgnī n.*: royal power, kingdom
10 *occupō occupāre occupāvī occupātus*: to seize; anticipate
10 *parum; minus; minimē*: too little
10 *facilē*: easily
10 *rēs reī f.*: matter, affair, thing
10 *cōnsequor cōnsequī cōnsecūtus sum*: to overtake, attain
11 *possum posse potuī*: to be able

8 **G: partim qui etc.**: not part of Labienus's report, but explanatory remarks added by Caesar; hence the indicative
8 **B: partim qui… partim qui**: some of whom… others of whom; literally, partly (by those) who… partly (by those) who. The antecedent of qui is (ab) eis understood.
8 **B: mobilitate et levitate**: Ablative of Cause.
8 **B: novis imperiis**: a change of control; i.e. a change from Roman control; literally, new controls. For the dative, see B. 187, u, a; A. 367; G. 346; H. 426, The two classes of malcontents were (1) those who objected to the presence of a Roman army in Gaul; (2) those who on general principles desired a change. Both these classes of Gauls urged the Belgae to resist the Romans, thinking that Belgian success might free central Gaul also from Roman domination,
8 **C: studebant**: with dative object, "were eager for", "were working towards"
8 **G: ab nonnullis**: *by some also* (sc. sollicitabantur); these were petty chiefs of clans.
9 **G: quod**: (causal)… occupabantur, *because royal power was (constantly) usurped.* Notice the indicative; Caesar explains the statement of Labienus (quod… sollicitarentur) by facts from his own knowledge (*§ 540 (321)*; *B. 286. 1*; *G. 540*; *H. 588 (516)*; *H-B. 555.*). A clause with the subjunctive (occuparentur) would indicate that the reason assigned formed part of the letter of Labienus.
9 **B: a potentioribus atque eis**: these phrases limit occupabantur *[C: as its agents].*
9 **G: potentioribus**: used substantively.
9 **C: potentioribus**: "more powerful people"
9 **G: ad… facultatēs**: *the means to take men into their pay.*
9 **B: ad conducendos homines**: for hiring men, i.e. mercenaries. An instance of the gerundive construction. Note that, in the Latin, homines is governed by ad, while conducendos limits homines; B. 339, 2; A. 506; G. 432, R.; H.
9 **G: conducendos**: gerundive in an expression of purpose (*§ 506 (300)*; *B. 338. 3, 339*; *G. 432*; *H. 622 (544. N. 2)*; *H-B. 612. iii*).
10 **B: vulgo regna occupabantur**: the sovereign power was usually seized. The plural is used in regna because different instances are referred to; vulgo is the adverb.
10 **B: qui minus, etc.**: literally, who could less easily attain; but the clause is really a part of the reason begun by quod. We may render, "and because these could less easily attain". The grammatical antecedent of qui is nonnullis.
10 **B: eam rem**: namely, the usurpation of royal power.
10 **B: imperio nostro**: under our rule. Ablative of Attendant Circumstance *[C: Better than G.'s interpretation].* B. 221; A. 412; G. 399; H. 473.
10 **G: consequi**: complementary infinitive [with poterant](*§ 456 and N. (271 and N.)*; *B. 328. 1*; *G. 423*; *H. 607. 2 (533. i. 2)*; *H-B. 586 and a*).

[2.1] Hīs nūntiīs litterīsque commōtus Caesar duās legiōnēs in citeriōre Galliā novās cōnscrīpsit et initā aestāte in ulteriōrem Galliam quī dēdūceret Quintum Pedium lēgātum mīsit. [2.2] Ipse, cum prīmum pābulī cōpia esse inciperet, ad exercitum
15 vēnit. [2.3] Dat negōtium Sēnōnibus reliquīsque Gallīs quī fīnitimī Belgīs erant utī

12 *nūntius nūnti(ī) m.*: messenger; news
12 *commoveō commovēre commōvī commōtus*: to shake/stir up, agitate; displace
12 *duō duae duo*: 2
12 *legiō legiōnis f.*: legion
13 *cōnscrībō cōnscrībere cōnscrīpsī cōnscrīptus*: to enroll, write, enlist
13 *ineō inīre iniī/inīvī initus*: to enter
13 *aestās aestātis f.*: summer
13 *ulterior -ius; ultimus -a -um*: farther; farthest
13 *dēdūcō dēdūcere dēdūxī dēductus*: to launch, lead away; conduct
13 *Quintus -ī m.*: Quintus
13 *Pedius -ī m.*: Pedius
14 *lēgātus lēgātī m.*: lieutenant, envoy
14 *mittō mittere mīsī missus*: to send; release, let go
14 *ipse ipsa ipsum*: himself, herself, itself (intensive)
14 *pābulum -ī n.*: fodder; food
14 *cōpia cōpiae f.*: abundance; troops
14 *incipiō incipere incēpī inceptus*: to begin
15 *veniō venīre vēnī ventum*: to come
15 *negōtium negōti(ī) n.*: business
15 *Sēnōnēs (or Sĕnŏnēs) -um m.*: the Senones (Gauls)
15 *reliquus -a -um*: remaining
15 *fīnitimus -a -um*: bordering

12 **G: nuntiis**: ablative of cause; cf. *mobilitate, 49 11.*
12 **C: nuntiis**: When an ablative of cause explains/modifies a passive participle, it can be hard to tell the difference from an instrumental ablative. Consider, here, whether Caesar is disturbed directly *by* the reports (instrumental) or because of them. The two are not the same relation, and G. is most likely right here.
12 **G: duas legiones… misit**: these were numbered XIII and XIV, making with the others (VII-XII) eight in all, amounting (with auxiliaries) to perhaps 60,000 men.
13 **B: inita aestate**: at the beginning of summer; literally, summer having been begun; Ablative Absolute; B. 227; A. 419; G. 410; H. 489.
13 **B: qui deduceret**: a Relative Clause of Purpose; B. 282, 2; A. 631, 2; G. 630; H. The antecedent of qui is Pedium.
13 **C: qui deduceret**: Translate "he sent Q. Pedius *to* lead them into further Gaul". The object of deduceret is legiones, borrowed from the previous main clause. Note that this relative clause precedes its grammatical antecedent (Pedium), and that the relative pronoun itself arrives in the middle of the relative clause (in ulteriorem Galliam modifies deduceret, not misit), which is embedded within its own main clause (something that happens on occasion with short relative clauses such as this one). For clarity: Quintum Pedium lēgātum mīsit quī legiōnēs in ulteriōrem Galliam dēdūceret. For a simpler example of an embedded relative clause, cf. ab īīs quōs mīserat explōrātōribus in 5.4.
13 **G: Pedium**: Pedius was Caesar's nephew, son of his sister Julia.
14 **B: legatum**: before Caesar's time the legati were deputies of the commanding general. But in Caesar's army they appear as commanders of legions. Introd. §
14 **C: cum primum**: "when first", and so "as soon as".
14 **G: cum primum etc.**: i.e. when grass and young grain began to be abundant, so that the cavalry and baggage animals could subsist.
14 **B: cum primum**: here construed with the subjunctive *[C: inciperet]*, like the simple cum. Ordinarily cum primum takes the indicative; B. 287, 1; G. The time of year referred to is the spring. Caesar above speaks of the season as the beginning of summer, but aestas is often loosely used of the warm season of the year as opposed to the cold season.
14 **G: inciperet**: cf. *note on esset, 49 1.*
14 **G: ad exercitum**: i.e. to Vesontio, in the country of the Sequani. See map, Fig. *26.*
15 **B: dat negotium**: practically equivalent to he directed.
15 **G: Senonibus**: these were north of the Haedui, on the upper course of the Seine; their name is preserved in lt;*Sens.*
15 **G: reliquis Gallis**: *the rest of the Gauls* (*§ 293 (193)*; cf. *B. 241. 1*; *H. 497. 4 (440. N. 1)*; *H-B. 346. c*).
15 **G: Belgis**: dative with finitimi (*§ 384 (234. a)*; *B. 192. 1*; *G. 359*; *H. 434. 2 (391. 1)*; *H-B. 362*).
15 **G: uti… cognoscant**: *to find out.* This is a substantive clause of purpose in apposition with negotium; *§ 563 (331)*; *B. 295. 1*; *G. 546*; *H. 564. iii (499. iii)*; *H-B. 502. 3. a.*

ea quae apud eōs gerantur cognōscant sēque dē hīs rēbus certiōrem faciant. [2.4] Hī cōnstanter omnēs nūntiāvērunt manūs cōgī, exercitum in ūnum locum condūcī. Tum vērō dubitandum nōn exīstimāvit quīn ad eōs proficīscerētur. Rē frūmentāriā prōvīsā castra movet diēbusque circiter XV [quīndecim] ad fīnēs Belgārūm pervenit.

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16 *apud*: near, in the presence of
16 *gerō gerere gessī gestus*: to bear, manage
16 *cognōscō cognōscere cognōvī cognitus*: to learn, understand, inquire
16 *dē*: down from, about, concerning
16 *faciō facere fēcī factus*: to do, make
17 *cōnstānter*: constantly, steadily
17 *nūntiō nuntiāre nuntiāvī nuntiātus*: to announce
17 *manus manūs f.*: hand; band of men
17 *cōgō cogere coēgī coāctus*: to drive together, get together; compel
17 *ūnus -a -um*: 1
17 *locus locī m. or loca locōrum n. pl.*: place, region
17 *tum or tunc*: then, at that time
18 *vērō*: certainly
18 *dubitō dubitāre dubitāvī dubitātus*: to hesitate, doubt
18 *nōn*: not
18 *exīstimō exīstimāre exīstimāvī exīstimātus*: to think, believe; estimate; value
18 *quīn*: that not
18 *proficīscor proficīscī profectus sum*: to set forth
18 *frūmentārius -a -um*: relating to the grain supply
18 *prōvideō prōvidēre prōvīdī prōvīsus*: to foresee; take precautions
19 *castra castrōrum n. pl.*: camp
19 *moveō movēre mōvī mōtus*: to move
19 *diēs diēī m. or f.*: day
19 *circiter*: near, around
19 *quīndecim; quintus -a -um decimus -a -um*: 15; 15th
19 *fīnis fīnis m.*: end, boundary; border
19 *perveniō pervenīre pervēnī perventus*: to reach, arrive at

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16 **C: quae gerantur**: G.'s terminology here is better (note that both reference the same grammar sections). We usually use the term "attraction" to explain a word that, through a kind of everyday inaccuracy, is not in the case, tense or mood that we expect from its syntactic context (e.g. a relative pronoun that's attracted into the case of its antecedent). Here it does make sense that a verb which depends on a subjunctive verb should continue that mood. Note that B. will use the term "attraction" consistently for such dependent subjunctives.
16 **G: gerantur**: subjunctive as depending on cognoscant (*§ 593 (342)*; *B. 324. 1*; *G. 629*; *H. 652 (529. ii)*; *H-B. 539*).
16 **B: seque… faciant**: *and inform him* (Caesar); se is here used as the indirect reflexive; see *§ 300. 2 (196. a. 2)*; *B. 244. ii. a*; *G. 521*; *H. 504 (449. 1)*; *H-B. 262. 2.*
16 **B: hi**: i.e. the Senones and other neighbors of the Belgians.
17 **G: constanter**: *consistently* (with one another); their accounts all agreed.
17 **G: manūs**: (accusative plural, subject of [infinitive] cogi): small *bands* or companies.
18 **G: dubitandum non [esse]**: *he must no longer hesitate*; the infinitive of the second periphrastic conjugation, here used in indirect discourse after existimavit (*§ 158 (113. d. N.)*; *B. 115*; *G. 251*; *H. 531 (466. N)*; *H-B. 162.*); dubitandum is impersonal (*§ 208. d (146. d)*; *B. 337. 7. b*; *G. 208. 2*; *H. 192. 1 (195. ii. 1)*; *H-B. 600. 3. a*).
18 **G: quin**: can follow only a negative expression, as here non existimavit, etc.
18 **G: quin… proficisceretur**: *to set out* (lit. *but that he should*, etc.): relative clause of result, depending on dubitandum [esse] (*§ 558. a (319. d)*; *B. 284. 3*; *G. 555*; *H. 596. 1 (505. i. 1)*; cf. *H-B. 502. 3. b*). In the sense of *hesitate*, dubito regularly takes the infinitive and not quin, but exceptions occur, as here.
18 **G: re comparata**: on translation of the ablative absolute, cf. *note on 49 6.*
19 **B: diebus quindecim**: Ablative of Time within which; B. 231; A. 423; G. 393; H.
19 **B: ad eos**: against them.
19 **G: finīs**: i.e. north of the Matrona (*Marne*), crossing somewhere between Bas le duc and Châlons (sur Marne). The march from Besançon would be about one hundred and forty miles or ten miles a day. He would so be about thirty-five or forty miles southeast of Durocortorum (*Rheims*), the capital of the Remi.

20 [3.1] Eō cum dē imprōvīsō celeriusque omnium opīniōne vēnisset, Rēmī, quī proximī Galliae ex Belgīs sunt, ad eum lēgātōs Iccium et Andebrogium, prīmōs cīvitātis, mīsērunt, [3.2] quī dīcerent sē suaque omnia in fīdem atque potestātem populī Rōmānī permittere,

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20 *eō*: there, in that place; for that reason
20 *imprōvīsus -a -um*: unforeseen
20 *celeriter celerius celerrime*: swiftly
20 *opīniō opīniōnis f.*: opinion; reputation
20 *Rēmī -ōrum m.*: the Remi (Gauls)
20 *proximus -a -um*: nearest
21 *ē ex*: out of, from
21 *Iccius -ī m.*: Iccius
21 *Andebrogius -ī m.*: A chieftain of the Remi
21 *prīmus -a -um*: first
21 *cīvitās cīvitātis f.*: town, city, tribe; citizenship
22 *suus -a -um*: his/her/its own
22 *fidēs fideī f.*: trust, faith
22 *potestās potestātis f.*: power
22 *permittō permittere permīsī permissus*: to permit

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20 **G: eo**: adverb
20 **C: cum**: The conjunction is delayed, arriving second word in the clause rather than first word: read as cum eo…. The adverb eo ("thither, to that place") modifies venisset.
20 **C: de improviso**: "unexpectedly"
20 **B: celerius omni opinione**: more swiftly than any one expected. For the Ablative of Comparison, see B. 217, 4; A. 406, a; G. 398, n. 1; H. 471.
20 **B: venisset**: a clause with cum temporal denoting the circumstances or situation, hence the subjunctive; B. 288, b; A. 546; G. 585; H. 600, ii.
20 **G: Remi**: these were friendly to the Romans, who by their victory over Ariovistus (see *Bk. i*) had made them the second power in Gaul; cf. *Bk. vi. ch. 12.*
20 **B: Remi**: their name appears in the modern Rheims, the ancient Durocortorum, the capital of the Remi.
20 **G: proximi Galliae**: *nearest to Gaul*; for the dative, see*§ 384 (234. a)*; *B. 192. 1*; *G. 359*; *H. 444 (391. 1)*; *H-B. 346. e.*
20 **B: proximi**: With propior and proximus Caesar uses either accusative or dative.
21 **B: Galliae**: in the same narrow sense as above in chapter 1; B. 192, 1; A. 384; G. 359; 434.
21 **G: ex Belgis**: (for partitive genitive Belgarum, *§ 346. c (216. c)*; *B. 201. 1. a*; *G. 372. R. 2*; *H. 434. 2 (397. 3. N. 3)*; *H-B. 362*), *of the Belgae*; translate with proximi.
21 **B: legatos**: as envoys; predicate accusative.
22 **G: qui dicerent**: a relative clause of purpose; *§ 531. 2 (317. 2)*; *B. 282. 2*; *G. 630*; *H. 595.ii (497. 1)*; *H-B. 502. 2.* The rest of the chapter consists of the speech of the ambassadors, as reported by Caesar in indirect discourse. Notice that the *principal clauses* are in the infinitive with subject accusative, and all *dependent clauses* in the subjunctive (*§ 580 ff. (336. ff.)*; *B. 313. ff*; *G. 650*; *H. 642-644 (522-524)*; *H-B. 534. i, ii.*). In direct discourse this speech would read as follows: *Nos nostraque omnia* in fidem atque in potestam populi Romani *permittimus*; neque [*nos*] cum Belgis reliquis *consensimus* neque contra populum Romanum *coniuravimus*, *paratique sumus* et obsides dare et imperata facere et oppidis recipere et frumento ceterisque rebus iuvare; *reliqui omnes Belgae* in armis *sunt*, *Germanique*, qui cis Rhenum *incolunt*, sese cum his *coniunxerunt, tantusque* est eorum omnium *furor* ut ne Suessiones quidem, fratres consanguineosque *nostros*, qui eodem iure et isdem legibus *utuntur* (utantur), unum imperium unumque magistratum *nobiscum habent* (habeant), deterrere *potuerimus* quin cum his consentirent (*consentiant*).

neque sē cum reliquīs Belgīs cōnsēnsisse neque contra populum Rōmānum conjūrāsse, [3.3] parātōsque esse et obsidēs dare et imperāta facere et oppidīs recipere et frūmentō
25 cēterīsque rēbus iuvāre; [3.4] reliquōs omnēs Belgās in armīs esse, Germānōsque quī cis Rhēnum incolant sēsē cum hīs coniūnxisse, [3.5] tantumque esse eōrum omnium

23 *cum*: with (prep. +abl.)
23 *cōnsentiō cōnsentīre cōnsēnsī cōnsēnsus*: to agree
24 *parātus -a -um*: prepared
24 *imperō imperāre imperāvī imperātus*: to command, control
24 *oppidum oppidī n.*: town
24 *recipiō recipere recēpī receptus*: to take back
24 *frūmentum frūmentī n.*: grain; crops
25 *cēterus -a -um; often pl. cēterī -ae -a*: the other; the rest
25 *iuvō iuvāre iūvī iūtus*: to help; please
25 *arma armōrum n.*: arms, weapons
26 *cis* : on this side (+ acc.)
26 *Rhēnus, -ī m.*: The river Rhine
26 *incolō incolere incoluī*: to inhabit, dwell
26 *coniungō coniungere coniūnxī coniūnctus*: to join together
26 *tantus -a -um*: so much

23 **B: se... permittere**: that they put themselves and all their property under the protection and power; literally, to intrust themselves and all their things, etc.; permittere is a principal clause in indirect discourse. In strictness, therefore, we should have expected se as subject of the infinitive, but since se is also the object, this would have involved an awkward repetition. "The Remi had been vassals of their powerful neighbors, the Suessiones, and apparently discerned in this invasion of the foreigners an opportunity to shake off the rule which their neighbors had exercised over them" (Mommsen). This seems to be the secret of their prompt submission to Caesar.
23 **G: se suaque omnia**: *themselves and all their* [possessions] ("their all"): object of permittere. The subject accusative is regularly expressed in the indirect discourse; but here it is omitted, to prevent the awkward repetition se (subject) se (object). In the next clause se is expressed.
23 **B: neque se consensisse**: and that they had not combined. Note that the subject accusative of the infinitive is here expressed. For 'and not' the Latin regularly has neque, not et non.
23 **B: conjurasse**: = conjuravisse, B. 116, 1; A. 181, a; G. 131, 1; H.
24 **G: paratos**: (participial adjective), *ready.*
24 **G: dare**: facere, etc.: infinitives following paratos (*§ 460. b (273. b)*; *B. 326. N*; *G. 423*; *H. 608. 4 (533. 3)*; *H-B. 586. f*).
24 **B: oppidis**: in their towns; but the ablative is really one of Means, like the following frumento and rebus; B. 218, 7; A. 429, 3; G. 389; H. With recipere and juvare eum is to be understood. The direct form of this first sentence would be: Nos nostraque omnia in fidem atque in potestatem populi Romani permittimus neque cum reliquis Belgis consensimus neque contra populum Romanum conjuravimus paratique sumus et obsides dare et imperata facere et oppidis recipere et frumento ceterisque rebus juvare.
24 **C: oppidis**: B's note is better, though frumento and rebus are not particularly useful comparisons (their instrumental relation is clearer, but not quite the same). Compare rather to castris continuit in 11.2 (and see B's note there).
24 **G: recipere, iuvare**: sc. eos (i.e. the Romans) as object
24 **B: et (obsides)**: correlative with the following 'et's and not to be translated.
24 **C: et (obsides)**: B. uses the term "correlative" more broadly than most modern interpreters: we usually restrict it to description of paired/balanced demonstrative and relative pronouns, including ones that are not obviously such, as with tantum... ut in §5 below. B. simply means that this is a paired adverb, "both... and...", and warns against translating the first instance as a conjunction.
24 **G: frumento**: ablative of means; cf. *litteris, 49 3.*
25 **B: Germanos qui, etc.**: most of the Germans dwelt to the east of the Rhine; some, however, had crossed the river and dwelt on its west bank. These are here referred to.
26 **G: cis**: i.e. the west or Gallic side.
26 **B: incolant**: we should have expected the imperfect tense, since the main verb of saying, dicerent, above in line 10, is historical *[C: secondary]*; but greater vividness is often lent to narration in indirect discourse by reproducing the tenses of the direct form as here. This use is known as repraesentatio, 'a bringing back to the present.'
26 **G: sese... coniunxisse**: *had united;* it often happens that a verb used as active in Latin and requiring a reflexive object may be best translated in English by an intransitive. The reverse of this must not be forgotten in writing Latin.
26 **G: tantum... ut**: correlatives (see*§ 537. 2. N. 2 (319. R.)*; *B. 284. 1*; *G. 552*; *H. 500. ii. N. 1*; *H-B. 521. 2.*

furōrem ut nē Suessiōnēs quidem, frātrēs cōnsanguineōsque suōs, quī eōdem iūre et īsdem lēgibus ūtantur, ūnum imperium ūnumque magistrātum cum ipsīs habeant,

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27 *furor furōris m.*: madness
27 *Suessiōnēs -um m.*: the Suessiones (Gauls)
27 *quidem*: moreover
27 *frāter frātris m.*: brother
27 *cōnsanguineus -a -um*: kindred, related by blood
27 *īdem eadem idem*: the same
27 *iūs iūris n.*: right, justice, law
28 *lēx lēgis f.*: law, statute
28 *ūtor ūtī ūsus sum*: to use; enjoy; practice (+ abl.)
28 *magistrātus magistrātūs m.*: magistracy

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a).
27 **G: furorem**: *madness* (blind and unreasoning passion).
27 **G: ut… potuerint**: result clause (*§ 537 (319)*; *B. 284. 1*; *G. 552*; *H. 570 (500. ii)*; *H-B. 521. 2*); for tense, see *§ 485. c. N. 1 (287. c. R.)*; *B. 268. 7*; *G. 513*; *H. 550 (495. VI)*; cf. *H-B. 491*; cf. also *note on 28 6*.
27 **C: ne… quidem**: "not even". The usual negation for a result clause is ut non, but the ne of the idiom prevails. Do not confuse it with the ne of a purpose clause.
27 **G: Suessiones**: (object of deterrere): they occupied territory west of the Remi, about the modern Soissons.
27 **B: suos**: referring to the Remi; so ipsis in line
27 **B: jure, legibus**: the former refers to the principles of justice, the latter to actual laws or statutes. For the ablative, see B. 218, 1; A. 410; G. 407; H.
28 **G: isdem**: for eisdem.
28 **C: utantur, habeant**: Like incolant, these are subjunctives in a relative (i.e. dependent) clause in indirect speech. These would be indicative otherwise. See B's reconstruction of the direct discourse below, and note that it is the indirect speech, not the result clause, which generates the dependent subjunctives: if author had used the indicative, he would be giving these statements his own authority, for which there is no particular reason here. There is, moreover, nothing hypothetical or provisional about these statements of fact.
28 **G: unum imperium etc.**: i.e. their close confederacy did not prevent the Suessiones from leaguing with the other party.
28 **B: unum imperium… habeant**: (and) have one government, etc.; Copulative Asyndeton; B. 346; A. 601, c; G. 481, 3; H. 657, In habeant we have another instance of repraesentatio.

dēterrēre potuerint quīn cum iīs cōnsentīrent.

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29 *dēterreō dēterrēre dēterruī dēterritus*: to deter, prevent

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29 **B: potuerint**: Subjunctive of Result. As shown by the following cum-clause, potuerint is here used as a secondary tense; B. 268, 6 5 A. 485, c; G. 513; H. As subject, supply in thought ei, referring to the Remi.

29 **C: potuerint**: This is the main verb of the result clause (within indirect speech) started with ut above. B. means that we are in secondary sequence (i.e. not a vivid historical present, which sometimes triggers primary sequence despite the fact that all events in this narrative are in the past). I disagree, since utantur and habeant clearly refer to a present state of affairs. In B's reconstruction of the direct discourse, this verb remains as a perfect subjunctive in the result clause, which is plausible, but I suggest that it would rather have been a perfect indicative (of actual result), which becomes perfect subjunctive in reported speech. The Remi say "their madness is so strong that we have not been able to dissuade even the Suessiones…"

29 **G: quin… consentirent**: *from leaguing with*: relative clause of result (*§ 558 (319. d)*; *B. 284. 3*; *G. 555*; *H. 595. 2 (504)*; *H-B. 502. 3. b*), depending on deterrere. (Notice that deterrere is negatived by ne… quidem above, which make the whole clause negative, though they are attached only to the emphatic word.)

29 **C: quin… consentirent**: G. refers to this as a relative clause (of result) because quin = qui ne, where qui is an archaic ablative or instrumental relative pronoun, therefore something like "by which not…" It is debatable whether such a quin-clause is a clause of result, more or less equivalent to ut non consentirent, or whether it is equivalent to what B.'s grammar (B. 295) calls a "substantive clause developed from the volitive". The difference lies in whether we see the subjunctive as expressing the action/inaction that results from the dissuasion, or the intent/wish (or indeed simply the content) of the dissuasion. AG 558 does not decide this issue, but I prefer Bennett's explanation, since the idea that the subjunctive expresses a thought or intention rather than an action fits better with the use of quin in doubt clauses (non dubito quin…). G. references B. 284 to support the idea of result, but those examples do not seem equivalent to the sense here (e.g. nihil tam difficile est quīn quaerendō invēstīgārī possit, "nothing is so difficult that it cannot be discovered by searching").

29 **B: Direct discourse for the preceding passage**: Reliqui omnes Belgae in armis sunt, Germanique qui cis Rhenum incolunt sese cum his conjunxerunt, tantusque est eorum furor ut ne Suessiones quidem, fratres consanguineosque nostros, qui eodem jure et isdem legibus utuntur, unum imperium unumque magistratum nobiscum habent, deterrere potuerimus quin cum his consentirent.

29 **G: cum ipsis**: i.e. the Remi; in the indirect discourse se is regularly used to refer to the speaker, but the oblique cases of ipse are occasionally used instead. Here ipse is used apparently for emphasis (*§ 298. e (195. k)*; *B. 249. 3*; *G. 311. 2*; *H. 509. 5 (452. 5)*; *H-B. 263*).

Week 2

30 [4.1] Cum ab iīs quaereret quae cīvitātēs quantaeque in armīs essent et quid in bellō possent, sīc reperiēbat: plērōsque Belgōs esse ortōs ā Germānīs Rhēnumque antīquitus trāductōs propter locī fertilitātem ibi cōnsēdisse Gallōsque quī ea loca incolerent expulisse,

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30 *quaerō quaerere quaesiī/quaesīvī quaesītus*: to seek; inquire
30 *quantus -a -um*: how great
30 *quis quid*: who, what
30 *bellum bellī n.*: war
31 *sīc*: thus
31 *reperiō reperīre repperī repertus*: to find out
31 *plērusque -aque -umque*: very many
31 *orior orīrī ortus sum*: to rise, be born
31 *antīquitus*: in former times
32 *trādūcō trādūcere trādūxī trāductus*: to bring across; win over
32 *propter*: because of
32 *fertilitās -ātis f.*: fruitfulness, fertility
32 *ibī*: there; then
32 *cōnsīdō cōnsīdere cōnsēdī cōnsessus*: to sit down, settle
32 *expellō expellere expulī expulsus*: to propel, drive out, expel

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30 **G: ab his**: i.e. of the envoys (*§ 396. a (239. c. N. 1)*; *B. p. 126, top*; *G. 339. R. 1*; *H. 411. 4 (374. N. 4)*; *H-B. 393. c*).
30 **G: quae… essent**: indirect question (*§ 573 (334)*; *B. 300. 1*; *G. 460*; *H. 649.ii (529)*; *H-B. 537. b*).
30 **C: quae civitates quantaeque**: "Which tribes, and how big, were in arms…"; the double question is hard to render into English without an extra verb: "which tribes were in arms, and how big they were…".
30 **B: quae essent, possent**: indirect questions; B. 300; A. 574; G. 467; H. 649.
30 **G: quid… possent**: *what strength they had in war*; quid is cognate accusative with adverb force (*§ 390. c and d. N. 2 (240. a)*; *B. 176. 3*; *G. 334*; *H. 409. 1, 416. 2 (371. ii. (2), 378. 2)*; cf. *H-B. 387. iii*).
30 **C: quid… possent**: G's "cognate accusative" is somewhat misleading. quid can be understood as an *internal object* of possent (as if it stands for "what power they are powerful with"). To be fair, that designation does not seem to have been available to either B. or G. when they wrote their grammars, and we can perhaps be glad that "cognate" is preferred to AG's "Accusative of Kindred Signification". Internal objects are often cognate with (i.e. formed from the same root as) their verb, as in "speak a speech", and the two terms "internal accusative/object" and "cognate accusative/object" are therefore often confused; but they are not the same, and quid is obviously not cognate with possent. Further, "internal object" and "adverbial" are really two quite different ways of understanding quid here. The former is helpful in understanding the origin of the idiom, while the latter perhaps better represents normal usage (what Caesar thought he was saying). See also Goodwin's Greek Grammar (1882) 1554a: "An internal accusative expresses in pronoun or noun form the action of the verb: 'strike a blow'."
30 **B: quid possent**: how strong they were; for the adverbial accusative [quid], see B. 176, 3; A. 390, c; G. 333, 2; H. 409.
31 **G: sic**: as follows.
31 **G: reperiebat**: for force of the tense cf. *adferebantur, 49 2*; and note. Observe that the rest of the chapter is in indirect discourse, except the words *Remi dicebant, 51 8*.
31 **G: plerosque**: *most of* (*§ 293 (193)*; *B. 241. 1*; *H. 497. 4 (440. N. 2)*; *H-B. 244*); see the end of the chapter, and compare, regarding the Nervii, Tacitus, (*Germania, 28*). The Belgians were, no doubt, chiefly of Celtic blood; but possibly they considered the Germans a more proud and heroic ancestry.
31 **G: Rhenum**: accusative governed by trans in traductos (*§ 393. b (239. b)*; *B. 179. 1*; *G. 331*; *H. 413 (376. N).*; *H-B. 386. a*).
32 **G: traductos**: participle agreeing with Belgas.
32 **G: propter fertilitatem**: construe with consedisse.
32 **B: ibi**: namely, in the country west of the Rhine.

sōlōsque esse quī, [4.2] patrum nostrōrum memoriā omnī Galliā vexātā, Teutonōs Cimbrōsque intrā suōs fīnēs ingredī prohibuerint; [4.3] quā ex rē fierī utī eārum rērum
35 memoriā magnam sibi auctōritātem magnōsque spīritūs in rē mīlitārī sūmerent. [4.4]

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33 *sōlus -a -um*: alone, only
33 *pater patris m.*: father; (in pl.) Senators
33 *memoria memoriae f.*: memory
33 *vexō vexāre vexāvī vexātus*: to harass, attack
33 *Teutonī -ōrum m.*: the Teutons, a people of Germany
34 *Cimbrī -ōrum m.*: the Cimbri, , a people of Germany
34 *intrā*: within
34 *ingredior ingredī ingressus sum*: to step in, enter
34 *prohibeō prohibēre prohibuī prohibitus*: to prevent
35 *māgnus -a -um*: great
35 *auctōritās auctōritātis f.*: authority
35 *spīritus spīritūs m.*: breath; spirit
35 *mīlitāris -ris -re*: military
35 *sūmō sūmere sūmpsī sūmptus*: to take up, consume

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33 **B: esse ortos, etc.**: that the Belgians were of German descent is hardly correct. The view here mentioned by Caesar is probably due to the fact that the Belgians had originally come from further east, where at this time only Germans dwelt. But there is good reason for believing that the Belgians were of Celtic origin. Large numbers of Celts at one time occupied the upper valley of the Danube, prior to their migration through western Germany into Gaul. Hence, while Caesar's statement that the Belgians had anciently crossed the Rhine is undoubtedly correct, the conclusion that they were of Germanic origin does not necessarily follow.

