

# Book IV

55 BCE

THE FOURTH YEAR of Caesar's governorship of Gaul included two important events: a campaign against the Germans and an expedition to Britain. Although neither was intended to bring additional territory under Roman control, these events are notable because for the first time Roman troops crossed the Rhine and the English Channel.

Once Caesar had decided to bring all of Gaul into the Roman empire, he wanted to establish the Rhine as a clear boundary. Two German tribes, the Usipetes and the Tencteri, had crossed into Gaul to raid and withdrew after suffering severe losses. To discourage any further incursions, Caesar built a wooden bridge over the Rhine, a remarkable feat of engineering. He punished the Sugambri, who had aided the Usipetes and Tencteri, took steps to protect the Ubii (the only Germans to ally themselves with Rome) from the large tribe of the Suebi, and returned to Gaul after eighteen days.

The Romans had very little information about Britain, although they knew that the Britons had been aiding tribes in Gaul that were unwilling to accept Roman rule. After his campaign against the Germans, Caesar realized that there was not enough time left before winter for a full-scale assault on Britain, but he decided to take two legions and go to see what he could learn about the island, as well as to make it clear that the Romans would not tolerate the tribes there helping those in Gaul who wanted to keep up the fight against Rome.

Meanwhile a delegation from several British tribes came to Caesar and promised to give him hostages and to accept Roman rule. Caesar encouraged them in this decision and sent Commius, king of the Gallic Atrebates, back to Britain with them to persuade additional tribes to accept the Roman presence. Caesar sailed about 26 August with 80 transport ships carrying the Seventh and Tenth Legions. Eighteen additional ships carrying cavalry were to leave as soon as they were ready.

Caesar made landfall near what is now the town of Dover. He was not able to disembark his men there because the Britons had taken up positions on the adjacent hills, as he describes in the passage from *De bello Gallico* printed on the opposite page. Caesar eventually landed on a flat shoreline, probably near the modern town of Walder. The Britons had followed his movements and were ready to oppose the Romans' landing, as you will read in the selection from Book IV presented in Latin on the following pages.

- 1 **barbarī**: what effect was Caesar's use of this word to describe the Britons meant to have on the reader?  
**praemittō, praemittere, praemīsī, praemissus**, to *send ahead*.  
 \***equitātus, -ūs, m.**, *cavalry*.  
 \***essedārius, -ī** [*< essedum, a type of chariot used by the Britons*], *m., warrior who fights from a chariot*. Caesar gives more details about the **essedārii** in §33.
- 2 \***plērumque**, *adv., generally, mostly*.  
 \***genus, generis, n.**, *type, class*.  
**quō . . . genere**: the relative pronoun **quō** appears to the left of its antecedent **genere**: a *type (of fighting) which*, referring both to cavalry and to chariot fighters. For this use of the ablative, see **A5o**.  
 \***cōnsuēscō, cōnsuēscere, cōnsuēvī, cōnsuētus**, to *become accustomed*; in perfect, to *be accustomed, to be in the habit*.  
 \***subsequor, subsequī, subsecūtus sum**, to *follow closely, follow*.
- 3 **nostrōs**: Caesar often uses the possessive adjectives **nostrī** and **suī** as substantives (C2), meaning *our (men)* and *their (men)* respectively.  
**ēgredī prohibēbāt: prohibeō** completed by an infin. = *prevent (someone) from*.
- 4 \***propter**, *prep. + acc., because of, on account of*.  
 \***magnitūdō, magnitūdinis, f.**, *large size, size*.  
 \***altum, -ī** [substantive *< altus, -a, -um*], *n., the deep, the sea*.  
**nisi in altō**: *except in deep (water)*. **Nisi** here = *except*; it does not start a new clause (*unless . . .*).  
**cōstituī**: you may know this verb = *decide*; its more basic meaning is *to establish, set up, arrange*; in military language it often means *to station, position* (troops, etc.). The transport ships were brought in as close to shore as possible, but the soldiers had to jump into perhaps four to five feet of water. Caesar describes this as “deep water” because the warships, which had shallower drafts, could get in closer, with their bows run onto the beach.
- 5 **militibus**: dative of agent, connected with the three gerundive phrases found later in the sentence. See the Reading Strategy opposite for some help with this part of the sentence.  
**ignōtus, -a, -um**, *unknown*.  
**ignōtis locis**: this could be an abl. abs., parallel to the following phrase **impeditis manibus**, = *the places (being) unknown, since the places were unknown*; it could also be an abl. of place where with **in** omitted = *in unknown places*, as often happens with the word **locus**.  
 \***impeditus, -a, -um** [*in- + pēs, pedis*; cf. **expeditus**, 1.6], *obstructed, impeded, hindered, burdened*.  
**onus, oneris, n.**, *burden, load*.
- 6 \***dēsiliō, dēsilīre, dēsiluī, dēsultūrus**, to *leap down, jump down*.  
**dēsiliendum: erat (7)** is gapped. This and the other two gerundives to make a phrase expressing obligation, *the soldiers had to . . .*  
 \***flūctus, -ūs, m.**, *wave*.  
 \***cōsistō, cōsistere, cōstitī**, to *halt, stand, take a stand*; of soldiers, to *take a position, i.e., get their footing*.

### The Britons oppose Caesar's landing.

1 [24] At barbarī, cōsiliō Rōmānōrum cognitō, praemissō equitātū et esse-  
 2 dāriīs, quō plērumque genere in proeliīs ūti cōsuērunt, reliquīs cōpiīs sub-  
 3 secūtī nostrōs nāvibus ēgredi prohibēbant. Erat ob hās causās summa diffi-  
 4 cultās, quod nāvēs propter magnitudinem nisi in altō cōstitui nōn poter-  
 5 ant, militibus autem, ignōtīs locīs, impeditīs manibus, magnō et gravi onere  
 6 armōrum oppressis simul et dē nāvibus dēsiliendum et in flūctibus cōn-  
 7 sistendum et cum hostibus erat pugnandum; (continued)

#### Initial Explorations

1. What did the Britons do first after realizing the Romans' intentions? (1-2)
2. What does Caesar tell us about this tactic? (2)
3. What did the Britons do next? How did this affect the Romans? (2-3)
4. What was the source of Caesar's difficulty? (4-5)
5. What three things did the Roman soldiers have to do? (5-7)
6. Give three reasons why it was difficult for them to do this. (5-6)

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#### Reading Strategies

- ◆ **militibus autem . . . pugnandum** (above: 5-7) is complex. On a first reading you might notice a bunch of ablatives and then three gerundives. After a second reading, you might realize that Caesar is telling three things that the soldiers had to do, with the help of the notes about *erat* being gapped and connecting the dative **militibus** with the gerundives. The three phrases between **militibus autem** and the gerundives describe the situation in which the soldiers found themselves. The first two are ablative absolutes; then Caesar switches to a participial phrase (**oppressis** modifies the dative **militibus**) for the third. **Autem** marks the transition from the first source of difficulty, the ships' inability to be run onto the shore, to the second, the difficulties the soldiers encountered while going ashore.
- ◆ You might find it useful to break down long sentences, such as the second sentence in this chapter, into sense units. See page 15 for a model.
- ◆ This sentence continues on page 77. The **cum** clause (lines 8-9) that describes the Britons is not as complex as the preceding portions of the sentence, but notice that Caesar again uses a participial phrase and two ablative absolutes, parallel to those used in the preceding description of the Romans, to describe the circumstances of the British fighters. The similar language reinforces the contrast between the situation in which the Romans found themselves, as compared with the Britons; study it carefully.

- 8 illī: = *they*, the Britons; as often, *ille* marks a change of subject.  
 \*āridum, -ī, n., *dry land, land*.  
 \*paulum, -ī, n., *a little*.  
 \*membrum, -ī, n., *limb*.
- 9 \*nōtus, -a, -um, *well known, familiar*.  
 \*tēlum, -ī, n., *spear*.  
 \*coiciō, coicere, coiēcī, coiectus [con + iaciō], *to throw*. You would expect this word to be spelled coiiciō, but the Romans wrote it with only one 'i.' However, the 'y' sound is still pronounced: co-yicio. Recall that a short 'a' or 'e' in a verb stem becomes a short 'i' in compounds: e.g., **reficiō** from **faciō**.  
 insuēfactus, -a, -um, *accustomed; trained, well trained*.
- 10 \*pugna, -ae, f., *fight*  
 \*imperītus, -a, -um, *inexperienced, unskilled*.
- 11 alacritās, alacritātis, f., *speed, quickness*.  
 \*studium, -ī, n., *enthusiasm, zeal*  
 pedester, pedestris, pedestre, *on foot, i.e., on land*.  
 quō . . . cōsuerant: this rel. clause is nested inside the clause nōn eādem . . .  
 ūtēbantur. Remember that ūtor takes the abl.; quō is the object of ūtī, while eādem alacritāte ac studiō are the objects of ūtēbantur (12).
- 1 \*animadvertō, animadvertere, animadvertī, animadversus [< animus + vertō],  
*to observe, notice, perceive*.  
 nāvēs longās: *galley, warships*, so called because they were designed for speed and hence narrow relative to their length, compared to transport ships (nāvēs onerāriae), which were wider and deeper in order to have room for cargo.  
 speciēs, speciēi, f., *appearance*.
- 2 inūsītātus, -a, -um, *unfamiliar*.  
 \*mōtus, mōtūs [< mōtus, -a, -um, past part. of moveō], m., *movement*.  
 \*ūsus, ūsūs [< ūsus, -a, -um, past part. of ūtor], m., *use*.  
 \*onerārius, -a, -um [< onus, oneris, load], *designed for cargo*.
- 3 rēmus, -ī, m., *oar*.  
 \*latus, lateris, n., *side*.  
 \*apertus, -a, -um [perf. part. of aperiō, to open], *open; unprotected*.  
 latus apertum: soldiers carried their shields on their left arms and therefore were more vulnerable to attack from the right side.
- 4 \*inde, adv., *from there*.  
 \*funda, -ae, f., *slingshot*.  
 sagitta, -ae, f., *arrow*.  
 tormentum, -ī [< torqueō, to twist, because twisted ropes provided the power],  
 n., *catapult*.  
 \*prōpellō, prōpellere, prōpulī, prōpulsus, *to drive forward; to drive away*.  
 submoveō, submovēre, submōvī, submōtus, *to move away*.  
 quae rēs: a linking quī, (and) *this action . . .*
- 5 magnō ūsui nostrīs: a double dative (A3i).  
 figūra, -ae, f., *appearance*.  
 pedem referre, idiom, *to bring one's foot back, withdraw, retreat*.

