

CÆSAR FOR BEGINNERS.

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THE HELVETIC WAR.

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CÆSAR FOR BEGINNERS.

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|---|---|
| 1. GALLIA est divisa. | Gallia is divided. |
| 2. Gallia est divisa <i>in partes tris</i> . | Gallia is divided <i>into three parts</i> . |
| 3. Gallia est <i>omnis</i> divisa in partes tris. | <i>All</i> Gallia is divided into three parts. |
| 4. Unam incolunt Belgæ. | One the Belgæ inhabit. |
| 5. <i>Altëram</i> incolunt Aquitani. | <i>A second the Aquitani</i> inhabit. |
| 6. <i>Tertiam</i> incolunt Celtæ. | <i>The third the Celtæ</i> inhabit. |
| 7. Ipsorum lingua Celtæ adpellantur. | In their own tongue they are called Celtæ. |
| 8. <i>Nostra</i> lingua Galli adpellantur. | <i>In our</i> tongue they are called Galli. |
| 9. Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tris ; <i>quarum</i> unam incolunt Belgæ, alteram Aquitani, tertiam <i>qui</i> ipsorum lingua Celtæ, nostra Galli adpellantur. | All Gallia is divided into three parts ; one <i>of which</i> the Belgæ inhabit, another the Aquitani, the third (<i>a people</i>) <i>who</i> in their own tongue are called Celtæ, in ours Galli. |
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| 10. Hi differunt, | These (people) differ. |
| 11. Hi <i>omnes</i> differunt. | <i>All</i> these people differ. |
| 12. Hi omnes <i>inter se</i> differunt. | All these people differ <i>among themselves</i> ; i. e. <i>one from another</i> . |

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| 13. <i>Lingua</i> differunt. | They differ in <i>tongue</i> . |
| 14. <i>Institūtis</i> differunt. | They differ in <i>customs</i> . |
| 15. <i>Legibus</i> differunt. | They differ in <i>laws</i> . |
| 16. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus, inter se differunt. | All these people differ from one another in tongue, in customs, in laws. |
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| 17. Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen dividit. | The Garumna river divides the Galli from the Aquitani. |
| 18. Gallos a <i>Belgis Matrōna</i> flumen dividit. | <i>The Matrōna</i> river divides the Galli from <i>the Belgæ</i> . |
| 19. Gallos a <i>Belgis Sequāna</i> flumen dividit. | <i>The Sequana</i> river divides the Galli from the Belgæ. |
| 20. Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a <i>Belgis Matrōna et Sequana</i> dividit. | The Garumna river divides the Galli from the Aquitani; the <i>Matrōna and Sequana</i> divide them from the Belgæ. |
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| 21. Fortes sunt. | They are brave. |
| 22. Fortissimi sunt <i>Belgæ</i> . | <i>The bravest are the Belgæ</i> . |
| 23. <i>Horum omnium</i> fortissimi sunt Belgæ. | <i>Of all these</i> the bravest are the Belgæ. |
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| 24. Absunt. | They are away. |
| 25. <i>A cultu provinciae</i> absunt. | They are away from <i>the civilization of the province</i> . |
| 26. Ab <i>humanitāte</i> provinciae absunt. | They are away from <i>the improved society</i> of the province. |
| 27. <i>Longe</i> absunt. | They are <i>far</i> away. |
| 28. <i>Longissime</i> absunt. | They are <i>the farthest</i> away, or, at <i>the greatest</i> distance. |

29. A cultu *atque* humanitate provinciae longissime absunt. They are at the greatest distance from the civilization *and* the improved society of the province.