33 **B: memoriā**: Ablative of Time within which; B. 231; A. 423; G. 393; H.

33 **B: omnī Galliā vexātā**: when all (the rest of) Gaul was ravaged; Ablative Absolute.

33 **B: Teutonos Cimbrosque**: for several years prior to 101 B.C. these barbarians had ravaged Gaul. They were finally crushed by Marius in 102 and 101 b.c.

34 **B: ingredi**: from entering; literally, to enter; the object of prohibuerint. With prohibeo, the infinitive is the usual construction in Caesar and Cicero, though a substantive clause introduced by ne or quominus also occurs.

34 **B: prohibuerint**: this is a subordinate clause in indirect discourse, but it is also a Clause of Characteristic after solos, and hence would be in the subjunctive even in the direct form. For the perfect subjunctive used as an historical *[C: secondary]* tense, see B. 268, 6;A. 485, c; G. 513; H.

34 **C: prohibuerint**: On prohibuerint as part of a relative clause of characteristic: consider the English translation "they were the only ones to prevent". That such a translation is possible shows that we too can recognize that the verb doesn't simply record an action. The sense here is that "they were the only ones who were such as to…, the only ones who had the characteristics necessary to…" As such it is perhaps better understood as a relative clause of result, though the distinction is a fine one. It does not, however, imply that the action of the verb might not have taken place (they really did prevent). The reason B. draws attention to solos is because this is the word that points our attention towards the characteristics of the noun rather than the action of the verb.

34 **B: qua ex re**: and from this circumstance; B. 251, 6; A. 308; G. 610; H.

34 **G: fieri uti**: *it was coming to be the case that*: the subject of fieri is the clause uti… sumerent (*§ 569 (332. a)*; *B. 297. 2*; *G. 553. 3*; *H. 571. 1 (501. i. 1)*; cf. *H-B. 521. 3. a.*).

34 **C: fieri uti sumerent**: Note that when we translate impersonally ("it was coming to be the case that they took"), as is normal in English, we obscure the relation described by both B. and G. here. Very literally, "that-they-took was coming to be the case". This is an instance where good translation and good explanation work against each other, and B's "subject of the impersonal fieri" is a symptom of this conflict, since one definition of an impersonal verb is that it has no subject.

34 **B: uti sumerent**: a Substantive Clause of Result, subject of the impersonal fieri; B. 297, 2; A. 569, 2; G. 553, 3; H. 571

34 **B: earum rerum**: i.e. their successful repulse of the Teutons and Cimbri.

35 **B: memoriā**: Ablative of Cause ["because of the memory…"].

35 **B: Direct discourse of the foregoing passage**: Plerique Belgae sunt orti a Germanis Rhenumque antiquitus traducti propter fertilitatem loci ibi consederunt Gallosque qui ea loca incolebant expulerunt, solique sunt qui patrum nostrorum memoria omni Gallia vexata Teutonos Cimbrosque intra suos fines ingredi prohibuerint; qua ex re fit ut earum rerum memoria magnam sibi auctoritatem magnosque spiritus in re militari sumant.

Dē numerō eōrum omnia sē habēre explōrāta Rēmī dīcēbant, propterea quod propinquitātibus adfīnitātibusque coniūnctī quantam quisque multitūdinem in commūnī Belgārum conciliō ad id bellum pollicitus sit cognōverint. [4.5] Plūrimum inter eōs Bellovacōs et virtūte et auctōritāte et hominum numerō valēre: hōs posse cōnficere armāta mīlia centum,

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36 *numerus numerī m.*: number, amount
36 *explōrō explōrāre explōrāvī explōrātus*: to explore, investigate
36 *propterea*: therefore
36 *propinquitās -ātis f.*: nearness, proximity
37 *adfinitās -ātis f.*: relationship, family ties
37 *quisque quidque/quīcque*: each, every
37 *multitūdō multitūdinis f.*: multitude, number
37 *commūnis commūnis commūne*: common, general
37 *concilium concilī(ī) n.*: union; assembly
38 *polliceor pollicērī pollicitus sum*: to promise
38 *multus -a -um*: much, many
38 *Bellovacī -ōrum m.*: the Bellovaci (Gauls)
38 *virtūs virtūtis f.*: valor, prowess, manliness
39 *valeō valēre valuī valitus*: to be strong, be worth
39 *cōnficiō cōnficere cōnfēcī cōnfectus*: to complete; destroy
39 *armātus -a -um*: armed
39 *mīlle; mīllēsimus -a -um*: 1000, 1000th
39 *centum; centēsimus -a -um*: 100; 100th

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36 **G: de numero etc.**: the rest of the chap. depends on Remi dicebant.
36 **C: omnia se habere explorata**: From AG 497: "The perfect participle with habeō (rarely with other verbs) has almost the same meaning as a perfect active, but denotes the continued effect of the action of the verb". We might add that it indicates a state of thorough completeness from the point of view of the subject of habeo; and that is generally considered a mark of "bureaucratic" style.
36 **G: se habere explorata**: *had found out all about* (de), etc.: habere explorata differs but little in sense from explorasse (*§ 497. b (292. c)*; *B. 337. 6*; *G. 238*; *H. 431. 3 (388. 1. N)*; *H-B. 605. 5 and a.*); in construction explorata agrees with omnia, which is object of habere. See note on *compertum habere, 40 20.*
36 **C: propterea quod**: translate together as "because of the fact that…"; though propterea does not seem to add much sense to quod (because), this is probably the origin of that sense of quod. Note the quantity of the final syllable of propterea which, as with intereā, would seem to contradict the obvious origin of the word as propter eā (preposition + accusative pronoun, "because of those things").
36 **B: propinquitatibus affinitatibusque**: by ties of blood and marriage.
37 **B: conjuncti**: namely, to the Belgae.
37 **B: quantam pollicitus sit**: subjunctive in indirect question; B. 300, 1; A. 574; G. 467; H. 649, ii. The perfect subjunctive is used, since cognoverint (see below) is principal *[C: primary]*.
37 **B: quisque**: i.e. each chieftain of the different tribes.
38 **G: cognoverint**: the primary tense is used in violation of the *sequence of tenses*. The statement is made more vivid by putting it in the same tense that was used by the speakers. They said, cognovimus, *we know* (lit. *have found out*). The perfect is very often retained in indirect discourse.
38 **B: plurimum valere**: had the greatest influence.
38 **C: plurimum valere**: plurimum is adverbial, but in the same way as quid in quid possent in 4.1 above (and so can be interpreted as an internal object).
38 **B: Bellovacos**: their name survives in that of the modern town Beauvais.
38 **B: virtute, etc.**: Ablatives of Cause.
38 **C: virtute, etc.**: As with nuntiis in 2.1, other ways of explaining the ablative may suggest themselves. Here the reader must decided if the meaning is "they were most strong in terms of their prowess and authority" (specification) or "they had most power because of etc." (causal). B. is surely correct in choosing the latter.
39 **B: conficere**: muster.
39 **G: armata milia centum**: = *armatorum hominum milia centum.* As here expressed, milia is the noun with which the adjective armata agrees (*§ 134. d (94. e)*; *B. 80. 5*; *G. 293*; *H. 168 (178)*; *H-B. 131. 3*).

40 pollicitōs ex eō numerō ēlēcta mīlia LX [sexāgintā] tōtīusque bellī imperium sibi postulāre. [4.6] Suessiōnēs suōs esse fīnitimōs; fīnēs lātissimōs ferācissimōsque agrōs possidēre. [4.7] Apud eōs fuisse rēgem nostrā etiam memoriā Dīviciācum, tōtīus Galliae potentissimum, quī cum magnae partis hārum regiōnum, tum etiam Britanniae imperium obtinuerit; nunc esse rēgem Galbam: ad hunc propter iūstitiam prūdentiamque summam

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40 *ēlectus -a -um superl. electissimus*: select, choice
40 *sexāgintā; sexāgēsimus -a -um*: 60, 60th
40 *tōtus -a -um*: whole, all
40 *postulō postulāre postulāvī postulātus*: to demand, require
41 *lātus -a -um*: broad, wide
41 *ferāx -ācis*: fertile
41 *ager agrī m.*: field
41 *possideō -ēre -sēdī -sessus*: to hold, possess
42 *rēx rēgis m.*: king
42 *Diviciācus -ī m.*: (=Divitiacus) Chief of the Suessiones
43 *regiō regiōnis f.*: region
43 *Britannia -ae f.*: Britain
44 *obtineō obtinēre obtinuī obtentus*: to possess, obtain; occupy
44 *nunc*: now
44 *Galba -ae m.*: a chief of the Suessiones
44 *iūstitia -ae f.*: justice, righteousness
44 *prudentia prudentiae f.*: foresight, wisdom
44 *summa summae f.*: peak, sum; chief place

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40 **B: pollicitos (esse)**: they had promised.
40 **G: electa**: *choice troops, picked men.*
40 **G: sibi**: dative of reference; cf. *sibi, l. 6 above*; it refers to the Bellovaci.
40 **B: sibi**: for themselves.
40 **C: sibi**: The student who is not used to the minute definition of case usage may wonder why we don't rest content with identifying this as an indirect object dative, much as we might for the dative object of do, dare. There are, in fact, many different relations subsumed under "indirect object", and it is best to be as precise as we can. In this instance, we can go further than B. and identify as a subclass of the dative of reference, the dative of advantage.
40 **B: Direct discourse of the foregoing passage**: Be numero eorum omnia habemus explorata, propterea quod propinquitatibus affinitatibusque conjuncti, quantam quisque multitudinem in communi Belgarum concilio ad id bellum pollicitus sit cognovimus. Plurimum inter eos Bellovaci et virtute et auctoritate et hominum numero valent; hi possunt conficere armata milia centum; polliciti ex eo numero electa milia sexaginta totiusque belli imperium sibi postulant.
41 **G: suos**: *their own* (i.e; of the Remi); notice that the reflexive regularly refers back to the speaker. See *note on cum ipsis, 50 24.*
41 **G: possidere**: sc. eos, i.e. the Suessiones.
42 **G: fuisse… esse**: notice the difference of time; fuisse (in the direct discourse fuit) refers to time *past*, esse (direct est), to time *present*, with respect to the verb of saying (*dicebant, l. 8*).
42 **B: fuisse**: had been; representing a fuit of direct statement.
42 **B: Divitiacum**: to be distinguished, of course, from Divitiacus, the Haeduan.
43 **B: cum… tum**: not only… but also; literally, when … then, or while… at the same time; tum is strengthened by etiam, which does not here call for separate translation.
43 **B: partis**: governed by imperium.
44 **B: obtinuerit**: held; for the perfect subjunctive used as a secondary tense, see B. 268, 6; A. 485, c; G. 513; H.
44 **G: regem**: showing that royal power had not yet been overthrown among the Belgians.
44 **B: ad hunc**: upon him.
44 **B: prudentiam**: wisdom. The word seldom has the narrow meaning of our 'prudence.'
44 **G: summam**: subject of deferri.
44 **B: summam**: *[C: summa belli =]* the conduct or direction *[C: of the war].*

45 tōtīus bellī omnium voluntāte dēferrī; oppida habēre numerō XII [duodecim], pollicērī mīlia armāta L [quīnquāgintā]; totidem Nerviōs, [4.8] quī maximē ferī inter ipsōs habeantur longissimēque absint; [4.9] XV [quīndecim] mīlia Atrebatēs, Ambiānōs X [decem] mīlia, Morinōs XXV [vīgintī quinque] mīlia, Menapiōs VII mīlia, Calētōs X [decem] mīlia, Veliocassēs et Viromanduōs totidem, Atuātucōs XVIIII [undeviginti]

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45 *voluntās voluntātis f.*: desire, inclination
45 *dēferō dēferre dētulī dēlātus*: to carry away; report, confer
45 *duodecim; duodecimus -a -um*: 12; 12th
46 *quīnquāgintā; quīnquāgēsimus -a -um*: 50; 50th
46 *totidem*: just as many
46 *Nerviī -ōrum m.*: the Nervii (Gauls)
46 *magis or mage*: more
46 *ferus -a -um*: wild, fierce
47 *longē*: far, far off
47 *absum abesse āfuī āfutūrus*: to be away, be absent
47 *Atrĕbātēs -um m.*: the Atrebates (Gauls)
47 *Ambiānī -ōrum m.*: the Ambiani (Gauls)
48 *decem; decimus -a -um*: 10; 10th
48 *Morinī -ōrum m.*: the Morini (Gauls)
48 *vīgintī quinque*: 25
48 *Menapiī -ōrum m.*: the Menapii (Gauls)
48 *septem; septimus -a -um*: 7; 7th
48 *Calētī -ōrum m.*: the Caleti (= Caletes, Gauls)
49 *Veliocassēs -um m.*: the Veliocasses(=Vellocassi, Bellocassi; Gauls)
49 *Viromanduī -ōrum m.*: the Viromandui (= Veromandui, Gauls)
49 *Atuātucī -ōrum m.*: the Atuatuci (= Aduatuci, Gauls)
49 *undeviginti*: 19

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45 **C: totius Galliae**: partitive genitive (genitive of the whole), but only by what is sometimes called a constructio ad sensum (what in more modern parlance might be termed an "I know what I mean" construction). With a partitive genitive, the genitive noun should include the noun it modifies as one of its parts; but the king is not literally a part of the country. What this phrase really means is "the most powerful of all *the rulers in* Gaul."
45 **G: voluntate**: ablative of manner (*§ 412. b and N. (248. R.)*; *B. 220. 2*; *G. 399*; *H. 474. 1 (419. iii. N. 2)*; *H-B. 445. 1*).
45 **C: voluntate**: G.'s "ablative of manner" is correct according to at least some of the grammar book definitions, but it is worth pointing out that no manner of action is described by voluntate. Better perhaps would be ablative of attendant circumstance ("with the agreement of all"), or even causal ablative ("by the will of all").
45 **B: habere**: as subject understand Suessiones.
45 **B: numero**: Ablative of Specification.
45 **C: numero**: The ablative of specification serves to specify (i.e. make more clear or precise) the sense of the word which it modifies (usually an adjective, sometimes a verb). Here the clarified word is the numeral adjective duodecim. Obviously the ablative is a little redundant, since it would be hard to imagine these cities as being "twelve" in any sense other than number.
46 **B: polliceri**: i.e. promised to contribute them for warlike operations.
46 **G: Nervios**: etc. (see map, Fig. *26*): the names of several of these tribes are found in the modern towns, as: Atrebates, *Arras*; Ambiani, *Amiens*; Caleti, *Calais*; Viromandui, *Vermandois*; Condrusi, *Condroz*.
46 **G: feri**: predicate after habeantur, *are regarded [C: i.e. "are regarded as (being) fierce"].*
46 **B: inter ipsos**: the Belgae.
47 **B: habeantur, absint**: the present instead of the imperfect, after an historical *[C: secondary]* tense, for the sake of vividness; - repraesentatio.
47 **B: longissime absint**: were very distant; with the exception of the Morini and the Menapii, the Nervii were the northernmost of all the Belgian tribes.
47 **B: Direct discourse of the foregoing passage**: Suessiones nostri sunt finitimi; fines latissimos feracissimosque agros possident. Apud eos fuit rex nostra etiam memoria Divitiacus, totius Galliae potentissimus, qui cum magnae partis harum regionum, turn etiam Britanniae imperium obtinuit; nunc est rex Galba; ad hunc propter justitiam prudentiamque summa totius belli omnium voluntate defertur; oppida habent numero duodecimo pollicentur milia armata quinquaginta; totidem Nervii, qui maxime feri inter ipsos habentur longissimeque absunt.

50 mīlia; [4.10] Condrūsōs, Eburōnēs, Caerōsōs, Paemānōs, quī ūnō nōmine Germānī appellantur, arbitrārī ad XL [quādrāginta] mīlia.

[5.1] Caesar Rēmōs cohortātus līberāliterque ōrātiōne prōsecūtus omnem senātum ad sē convenīre prīncipumque līberōs obsidēs ad sē addūcī iussit. Quae omnia ab hīs dīligenter ad diem facta sunt. [5.2] Ipse Dīviciācum Haeduum magnopere co-

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50 *Condrūsī -ōrum m.*: the Condrusi (Gauls)
50 *Eburōnēs -um m.*: the Eburones (Gauls)
50 *Caerosī -ōrum m.*: the Caerosi (=Caeroesi, Cerosi; Gauls)
50 *Paemānī -ōrum m.*: the Paemain (Gauls)
50 *nōmen nōminis n.*: name
51 *appellō appellāre appellāvī appellātus*: to call
51 *arbitror arbitrārī arbitrātus sum*: to judge, consider, think
51 *quādrāginta; quādrāgesimus -a -um*: 40; 40th
52 *cohortor -ārī cohortātus sum*: to encourage
52 *līberāliter*: courteously, liberally; generously
52 *ōrātiō ōrātiōnis f.*: oration, speech
52 *prōsequor prōsequī prōsecūtus sum*: to follow, pursue; honor
52 *senātus senātūs m.*: senate, council of elders
53 *conveniō convenīre convēnī conventus*: to assemble; agree
53 *prīnceps prīncipis m.*: chief, leader
53 *līberī līberōrum m. pl.*: children
53 *iubeō iubēre iussī iussus*: to order
54 *dīligēnter*: carefully
54 *Aeduī -ōrum m.*: the Aedui (Haedui), Gauls
54 *magnopere*: greatly

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50 **G: Condrusos etc.**: subjects of *polliceri* or *conficere posse* understood.
50 **G: qui.. appellantur**: the indicative shows that this is an explanatory note added by Caesar, and not a part of the indirect discourse, while qui… habeantur above, on the other hand, is a remark made by the Remi, as is shown by the subjunctive.
50 **B: qui**: referring only to the last four tribes.
50 **B: uno nomine**: i.e. by the general name.
50 **G: Germani**: this name seems to belong especially to the four lastnamed (*Condrusi, Eburones*, etc.).
50 **B: Germani**: these are apparently the Germanos qui cis Rhenum incolant of chapter
51 **B: appellantur**: the clause qui appellantur is Caesar's own explanation; hence the indicative; B. 314, 3; A. 583; G. 655, 2; H. 643.
51 **G: arbitrari**: in direct arbitramur; in translation we may say *they thought*, parenthetically, as in the English usage in indirect discourse
51 **B: arbitrari**: they reckoned. As subject, supply in thought se, referring to the ambassadors. Condrusos and the following tribal names are the objects of arbitrari.
52 **G: cohortatus**: prosecutus: for the tense of these participles, cf. *§ 491 (290. b)*; *B. 336. 5*; *G. 282. N.*; *H. 640. 1 (550. N. 1)*; *H-B. 601. 1.*
52 **B: liberaliter oratione prosecutus**: having addressed them with friendly words; literally, having attended them generously in his words.
52 **B: senatum**: some council of elders, corresponding roughly to the Roman Senate.
53 **B: obsides**: as hostages; predicate accusative.
53 **G: quae omnia**: *and all this*. Latin very frequently connects clauses by a relative where our idiom prefers a conjunction with a demonstrative (*§ 308. f (201. e)*; *B. 251. 6*; *G. 610. R. 1*; *H. 510 (453)*; *H-B. 284. 8*).
54 **B: diligenter ad diem**: "punctually to the day" (Westcott).
54 **C: ad diem**: The sense of ad here is "according to", "in time with"; hence, "in accordance with the assigned day".
54 **B: Divitiacum Haeduum**: not to be confounded with the Divitiacus mentioned above, who was already dead. This Divitiacus was under obligations to Caesar for the recent liberation of the Haedui from the tyranny of Ariovistus, as described in Book I.; hence it was natural that Caesar should appeal to him for aid at this juncture.
54 **B: magnopere**: earnestly.

55 hortātus docet quantopere reī pūblicae commūnisque salūtis intersit manūs hostium distinērī, nē cum tantā multitūdine ūnō tempore cōnflīgendum sit. [5.3] Id fierī posse, sī suās cōpiās Haeduī in fīnēs Bellovacōrum intrōdūxerint et eōrum agrōs populārī coeperint. [5.4] Hīs datīs mandātīs eum ā sē dīmittit. Postquam omnēs Belgārum cōpiās in ūnum locum coāctās ad sē venīre vīdit neque iam longē abesse ab īīs quōs

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55 *doceō docēre docuī doctus*: to teach
55 *quantopere or quantō opere*: how greatly, how much
55 *pūblicus -a -um*: public
55 *salūs salūtis f.*: health
55 *intersum -esse -fuī*: to be between; make a difference; be important
55 *hostis hostis m.*: enemy
56 *distineō -ēre -uī -tentus*: to hold at bay; keep apart
56 *tempus temporis n.*: time, moment, season
56 *cōnflīgō cōnflīgere cōnflixī cōnflīctus*: dash together; fight together, contend.
57 *sī*: if
57 *intrōdūcō intrōdūcere intrōdūxī intrōductum*: to lead in, introduce
57 *populor -ārī -ātus sum and populō -āre -āvī -ātus*: to lay waste; ravage; ransack
58 *coepī coepisse coeptum*: to begin
58 *mandātum -ī n.*: order, comission
58 *dīmittō dīmittere dīmīsī dimīssus*: to send away, dismiss
58 *postquam*: after
59 *videō vidēre vidī vīsus*: to see
59 *iam*: now; already

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55 **B: quanto opere… intersit**: how greatly it concerned the republic and the common safety. Though written as two words, quanto opere is practically as much an adverb as the preceding magnopere.
55 **B: rei publicae, salutis**: for the genitive with intersit, see B. 211, 1; A. 355; G. 381; H. 449, 1, 2; rei publicae means the Roman state.
55 **B: communis**: i.e. of the Romans and the Haeduans.
55 **G: intersit**: indirect question; cf. *50 26, 51 10*.
55 **B: manūs hostium distinērī**: for the bands of the enemy to be kept apart; manus is the subject accusative of distineri, while distineri itself is the subject of the impersonal intersit.
56 **B: ne confligendum sit**: lest it be necessary to fight; literally, lest it have to be fought. The periphrastic conjugation is often thus used impersonally.
56 **C: uno tempore**: "at one and the same time".
56 **B: id fieri posse**: that that could be done, namely, that the forces of the enemy could be kept from uniting; posse depends upon the idea of saying implied in the context.
57 **G: suas copias**: the emphatic position opposes the forces of the Haedui to the Roman army.
57 **G: Bellovacorum**: these lay farthest west and most remote from Caesar's field of operations; so that the manoeuvre indicated would divide the enemy (cf. *56 21-25*).
57 **G: introduxerint… coeperint**: future condition; in the direct discourse these would be future perfect (*§ 516. c (307. c)*; *B. 303*; *G. 596. 1*; *H. 574 (508)*; *H-B. 579. a, 577. a*).
57 **G: eorum**: i.e. Bellovacorum. — *datis*: words thus printed in Italics are conjectural readings not found in the MSS.
58 **G: dimittit**: the effect of his mission appears in *56 23*, and he has returned to Caesar in *59 2*.
58 **G: postquam… vidit**: *as soon as he saw.* (*§ 543 (324)*; *B. 287*; *G. 561*; *H. 508 (518)*; *H-B. 557.*)
59 **B: coactas ad se venire**: had been assembled and were coming. For the participle as the equivalent of a coordinate clause, see B. 337, 5; A. 496, n. 2; G. 664, r. 1: H.
59 **C: vidit… cognovit**: note the slight contrast between the verbs: Caesar was well aware that the Belgae were gathering for an attack, but he learned of their nearby position from his scouts and the Remi. vidit should probably be taken to refer to the state of Caesar's intelligence up to this point, especially that of 2.4.
59 **B: neque jam, etc.**: and learned that they were no longer far off. The two elements of neque must often thus be separated, and connected in translation with different parts of the sentence.
59 **C: quos miserat**: an example of a relative clause embedded in its main clause, with the antecedent (exploratoribus) following the relative clause.

60 mīserat explōrātōribus et ab Rēmīs cognōvit, flūmen Axonam, quod est in extrēmīs Rēmōrum fīnibus, exercitum trādūcere mātūrāvit atque ibi castra posuit. [5.5] Quae rēs et latus ūnum castrōrum rīpīs flūminis mūniēbat et post eum quae erant tūta ab hostibus reddēbat et commeātūs ab Rēmīs reliquīsque cīvitātibus ut sine perīculō ad

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60 *explōrātor -ōris m.*: scout
60 *flūmen flūminis n.*: river
60 *Axŏna, -ae m.*: a river in Gaul, the Aisne
60 *extrēmus -a -um*: last, final; furthest
61 *mātūrō mātūrāre mātūrāvī mātūrātus*: to hasten
61 *pōnō pōnere posuī positus*: to place
62 *latus lateris n.*: side, flank
62 *rīpa rīpae f.*: bank
62 *mūniō mūnīre mūnīvī mūnītus*: to build, fortify
62 *post*: after (adv. and prep. +acc.)
62 *tūtus -a -um*: safe
63 *reddō reddere reddidī redditus*: to return, give back
63 *commeātus commeatūs m.*: going to and fro; commerce; provisions
63 *sine*: without (+abl.)
63 *perīculum perīculī n.*: danger

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60 **G: ab eis**: construed with cognovit.
60 **B: flumen Axonam**: governed by the preposition trans in traducere; B. 179, 1; A. 395; G. 331, k. 1; H. The Axona is the modern Aisne.
60 **G: Axonam**: (apposition), *the Aisne*; here flowing nearly due west, and joining the Seine below Paris, through the Oise.
60 **B: quod**: its gender is determined by flumen, not by Axonam.
60 **G: in extremis finibus**: *in the remotest part of the territory of the Remi* (*§ 293 (193)*; *B. 241. 1*; *H. 497. 4 (440. 2, notes 1 and 2)*; *H-B. 244*); the phrase is used in a general sense merely, for Bibrax, a town of the Remi, lay eight miles farther off.
61 **G: exercitum**: is direct object of traducere; flumen (l. 19) is secondary object, depending on trans (tra-duco = trans-duco) (*§ 395. b (239. 2. b)*; *B. 179. 1*; *G. 331. R. 1*; *H. 413 (376)*; *H-B. 386*).
61 **B: ibi**: i. e. at the point where he crossed the river. This was at Berry-au-Bac, where remains of Caesar's fortifications have been brought to light in modern times. Consult the map.
62 **C: rīpīs**: ablative of means/instrument.
62 **B: muniebat**: protected.
62 **B: post eum quae erant, etc.**: made his rear secure. The antecedent of quae is ea understood, the object of reddebat; tuta is a predicate adjective limiting this ea.
62 **C: post eum quae erant**: another relative clause with the pronoun delayed: read [ea] quae erant post eum. There is no good reason to read essent with G.
62 **G: quae res**: *this movement* (or *manoeuvre*), i.e. his having crossed the river, and then pitched his camp where he did. Caesar's camp was protected in the rear by the Axona, and in front by a small marshy stream.
62 **B: quae res**: this action; subject of muniebat, reddebat, and efficiebat.
62 **G: tuta**: predicate accusative (*§ 393. N (239. a. N. 1)*; *B. 177. 2*; *G. 340*; *H. 410. 3 (373. 1. N. 2)*; *H-B. 392. a*); the direct object is ea, the omitted antecedent of quae.
63 **B: et... et**: on the one hand... on the other.
63 **C: et... et**: with the verbs, et muniebat... et reddebat.
63 **G: commeatus**: subject of possent.
63 **B: commeatus... efficiebat**: made it possible for supplies to be brought; literally, brought it about that supplies could be, etc.; ut possent is a Substantive Clause of Result, the object of efficiebat; B. 297, 1; A. 568; G. 553, 1; H. 571, 3; ut would ordinarily stand at the beginning of this clause; but, for the purpose of emphasis, commeatus is put first.
63 **C: commeātūs etc.**: apart from
63 **B: ab hostibus**: Ablative of Separation with tuta.
63 **G: ut... possent**: substantive clause of result, object of efficiebat (*§ 568 (332)*; *B. 297. 1*; *G. 553. 1*; *H. 573. 1 (501. ii. 1)*; *H-B. 521. 3. a*); cf. this with the pure result clause, *50 22*, and with the subject clause of result, *51 6*.

eum portārī possent efficiēbat. [5.6] In eō flūmine pōns erat. Ibi praesidium pōnit
65 et in alterā parte flūminis Quintum Titūrium Sabīnum lēgātum cum sex cohortibus relinquit; castra in altitūdinem pedum XII [duodecim] vāllō fossāque duodēvīgintī pedum mūnīrī iubet.

Week 3

[6.1] Ab hīs castrīs oppidum Rēmōrum nōmine Bibrax aberat mīlia passuum VIII [octō]. Id ex itinere magnō impetū Belgae oppugnāre coepērunt. Aegrē eō diē sustentātum

64 *portō portāre portāvī portātus*: to carry a load
64 *efficiō efficere effēcī effectus*: to effect, cause, bring about
64 *pōns pontis m.*: bridge
64 *praesidium praesidi(ī) n.*: protection, support
65 *alter altera alterum*: other of two
65 *Titūrius -ī m.*: Titurius
65 *Sabīnus -ī m.*: = Q. Titurius Sabinus
65 *sex; sextus -a -um*: 6; 6th
65 *cohors cohortis f.*: cohort, band, troupe
66 *relinquō relinquere relīquī relictus*: to abandon
66 *altitūdō altitudinis f.*: height, depth
66 *pēs pedis m.*: foot
66 *vallum vallī n.*: fortification, rampart
66 *fossa -ae f.*: ditch
66 *duodēvīgenti; duodēvīcēsimus -a -um*: 18; 18th
68 *Bibrax -actis f.*: a town in Gaul, in the territory of the Remi, now Bièvre
68 *passus passūs m.*: pace, footstep
68 *octō; octāvus -a -um*: 8; 8th
69 *iter itineris n.*: journey
69 *impetus impetūs m.*: attack, force, violence
69 *oppugnō oppugnāre oppugnāvī oppugnātus*: to attack, besiege
69 *aegrē*: with difficulty, barely
69 *sustentō sustentāre sustentāvī sustentātus*: to support, endure; withstand

64 **G: efficiebat**: the subject is still quae res; observe the imperfect tenses describing the situation, and cf. *note on 3 5*.
64 **B: ibi**: i.e. at the bridge on the north side of the Aisne, which here runs east and west.
66 **B: in eo flumine**: across that river. This is the regular Latin idiom.
66 **G: in altera parte**: *on the other side*, i.e. on the left bank of the Aisne, towards the Remi. Caesar had crossed the stream, and encamped on the side toward the Suessiones.
66 **B: in altitudinem**: in height; literally, into height.
66 **B: duodeviginti pedum**: i.e. eighteen feet in breadth at the top. Its sloping sides naturally made the bottom much narrower.
67 **G: pedum xii**: genitive of measure, with vallo (*§ 345. b (215. b)*; *B. 203. 2*; *G. 365. R. 2*; *H. 440. 3 (396. V)*; *H-B. 355*). When pronouncing the Latin, always give the Latin words for numerals.
67 **C: pedum duodecim**: B.'s "quality" and G.'s "measure" do not really conflict. From Bennett's Grammar §203: "The Genitive modified by an Adjective… is used 1. To denote some internal or permanent characteristic of a person or thing… 2. To denote measure (breadth, length, etc.)" I prefer G.'s "measure" as being more precise.
68 **B: nomine**: Ablative of Specification; B. 226; A. 418; G. 397; H.
68 **G: Bibrax**: this town has been variously identified as *Vieux Laon*, about the proper distance to the northwest, and *Beaurieux* to the west, more probably the latter.
68 **G: milia passuum octo**: *eight miles*: accusative of extent of space (*§ 425 (257)*; *B. 181. 1*; *G. 335*; *H. 417 (379)*; *H-B. 387. 1*); passuum is partitive genitive (*§ 346 (216)*; *B. 201*; *G. 367*; *H. 440. 5 (397)*; *H-B. 346*); cf. *note on 3 4*.
69 **B: ex itinere**: on the march; i.e. they did not contemplate a protracted siege.
69 **C: ex itinere**: The sense is above all "without stopping to establish a fortified camp (castra) first". In non-military contexts the phrase means "on the road" or "while travelling" (Cicero, for instance, will excuse a hurried letter by saying it was written ex itinere).
69 **G: magno impetu**: ablative of manner; cf. *voluntate, 51 21.*
69 **G: aegre sustentatum est**: (impersonal), *it was with difficulty [that they] held out.* In English we often are inclined to put into two clauses what the Latin crowds into one.