- 8 cum illi aut ex aridō aut paulum in aquam prōgressi, omnibus membris expe-  
 9 dītis, nōtissimīs locis, audācter tēla coicerent et equōs insuefactōs incitārent.  
 10 Quibus rēbus nostrī perterriti atque huius omninō generis pugnae imperitī, nōn  
 11 eādē alacritāte ac studiō quō in pedestribus ūti proeliis cōsuerant ūtēbantur.

7. How was the situation different for the Britons? (8–9)
8. What were the Britons doing? (9)
9. In what two ways does Caesar describe his troops at this point? (10)
10. How did they behave as a result? (10–11)

### Caesar sends help; one soldier's courage inspires the others.

- 1 [25] Quod ubi Caesar animadvertit, nāvēs longās, quārum et speciēs erat  
 2 barbaris inūsitiōr et mōtus ad ūsum expeditiōr, paulum removēri ab one-  
 3 rariis nāvibus et rēmīs incitārī et ad latus apertum hostium cōstitui atque  
 4 inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostēs prōpellī ac summovēri iussit; quae rēs  
 5 magnō ūsuī nostris fuit. Nam et nāvium figurā et remōrum motū et inūsitiō  
 6 genere tormentōrum permōti barbāri cōstitērunt ac paulum modo pedem  
 7 retulērunt. (continued)

#### Initial Explorations

1. In what two ways does Caesar describe the warships? (1–2)
2. What orders did he give for the movement of the warships? (2–3)
3. What were the warships to do once in position? (4)
4. How does Caesar describe this maneuver (4–5)
5. By what things were the Britons distressed? (5–6)
6. What did they do in response? (6–7)

#### Reading Strategies

- ◆ nāvēs (25:1) clearly begins a clause, and longās suggests that it is acc. not nom. pl. Then a relative clause begun by quārum interrupts it and turns out to be a two-part clause completed at expeditiōr. The nāvēs-clause resumes with paulum removēri, but the reason for the infinitive is not immediately clear. As you continue reading you see four more passive infinitives (incitārī, cōstitui, prōpellī, summovēri); the infinitive phrases are connected by et and ac. Finally the structure becomes clear when you reach iussit at the end of the sentence.
- ◆ Noticing parallelism is key to understanding this sentence. The PARALLEL STRUCTURE in the relative clause (quārum . . .) helps you realize that erat (1) must be supplied in the second half. The multiple infinitive phrases raise the expectation that a verb will govern them all, an expectation fulfilled by iussit (4).



8 Atque nostris militibus cunctantibus, maximē propter altitudinem maris,  
 9 quī decimae legiōnis aquilam ferēbat, contestātus deōs, ut ea rēs legiōnī  
 10 fēliciter ēveniret, ‘Dēsilitē,’ inquit, ‘militēs, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prō-  
 11 dere: ego certē meum reī publicae atque imperātōrī officium praestiterō.’  
 12 Hoc cum vōce magnā dīxisset, sē ex nāvī prōiēcit atque in hostēs aquilam  
 13 ferre coepit. Tum nostrī cohortātī inter sē, nē tantum dēdecus admitterētur,  
 14 ūniversī ex nāvī dēsiluērunt. Hōs item ex †proximis primis† nāvibus cum  
 15 cōspexissent, subsecūti hostibus appropinquārunt.

7. Why were the soldiers not eager to jump down? (8)
8. Who spoke to the soldiers? (9)
9. What did he do first? (9–10)
10. What did he say? (10–11)
11. Describe two things that this man did after finishing his speech. (12–13)
12. How did the soldiers on his ship react? (13–14)
13. What did the soldiers on nearby ships do? (15)

### Discussion

1. At several points in *De bello Gallico*, Caesar describes the bravery of individual soldiers—usually centurions, but sometimes others such as the **aquilifer** in this passage. What did Caesar hope to gain by relating this anecdote?

### Text

- ◆ Because all books in Antiquity and the Middle Ages were copied by hand, it was easy for errors to be introduced. Sometimes scribes were just careless; they also made other sorts of mistakes, such as substituting a familiar word for an unfamiliar one that looks like it. Scholars compare the readings from a number of manuscripts to establish the most reliable text. Usually the oldest manuscripts have the fewest errors.
- ◆ All the manuscripts of Caesar read **ex proximis primis nāvibus** (above: 14), which would mean *from the first closest ships*. This is not impossible but seems strange. The editor of the Oxford Classical Text placed two words between daggers (†). This convention indicates a problem with the text for which the editor is not confident of the correct reading.
- ◆ A 19th century scholar named Madvig suggested reading **primi** instead of **primis**, where **primi** = *leaders*. Others have suggested that since the two words **primis** and **proximis** are almost synonyms, one of them crept in by accident and should be deleted. Which of these suggestions makes more sense to you?

- 1 **Pugnātum est ācriter:** *It was fought fiercely, less lit., There was fierce fighting, The fighting was fierce.* This is an impersonal passive; see **F3d**.  
 \*ācriter, adv., *fiercely*.  
 \*uterque, utraque, utrumque, *each (of two), both*.  
 ab utrīque: *by both sides, less lit., on both sides*.  
 \*ōrdō, ōrdinis, m., *order; (military) formation, rank*.
- 2 \*servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *to save, preserve*.  
 ordinēs servāre: Roman troops were carefully trained to move and fight as part of a unit. This level of discipline was an important element in the Romans' military success and distinguished them from many of the peoples against whom they fought, including the Gauls. In this situation, the Romans are experiencing so much difficulty in getting ashore that they cannot easily form up into their cohorts, which made them less effective and also demoralized them, since they were not accustomed to fighting this way.  
 firmiter [adv. from firmus, -a, -um], *firmly, steadily*.  
 \*īnsistō, insistere, īnstītī, *to stand on; to push forward, advance*.  
 \*signum, -ī, n., *sign, signal; standard*. Each unit in a Roman legion had its own signum, a symbol mounted on a pole; soldiers knew how to move in battle by following the signum of their unit. See the coin opposite.  
 alius aliā ex nāvī: *one from one ship, (another from another), less lit., men from different ships*. This is a kind of gapping and is common in Latin.
- 3 \*quīcumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, *whichever, whatever*.  
 \*occurrō, occurrere, occurri, occursūrus + dat., *to meet*.  
 aggregō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [ad + grex, gregis, flock, herd], *to join*.  
 magnopere, adv. from magnus, -a, -um, *greatly*.  
 \*perturbō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *to disturb, confuse*.
- 4 \*vērō [adv. from vērus, -a, -um, true], *in truth, truly, indeed; however*.  
 lītus, lītoris, n., *shore*.  
 \*aliquī, aliquae, aliquod, *some*.  
 \*singulāris, -is, -e, *single, one at a time, individual*.
- 5 cōspexerant: *when(ever) they caught sight of . . . they attacked*; see the Structure note on pages 82–83.  
 incitātis equīs: the verb incitō, -āre is often translated *to urge on, spur on*. But a non-literal English equivalent *such as with their horses at full speed* conveys better what was happening.  
 \*adorior, adoriri, adortus sum [ad + orior] *to rise up against, attack*.
- 6 \*paucī, -ae, -a, *a few*.  
 plūrēs paucōs: note the juxtaposition of these two words which, along with the ASYNDETON, emphasize the Romans' situation.  
 \*circumsistō, circumsistere, circumstetī, *to take a stand around; to surround*.

### The Romans struggle to get ashore.

1 [26] Pugnātum est ab utrīsq̄ue ācrit̄er. Nostrī tamen, quod neque ōrdinēs  
 2 servāre neque firmiter insistere neque signa subsequī poterant atque aliū  
 3 aliā ex nāvī quibuscumque signīs occurrerat sē aggregābat, magnopere per-  
 4 turbābantur; hostēs vērō, nōtis omnibus vādīs, ubi ex litore aliquōs singulā-  
 5 rēs ex nāvī ēgredientēs cōspexerant, incitātis equis impeditōs adoriēban-  
 6 tur, plūrēs paucōs circumsistēbant; aliī ab latere apertō in ūniversōs tēla  
 7 coiciēbant. (continued)

#### Initial Explorations

1. How does Caesar describe the fighting? (1)
2. What were three things that the Roman soldiers could not do? (1-2)
3. For what other reason were they disorganized? (2-3)
4. Why did the Britons have an advantage? (4)
5. How did the Britons deal with small groups of soldiers as they came ashore?  
(4-6)
6. What were other Britons doing that affected Caesar's forces as a whole? (6-7)

#### Structure: Prepositions with Compound Verbs

- ♦ To complete the meaning of a compound verb such as *ēgredior*, the Romans sometimes used a preposition (ex nāvī *ēgredientēs*, above: 5) and sometimes omitted the preposition since it was already present in the verb (nāvibus *ēgredi*, 24:3). The two usages are about equally common.