30. Mercatōres saepe commeant. Merchants often resort.
 31. Mercatores *important*. Merchants *import*.

Now certain things

32. . . . effemīnant anīmos. . . . make minds effeminate.
 33. . . . *ad effeminandos animos pertinent*. . . . *lead to minds being made effeminate; i. e. tend to make minds effeminate.*
 34. *Ea* important. *Those things* they import.
 35. *Ea, quae* ad effeminandos animos pertinent, important. They import those things *which* tend to make minds effeminate.
 36. *Minime ad Belgas* mercatores saepe commeant. *Least of all to the Belgæ* do merchants often resort.
 37. *Minime ad Belgas* mercatores *ea, quae* ad effeminandos animos pertinent, important. *Least of all among the Belgæ* do merchant import those things, which tend to make minds effeminate.
 38. *Minime ad Belgas* mercatores saepe commeant, *atque* *ea, quae* ad effeminandos animos pertinent, important. *Least of all to the Belgæ* do merchants often resort, *and* import those things, which tend to make minds effeminate.

39. Prope sunt. They are near.
 40. *Proximi* sunt *Germānis*. They are *nearest to the Germani*.
 41. Germani trans Rhenum incolunt. The Germani inhabit the other side of the Rhenus.
 42. Cum Germanis bellum gerunt. With the Germani they carry on war.
 43. Cum Germanis *continenter* bellum gerunt. With the Germani they *incessantly* carry on war.

44. Proximi sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibus-cum continenter bellum gerunt. They are nearest to the Germani, who inhabit the other side of the Rhenus, with whom they incessantly carry on war.
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45. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ, propterea quod a cultu provinciae absunt. Of all these people the bravest are the Belgæ, because they are at a distance from the civilization of the province.
46. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ, propterea quod minime ad eos mercatores saepe commeant. Of all these people the bravest are the Belgæ, because least of all to them do merchants often resort.
47. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ, propterea quod proximi sunt Germanis. Of all these people the bravest are the Belgæ, because they are nearest to the Germani.
48. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ, propterea quod a cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissime absunt, minimèque ad eos mercatores saepe commeant atque ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent inportant, proximique sunt Germanis qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibus-cum continenter bellum gerunt. Of all these people the bravest are the Belgæ, because they are at the greatest distance from the civilization and improved society of the province, and least of all to them do merchants resort and import those things which tend to make minds effeminate, and (lastly because) they are nearest to the Germani, who live on the other side of the Rhenus, with whom they incessantly carry on war.
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49. Helvetii reliquos Gallos praecedunt. The Helvetii surpass the other Galli.
50. Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt. The Helvetii too surpass the other Galli in valour.
51. Helvetii proeliis cum Germanis contendunt. The Helvetii contend in battles with the Germani.

52. *Fere quotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt.* They contend in *almost daily* battles with the Germani.
53. Helvetii Germanos prohibent. The Helvetii keep off the Germani.
54. Helvetii *finibus suis* Germanos prohibent. The Helvetii keep off the Germani *from their territories.*
55. Helvetii in finibus Germanorum bellum gerunt. The Helvetii carry on war in the territories of the Germani.
56. Helvetii *aut suis* finibus Germanos prohibent, *aut ipsi in eorum* finibus bellum gerunt. The Helvetii *either* keep off the Germani from *their own* territories, *or themselves* carry on war in *their* territories.
57. Helvetii fere quotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt, *quum* aut suis finibus eos prohibent, aut ipsi in eorum finibus bellum gerunt. The Helvetii contend in almost daily battles with the Germani, *whilst* they either keep *them* off from their own territories, or themselves carry on war in their territories.
58. *Qua de causa* Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, *quod* fere quotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt, quum aut suis finibus eos prohibent, aut ipsi in eorum finibus bellum gerunt. *For which reason* the Helvetii too surpass the other Galli in valour, *because* they contend in almost daily battles with the Germani, either keeping them off from their own territories, or themselves carrying on war in their territories.

59. Unam partem Galli obtinent. One part the Galli occupy.
60. Unam partem Gallos obtinere dictum est. One part, it has been said, the Galli occupy.
61. Ea pars initium capit a flumine Rhodano. That part takes (its) commencement from the river Rhodanus.
62. Ea pars, *quam* Gallos obtinere dictum est, initium capit a flumine Rhodano. That part, *which* it has been said the Galli occupy, takes its commencement from the river Rhodanus.