70 est. [6.2] Gallōrum eadem atque Belgārum oppugnātiō est haec: ubi circumiectā multitūdine hominum tōtīs moenibus undique in mūrum lapidēs iacī coeptī sunt mūrusque dēfēnsōribus nūdātus est, testūdine factā portās succēdunt mūrumque subruunt. Quod tum facile fīēbat. [6.3] Nam cum tanta multitūdō lapidēs ac tēla coicerent, in mūrō cōnsistendī potestās erat nūllī. [6.4] Cum fīnem oppugnandī nox fēcisset, Iccius Rē-

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70 *oppugnātiō -ōnis f.*: assault, siege
70 *ubī*: where, when
70 *circumiciō circumicere circumiēcī circumiectum* : to throw about, place around
71 *moenia moenium n. pl.*: walls
71 *undique*: from all sides
71 *mūrus mūrī m.*: wall
71 *lapis lapidis m.*: stone
71 *iaciō iacere iēcī iactus*: to throw
72 *dēfēnsor dēfēnsōris m.*: defender, protector
72 *nūdō nūdāre nūdāvī nūdātus*: to bare, strip
72 *testūdō -inis f.*: tortoise (formation); shed
72 *porta portae f.*: gate
72 *succēdō succēdere successī successus*: to follow, succeed
72 *subruō -ruere -ruī -rutum*: to undermine, demolish
73 *nam*: for
73 *tēlum tēlī n.*: spear; weapon
73 *coniciō -ere -iēcī -iectum*: to throw
74 *cōnsistō cōnsistere cōnstitī cōnstitus*: to take position; , halt, stand
74 *nūllus -a -um*: not any, no
74 *nox noctis f.*: night

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70 **G: Gallorum... haec**: *the attack* (mode of attacking) *of the Gauls, being the same as* (atque) *that of the Belgians, is this* (the following).
70 **C: atque**: the same comparative sense (equivalent to quam) is found at 19.1. eadem atque = "the same as".
70 **G: ubi**: cf. construction after *postquam, 52 16.*
70 **C: ubi**: "when"
70 **B: circumjecta multitudine**: Ablative Absolute.
71 **B: totis moenibus**: = the whole town; dative; indirect object of circumjecta; B. 187, in; A. 370; G. 348; II. 429.
71 **C: totis moenibus**: compound verbs (as circum-jecta here) regularly take dative objects, even when the compounded preposition on its own would not (circum normally governs an accusative noun).
71 **G: iaci**: complementary infinitive *[C: with coepti sunt]*; cf. *consequi, 49 15*, and note.
71 **B: coepti sunt**: when the dependent infinitive is passive, coeptus sum is regularly used instead of coepi.
71 **C: coepti sunt**: lapides is the subject, and we translate as if deponent: "stones begin to be thrown".
72 **B: defensoribus**: Ablative of Separation.
72 **C: defensoribus**: The ablative is tied to the idea of lack or separation in nūdātus: "emptied of defenders".
72 **B: testudine facta**: having made a testudo; testudo was the name given to a special military formation in which the shields of the soldiers overlapped one another like the scales of a tortoise.
72 **B: quod**: i.e. this mode of attack.
73 **G: tum**: *in the present instance.*
73 **B: facile fiebat**: was easily put into operation.
73 **G: cum... conicerent**: cum describing the situation, but almost causal; see *note on 49 1* (.
73 **B: conicerent**: the plural, since multitudo is a collective noun; B. 254, 4; A. 317, d; G. 211, r. 1, Exc. a; H. 389.
74 **B: consistendi**: the gerund, used as Objective Genitive with potestas.
74 **C: consistendi**: perhaps better understood as appositive genitive, as regularly with the gerund. The power of standing is, simply, standing. Compare ars scribendi: the art of writing, i.e. the art that *is* writing (but see finem oppugnandi below).
74 **B: potestas erat nulli**: no one had the ability, no one could; nulli is Dative of Possession; B. 190; A. 373; G. 349; H. We should have expected nemini, but the adjective nullus is at times used for nemo.
74 **G: cum... fecisset**: again describing the situation.
74 **C: finem oppugnandi**: This gerund is an objective genitive: an end to the fighting means somebody ended the fighting, and the genitive noun acts as an object for the verbal sense of the noun it modifies.
74 **B: Iccius Remus**: Iccius, one of the Remi.

mus, summā nōbilitāte et grātiā inter suōs, quī tum oppidō praeerat, ūnus ex iīs quī lēgātī dē pāce ad Caesarem vēnerant, nūntium ad eum mittit, nisi subsidium sibi submittātur, sēsē diūtius sustinēre nōn posse.

[7.1] Eō dē mediā nocte Caesar īsdem ducibus ūsus quī nūntiī ab Icciō vēner-

75 *summus -a -um*: at the top, the top, highest
75 *nōbilitās nōbilitātis f.*: nobility, rank
75 *grātia grātiae f.*: favor, influence, gratitude
75 *praesum praeesse praefuī praefutūrus*: to be before; be present
76 *pāx pācis f.*: peace
76 *nisi or nī*: if...not; unless
76 *subsidium subsidi(ī) n.*: help, support
77 *sumittō or submittō -mittere -mīsī -missum*: to place under; send to help
77 *sustineō sustinēre sustinuī sustentus*: to sustain, withstand, endure
78 *medius -a -um*: middle, in the middle, in half
78 *dux ducis m. or f.*: leader

75 **G: summa nobilitate et gratia**: [a man] *of the highest*, etc. (ablative of quality, *§ 415 (251)*; *B. 224*; *G. 400*; *H. 473. 2 (419. II)*; *H-B. 443*).
75 **G: inter suos**: *among his* [fellow-citizens].
75 **G: oppido**: dative, with praefuerat (*§ 370 (228)*; *B. 187. 3*; *G. 347*; *H. 429 (386)*; *H-B. 376*).
75 **G: unus ex eis**: *one of those*: after numerals ex with the ablative is preferred to the partitive genitive
76 **B: legati**: as envoys; predicate nominative with venerant, limiting qui. His embassy is referred to on p. 41, line
76 **C: de pace**: the adverbial phrase modifies legati (which is technically a participle): "as envoys concerning peace".
76 **B: ad eum**: i.e. to Caesar.
76 **G: nisi... posse**: indirect discourse depending on the idea of *reporting* contained in nuntium mittit. Trans. *unless reenforcements, he said*, etc.
76 **G: sibi**: i.e. Iccius; the dative is used instead of ad se with subsidium submittatur, because the idea of help (*for him*) is more prominent than that of motion (*towards him*). In the direct discourse the message of Iccius was: Nisi subsidium *mihi submittetur,* (*ego*) diutius sustinere non *possum.*
76 **B: sibi, sese**: probably to be taken as plurals referring to the Remi.
76 **C: sibi, sese**: G. is correct here: sibi = Iccius. B.'s interpretation is not impossible, but one would like to think that Caesar would have expressed a plural more explicitly. Since Iccius has met Caesar, it is not strange that he would make a personal request for help.
77 **B: summittatur**: subordinate clause in indirect discourse.
77 **C: summittatur**: the present subjunctive represents the future tense from a future more vivid condition in direct speech (see G.'s reconstruction). Iccius' urgent request is obviously no time for a future less vivid condition, and indeed the present is chosen over the imperfect to reflect that urgency (compare possent in 9.4). Note too that posse is found in the apodosis because a future infinitive of possum is not available (G's reconstruction should end with potero).
77 **B: sustinere**: here used absolutely in the sense of hold out.
77 **B: posse**: principal clause in indirect discourse, depending upon the idea of saying involved in nuntium mittit.
78 **G: eo**: *thither, to that place*, i.e. Bibrax.
78 **B: de**: about.
78 **B: isdem ducibus usus**: employing the same men as guides; ducibus is in predicate relation to isdem. Note that usus here has the force of a present participle, i.e. it denotes contemporary action, — using; B. 336, 5; A. 491 G. 282, n.; H. 640.

ant, Numidās et Crētās sagittāriōs et funditōrēs Baleārēs subsidiō oppidānīs mittit;
80 [7.2] quōrum adventū et Rēmīs cum spē dēfēnsiōnis studium prōpugnandī accessit et hostibus eādem dē causā spēs potiundī oppidī discessit. [7.3] Itaque paulisper apud oppidum morātī agrōsque Rēmōrum dēpopulātī, omnibus vīcīs aedificiīsque quō adīre potuerant incēnsīs, ad castra Caesaris omnibus cōpiīs contendērunt et ā mīlibus

79 *Numidae -ārum m.*: the Numidians, a people of Northern Africa
79 *Crēs Crētis m.*: A Cretan, Cretan
79 *sagittārius -ī m.*: an archer, bowman
79 *funditor -ōris m.*: one who fights with a sling, a slinger
79 *Baleāris -e*: (= Baliaris) an inhabitant of the Balearic Islands
79 *oppidānus -a -um*: townsman; provincial
80 *adventus adventūs m.*: an arrival
80 *spēs speī f.*: hope
80 *dēfēnsiō dēfēnsiōnis f.*: warding off, defense
80 *studium studiī n.*: eagerness
80 *prōpugnō -āre* : to rush out to fight
80 *accēdō accēdere accessī accessum*: to approach, be added, be included
81 *potior potirī potitus sum*: to obtain, become master of
81 *discēdō discēdere discessī discessum*: to go away, depart
81 *itaque*: and so, therefore
81 *paulisper*: for a short while
82 *moror morārī morātus sum*: to delay
82 *dēpopulor -populārī or dēpopulō -populāre*: to ravage
82 *vīcus vīcī m.*: village, neighborhood
82 *aedificium -ī n.*: building structure
82 *quō*: that, that thereby, in order that
83 *adeō adīre adīvī/adiī aditus*: to go to, approach
83 *incendō incendere incendī incensus*: to set fire to, burn
83 *contendō contendere contendī contentus*: to strain, exert

79 **B: Numidas et Cretas**: often mentioned as bowmen; Cretas is a Greek accusative; B. 47, 3; A. 81, 5, 82; G. 66, 4; H. 109.
79 **B: Baleares**: the inhabitants of the Balearic Islands were famous in antiquity for their skill as slingers. The story went that the Balearic boys were allowed no dinner until they could bring it down with their slings.
79 **B: subsidio**: Dative of Purpose; B. 191, 2; A. 382, 1; G. 356
79 **C: subsidio**: Most modern readers would use B.'s terminology here (with oppidanis this might also be called a "double dative"), but if you follow the grammar links, you will note that this is the predicate dative, which doesn't always express purpose (as the examples show; "function" is perhaps a better term): translate "he sent then *as support* for the townspeople." Note also the connection to (and difference from) the dative of purpose with concrete nouns, such as castris in 18.1
80 **B: cum spe defensionis**: along with the hope of a (successful) defense.
80 **C: spe defensionis**: defensionis (like potiundi oppidi below) is objective genitive (the Remi hoped for a defence, the enemy hoped for possession of the town).
80 **G: studium… accessit**: *eagerness for a vigorous defense was inspired in the Remi.*
80 **G: propugnandi**: objective genitive of the gerund; cf. *coniurandi, 49 5.*
81 **B: et… et**: on the one hand… and on the other.
81 **G: hostibus**: *from the enemy* (dative, *§ 376 (235)*; *B. 188. 1*; *G. 352*; *H. 425. 4 (384. 4. N. 3)*; *H-B. 366*).
81 **C: hostibus**: One might wonder why we don't identify this form as an ablative of separation, but such relations are often expressed by a dative of reference, specifically dative of disadvantage. I prefer to identify it as the latter in order to avoid confusion with the ablative function.
81 **B: spes potiundi oppidi**: hope of gaining the town; the gerundive construction. For the ending -undi, see B. 116, 2; A. 12, d; G. 138, 8; H.
81 **C: spes potiundi oppidi**: Literally "hope of the town to be gained" (objective genitive).
82 **G: morati… depopulati… vicis incensis**: observe the change of construction. The Latin can use a perfect participle with active meaning only (as here) of *deponent verbs*. The corresponding construction with other verbs is the ablative absolute with the perfect participle passive; as here, vicis incensis, which is to be translated accordingly. See *last note on 49 6.*
82 **B: quo**: the adverb, equivalent to ad quae, referring to vicis and aedificiis.
83 **B: omnibus copiis**: Ablative of Accompaniment without cum; B. 222, 1; A. 413, a; G. 392, b. 1; H. 474, 2, n.
83 **B: a milibus, etc.**: less than two miles off; a is here an adverb meaning "off, away"; milibus is Ablative

passuum minus duōbus castra posuērunt; [7.4] quae castra, ut fūmō atque ignibus
85 significābātur, amplius mīlibus passuum VIII [octō] in lātitūdinem patēbant.

[8.1] Caesar prīmō et propter multitūdinem hostium et propter eximiam opīniōnem virtūtis proeliō supersedēre statuit; [8.2] cotīdiē tamen equestribus proeliīs quid hostis virtūte posset et quid nostrī audērent perīclitābātur. [8.3] Ubi nostrōs nōn esse īnferiōrēs intellēxit, locō prō castrīs ad aciem īnstruendam nātūrā oportūnō atque idōneō, quod
90 is collis ubi castra posita erant paululum ex plānitiē ēditus tantum adversus in lātitūdinem

84 *fūmus -ī m.*: smoke
84 *ignis ignis m.*: fire
85 *significō significāre significāvī significātus*: to indicate
85 *amplē*: amply, generously
85 *lātitūdō lātitūdinis f.*: breadth
85 *pateō patēre patuī*: to be open
86 *prīmō*: at first
86 *eximius -a -um*: exceptional, distinguished
87 *proelium proeliī n.*: battle
87 *supersedeō -sedēre -sēdī -sessum*: to sit upon; leave off, refrain from
87 *statuō statuere statuī statūtus*: to set up
87 *cotīdiē or cottīdiē or quotidiē*: every day, daily
87 *tamen*: nevertheless
87 *equester -tris -tre*: pertaining to a horseman
88 *audeō audēre ausus sum*: to dare
88 *perīclitor perīclitārī perīclitātus*: to risk
88 *īnferus -a -um*: low, below
89 *intellegō intellegere intellēxī intellēctus*: to understand
89 *prō*: on behalf of, for, instead of (+ abl.), in accordance with
89 *aciēs aciēī f.*: edge, rank; line of battle
89 *īnstruō īnstruere īnstrūxī īnstrūctus*: to build upon; furnish; arrange
89 *nātūra nātūrae f.*: nature
89 *opportūnus -a -um*: suitable, convenient
89 *idōneus idōnea idōneum*: appropriate
90 *collis collis m.*: hill
90 *paululum*: a little
90 *plānitiēs -eī f.*: level surface
90 *ēdō ēdere ēdidī ēditus*: to emit, bring forth
90 *tantum*: so much as; only
90 *adversus -a -um*: opposed; opposite; towards

of Degree of Difference; minus is introduced without affecting the construction of the sentence; B. 217, 1, 3; A. 407, c; G. 296, 4; H. 471.

85 **B: amplius milibus**: milibus is here Ablative of Comparison with the adverb amplius.

85 **C: in lātitūdinem patēbant**: "spread out to a breadth of..." lātitūdinem. Note the common idiom of in + accusative for denoting length, breadth, height, depth etc.

86 **G: eximiam opinionem virtutis**: *their high reputation for valor* (object genitive, *§ 348 (217)*; *B. 200*; *G. 363. 2*; *H. 440. 2 (396. III)*; *H-B. 354*).

87 **B: proelio supersedere**: to refrain from battle; proelio is Ablative of Separation.

88 **G: virtute**: ablative of specification. But the whole is best rendered, *tested the prowess of the enemy, and the daring of our own soldiers.* Notice that the form of thought is entirely different in Latin and in English.

88 **G: quid... posset... quid auderent**: indirect questions.

88 **B: quid hostis virtute posset**: what the enemy's mettle was; literally, what the enemy availed in valor.

88 **B: periclitabatur**: i.e. made constant trials; B. 260, 2; A. 470; G. 231; H. 530, 534.

89 **B: loco... idoneo**: since there was a place, etc.; Ablative Absolute, equivalent to a causal clause; B. 227, 2, d; A. 420, 2; G. 410; H. 489.

89 **C: loco... idoneo**: note that the absolute phrase lacks a participle, which is normal when that participle would have been from sum, esse.

89 **B: quod is collis, etc.**: explaining why the place was suitable for drawing up a line of battle; namely, there was rising ground of just sufficient width for an army in battle array, while steep declivities protected the flanks.

90 **G: tantum etc.**: *spread over as much* (tantum) *ground as* (quantum), etc.

90 **B: tantum adversus in latitudinem, etc.**: was as wide in front (i.e. on the side toward the enemy, — the west) as a line of battle when drawn up could fill; tantum is an Accusative of Extent of Space; adversus is an adjective agreeing with collis, the subject of patebat; loci is a Genitive of the Whole with quantum; we should have expected it to limit tantum.

90 **C: tantum loci etc.**: "it stretched out in front (adversus) so much (tantum) in breadth (in latitudinem), as that extent of space (quantum loci) that a drawn up battle line could fill". Following G.'s advice, we might render better as "it stretched out in front, breadthwise, to such an extent of space (tantum loci) as (quantum) as a drawn-up battle line could fill."

patēbat quantum locī aciēs īnstrūcta occupāre poterat, atque ex utrāque parte lateris dēiectūs habēbat et in fronte lēniter fastīgātus paulātim ad plānitiem redībat, ab utrōque latere ēius collis trānsversam fossam obdūxit circiter passuum CCCC [quādringentorum] [8.4] et ad extrēmās fossās castella cōnstituit ibique tormenta conlocāvit, nē, cum aciem īnstrūxisset, hostēs, quod tantum multitūdine poterant, ab lateribus

91 *quantum*: how much
91 *uterque utraque utrumque*: each of two
92 *dēiectus -ūs m.*: a casting (down); slope, descent
92 *frōns frōntis f.*: forehead; front
92 *lēniter lēnius (comp.) lēnissimē (superl.)*: gently, mildly
92 *fastīgō -āre*: to make pointed; slope
92 *paulātim*: gradually
92 *redeō redīre rediī reditum*: to go back
93 *trānsversus -a -um*: turned across, crosswise, transverse
93 *obdūcō -ere -dūxī -ductus*: to draw or lead towards; draw over
93 *quadringentī -ae -a; quādrāgentesimus -a -um*: 400; 400th
94 *castellum castellī n.*: castle, fort, post
94 *cōnstituō cōnstituere cōnstituī cōnstitūtus*: to establish; decide; station, arrange
94 *tormentum tormentī n.*: artillery engine; torture
94 *collocō collocāre collocāvī collocātus*: to arrange, invest, station

91 **B: quantum**: object of occupare.
91 **G: loci**: partitive genitive with quantum, but more conveniently translated with the correlative tantum, with which it has to be supplied to complete the sense.
91 **B: ex utraque parte**: on each side.
91 **C: ex utraque parte**: note again prepositional usage for describing position: Latin says "from", but we translate "on".
92 **G: lateris deiectūs**: (accusative plural), *lateral slopes* (lit. *slopes of the side*).
92 **B: habebat**: the subject is still collis.
92 **G: in fronte etc.**: *falling with an easy slope in front* (i.e. to the west), *sank gently to the plain* (see battle plan, Fig. *32*).
92 **G: ad… instruendam**: gerundive expression of purpose; cf. *49 13.*
92 **B: ad aciem instruendam**: to be joined in thought with opportuno atque idoneo *[C: "suitable for"].*
92 **B: ab utroque**: the principal clause of this long sentence begins here.
92 **C: ab utroque latere**: "*on* both sides."
93 **G: transversam**: i.e. at right angles to his line of battle.
93 **G: passuum quadringentorum**: genitive of measure; cf. *pedum, 52 27.*
94 **B: ad extremas fossas**: at the ends of the ditches; B. 241, 1; A. 293; G. 291, it. 2 j H. 497.
94 **C: ad extremas fossas**: Note the idiomatic use of the preposition: it does not mean "towards", but simply "at". Similarly with ab utroque parte above and ab lateribus below, which means not "from the flanks" but "on the flanks". There is some remaining sense of each preposition's basic meaning (stationing at, fighting from a position), but it does not render easily into English.
94 **B: tormenta**: engines for hurling missiles, such as javelins or heavy stones. See Introd. §
95 **C: cum… instruxisset**: B. and G. are pointing out that this is cum temporal, not circumstantial (so indicative would be normal). Again, however, attraction is not the best word here: this verb depends on a clause with a subjunctive verb (ne… possent) and so it makes sense that it should also be in the subjunctive. "Inheritance" might be a better term.
95 **G: instruxisset**: subjunctive by attraction for future perfect ind.(*§ 593, 547 (342, 325. c)*; *B. 324. 1, 289*; *G. 662 at end*; *H. 652, 600 (529. ii, 521. i)*; *H-B. 539, cf. 524. d.*)
95 **G: tantum**: adverbial accusative; cf. *quid, 50 27.*
95 **B: poterant**: as the explanation of the writer, this clause stands in the indicative.
95 **G: ab lateribus**: *on the flanks* (*§ 429. b (260. b)*; *H. (434. 1)*; *H-B. 406. 2*): modifying circumvenire.

pugnantēs suōs circumvenīre possent. [8.5] Hōc factō, duābus legiōnibus quās proximē cōnscrīpserat in castrīs relictīs ut, sī quō opus esset, subsidiō dūcī possent, reliquās VI [sex] legiōnēs prō castrīs in aciē cōnstituit. Hostēs item suās cōpiās ex castrīs ēductās īnstrūxērunt.

100 [9.1] Palūs erat nōn magna inter nostrum atque hostium exercitum. Hanc sī nostrī trānsīrent hostēs expectābant; nostrī autem, sī ab illīs initium trānseundī fieret, ut impedītōs adgrederentur parātī in armīs erant. [9.2] Interim proeliō equestrī inter duās aciēs contendēbātur. Ubi neutrī trānseundī initium faciunt, secundiōre equitum

96 *pugnō pugnāre pugnāvī pugnātum*: to fight
96 *circumveniō circumvenīre circumvēnī circumventus*: to surround; flank
96 *prope propius proximē*: near (prep. + acc.)
97 *opus operis n.*: work; need
97 *dūcō dūcere dūxī ductus*: to lead; consider
98 *ēdūcō ēdūcere ēdūxī ēductus*: to lead forth
100 *palūs -ūdis f.*: marsh, damp meadow
101 *trānseō trānsīre trānsīvī/trānsiī trānsitus*: to go across
101 *exspectō exspectāre exspectāvī exspectātus*: to wait for, expect
101 *autem*: however; moreover
101 *ille illa illud*: that one, he/she/it
101 *initium initi(ī) n.*: beginning
102 *impediō impedīre impedīvī/impediī impedītus*: to hinder
102 *adgredior or aggredior aggredī aggressus sum*: to approach
102 *interim*: meanwhile
103 *neuter neutra neutrum*: neither
103 *secundus -a -um*: following, second; favorable
103 *eques equitis m.*: horseman

96 **B: pugnantes**: limiting suos.
96 **C: pugnantes**: B. is right that this is accusative, modifying suos, not nominative hostes. Caesar avoids using the present participle with subjects (flentes is an exception), something the student can check by searching this document for the endings "ns" and "ntes".
96 **G: suos**: i.e. Caesar's men, referring back to the subject of conlocavit.
96 **B: duabus legionibus quas proxime conscripserat**: i.e. the thirteenth and fourteenth legions enrolled in Hither Gaul in the spring of this year; see chapter As usual Caesar spares his raw troops, holding them back as reserves for a critical emergency.
97 **B: si quo opus esset**: if it was necessary for them to be led anywhere; quo is the indefinite adverb *[C: =aliquo]* limiting *[C: passive infinitive]* duci to be supplied. This duci (or, with subject accusative, eos duci) is the subject of esset; esset is attracted into the subjunctive.
97 **G: esset**: protasis of a future condition (si… erit); here in the imperfect subjunctive, because depending on the final clause ut… possent (*§ 593 (342)*; *B. 324. 1*; *G. 663*; *H. 652 (529. II)*; *H-B. 539*).
97 **B: subsidio**: Dative of Purpose; B. 191, 1; A. 382; G. 356; H. 425.
98 **G: suas**: notice the emphatic position, *THEIR forces too.*
98 **G: copias… eductas instruxerant**: *had led out and drawn up*, etc.: the Latin is fond of using a participle for what is practically a coordinate clause, instead of an additional finite verb.
100 **B: inter nostrum… exercitum**: between our army and that of the enemy. The possessive pronoun nostrum is made coordinate with the genitive hostium.
100 **G: hanc**: i.e. paludem.
101 **B: si nostri transirent**: indirect question with si; B. 300, 3; A. 576, a; G. 460, 1, b; H. 649, n.
101 **G: si… transirent**: *(to see) if our men would cross* (*§ 576. a (334. f)*; *B. 300. 3*; *G. 460*; *H. 649. 3 (592. ii. I. N. 1)*; cf. *H-B. 582. 2*).
101 **G: si… fieret**: *in case they should begin the passage* (lit. *a beginning of crossing should be made by them*): future condition (si… fiet); here in the subjunctive because part of the final clause ut… adgrederentur; cf. *note on esset, l. 1.*
101 **B: si… fieret**: in case a beginning should be made. The clause is subordinate to aggrederentur, which in turn is subordinate to parati.
102 **G: adgrederentur**: purpose, depending on parati, etc.
103 **G: contendebatur**: impersonal; cf. *note on 23 1.*
103 **B: secundiore proelio**: Ablative Absolute, with adversative force; B. 227, 2, c; A. 420, 3; G. 410; H. 489.
103 **C: secundiore proelio nostris**: "the battle being more favorable to our men" (nostris is dative with adjective of service, likeness, suitability etc.). Ablative absolute without participle. By "adversative force"

proeliō nostrīs Caesar suōs in castra redūxit. [9.3] Hostēs prōtinus ex eō locō ad flū-
105 men Axonam contendērunt, quod esse post nostra castra dēmōnstrātum est. [9.4] Ibi vadīs repertīs partem suārum cōpiārum trādūcere cōnātī sunt eō cōnsiliō ut, sī possent, castellum, cui praeerat Quintus Titūrius lēgātus, expugnārent pontemque interscinderent, [9.5] sī minus potuissent, agrōs Rēmōrum populārentur, quī magnō

104 *redūcō redūcere redūxī reductus*: to bring back
104 *prōtinus*: at once
106 *vadum -ī n.*: ford; shallow
106 *cōnor cōnārī cōnātus sum*: to try, attempt
106 *cōnsilium cōnsiliī n.*: plan; council
107 *expūgnō expaugnāre expūgnāvī expūgnātus*: take by storm, capture
108 *interscindō -scindere -scidī -scissum*: to tear asunder, divide
108 *parvus -a -um minor -or -us minimus -a -um*: small

(= concessive force) B. is suggesting we translate "though the battle was…"
104 **B: proelio… contendebatur**: a cavalry battle was in progress; literally, it was being contended, etc.
104 **B: nostris**: with secundiore; B. 192, 1; A. 384; G. 359; H. 434.
104 **G: ad flumen etc.**: evidently somewhat lower down, so that they were concealed by the hills beyond the marsh.
105 **B: quod esse, etc.**: which, it has been shown, was behind our camp; literally, which to be behind our camp has been shown; quod is the subject of esse; esse is subject of the impersonal demonstratum est.
106 **G: eo consilio ut etc.**: the final clauses are in apposition with consilio (*§ 531. 1. N. 1 (317. a)*; *G. 545. 1*; *H. 564. iii (499. 3)*; *H-B. 502. 2. a*).
106 **B: eo consilio**: with this object.
106 **B: ut expugnarent**: a Substantive Clause of Purpose, in apposition with eo consilio.
106 **C: ut expugnarent**: B.'s "clause of purpose" is a common identification (equivalent to G.'s "final clause"). One the one hand, this is perhaps better described simply as an object clause in apposition with eo consilio. The clause expresses the content of consilio, not its purpose, and is more akin to indirect speech than to a purpose clause. On the other hand, we see here the origin of the latin purpose clause construction, and so the designation makes a certain sense.
106 **G: si possent**: (l. 1), si minus potuissent: future conditions; possent represents the future, potuissent the future perfect indicative; for change of mood and tense, cf. *note on 55 1.*
107 **C: possent, potuissent**: If you find these subjunctives confusing, that's quite reasonable. First, note the potential for confusion with counterfactual conditions, which use the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctives. These are not counterfactuals; instead the tenses reflect the fact that the conditional construction is found within a substantive clause (which is much like indirect speech). Second, note again that B.'s "Subjunctive by Attraction" is not the best term. Third, let's reconstruct what their original condition would have been, had they voiced it: sī poterimus, castellum expugnābimus… si non potuerimus, agrōs Rēmōrum populābimur. These are both future more vivid conditions, where the tense is varied between plain future in the first protasis and future perfect in the second. There is no subjunctive for either of these tenses, so the narrator has to approximate. We have seen such a future tense turned into a present subjunctive in 6.4 (summittatur), but in secondary narrative the imperfect is more usual. For the pluperfect subjunctive standing for a future perfect, cf. introduxissent in 10.4.
107 **B: castellum**: at the southern end of the bridge. Their plan was to cross the river and surprise Sabinus from the rear.
107 **G: cui**: cf. *oppido, 5311.*
107 **G: pontem**: the bridge held at one end by a garrison, at the other by the redoubt (*52 25*). By destroying this, the Belgae would cut off Caesar's supplies and hinder his retreat; cf. *52 21-24.*
108 **B: si minus potuissent**: if they should not be able; when an affirmative protasis is repeated in negative form, si non or si minus is regularly used; B. 306, 2, b; H. 575,
108 **G: minus**: *not.*
108 **G: populārentur, prohiberent**: in same construction as expugnarent.
108 **B: populārentur, prohiberent**: ut must be supplied with these. The clauses are further appositives of eo consilio.
108 **B: magno usui**: Dative of Purpose; B. 191, 2, a; A. 382, 1; G. 356; H.
108 **C: magno usui**: Predicate dative, often called dative of purpose.

nōbīs ūsuī ad bellum gerendum erant, commeātūque nostrōs prohibērent.