This silver denarius was minted by Mark Antony to pay his troops before the battle of Actium (31 BCE). It shows a typical Roman warship (*nāvis longa*) with Antony's name, abbreviated ANT·AVG = *Antōnius Augur*, and the letters III·VIR·R·P·C = *triumvir rei publicae cōstituendae*, *triumvir for the organization of the state*, the legal title that was given to the members of the Second Triumvirate, on the obverse. On the reverse are legionary standards, including the *aquila*, along with the legion's identifying number, LEG XV.

- 8 **Quod**: i.e., the Britons attacking the Romans as the latter tried to land. A connecting relative (N7) that is neuter sing. refers to the general idea of the preceding sentence, unless there is a specific neuter noun to which it can refer.  
**scapha**, -ae, f., *boat*.  
**speculātōrius**, -a, -um, *designed for spying or scouting*.
- 9 **nāvigium**, -ī, n., *vessel, boat*.  
**speculātōria nāvigia**: *scouting vessels*. Both the ships' boats from the galleys and the scouting vessels are small and could land troops in places where the large ships could not.  
**\*complēō, complēre, complēvī, complētus**, *to fill*.  
**labōrantēs**: this verb can mean *to suffer, struggle, be in difficulty* as well as *to work*.
- 10 **\*subsidiūm**, -ī, n., *assistance, aid*.  
**simul**: = **simul atque**, *as soon as*.  
**cōstitērunt**: *got a firm footing* (lit., *took a stand*).
- 11 **cōsequor, cōsequī, cōsecūtus sum**, *to catch up*.  
**\*impetus**, -ūs, m., *attack*.  
**\*fuga**, -ae, f., *flight*.  
**in fugam dare**, *to give into flight, put to flight*, i.e., *cause to flee*.
- 12 **longius**: *too far*.  
**prōsequī**: deduce from **prō** + **sequor**.  
**equitēs**: Caesar had ordered the cavalry he planned to take to Britain to sail in eighteen ships separate from his main fleet. The departure of these ships was delayed because the cavalry took too long to board and the ships missed the tide. In this sentence **equitēs** refers to the ships carrying the cavalry.  
**\*cursus**, -ūs, m., *course*.  
**capere**: in this context = *to reach* (not *to capture*). Caesar could not pursue the Britons once they fled from the shore since he had no cavalry.
- 13 **ad**: *in reference to, in comparison to, relative to*.  
**\*prīstinus**, -a, -um, *former, original; previous*.  
**ad prīstinam fortūnam**: this is ironic since in §28 Caesar will describe some serious setbacks the Romans experienced.  
**\*dēsum, dēesse, dēfuī, dēfutūrus** + dat., *to be missing, be lacking*. The Romans said "Something is lacking to me" whereas we say "I lack something;" i.e., the thing lacked is the subject of **dēesse** and the person goes in the dative. Note that this is the same structural arrangement as with a dative of possession (e.g., **Caesarī sunt nāvēs**, *ships are to Caesar = Caesar has ships*); see A3f.

#### Structure: Tenses in General Statements

- ◆ In sentences that express generalizations or repeated actions, the perfect and pluperfect are used in subordinate clauses where English would use the present and the simple past. E.g., **quōs labōrantēs cōspexerat, his subsidia submittēbat** (above: 9–10) is literally translated (*Those*) *whom he had caught sight of in difficulty, to these he sent help(s)*. A non-literal translation that better conveys Caesar's meaning would be *Whenever he caught sight of any in difficulty, he sent them help*.

8 Quod cum animadvertisset Caesar, scaphās longārum nāvium, item specu-  
 9 lātōria nāvigia militibus complēri iussit, et, quōs labōrantēs cōspexerat,  
 10 hīs subsidia submittēbat. Nostrī, simul in āridō cōstitērunt, suis omnibus  
 11 cōsecūtīs, in hostēs impetum fēcērunt atque eōs in fugam dedērunt; neque  
 12 longius prōsequī potuērunt, quod equitēs cursum tenēre atque īsulam ca-  
 13 pere nōn potuerant. Hoc ūnum ad prīstinam fortūnam Caesarī dēfuit.

7. What orders did Caesar give? (8–9)
8. What did he do then? (9–10)
9. When did the Roman soldiers attack the enemy? (10–11)
10. What was the result? (11)
11. Why could the Romans not pursue the Britons? (11–13)
12. What comment does Caesar make about his inability to pursue them? (13)

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### Reading Strategy

- ◆ You know that Latin has many compound verbs and that in most cases the meaning of the compound is clear from the meaning of the prefix and the root verb. E.g., *saliō = to leap* and *dēsiliō = to leap down*; *orior = to rise up* and *adorior = to rise up against, attack*. You can enlarge your vocabulary easily by paying attention to such compound verbs.
- ◆ In some cases the meaning of a compound is clear but is difficult to bring out in English translation. For instance, *prōsequī* (above: 12) clearly expresses the idea of following the Britons further as they retreated (*prō* in compounds often has this idea; cf. *prōpellī*, 25:4). In line 11, *cōsecūtīs* gives a clear picture of the soldiers leaving the ships, following the men who had gone before, and gradually coming together (*con-*) into formation in their units; *catch up* is an acceptable translation but does not convey the whole picture.
- ◆ In other cases it is not clear to us, who are not native speakers of Latin, why a Roman author chose a compound over the simple verb. He probably had a reason but the subtle distinction is lost on us. Caesar, for instance, usually uses the compound *coicere* rather than the plain verb *iacere*, usually with no difference in meaning that we can perceive.

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(Structure note continued from opposite page)

- ◆ In such general statements, the pluperfect is used in general statements that refer to the past (above: 9–10 and 4–6, page 81), while the perfect is used in those that refer to the present. Here is an example with the perfect: *Sī quī Gallī Rōmānīs fāvērunt, Caesar eis praemia dat*, *If any Gauls support the Romans, Caesar gives them rewards*.

- 1 \*superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, to overcome, defeat.  
 simul atque, as soon as.  
 sē recēpērunt: recovered (themselves); not the idiom = to withdraw.
- 2 \*obses, obsidis, m., hostage.  
 obsidēs . . . polliciti sunt: if you read the whole clause, you see that it is an indirect statement with the verb of saying at the end; sēsē is the subject accusative that works with both datūrōs and factūrōs (supply esse with both to make a future infinitive).  
 quaeque: neuter plural relative pronoun with -que tacked onto the end (not a form of the word quisque = each).  
 imperāset: see F2h for the form. The pluperfect subjunctive inside indirect statement here replaces a perfect subjunctive; the direct statement would be Pollicēmur nōs quae imperāveris factūrōs esse.
- 3 \*polliceor, pollicēri, pollicitus sum, to promise.  
 Commius: see the Introduction to Book IV on page 73.  
 \*Atrebās, Atrebatī, m., Atrebatian, member of the tribe of the Atrebates.  
 \*suprā, adv., above; previously.  
 \*dēmōnstrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, to point out, show, mention.
- 4 praemissum: sc. esse; deduce the meaning from prae + mittō.  
 Hunc: this sentence begins with a direct object, modified by ē nāvī ēgressum; the clause cum . . . dēferret is embedded inside the main clause Hunc . . . comprehenderant.  
 illi: = Britannī.
- 5 orātōris modo: in the manner of an orator, i.e., as a spokesman or ambassador.  
 mandātum, -ī, n., command, order.  
 \*dēferō, dēferre, dētulī, dēlātus, irreg., to carry down; to report, deliver.
- 6 \*comprehendō, comprehendere, comprehendī, comprehēsus, to seize.
- 7 culpa, -ae, f., fault, blame.  
 multitūdinem: i.e., the common people; the British representatives claimed that the people of their tribes had been so hostile toward the Romans that they were forced to imprison Caesar's representative Commius.
- 8 ignōscō, ignōscere, ignōvī, ignōtus + dat., to forgive, pardon.  
 ut ignōscerētur: the head verb petivērunt is placed after the indirect command.  
 queror, querī, questus sum, to complain.  
 questus: although he complained. Although is one possible translation for a participle, less frequently encountered than other meanings such as because.  
 quod: after a verb expressing emotion, quod = that.
- 9 \*ultrō, adv., beyond, furthermore; voluntarily, without being asked.  
 \*continēns, continentis [noun < contineō], f., continent, mainland (of Europe).  
 sē: him (= Caesar); an INDIRECT REFLEXIVE (E2b).
- 10 ignōscere . . . dixit: sc. sē.  
 imprūdentia, -ae, f., lack of wisdom, poor judgment.
- 11 \*longinquus, -a, -um, far away, distant.  
 accersō, accersere, accersivī, accersitus, to call, summon.
- 12 remigrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [re- + migrō], to move back, go back.
- 13 commendō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, to commit for protection, entrust.