63. Continetur Garumna flumine. It is bounded by the Garumna river.

64. Continetur oceāno. It is bounded *by the ocean*.
65. Continetur *finibus Belgārum*. It is bounded *by the territories of the Belgæ*.
66. Continetur Garumna flumine, oceano, finibus Belgarum. It is bounded by the Garumna river, by the ocean, by the territories of the Belgæ.
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67. Adtingit flumen Rhenum. It touches the river Rhenus.
68. Adtingit *ab Sequānis* flumen Rhenum. It touches the river Rhenus *near the Sequani*.
69. Adtingit *ab Helvetiis* flumen Rhenum. It touches the river Rhenus *near the Helvetii*.
70. Adtingit *ab Sequanis et Helvetiis* flumen Rhenum. It touches the river Rhenus *near the Sequani and Helvetii*.
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71. Vergit ad Septemtriōnes. It inclines to the North.
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72. Ea pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est, initium capit a flumine Rhodano; continetur Garumna flumine, oceano, finibus Belgarum; adtingit *etiam* ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum; vergit ad Septemtriones. That part, which it has been said the Galli occupy, takes its commencement from the river Rhodanus; is bounded by the Garumna river, by the ocean, by the territories of the Belgæ; touches *also* the river Rhenus near the Sequani and Helvetii; (and lastly) inclines to the north.
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73. Belgæ ab extrēmīs Galliæ finibus oriuntur. The Belgæ rise or begin from the outermost, or farthest territories of the Galli.
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74. Pertinent ad inferiōrem partem fluminis Rheni. They extend to the lower part of the river Rhenus.
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75. Spectant in Septemtriones. They look into the North.
 76. Spectant in orientem solem. They look into *the rising sun*.
 77. Spectant in Septemtriones et orientem solem. They look into the North *and* the rising sun; i. e. they lie in a north-easterly direction.
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78. Belgæ ab extremis Galliae finibus oriuntur; pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni; spectant in Septemtriones et orientem solem. The Belgæ begin from the farthest territories of Gallia; extend to the lower part of the Rhenus; (and) lie in a North-easterly direction.
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79. Aquitania a Garumna flumine ad Pyrenæos montes pertinet. Aquitania extends from the Garumna river to the Pyrenæan mountains.
 80. Una pars oceani est ad Hispaniam. One part of the ocean is near Spain.
 81. *Ad eam* partem oceani pertinet. *To that* part of the ocean it extends.
 82. Aquitania ad eam partem oceani, *quæ* est ad Hispaniam, pertinet. Aquitania extends to that part of the ocean, *which* is near Hispania.
 83. Aquitania a Garumna flumine ad Pyrenæos montes, *et* ad eam partem oceani quæ est ad Hispaniam pertinet. Aquitania extends from the Garumna river to the Pyrenæan mountains, *and* to that part of the ocean which is near Hispania.
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84. Spectat inter occāsum solis et Septemtriones. It (Aquitania) looks between the setting of the sun and the North; i. e. it lies in a north-westerly direction.
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85. Nobilis fuit. He was illustrious—of noble birth.

86. *Apud Helvetios nobilissimus fuit Orgetorix.* Among the Helvetii the most illustrious (man) was Orgetorix.
87. *Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus fuit Orgetorix.* Among the Helvetii by far the most illustrious man was Orgetorix.
88. *Apud Helvetios longe ditissimus fuit Orgetorix.* Among the Helvetii by far the most wealthy man was Orgetorix.
89. *Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus et ditissimus fuit Orgetorix.* Among the Helvetii by far the most illustrious and most wealthy man was Orgetorix.