Week 4

[10.1] Caesar certior factus ab Titūriō omnem equitātum et levis armātūrae Numidās, funditōrēs sagittāriōsque pontem trādūcit atque ad eōs contendit. Ācriter in eō locō pugnātum est. [10.2] Hostēs impedītōs nostrī in flūmine adgressī magnum eōrum numerum occīdērunt; [10.3] per eōrum corpora reliquōs audācissimē trānsīre cōnantēs multitūdine tēlōrum reppulērunt prīmōsque, quī trānsierant, equitātū circumventōs interfēcērunt. [10.4] Hostēs, ubi et dē expugnandō oppidō et dē flūmine trānseundō

109 *nōs nostrum/nostrī*: we; us
109 *ūsus ūsūs m.*: use, employment
110 *equitātus equitātūs m.*: cavalry
110 *levis leve*: light, trivial
110 *armātūra -ae f.*: armor, equipment
111 *ācriter acrius acerrimē*: sharply, piercingly
113 *occīdō occīdere occīdī occīsum*: to knock down, kill
113 *per*: through
113 *corpus corporis n.*: body
113 *audāciter or audācter*: boldly, confidently, rashly
114 *repellō repellere reppulī repulsum*: to drive back
115 *interficiō interficere interfēcī interfectus*: to kill

109 **G: ad bellum gerendum**: (gerundive), *for carrying on the war*; cf. *49 13.*
109 **B: commeatuque**: commeatu is an Ablative of Separation; -que is here equivalent to and so; the supplies came from the Remi.
110 **B: certior factus**: i.e. having been informed of the situation.
110 **G: levis armaturae**: (genitive of description), *of light equipment = light armed* (see *chapter on military affairs, I. 3*, and *Figs. 104*, *115*).
110 **B: levis armaturae Numidas**: light-armed Numidians; literally Numidians of light equipment; Genitive of Quality; B. 203; A. 345; G. 365; H. 440.
110 **C: levis armaturae**: note alternative terminology here. B.'s "quality" and G.'s "description" mean the same thing. I prefer to refer to this as genitive of quality, to distinguish it from the ablative of description, though both authors refer to that as the ablative of quality! To a large extent this is needless pedantry, but especially for the beginning student it is helpful if terms do not overlap, since above all the genitive of quality does not indicate exactly the same kind of relation as the ablative of description (the difference is a fine one, but it is there).
110 **G: Numidas etc.**: these light-armed troops were trained runners, and so could arrive at the ford in time to stop the passage of the Belgians.
111 **G: traducit**: with two accusatives; cf. *52 20, and note.*
111 **B: ad eos contendit**: the Belgians were to the west of the bridge. See the plan for the scene of this engagement.
112 **G: pugnatum est**: cf. *contendebatur, 55* 8.
112 **C: pugnatum est**: impersonal, "a battle was fought" (lit. "it was fought").
112 **C: eorum**: partitive genitive, as is normal with numbers (or simply "a number", as here).
113 **B: per**: over.
113 **B: audacissime**: Caesar often pays such tributes as this to the bravery of his antagonists. It may be only an indirect way of enhancing the glory of his own achievements.
113 **B: conantēs**: *[C: accusative]* agreeing with reliquos.
114 **G: equitatū**: considered here as means or instrument; therefore, no preposition.
114 **B: equitatū circumventos interfecerunt**: they surrounded with the cavalry and cut to pieces. The cavalry are here conceived as the means, not as the agent; hence the absence of the preposition; B. 218,10; A. 409; G. 401, k. 1; H. 468.
115 **G: ubi intellexerunt**: the regular mood and tense with ubi; cf. *53 4.*
115 **B: oppido**: Bibrax; chapter 6.
115 **G: de**: *with regard to.*

spem sē fefellisse intellēxērunt neque nostrōs in locum iniquiōrem progredī pugnandī causā vīdērunt atque ipsōs rēs frūmentāria dēficere coepit, cōnciliō cōnvocātō constituērunt optimum esse domum suam quemque revertī, et quōrum in fīnēs prīmum Rōmānī exercitum intrōdūxissent, ad eōs dēfendendōs undique convenīrent, ut potius
120 in suīs quam in aliēnīs fīnibus dēcertārent et domesticīs cōpiīs reī frūmentāriae ūterentur. [10.5] Ad eam sententiam cum reliquīs causīs haec quoque ratiō eōs dēdūxit, quod Dīviciācum atque Haeduōs fīnibus Bellovacōrum adpropinquāre cognōverant.

116 *fallō fallere fefellī falsus*: to deceive
116 *inīquus -a -um*: uneven; unfair; unfavorable
116 *prōgredior prōgredī prōgressus sum*: to go forward
117 *dēficiō dēficere dēfēcī dēfectus*: to fail; revolt from
117 *convocō convocāre convocāvī convocātus*: to call together
118 *bonus -a -um*: good
118 *domus domī f.*: house, home
118 *revertor revertī reversus sum*: to return; turn back
119 *dēfendō dēfendere dēfendī dēfensus*: to defend, ward off
119 *potius*: rather, more
120 *quam*: than; as, how
120 *aliēnus -a -um*: strange, unrelated, another's
120 *decertō decertāre decertāvī decertātus*: to fight; fight it out
120 *domesticus -a -um*: domestic
121 *sententia sententiae f.*: opinion, decision
121 *quoque*: also
121 *ratiō ratiōnis f.*: method, reason
122 *appropinquō appropinquāre appropinquavī*: to approach, draw near

116 **B: spem se fefellisse**: that hope had disappointed them.
116 **C: spem se fefellisse**: spem is the subject of the infinitive fefellisse; the clause is indirect statement introduced by intellexerunt.
116 **G: neque**: *and… not.*
116 **G: pugnandi causā**: *[C: idiomatic]* gerund construction, expressing purpose (*§ 404. c, 533. b (245. c, 318. b)b*; *B. 338. 1. c*; *G. 373*; *H. 626 (542. 1)*; *H-B. 444. d, 612.i.*
116 **C: pugnandi causā**: "for the sake of fighting". They realized that Caesar was not so determined to fight that he would advance to ground that would put him at a disadvantage (locum iniquiorem).
117 **G: ipsos**: i.e. the enemy. The superiority of the Roman commissariat was a most important factor in winning their victories. The enemy could not carry on a long campaign with a large army for lack of provisions, and when they were compelled to disband, the Romans destroyed them piecemeal at their leisure.
117 **C: ipsos**: object of deficere, "their supply of food began to fail *them*".
117 **B: res frumentaria deficere coepit**: the Gauls were inexperienced in systematic campaigning. Ordinarily they provided insufficient supplies for lengthy operations, and hence were often forced to disperse prematurely to their homes. In the present instance Caesar was thus able to attack and subjugate each tribe singly.
118 **G: constituerunt**: here has two objects: (1) optimum esse, etc. (indirect discourse), (2) [ut] convenirent (substantive clause of purpose); see *§ 580. d (332. h)*; *B. 295. 1 and N.*; *G. 546. R. I*; *H. 565. 5 (498. 1. N.)*; *H-B. 589. a*; and *note on 2 15.* The subject of esse is the infinitive clause quemque reverti (*§ 452 (330)*; *B. 330*; *G. 422*; *H. 615 (538)*; *H-B. 585*). Thus the confederacy dissolves into a mere defensive alliance, and all the members are cut to pieces in detail.
118 **B: optimum esse, etc.**: that it was best for each to return to his own home; esse is the object of constituerunt; optimum is a predicate adjective, limiting reverti; the subject of esse, domum suam: B.182, 1, b; A. 427, 2; G. 837; H. 418, 419.
118 **B: quorum**: its antecedent is eos in the next line.
119 **G: introduxissent**: stands for the future perfect, and is attracted into the pluperfect subjunctive by being made part of the purpose clause; cf. *potuissent, 56 3.*
119 **B: ut decertarent, uterentur**: purpose clauses. Note that decerto means more than merely 'contend'; it implies fighting to a finish.
120 **G: suis, alienis, domesticis**: notice the emphatic position of the adjectives.
120 **B: et convenirent**: and that they should assemble; a Substantive Clause Developed from the Volitive (let them assemble); object of constituerunt. In these clauses ut is often absent, this being the original form of construction; B. 295, 4, 8; A. 563, d; 565, a; G. 546, it. 2; H.

Hīs persuādērī ut diūtius morārentur neque suīs auxilium ferrent nōn poterat.

[11.1] Eā rē cōnstitūtā, secundā vigiliā magnō cum strepitū ac tumultū castrīs
125 ēgressī nūllō certō ōrdine neque imperiō, cum sibi quisque prīmum itineris locum peteret et domum pervenīre properāret, fēcērunt ut consimilis fugae profectiō vidērētur. [11.2] Hāc rē statim Caesar per speculātōrēs cognitā īnsidiās veritus, quod quā

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123 *persuādeō persuādēre persuāsī persuāsus*: to persuade
123 *auxilium auxilī n.*: aid, help
124 *vigilia vigiliae f.*: wakefulness; night watch
124 *strepitus -ūs m.*: noise; an uproar; din
124 *tumultus tumultūs m.*: confusion, disturbance
125 *ēgredior ēgredī ēgressus sum*: to depart
125 *ōrdō ōrdinis m.*: row, line; order
126 *petō petere petiī/petīvī petītus*: to seek, go towards
126 *properō properāre properāvī properātus*: to hasten
126 *cōnsimilis -e*: entirely similar, like
126 *fuga fugae f.*: flight
126 *profectiō -ōnis f.*: departure
127 *statim*: immediately
127 *speculātor -ōris m.*: courier, spy
127 *īnsidiae īnsidiārum f. pl.*: ambush, plot, treachery.

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124 **G: strepitu, tumultu, ordine, imperio**: ablative of manner; cf. *impetu, 53 2.*
124 **C: strepitu… ordine**: B. and G.'s ablative identifications here show how fine and sometimes arbitrary that task can seem. As a rule, if the ablative describes the manner of an action (i.e. how the subject performs it: e.g. "well, badly, with pride, with speed"), it is ablative of manner. If it describes other actions, others' sentiments or various other circumstances that accompany the action, it is attendant circumstance. In this case, however, it is quite hard to decide, since something like tumultu is not exactly the manner of the action, but it is certainly generated by the subject. If forced to pick, I would side with B.
125 **B: nullo certo ordine, etc.**: without any definite arrangement and direction; Ablative of Attendant Circumstance; B. 221; A. 412; G. 399; H. 473.
125 **G: cum**: *where*, describing the situation, but approaching in sense a causal clause (*§ 549 (326. N. 2)*; *B. 288. b*; *G. 586*; *H. 598 (517)*; *H-B. 525*).
125 **C: cum**: G.'s "where" may be confusing to the modern reader. He does not mean that it describes a place, rather the circumstances of the retreat ("a disorganized retreat, where each man…").
125 **C: prīmum itineris locum**: "first place in the expedition".
126 **G: fecerunt**: notice the emphatic position; cf. the English, "the *result* was."
126 **B: fecerunt ut… videretur**: they made their departure seem, etc.; literally, brought about that their departure seemed; ut videretur is a Substantive Clause of Result, the object of fecerunt; B. 297, 1; A. 568; G. 553, 1; H. 571.
126 **B: fugae**: dative; B. 192, 1; A. 384; G. 359; H. 434.
127 **C: Hāc rē statim Caesar per speculātōrēs cognitā**: note that Caesar is the subject of the main clause, intruding into the ablative absolute only for emphatic effect (it has no syntactic role there). Do not mix the two clauses up in translation.
127 **G: per**: the agent, when considered as instrument or means is generally expressed by per with the accusative (*§ 405. b (246. b)*; *G. 401*; *H. 468. 3 (415. I, N. 1)*; *H-B. 380. d*).
127 **G: speculatores**: *spies*: they obtained information by mingling in disguise with the enemy; while the *scouts*, exploratores, were squads of cavalry who ranged the country in the vicinity of the army.
127 **B: veritus**: fearing; for the perfect participle of deponents used with the force of the present, see B. 336, 5; A. 491; G. 282, n.; H. 640.
127 **B: qua de causa discederent**: why they were withdrawing; indirect question.
127 **C: qua de causa discederent**: a compressed relative clause which includes its antecendent, something to which you are hopefully becoming accustomed. More fully, nōndum perspexerat eam causam dē quā discēdēbant, "he had not yet fully understood the reason on account of which they were leaving." There is another twist here, however: as a plain relative clause, there is no reason for subjunctive here; but when the clause is compressed in this way, the phrase qua de causa becomes assimilated to an interrogative pronoun (simply "why"), and the clause is treated as an indirect question (hence discēderent).

dē causā discēderent nōndum perspexerat, exercitum equitātumque castrīs continuit. [11.3] Prīmā lūce, cōnfirmātā rē ab explōrātōribus, omnem equitātum, quī novissimum agmen morārētur, praemīsit. Hīs Quintum Pedium et Lucium Aurunculēium Cottam lēgātōs praefēcit; Titum Labiēnum lēgātum cum legiōnibus tribus subsequī iussit. [11.4] Hī novissimōs adortī et multa mīlia passuum prōsecūtī magnam multitūdinem eōrum fugientium concīdērunt, cum ab extrēmō agmine, ad quōs ventum erat, cōnsisterent fortiterque impetum nostrōrum mīlitum sustinērent, [11.5] priōrēs, quod abesse ā perīculō vidērentur neque ūllā necessitāte neque imperiō contineren-

128 *nōndum*: not yet
128 *perspiciō perspicere perspexī perspectus*: to see through
128 *contineō continēre continuī contentus*: to contain, restrain
129 *lūx lūcis f.*: light, daylight
129 *cōnfirmō -āre*: to confirm, strengthen
130 *āgmen āgminis n.*: line of march, column
130 *praemittō praemittere praemīsī praemissum*: to send ahead
130 *Lucius -ī m.*: Lucius
130 *Aurunculēius -ī m.*: Aurunculeius
131 *Cotta -ae m.*: Cotta
131 *praeficiō praeficere praefēcī praefectus*: to put in charge
131 *Titus -ī m.*: Titus
131 *trēs tria*: three
131 *subsequor sequī secūtus sum*: to follow (closely)
132 *adorior adorīrī adortus sum*: rise, rise against, attack
133 *fugiō fugere fūgī fugitus*: to flee, escape
133 *concidō concidere concidī*: to fall down, be slain
134 *fortiter fortius fortissime*: bravely, more bravely, most bravely
134 *mīles mīlitis m.*: soldier
134 *prior priōris*: former, previous, prior, first; (+ abl. of comparison) superior to
135 *ūllus -a -um*: any
135 *necessitās necessitātis f.*: necessity, need

128 **B: exercitum**: here the infantry as contrasted with the cavalry.
128 **B: castris**: with teneo and contineo, the camp is considered as the means rather than the place; hence the simple ablative.
129 **B: confirmata re**: when the fact was established, namely, of their retreat.
129 **G: ab exploratoribus**: ablative of agent; cf. *above, per speculatores*.
129 **B: qui moraretur**: Relative Clause of Purpose; B. 282, 2; A. 531, 2; G. 630; H.
130 **C: novissimum agmen**: "the [enemy's] rearmost column".
130 **G: his**: dative with praefecit; cf. construction of *oppido, 53 11*.
130 **B: his**: plural, as referring to the collective noun equitatum. For the dative, see B. 187, in; A. 370; G. 347; H.
132 **B: hi**: referring to the infantry and cavalry just mentioned.
132 **C: multa milia passuum**: multa milia is accusative of extent of space; passuum is what is generally identified as partitive genitive (genitive of the whole), though to the English speaker there seems to be a significant difference between saying "a thousand paces" and "a thousand of the paces" (AG 346a2, B. 201.1).
132 **G: milia**: cf. *53 2*.
133 **B: fugientium**: as they fled.
133 **B: cum consisterent, etc.**: cum is causal, and introduces the reason for the great slaughter, namely, only those on the rear of the Belgian host stood their ground, while the rest, instead of joining in the defense, hurried on madly in quest of safety.
133 **G: ab extremo agmine**: *in the rear*.
133 **B: ad quos ventum erat**: the antecedent of quos is ei understood, the subject of consisterent, — those to whom they had come; literally, to whom it had been come.
133 **G: quos**: relates to the implied subject of consisterent.
134 **B: priores**: = sed priores (those in front); Adversative Asyndeton; priores is the subject of ponerent.
135 **G: quod... viderentur**: *because they seemed* (i.e. *they thought themselves*). This word and continerentur are subjunctives as being part of the subjunctive clause cum... ponerent. For similar cases of attraction, see *55 1*, *55 6*, *56 1*, *56 19*.

tur, exaudītō clāmōre perturbātīs ōrdinibus omnēs in fugā sibi praesidium pōnerent. [11.6] Ita sine ūllō perīculō tantam eōrum multitūdinem nostrī interfēcērunt quantum fuit diēī spatium; sub occāsum sōlis sequī dēstitērunt sēque in castra, ut erat imperātum, recēpērunt.

140 [12.1] Postrīdiē ēius diēī Caesar, priusquam sē hostēs ex terrōre ac fugā reciperent, in fīnēs Suessiōnum, quī proximī Rēmīs erant, exercitum dūxit et magnō itinere ad op-

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136 *exaudiō exaudīre exaudīvī exaudītus*: to hear
136 *clāmor clāmōris*: outcry, shout, uproar
136 *perturbō -āre*: to confuse; throw into disorder
138 *spatium spati(ī) n.*: space, distance
138 *sub*: under
138 *occāsus -ūs m.*: going down; setting; the west
138 *sōl sōlis m.*: sun
138 *sequor sequī secūtus sum*: to follow, come next
138 *dēsistō dēsistere dēstitī dēstitus*: to cease, desist
140 *postrīdiē*: on the following day
140 *priusquam or prius quam*: before
140 *terror terrōris m.*: fear, alarm, panic

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136 **B: exaudito clamore perturbatis ordinibus**: two Ablatives Absolute; but the first is the cause of the second, i.e. the ranks were thrown into disorder at the sound of the shouting.
136 **B: sibi**: Dative of Reference.
136 **B: praesidium ponerent**: sought (literally, placed) security.
136 **G: ponerent**: same construction as consisterent and sustinerent.
137 **G: tantam… spatium**: *killed as great a number of them as the time* (before night) *allowed* (lit. *as the day was long*); notice the correlatives tantam… quantum (*§ 152 (106)*; *G. 642. 1*; *H. 189 (191)*; *H-B. 144;*) and cf. *54 18-20*.
137 **B: tantam… quantum**: as many as time allowed; literally, as great a number as was the duration of the day, — a careless and inexact comparison.
137 **C: tantam… quantum**: B. elsewhere (17.2) describes what he sees as the "hasty composition and inadequate revision" of parts of book 2 (I'm not sure that's fair). "A careless and inexact comparison", however, feels like a moralizing intrusion on B.'s part: Caesar's tone is particularly cynical here.
138 **C: sub occāsum sōlis**: "just before sunset." In such a context sub + accusative means "towards, about, shortly before, up to, until" (LS).
140 **G: postridie eius diei**: *next day* (lit. *on the day after that day*): for the genitive, see *§ 359. b (223. e)*; *B. 201. 3. a*; *H. 446. 5 (398. 5)*; *H-B. 380. c*.
140 **C: postridie eius diei**: This repetitive expression is a mark of the bureaucratic style (something Caesar started to avoid later in the Commentaries).
140 **B: priusquam reciperent**: the subjunctive is used to denote anticipation; B. 292, 1, b; A. 551, b; G. 577; H. Note that se recipere nt here means 4 recovered.' It is used differently in line 10 above.
140 **G: priusquam… reciperent**: *before the enemy could recover themselves* (*§ 551. b (327)*; *B. 292*; *G. 577*; *H. 605 (520)*; *H-B. 507. 4. b*).
140 **C: terrōre ac fugā**: "their terrified flight" (*hendiadys*: one concept expressed through two separate words).
141 **G: in fīnēs… duxit**: i.e. following his plan of subduing the tribes one after the other.
141 **B: Remis**: *[C: dative]* dependent upon proximi; B. 192, 1; A. 384; G. 359; H. 434,
141 **B: magno itinere**: by a rapid march.
141 **C: magno itinere**: From Greenough's introduction (xl): "The ordinary day's march lasted about 7 hours and covered about 15 miles, a forced march (magnum iter) about 25."

pidum Noviodūnum contendit. [12.2] Id ex itinere oppugnāre cōnātus, quod vacuum ab dēfēnsōribus esse audiēbat, propter lātitūdinem fossae mūrīque altitūdinem paucīs dēfendentibus expugnāre nōn potuit. [12.3] Castrīs mūnītīs vīneās agere quaeque ad
145 oppugnandum ūsuī erant comparāre coepit. [12.4] Interim omnis ex fugā Suessiōnum multitūdō in oppidum proximā nocte convenit. [12.5] Celeriter vīneīs ad oppidum āctīs, aggere iactō turribusque cōnstitūtīs, magnitūdine operum, quae neque vīderant ante Gallī neque audīerant, et celeritāte Rōmānōrum permōti lēgātos ad Caesarem dē

142 *Noviodūnum -ī n.*: A city of the Suessones, = Soissons
142 *vacuus vacua vacuum*: empty, devoid of
143 *audiō audīre audīvī audītus*: to hear
143 *paucus -a -um*: (pl.) a few; (sing.) small
144 *vīnea -ae f.*: grapevines; shed, mantelet
144 *agō agere ēgī āctus*: to drive, do, act, concern oneself with
145 *comparō comparāre comparāvī comparātus*: to provide, compare
147 *agger aggeris m.*: mound, rampart
147 *turris turris f.*: tower
147 *magnitūdō magnitūdinis f.*: greatness, size
148 *ante*: before, in front of (adv. and prep. +acc.)
148 *celeritās celeritātis f.*: quickness, speed
148 *permoveō permovēre permōvī permōtus*: to influence, rouse, induce

142 **G: Noviodunum**: (now *Soissons*) about twenty miles west of Bibrax. Celtic *dunum* = English *town*; hence Noviodunum = *Newton* or *Newburg*. *Soissons* is derived from Suessiones.
142 **G: ex itinere**: i.e. as soon as he arrived, by filling up the ditch and scaling the walls, without waiting to throw up works or form regular lines of approach; cf. *53 2*.
142 **C: ex itinere**: As in 6.1, the sense is above all "without establishing a fortified camp first", as the conclusion of this section shows (castrīs mūnītīs).
142 **G: oppugnare**: means *to attack*; expugnare, *to take* (by storm). Unable to take the town by storm, Caesar was obliged to begin a regular siege. See *chapter on military affairs, VIII*, and *Figs. 43*, *92*, *93*, *118*, *120*.
142 **B: vacuum ab defensoribus**: lacking defenders; vacuum is in predicate agreement with the omitted subject of esse; defensoribus is an Ablative of Separation.
143 **G: esse**: sc. oppidum for subject.
143 **B: latitudinem fossae murique altitudinem**: Chiasmus *[C: =ABBA word order]* ; B. 350, 11, c; A. 598,/ and n.; G. 682 and k.; H. 666.
143 **G: paucis defendentibus**: (ablative absolute denoting concession), *though there were few defenders*.
144 **C: castris munitis**: ablative absolute, "after establishing a fortified camp".
144 **B: vineas**: movable sheds or mantlets, to protect the soldiers as they approached the walls of the enemy. Their dimensions are given as eight feet broad, seven feet high, and sixteen feet long.
144 **B: agere**: to move up, advance.
144 **B: quaeque**: = et quae*[C: : "and those things which.."]*; the antecedent of quae is ea understood, the object of comparare.
144 **G: quaeque etc.**: i.e. wood, earth, stones, etc.; the antecedent of quae, if expressed, would be ea.
145 **C: ūsuī**: "were of use"; predicate dative.
147 **B: aggere jacto**: when an agger or siege-terrace had been thrown up. This was begun at some distance from the enemy's walls and gradually approached them at right angles as its construction advanced, the end toward the enemy being protected by sheds and other defenses. It was built as high as the hostile wall against which it was intended, and when completed furnished an avenue of approach to the battlements of the besieged. See Introd. §
147 **B: turribus constitutis**: these towers were called turres ambulatoriae, literally, ' walking towers,' so designated because they were on rollers and could be moved from place to place. In the construction of an agger they were often of service in protecting the workmen by harassing the enemy. These towers were of several stories and sometimes rose to a height of ninety feet. They were supplied with battering rams and engines for hurling heavy missiles against the enemy. See Introd. §
147 **G: magnitudine**: i.e. by the extent of these offensive operations.
147 **G: quae**: *which* (i.e. *the like of which*).
148 **G: ante**: adverb *[C: "previously"]*
148 **B: audierant**: had heard of.

dēditiōne mittunt et petentibus Rēmīs ut cōnservārentur impetrant.

Week 5

[13.1] Caesar, obsidibus acceptīs prīmīs cīvitātis atque ipsīus Galbae rēgis duōbus fīliīs armīsque omnibus ex oppidō trāditīs, in dēditiōnem Suessiōnēs accipit exercitumque in Bellovacōs dūcit. [13.2] Quī cum sē suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent atque ab eō oppidō Caesar cum exercitū circiter mīlia passuum V [quinque] abesset, omnēs māiōrēs nātū ex oppidō ēgressī manūs ad Caesarem tendere et vōce significāre coepērunt sēsē in ēius fidem ac potestātem venīre neque contra populum Rōmānum armīs contendere. [13.3] Item, cum ad oppidum accessisset castraque ibi

149 *dēditiō dēditiōnis f.*: surrender, capitulation
149 *cōnservō cōnservāre cōnservāvī cōnservātus*: to keep, preserve, spare
149 *impetrō impetrāre impetrāvī impetrātus*: to obtain, accomplish
150 *accipiō accipere accēpī acceptus*: to receive
150 *fīlius fīliī m.*: son
151 *tradō tradere trādidī trāditus*: to hand over; report
152 *Bratuspantium, -iī n.*: a town in Gallia Belgica, in the province of the Bellovaci
153 *cōnferō cōnferre cōntulī cōllātus*: to collect, transfer, move
153 *quīnque; quīntus -a -um*: 5; 5th
154 *nātus -ūs m.*: birth, age (used only in the abl.)
154 *tendō tendere tetendī tentum*: to stretch out
154 *vōx vōcis f.*: voice

149 **G: petentibus Remis**: *at the request of the Remi.*
149 **G: ut conservarentur**: substantive clause of result, object of impetrant (*§ 568 (332)*; *B. 297. 1*; *G. 553. 1*; *H. 571. 1 (501)*; *H-B. 521. 3. a*).
149 **B: ut conservarentur**: a substantive clause, object of petentibus; B. 295, 1; A. 563; G. 546; H. 565.
149 **C: ut conservarentur**: a rare significant disagreement between B. and G. Which verb governs this object clause? It is possible that Caesar intends us to read the clause as a shared object of both verbs, petentibus and impetrant (the Remi appeal for their safety, the Suessiones get it; we refer to such sharing by the Greek rhetorical term, *apo koinou*); if not, G.'s sense of the flow of the Latin is better: "with the Remi interceding on their behalf, they managed to secure their safety (lit. that they be saved)." impetrant would otherwise sit in awkward isolation at the end of the period.
150 **B: obsidibus acceptis primis, etc.**: after their leading men had been received as hostages; obsidibus is in predicate relation to primis and liberis.
152 **G: Bellovacos**: their territory lay thirty or forty miles due north of Paris, about Beauvais.
152 **G: qui cum**: *and when they.* A relative is often used to begin a new sentence where the English idiom would lead us to expect a demonstrative with a connective (here hi autem). The relative serves to bind the new sentence more closely to the preceding.
152 **G: Bratuspantium**: probably *Breteuil*, at the head of the Somme valley. Notice that Bratuspantium is in *apposition* with oppidum, not in the genitive according to the English usage.
153 **G: circiter**: etc., [only] *about five miles.*
154 **B: majores natu**: the elders; natu is an Ablative of Specification; B. 226, 1; A. 418; G. 397; H.
154 **G: voce significare**: *show by the tones of their voice* (of course they could not talk Latin).
155 **G: in eius fidem… venire**: i.e. surrendered at discretion; cf. the clause *se in fidem permittere, 50 15.* Notice that the reflexive sese refers to the *speakers*, and represents the first person of the direct discourse; ēius refers to *Caesar*, the person spoken to.
155 **G: neque**: *and* [that they would] *not.*
156 **B: contendere**: we might have expected the future here; but the present is more vivid, — they did not fight.

pōneret, puerī mulierēsque ex mūrō passīs manibus suō mōre pācem ab Rōmānīs petiērunt.

[14.1] Prō hīs Dīviciācus (nam post discessum Belgārum dīmissīs Haeduōrum cōpiīs
160 ad eum reverterat) facit verba: [14.2] Bellovacōs omnī tempore in fide atque amīcitiā cīvitātis Haeduae fuisse; [14.3] impulsōs ab suīs prīncipibus, quī dīcerent Haeduōs ā Caesare in servitūtem redāctōs. Omnēs indignitātēs contumēliāsque perferre, et ab Haeduīs dēfēcisse et populō Rōmānō bellum intulisse. [14.4] Quī ēius cōnsiliī prīn-

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157 *puer puerī m.*: boy, slave
157 *mulier mulieris f.*: woman
157 *pandō pandere pandī passus*: to spread out
157 *mōs mōris m.*: custom
159 *discessus discessūs m.*: departure
160 *verbum verbī n.*: word
160 *amīcitia amīcitiae f.*: friendship
161 *Aeduus -a -um*: of the (H)Aedui, Aeduan
161 *impellō impellere impulī impulsum*: to strike against, drive on
162 *servitūs servitūtis f.*: slavery
162 *redigō redigere redēgī redāctum*: to drive back
162 *indignitās -ātis f.*: unworthiness; insult, outrage.
162 *contumēlia contumēliae f.*: insult, abuse
162 *perferō perferre pertulī perlātus*: to endure; report
163 *īnferō īnferre intulī inlātus*: to bring upon/against

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157 **G: pueri mulieresque**: *women and children.*
157 **B: pueri**: children, including both girls and boys.
157 **G: ex muro**: English says *on the wall*, from another point of view.
157 **B: passis**: from pando *C: "stretched out".*
157 **B: suo more**: to be joined closely with passis manibus. Stretching out the hands was their way of indicating submission. suo more is Ablative of Accordance; B. 220, 3; A. 418, a and n.; G. 399, n. 1; H. 475.
159 **G: pro his**: *in behalf of these*, i.e. the Bellovaci.
159 **B: post discessum Belgarum**: i.e. after the different tribes had dispersed owing to the failure of their supplies, as explained above, p. 46, line
160 **G: eum**: i.e. Caesar.
160 **B: facit verba**: spoke.
160 **G: Bellovacos etc.**: the rest of this chapter is in indirect discourse, depending on facit verba. Direct: *Bellovaci* omni tempore in fide atque amicitia civitatis Haeduae *fuerunt*; *impulsi* ab suis principibus, qui *dicebant* Haeduos a Caesare in servitutem redactos omnīs indignitatīs... perferre, et ab Haeduis *defecerunt* et populo Romano bellum *intulerunt*. Qui eius consili principes *fuerant*, quod *intellegebant* quantam calamitatem civitati intulissent, in Britanniam *profugerunt*. *Petunt* non solum *Bellovaci* sed etiam pro his *Haedui* ut *tua* clementia ac mansuetudine in eos *utaris*. Quod si *feceris*, Haeduorum auctoritatem apud omnis Belgas *amplificabis*, quorum auxiliis atque opibus, si qua belle *inciderunt*, sustentare *consuerunt*.
160 **G: omni tempore**: *always.*
160 **G: in fide atque amicitiā**: i.e. they had been subject-allies of the Haedui.
160 **B: in fide atque amicitia civitatis**: i.e. had been loyal and friendly.
161 **B: impulsos**: as indicated by the position, the emphasis of the sentence rests on this word, — it was because they had been impelled by their chiefs... that they had revolted, etc.
161 **G: diceren**t: this word introduces another clause in the indirect discourse, the statement of the chiefs, which is thus reported at second-hand by Caesar as a part of the speech of Divitiacus. The subject is Haeduos; the verb, perferre.
162 **B: redactos**: the participle.
162 **G: omnes**: *all* [kinds of].
163 **G: qui**: [those] *who.*
163 **B: qui**: its antecedent is eos understood, the subject of profugisse.
163 **C: eius consili principes**: Objective genitive, "instigators of that plan". I disagree with G.'s remarkable idea that "the genitive expresses nearly all the relations of one noun to another". Case usage is not Calvinball.

cipēs fuissent, quod intellegerent quantam calamitātem cīvitātī intulissent, in Britan-
165 niam profūgisse. [14.5] Petere nōn sōlum Bellovacōs, sed etiam prō hīs Haeduōs, ut suā clēmentiā ac mānsuētūdine in eōs ūtātur. [14.6] Quod sī fēcerit, Haeduōrum auctōritātem apud omnēs Belgās amplificātūrum, quōrum auxiliīs atque opibus, sī qua bella inciderint, sustentāre cōnsuērint.