### The Britons sue for peace; Caesar tells the story of Commius.

1 [27] Hostēs proeliō superātī, simul atque sē ex fugā recēpērunt, statim ad  
 2 Caesarem lēgātōs dē pāce mīsērunt; obsidēs datūrōs quaeque imperāssēt  
 3 sēsē factūrōs pollicitī sunt. Ūnā cum hīs lēgātīs Commius Atrebās vēnit,  
 4 quem suprā dēmōstrāveram ā Caesare in Britanniam praemisum. Hunc  
 5 illi ē nāvī ēgressum, cum ad eōs ōrātōris modo Caesaris mandāta dēferret,  
 6 comprehenderant atque in vincula coiēcērant; tum proeliō factō remīsē-  
 7 runt. In petendā pāce eius rei culpam in multitudinem coiēcērunt et prop-  
 8 ter imprudentiam ut ignōscerētur petivērunt. Caesar questus quod, cum  
 9 ultrō in continentem lēgātīs missis pācem ab sē petissent, bellum sine causā  
 10 intulissent, ignōscere imprudentiae dixit obsidēsque imperāvit; quōrum illi  
 11 partem statim dedērunt, partem ex longinquiōribus locīs accersitam paucīs  
 12 diēbus sēsē datūrōs dixerunt. Intereā suōs remigrāre in agrōs iussērunt,  
 13 princīpēsque undique convenire et sē civitātēsque suās Caesarī commen-  
 14 dāre coepērunt.

#### Initial Explorations

1. What did the Britons do after they recovered from their defeat? (1-2)
2. What promises did they make? (2-3)
3. Who was Commius and what was his connection to Caesar? (3-4)
4. What was Commius doing? (4-5)
5. What had the Britons done to him? (4-6)
6. Whom did the ambassadors blame for the treatment of Commius? (7)
7. What request did they make? (7-8)
8. What complaint did Caesar make first? (8-10)
9. What was his actual response to the Britons (two items)? (10)
10. What happened regarding the hostages (two items)? (10-12)
11. What did the Britons order their men to do? (12)
12. What action did the British chieftains take? (13-14)

- 1 **post diem quārtam quam:** *on the fourth day after.* The Romans counted inclusively; we would say on the third day. The date was about 30 August.  
**est . . . ventum:** *it was arrived, less literal, they arrived, the arrival took place.*  
 This is an impersonal passive (see **F3d**).
- 2 **dē quibus . . . dēmōnstrātum est:** Caesar first mentions this in §4.22 (not included in this book) and alludes to it in 4.26, page 82.
- 3 **\*superior, superiōris, higher.** Caesar's main fleet sailed from a harbor he calls Portus Itius, which may be the modern city of Boulogne. The transport ships had been prevented by unfavorable winds from joining the main fleet, and Caesar had ordered them to assemble at what he calls the "upper port," probably Ambleteuse, slightly north of Boulogne.  
**portus, -ūs, m., harbor.**  
**lēnis, -is, -e, soft, gentle.**  
**solvō, solvere, solvī, solūtus, to set free, release, untie; to set sail** (referring to untying the ropes that held a ship to the dock).
- 4 **\*tempestās, tempestātis, f., weather; storm.** The storm probably came from the northeast.  
**\*coorior, coorīri, coortus sum, to arise.**
- 5 **\*unde, adv., from where.**
- 6 **ad inferiōrem partem insulae:** as before, Caesar uses *lower* to mean further from his own position; i.e., the ships were driven further along the coast.  
**\*propius, adv., nearer.** This adverb is derived from the preposition **prope** and, like **prope**, is followed by an accusative noun.  
**sōlis occāsum:** *the setting of the sun, i.e., the west.*
- 7 **suī:** genitive of the pronoun **sē**; it modifies **periculō**, *danger of themselves*, less lit., *to themselves*.  
**\*dēiciō, dēicere, dēiēcī, dēiectus, to throw down; (of a ship) to drive off course.**  
 For the pronunciation of compounds of **iaciō**, see note for 24:9, page 76.  
**\*ancora, -ae, f., anchor.**
- 8 **cum:** the subjunctive verb **complērentur** shows that this is the conjunction, not the preposition (**flūctibus** is an abl. of means); the impf. subj. = *were beginning to fill* (lit., *to be filled*). Apparently the sailors' attempts to keep the ships in position with anchors made things worse since they took on more water.  
**necessāriō, adv., necessarily, of necessity.**  
**adversus, -a, -um** [past part. of **advertō**, to turn toward], *turned towards, facing; standing opposite.*  
**adversā nocte:** *when night was facing, less lit., when night was approaching, as night was falling.*  
**prōvehō, prōvehere, prōvēxī, prōvectus, to carry forwards, carry along; in pass., move, advance, sail, put out to sea.**
- 9 **continentem petiērunt:** even if they had been able to remain on the coast of Britain, the cavalry transports were far from Caesar's camp and would have been attacked by the Britons if they had landed.

### The cavalry fails to arrive.

1 [28] His rēbus pāce cōfirmātā, post diem quārtum quam est in Britanni-  
 2 am ventum nāvēs xviii, dē quibus suprā dēmōnstrātum est, quae equitēs  
 3 sustulerant, ex superiōre portū lēnī ventō solvērunt. Quae cum appropin-  
 4 quārent Britanniae et ex castris vidērentur, tanta tempestās subitō coorta  
 5 est ut nūlla eārum cursum tenēre posset, sed aliae eōdem unde erant pro-  
 6 fectae referrentur, aliae ad īferiōrem partem īnsulae, quae est propius sōlis  
 7 occāsum, magnō suī cum periculō dēicerentur; quae tamen, ancoris iactīs,  
 8 cum flūctibus complērentur, necessariō adversā nocte in altum prōvectae  
 9 continentem petiērunt.

#### Initial Explorations

1. On what day did these events occur? (1-2)
2. How many ships were involved? What were they carrying? (2-3)
3. Under what circumstances did they set sail? (3)
4. Where were the ships when the storm arose? (3-4)
5. What was the general result of the storm? (5)
6. What happened to some of the ships? (5-6)
7. What happened to the others? (6-7)
8. Why were the ships in danger? (8)
9. What did the ships do in the end? (8-9)

#### Reading Strategy

- ♦ *tanta . . . ut* (above: 4-5): these words clearly introduce a result clause. Read carefully and you will find three subjunctive verbs that complete the result clause, with two other clauses nested inside.

This gold Gallic coin was found near Dover, England. Its presence there is an indication of the trade between Britain and the mainland Celts. The stylized horse is a motif often seen in Celtic art.



- 1 \*accidit, **accidere**, accidit [ad + cadit], *it happens*.  
 accidit: perfect tense.  
 ut esset: see O3c for this type of clause.  
 quī diēs: the antecedent appears inside the relative clause.  
 maritimus, -a, -um [< mare, sea], *of the sea, maritime*.  
 aestus, -ūs, m., *heat; agitation, surge, ebb and flow*.  
 maritimōs aestūs: *tides*.  
 Ita ūnō tempore: see the Reading Strategy opposite for help with this sentence.
- 2 maximōs: during a full moon or a new moon, the sun and moon are aligned, causing unusually strong tides; the sea comes up further on the beach than normal at high tide, and goes further out at low tide.  
 \*efficiō, **efficere**, effēcī, effectus [ex + faciō], *to bring about, cause*.  
 incognitus, -a, -um [negative prefix in- + cognōscō], *unknown*.  
 incognitum: the Romans were accustomed to sailing in the Mediterranean, where the tides rise and fall only a few inches. Two years previously, Caesar had fought a campaign against the Veneti, a coastal tribe of northwestern Gaul, and had built a fleet (some ships of which were used in his expedition to Britain). Apparently, however, the Romans had not learned that the highest tides come at the full moon.
- 4 cūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *to take care of, arrange for*.  
 exercitum trānsportandum cūrāverat: *had arranged for the army to be transported*: see Structure note below.  
 \*subdūcō, **subdūcere**, subdūxī, subductus, *to draw up from below, raise, haul up*.  
 Ancient ships were commonly pulled up onto the beach when not needed for immediate use, as Caesar did with his warships. He did not do so with the transport ships, probably because their larger size made this difficult, or perhaps because he saw no need to do so.
- 5 \*dēligō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *to bind, tie up*.  
 \*adflictō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *to shatter, damage severely*.  
 neque ūlla . . . facultās: *and no opportunity*.  
 nostrīs: referring to the Romans on shore.
- 6 \*administrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *to administer, manage* (the ships).  
 auxilior, -ārī, -ātus sum, *to help*.

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**Structure: Gerundive with the verb cūrāre**

- ♦ The future passive participle (gerundive) is used with the verb cūrāre to express the idea of getting something done. On tombstones, for instance, we often find statements such as Hērēs monumentum pōnendum cūrāvit, *The heir had the stone put up*. Another example: Dominus servōs liberandōs cūrāt, *The master is arranging for the slaves to be freed*. In such sentences the future pass. part. modifies the direct object of cūrāre.

**The forces of nature cause more problems.**

- 1 [29] Eādem nocte accidit ut esset lūna plēna, quī diēs maritimōs aestūs  
 2 maximōs in Ōceanō efficere cōsuēvit, nostrisque id erat incognitum. Ita  
 3 ūnō tempore et longās nāvēs, quibus Caesar exercitum trānsportandum  
 4 cūrāverat, quāsque in āridum subdūxerat, aestūs complēverat, et onerāriās,  
 5 quae ad ancorās erant dēligātae, tempestās adflīctābat, neque ūlla nostrīs  
 6 facultās aut administrandī aut auxiliandī dabātur. (continued)

**Initial Explorations**

1. What happened on the same day as the storm? (1)
2. According to Caesar, what does this cause? (1–2)
3. Where were the warships? How were they affected? (3–4)
4. Where were the transport ships? What happened to them? (4–5)
5. What were the Romans on shore not able to do? (5–6)

**Reading Strategies**

- ◆ You should be able to deal with the sentence that begins *Ita ūnō tempore . . .* (above: 2–6) if you take advantage of the strategies discussed so far in this book.
- ◆ Read the entire sentence through. After the introductory phrase *Ita ūnō tempore*, how many main clauses are there? What coordinating conjunctions mark the beginnings of these main clauses?
- ◆ What case is *longās nāvēs* (3)? What is its likely function in the sentence? (This is probably the single most important thing to notice in order to understand the sentence correctly.)
- ◆ What subordinate clauses are nested inside the main clauses?
- ◆ What word is gapped with *onerāriās* (4)? Note the gender to help with this.
- ◆ How does Caesar employ PARALLEL STRUCTURE to organize the thought?