90. *Is conjurationem facit.* This (man) makes a conspiracy,
91. *Is conjurationem fecit.* This (man) made a conspiracy.
92. *Is conjurationem nobilitatis fecit.* This man made a conspiracy of the nobility.
93. *Marco Messala consule.* Marcus Messala (being) consul.
94. *Marco Pisone consule.* Marcus Piso being consul.
95. *Marco Messala et Marco Pisone consultibus; (or thus) M. Messala et M. Pisone coss.* Marcus Messala and Marcus Piso being consuls; i. e. in the consulship of those persons (which was the year 61 before Christ.)
96. *Regni cupiditate est inductus.* He was induced by a passionate desire of royal power.
97. *Is, M. Messala et M. Pisone coss., regni cupiditate inductus, conjurationem nobilitatis fecit.* This man, in the consulship of Marcus Messala and Marcus Piso, induced by a passionate desire of royal power, made a conspiracy of the nobility.

98. *Civitati suadet.* He recommends to the state—to the citizens.
99. *Civitati persuadet.* He succeeds in recommending to the citizens—he persuades the citizens.
100. *Eunt.* They go.
101. *De finibus suis exeunt.* They go out of—they leave their territories.

102. Civitati persuadet, *ut* de finibus suis *exeant*. He persuades the citizens, *that they should leave* their territories—to leave their territories.
103. Civitati *persuāsit* ut de finibus suis *exirent*. He *persuaded* the citizens to leave their territories.
104. Civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis *cum omnibus copiis* exirent. He persuaded the citizens to leave their territories *with all their property*.

105. Facile erat. It was easy.
106. *Perfacile* erat. It was *very* easy.
107. Imperio potiuntur. They possess themselves of empire.
108. *Perfacile* erat imperio potiri. It was very easy to possess themselves of empire.
109. *Perfacile* erat *totius Galliae* imperio potiri. It was very easy to possess themselves of the empire of the whole of Gallia.

110. Stant. They stand.
111. Omnibus praestant. They stand before all—are superior to all.
112. *Virtūte* omnibus praestabant. *In valour* they were superior to all.
113. *Perfacile* erat, *quum* virtute omnibus praestarent, totius Galliae imperio potiri. It was very easy, *seeing that* in valour they were superior to all, to possess themselves of the empire of the whole of Gallia.
114. *Perfacile esse, ostendit*, quum virtute omnibus praestarent, totius Galliae imperio potiri. It *was* very easy, *he pointed out*, seeing that in valour they were superior to all, to possess themselves of the empire of the whole of Gallia.

115. Civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus co- He persuaded the citizens to leave their territories with all their pro-

piis exirent : perfacile esse, quum virtute omnibus prae-starent, totius Galliae imperio potiri.

perty : (pointing out to them) that it was very easy, seeing that in valour they were superior to all, to possess themselves of the empire of the whole of Gallia.

116. Is, M. Messala et M. Pisone coss., regni cupiditate inductus, conjurationem nobilitatis fecit; *et* civitati persuasit ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent : perfacile esse, quum virtute omnibus prae-starent, totius Galliae imperio potiri.

This man (Orgetorix), in the consulship of M. Messala et M. Piso, induced by a passionate desire of royal power, made a conspiracy of the nobility; *and* persuaded the citizens to leave their territories with all their property : pointing out to them that it was very easy, seeing that in valour they were superior to all, to possess themselves of the empire of the whole of Gallia.

117. Id eis suasit.

This he recommended to them.

118. Id eis *persuasit*.

This he *succeeded* in recommending to them; (or) to this he persuaded them.

119. Id *facile* eis persuasit.

To this he *easily* persuaded them.

120. Id *facilius* eis persuasit.

To this he *more* easily persuaded them.

121. Id *hoc* facilius eis persuasit.

To this he persuaded them *the* more easily *on this account*.

122. Undique Helvetii continentur.

On every side the Helvetii are confined.

123. Undique *natura loci* Helvetii continentur.

On every side *by the nature of the place* (or *country*) the Helvetii are confined.