[15.1] Caesar honōris Dīviciācī atque Haeduōrum causā sēsē eōs in fidem recep-

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164 *calamitās calamitātis f.*: loss, failure, disaster
165 *profugiō profugere profūgī*: to flee, escape
165 *sōlum*: only
165 *sed*: but
166 *clēmentia -ae f.*: mildness, gentleness, mercy
166 *mānsuētūdō -inis f.*: custom, habit
167 *amplificō -amplificāre*: to make wide, increase, extend
167 *ops opis f.*: resources; aid
167 *quā*: where; how; anyhow; anywhere
168 *incidō incidere incidī*: to fall in/on; happen, occur
168 *cōnsuēscō cōnsuescere cōnsuēvī cōnsuētus*: to accustom; to be accustomed to
169 *honor or honos honōris m.* : honor; office

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164 **B: quod**: causal.
164 **G: civitati**: :*§ 370 (228)*; *B. 187. iii*; *G. 347*; *H. 429 (386)*; *H-B. 376.*
164 **B: intulissent**: this would be subjunctive (of indirect question) even in the direct discourse.
165 **G: Britanniam**: the support and sympathy which the Gauls received from Britain was Caesar's excuse for his subsequent expedition there.
165 **G: profugisse**: the subject is the implied antecedent of qui.
166 **B: suā**: his usual, or, his well known.
166 **C: suā clementiā**: utor takes an ablative object.
166 **G: in eos**: but for the interposition of Haeduos, this would be in se (*§ 300. b (196. 2)*; *B. 244. ii*; *G. 520, 521*; *H. 504 (449. 1)*; *H-B. 262. 2.*), here, as often, the last word or thought governs the construction
166 **B: in eos**: toward them.
166 **G: utatur**: substantive clause of purpose, after petere (*§ 563. a (331. a)*; *B. 295. 4*; *G. 546*; *H. 564. iii (499. 3)*; *H-B. 530. 2.ftn. 1*); cf. also *6 10, and note.* Observe that from this point the present and perfect tenses of the subjunctive are used; cf. *cognoverint, 51 11, and note.*
166 **B: utatur**: this and the remaining subjunctives of this chapter are in the present and perfect tenses, instead of the imperfect and pluperfect, as though dependent upon a principal *[C: primary]* tense, thus giving greater vividness to the narration (repraesentatio).
166 **G: quod si fecerit**: future condition (more vivid); fecerit is perfect subjunctive for the future perfect indicative of the direct discourse. The apodosis is amplificaturum (*§ 516. a (307. a)*; *B. 302*; *G. 595*; *H. 574. 2 (508. 2)*; *H-B. 579. a*); on the use of quod, see *note on qui cum, 58 9.*
167 **B: amplificaturum (esse)**: the subject is eum understood, referring to Caesar.
167 **G: quorum**: the antecedent is Belgas.
167 **G: si qua bella inciderint, sustentare consuerint**: general condition; see direct discourse above. For the tenses used in general conditions, see *§ 518. b (309. c)*; *G. 594. N.*; *H. 578. 1 (508. 5)*; cf. *H-B. 579, 577. a.*
167 **B: si qua**: whatever.
167 **C: si quă**: qua is the indefinite adjective (= aliqua). Literally, "if any wars happened".
168 **B: consuerint**: equivalent to a present in the sense of be wont; its subject is ei understood, referring to the Haedui.
169 **G: honoris Divitiaci... causa**: *out of respect for Divitiacus* (lit. *for the sake of honor*).
169 **B: honoris Divitiaci causa**: as a mark of honor to Divitiacus. Caesar's policy was to enhance the prestige of the Haedui, by attributing this act of pardon to the influence of Divitiacus.
169 **G: Divitiaci**: objective genitive (*§ 348 (217)*; *B. 200*; *G. 363. 2*; *H. 440. 2 (396. iii)*; *H-B. 354*).
169 **C: honoris Divitiaci**: G.'s "objective genitive" suggests "because of the honor in which he held Divitiacus." B.'s "as a mark of honor to Divitiacus" would probably take a dative object.
169 **G: causā**: ablative of cause (*§ 404. c (245. c)*; *B. 198. 1*; *G. 373, 408*; *H. 475. 2 (416. ftn. 2)*; *H-B. 444. d, 339. d*); used almost like a preposition with the genitive, and always following its noun, as here honoris.

tūrum et cōnservātūrum dīxit, et quod erat cīvitās magnā inter Belgās auctōritāte atque hominum multitūdine praestābat, DC [sescentōs] obsidēs poposcit. [15.2] Hīs trāditis omnibusque armīs ex oppidō conlātīs, ab eō locō in fīnēs Ambiānōrum pervēnit; quī sē suaque omnia sine morā dēdidērunt. [15.3] Eōrum fīnēs Nerviī attingēbant. Quōrum dē nātūrā mōribusque Caesar cum quaereret, sīc reperiēbat: [15.4] nūllum esse aditum ad eōs mercātōribus; nihil patī vīnī reliquārumque rērum ad luxuriam pertinentium īnferrī, quod hīs rēbus relanguēscere animōs eōrum et remittī virtūtem

171 *praestō praestāre praestitī praestitus*: to be outstanding; show, provide
171 *sescentī -ae -a; sescentēsimus -a -um*: 600; 600th
171 *poscō poscere poposcī*: to demand
173 *mōra mōrae f.*: delay
173 *dēdō dēdere dēdidī dēditus*: to give up, surrender
173 *attingō attingere attigī attāctus*: to touch
175 *aditus aditūs m.*: an approach, access
175 *mercātor -ōris m.*: merchant, trader
175 *nihil or nīl n.*: nothing
175 *patior patī passus sum*: to permit, endure
175 *vīnum vīnī n. or vīnus vīnī m.*: wine
175 *luxuria luxuriae f.*: luxury
176 *pertineō pertinēre pertinuī pertentus*: to reach
176 *relanguēscō -languēscere -languī —*: to grow languid, enfeebled
176 *remittō remittere remīsī remissum*: to send back

170 **G: recepturum**: [esse]: the future active infinitive commonly omits esse, as here
170 **G: quod erat**: the indicative implies that this was the real reason, not merely one given by Caesar at the time (which would require quod esset); cf *49 12*.
170 **B: civitas**: namely, of the Bellovaci.
170 **B: magnā auctoritate**: Ablative of Quality.
171 **C: hominum multitudine praestabat**: "was preeminent in terms of population size."
171 **B: multitudine**: Ablative of Specification *[C: (specifying the sense of praestabat)]*.
172 **B: oppido**: Bratuspantium.
172 **G: Ambianorum**: about *Amiens*, near the coast of the Channel.
173 **B: eorum**: namely, of the Ambiani; the word is emphatic by position.
174 **G: natura**: i.e. what sort of people they were, like quales essent.
174 **C: cum quaereret**: as is more or less inevitable with clauses which begin with a relative pronoun, the conjunction is delayed: cum quaereret Caesar de eorum naturā mōribusque.
174 **C: quaereret**: subjunctive with circumstantial cum, but with temporal sense (like esset at the start of the book).
174 **B: sic**: as follows.
174 **G: reperiebat**: cf *note on 49 2[C: imperfect of repeated action]*.
174 **G: nullum aditum etc.**: Direct: *Nullus aditus est* ad eos mercatoribus; nihil *patiuntur* vini... inferri, quod his rebus relanguescere animos... *existimant*; *sunt* homines *feri* magnaeque virtutis; *increpitant* atque *incusant* reliquos Belgas, qui se populo Romano *dediderint* patriamque virtutem *proiecerint*; *confirmant* sese neque legatos missuros neque ullam condicionem pacis accepturos.
175 **B: mercatoribus**: Dative of Possession, i.e. merchants had no access.
175 **G: pati**: (subject eos understood): the subject accusative of the infinitive in indirect discourse should regularly be expressed, but occasionally it is omitted when the sense is clear. Caesar is very free in this respect, because his work is only brief notes of his campaigns (commentarii).
175 **B: vini**: Genitive of the Whole *[C: = partitive genitive]* with nihil, — no wine.
175 **B: ad eos**: prepositional phrases are not freely used in Latin to limit nouns, but occur with some frequency when limiting nouns derived from verbs.
175 **B: ad luxuriam pertinentium**: i.e. which tend to encourage self-indulgence.
176 **C: pertinentium**: present participle, genitive plural (with rerum); "things pertaining to", but translatable also with a relative clause, as in B.'s version ("things which...").
176 **C: inferri**: complementary infinitive with pati, accusative subject is nihil: "they did not allow anything to be imported"
176 **G: relanguescere**: an inceptive verb (ending, -scō) (*§ 263. 1 (167. a)*; *B. 155. 1*; *G. 133. V.* ; *H. 277 (280)*; *H-B. 212. 2*).

exīstimārent; [15.5] esse hominēs ferōs magnaeque virtūtis; increpitāre atque incūsāre reliquōs Belgās, quī sē populō Rōmānō dēdidissent patriamque virtūtem prōiēcissent; [15.6] cōnfirmāre sēsē neque lēgātōs missūrōs neque ullam condiciōnem pācis acceptūrōs.

[16.1] Cum per eōrum fīnēs trīduum iter fēcisset, inveniēbat ex captīvīs Sabim flūmen ā castrīs suīs nōn amplius mīlibus passuum X [decem] abesse; [16.2] trāns id flūmen omnēs Nerviōs cōnsēdisse adventumque ibi Rōmānōrum expectāre ūnā cum Atrebatibus et Viromanduīs, fīnitimīs suīs ([16.3] nam hīs utrīsque persuāserant utī

177 *increpitō increpitāre increpitāvī increpitātus*: to make a great noise
177 *incūsō incūsāre incūsāvī incūsātus*: to bring a cause or case against any one; to accuse
178 *patrius -a -um*: paternal, ancestral
178 *prōiciō -icere iēcī -iectum*: to cast forth, throw out; reject
179 *condiciō condiciōnis f.*: agreement, situation; status
181 *trīduum -ī n.* : three days
181 *inveniō invenīre invēnī inventus*: to find, discover
181 *captīvus captīvī m.*: prisoner
181 *Sabis -is m.*: A river in Gallia Belgica, the Sambre
182 *trāns*: across
183 *ūnā*: together with, together

177 **B: existimarent**: subordinate clause in indirect discourse.
177 **G: esse**: *that they are.*
177 **G: magnae virtutis**: *§ 345 (215)*; *B. 203. 1*; *G. 365*; *H. 440. 3 (396. V).*; *H-B. 355.* Note that the descriptive genitive has exactly the force of an adjective, so that it is even connected with feros by a coördinate conj. (*§ 223. a (154. a)*; *B. 341*; *G. 474*; *H. 657 (554)*; *H-B. 305. i*).
178 **G: Belgas**: object *[C: of increpitare atque incusare].*
178 **G: qui... dedidissent... proiecissent**: *who* [they said] *had surrendered*, etc. (*§ 592. 3 (341. d)*; *B. 323*; *G. 628*; *H. 649. 1 (528. 1)*; *H-B. 535. 1. a*); cf also *note on 32 21.*
178 **G: patriam**: an adjective *[C: "ancestral"; not the noun "homeland"]*
179 **G: missuros... accepturos**: on the omission of esse, cf. *note on 59 16.* The subject of the infinitives is sese, which refers back to the omitted subject (eos) of confirmare.
181 **G: eorum**: i.e. of the Nervii.
181 **C: triduum**: "for 3 days", accusative of extent of time (noun, not adjective).
181 **C: inveniēbat**: for the tense, compare reperiēbat in 15.3, which G. identifies as "imperfect of repeated action". We should beware of over-translating these: Caesar uses the imperfect because it represents information being gathered from more than one source (captivis, plural; cf. 1.50.4), not necessarily a continual or much repeated process (contrast adferebantur in 1.1, which is amplified by crebri). A comparison within Hirtus' chapter of the commentaries suggests that the imperfect of such verbs of inquiry and discovery can be used more or less equivalently to the perfect (cum quaereret... inveniebat, 8.7.4 - surely a single inquiry).
181 **G: Sabim flumen etc.**: Direct: *Sabis* flumen a castris... milia passuum X *abest*; trans id flumen *omnes Nervii consederunt* adventumque Romanorum *exspectant* una cum Atrebatibus... (nam his... *persuaserunt* uti eandem belli fortunam experirentur); *exspectantur* etiam ab eis Aduatucorum *copiae* atque *sunt* in itinere; mulieres quique... inutiles *videbantur* in eum locum *coniecerunt*, quo propter paludes exercitui aditus non esset.
181 **B: Sabim**: the modern Sambre, a tributary of the Meuse. For the accusative in -im, see B. 38; A. 75, a, 1; G. 57, n. 1; H. 102.
182 **B: milia**: Accusative of Extent of Space; amplius is introduced without affecting the construction of the sentence *[C: i.e. there is no ablative of comparison].*
183 **C: ūnā cum**: "along with, together with"
184 **G: Atrebatibus etc.**: small tribes to the south and west; modern *Arras, Vermandois.*
184 **C: his utrisque**: "both of these"; dative object with verb of persuading.
184 **B: utrisque**: the plural of uterque occurs where there is a distinct reference to two groups of persons or things, as here; otherwise the singular is used; B. 355, 2, a.
184 **C: persuaserant**: indicative in a parenthetical observation by the narrator, despite surrounding indirect discourse.
184 **C: uti... experirentur**: Best understood simply as an substantive clause, object of persuāserant. As with expugnarent in 9.4 (see note there) and most other instances, what the grammars label as a substantive clause of purpose doesn't so much express the purpose as the *content* of an determination, plan, persuasion

185 eandem bellī fortūnam experīrentur); [16.4] expectārī etiam ab iīs Atuātucōrum cōpiās atque esse in itinere; [16.5] mulierēs quīque per aetātem ad pugnam inūtilēs vidērentur in eum locum coniēcisse quō propter palūdēs exercituī aditum nōn esset.

Week 6

[17.1] Hīs rēbus cognitīs, explōrātōrēs centuriōnēsque praemittit quī locum castrīs idōneum dēligant. [17.2] Cum ex dēditīciīs Belgīs reliquīsque Gallīs complūrēs Caesarem secūtī ūnā iter facerent, quīdam ex hīs, ut posteā ex captīvīs cognitum est, eōrum diērum cōnsuētūdine itineris nostrī exercitūs perspectā, nocte ad Nerviōs per-

185 *fortūna fortūnae f.*: fortune, chance
185 *experior experīrī expertus sum*: to test, try, experience
186 *aetās aetātis f.*: age
186 *pugna pugnae f.*: battle, fight
186 *inūtilis -e*: useless, unserviceable
188 *centuriō centuriōnis m.*: centurion
189 *dīligō dīligere dīlēxī dīlēctus*: to choose; love
189 *dēditīcius -a -um*: surrendered
189 *complūrēs complūrium*: several, a fair number, quite a number
190 *quīdam quaedam quiddam*: a certain person/thing
190 *posteā*: afterwards
191 *cōnsuētūdō cōnsuētūdinis f.*: custom, usage, habit

etc. The relation is equivalent to an object clause such as impetrant ut conservarentur (12.5).
185 **G: experirentur**: substantive clause of purpose; cf *59 10.*
185 **G: exspectari**: note throughout this indirect discourse the variation between present and perfect infinitive, according as the direct discourse has the present or perfect indicative
186 **B: mulieres**: the object of conjecisse.
186 **G: quique**: *and* [those] *who* [not to be confounded with the plural of quisque with the same form]; qui, as so often, implies its own antecedent, eos, the object of coniecisse.
187 **B: eum locum**: a place.
187 **C: eum locum**: B. suggests "a place" because the demonstrative (eum) is there simply to correlate with the relative (quo). The interpretation of the relative clause as one of characteristic is also relevant: not "that (well known or previously mentioned) place where…" but "such a place where…" or "a place such that…"
187 **G: quo**: = in quem *[C: ("to which")]*.
187 **B: quo esset**: not merely a subordinate clause in indirect discourse, but a Clause of Characteristic; hence the subjunctive would have been used even in the direct form; quo is the adverb, equivalent to ad or in quem.
187 **B: exercitui**: Dative of Possession *[C: like mercatoribus in 15.4]*.
188 **C: locum idoneum**: from G.'s introduction (xxxviii): "The site was chosen with great care, and was always on high ground and near wood and water. An ideal spot was the slope of a hill with some kind of natural defence on the sides and rear, and with sufficient ground in front for the array of the legions. Such a position would give the Romans an opportunity for their favorite onslaught e superiore loco."
189 **B: deligant**: Relative Clause of Purpose. Note that after the Historical Present either principal *[C: primary]* or historical *[C: secondary]* sequence may follow.
189 **G: dediticiis**: i.e. the three states just subdued.
190 **G: unā**: *along* (with him).
190 **G: ex… Belgis**: for *[C: i.e. instead of]* partitive genitive following complures, cf. *50 13*, *53 12.*
191 **B: eorum dierum consuetudine, etc.**: having noticed the customary march of our army during those days; consuetudine is limited by dierum and itineris, while itineris is further limited by exercitus. Such an accumulation of genitives is stylistically bad and is usually avoided in Latin. This entire second book of the Gallic War, however, displays frequent evidences of hasty composition and inadequate revision
191 **C: eorum dierum consuetudine itineris perspectā**: ablative absolute: "with the routine of the journey of those days having been well noted". B. and G.'s notes seem to suggest that eorum dierum is some kind of genitive of time. Given the pile of genitives here, it is certainly best translated as such ("during"), but it is better understood as a loose subjective genitive ("the journey which those days traveled"). exercitūs

vēnērunt atque hīs dēmōnstrārunt inter singulās legiōnēs impedīmentōrum magnum numerum intercēdere, neque esse quicquam negōtiī, cum prīma legiō in castra vēnisset reliquiaeque legiōnēs magnum spatium abessent, hanc sub sarcinīs adorīrī; [17.3]
195 quā pulsā impedīmentīsque dīreptīs, futūrum ut reliquae contrā cōnsistere nōn au-

192 *singulī -ae -a*: separate
192 *impedīmentum impedīmentī n.*: hindrance; baggage
193 *intercēdō intercēdere intercessī intercessus*: to go between, intervene
193 *quisquam quicquam*: someone, anyone
194 *sarcina -ae f.*: burden, baggage
195 *pellō pellere pepulī pulsus*: to strike
195 *dīripiō -ere -ripuī -reptus*: to tear apart or off; snatch

is also subjective genitive: the journey of our army = the journey which our army travelled. The student should decide for herself whether the stylistic problems described by B. here lie primarily in the Latin or in the difficulty of translating it into an English idiom.
192 **C: demonstrārunt**: = demonstrāvērunt. This verb governs two following infinitives in indirect statements, intercedere and esse.
192 **G: inter singulas legiones**: *between each two legions.*
192 **G: impedimentorum magnum numerum**: *a great number of baggage* [-animals], i.e. *a very long baggage-train.* See *chapter on military affairs, I. 6.*
193 **B: intercedere**: i.e. was placed between.
193 **B: neque esse quicquam negoti**: and there was no difficulty. Note that the Latin regularly says neque quicquam, instead of et nihil, which would correspond to the English idiom; quicquam is predicate accusative with esse, the subject of esse being adoriri in line 2, p. 50; negoti is Genitive of the Whole.
193 **G: cum… venissent… abessent**: subjunctive, because subordinate clauses in the indirect discourse; the verbs refer to future time, and represent respectively the future perfect and the future indicative of the direct discourse
193 **B: in castra**: the Romans regularly constructed a fortified camp when they came to the end of the day‘s march. Introd. §
194 **B: venisset, abessent**: corresponding respectively to the future perfect and future of direct statement.
194 **C: magnum spatium**: accusative of extent of space with abessent (“were distant a large extent of space”)
194 **G: hanc**: i.e. the first legion.
194 **B: sub sarcinis**: i.e. carrying the heavy packs of rations, tools, and cooking utensils regularly borne by every soldier. Introd. §
194 **G: adoriri**: subject of esse (l. 20), quicquam being in the predicate.
194 **C: adoriri**: G.‘s description of the deponent infinitive as a subject is correct: think “to attack (i.e. attacking) was no problem (not anything of a problem)”. Such a construction, however, is usually translated impersonally (“it was no problem to attack”), and when so conceived it is acceptable to describe the infinitive as either epexegetical or complementary, depending on exact usage.
195 **G: quā pulsā… impedimentisque direptis**: (ablative absolute = protasis of a future condition), *if this should be routed*, etc.
195 **B: qua pulsa, etc.**: the Ablatives Absolute here denote means, — by routing these, etc.
195 **C: qua pulsa, etc.**: note disagreement between B. and G. over the circumstance expressed by the ablative absolute. Though there is no great difference in essential meaning, the usage of futurum ut elsewhere supports reading as equivalent to the protasis of a conditional (e.g. 1.10.2, B.C. 3.73.6)
195 **G: futurum**: [esse]: apodosis of the condition.
195 **B: futurum ut non auderent**: a periphrasis for non ausuros esse; ut non auderent is a Substantive Clause of Result, the subject of futurum (esse).
195 **C: futurum ut non auderent**: “Substantive Clause of Result” is the conventional description for such phrases, but B. and G.‘s correct description of the clause as “the subject of futurum (esse)” indicates that there isn‘t really a result relation here. Think ”*that-they-would-not-dare* would be the case”.
195 **B: reliquae**: namely, legiones.
195 **G: contrā consistere**: *to withstand their attack.*
195 **B: contrā**: the adverb.

dērent. [17.4] Adiuvābat etiam eōrum cōnsilium quī rem dēferēbant quod Nerviī antīquitus cum equitātū nihil possent (neque enim ad hōc tempus eī reī student, sed quicquid possunt, pedestribus valent cōpiīs), quō facilius fīnitimōrum equitātum, sī praedandī causā ad eōs vēnissent, impedīrent, tenerīs arboribus incīsīs atque īnflexīs
200 crēbrīsque in lātitūdinem rāmīs ēnātīs et rubīs sentibusque interiectīs effēcerant ut

196 *adiuvō adiuvāre adiūvī adiūvātus*: to help, assist, support
197 *neque or nec*: and not
197 *enim*: in fact, for
198 *quisquis quidquid or quicquid*: whoever, whichever
198 *pedester -tris -tre*: pedestrian, unmounted
199 *praedor -ārī praedātus sum*: to plunder
199 *tener tenera tenerum*: tender
199 *arbor (or arbos) arboris f.*: tree, mast
199 *incīdō -ere -cīdī -cīsus*: to cut into; cut upon; cut
199 *īnflectō -ere -flexī -flexus*: to bend
200 *rāmus rāmī m.*: branch
200 *ēnāscor ēnāscī ēnātus sum*: to grow up, sprout
200 *rubus -ī m.*: a bramble-bush, blackberry bush
200 *sentis -is m./f.*: thorn, briar
200 *intericiō -icere -iēcī -iectum*: to introduce; insert

196 **G: adiuvabat**: the subject is the substantive clause quod Nervii... effecerant, *the advice of those who reported the matter was REENFORCED by the fact that the Nervii*, etc. Notice the emphatic position of adiuvabat, which may be expressed in English by using the passive as above.
196 **C: adiuvabat... quod...**: The quod clause which is the subject of adiuvabat continues (with its own subordinate clauses) for several lines, until ne perspici quidem posset at the end of the sentence. Paraphrasing and summarizing, "the fact that, since the Nervii were never any good with cavalry, they had arranged their defences accordingly, with fences built everywhere to impede horses."
196 **C: eorum qui rem deferebant**: "of the men who reported the matter (to the Nervii)". For a similar idea, cf. 1.69.2: multumque eorum opinionem adiuvabat, quod sine iumentis impedimentisque ad iter profectos videbant.
197 **G: antiquitus**: adverb *[C: and so not a declined form]*; the use of the hedges described below was an immemorial custom, and they are still, it is said, common in this region. Traces of such about 400 years old still exist in England.
197 **G: cum**: causal.
197 **G: nihil**: (adverbial accusative) possent, *had no strength.*
197 **B: neque enim**: nor indeed; enim did not originally mean for, but now, indeed. This meaning has for the most part disappeared in classical Latin, but survives in a few phrases like neque enim, sed enim, etc.
197 **B: ei rei**: i.e. cavalry forces; for the dative *[C: object of studeo]*, see B. 187, n; A. 367; G. 346; H. 426.
198 **G: quicquid**: (cf. nihil above) possunt, etc., *all the strength they have is in infantry.*
199 **G: praedandi causā**: cf. *56 15* [pugnandi causā].
199 **G: ad hoc tempus**: opp. to antiquitus.
199 **B: venissent**: Subjunctive by Attraction, representing the future perfect of more direct statement.
199 **C: venissent**: see note on gerantur in 2.3 for problems with the term "attraction".
199 **B: arboribus incisis, etc.**: translate the Ablatives Absolute by clauses introduced by after, — after cutting into, etc.
200 **G: in latitudinem etc.**: i e. when the tree was bent over, shoots sprang from its sides so as to make a thick mass of small branches. Among these were planted briars and thorns. These hedges were of course for the defence of individual farms to hinder cavalry from raiding across country.
200 **B: in latitudinem**: sidewise. The young trees had merely been cut enough to make it possible to bend them over to a horizontal position without destroying their vitality.
200 **B: interjectis**: i.e. planted in between.
200 **B: effecerant**: its subject is Nervii in line... *[C: near the start of the quod clause]* The clause quod effecerant is the subject of the impersonal adjuvabat.
200 **B: ut praeberent**: Substantive Clause of Result, the object of effecerant.

īnstar mūrī hae saepēs mūnīmentum praebērent, quō nōn modo nōn intrārī sed nē perspicī quidem posset. [17.5] Hīs rēbus cum iter agminis nostrī impedīrētur, nōn omittendum sibi cōnsilium Nerviī exīstimāvērunt.

[18.1] Locī nātūra erat haec, quem locum nostrī castrīs dēlēgerant. Collis ab summō

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201 *instar n.*: the equivalent, just like, + gen.
201 *saepēs -is f.* : a hedge, fence
201 *mūnīmentum -ī or mūnīmen -inis n*: a fortification
201 *praebeō praebēre praebuī praebitus*: to supply
201 *modo*: only, just now
201 *intrō intrāre intrāvī intrātus*: to enter
203 *omittō omittere omīsī omissus*: to let go

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201 **B: instar muri**: like a wall; B. 198, 2; A. 359, b; G. 373; H. 446, 4; instar is in apposition with munimentum *[C: which is the direct object of praeberent].*
201 **C: instar muri**: literally "the likeness/form of a wall", i.e. a defence equivalent to a wall. Given Caesar's usage of the term elsewhere, the sense may be "a *rough* equivalent of a wall." Genitive with expressions of likeness is usually objective (likeness = likening).
201 **B: hae saepes**: the farmers of this locality fence in their fields today with hedges of this same kind.
201 **C: hae saepes**: Subject of praeberent, but not of effecerant (which is Nervii).
201 **B: quo impedirent**: in purpose clauses quo is regularly used, if there is a comparative in the sentence.
201 **C: quo impedirent**: since the purpose clause is introduced by quo, we can describe it as a relative clause of purpose; a literal translation might be "by which (means) they might more easily impede" (but "so that they might etc." is to be preferred).
201 **G: quo**: (adverb): i.e. *into which*.
201 **C: quo**: G. is correct inasmuch as we can translate adverbially ("whither"), but this is still a relative pronoun, and what follows is a relative clause dependent on praeberent.
201 **C: ne**: read with quidem: "one could *not even* see through"
202 **G: posset**: result clause.
202 **C: posset**: G. is misleading here: subjunctive because *dependent* (in a relative clause) on the subjunctive verb of a result clause (praeberent). Not a relative clause of result. Note that posset is impersonal (without subject), as is common when it is complemented with a passive infinitive: "it was not possible to approach". The infinitive can also be understood as the subject: "entering was not possible." Compare perspicī posset in 18.2 below.
202 **C: his rebus**: ablative of means/instrument with impediretur.
202 **C: non omittendum etc.**: "The Nervii considered that the advice should not be ignored by them (that they should not ignore the advice)". The consilium (advice) is that of 17.2-3, that they should attack the Romans when their legions were separated. For the sense of omitto here (setting aside a plan or advice), cf. B.C. 1.30.1: Itaque in praesentia Pompei sequendi rationem omittit, in Hispaniam proficisci constituit.
203 **B: omittendum**: understand esse.
203 **G: sibi**: dative of agent with omittendum [esse].
203 **C: sibi**: remember that the ablative is regularly used for the passive agent, but the dative is normal (without preposition) with gerundive forms.
203 **B: consilium**: i.e. the project of attacking the first legion.
204 **B: haec**: explained by what follows.
204 **B: quem locum… delegerant**: the spot chosen was on the heights near the modern hamlet of Neuf Mesnil. The antecedent is repeated in the relative clause, as often in Caesar.
204 **C: quem locum… delegerant**: As an alternative to B's explanation that "the antecedent is repeated", we could read locum as a predicate of quem: "which they had chosen *as the location*"; but B.'s understanding is well supported - Caesar even repeats the same noun at B.G. 1.49.1: ultra eum locum quo in loco Germani consederant. Cf. also B.G. 1.6.1 erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent; 1.16.5 etc. From Gildersleeve §605: "This usage belongs to the formal style of government and law. Caesar is very fond of it, especially with the word dies. It is occasional in Plautus and Terence, and not uncommon in Cicero; but after Cicero it fades out, being found but rarely in Livy, and only here and there later."
204 **B: castris**: Dative of Purpose.
204 **C: castris**: note that the dative of purpose with concrete nouns is not the same as the predicate dative, which is also often called dative of purpose. See note on subsidio in 7.1

aequāliter dēclīvis ad flūmen Sabim, quod suprā nōminávimus, vergēbat. [18.2] Ab eō flūmine parī acclīvitāte collis nāscēbātur adversus huīc et contrārius, passūs circiter CC [ducentōs] īnfimus apertus, ab superiōre parte silvestris, ut nōn facile intrōrsus perspicī posset. [18.3] Intrā eās silvās hostēs in occultō sēsē continēbant; in apertō locō secundum flūmen paucae statiōnēs equitum vidēbantur. Flūminis erat altitūdō pedum circiter trium.