- 7 \*complūrēs, -ēs, -a, *several*.  
 frangō, frangere, frēgī, frāctus, *to break; of ships, to wreck*.  
 fūnis, fūnis, f., *rope*.
- 8 armāmenta, -ōrum, n. pl., *tackle* (equipment on a ship).  
 \*āmittō, āmittere, āmisi, āmissus, *to lose*. In early Latin this verb is found = *to send away*, but it evolved into the meaning that we find in Caesar and Cicero. This is one of the very few compound verbs whose etymology might easily lead to a misunderstanding.  
 inūtilis, -is, -e [negative prefix in- + ūtor, *to use*], *useless*.
- 9 perturbātiō, perturbātiōnis [per + turbō], f., *disturbance*. All such -tiō nouns are feminine; knowing this helps you realize that **magna** modifies perturbātiō despite the intervening **id quod** clause and the genitive tōtius exercitūs (which also modifies perturbātiō).
- 10 quibus . . . possent: a relative clause of result (O2i).  
 \*reficiō reficere, refēcī, refectus [re- + faciō], *to make again, restore, repair*.
- 11 erant ūsui: a dative of purpose (A3g), *were of use*.  
 \*cōnstō, cōnstāre, cōnstiti, cōnstatūrus, *to stand together, stand firm, agree; impersonal, it is agreed*.  
 \*hiemō, -āre [< hiems, *winter*], *to spend the winter*.  
 cōnstābat . . . oportēre: *it was agreed by everyone that it was proper*. Omnibus is a dative of reference (A3h), which in this context is best translated by . . .
- 12 hīs in locīs: *in these places*, less lit., *in this region*, a common sense of locus in the plural.  
 \*hiems, hiemis, f., *winter*.  
 \*prōvideō, prōvidēre, prōvidī, prōvisus, *to foresee; to provide against, provide for*.

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### Reading Strategy: Enclosing Word Order

- ◆ You will often meet phrases of the pattern **magna in Italiā villa**, *a large villa in Italy*, or **cum frātris amīcō**, *with his brother's friend*. The first word begins the phrase, is followed by another word or words that clearly cannot complete the phrase, and finally is completed by the required form. English speakers often ask, "Why didn't the Romans just say **cum amīcō frātris**?"
- ◆ To a Roman, who responded subconsciously and automatically to the information provided by the endings of words, such phrases were often clearer than if they had been written in English word order. Recall the principle of expectation (see **M1a–M1e**, and esp. **M1f**). The order used in the examples above shows that the words **in Italiā** and **frātris** belong to the phrase under discussion and not to some other, coming later in the sentence. We use the term ENCLOSING WORD ORDER for such phrases.
- ◆ In lines 8–9 opposite we have **magna . . . perturbātiō**. The statement in the previous bullet point applies here, although an unusually large number of words is contained within the enclosing adj./noun pair. In addition, placing words that logically belong together very far apart (HYPERBATON) creates strong emphasis; Caesar wants the reader to understand that his soldiers were really upset by what had happened.

7 Complūribus nāvibus frāctīs, reliquae cum essent fūnibus, ancorīs reliquīs-  
 8 que armāmentīs āmissīs ad nāvigandum inūtilēs, magna, id quod necesse  
 9 erat accidere, tōtīus exercitūs perturbātiō facta est. Neque enim nāvēs erant  
 10 aliae quibus reportārī possent, et omnia dēerant quae ad reficiendās nāvēs  
 11 erant ūsuī, et, quod omnibus cōstabat hiemāre in Galliā oportēre, frūmen-  
 12 tum hīs in locīs in hiemem prōvisum nōn erat.

6. What happened to several of the warships? (7)
7. In what condition were the others? (7-8)
8. What was the result? (8-9)
9. What three difficulties for the Romans does Caesar mention? (9-12)

### Discussion

1. Why do you think Caesar includes the clause **id quod necesse erat accidere** (8-9)?

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### Reading Strategy

- ◆ The function of **reliquae** (above: 7) is not immediately clear. The context suggests that it might be nom. pl. fem., referring to **nāvēs**, but that is not certain at first, nor is how it relates to the clause that begins **cum** . . . .
- ◆ **ancorīs . . . āmissīs** is clearly an ablative phrase nested inside the **cum** clause, but its function is not yet clear.
- ◆ After you read **ad nāvigandum inūtilēs**, the structure becomes clear: **reliquae** agrees with **inūtilēs** (it does indeed refer to ships) and belongs inside the **cum** clause. The abl. abs. **ancorīs . . . āmissīs** explains why the ships were useless.
- ◆ Caesar placed **reliquae** to the left of its clause marker **cum** in order to provide a clearer transition from mentioning the ships that had been wrecked (**Complūribus nāvibus frāctīs**) to discussing those that survived the storm.

- 3 *dēsse*: for the construction used with this word, see the note for 26:13, page 82.  
 \**intellego, intellegere, intellēxī, intellēctus, to understand.*  
 \**paucitās, paucitātis* [< *paucī*, a few], f., *small number.*  
*exiguitās, exiguitātis*, f., *scantiness, scarcity, smallness.*
- 4 *angustiōra*: sc. than usual, than normal.  
*hōc*: *because of this, less lit., for this reason.*  
 \**impedimenta, -ōrum*, n. pl., *baggage.* Caesar's army had of course brought some equipment with it, but only the minimum needed for a short stay.
- 5 *factū*: a supine in the abl.; see 12.  
*dūxērunt*: *thought*, as often in Caesar.
- 6 *commeātus, -ūs*, m., *going to and fro; convoy; provisions, supplies.*  
*frūmentō commeātūque*: abl. of separation, **A5a.**  
*prōdūcō, prōdūcere, prōdūxī, prōductus, to lead forward; to prolong, extend.*
- 7 *eīs . . . interclūsīs*: the ablative absolute has a conditional sense, *if they were . . .*  
*reditus, -ūs*, m., *return.*  
*reditū*: another abl. of separation.  
*interclūdō, interclūdere, interclūsī, interclūsus* [inter + *claudō*, to close], *to shut out, shut off, cut off.*  
 \**postea*, adv., *later on, afterwards.*
- 8 *trānsitūrum*: a future infinitive; supply *esse*.  
 \**cōnfidō, cōnfidere, cōnfisus sum, to trust confidently, be assured, believe.*  
 \**rūsus*, adv., *again.*  
*rūsus coniūrātiōne factā: coniūrātiō* here = something like *mutual loyalty* (not *conspiracy*); a non-literal trans. might be *after renewing their mutual loyalty.*
- 9 \**paulātim*, adv., *little by little, gradually*; i.e., the Britons left a few at a time so as not to arouse the Romans' suspicions.  
 \**discēdō, discēdere, discessī, discessūrus, to go away, depart, leave.*  
*clam*, adv., *secretly.*

### Reading Strategies

- The first sentence in this chapter (opposite: 1–8) is long and very complex. It begins in a straightforward way, up through the participial phrase *inter sē collocūtī*. Then comes a *cum* causal clause, in two parts, with each section closed by a subjunctive verb (*intellegerent*, 3, and *cognōscerent*, 4). Both these verbs govern indirect statements in which the acc. and infin. appear in front of the head word. *Quae* (4) introduces a clause that describes the camp, followed by a causal clause (*quod . . .*) that explains the statement about the size of the camp.
- The main verb, *dūxērunt* (5), also governs an indirect statement that appears in front of it, *optimum factū esse, that the best thing to do was . . .*; this ind. state. is completed by two infinitive phrases *frūmentō . . . prohibēre* and *rem in hiemem prōdūcere* (6–7). The final structure in the sentence is a causal clause (*quod . . .*, 7–8) which is interrupted by an abl. abs. *eīs . . . interclūsīs* immediately after it begins. The verb *cōnfidēbant* also governs an indirect statement *nēminem . . . trānsitūrum* that comes before it.

### The Britons take advantage of Caesar's troubles.

1 [30] Quibus rēbus cognitis, principēs Britanniae, quī post proelium ad Cae-  
 2 sarem convēnerant, inter sē collocūtī, cum equitēs et nāvēs et frūmentum  
 3 Rōmānis dēesse intellegent et paucitātem militum ex castrōrum exiguitāte  
 4 cognōscerent, quae hōc erant etiam angustiōra quod sine impedimentis Cae-  
 5 sar legiōnēs trānsportāverat, optimum factū esse dūxērunt, rebellione factā,  
 6 frūmentō commeātūque nostrōs prohibēre et rem in hiemem prōducere,  
 7 quod eis superātis aut reditū interclūsīs nēminem postea belli inferendī causā  
 8 in Britanniam trānsitūrum cōfidēbant. Itaque, rūsus coniūrātiōne factā,  
 9 paulātim ex castris discēdere ac suōs clam ex agrīs dēducere coepērunt.

#### Initial Explorations

1. Who held a conference? (1–2)
2. Of what Roman difficulty were they aware? (2–3)
3. What impression did they get from the small size of the Roman camp? Why was this misleading? (3–5)
4. What did they believe was the best thing to do (two parts)? (5–6)
5. Why did they decide to do this? (7–8)
6. What two things did they begin to do? (8–9)

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(Continued from opposite page.)