124. Id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod undique natura loci Helvetii continentur.

To this he persuaded them the more easily, *because* on every side by the nature of the country the Helvetii are confined.

125. *Una ex parte continentur flumine Rheno latissimo.* On one part they are confined by the very broad river Rhenus.
126. *Una ex parte continentur flumine Rheno altissimo.* On one part they are confined by the very deep river Rhenus.
127. *Una ex parte continentur flumine Rheno latissimo atque altissimo.* On one part they are confined by the very broad and very deep river Rhenus.
128. *Altera ex parte continentur monte Jura altissimo.* On another part they are confined by the very high mountain Jura.
129. *Tertia ex parte continentur lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano.* On the third part they are confined by the lake Lemannus and the river Rhodanus.
130. *Flumen Rhenus agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit.* The river Rhenus divides the Helvetian land from the Germani.
131. *Mons Jura est inter Sequānos et Helvetios.* The mountain Jura is between the Sequani and the Helvetii.
132. *Flumen Rhodanus provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit.* The river Rhodanus divides our province from the Helvetii.

133. *Id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur: una ex parte, flumine Rheno latissimo atque altissimo, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit; altera ex parte, monte Jura altissimo, qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios; tertia, lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit.* To this he persuaded them the more easily, because, on every side by the nature of the country the Helvetii are confined: on one part, by the very broad and very deep river Rhenus, which divides the Helvetian land from the Germani: on another part, by the very high mountain Jura, which is between the Sequani and Helvetii; on the third, by the lake Lemannus and the river Rhodanus, which divides our province from the Helvetii.

134. *Late vagantur.*

They wander widely.

135. *Minus* late vagantur. They wander *less* widely.
136. *Fit, ut* minus late vagentur. *It is brought about that they wander less widely.*
137. *His rebus* fit, ut minus late vagentur. *By these things (circumstances) it is brought about that they wander less widely.*
138. *His rebus fēbat, ut* minus late vagarentur. *By these circumstances it was brought about that they wandered less widely.*
-
139. Bellum infērant. They carry war into or attack (any country).
140. Bellum *inferre possunt*. They can attack.
141. Bellum *finitimis* inferre possunt. They can attack the *adjoining* (people).
142. *Minus facile* bellum finitimis inferre possunt. They can *less easily* attack the adjoining people.
143. *His rebus fit, ut* minus facile bellum finitimis inferre possint. *By these circumstances it is brought about that they can less easily attack the adjoining people.*
144. *His rebus fēbat, ut* minus facile bellum finitimis inferre possent. *By these circumstances it was brought about that they could less easily attack the adjoining people.*
145. *His rebus fiebat, ut et* minus late vagarentur, *et* minus facile finitimis bellum inferre possent. *By these circumstances it was brought about, that they both wandered less widely, and could less easily attack the adjoining people.*
- The consequence of these circumstances was, that *on the one hand* they were limited in their (peaceable) excursions (at home), *and on the other* they could less easily attack the adjoining people.
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146. Magno dolōre afficiuntur. They are affected with great grief—great indignation. They are very indignant.

147. *Magno dolore afficiebantur.* They *were* affected with great indignation—they were very indignant.
148. *Bellandi erant cupīdi.* They were passionately fond of making war.
149. *Homīnes bellandi cupidi magno dolore afficiebantur.* Men passionately fond of making war (like the Helvetii), were very indignant.
150. *Qua de causa homines bellandi cupidi magno dolore afficiebantur.* For which reason men passionately fond of making war (like the Helvetii) were very indignant.
-
151. *Angustos habent finis.* They have narrow territories—The territories which they have are narrow—confined.
152. *Angustos habēbant finis.* They had narrow territories—The territories they had were confined.
153. *Pro multitudine homīnum, angustos habebant finis.* Considering the great number of inhabitants, the territories they had were confined.
154. *Pro gloria belli, angustos habebant finis.* Considering (their) *glory of war*—their great reputation for war, the territories they had were confined.
155. *Pro gloria fortitudinis, angustos habebant finis.* Considering (their) great reputation for *courage*, the territories they had were confined.
156. *Pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, angustos habebant finis.* Considering their great reputation for war *and* courage, the territories they had were confined.
157. *Angustos se finis habere arbitrantur.* They think they have narrow territories—they think the territories they have are confined.
158. *Angustos se finis habere arbitrabantur.* They thought that they had narrow territories.—They thought that the territories they had were confined.
159. *Pro multitudine autem homi-* Moreover considering the great num-