[19.1] Caesar equitātū praemissō subsequēbātur omnibus cōpiīs; sed ratiō ōrdōque agminis aliter sē habēbat ac Belgae ad Nerviōs dētulerant. [19.2] Nam quod hostibus

205 *aequālis -e*: equal, of the same age
205 *dēclīvis -e*: sloping downward
205 *nōminō nōmināre nōmināvī nōmināt*us: to name, mention
205 *vergō vergere* : to incline; go down
206 *pār paris*: equal, like (+dat.)
206 *acclīvitās -ātis f.* : an ascent, rising slope
206 *nāscor nāscī nātus sum*: to be born, come into being
206 *contrārius -a -um*: opposite
207 *ducentī -ae -a; ducentēsimus -a -um*: 200; 200th
207 *īnfimus -a -um n.*: the lowest, bottom
207 *apertus aperta apertum*: uncovered, open, bare
207 *superus -a -um*: above, upper
207 *silvestris -e*: of a forest; wooded
207 *intrōrsum or intrōrsus*: inwards, within
208 *silva silvae f.*: forest
208 *occultus -a -um*: hidden, secret
209 *secundum*: after, behind, along
209 *statiō statiōnis f.*: post, sentry, picket
212 *aliter*: otherwise, differently

205 **B: aequaliter**: evenly, regularly *[C: adverb modifying declivis].*
205 **B: ad flumen**: with vergebat.
205 **B: quod**: the gender is determined by flumen, not by Sabim.
205 **G: vergebat**: imperfect of description; cf *note on 3 5.*
205 **C: vergebat**: With "imperfect of description" G. is simply noting that the imperfect is appropriate for describing the fixed and continuing condition of anything in the past: Caesar isn't saying that the slope approached the river only at this particular time.
206 **G: pari acclivitate**: ablative of quality; cf. *53 11*, *59 17.* Notice the opposition to declivis, above.
206 **B: pari acclivitate**: Ablative of Quality; i.e. the second hill had the same slope as the first.
206 **B: nascebatur**: rose.
206 **G: adversus... contrarius**: *facing this, and on the other side* (of the stream).
206 **B: huic**: for the dative, see B. 192; A. 384; G. 359; H.
206 **C: passūs**: accusative plural (cf. ducentōs), extent of space ("to an extent of 200 paces...").
207 **B: infimus**: at the base.
207 **B: apertus**: as opposed to the wooded portion above.
207 **G: ab**: i e on the other side.
207 **C: ab superiore parte**: "in its upper section" (continuing the idiomatic use of prepositions which normally imply movement simply to express position).
207 **G: ut non**: observe that a negative result is expressed by ut non, while a negative purpose is expressed by ne.
208 **C: perspici posset**: The same impersonal construction as at the end of 17.4 ("one could not see through").
209 **B: secundum**: the preposition, along *[C: and so not a declined form].*
209 **B: stationes**: pickets.
210 **G: pedum trium**: genitive of measure, here in the predicate; cf. *54 23.*
210 **C: pedum trium**: What G. means by "in the predicate" is that the genitive phrase is used as the predicate of a noun, rather than an attribute; "the depth *was* three feet" rather than "a depth of three feet".
211 **B: omnibus copiis**: Ablative of Accompaniment. For the absence of the preposition, see B. 222, 1; A. 413, a; G. 392, b. 1; H. 474, 2, n.
211 **G: ratio ordoque**: as these two words convey but a single thought, the verb is singular.
212 **B: aliter se habebat ac, etc.**: was different from what the Belgians had reported; literally, had itself otherwise than. For this force of ac with comparatives and similar words, see B. 341, 1, c; A. 324, c; G. 643; H. 516, The compound subjectratio ordoque is construed with a singular verb, since ratio ordoque constitutes one idea; B. 255, 3; A. 317, 6; G. 285, 2; H. 392.
212 **C: ac**: often used with the same sense as quam ("as, than") in comparisons.

adpropinquābat, cōnsuētūdine suā Caesar VI [sex] legiōnēs expedītās dūcēbat; [19.3] post eās tōtīus exercitūs impedīmenta conlocārat; inde duae legiōnēs quae proximē
215 cōnscrīptae erant tōtum agmen claudēbant praesidiōque impedīmentīs erant. [19.4] Equitēs nostrī cum funditōribus sagittāriīsque flūmen trānsgressī cum hostium equitātū proelium commīsērunt. [19.5] Cum sē illī identidem in silvīs ad suōs reciperent ac rūrsus ex silvā in nostrōs impetum facerent, neque nostrī longius quam quem ad fīnem porrēcta loca aperta pertinēbant cēdentēs īnsequī audērent, interim legiōnēs VI

213 *expediō expedīre expedīi/expedīvī expedītus*: to set free; make ready
214 *inde*: from there, from then
215 *claudō claudere clausī clausus (also clūdō and clodō)*: to close
216 *trānsgredior -gredī -gressus sum*: to step across, climb over
217 *committō committere commīsī commīssus*: to join, entrust
217 *identidem*: again and again
218 *rūrsus or rūrsum* : back, again
219 *porrigō porrigere porrēxī porrēctum*: to stretch forth
219 *cēdō cēdere cessī cessum*: to yield
219 *īnsequor īnsequī īnsecūtus sum*: to follow after, pursue

213 **G: consuetudine sua**: *in accordance with his custom.*
213 **B: consuetudine sua**: Ablative of Accordance; B. 220, 3; A. 418, a and jr.; G. 399, n. 1; H. 475.
213 **B: expeditas**: i.e. they had been relieved of their heavy packs (sarcinae), and were ready for battle; expeditas is in predicate relation to legiones.
213 **G: ducebat**: for the order of march, see *chapter on military affairs, VI.* These were legions XIII and XIV, mentioned in *50 1, 2*, which were not yet sufficiently trained to bear the brunt of the fight.
214 **G: conlocarat**: *had put in place* [of greatest safety]; this verb (conloco) is often confounded by beginners with conligo, *collect.*
214 **C: collocārat**: = collocāverat (pluperfect).
214 **B: quae proxime conscriptae erant**: the thirteenth and fourteenth.
214 **G: proxime conscriptae**: *latest levied.*
215 **B: praesidio**: Dative of Purpose; B. 191, 2, a; A. 382, 1; G. 356; H.
217 **G: cum etc.**: this clause describes the situation, and is shown to be temporal by interim, which follows (cf. *53 8*, *53 10*, *60 3*). This movement is important because it allowed time for the main body to arrive and begin the camp, contrary to the expectation of the Nervii.
217 **G: reciperent… facerent**: *kept retiring*, etc (strengthened by identidem).
218 **B: in silvas, ex silva**: the plural calls attention to the different parts; the singular represents the forest as a whole.
218 **B: neque**: and… not.
218 **B: neque**: and… not.
218 **C: longius quam**: "further than…" The juxtaposition of comparative quam with relative quem (not to mention attraction of antecedent into the relative clause) is confusing to anglophone readers. For the attraction of the antecedent, compare quam in partem in 21.1
218 **B: quam quem ad finem**: than as far as; for quam ad eum finem ad quem.
218 **C: quam quem ad finem etc.**: The Roman reader would understand something like the following here:cum nostri non auderent insequi longius quam ad eum finem, ad quem loca aperta porrecta pertinebant = "since our men did not dare to pursue further than to that boundary to which the open spaces extended [porrecta] and reached."
218 **G: quem ad finem**: the antecedent attracted into the relative clause, according to the Latin idiom. Translate as if it were ad finem ad quem, which, however, the Romans would rarely say.
219 **B: porrecta pertinebant**: literally, extended stretched out; but porrecta is superfluous to our sense and may be omitted in translation.
219 **C: porrecta etc.**: Though porrecta is indeed awkward to translate, note that (alongside the verb pertinebat) it is modified by the adverbial phrase quem ad finem: "extended to and reached the boundary…" Such minor redundancy of sense, especially with the same idea conveyed by participle and finite verb, is common in Latin, though it is above all a characteristic of rhetorical works, and more often avoided in Caesar's terse prose style.
219 **G: cedentes**: agrees with eos, the understood object of insequi. Notice that the Romans can always omit a pronoun if its case is determined by some word in agreement.

[sex] quae prīmae vēnerant, opere dīmēnsō, castra munīre coepērunt. [19.6] Ubi prīma impedīmenta nostrī exercitūs ab iīs quī in silvīs abditī latēbant vīsa sunt, quod tempus inter eōs committendī proeliī convēnerat, ut intrā silvās aciem ōrdinēsque cōnstituerant atque ipsī sēsē cōnfirmāverant, subitō omnibus cōpiīs prōvolāvērunt impetumque in nostrōs equitēs fēcērunt. [19.7] Hīs facile pulsīs ac prōturbātīs, incrēdibilī celeritāte ad flūmen dēcucurrērunt, ut paene ūnō tempore et ad silvās et in flūmine hostēs vidērentur. [19.8] Eādem autem celeritāte adversō colle ad nostra castra atque eōs quī in opere occupātī erant contendērunt.

220 *dīmētior -mēnsus sum*: to measure, lay out
221 *abditus -a -um*: hidden
221 *lateō latēre latuī*: to lie hidden, be hidden
223 *subitō*: suddenly, immediately
223 *prōvolō -āre*: to fly forth
224 *prōturbō prōturbāre prōturbāvī prōturbātus*: drive away, repel.
224 *incrēdibilis incrēdibilis incrēdibile*: incredible
225 *dēcurrō -ere -cucurrī or currī -cursus*: to run down
225 *paene*: almost

220 **B: opere dimenso**: having laid out the works. Note that dimenso, though the perfect participle of a deponent verb, is here used passively; B. 112, b; A. 190, b; H. 222.
220 **G: ubi… visa sunt**: cf. *53 4*, *56 13*. Notice that this is purely temporal. Caesar might have used cum with the subjunctive, but in that case it would describe the situation. A comparison of this with *62 13* shows the difference clearly.
221 **B: visa sunt**: were seen.
221 **G: quod tempus**: *the moment which*. Notice the difference of the Latin and the English idiom; tempus is in apposition with the clause ubi… visa sunt. The attraction of the antecedent into the relative clause is regular when it is in apposition with something preceding (cf. *30 19*, *38 19*, and notes).
221 **B: quod tempus… convenerat**: the moment which had been agreed upon. Grammatically tempus is the subject of convenerat, but logically it is in apposition with the general idea involved in ubi… visa sunt. For the incorporation of the antecedent in the relative clause, see B. 251, 4, b; G. 616,
221 **C: tempus committendi proeli**: "the time for joining batte", lit. "the time for battle-to-be-joined." This genitive use of the gerund or gerundive is generally described as appositive genitive, since the genitive noun is conceived of as the same thing as the noun which it describes.
222 **B: inter eos**: this phrase modifies convenerat.
222 **B: committendi proeli**: for joining battle. Note that proeli limits tempus, and committendi is the gerundive agreeing with proeli.
222 **G: ut**: (*just as*)… confirmaverant: i.e the movement was not a confused sally on the individual impulse of savages, but an organized attack with the united and settled determination to resist the invaders He may have said this only to enhance the glory of his victory, but he more than once pays tribute to the prowess of the enemy, and he probably does so here.
223 **B: sese confirmaverant**: had determined (to do).
224 **B: nostros equites**: those who had crossed the river with the slingers and archers.
225 **G: ut**: *so that* (result).
225 **B: et… et… et**: note the emphasis of the Polysyndeton; B. 341, 4, b.
226 **B: viderentur**: were seen, like visa sunt above.
226 **B: adverso colle**: up the hill; literally, the hill being against them; Ablative Absolute.
226 **G: eos**: after ad.
227 **B: occupati erant**: were busied; not the pluperfect passive of occupo; occupati is here an adjective.

Week 7

[20.1] Caesarī omnia ūnō tempore erant agenda: vēxillum prōpōnendum, quod erat īnsigne, cum ad arma concurrī oportēret; signum tubā dandum; ab opere revocandī mīlitēs; quī paulō longius aggeris petendī causā prōcesserant arcessendī; aciēs īnstruenda; mīlitēs cohortandī; signum dandum. Quārum rērum magnam partem temporis brevitās et incursus hostium impediēbat. [20.2] Hīs difficultātibus duae rēs erant subsidiō, scientia atque ūsus mīlitum, quod superiōribus proeliīs exercitātī quid fierī

228 *vexillum -ī n.*: a military ensign, standard
228 *prōpōnō prōpōnere prōposuī prōpositus*: to propose, announce
229 *īnsīgne īnsīgnis n.*: medal, decoration; mark, sign
229 *concurrō concurrere concucurrī concursus*: to assemble
229 *oportet oportēre oportuit*: to it is proper/right
229 *signum signī n.*: mark, impression, sign; watchword, password
229 *tuba -ae f.*: trumpet
229 *revocō revocāre revocāvī revocātus*: to call back
230 *paulus -a -um*: a small amount
230 *prōcēdō prōcēdere prōcessī prōcessus*: to advance
230 *arcessō or accersō arcessere arcessīvī arcessītus*: to fetch, summon
232 *brevitās -ātis f.*: shortness
232 *incursus -ūs m.*: assault, attack
232 *difficultās difficultātis f.*: difficulty
233 *scientia scientiae f.*: knowledge
233 *exercitō -exercitāre* : to practise; disturb

228 **G: Caesari**: dative of agent (cf. *sibi, 61 7*). Notice the emphatic position of omnia. Caesar had to do *everything at one time.*
228 **B: vexillum**: the crimson banner set up as a signal for battle. Introd. §
228 **B: proponendum, dandum**: with these and the following gerundives erat or erant must be supplied.
228 **C: quod erat insigne cum etc.**: "which was the signal (for) when it was necessary to run together to take up arms". For a similar sense of insigne, with infinitive rather than cum clause, cf. Cicero, De Oratore 3.133.7, quod erat insigne eum, qui id faceret, facere civibus suis omnibus consili sui copiam. It is, however, possible that Caesar intends only a causal clause here: "the flag that was the signal, since it was necessary..."
229 **C: tubā**: ablative of means/instrument with passive dandum.
229 **B: ab opere**: i.e. the camp, which they had begun to fortify.
230 **B: qui**: as antecedent supply ei *[C: "the men"]*, the subject of arcessendi (erant).
230 **B: paulo longius**: i.e. somewhat further than usual.
230 **B: aggeris**: here not in the sense of embankment, but of the materials used in constructing the rampart of the camp, such as timber, stone, etc.
230 **G: arcessendi**: soldiers who were out of hearing of the customary signals would need a messenger.
231 **G: cohortandi**: passive, as always, though from a deponent verb; see *§ 190. d (135. d)*; *B. 112. b*; *G. 251*; *H. p. 114, foot-note at end*; *H-B. 291.*
231 **B: signum tubā dandum**: i.e. the signal for forming in battle array.
231 **G: signum dandum**: the last signal for immediate action; cf. *64 5.* This list includes all the functions of the commander, ordinarily extended over a considerable time. In this emergency Caesar says these needed to be done at once, and this was impossible (cf. impediebat). But the difficulty was partially remedied by the good sense and discipline of the soldiers who did what was proper without orders.
232 **B: impediebat**: for the singular verb with compound subject *[C: brevitas, incursus]*, see the note on habebat, p. 50, line
232 **C: difficultatibus... subsidio**: A double dative: "of help to these difficulties". subsidio is a predicate dative. The relation is somewhat loose: this really means "of help *to the Romans* in these difficulties" (the literal relation would imply the opposite).
232 **B: duae res**: namely, (1) scientia atque usus militum, (2) quod... vetuerat.
233 **C: superioribus proeliis exercitati**: "having been tried and tested in/by previous battles". The participial phrase has causal sense: "because they had been tried and tested..."
233 **B: exercitati**: agreeing with the subject of poterant *[C: i.e. the Roman soldiers]*.
233 **B: quid oporteret**: indirect question, the object of praescribere.

oportēret nōn minus commodē ipsī sibi praescrībere quam ab aliīs docērī poterant, et
235 quod ab opere singulīsque legiōnibus singulōs lēgātōs Caesar discēdere nisi mūnītīs castrīs vetuerat. [20.3] Hī propter propinquitātem et celeritātem hostium nihil iam Caesaris imperium expectābant, sed per sē quae vidēbantur administrābant.

[21.1] Caesar, necessāriīs rēbus imperātīs, ad cohortandōs mīlitēs, quam in partem fors obtulit, dēcucurrit et ad legiōnem decimam dēvēnit. [21.2] Mīlitēs nōn longiōre
240 ōrātiōne cohortātus quam utī suae prīstinae virtūtis memoriam retinērent ne u perturbārentur animō hostiumque impetum fortiter sustinērent, [21.3] quod nōn longius

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234 *commodē*: well, suitably, conveniently
234 *praescrībō -scrībere -scrīpsī -scrīptus*: to write before; command
234 *alius alia aliud*: other, another
236 *vetō vetāre vetuī vetitus*: to forbid
237 *administrō administrāre administrāvī administrātus*: to help, assist
238 *necessārius -a -um*: necessary, essential
239 *fōrs fōrtis f.*: chance, luck
239 *offerō offerre obtulī oblātus*: to offer, present
239 *dēveniō -īre -vēnī -ventus*: to come down; arrive at
239 *longus -a -um*: long, far
240 *prīstinus -a -um*: former; of old, original
240 *retineō retinēre retinuī retentus*: to hold back
240 *ve*: or (postpositive enclitic)

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234 **B: ipsi sibi**: the reflexive pronouns are often thus emphasized by the addition of ipse, which in such cases, instead of standing in apposition with the reflexive, more commonly agrees with the subject. In this use, ipse is often untranslatable in English; thus here it serves merely as an antithesis to ab aliis.
234 **G: quam**: connects similar constructions (*§ 323. a (208. a)*; *H-B. 305. 1*).
234 **C: poterant**: governs two complementary infinitives, praescribere and doceri.
235 **B: quod... poterant**: explanatory of scientia atque usus.
235 **G: quod**: i.e. the second of the *two things* mentioned.
235 **G: singulos**: etc., *had forbidden the several lieutenants to Ieave the work and their several legions.*
235 **B: legatos**: the regular commanders of the legions; Introd. §
235 **B: nisi munitis castris**: until after the camp should be fortified; literally, unless the camp having been fortified; Ablative Absolute.
236 **G: nihil**: (adverbial accusative, *§ 390. d. N. 2 (240. a)*; *B. 176. 3. a*; *G. 333. I* ; *H. 416. 2 (378. 2)*; cf. *H-B. 387. iii.*) is stronger than nōn; nihil iam, *no longer.*
237 **C: per se**: with administrabant, "organized things on their own initiative"; cf. B.C. 1.32.7, per se rem publicam administraturum.
237 **G: quae videbantur**: *what seemed best.*
237 **C: quae videbantur**: implied antecedent is ea: administrabant ea quae videbantur.
238 **G: necessariis**: i.e. such as were (absolutely) *necessary*; observe emphasis.
238 **G: quam in partem**: = in eam partem in quam; cf. *note on quem ad finem, 62 15.*
239 **G: ad cohortandos milites**: gerundive of purpose; cf. *49 13, 54 16.*
239 **G: decimam**: Caesar's favorite legion; cf. *36 24.*
239 **B: non longiore oratione quam uti, etc.**: in no more words than necessary to urge them to retain, etc.; the clause uti retinerent depends upon the notion of urging or exhorting suggested by oratione.
239 **C: non longiore oratione quam uti, etc.**: To amplify B.'s note somewhat, the ut clause is an object clause of the kind often described as indirect command (G.s "purpose" terminology is to be avoided here), and is introduced as if Caesar had written oratione cohortatus, "having encouraged them with a speech to hold onto the memory...". We might further expand as "with a speech no longer than (was necessary to exhort them) to..." There are three verbs in the object clause (three actions which are encouraged), the second of which is negated: retinerent, perturbarentur, sustinerent.
240 **B: neu**: neve (neu), and not neque, is regularly used to introduce an added negative Substantive Clause Developed from the Volitive.
241 **B: animo**: Ablative of Specification.
241 **B: sustinerent**: the introductory conjunction is uti in line...
241 **B: quod... aberant**: *[C: causal clause]* to be joined in thought with signum dedit.

hostēs aberant quam quō tēlum adigī posset, proeliī committendī signum dedit. [21.4] atque in alteram partem item cohortandī causā profectus pugnantibus occurrit. [21.5] Temporis tanta fuit exiguitās hostiumque tam parātus ad dīmicandum animus ut nōn
245 modo ad īnsignia accommodanda sed etiam ad galeās induendās scūtīsque tegimenta dētrahenda tempus dēfuerit. [21.6] Quam quisque ab opere in partem cāsū dēvenit

242 *adigō adigere adēgī adāctus*: to drive to, force to
243 *occurrō occurrere occurrī occursus*: to run to meet; come to mind
244 *exiguitās -ātis f.*: scantiness, scarcity
244 *tam*: so
244 *dīmicō dīmicāre dīmicāvī dīmicātus*: to struggle, fight
245 *accommodō accommodāre accommodāvī accommodātus*: to fit one thing to another
245 *galea geleae f.*: helmet
245 *induō induere induī indūtus*: to put on, clothe
245 *scūtum scūtī n.*: shield
245 *tegimentum or tegmentum -ī n.* : a covering, cover
246 *dētrahō -ere -trāxī -tractum*: to take away from
246 *dēsum deesse defuī*: to be lacking
246 *cāsus cāsūs m.*: fall, chance

242 **B: quam quo… posset**: than the cast of a spear; literally, than (a point) to which *[C: quo]* a spear could be hurled; quo posset is a Clause of Characteristic.
242 **C: quo posset**: To grasp the idea of "characteristic" here, consider the translation "to such a point (whatever it might be) as a spear could be thrown" (and contrast with "to that point, to which…"). The relative clause describes not a single, definite point, but any point which matches the characteristic. It would perhaps be better to identify this as an indefinite relative clause, but the distinction is often a fine one.
243 **B: in alteram partem**: namely, to the right wing.
243 **B: pugnantibus**: i.e. already fighting; pugnantibus agrees with eis understood, the indirect object of occurrit.
244 **G: hostium**: depends on animus.
244 **G: paratus**: (adjective) ad dimicandum, *ready for battle.*
245 **G: ad insignia accommodanda**: *for fitting on the decorations* (of the helmets, etc). Some of these indicated the rank of the wearer. Perhaps, too, the different legions were distinguished by the insignia of the helmets. At all events, these were considered important and were always put on before an engagement. See *chapter on military affairs, VII.*
245 **B: ad galeas induendas**: on the march the helmets were not worn on the head, but were suspended about the necks of the soldiers. See the illustration in Introd. §
245 **G: scutis**: ablative of separation; cf. *53 6*, *56 5.* On the march helmets were slung upon the breast, shields covered with leather, and ornaments kept in some unexposed place. See Fig. *14.*
246 **B: defuerit**: the perfect subjunctive is here used as a secondary tense; B. 268, 6; A. 485, c; G. 513; H.
246 **G: quam in partem**: *to whatever place.*
246 **C: quam in partem**: The main clause is implied or subsumed in ad haec constitit (haec =gt; signa, not partem; see B's note on ad haec signa). Understand in hac parte constitit, in quam casu devenit, "he stood his ground in that place at which he arrived by chance" (i.e. wherever he happened to arrive).
246 **B: quam quisque ab opere, etc.**: to whatsoever place each one happened to come from the fortification.

quaeque prīma signa cōnspexit, ad haec cōnstitit, nē in quaerendīs suīs pugnandī tempus dīmitteret.

[22.1] Īnstrūctō exercitū magis ut locī nātūra et necessitās temporis quam ut reī
250 mīlitāris ratiō atque ōrdō postulābat, cum dīversae legiōnēs aliae aliā in parte hostibus resisterent saepibusque dēnsissimīs, ut ante dēmōnstrāvimus, interiectīs prōspectus impedīrētur, neque certa subsidia conlocārī neque quid in quāque parte opus esset providērī neque ab ūnō omnia imperia administrārī poterant. [22.2] Itaque in tantā rērum inīquitāte fortūnae quoque ēventūs variī sequēbantur.

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247 *cōnspiciō cōnspicere cōnspexī cōnspectus*: to catch sight of, behold
247 *cōnstō cōnstāre cōnstitī cōnstātūras*: to agree, remain unchanged, stand firm
250 *dīversus -a -um (or dīvorsus)*: different, diverse
251 *resistō resistere restitī*: stop; make a stand, withstand
251 *dēnsus -a -um*: thick, dense
251 *prōspectus -ūs m.*: view, prospect, sight
254 *inīquitās -ātis f.*: injustice, mischief
254 *ēventus ēventūs m.*: result; accident, fate
254 *varius -a -um*: varied

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247 **G: quaeque**: etc., *and whatever standards he saw first* (prima, adjective with signa), *he fell in* (lit. *took his stand*) *there.* The Roman soldier was so well drilled that, to whatever part of the legion he found his way, he knew perfectly the duties belonging to it.
247 **B: quaeque**: = et quae. The antecedent of quae is haec.
247 **B: ad haec**: i.e. ad haec signa, by these. Strict balance of the sentence would have required in hac parte et ad haec.
247 **G: haec**: (signa): antecedent to quae, but implying also the antecedent (in hac parte) of quam above, for which it is really substituted.
247 **G: in quaerendis suis**: [signis]: gerundive. The standards distinguished the different cohorts, and hence they here refer to the place of each soldier in the ranks, as we might speak of a company or platoon. See *chapter on military affairs, II*; also *Figs. 70*; *–gt;114.*
247 **B: suis**: understand signis.
249 **C: magis ut loci natura… postulabat**: "more as the nature of the location and necessity of the moment than as military order and structure required". The expansion of an ablative absolute with a subordinate clause is a noteworthy feature of Caesar's style (compare the use of one absolute as dependent on the other at 11.5, exaudito clamore perturbatis ordinibus).
250 **G: cum**: causal *[C: with resisterent and impediretur]*; cf. *57 1.*
250 **B: diversae**: being separated.
250 **B: aliae alia in parte**: some in one place, others in another.
251 **B: saepibus**: Ablative of Means.
251 **G: ut… quam ut**: *as… than as.* The military science of the ancients was adapted to level, open ground, in which the troops could be drawn up and kept in regular lines.
251 **G: ante**: i.e. in *ch. 17.*
251 **B: interjectis**: which were scattered here and there.
252 **G: impediretur**: connected with resisterent by -que in line 17.
252 **B: certa subsidia**: i.e. reserves in fixed places; the principal clause of the sentence begins here; subsidia is the subject of poterant.
252 **C: quid in quaque parte opus esset**: "what need there was in each area".
253 **G: provideri**: compl. infinitive with poterat supplied from poterant. The subject of this poterat is the indirect question quid… opus esset.
253 **B: provideri**: dependent upon poterat understood, to be supplied from poterant.
253 **G: ab uno**: (emphatic), *by only one man.*
254 **G: fortunae**: emphatic, set off against rerum. The *circumstances* were diversified; the *fortune* that attended them consequently had various results.
254 **G: eventūs**: (nom. plural), subject of sequebantur.

[23.1] Legiōnis VIIII [nōnae] et X [decimae] mīlitēs, ut in sinistrā parte aciēī cōnstiterant, pilīs ēmissīs cursū ac lassitūdine exanimātōs vulneribusque cōnfectōs Atrebatēs (nam hīs ea pars obvēnerat) celeriter ex locō superiōre in flūmen compulērunt et trānsīre cōnantēs īnsecūtī gladiīs magnam partem eōrum impedītam interfēcērunt. [23.2] Ipsī trānsīre flūmen nōn dubitāvērunt et in locum inīquum prōgressī rūrsus resistentēs hostēs redintegrātō proeliō in fugam coniēcērunt. [23.3] Item aliā in parte dīversae duae legiōnēs, XI [undecima] et VIII [octava], prōflīgātīs Viromanduīs, quibuscum erant congressae, ex locō superiōre in ipsīs flūminis rīpīs proeliābantur. [23.4] At

255 *novem; nōnus -a -um*: 9, 9th
255 *sinister -a -um*: left
256 *pīlum -ī n.*: javelin
256 *ēmittō ēmittere ēmīsī ēmīssus*: to send out, throw
256 *cursus cursūs m.*: course, advance
256 *lassitūdō lassitūdinis f.*: weariness
256 *exanimō exanimāre exanimāvī exanimātus*: fatigue, exhaust; kill
256 *vulnus vulneris n.*: wound
257 *obveniō -venīre -vēnī -ventum*: to come up to, go to meet
257 *compellō compellere compulī compulsus*: to drive
258 *gladius gladiī m. or gladium -iī n.*: sword
260 *redintegrō redintegrāre -āvī -ātus*: to restore, renew
261 *ūndecim; ūndecimus -a -um*: 11; 11th
261 *proflīgō -āre*: to overwhelm
261 *quī quae quod*: who, which
262 *congredior congredī congressus sum*: to meet, engage
262 *proelior proeliārī proeliātus sum*: to battle
262 *at or ast*: but

255 **G: ut**: *as*, i.e. in the position in which they were. The clause is nearly equivalent to an English participle, *having taken up their position* (cf. *§ 493. d. 2 (290. d)*; *B. 356. 2. c*; *H-B. 602. 1*). Observe that in the sense of *as*, ut is not followed by the subjunctive
255 **G: sinistra**: here Labienus was in command.
255 **B: acie**: for this rare form of the genitive, see B. 52, 3; A. 98, n.; G. 63, n. 1; H. 134.
255 **C: aciei**: Most modern texts read the standard 5th declension genitive form here, but see B. and G.'s notes for a different version, which is supported by Caesar's own comments on correct morphology, (Caes. Anal. 9.1 = Gellius Noctes Atticae 9.14.25). This is the only place where that form is found in manuscript tradition: whichever Caesar actually used, he would have been consistent.
256 **B: cursu ac lassitudine**: of two coordinated ideas the second is often merely explanatory of the first, as here.
256 **C: cursu ac lassitudine**: compare terrore ac fuga in 12.1.
256 **C: cursu ac lassitudine**: compare terrore ac fuga in 12.1.
257 **B: ea pars**: i.e. that division of the enemy, namely, the Atrebates.
257 **B: ex loco superiore**: i.e. the Romans occupied the higher ground.
257 **C: ex loco superiore**: There seems to be a small difference of understanding between B. and G. here. G.'s note suggests that the Romans "drove the Atrebates out of the higher ground and into the river", B.'s that "working from the higher ground, the Romans drove them into the river". The latter is more consistent with Caesar's use of the phrase elsewhere.
258 **B: conantes**: agreeing with the omitted object of insecuti *[C: the Atrebates]*.
258 **C: gladiis… interfecerunt**: because they had thrown their javelins; cf. 7.88.3, nostri omissis pilis gladiis rem gerunt.
258 **B: impeditam**: i. e. by the confusion of their retreat and the passage of the stream.
259 **B: ipsi**: namely, the Romans.
259 **G: progressi**: i.e. continuing the charge up the wooded hill on the other side of the river. See description of the ground, *ch. 18*.
259 **G: rursus resistentes**: (accusative): i.e. when they again made a stand.
260 **B: redintegrato proelio**: the Ablative Absolute is explanatory of resistentes, — renewing the fight and again resisting.
260 **B: alia in parte**: namely, in the centre, directly in front of the camp.
261 **B: diversae**: i.e. some distance apart, not side by side, as ordinarily.
262 **G: ex loco superiore**: i.e. starting from, etc.
262 **G: in ripis**: modifies proeliabantur (*were continuing the fight*).
262 **B: in ipsis ripis**: on the very bank.

tōtīs ferē castrīs ā fronte et ā sinistrā parte nūdātīs, cum in dextrō cornū legiō XII [duodecima] et nōn magnō ab eā intervāllō VII [septima] cōnstitisset, omnēs Nerviī
265 cōnfertissimō agmine duce Boduognātō, quī summam imperiī tenēbat, ad eum locum contendērunt; quōrum pars ab apertō latere legiōnēs circumvenīre, pars summum castrōrum locum petere coepit.

Week 8

[24.1] Eōdem tempore equitēs nostrī levisque armātūrae peditēs, quī cum iīs ūnā fuer-

263 *ferē*: almost
263 *dexter dextra dextrum*: right, on the right side
263 *cornū cornūs f.*: horn; flank
264 *intervāllum -ī n.*: space, distance, interval
265 *cōnfertus -a -um*: crowded together
265 *Bogduognātus -ī m.*: a leader of the Nervii
265 *teneō tenēre tenuī tentus*: to hold
268 *pedes peditis m.*: foot soldier

263 **G: totis**: emphatic position (cf. English "exposed *entirely* almost").
263 **B: totis fere castris**: fere very commonly stands after the word it modifies, thus separating the adjective from its noun.
263 **B: a fronte, a sinistra parte**: in front, on the left side.
263 **G: nudatis**: *being exposed*, i.e. by the absence of the other legions, which were pursuing the enemy. The only ones left near the camp were VII and XII, in dextro cornu.
263 **B: nudatis**: the very success of the four legions brought the two remaining ones into the gravest danger.
263 **B: cum constitisset**: a causal clause explanatory of the statement totis fere castris nudatis. But the expression is somewhat inexact. The real reason why the camp was left exposed was that the two legions protecting its front (the 8th and 11th) along with two others protecting its left (the 9th and 10th) had advanced in pursuit of the routed Atrebates and the Viromandui, leaving only the right of the camp protected (by the 7th and 12th legions).
264 **G: magno intervallo, confertissimo agmine**: best regarded as ablatives of manner, though we must remember that the Romans did not trouble themselves about our classifications. The ablative was the proper form for all these ideas; and so they used it for all without distinction, as we should use *in*, *at*, or *by*.
264 **B: magno intervallo**: Ablative of Degree of Difference, depending upon the comparative notion implied in ab ea.
265 **G: duce**: ablative absolute; translate *under the leadership of*.
265 **C: duce Boduognato**: ablative absolute without participle when it would be from sum/esse. Given the potential for confusion with other ablative relations, such phrases are generally avoided, except when the sense is unambiguous, or with certain combinations of noun and predicate where the formula is well known (duce + personal name is one such combination).
265 **B: summam imperi**: i.e. the chief command.
266 **B: ab aperto latere**: on the exposed flank, namely, the right. The expression originally applied to the individual soldier, who carried his shield in the left hand, thus leaving his right side exposed.
266 **G: legiones**: the twelfth and the seventh.
266 **B: summum castrorum locum**: the height where the camp was, literally, the highest place of the camp; castrorum is Appositional Genitive; B. 202; A. 343, d; H. 440.
268 **B: levis armaturae pedites**: such as bowmen, slingers, etc.; Genitive of Quality; B. 203; A. 345; G. 365; H. 440.
268 **B: eis**: the equites.

ant, quōs prīmō hostium impetū pulsōs dīxeram, cum sē in castra reciperent, adversīs
270 hostibus occurrēbant ac rūrsus aliam in partem fugam petēbant; [24.2] et cālōnēs, quī ab decumānā portā ac summō iugō collis nostrōs victōrēs flūmen trānsīre cōnspexerant, praedandī causā ēgressī, cum respexissent et hostēs in nostrīs castrīs versārī vīdissent, praecipitēs fugae sēsē mandābant. [24.3] Simul eōrum quī cum impedīmentīs veniēbant clāmor fremitusque oriēbātur, aliīque aliam in partem perterritī fer-

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270 *cālō -ōnis m.*: a servant in the army, a soldier's servant
271 *decimānus or decumānus -a -um*: of or belonging to the tenth part or cohort
271 *iugum iugī n.*: yoke; ridge, chain of hills
271 *victor victōris m.*: conqueror
272 *respiciō respicere respexī respectum*: to look back
273 *praeceps praecipitis*: headlong
273 *mandō mandāre mandāvī mandātus*: to entrust; charge, order
273 *simul*: at the same time
274 *fremitus -ūs m.*: murmuring; roaring, uproar
274 *perterreō perterrēre perterruī perterritus*: to terrify

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269 **B: quos**: its antecedent is equites and pedites.
269 **B: primo impetu pulsos (esse)**: namely, at the river, when the Gauls emerged from the woods and rushed forth to the attack.
269 **G: pulsos**: [esse]: infinitive of indirect discourse, with subject accusative quos.
269 **B: cum una**: along with.
269 **B: cum... reciperent**: in order to return to camp, they had to recross the stream and ascend the hill.
269 **B: adversis**: face to face; in predicate agreement with hostibus.
270 **G: occurrebant... ferebantur**: these *descriptive* imperfects belong to the side action; the main narrative, which is interrupted by them, is resumed in the perfects contenderunt, etc., at the end of the chapter. See *note on 3 5*.
270 **C: occurrebant... ferebantur**: G.'s "descriptive imperfect" doesn't really fit with his use of similar terminology for landscape description at 18.1. Here he refers to a conventional use of the imperfect in narrative to describe events which form a kind of background to the main events, which will be described by simple tenses such as the perfect.
271 **G: ab decumana porta**: i.e. the rear gate; see *chapter on military affairs, V*, and Fig. *119*. The camp was partly on a slope, and the rear commanded a wide view of the surrounding country.
271 **B: ac summo jugo**: these words do not designate a different place from decumana porta, but are explanatory of it. The camp was on the upper slope of the hill, so that the decuman gate, being at the rear of the camp, was at the very crest of the elevation.
271 **B: nostros victores**: our victorious troops.
271 **B: flumen transisse**: in pursuit of the routed Atrebates, as described in chapter
272 **B: praedandi causa**: the camp followers, seeing part of the enemy in flight, naturally assumed that the victory was complete, and hence set forth in quest of plunder.
272 **G: cum respexissent**: *on looking back*. Notice that this descriptive cum construction has a great variety of translations, but all indicate an inner connection, cf. *cum... vidissent, l. 26*, below.
273 **G: praecipites**: adjective, agreeing with calones, but with the force of an adverb, *pell-mell, in utter confusion* (*§ 290 (191)*; *B. 239*; *G. 325. 6*; *H. 497 (443)*; *H-B. 245*).
273 **B: eorum qui, etc.**: these were the drivers of the baggage-train guarded by the 13th and 14th legions, which were bringing up the rear.
273 **G: qui etc.**: this refers to the baggage-train which was coming up with legions XIII and XIV as a rear guard; see *62 9-11*.
274 **B: oriebatur**: for the singular verb with compound subject, see B. 255, 3; A. 317, b; G. 285, 2; H. 392,
274 **B: alii aliam in partem**: some in one direction, others in another; B. 253, 2; A. 315, c; G. 221, r. 1; H. 516.
274 **G: perterriti**: *frantic with fear, panic-stricken* (thoroughly frightened). Observe the force of per- (see vocab.).