- ♦ This sentence reinforces the point you that you need to get comfortable with indirect statements that appear in front of their head verbs (there are four of them in one sentence). You will spot these only if you read the sentence through—often multiple times—before translating.
- ♦ One way to approach a complicated sentence such as this one is to focus initially on the verb forms. You can, as a temporary measure, ignore subordinate items such as relative clauses and ablative absolutes. By doing so, you would learn that the British chiefs conferred, understood and learned some things, decided that it was best to do two things, because . . . . This is not a complete understanding of the sentence, but it is a place to begin. This sentence is very complicated, so don't feel bad if it doesn't come easily!

- 1 At Caesar: note the strong transition from the previous two chapters, which dealt with the storm and the Britons' reaction, to Caesar's own response.
  - \*etsī, conj., *even if, although.*
  - \*ēventus, -ūs [*< ēveniō, to turn out*], *occurrence, event; consequence, result; i.e., as the result of what had happened to the ships.*
- 2 ex eō quod: Latin often uses a neuter pronoun as antecedent for a clause. This is not required in English, and eō can be omitted in translation.
  - quod: *the fact that.*
  - \*intermittō, intermittere, intermīsī, intermissus, *to leave off, neglect; to pause, cease.*
  - \*fore: an alternate form of futūrus esse, the future infinitive of sum.
  - fore id quod accidit: indirect statement introduced by suspicābātur, with id as subject of the infinitive fore; *that the thing which (already) happened would be (the case), i.e., that the Britons would revolt.*
- 3 \*suspīcor, -ārī, -ātus, *to suspect.*
  - suspīcābātur: *began to suspect.*
  - \*cāsus, cāsūs, m., *accident, misfortune, emergency.*
  - subsīdia: in this context = *safeguards.*
- 4 cotīdiē, adv., *daily.*
- 5 \*mātēria, -ae, f., *matter, material; in this context = timber.*
  - quae . . . nāvēs: the rel. cl. comes in front of its antecedent: *the ships which . . .*
  - \*aes, aeris, n., *bronze.* Bronze does not rust and so was used on ships instead of iron.
  - quae . . . nāvēs, eārum mātēriā . . . ūtēbātur: *the ships which . . . he used their timber and bronze = he used the timber and bronze of the ships which . . .*
  - quae: not feminine as in the previous clause, but neuter plural with ea understood as antecedent, *those things which.*
- 6 comportārī: deduce from con- + portō, -āre.
  - cum: how can you tell that this is the conjunction, not the preposition?
  - summō studiō: since the soldiers had been upset by the damage to the ships, it is not surprising that they worked eagerly to repair those that could be made seaworthy.
- 7 administrārētur: an impersonal passive (F3d). Look for a translation that gives an idea of an ongoing process.
  - xii: = *duodecim.*
  - xii nāvibus āmissīs: the ablative absolute has a concessive force, *although . . .*
  - Recall that Caesar had brought about 80 warships to Britain.
  - reliquīs: this word appears to the left of its clause marker ut to mark the transition from talking about the ships that were destroyed to those that could be salvaged. It is ablative of means with nāvīgārī (8) which is an impersonal passive: *he brought it about that to be sailed was possible in the others, less lit., that the others could be sailed.*
- 8 \*commodē, *suitably, properly, appropriately, well.*
  - effēcīt: as often, this verb is completed by an ut clause with the subjunctive (O3c); here the ut clause precedes effēcīt.

### Caesar takes steps to deal with the situation.

1 [31] At Caesar, etsi nondum eorum consilia cognoverat, tamen et ex eventu  
 2 navium suarum et ex eo quod obsides dare intermiserant fore id quod ac-  
 3 cidit suspicabatur. Itaque ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat. Nam et fru-  
 4 mentum ex agris cotidie in castra conferbat et, quae gravissime adflictae er-  
 5 ant nave, earum materia atque aere ad reliqua reficiendas utebatur et quae  
 6 ad eas res erant usui ex continenti comportari iubebat. Itaque, cum summo  
 7 studio a militibus administraretur, XII navibus amissis, reliquis ut navigari  
 8 commodum posset effecit.

#### Initial Explorations

1. What two factors led Caesar to be concerned? (1-2)
2. What suspicions did Caesar have? (2-3)
3. What was Caesar's overall response to this? (3)
4. What did he gather and from where? (3-4)
5. What did Caesar do with the most badly damaged ships? (4-5)
6. From where did he get other things needed to repair the ships? (6)
7. What was the soldiers' attitude as they worked on the ships? (6-7)
8. How many ships had been lost? (7)
9. In what condition were the remaining ships? (7-8)

#### Discussion

1. What impression do you get of Caesar as a leader from this chapter? Support your answer from the text.



A Roman galley (navis longa).

- 1 \*cōnsuētūdō, cōnsuētūdinis [< cōnsuēscō, to accustom], f., *custom, habit*.  
 ex cōnsuētūdine: *from custom, according to custom, less lit., as usual*.  
 ūnā: agrees with legiōne (not cōnsuētūdine) to form an abl. abs. with missā.  
 frūmentor, -ārī, -ātus sum [< frūmentum, grain], *to find food, forage*. Grain was the staple of the legionary soldier's diet; it was boiled with water and eaten like modern hot cereal. It was supplemented with whatever food could be obtained locally. Soldiers were given a ration of grain twice a month that they had to carry with them as they marched. So it is not surprising that the military term *to forage* is based on the word for *grain*.  
 frūmentātum: a supine expressing purpose (I3a), *to forage*.
- 2 ūllā . . . suspiciōne: another example of enclosing word order (cf. the Reading Strategy on page 90).  
 \*interpōnō, interpōnere, interposuī, interpositus, *to put between, insert, introduce*.
- 3 pars hominum: referring to the Britons, not the Roman soldiers.  
 remaneret: deduce from re- + maneō.  
 \*ventitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus, *to come often, keep coming, go back and forth*. The presence of the British in the fields and near the camp suggested that no attack was imminent.
- 4 porta, -ae, f., *gate*.  
 statiō, statiōnis [< stō, to stand], f., *standing still; position, post, guard duty*.  
 pulvis, pulveris, f., *dust, cloud of dust*.
- 5 quam cōnsuētūdō ferret: lit., *than habit brought, less lit., than usual*.  
 quam in partem: another instance where Caesar repeats the antecedent of a relative pronoun inside the relative clause.
- 6 id quod erat: *that which was, i.e., the truth, the actual situation*.
- 7 \*ineō, inire, inīvī or inīī, initus [in + eō], *to go into, enter; to enter upon, begin, undertake*.  
 initum: sc. esse; suspicātus (6) introduces an indirect statement.  
 cōsiliī: a partitive genitive, modified by novī and depending on aliquid, *something of a new plan, some new plan*.
- \*cohors, cohortis, f., *cohort, one-tenth of a legion*.
- 8 \*succēdō, succēdere, successī, successūrus, *to go under, enter; to follow, take the place of*.  
 \*armō, armāre, armāvī, armātus, *to arm*.  
 armārī: the passive infinitive here has a reflexive sense, *to arm themselves*.
- 9 \*cōnfestim [< festinō, to hurry], adv., *immediately, without delay*.  
 \*paulō, adv., *by a little, a little*.  
 \*prōcēdō, prōcēdere, prōcessī, prōcessūrus, *to go forward, advance*.
- 10 \*premō, premere, pressī, pressus, *to press, press upon, press hard*.  
 \*aegrē [< aeger, aegra, aegrum, sick, troubled], *uncomfortably, with dislike, with difficulty*.  
 \*sustineō, sustinēre, sustinuī, sustentus [sub + teneō], *to sustain, endure, withstand, hold out*.  
 \*cōnfertus, -a, -um, *pressed together, dense, closely packed*.

**The Britons attack one legion while it searches for food.**

1 [32] Dum ea geruntur, legiōne ex cōsuētūdine ūnā frūmentātum missā  
 2 quae appellābātur septima, neque ūllā ad id tempus bellī suspiciōne inter-  
 3 positā, cum pars hominum in agrīs remanēret, pars etiam in castra venti-  
 4 tāret, ei quī prō portis castrōrum in statiōne erant Caesarī nūntiāvērunt pul-  
 5 verem maiōrem quam cōsuētūdō ferret in eā parte vidērī quam in partem  
 6 legiō iter fēcisset. Caesar id quod erat suspicātus, aliquid novī ā barbaris  
 7 ininitum cōsiliī, cohortēs quae in statiōnibus erant sēcum in eam partem  
 8 proficīscī, ex reliquīs duās in statiōnem cohortēs succēdere, reliquās armārī  
 9 et cōnfestim sēsē subsequī iussit. Cum paulō longius ā castrīs prōcessisset,  
 10 suōs ab hostibus premī atque aegrē sustinēre et cōnfertā legiōne ex omnibus  
 11 partibus tēla coicī animadvertit. (continued)

**Initial Explorations**

1. What does Caesar tell us about the Seventh Legion? (1-2)
2. Why did the Romans not think that hostilities would resume? (2-4)
3. What did the guards at the gate report to Caesar? (4-6)
4. What did Caesar suspect? (6-7)
5. What three orders did Caesar give? (7-9)
6. What did Caesar observe was the situation with the Seventh Legion? (10-11)

**Vocabulary: Frequentative Verbs**

- ♦ *ventitāret* (above: 3) belongs to a class of verbs called **FREQUENTATIVES**, which indicate a repeated or habitual action. They are normally formed from the supine or fourth principal part of a root verb and belong to the first conjugation, as with *ventitāre* from *ventum*, supine of *veniō*.