num, et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, angustos se finis habere arbitrabantur.

ber of inhabitants, and their great reputation for war and courage, their territories they thought were confined.

160. Hi milia passuum ducenta patent. These (their territories) extend two hundred thousands of paces—two hundred miles.
161. Hi milia passuum CC patebant. These extended 200 miles.
162. Hi milia passuum ducenta *quadraginta* patebant. These extended two hundred (and) *forty* miles.
163. Hi *in longitudinem* milia passuum ducenta *quadraginta* patebant. These extended *in length* two hundred and forty miles.
164. Hi *in latitudinem* milia passuum *centum octoginta* patebant. These extended *in breadth* *one hundred and eighty* miles.
165. Qui *in longitudinem* milia passuum *CCXL*, *in longitudinem* *CLXXX* patebant. Now these extended 240 miles in length, 180 in breadth.

166. Ducti sunt. They were led.
167. *Adducti* sunt. They were *led to* (this)—they were *induced*.
168. *His rebus* adducti, *constituerunt* . . . Induced *by these things*—these *considerations*, they resolved . . .
169. Moti sunt. They were moved.
170. *Permōti* sunt. They were *successfully* moved—they were *prevailed upon*.
171. *Auctoritatē* *Orgetorigis* permoti, *constituerunt* . . . Prevailed upon *by the authority of Orgetorix*, they resolved . . .

Now certain things

172. . . . ad proficiscendum perti- . . . lead to setting out—are necessary
nent. as preparations for setting out.
173. . . . ad proficiscendum perti- . . . *were* necessary as preparations for
nēbant. setting out.
174. Constituerunt ea comparāre. They resolved to get those things to-
gether.
175. Constituerunt, ea, *quae* ad They resolved to get those things to-
proficiscendum pertinērent, gether, which (*they thought*) *were*
comparare. necessary as preparations for setting
out.
176. . . . jumenta emēre. . . . to buy beasts of burden
177. . . . *carros* emere. . . . to buy *waggon*s.
178. . . . jumentōrum et carrō- . . . to buy *up a great number of*
rum *magnum numērum* beasts of burden and of *waggon*s.
coemere.
179. . . . jumentorum et carro- . . . to buy up *the greatest possible*
rum *quam maximum* number of beasts of burden and *wag-*
merum coemere. *gon*s.
-
180. . . . sementis magnas fa- . . . to make great sowings—to sow
cēre. a great quantity of land.
181. . . . sementis *quam maximas* To make *the greatest possible* sowings—
facere. to sow *the greatest possible* quantity of
land.
182. Copia frumenti subpētīt. Abundance of corn is supplied—there
is abundance of corn in store.
183. *In itinēre* copia frumenti sub- *On the march* there is abundance of corn
petīt. in store.
184. (Constituerunt) sementis (They resolved) to sow the greatest pos-
quam maximas facere, ut sible quantity of land, that on their
in itinere copia frumenti march *there might be* an abundance
subpetēret. of corn in store.