ēbantur. [24.4] Quibus omnibus rēbus permōtī equitēs Trēverī, quōrum inter Gallōs virtūtis opīniō est singulāris, quī auxiliī causā ā cīvitāte missī ad Caesarem vēnerant, cum multitūdine hostium castra complērī, legiōnēs premī et paene circumventās tenērī, cālōnēs, equitēs, funditōrēs, Numidās dīversōs dissipātōsque in omnēs partēs fugere vīdissent, dēspērātīs nostrīs rēbus domum contendērunt: [24.5] Rōmānōs pulsōs superātōsque, castrīs impedīmentīsque eōrum hostēs potītōs cīvitātī renūntiāvērunt.

[25.1] Caesar ab X [decimae] legiōnis cohortātiōne ad dextrum cornū profectus,

275 *Trēverī -ōrum m.*: the Treveri (Gauls)
276 *singulāris singulāris singulāre*: single, one by one
277 *compleō complere complēvī complētus*: to fill up
277 *premō premere pressī pressus*: to press
278 *dissipō -āre*: to scatter, disperse
279 *dēspērō dēspērāre dēspērāvī dēspērātus*: to despair (of)
280 *superō superāre superāvī superātus*: to overcome
281 *renūntiō renūntiāre renūntiāvī renūntiātus*: to report back
282 *cohortātiō cohortātiōnis f.*: inciting, encouragement

275 **B: Treveri**: here an adjective.
275 **G: quorum**: (poss.) virtutis (object) opinio, *whose reputation for valor* (*§ 348. b (217. b)*; *B. 200*; *G. 363. R. 2*; *H. 446. 2 (398. 2)*; *>H-B. 354*).
275 **B: quorum**: the relative refers not alone to the cavalry of the Treveri, but to the whole tribe.
276 **G: a civitate**: ablative of agent, the state being thought of as a body of of citizens.
277 **C: cum**: *Not* a prespositon with ablative multitudine (which is ablative of means or material with compleri, "was being filled up with a mass of enemies"); rather the conjunction with vidissent at the end of the period, "since/when they saw". vidissent governs the list of indirect discourse infinitives that follows cum (compleri, premi, teneri, fugere); "saw that the camp was being filled, that the legions were being pressed" etc.
277 **G: compleri**: (*was filling*) … premi… teneri… fugere: indirect discourse, with vidissent. The present tenses indicate what they saw *going on* before their eyes (direct complentur… premuntur… tenentur… fugiunt). The beginner should notice that difference of idiom requires a change of tense in translation.
277 **B: legiones**: namely, the 7th and the 12th.
278 **B: diversos**: the participle, from diverto, not the adjective.
279 **B: desperatis nostris rebus**: despairing of our fortunes. Note that despero is a transitive verb and hence is capable of being used personally in the passive.
280 **G: pulsos superatosque**: [esse]: indirect discourse *[C: with renuntiaverunt]*; the subject is Romanos.
280 **B: castris impedimentisque**: *[C: ablative object]* governed by potitos (esse); B. 218, 1; A. 410 . G. 407; H. 477.
280 **G: hostīs**: accusative, subject of potitos [esse].
282 **G: Caesar**: subject of *processit, 67 9*. In this characteristic example of Latin style notice that the main verb of the sentence is not expressed until the attendant circumstances have been introduced in the form of modifying phrases, dependent clauses, etc. Thus the sense and construction are *suspended*. Such a sentence is called a *Period* (*§ 600, 601 (346)*; *B. 351. 5*; *G. 684, 685. 2*; *H. 685 (573)*; *>H-B. 629, 630*). An English writer would have used several short, independent sentences, each describing a single act or circumstance, and a really good translation should have that form, thus: — Caesar, after addressing the tenth legion, passed to the right wing. Here he saw his men were hard pressed. The standards were all huddled together and the soldiers of the twelfth, massed in a solid body, were in each other's way. All the centurions of the fourth cohort had fallen, the standard-bearer was killed, and the standard lost. In the other cohorts almost all the centurions were either killed or wounded. Among these the first centurion, P. Sextius Bacuius, one of the bravest of soldiers, was disabled by many severe wounds so that he could no longer stand on his feet. The rest were showing no spirit, and some in the rear had abandoned the fight and were drawing back to get out of range of the missiles. The enemy meanwhile continued to come up in front from below without cessation, and to press them hard also on both flanks. The situation was desperate. Seeing this, and realizing that there were no reserves that could be sent in, Caesar snatched a shield from a man in the rear rank — he had happened to come there without a shield himself — and advanced to the front.

ubi suōs urgērī signīs que in ūnum locum conlātīs XII [duodecimae] legiōnis cōnfertōs mīlitēs sibi ipsōs ad pugnam esse impedīmentō vīdit, quārtae cohortīs omnibus cen-
285 turiōnibus occīsīs signiferōque interfectō, signō āmissō, reliquārum cohortium omnibus ferē centuriōnibus aut vulnerātīs aut occīsīs, in hīs prīmipīlō Publiō Sextiō Baculō, fortissimō virō, multīs gravibusque vulneribus cōnfectō, ut iam sē sustinēre nōn posset, reliquōs esse tardiōrēs et nōn nūllōs ab novissimīs dēsertō locō proeliō excēdere ac tēla vītāre, hostēs neque ā fronte ex inferiōre locō subeuntes intermittere et ab utrōque

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283 *urgeō urgēre ursī*: to press
283 *que*: and
283 *cōnferciō -fercīre -fersī -fertum*: to cram together
284 *quattuor; quārtus -a -um*: 4; 4th
285 *signifer -ferī m.*: a standard-bearer
285 *āmittō āmittere āmīsī āmīssus*: to send away, lose, abandon
286 *aut; aut…aut*: or, either…or
286 *vulnerō vulnerāre vulnerāvī vulnerātus*: to wound
286 *prīmīpīlus -ī m.*: primi-pilus, chief centurion
286 *Pūblius -ī m.*: Publius
286 *Sextius -ī m.*: Sextius
286 *Baculus -ī m.*: Baculus
287 *fortis forte*: brave; strong
287 *vir virī m.*: man, husband
287 *gravis grave*: heavy, severe; serious
288 *tardus -a -um*: slow; late
288 *dēserō dēserere dēseruī dēsertus*: to leave, abandon
288 *excēdō excēdere excessī excessus*: to go out/away
289 *vītō vītāre vītāvī vītātus*: to avoid, shun
289 *subeō subīre subīvī/subiī subitus*: to go under; approach; submit to
289 *intermittō intermittere intermīsī intermīssus*: to leave off, neglect; interrupt

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283 **B: ubi**: introducing vidit.
284 **G: sibi… impedimento**: *hindered one another in fightinig* (lit., *were for a hindrance themselves to themselves*); cf. *56 4*, *62 11*.
284 **B: sibi ipsos ad pugnam, etc.**: hindered each other in fighting. On the use of ipse to emphasize a reflexive pronoun, see note on p. 52, line
284 **C: impedimento**: predicate dative.
284 **B: quartae cohortis**: the fourth cohort occupied the extreme left of the front line, a particularly exposed position; hence the casualties detailed by Caesar.
285 **G: signo**: i.e. the standard of the cohort.
285 **B: signo amisso**: the loss of the standard was naturally felt as a disgrace.
286 **G: omnibus centurionibus occisis**: notice that seven different events are expressed in this sentence by ablatives absolute. See *note on omni pacata Gallia*, *49 6*.
286 **B: primipilo confecto**: the primipilus was properly the commander of the first maniple of the first cohort of a legion, but military custom gave him control, not only over his own maniple and cohort, but to a certain extent over the entire legion.
286 **G: Baculo**: this was one of Caesar's best centurions. His further exploits are mentioned in *Bk. iii. ch. 5* and *Bk. vi. ch. 38*.
287 **B: multis gravibusque**: many severe; when multus and another adjective both limit the same noun, et or -que is generally used in the Latin; B. 241.
287 **C: ut non posset**: The result clause may be best translated by slight modification to the ablative absolute it depends on: "exhausted by so many grave wounds that he could not…".
287 **G: iam non**: *no longer*.
288 **G: tardiores**: *rather slack* (discouraged) (*§ 291. a (93. a)*; *B. 240. 1*; *G. 297*; *H. 498 (444. 1)*; *H-B. 241. 2*).
288 **G: deserto proelio**: *withdrawing from the fight* (ablative absolute).
289 **B: ab**: from, in the local, not the temporal sense.
289 **B: ab novissimis**: at the rear.

latere īnstāre et rem esse in angustō vīdit, neque ullum esse subsidium quod submittī posset, [25.2] scūtō ab novissimīs mīlitī dētractō, quod ipse eō sine scūtō vēnerat, in prīmam aciem prōcessit centuriōnibusque nōmināti appellātīs reliquōs cohortātus mīlitēs signa īnferre et manipulōs laxāre iussit, quō facilius gladiīs ūtī possent. [25.3] Cūius adventū spē inlātā mīlitibus ac redintegrātō animō, cum prō sē quisque in cōnspectū imperātōris etiam in extrēmīs suīs rēbus operam nāvāre cuperet, paulum hostium impetus tardātus est.

[26.1] Caesar, cum VII [septimam] legiōnem, quae iuxtā cōnstiterat, item urgērī

290 *īnstō īnstāre īnstitī īnstatus*: to stand in/on
290 *angustus -a -um*: narrow; difficult
292 *nōmināti*m: by name
293 *manipulus (maniplus) -ī m.*: an infantry unit, a company
293 *laxō laxāre laxāvī laxātus*: to spread out
295 *cōnspectus conspectūs m.*: look, sight, view
295 *imperātor imperātōris m.*: commander
295 *opera operae f.*: work, effort
295 *nāvō nāvāre nāvāvī nāvātus*: to act energetically
295 *cupiō cupere cupiī/cupīvī cupītus*: to desire
295 *paulum*: a little
296 *tardō tardāre tardāvī tardātus*: delay, hinder, check
297 *iūxtā*: nearby, close

290 **B: rem esse in angusto**: that matters had reached a critical pass; literally, were in a narrow place; angusto is the adjective used substantively. The substantive use of neuter singular adjectives is commonest in the construction of the Genitive of the Whole and with prepositions; B. 237, 2, a.
290 **G: in his**: *among these.*
290 **B: vidit**: the preceding infinitives depend upon vidit above in line 18, but owing to the long intervening description, Caesar for the sake of clearness repeats vidit here.
290 **G: neque**: correl. to et = *both… not… and.*
290 **B: neque subeuntes intermittere**: and did not stop advancing. In the foregoing description notice how admirably the rapidly sketched details accord with the scene of confusion which Caesar is aiming to depict.
290 **G: neque ullum subsidium**: the rear guard, legions XIII and XIV, had not yet arrived.
290 **B: quod summitti posset**: the subjunctive would have been used even in direct discourse, the clause being one of Characteristic.
291 **B: ab novissimis**: at the rear; literally, from the rearmost.
291 **C: militi**: From AG 381: "The Dative of Separation is a variety of the Dative of Reference. It represents the action as done to the person or thing, and is thus more vivid than the Ablative". I suggest dative of disadvantage as a better description of this relation.
291 **B: eo**: the adverb *[C: "thither"].*
291 **B: scuto militi detracto**: snatching a shield from a soldier; militi is Dative of Separation; B. 188, 2, d; A. 381; G. 345, r. 1; H.
292 **B: reliquos milites**: object of cohortatus.
293 **G: signa… laxare**: *to charge* [and thus] *open out the ranks*, i.e. as they advanced, the space between the ranks would be increased, nd so more room obtained for the use of the sword.
293 **B: signa inferre**: i.e. to advance.
293 **B: manipulos laxare**: to open up the companies.
293 **C: quo possent**: relative clause of purpose, "so that they would be able to".
294 **C: cuius adventu spe inlata militibus**: "When, because of his arrival, hope was inspired in the soldiers…". inlata is the participle of the absolute construction; adventu is causal ablative (giving the reason for inlata). militibus is the dative object of the compound verb inlata.
294 **C: ac redintegrato animo**: "and with their spirits restored." Note that Latin uses the singular here, the thought being "each one's spirit restored." militibus can also be construed with this as a dative of advantage.
294 **B: pro se quisque**: each to the best of his ability.
295 **G: etiam… rebus**: *even in his own extreme peril.*
295 **B: etiam in extremis suis rebus**: even in their desperate situation.
295 **C: operam navare**: "to do their very best, give 110 percent".
297 **B: juxta**: i. e. near the 12th legion, of which Caesar had just been speaking.
297 **G: constiterat**: (from consisto): NOT *had stood*, but *had taken up a position*, and so *stood*; cf. *consuerint, 59 14*; *§ 476 (279. e)*; *B. 262. A*; *G. 241. R.*; *H. 538. 4 (471. 3)*; *H-B. 487.*

ab hoste vīdisset, tribūnōs mīlitum monuit ut paulātim sēsē legiōnēs coniungerent et conversa signa in hostēs īnferrent. [26.2] Quō factō cum aliīs aliī subsidium ferrent neque timērent nē āversī ab hoste circumvenīrentur, audācius resistere ac fortius pugnāre coepērunt. [26.3] Interim mīlitēs legiōnum duārum quae in novissimō agmine praesidiō impedīmentīs fuerant, proeliō nūntiātō, cursū incitātō in summō colle ab hostibus cōnspiciēbantur, [26.4] et Titus Labiēnus castrīs hostium potītus et ex locō superiōre quae rēs in nostrīs castrīs gererentur cōnspicātus X [decimam] legiōnem subsidiō nostrīs mīsit. [26.5] Quī cum ex equitum et cālōnum fugā quō in locō rēs esset quantōque in perīculō et castra et legiōnēs et imperātor versārētur cognōvissent,

298 *tribūnus tribūnī m.*: tribune
298 *moneō monēre monuī monitus*: to warn, advise; remind
299 *convertō convertere convertī conversum*: to turn, change
300 *timeō timēre timuī*: to fear
300 *āvertō avertere avertī aversus*: to turn away
302 *incitō incitāre incitāvī incitātus*: to urge on; incite, rouse
304 *cōnspicor -ārī -ātus sum*: to catch sight of

298 **G: ut coniungerent… inferrent**: substantive clause, secondary obj of monuit; cf. *6 10*, *59 10*, and notes.
298 **B: legiones**: the 7th and the 12th *[C: subject of coniungerent and inferrent]*.
299 **G: conversa etc.**: *should face about and charge the enemy in opposite directions* (lit. *bear turned standards against*). The two united thus formed a kind of hollow square. It is not necessary to suppose that the soldiers stood immediately back to back, though this is probable, in as much as the attack was on both flanks and in front.
299 **G: aliis**: dative after a verbal phrase of *helping* (*§ 367 (227)*; *B. 187. ii. a*; *G. 346*; *H. 426. 1 (385. 1)*; *H-B. 365. ftn. 1 2d par.*)
300 **G: ne… circumvenirentur**: *[C: subjunctive in fear clause;]* cf. *ne… adduceretur, 49 6.*
300 **G: aversi**: *in the rear* (lit. *while their backs were turned*).
300 **G: ab hoste**: collectively, in which sense the plural is more common.
301 **B: legionum duarum**: the 13th and 14th.
302 **C: praesidio impedimentis fuerant**: "had been providing support to the baggage train". praesidio is predicate dative.
302 **B: cursu incitato**: at full speed.
302 **C: cursu incitato**: The relation of the absolute is probably temporal: "after a full-speed dash, they were seen…"
302 **G: colle**: i.e. the site of the Roman camp.
303 **G: Labienus**: he, with legions IX and X, had been pursuing the Atrebates; see first lines of *ch. 23.*
303 **B: ex loco superiore**: the high ground of the opposite bank gave Labienus a full view of the struggle going on around the camp of the Romans.
304 **C: quae gererentur**: indirect question introduced by conspicatus: "having seen what was happening in our camp". Note that video can introduce an indirect statement (as with vidissent in 24.4, "see that…") or an indirect question ("see what…").
304 **B: castris hostium**: this was across the river, whither Labienus had advanced in pursuit of the Atrebates.
304 **C: castris**: ablative object of potitus.
305 **C: subsidio**: predicate dative, here in the object role: "sent them as support".
305 **B: qui cum**: qui refers to the soldiers of the 10th legion; cum introduces cognovissent.
305 **C: qui cum ex equitum et calonum fugā cognovissent**: "when they understood (recognized, deduced) from the flight of the cavalry and servants…". cognovissent governs the indirect questions.
306 **B: esset, versaretur**: indirect questions; note that versaretur agrees in number with its nearest subject.
306 **C: et castra et legiones et imperator**: triple subject for versaretur: "camp, legions, and commander all"

nihil ad celeritātem sibi reliquī fēcērunt.

Week 9

[27.1] Hōrum adventū tanta rērum commūtātiō est facta ut nostrī, etiam quī vulneribus cōnfectī prōcubuissent, scūtīs innīxī proelium redintegrārent, cālōnēs perterritōs hostēs cōnspicātī etiam inermēs armātīs occurrerent, [27.2] equitēs vērō, ut turpitūdinem fugae virtūte dēlērent, omnibus in locīs pugnae sē legiōnāriīs mīlitibus praeferrent. [27.3] At hostēs, etiam in extrēmā spē salūtis, tantam virtūtem praestitērunt

308 *commūtātiō -ōnis f.* : a change; reversal
309 *prōcumbō -cumbere -cubuī -cubitum*: to fall forwards, sink down, fall prostrate
309 *innītor -nītī -nixus sum*: to lean on, rest on
310 *inermis inermis inerme*: unarmed
311 *turpitūdō turpitūdinis f.*: disgrace, baseness
311 *dēleō dēlēre dēlēvī dēlētus*: to destroy
311 *legiōnārius -a -um*: legionary
312 *praeferō praeferre praetulī praelātus*: to put before; prefer

307 **B: nihil… fecerunt**: made all possible speed; literally, left nothing undone in point of speed; reliqui is a predicate genitive.
307 **G: reliqui**: a predicate genitive. Various genitives of this sort are used with facere*§ 343*; *B. 108. 3*; *G. 369. R. 2*; *H. 447 (403)*; *H-B. 340. a*).
307 **C: reliqui**: It is tempting to see this as partitive genitive with nihil, but for the predicate genitive with facere (which may nonetheless be closely related to the partitive), compare AG's examples (AG 343): "compendī facere, to save (make of saving);lucrī facere, to get the benefit of (make of profit)". It is helpful here to understand nihil as thoroughly adverbial, rather than as an object of fecit: "in no way [nihil] created any lack [reliqui fecit] as to speed [ad celeritatem]"
308 **C: tanta commutatio est facta ut…**: "So great a reversal occurred that…" This introduces 3 result clauses, all coordinated without conjunctions (= asyndeton), with redintegrarent, occurrerent, praeferrent
309 **B: procubuissent**: subjunctive by attraction to the following redintegrarent *[C: in result clause]*.
309 **C: procubuissent**: B. and G.'s explanations are not the same here. Characteristic clauses are also indefinite, and there is nothing indefinite about "those who had sunk down" (definitely not "the kind of men who had sunk down"). B.'s explanation is correct (though we would phrase it as "subjunctive because dependent on result clause subjunctive)."
309 **B: scutis**: for the ablative with innixi, see B. 218, 3; A. 431; G. 401, n. 6; H. 476,
309 **C: scutīs innixi**: from AG 431: "The ablative with these verbs sometimes takes the preposition in (but fīdō in is late), and the ablative with them is probably locative. Thus in quibus causa nītitur" (Cael. 25), on whom the case depends." Remember that compound verbs tend to take dative objects.
309 **B: calones**: the subject of occurrerent.
310 **G: etiam qui**: *even such as.*
310 **G: inermes armatis**: etc., [though] *unarmed, threw themselves upon the armed* [enemy].
310 **C: armatīs**: dative object of compound verb occurrerent.
310 **G: occurrerent**: result, like redintegrarent.
311 **C: omnibus in locīs pugnae**: "in all areas of the battle."
311 **C: se etc.**: Note that G.'s text is significantly different here, and so his note ("deferrent, praeferrent") is not relevant. There are various versions of the text at this point, but ours is the same as Bennett's.
311 **B: se… praeferrent**: strove to show (literally, showed) themselves superior to the regular soldiers. The cavalry, it will be remembered, was furnished mainly by the allies (Introd. § 12); less was ordinarily expected of it than of the legionaries.
311 **B: militibus**: Dative of Indirect Object with a compound of prae.
312 **G: at**: marks with emphasis the change of the narrative from the Romans to the enemy.
312 **G: tantam virtutem praestiterunt**: on this clause depend the following subjunctives of result, insisterent, pugnarent, conicerent, remitterent.

ut, cum prīmī eōrum cecidissent, proximī iacentibus īnsisterent atque ex eōrum corporibus pugnārent, [27.4] hīs dēiectīs et coacervātīs cadāveribus quī superessent ut ex tumulō tēla in nostrōs conicerent et pīla intercepta remitterent: [27.5] ut nōn nēquīquam tantae virtūtis hominēs iūdicārī dēbēret ausōs esse trānsīre lātissimum flūmen, ascendere altissimās rīpās, subīre inīquissimum locum; quae facilia ex difficillimīs animī magnitūdō redēgerat.

[28.1] Hōc proeliō factō et prope ad interneciōnem gente ac nōmine Nerviōrum redāctō, māiōrēs nātū, quōs ūnā cum puerīs mulieribusque in aestuāria ac palūdēs

313 *cadō cadere cecidī cāsum*: to fall; be slain
313 *iaceō iacēre iacuī*: to lie
313 *īnsistō -ere -stitī*: take a stand upon; stand upon
314 *dēiciō dēicere dēiēcī deīctum*: to throw down, eject
314 *coacervō -āre -āvī -ātum*: to pile up
314 *cadāver -eris n.*: dead body
314 *supersum superesse superfuī superfutūrus*: to be left over
315 *tumulus tumulī m.*: mound, hill
315 *intercipiō -ere -cēpī -ceptus*: catch up; cut off; intercept
316 *nēquīquam*: in vain
316 *iūdicō iūdicāre iūdicāvī iūdicātus*: to judge, decide
316 *dēbeō dēbēre dēbuī dēbitus*: to owe; ought, must
317 *ascendō ascendere ascendī ascēnsus*: to ascend
317 *altus -a -um*: tall, high; deep
317 *facilis facile*: easy
317 *difficilis difficile*: difficult; perilous
319 *interneciō or interniciō -ōnis f.*: a massacre; annihilation
319 *gēns gentis f.*: family, clan
320 *aestuārium -ī n.*: salt marsh; estuary

313 **B: primi**: the foremost.
313 **G: iacentibus**: (sc. eis, dative after insisterent), *stood upon them as they lay fallen* (lit. *them lying*).
314 **B: his, etc.**: in English we need a conjunction (and) to join this clause to the preceding; Copulative Asyndeton.
314 **B: qui superessent**: the survivors. The antecedent of qui is the subject of conicerent; superessent is attracted into the subjunctive.
314 **G: ut ex tumulo**: *as if from a mound.*
315 **B: conicerent**: in the same construction as insisterent and pugnarent; i.e. exhibited such valor that the survivors, etc.
315 **B: pila intercepta remitterent**: when the pilum had once been hurled, its slender point usually bent, so that it could not be effectively returned by the enemy. The desperation of the Nervii is here emphasized by their frantic attempts to utilize these pila.
315 **G: ut… deberet**: *so that we may consider* (lit. *it must be judged*) *that not without good hope of success* (nequiquam) *did men*, etc.; ut… deberet is a result clause, dependent on the whole of the preceding sentence. The subject of deberet is the infinitive clause homines ausos esse.
315 **B: ut non nequiquam, etc.**: so that it ought not to be thought that men of so great bravery dared without reason (i.e. without prospect of success) to cross. The emphasis of the clause rests upon non nequiquam; ausos esse is the subject of deberet.
317 **G: quae**: the antecedents are the preceding infinitive clauses describing the acts of the enemy; translate *deeds which.*
317 **B: quae**: things which; the antecedent of quae is found in the preceding infinitives.
317 **G: facilia**: predicate adjective; *§ 285. 2, 282. b (186)*; *B. 233. 2*; *G. 211*; *H. 382. 2 (438. 2)*; *H-B. 320. iii.*The battle with the Nervii and their allies was the most desperate of the Gallic War. Their surprise of the Romans was complete, their courage such as to evoke Caesar's wonder and admiration. Had the Romans come up in the order of march expected, — a legion at a time with intervening baggage, — they could hardly have escaped defeat or even annihilation. As it was, only the steadiness and discipline of the troops and the inspiration of Caesar's presence and example at a critical moment saved the day.
317 **B: facilia… redegerat**: had rendered easy from being most difficult; facilia is predicate accusative.
319 **G: prope ad internecionem**: the Nervii were not by any means exterminated. Three years later they revolted again (*Bk. v. ch. 38*), and two years after that they sent a force of 5000 men to Alesia to relieve Vercingetorix (*Bk. vii. ch. 75*).
320 **B: redacto**: agreeing with the nearer subject.
320 **G: aestuaria**: the country lying to the north, the modern Zealand, is low and marshy, cut up with

coniectōs dīxerāmus, hāc pugnā nūntiātā, cum victōribus nihil impedītum, victīs nihil tūtum arbitrārentur, [28.2] omnium quī supererant cōnsēnsū lēgātōs ad Caesarem mīsērunt sēque eī dēdidērunt; et in commemorandā cīvitātis calamitāte ex DC [sescentīs] ad trēs senātōrēs, ex hominum mīlibus LX [sexāgintā] vix ad D [quīngentōs], quī arma ferre possent, sēsē redāctōs esse dīxērunt. [28.3] Quōs Caesar, ut in miserōs ac supplicēs ūsus misericordiā vidērētur, dīligentissimē cōnservāvit suīsque fīnibus atque oppidīs ūtī iussit et fīnitimīs imperāvit ut ab iniūriā et maleficiō sē suōsque prohibērent.

[29.1] Atuātucī, dē quibus suprā dīximus, cum omnibus cōpiīs auxiliō Nerviīs venīrent, hāc pugnā nūntiātā ex itinere domum revertērunt; [29.2] cūnctīs oppidīs castellīsque dēsertīs sua omnia in ūnum oppidum ēgregiē nātūrā mūnītum contulērunt.

321 *vincō vincere vīcī victus*: to conquer
322 *cōnsēnsus -ūs m.*: agreement
323 *commemorō commemorāre commemorāvī commemorātus*: bring to mind; recount, mention
324 *senātor senātōris m.*: senator, councilor
324 *vix*: scarcely
324 *quīngentī -ae -a; quīngentēsimus -a -um*: 500; 500th
325 *miser misera miserum*: wretched, pitiable
326 *supplex supplicis*: suppliant
326 *misericordia misericordiae f.*: pity, mercy
327 *iniūria iniūriae f.*: injustice, wrong
327 *maleficium -ī n.*: crime, mischief, harm
330 *cūnctus -a -um*: all, the whole of
331 *ēgregiē*: excellently, remarkably well.

bays and tide-water inlets.
321 **B: dixeramus**: i.e. prior to the description of the battle.
321 **B: cum**: since.
321 **C: cum**: causal with arbitrarentur, which governs indirect statements (what they believe) nihil impeditum [esse]... nihil tutum [esse].
321 **G: impeditum**: [esse], etc., *there was no obstacle in the way of* (lit. *nothing hindered to*) *the conquerors.*
321 **B: impeditum, tutum**: predicate adjectives with nihil.
323 **G: in... calamitate**: gerundive construction.
323 **C: in commemorandā civitatis calamitate**: "in describing the disaster that had befallen their people".
324 **B: ex sexcentis ad tres, etc.**: the Nervii shrewdly exaggerate their losses, in order to move Caesar's pity.
324 **C: ad... ex... sese redactos esse dixerunt**: "they said that they had been reduced from... to..."
325 **B: possent**: Clause of Characteristic; hence the subjunctive would have been used even in direct form.
325 **G: quos**: see *note on 58 9.*
326 **G: usus**: [esse]: *§ 582 (330. b)*; *B. 332. b*;*G. 528. 1*; *H. 611. N. 2 (534. 1. N. 1)*; cf. *H-B. 590. 2.*
326 **B: usus**: i.e. usus esse.
326 **G: misericordiā**: (ablative *[C: object with utor]*), *mercy*: it has been observed that Caesar's dealings with the Gauls were comparatively merciful for a Roman dealing with barbarians, but his cruelty seems to us atrocious.
326 **B: videretur**: here not seem, but be seen.
326 **C: suis finibus atque oppidīs ūtī iussit**: "he ordered them to stay within their own borders and settlements".
327 **G: ut... prohiberent**: substantive clause of purpose, object of imperavit; cf. this construction with that of uti iussit just before.
327 **C: ut... prohiberent**: "that they (the neighbors) should restrain themselves and their people from (doing) injury or mischief (against the Nervii)." This is usually described now as indirect command.
329 **G: supra**: see *60 9.*
329 **G: cum... venirent**: *while on the way.*
329 **B: omnibus copiis**: Ablative of Accompaniment without cum.
329 **B: auxilio**: Dative of Purpose *[C: = predicate dative; "as help"]*; B. 191, 2; A. 882, 1; G. 356; H.
331 **G: sua omnia**: cf. *50 15, and note.*
331 **B: in unum oppidum**: into a single stronghold. This is thought by many to have been on the site of the modern Namur, at the junction of the Sambre and Meuse rivers.
331 **G: oppidum**: often identified with the citadel of Namur, at the confluence of the Meuse and Sambre.