- 12 *omni*: modifies *frūmentō*, enclosing the entire abl. abs.  
*dēmetō, dēmetere, dēmessuī, dēmessus*, to mow, reap, harvest.
- 13 \**hūc* [> *hic*, this], adv., to this place, here.  
 \**noctū*, adv., at night.  
*dēlitēscō, dēlitēscere, dēlituī*, to conceal oneself, hide.
- 14 *dispergō, dispergere, dispersī, dispersus*, to disperse, scatter.  
*dēpositis*: deduce from *dē + pōnō*.  
*metō, metere, messuī, messus*, to harvest.
- 15 \**incertus, -a, -um*, uncertain; disorganized.  
*incertis ōrdinibus*: you will recall from §26 (page 80) that the effectiveness of a Roman legion depended in large part on the soldiers' fighting in formation. Here the Romans were surprised while harvesting grain and had difficulty in forming up. *Incertis ōrdinibus* is an ablative absolute, since/while (their) ranks were disorganized.
- 16 \**essedum, -ī, n.*, chariot of a type used by the Britons and formerly by the mainland Celts. See the coin on page 101.  
*circumdō, circumdare, circumdedī, circumdatus*, to surround.



The emperor Trajan (reigned 98–117 CE) built a new forum in Rome. In addition to a basilica, a library, and a market, it contains a column celebrating Trajan's two victorious campaigns against the Dacians. The column is decorated with carvings that depict many aspects of life in the Roman army. This scene shows soldiers foraging for grain, just as Caesar describes.

12 Nam quod omnī ex reliquis partibus dēmessō frūmentō pars ūna erat reli-  
 13 qua, suspicātī hostēs hūc nostrōs esse ventūrōs noctū in silvis delituerant;  
 14 tum dispersōs, dēpositīs armīs in metendō occupātōs, subitō adortī, patcīs  
 15 interfectīs reliquōs incertīs ordinibus perturbāverant, simul equitātū atque  
 16 essedīs circumdederant.

7. What did the enemy suspect that the Roman soldiers would do? Why? (12–13)
8. How had they acted on their suspicions? (13)
9. Describe the beginning of the attack on the Romans. (14–15)
10. How did the encounter continue? (15–16)

### Reading Strategy

- ◆ In line 14 you meet **dispersōs**, which is certainly acc. pl. but whose function is not yet clear—it might refer to **nostrōs** (13) or to **hostēs** (13) or perhaps to some word yet to come. It is followed by an ablative absolute, which should not be difficult to recognize as such since it is a very typical one, and then by another masc. acc. pl. word **occupātōs**.
- ◆ The participle **adortī** (14) brings the phrase to an end. You can now see that **dispersōs** and **occupātōs** must be the direct objs. of **adortī**, since there is no other object. Since there is no masc. pl. noun in the clause, these words must be substantives: (*the men*) *who had scattered*.
- ◆ The presence of an obvious direct object in the acc. case also shows that **adortī** must be a deponent, since true passive verbs do not take a direct object. This rule can be useful if you do not have access to a dictionary and are unsure about whether a verb is deponent.
- ◆ Authors of narrative prose in Latin usually present events in the order that they occur. The main verb shows the most important action, while other actions are included as subordinate clauses, participial phrases, ablative absolutes, etc.; regardless of the structures used, the events are given in order. To help understand a difficult sentence, it is an excellent practice to list the events in order in one column and opposite each event place the structure that is used to present it. Here is the beginning of such a list for this sentence; complete it, and use this technique on other sentences.

grain harvested from most areas	ablative absolute, <b>omnī . . . frūmentō</b>
one area left	causal clause, <b>quod . . . pars ūna erat reliqua</b>
Britons get an idea	participial phrase, <b>suspiciātī . . . ventūrōs</b>
Britons hide	main clause, <b>in silvis delituerant</b>
Romans scatter	perfect passive participle, <b>dispersōs</b>

- 1 **perequitō**, -āre [per + equus], *to ride through*.
- 2 **ipsō terrōre equōrum**: i.e., the terror caused by the horses.  
**strepitus**, -ūs, m., *noise*.  
**rota**, -ae, f., *wheel*.
- 3 **turma**, -ae, f., *squadron*. In the Roman army such squadrons consisted of about 30 horsemen; exactly how the British organized their formations is unknown.  
**inter equitum turmās**: among their own cavalry (not the enemy's). After the chariot fighters had dismounted, the British battle formation consisted of alternating groups of cavalry and foot soldiers.  
**īnsinuō**, -āre, -āvī, *to wind one's way among, bring in*.
- 4 **proelior**, -ārī, -ātus sum [< proelium, battle], *to fight (a battle)*.  
**aurīga**, -ae, m., *charioteer*. The historian Tacitus mentions that the charioteers were of noble birth while retainers did the fighting—the opposite of what we might assume.  
\***interim**, adv., *meanwhile*.
- 5 \***excēdō**, **excēdere**, **excessī**, **excessūrus** [ex + cēdō], *to go out*.  
**currus**, -ūs, m., *chariot*. **Currus** is the general Latin word for *chariot*; **essedum** refers specifically to the type of chariot used by the Britons.  
\***collocō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus [< locus, place], *to locate, place*.
- 6 **receptus**, -ūs, m., *a drawing back, withdrawal, retreat*.
- 7 **pedes**, **peditis** [< pēs, pedis, foot], m., *foot soldier*.  
**praestant**: *offer, provide* (additional meaning)  
\***exercitātiō**, **exercitātiōnis** [< exerceō, to train], f., *training, practice*.
- 8 **utī**: this clause is completed by **cōnsuerint** (10); nested in between are five infinitives, all complementary infins. depending on **cōnsuerint**.  
**dēclivis**, -is, -e [< clivus, slope], *sloping, downhill*.  
**praeceps**, **praecipitis** [prae + caput, capitis], *headfirst; steep*.  
**locō**: *ground, terrain*.  
**equōs incitātōs**: see the note for §26:5, page 80.  
**sustinēre**: here = *to control, keep in check*.
- 9 **brevī**: *quickly*; a noun such as **tempore** or **spatiō** is understood.  
**moderor**, -ārī, -ātus sum, *to control*.  
**flectō**, **flectere**, **flexī**, **flexus**, *to bend; to turn*.  
**tēmō**, **tēmōnis**, m., *pole, tongue* (pole that fits between two horses that are pulling a chariot, wagon, etc.).  
\***sē recipere**, idiom, *to take oneself back, retreat*.
- 10 **cito**, adv., *swiftly, quickly*.

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### Forms

- ♦ The Latin noun suffix -tās, -tātis is the origin of English nouns that end in -ty; e.g., **libertās**, *liberty*. Knowing this, you can easily deduce the meanings of **mōbilitātem** and **stabilitātem** (opposite: 6 and 7). All such nouns are feminine, like those that end in -tūdō; there is a strong tendency in Latin for abstract nouns to be feminine. (Abstract nouns are concepts, ideas, and other things that do not physically exist.)

### Caesar describes the British chariot fighters.

1 [33] Genus hoc est ex essedīs pugnae. Prīmō per omnēs partēs perequit-  
 2 ant et tēla coiciunt atque ipsō terrōre equōrum et strepitū rotārum ōrdinēs  
 3 plērumque perturbant, et, cum sē inter equitum turmās insinuāvērunt, ex  
 4 essedīs dēsiliunt et pedibus proeliantur. Aurīgae interim paulātim ex proe-  
 5 liō excēdunt atque ita currūs collocant ut, sī illi ā multitudīne hostium pre-  
 6 mantur, expeditum ad suōs receptum habeant. Ita mōbilitātem equitum, sta-  
 7 bilitātem peditum in proeliis praestant, ac tantum ūsū cotīdiānō et exer-  
 8 citatiōne efficiunt utī in dēclivī ac praecipitī locō incitātōs equōs sustinēre et  
 9 brevī moderārī ac flectere et per tēmōnem percurrere et in iugō īsistere et  
 10 sē inde in currūs citissimē recipere cōsuerint.

#### Initial Explorations

1. How do the chariot fighters begin a battle? (1-2)
2. What effect does this have on the enemy? Why (2-3)
3. What do they do after returning among their own forces? (3-4)
4. Where do the drivers station the chariots? Why? (4-6)
5. What two advantages does this style of fighting offer? (6-7)
6. Give two examples of the Britons' exceptional ability to control their horses. (8-9)
7. How have they acquired the ability to do this? (7-8)
8. What other impressive feat can some warriors do in their chariots? (9-10)



This Roman coin, minted in 48 BCE, shows a Gallic man with a shield behind his head on the obverse. On the reverse is an *essedum*, with the warrior clearly visible standing and the driver seated at the front. The sides are low and the front seems open, which would allow the warrior to run out onto the pole as Caesar describes. The name on the coin, L. Hostilius Saserna, is that of the moneyer (the official responsible for minting the coin).