185. (Constituerunt) *pacem confirmare.* (They resolved) *to secure peace.*
186. . . . *cum proximis civitatibus pacem confirmare.* . . . *to secure peace with the nearest states.*
187. . . . *cum proximis civitatibus amicitiam confirmare.* . . . *to secure friendship with the nearest states.*
188. . . . *cum proximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam confirmare.* . . . *to secure peace and friendship with the nearest states.*

189. His rebus adducti, et auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, constituerunt, ea quae ad proficiscendum pertinerent comparare; jumentorum et carrorum quam maximum numerum coemere; sementis quam maximas facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti subpeteret; cum proximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam confirmare.
- Induced by these circumstances, and prevailed upon by the authority of Orgetorix, they resolved to get together those things which they thought were necessary as preparations for setting out; to buy up the greatest possible number of beasts of burden and waggons; to sow the greatest possible quantity of land, that on their march there might be an abundance of corn in store; (and lastly) to secure peace and friendship with the nearest states.

190. Biennium Helvetiis satis erat. A period of two years was enough for the Helvetii.
191. Biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt. A period of two years was enough for them, they thought.
192. Ad eas res conficiendas, biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt. For these things—these preparations being completed—for the completion of these preparations, a period of two years was enough for them, they thought.

193. Profectionem confirmant. They fix the departure.
 194. Profectionem *lege* confirmant. They fix the departure *by a law*.
 195. *In tertium annum* profectionem *lege* confirmant. *For the third year* they fix the departure by a law.
-

196. Ad eas res conficiendas, biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt; in tertium annum profectionem *lege* confirmant. For the completion of these preparations, a period of two years was enough for them they thought; for the third year they fix the departure by a law.
 197. Ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur. For the completion of these preparations Orgetorix is selected.
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198. Is legationem suscipit. He takes up the embassy.
 199. Is *sibi* legationem suscipit. He takes upon *himself* the embassy.
 200. Is *sibi* legationem *ad civitates* suscipit. He takes upon himself the embassy *to the states*.
-

201. In eo itinere persuadet Castico. In this journey, or in the journey for this purpose, he persuades Casticus.
 202. Casticus Catamantaledis erat filius. Casticus was son of Catamantaledes.
 203. Casticus erat Sequanus. Casticus was a Sequan—one of the Sequani.
 204. In eo itinere persuadet Castico, Catamantaledis *filius*, Sequano. In the journey for this purpose, he persuades Casticus, *son* of Catamantaledes, (and) *a Sequan*.
-

205. Pater Castici regnum in Se- The father of Casticus had held royal

- quanis obtinuērat. power among the Sequani.
206. Pater Castici regnum in Sequanis *multos annos* obtinuerat. The father of Casticus had *many years* held royal power among the Sequani.
207. Pater Castici *amicus adpellatus erat*. The father of Casticus *had been called a friend*.
208. Pater Castici *a senātu populi Romāni* amicus adpellatus erat. The father of Casticus had been called a friend *by the senate of the Roman people*.
209. Pater Castici regnum in Sequanis *multos annos* obtinuerat, *et a senatu populi Romani* amicus adpellatus erat. The father of Casticus had *many years* held royal power among the Sequani, *and had been called a friend by the senate of the Roman people*.
-
210. Regnum occūpat. He seizes royal power.
211. Persuadet * Castico, *ut regnum occupāret*. He persuades, (or persuaded) Casticus *to seize royal power*.
212. Persuadet Castico, *ut regnum in civitate sua occuparet*. He persuades Casticus *to seize royal power in his state*.
213. In eo itinere persuadet Castico, Catamantaledis filio, Sequano, *cujus pater regnum in civitate sua multos annos obtinuerat, et a senatu populi Romani* ami- In the journey for this purpose he persuades Casticus, son of Catamantaledes and a Sequan, *whose father had many years held royal power in his state, and had been called a friend by the senate of the Roman*
-

* *Persuadet* generally means *he persuades*; but in telling a story we often use the present for the past. This *historic present*, as it is called, may be followed by the tenses which belong to the past. Thus the true *present* construction is *persuadet C. ut. r. occupet*; that for the *past* is *persuavit C. ut. r. occuparet*. See 102, 103. The present example mixes the two together. See also 235.

cus adpellatus erat, ut
regnum in civitate sua oc-
cuparet.

people, to seize royal power in his
state.