[29.3] Quod cum ex omnibus in circuitū partibus altissimās rūpēs dēiectūsque habēret, ūnā ex parte lēniter acclīvis aditus in lātitūdinem nōn amplius pedum CC [ducentōrum] relinquēbātur; quem locum duplicī altissimō mūrō mūnierant; tum magnī
335 ponderis saxa et praeacūtās trabēs in mūrō conlocābant. [29.4] Ipsī erant ex Cimbrīs Teutonīsque prōgnātī, quī, cum iter in prōvinciam nostram atque Ītaliam facerent, iīs impedīmentīs quae sēcum agere ac portāre nōn poterant citrā flūmen Rhēnum dēpositīs custōdiae ex suīs ac praesidiō VI [sex] mīlia hominum ūnā relīquerant. [29.5] Hī post eōrum obitum multōs annōs ā fīnitimīs exagitātī, cum aliās bellum īnferrent,

332 *circuitus -ūs m.*: circuit, circle
332 *rūpēs -is f.*: rock, cliff
333 *acclīvis -e*: ascending, steep
334 *duplex -icis*: double
335 *pondus ponderis n.*: weight
335 *saxum saxī n.*: rock, boulder, stone
335 *praeaccuō -ere -ūtum*: to sharpen to a point
335 *trabs trabis f.*: beam of wood
335 *in*: in, on
336 *prognātus -a -um*: born, descended
336 *prōvincia prōvinciae f.*: province
336 *Ītalia, -ae f.*: Italy
337 *citrā*: on this side of (+ acc.)
338 *dēpōnō dēpōnere dēposuī dēpositus*: to put down
338 *custōdia custōdiae f.*: custody, protection; guard
339 *obitus -ūs m.*: destruction, death
339 *annus annī m.*: year
339 *exagitō -āre -āvī -ātum*: to stir up; harass
339 *aliās*: at another time

See Fig. *41*. For a striking description of the locality, see >*Motley's Dutch Republic, III. 224.* Others place it more probably at *Falhize*, opposite Huy, on the Meuse below Namur, though neither place quite agrees with Caesar's description.

332 **G: quod cum**: cf. *qui cum, 58 9, and note.*

332 **B: cum**: adversative, while this… (yet).

333 **C: leniter acclivis aditus**: "a gently sloping approach", subject of relinquebatur

333 **G: pedum**: cf. *52 27.*

333 **B: ducentorum pedum**: Genitive of Quality limiting aditus; amplius, as usual, does not affect the construction of the sentence.

334 **C: duplici altissimo muro**: "a very tall, double wall". Latin does not normally apply more than one adjective to a noun without a conjunction, unless one of them is a numeral; that licence is extended to duplici here.

334 **B: tum**: at that time.

335 **B: in muro**: on the wall.

335 **G: conlocabant**: notice the change of tense from the pluperfect

335 **B: collocabant**: i.e. they were engaged in placing them.

336 **B: iter facerent**: were making a raid.

337 **G: impedimentis**: refers to cattle as well as portable baggage, hence the two verbs, agere and portare. Cf. ferre et agere, *to plunder*.

337 **B: agere, portare**: agere, literally drive, suggests that the impedimenta consisted partly of cattle and horses.

338 **G: custodiam**: *a guard*, whose duty it was to keep an eye on the booty, etc.; praesidium, *a garrison*, who were to hold the place. The words are in apposition with milia.

338 **G: ex Cimbris Teutonisque**: ablative of source *[C: = "descended from"]*; cf. *51 1.* See *note on 7 1.*

338 **B: ex suis**: from their number; literally, from their own (people). The phrase limits milia.

338 **G: sex milia**: this Teutonic military colony was probably merely adopted into the Celtic tribe of the Aduatuci, thus giving rise to the story that the whole tribe were of Teutonic descent.

338 **B: una**: i.e. along with the impedimenta.

339 **G: hi**: i.e. the six thousand.

339 **G: obitum**: *destruction*: the Teutons were totally defeated by Gaius Marius at Aquae Sextiae (*Aix les Bains*), B.C. 102; the Cimbri, by Marius and Catulus, the next year, at Vercellae.

339 **G: inferrent**: the regular word for offensive war.

aliās inlātum dēfenderent, cōnsēnsū eōrum omnium pāce factā hunc sibi domiciliō locum dēlēgerant.

[30.1] Ac prīmō adventū exercitūs nostrī crēbrās ex oppidō excursiōnēs faciēbant parvulīsque proeliīs cum nostrīs contendēbant; [30.2] posteā vāllō pedum XII [duodecim] in circuitū quīndecim mīlium crēbrīsque castellīs circummūnītī oppidō sēsē continēbant. [30.3] Ubi vīneīs āctīs aggere extructō turrim procul cōnstituī vīdērunt, prīmum inrīdēre ex mūrō atque increpitāre vōcibus, quod tanta māchinātiō ā tantō spatiō īnstituerētur: [30.4] quibusnam manibus aut quibus vīribus praesertim hominēs tantulae statūrae

340 *domicilium -iī n.*: residence
342 *excursiō -ōnis f.*: assault, sally
343 *parvulus -a -um*: very small
344 *circummūniō -īre -ītum*: to wall around, fortify
345 *exstruō -ere -strūxī -strūctus*: to build up; erect; raise
345 *procul*: at a distance
345 *irrīdeō irrīdēre irrīsī irrīsus*: to laugh at
346 *māchinātiō -ōnis f.*: contrivance, machine, engine
346 *īnstituō īnstituere īnstituī īnstitūtus*: to undertake; put in position; equip
347 *quī quae quod*: who, which
347 *vīs vis f.*: force, strength
347 *praesertim*: especially
347 *tantulus -a -um*: so little, so small
347 *statūra -ae f.*: height, stature

340 **G: alias**: adverb
340 **B: alias… defenderent**: at one time waged offensive war, at another time defensive (literally, warded off war brought against them).
340 **G: inlatum**: [sibi bellum] defenderent, *defended themselves when attacked.*
340 **G: consensu eorum omnium**: *by mutual agreement*, i.e. between themselves and all their neighbors.
340 **B: eorum**: the Cimbri and Teutoni, who were defeated by Marius in 102 and 101 B.C.
340 **G: hunc locum**: the land between the Meuse and the Scheldt.
340 **C: sibi domicilio**: sibi is dative of advantage (a variety of the dative of reference), "for themselves"; domicilio is dative of purpose ("for a home") *[C: predicate dative].*
341 **B: locum**: region.
342 **B: adventu**: Ablative of Time.
342 **C: adventu**: Ablative of *Time When* (even though the noun does not by its nature describe a time, in the way that, for instance, diē or horā would).
342 **G: faciebant**: notice the tense, and cf. *49 2 and note.*
343 **G: parvulis**: for the formation of the word, see*§ 243 (164. a)*; *B. 153*; *G. 189. 6*; *H. 340 (332)*; *H-B. 207. 1.*
343 **B: pedum XII**: i.e. twelve feet in height.
344 **B: XV milium**: pedum, not passuum, is to be understood.
344 **C: XV milium**: B.'s interpretation would make the vallum about 2.75 modern miles in length (4.4 km).
344 **C: oppido**: G. is misleading here: in has not been omitted (see B.).
344 **B: oppido**: for the Ablative of Means, see B. 218, 7; A. 429, 3; G. 389; H.
345 **B: vineis, aggere, turrim**: see Introd. § 41 ff.
345 **G: viderunt**: note the regular mood and tense in the temporal clause with ubi; cf. *62 18* and note.
345 **B: irridere, increpitare**: historical infinitives; B. 335; A. 275; G. 647; H.
345 **C: irridere, increpitare**: By "historical infinitive", B. and G. mean that the infinitive stands in for a finite past tense. This is common in other authors, especially early latin, the Aeneid, and first century CE poets, (see Schlicher 1915), and it usually conveys a sense of rapid transition between actions and events. In Caesar, however, we may well wonder if it is a byproduct of his penchant for extending indirect speech across multiple periods (though that is not what we have here). Such infinitives are found in only 10 other passages in Caesar, and in the B.G. they always travel in packs.
346 **B: quod institueretur**: the reason in the minds of the Aduatuci; hence the subjunctive; B. 288, 1; A. 540; G. 541; H. 588, i, n.
346 **B: a tanto spatio**: so far away; a is an adverb; tanto spatio is Ablative of Degree of Difference.
347 **G: quibusnam etc.**: the enclitic nam gives a sarcastic emphasis to this jeering question of the barbarians, *by what hands, pray, or what strength?*

(nam plērumque omnibus Gallīs prae magnitūdine corporum suōrum brevitās nostra contemptuī est) tantī oneris turrim in mūrō sēsē posse conlocāre cōnfīderent?

Week 10

[31.1] Ubi vērō movērī et adpropinquāre mūrīs vīdērunt, novā atque inūsitātā speciē commōtī lēgātōs ad Caesarem dē pāce mīsērunt, quī ad hunc modum locūtī, [31.2] nōn sē exīstimāre Rōmānōs sine ope dīvīnā bellum gerere, quī tantae altitūdinis māchinātiōnēs tantā celeritāte prōmovēre possent, [31.3] sē suaque omnia eōrum potestātī permittere dīxērunt. [31.4] Ūnum petere ac dēprecārī: sī forte prō suā clēmentiā ac mānsuētūdine, quam ipsī ab aliīs audīrent, statuisset Atuātucōs esse cōnservandōs,

348 *plērumque*: generally
348 *prae*: before (+ abl.); in view of; compared to
349 *contemptus -ūs m.*: contempt, scorn
349 *onus oneris n.*: load, burden
349 *cōnfīdō cōnfīdere cōnfīsus sum*: to be assured, trust
350 *inūsitātus -a -um*: unusual; unfamiliar
350 *speciēs speciēī f.*: appearance, image
351 *modus modī m.*: measure; manner
351 *loquor loquī locūtus sum*: to speak
352 *dīvīnus -a -um*: divine
353 *prōmoveō -ēre -mōvī -mōtus*: to move forward; push forward
354 *dēprecor dēprecārī dēprecātus sum*: to ward off (from one's self or others) by earnest prayer
354 *forte*: by chance

348 **B: omnibus Gallis**: in the eyes of all the Gauls; Dative of the Person Judging; B. 188, 2, c; A. 378, 1; G. 353; H. 425.
349 **C: contemptui est**: "is an object of scorn" (predicate dative)
349 **C: sese posse conlocare confiderent**: "(with what etc.)…did they believe they could place?". "They" (sese) is the Romans (the homines tantulae staturae, "men of such small stature"; genitive of quality), from the point of view of the jeering Atuatuci.
349 **G: conlocare**: indirect discourse *[C: with confiderent]*; we should have expected the future infinitive conlocaturos [esse]. Apparently the Gauls thought the Romans meant to lift the tower and set it up on the wall (in muro); and such an idea, of course, seemed very amusing. But when the tower began to roll forward they saw their error.
349 **B: confiderent**: treated as a real question in indirect discourse; hence the subjunctive; B. 315; A. 586; G. 651; H. 642, 2.
350 **B: moveri**: as subject understand turrim.
351 **C: qui etc.**: the relative clause contains a short section of indirect speech (with its own relative clause) which makes it easy to lose the thread here. Read qui… se suaque omnia eorum potestati permittere dixerunt, "who (having spoken etc. etc.) said they were giving themselves and all that they owned into their (the Romans') power". Bennett attempts to solve the problem with punctuation, and by reading locuti as standing for locuti sunt, but this is neither necessary nor likely.
351 **G: locuti**: *speaking*; cf. *52 7.*
352 **B: non**: placed first for emphasis; it logically belongs with sine.
352 **G: existimare**: (sc. se, and cf. *59 23 and note*), *that they thought*: depending on locuti.
352 **B: qui possent**: since they could; B. 283, 3, a; A. 535, e; G. 633; H.
353 **G: possent**: a relative clause expressing cause; *§ 535. e (320. e)*; *B. 283. 3. a*; *G. 633*; *H. 592 (517)*; *H-B. 523.*
353 **G: se**: (object)… permittere, *that they surrendered themselves*, etc.: depending on dixerunt.
354 **G: unum**: *only one thing*; notice the emphatic position of the word.
354 **B: unum**: one thing; explained by the clause ne despoliaret.
354 **G: pro suā etc.**: *in accordance with his usual*, etc.; cf. *68 27.*
355 **B: quam audirent**: i.e. which they were continually hearing of.
355 **G: statuisset**: for the future perfect (statueris) of the direct discourse (*§ 516. c (307. c)*; *B. 264. a*; *G. 595*; *H. 540. 2 (473. 2)*; cf. *H-B. 536, 470. ftn. 1*).
355 **B: statuisset, etc.**: he should decide that the Aduatuci were to be spared.

nē sē armīs dēspoliāret. [31.5] Sibi omnēs ferē fīnitimōs esse inimīcōs ac suae virtūtī invidēre; ā quibus sē dēfendere trāditīs armīs nōn possent. [31.6] Sibi praestāre, sī in eum cāsum dēdūcerentur, quamvīs fortūnam ā populō Rōmānō patī quam ab hīs per cruciātum interficī inter quōs dominārī cōnsuēssent.

360 [32.1] Ad haec Caesar respondit: sē magis cōnsuētūdine suā quam meritō eōrum cīvitātem cōnservātūrum, sī priusquam mūrum ariēs attigisset sē dēdidissent; [32.2] sed dēditiōnis nūllam esse condiciōnem nisi armīs trāditīs. Sē id quod in Nerviīs fē-

356 *dēspoliō -āre*: to rob, plunder; strip
356 *inimīcus -a -um*: unfriendly, hostile
357 *invideō invidēre invīdī invīsus*: to envy (+ dat.), despise
358 *quīvīs quaevīs quodvīs or (subst.) quidvīs*: who or what you please; whoever, whatever
359 *cruciātus -ūs m.*: torture; crucifixion
359 *dominor dominārī dominātus* : to be lord or master; rule
360 *respondeō respondēre respondī respōnsus*: to answer
360 *meritō*: deservedly
361 *ariēs -etis m.*: ram

356 **G: ne… despoliaret**: substantive clause of purpose, in apposition with unum, but really depending on deprecari for its form; see *note on 4 17.*
356 **B: ne despoliaret**: imperative clause in indirect discourse *[C: i.e indirect command]*; B. 316; A. 588; G. 652; H.
356 **C: ne se armīs despoliaret**: "that he not despoil them (se) of their arms" (i.e. take their weapons away).
356 **B: armis**: Ablative of Separation.
356 **B: sibi**: with inimicos.
356 **B: virtuti**: for the dative, see B. 187, n, a; A. 367; G. 346; H. 426. *[C: invideo takes a dative object of the person envied/hated]*
357 **G: traditis armis**: (= si arma tradita essent): ablative absolute, equivalent to a protasis (*§ 521. a (310. a)*; *B. 227. 2. b*; *G. 593. 2*; *H. 489. 2 (431. 2)*; *H-B. 578. 6*); In the direct discourse a vivid future condition, *si arma tradita erunt, non poterimus.*
357 **G: sibi praestare**: *that it was better for them*: impersonal; the subject is the following infinitive clause.
357 **G: si… deducerentur**: (future condition), *if they should be reduced to such an extremity.*
357 **B: in eum casum**: to that pass, namely, of being thus exposed to the vengeance of their neighbors.
358 **B: quamvis fortunam**: any visitation whatever; quamvis is the indefinite pronoun.
358 **B: pati, interfici**: subjects of the impersonal praestare.
359 **G: consuessent**: for the form, see*§ 181. a (128. a)*; *B. 116. 1*; *G. 131. 1*; *H. 238 (235)*; *H-B. 163. 1.* Give the speech of the ambassadors of the Aduatuci in direct discourse, and also Caesar's reply, *ch. 32.*
360 **C: magis… merito eorum.**: "in accordance with his custom, rather than (magis quam) because they deserved it (because of their deserts)".
360 **G: consuetudine… merito**: cf. *note on 65 9.* This is a good example of the free use of the ablative case in Latin. If consuetudine were alone we should call it *manner*, 'that in accordance,' etc. if merito were alone we should call it *cause.* Caesar in using them both did not think of either category; to him they were both ablatives and needed no classification. We may call them *cause* if we like.
361 **C: conservaturum etc.**: The indirect speech contains a future more vivid conditional construction, which in the original direct speech would have used future indicative in the apodosis, future perfect in the protasis. Caesar would have said "conservabo civitatem si vos dederitis priusquam aries murum attigerit" (but more elegantly!). When the subordinate clause of the condition (the protasis) goes into indirect speech, it is normal that the future perfect becomes a pluperfect subjunctive. In a conditional construction students are trained to recognize this tense as part of a past counterfactual, but that is not the case here.
361 **B: priusquam… attigisset**: i. e. without waiting for a continuance of the siege operations; attigisset represents a future perfect indicative of direct statement. After the actual storming of a city began, a voluntary surrender was no longer possible. For a description of the aries, see Introd. §
361 **G: aries**: a long beam with an iron head (like a ram's),suspended from a framework, and swung with great force against a wall, crumbling the strongest masonry (see Fig. *127*).
361 **G: attigisset… dedissent**: stand for attigerit… dedideritis (future perfect) of the direct (*§ 551. c (327. a)*; *B. 291. 1*; *G. 574*; *H. 605 (520)*; *H-B. 507. 4. b*)
362 **G: nisi armis traditis**: cf. *nisi munitis castris, 63 12.*
362 **B: in Nerviis**: in the case of the Nervii.

cisset factūrum fīnitimīsque imperātūrum nē quam dediticiīs populī Rōmānī iniūriam īnferrent. [32.3] Rē renūntiātā ad suōs illī sē quae imperārentur facere dīxērunt. [32.4]
365 Armōrum magnā multitūdine dē mūrō in fossam, quae erat ante oppidum, iactā, sīc ut prope summam mūrī aggerisque altitūdinem acervī armōrum adaequārent, et tamen circiter parte tertiā, ut posteā perspectum est, cēlātā atque in oppidō retentā, portīs patefactīs eō diē pāce sunt ūsī.

[33.1] Sub vesperum Caesar portās claudī mīlitēsque ex oppidō exīre iussit, nē
370 quam noctū oppidānī ā mīlitibus iniūriam acciperent. [33.2] Illī ante initō, ut intellēctum est, cōnsiliō, quod dēditiōne factā nostrōs praesidia dēductūrōs aut dēnique indīligentius servātūrōs crēdiderant, partim cum iīs quae retinuerant et cēlāverant ar-

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363 *quis quid after sī nisī ne or num*: anyone/thing, someone/thing
366 *acervus -ī m.*: heap, pile
366 *adaequō -āre*: to make equal
367 *cēlō celāre celāvī celātus*: to hide
368 *patefaciō patefacere patefēcī patefactum*: to reveal; lay open
369 *vesper vesperis or vesperī m.*: evening; evening; star
369 *exeō exīre exīvī/exiī exitus*: to go forth
370 *noctū*: by night
371 *dēnique*: finally; at least
372 *indīligēnter*: carelessly, negligently
372 *servō servāre servāvī servātus*: to save; preserve, protect
372 *crēdō crēdere crēdidī crēditus*: to trust, believe

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363 **G: facturum**: i.e. in case they came to terms.
363 **B: ne quam… inferrent**: not to inflict any damage; *[C: indirect command;]* a Substantive Clause Developed from the Volitive. In these, as in Purpose Clauses, ne quis is regularly used instead of ut nullus.
363 **C: quam**: = aliquam (indefinite adjective).
364 **C: re nuntiata ad suos**: "after they had reported back on the matter to their people."
364 **B: se facere dixerunt**: said that they did. We should have expected a future tense, but the present lends greater vividness to the narrative by suggesting immediate compliance.
364 **C: se facere dixerunt**: To amplify B's note: we might expect "said that they would do…" (se facturos dixerunt), but instead we get "said that they were doing…".
364 **G: imperarentur**: the subjunctive shows that this subordinate clause is a part of the indirect discourse (*§ 580 (336. 2)*; *B. 314. 1*; *G. 650*; *H. 643 (524)*; *H-B. 534. 2*).
364 **G: facere**: sc. se as subject accusative, which is very often omitted by Caesar; cf. *59 23.* We should expect facturos [esse]. The present infinitive standing for facimus of the direct is somewhat colloquial; *§ 468 (276. c)*; *G. 228*; *H. 533. 2 (467. 5)*; cf. *H-B. 571.*
364 **G: dixerunt**: i.e. the ambassadors on their return.
365 **B: magna multitudine**: with iactā.
366 **B: summam muri aggerisque altitudinem**: the full height of the wall and agger; i.e. the arms filled the space between the fortifications and the head of the agger, which had already neared the walls.
366 **C: armorum magna multitudine etc.**: What follows is one of Caesar's more extravagant uses of the ablative absolute: the period begins with four absolute participles (iactā, celatā, retentā, patefactīs) some of which have their own subordinate clauses; these absolute phrases provide the circumstances for a very short main clause at the end of the period (eo die pace sunt usi).
367 **G: ut prope… adaequarent**: *[C: result clause.]* i.e. the arms filled the ditch and the deep space between the wall and the end of the agger almost to the top. See *Figs. 43*, *118.*
368 **G: eo die**: the day is thought of as fixing the time, not as marking its duration; hence the ablative; *§ 423 (256)*; *B. 230*; *G. 393*; *H. 486 (429)*; *H-B. 439.*
368 **B: pace sunt usi**: observed peace.
369 **G: ex oppido exire**: for the repetition of ex, see *§ 402 (243. b)*; *B. 214. 2*; *G. 390*; *H. 462. 1 (413. N. 3)*; *H-B. 408. 1.*
369 **B: ne quam**: see the note above on line 19 N (§32.2)
370 **G: ante inito consilio**: *in accordance with a plan previously agreed upon [C: lit. "entered into"].*
371 **G: quod crediderant**: a reason stated on the writer's own authority, hence the indicative; cf. *49 12*, *56 23.*
371 **G: praesidia**: i.e. those stationed in the castella.
371 **B: denique**: at least.

mīs, partim scūtīs ex cortice factīs aut vīminibus intextīs, quae subitō, ut temporis exiguitās postulābat, pellibus indūxerant, tertiā vigiliā, quā minimē arduus ad nostrās mūnītiōnēs accēnsus vidēbātur, omnibus cōpiīs repente ex oppidō ēruptiōnem fēcērunt. [33.3] Celeriter, ut ante Caesar imperāverat, ignibus significātiōne factā, ex proximīs castellīs eō concursum est, [33.4] pugnātumque ab hostibus ita ācriter est ut ā virīs fortibus in extrēmā spē salūtis inīquō locō contrā eōs quī ex vāllō turribusque tēla iacerent pugnārī dēbuit, cum in ūnā virtūte omnis spēs cōnsisteret. [33.5] Occīsīs ad hominum mīlibus IIII [quattuor] reliquī in oppidum reiectī sunt. [33.6] Postrīdiē ēius diēī refrāctīs portīs, cum iam dēfenderet nēmō, atque intrōmissīs mīlitibus nostrīs,

373 *cortex -icis m.*: bark, shell, cork
373 *vīmen -inis n.*: flexible twig; osier
373 *integō -tegere -tēxī -tēctum*: to cover over
374 *pellis pellis f.*: skin, hide
374 *indūcō inducere indūxī inductus*: to lead in; cover over
374 *arduus -a -um*: steep, difficult
375 *mūnītiō -ōnis f.*: fortifying, fortifications
375 *accendō accendere accēndī accensum*: to enflame
375 *repente or repens*: suddenly
375 *ēruptiō -ōnis f.*: a bursting forth, sally
376 *significātiō significātiōnis f.*: indication; signal
380 *reiciō reicere reiēcī reiectum*: to throw/drive back
381 *refringō -ere -frēgī -frāctus*: to break back; break off
381 *nēmō nēminis m. or f.*: no one
381 *intrōmittō -mittere -mīsī -missum*: to let in, admit; send in

373 **G: viminibus intextis**: in the same construction as cortice.
373 **B: viminibus intextis**: woven willow-work; like cortice, governed by ex.
374 **G: pellibus**: ablative (*§ 364 (225. d)*; *B. 187. i. a*; *G. 348*; *H. 426. 6 (384. ii. 2)*; *H-B. 376. b*).
374 **G: quā**: *where*: an ablative or instrumental form, used adverbially.
375 **G: ex cortice**: ablative of material; *§ 403 (244)*; *B. 224*; *G. 396*; *H. 470 (415. III)*; H-B. 406. 4.
376 **G: celeriter**: note the emphatic position. Caesar had ordered them to give the signal, in case of any disturbance, and to do it *instantly*.
376 **G: ignibus**: this signal was given by stretching out a great flaming torch from the side of a watch-tower.
377 **G: eo**: *to that place.*
377 **B: eo concursum est**: they ran thither; B. 138, iv; A. 208, d; G. 208, 2; H. 302,
377 **G: concursum… pugnatum**: impersonal use of passive (*§ 208. d (146. d)*; *B. 256. 3*; *G. 208. 2*; *H. 302. 6 (301. 1)*; *H-B. 290. a. 1*); see *note on 23 1.*
377 **B: pugnatumque est**: -que here has adversative force, — but; i.e. despite the discovery of their sortie.
377 **G: ita… ut**: *they fought as fiercely as brave men ought to fight.*
377 **B: ut a viris fortibus pugnari debuit**: as brave men were bound to fight.
377 **C: ut a viris fortibus pugnari debuit**: literally "as it should have been fought by brave men". Like pugnatum est, pugnari debuit is impersonal (the same construction as passive infinitive with potest/potuit).
378 **C: iniquo loco**: from AG 429: "The place where is denoted by the Ablative without a preposition… frequently with nouns which are qualified by adjectives." iniquo loco here means "a position of disadvantage".
378 **G: qui… iacerent**: subjunctive of characteristic; cf. *51 4*, *68 12*, *68 26*.
378 **C: qui iacerent**: "Clause of Characteristic" is conventional terminology here, but it is somewhat misleading. The sense is not "the kind of men to throw spears", as would be normal for such a clause. Here the subjunctive is subordinate to a clause which itself describes a hypothetical or characteristic situation ("as one would expect brave me to fight"), and so inherits that same unreal status. Given that it does also describe the real situation of the Atuatuci, it is best to translate as if indicative ("against men who were throwing…").
379 **G: cum… consisteret**: *at a time when*, etc.; see *note on 62 18.*
379 **G: in extrema spe**: *for their last chance* (lit. *in the last hope*).
379 **G: in una virtute**: *in valor alone.*
380 **G: ad**: *about.*
381 **B: jam**: longer

sectiōnem ēius oppidī ūniversam Caesar vēndidit. [33.7] Ab iīs quī ēmerant capitum numerus ad eum relātus est mīlium LIII [quīnquāgintā trium].

[34.1] Eōdem tempore ā Publiō Crassō, quem cum legiōne ūnā mīserat ad Venetōs, Venellōs, Osismōs, Coriosolītās, Esuvīōs, Aulercōs, Rēdonēs, quae sunt maritimae cīvitātēs Ōceanumque attingunt, certior factus est omnēs eās cīvitātēs in diciōnem potestātemque populī Rōmānī esse redāctās.

Week 11

[35.1] Hīs rēbus gestīs omnī Galliā pācātā, tanta hūius bellī ad barbarōs opīniō perlāta est utī ab iīs nātiōnibus quae trāns Rhēnum incolerent lēgātiōnēs ad Caesarem mitter-

382 *sectiō -ōnis f.*: a cutting; sale of goods forfeited to the public
382 *ūniversus -a -um*: entire, all
382 *vendō vendere vendidī venditus*: to sell
382 *emō emere ēmī ēmptus*: to buy
382 *caput capitis n.*: head, one's life; capital punishment
383 *referō referre rettulī relātus*: to bring back; report back
383 *quīnquāgintā tria*: 53
384 *Crassus -ī m.*: Crassus
384 *Vĕnĕtī -ōrum m.*: the Veneti (maritime Gauls)
385 *Venellī -ōrum m.*: the Venelli (Unelli, maritime Gauls)
385 *Osismī -ōrum m.*: the Osismi (= Osismii, maritime Gauls)
385 *Coriosolitae -ārum m.*: the Coriosolitae (=Curiosolitae, maritime Gauls)
385 *Esuviī -ōrum m.*: the Esuvii (Gauls)
385 *Aulercī -ōrum m.*: the Aulerici (Gauls)
385 *Rēdonēs -um m.*: the Redbones (Gauls)
385 *maritimus -a -um*: maritime, bordering on the sea
386 *Ōceanus -ī m.*: The Ocean
386 *diciō -ōnis f.*: dominion
388 *barbarus -a -um*: foreign, barbarous, savage
389 *nātiō nātiōnis f.*: race, tribe, people
389 *lēgātiō lēgātiōnis f.*: embassy

382 **G: sectionem… universam**: i.e. the whole people, as slaves, with all their possessions.
382 **B: capitum**: persons.
383 **G: milium**: predicate genitive, after esse understood.
383 **B: milium quinquaginta trium**: as being fifty-three thousand; predicate genitive. But the entire tribe was not in the town. The Aduatuci appear later fighting against the Romans.
384 **B: Publio Crasso**: for his important share in the engagement with Ariovistus, see Book I, chapter
384 **B: legione una**: the 7th.
384 **B: miserat**: this was after the fight on the Sabis against the Nervii.
384 **G: Venetos etc.**: the name of the Veneti survives in the modern *Vannes*; that of the Redones, in *Rennes*.
385 **B: Coriosolitas**: Greek accusative plural.
385 **B: quae**: the relative is attracted to the gender of the predicate noun.
385 **G: maritimae civitates**: inhabiting the modern Brittany and Normandy; they are spoken of at length in *Bk. iii. chs. 7-16.*
386 **B: civitates**: nations, tribes, as often in Caesar.
388 **B: omni Gallia pacata**: i.e. all those portions which offered organized resistance to the Romans.
388 **G: perlata**: notice the force of per; the news travelled from tribe to tribe.
389 **C: uti**: = ut.
389 **G: incolerent**: subjunctive of integral part; *§ 593 (342)*; *B. 324. 1*; *G. 663. 1*; *H. 652. 1 (529. II)*; *H-B. 539.*
389 **B: incolerent**: subjunctive by attraction to mitterentur; B. 324, 1; A. 593; G. 663, 1; H.
389 **C: qui incolerent**: the relative clause is subordinate to a result clause, and therefore inherits the subjunctive. This is normal, and is what both B. and G. mean in their different ways. G.'s "subjunctive of the integral part" is worth following up (in AG 593) to learn about the exceptions to the rule: circumstances where such a dependent verb doesn't inherit its mood.

entur, quae sē obsidēs datūrās, imperāta factūrās pollicērentur. [35.2] Quās lēgātiōnēs Caesar, quod in Ītaliam Illyricumque properābat, initā proximā aestāte ad sē revertī iussit. [35.3] Ipse in Carnūtēs, Andēs, Turonōs quaeque cīvitātēs propinquae iīs locīs erant ubi bellum gesserat, legiōnibus in hīberna dēductīs, in Ītaliam profectus est. [35.4] Ob eāsque rēs ex litterīs Caesaris diērum XV [quīndecim] supplicātiō dēcrēta est, quod ante id tempus accidit nūllī.

391 *Illyricum -ī n.*: Illyria, the Dalmatian coast of the Adriatic
392 *Carnūtēs -um m.*: the Carnutes (Gauls)
392 *Andēs -ium m.*: the Andes (Gauls)
392 *Tūrŏnī -ōrum m.*: the Turones (Gauls)
392 *propinquus -a -um*: near, neighboring; related
393 *hīberna -ōrum n.*: winter quarters
394 *ob*: on account of
394 *supplicātiō -ōnis f.*: public prayer/thanksgiving
394 *dēcernō dēcernere dēcrēvī dēcrētus*: to decree; determine, decide
395 *accidō accidere accidī* —: to fall; happen

390 **B: se daturas, facturas (esse)**: The speakers identify themselves with their nationes; hence the feminine gender. Note the asyndeton in daturas, facturas.
390 **B: qui pollicerentur**: a Relative Clause of Purpose.
391 **G: in Italiam**: i.e. Cisalpine Gaul. Caesar's province extended to the Rubicon.
391 **G: Illyricum**: this province, east of the Adriatic, formed part of Caesar's government, but he went there only during the winter season; see *78 9* and *117 14*.
392 **G: Carnutes**: their country lay between the Seine and the Loire, comprising the modern *Orléans*, formerly their capital; their name is preserved in the modern *Chartres*.
392 **G: Andes**: (whence *Anjou*): near the lower Loire.
392 **G: Turonos**: preserved in *Tours*. These camps made a cordon from Orleans through *Angiers* and *Tours* and probably *Vannes* along the *Loire* to the seacoast.
392 **B: quaeque civitates**: = et in eas civitates quae.
392 **B: his [iīs]**: the antecedent of ubi.
394 **C: ob easque res**: referring back to his rebus gestis as the start of the paragraph.
394 **C: ex litteris Caesaris**: "in response to Caesar's letters".
394 **G: supplicatio**: *a public thanksgiving*: ten days was the longest time that had ever been granted before, except to Pompey, who was honored with twelve for his victory over Mithridates. But Caesar's party was now all-powerful at Rome.