- 1 nostris: dative of indirect object with *auxilium tulit*, modified by *perturbatis*;  
*Quibus rebus* is an ablative of means or cause.  
*novitas, novitatis* [-novus, new], f., *newness, novelty*.  
*novitate pugnae*: ablative of cause, *owing to the novelty of the fighting*; the  
Romans had never encountered such chariot fighters before.  
\**opportunus, -a, -um, convenient, suitable, advantageous, helpful*.
- 2 *namque* [stronger form of *nam*], conj., *for indeed*.
- 3 *se recēperunt*: *recovered*; *recipiō* is a transitive verb in Latin and so must have a  
direct object (*sē*). (This is not the idiom *to retreat* introduced in §33.)  
*laccessō, laccessere, laccessivī, laccessitus, to provoke, challenge*.  
\**committo, committere, commīsī, commissus* [con- + mittō], *to bring together,*  
*join; to enter into, engage in, begin*.
- 4 *proelium*: supply this word with *ad laccessendum*; it is gapped.  
\**aliēnus, -a, -um, belonging to another, foreign; inappropriate, unfavorable*.  
*aliēnum*: modifies *tempus* (not *proelium*).  
*suō . . . locō*: = *in suō locō* (B4b).
- 5 *intermissō*: with time expressions *intermittō* = *to go by, pass*.
- 6 *reliquī*: this is the antecedent of *quī*; the rel. cl. appears in front of its antecedent.
- 8 \**nūntius, -ī, m., messenger; message*.
- 9 \**dimitto, dimittere, dīmīsī, dīmissus* [dis- + mittō], *to send away*.  
\**praedicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, to declare publicly, report, announce*.
- 10 \**quantus, -a, -um, how much, how great, what a great*.  
\**praeda, -ae, f., loot*.  
*praedae faciendae*: this genitive phrase modifies *facultās*, lit., *opportunity of mak-*  
*ing loot*, less lit., *opportunity to seize loot*. This claim was exaggerated, since  
Caesar, planning only a short stay in Britain, had left most of the the army's  
baggage behind when he crossed the Channel (30:4).
- \**perpetuus, -a, -um, perpetual, everlasting; in perpetuum: forever*.  
*suī*: genitive of the reflexive pronoun *sē*, modified by the gerundive *liberandī, of*  
*freeing themselves*; like *praedae faciendae*, it modifies *facultās*.
- 11 *His rebus*: *By these means*.
- 12 \**peditātus, -ūs* [-pēs, pedis, foot], m., *infantry, foot soldiers*.  
*coactā*: from *cōgō*.

### Reading Strategies

- The next to last sentence in this chapter (**Interim . . .**; opposite: 8) is complex. It begins with a straightforward clause that ends at *dīmīsērunt* (9); the verb marks the end of this clause.
- *que* (9) like *et*, can connect two items within a clause or mark the beginning of a new clause; here it does the latter, and the verb *praedicāvērunt* marks the end.
- *et* (9) begins a third clause. On a first reading, you might not grasp much except that *dēmōstravērunt* (11) is parallel to *dīmīsērunt* and *praedicāvērunt*, so you are dealing with a sentence of three clauses, the last one longer and more complex than the others. Remember: think structure before you try to translate!

### Caesar rescues the foragers; bad weather prevents fighting.

1 [34] Quibus rēbus perturbātis nostrīs novitāte pugnae tempore opportū-  
 2 nissimō Caesar auxilium tulit: namque eius adventū hostēs cōstitērunt,  
 3 nostrī sē ex timōre recēpērunt. Quō factō, ad lacessendum et ad commit-  
 4 tendum proelium aliēnum esse tempus arbitrātus suō sē locō continuit et,  
 5 brevī tempore intermissō, in castra legiōnēs redūxit. Dum haec geruntur,  
 6 nostrīs omnibus occupātis, quī erant in agrīs reliquī discessērunt. Secūtae  
 7 sunt continuōs complūrēs diēs tempestātēs, quae et nostrōs in castrīs con-  
 8 tinērent et hostem ā pugnā prohibērent. Interim barbarī nūntiōs in omnēs  
 9 partēs dīmīsērunt paucitātemque nostrōrum mīlitum suīs praedicāvērunt et  
 10 quanta praedae faciendae atque in perpetuum suī liberandī facultās darētur,  
 11 sī Rōmānōs castrīs expulissent, dēmōstrāvērunt. Hīs rēbus celeriter magnā  
 12 multitudine peditātis equitātisque coāctā ad castra vērērunt.

#### Initial Explorations

1. Why were the Roman soldiers uneasy? (1)
2. What did Caesar do? (2)
3. What two things resulted from Caesar's action? (2-3)
4. What did Caesar think? (3-4)
5. What two actions did he therefore take? (4-5)
6. How did the Gauls react to this? (5-6)
7. What two things resulted from the several days of bad weather? (7-8)
8. What did the British do during this time? (8-9)
9. What fact did they announce? (9-10)
10. What opportunities did they see in this situation? (10-11)
11. What was the result? (11-12)

- ◆ Rereading the third clause, you note that **quanta** (10) could be fem. sing. or neuter pl. There are no neuter pl. words in the clause, but **facultās** (10) is fem. sing. nom. (recall the Vocabulary note about **-tās** nouns on page 100). The separation of **quanta** and **facultās** shows that the items contained between the two words all belong to this phrase; **atque** connects two items in the phrase rather than beginning a new one. The note for line 10 opposite helps you see that the two genitive phrases **praedae faciendae** and **suī liberandī** modify **facultās**.
- ◆ The third clause, introduced by **et**, is completed by **dēmōstrāvērunt** (11). Inside this clause you see the question word **quanta** and the subjunctive **darētur** (10); these, together with the verb **dēmōstrāvērunt**, help you understand that you are dealing with an indirect question. The head word of an indirect question often comes first, as in English, but may come after the subjunctive clause, as it does here; you need to get used to this pattern, which is less obvious to English speakers.

- 1 **idem**: *the same thing* (where does “thing” come from?)  
**idem . . . fore vidēbat**: an indirect statement with the relative clause **quod . . . acciderat** nested inside.  
**superiōribus diēbus**: when used in reference to time, **superior** = *previous*.
- 2 \***celeritās, celeritātis** [< *celer*, quick], f., *quickness, speed*.  
**ut . . . celeritāte periculum effugerent**: this is a kind of result clause explaining what Caesar means by **idem** (1).  
**tamen**: the point here is that even though Caesar had gotten a few cavalry, they were not enough to do any serious damage to the fleeing enemy; but he decided to engage anyway. Several hundred or a thousand cavalry was a more typical number in a major battle. Cavalry were used at the beginning of a battle, if possible, to surround the enemy’s line and break it up from the rear, and at the end to pursue a defeated enemy and inflict more casualties as they retreated (or fled, in the case of a total rout).  
**nancīscor, nancīscī, nactus sum**, *to get, obtain*.
- 3 \***circiter**, adv., *about, approximately*.  
**xxx**: = **trīgintā**.  
**Commius Atrebās**: on Commius, see the introduction to Book IV, page 73, and §27:3–8, page 85.
- 4 \***aciēs, aciēi**, f., *line of battle*.  
**diūtius**: *for too long*, comparative of **diū**, *for a long time*.
- 5 **ferre**: *to endure, withstand*, a less common meaning of this verb (just as in English ‘to bear’ can mean either ‘to carry’ or ‘to endure’).  
**terga vertere**, idiom, *to turn the backs*, less lit., *to turn and flee*.
- 6 **tantō spatiō**: *over as much distance*, an ablative of route rather than the accusative of extent of space that we might expect; **tantō** correlates with **quantum** in the next clause, *as much . . . as*.  
**cursū et vīribus**: *with (their) running and strength*, less lit., *with their strength at running/to run* (HENDIADYS). Remember that **vīrēs** is the pl. of **vīs** = *power, strength*; the third decl. endings show it cannot be a form of **vir**, which belongs to the second decl.  
**potuērunt**: the unexpressed subject of this and the following verbs is *they* = the Romans; only the overall context shows that the subject has changed from *they* = the Britons in the previous sentence.
- 7 **longē lātēque**: *far and wide*.

### Caesar offers battle and defeats the Britons.

1 [35] Caesar, etsi idem quod superiōribus diēbus acciderat fore vidēbat, ut,  
 2 si essent hostēs pulsī, celeritāte perīculum effugerent, tamen nactus equitēs  
 3 circiter xxx, quōs Commius Atrebās, dē quō ante dictum est, sēcum trāns-  
 4 portāverat, legiōnēs in aciē prō castris cōstituit. Commissō proeliō, diū-  
 5 tius nostrōrum mīlitum impetum hostēs ferre nōn potuērunt ac terga ver-  
 6 tērunt. Quōs tantō spatiō secūtī quantum cursū et vīribus efficere potu-  
 7 ērunt, complūrēs ex eis occidērunt, deinde omnibus longē lātēque aedificiīs  
 8 incēnsīs sē in castra recēpērunt.

1 [36] Eōdem diē lēgātī ab hostibus missī ad Caesarem dē pāce vērunt.

#### Initial Explorations

1. What did Caesar realize? (1-2)
2. How many cavalry did Caesar locate? From where had they come? (2-4)
3. What did Caesar do after locating the cavalry? (4)
4. How did the enemy behave after the battle began? Why? (4-6)
5. How did the Romans react? What was the result? (6-7)
6. What final action did the Romans taken before returning to camp. (7-8)
7. What happened later the same day? (1)

\* \* \* \* \*

As soon as he had negotiated peace terms with the Britons, Caesar took his army back to Gaul. It was already the middle of September and the fall equinox was reputed to be a stormy season, so Caesar was anxious to cross back to the mainland. Two ships got separated from the others and landed in the territory of the Morini, who attacked the men from these ships as they made their way back to the main army. Caesar heard what was happening and sent cavalry to rescue the trapped soldiers; then Caesar's lēgātus Titus Labienus took a legion and laid waste the country of the Morini to punish them. Finally Caesar sent his army into winter quarters, stationing them among the Belgae because he considered these tribes the most likely to revolt against the Roman occupation. Only two British tribes sent the promised hostages. When word of Caesar's victory over the British was received in Rome, the Senate decreed twenty days of public thanksgiving.