214. Dumnorīgi persuadet. He persuades Dumnorix.
 215. Dumnōrix erat Aeduus. Dumnorix was an Æduan—one of the
 Ædui.
 216. Dumnorix erat *frater Divi-
 tiāci*. Dumnorix was brother of Divitiacus.
 217. Item Dumnorigi *Aeduo, fra-
 tri Divitiaci* persuadet. In like manner Dumnorix, an Æduan
 (and) brother of Divitiacus he per-
 suades.

218. Dumnorix *principātum* in Dumnorix held the chief power in the
civitate obtinēbat. state.
 219. Dumnorix *eo tempore* prin- Dumnorix at that time held the chief
cipatum in civitate obti- power in the state.
nebat.
 220. Dumnorix acceptus erat. Dumnorix was received, welcome.
 221. Dumnorix *plebi* acceptus Dumnorix was a favorite with the com-
erat. mon people.
 222. Dumnorix *maxīme* plebi ac- Dumnorix was a very great favorite
ceptus erat. with the common people.
 223. Dumnorix *eo tempore* prin- Dumnorix at that time held the chief
cipatum in civitate obti- power in the state, and was a very
nebat, ac maxime plebi ac- great favorite with the common peo-
ceptus erat. ple.

224. Dumnorix idem conātur. Dumnorix attempts the same.
 225. Dumnorigi ut idem *conarē-
 tur persuadet*. Dumnorix he persuades (or persuaded)
 to attempt the same.
 226. Dumnorigi filiam suam dat. To Dumnorix he gives his daughter.

227. Dumnorigi filiam suam in *matrimonium* dat. To Dumnorix he gives his daughter in marriage.
228. Itemque Dumnorigi, Æduo fratri Divitiaci, qui eo tempore principatum in civitate obtinebat ac maxime plebi acceptus erat, ut idem conaretur, persuadet; eique *filiam suam in matrimonium* dat. And in like manner Dumnorix, an Æduan, brother of Divitiacus, and who at that time held the chief power in the state, and was a very great favorite with the common people, he persuades to attempt the same; and gives him his daughter in marriage.

229. Perfacile erat. It was a very easy thing.
230. Perfacile *factu* erat. It was a very easy thing to do—it was very practicable.
231. Perfacile *factu* erat *conāta perficere*. It was very practicable to succeed in their endeavours.
232. Ipse imperium obtentūrus erat. He himself was about to hold military command.
233. Ipse *sue civitatis* imperium obtenturus erat. He himself was about to hold the military command of his own state.
234. Perfacile *factu* erat *conata perficere, propterea quod ipse sue civitatis imperium obtenturus erat*. It was very practicable to succeed in their attempts, because he himself was about to hold the military command of his own state.
235. Perfacile *factu esse, illis probat, conata perficere, propterea quod ipse sue civitatis imperium obtenturus esset*. It was very practicable, he proves to them, to succeed in their endeavours, because he himself (*he said*) was about to hold the military command of his own state.

236. Plurimum Helvetii possunt. The Helvetii are the most powerful.
237. Totius Galliae plurimum Helvetii possunt. Of the whole of Gallia, the Helvetii are the most powerful.

238. Non est dubium. There is not a doubt.
239. Non est dubium quin plurimum possint. There is not a doubt, but that they are the most powerful.
240. Non erat dubium quin totius Galliae plurimum Helvetii possent. There was not a doubt, but that of the whole of Gallia the Helvetii were the most powerful.
241. Non esse dubium, ostendit, quin totius Galliae plurimum Helvetii possent. There was not a doubt, he points out to them, but that of the whole of Gallia the Helvetii were the most powerful.

242. Ipse Castico regnum conciliatūrus erat. He himself was about to procure royal power for Casticus.
243. Ipse Dumnorigi regnum conciliaturus erat. He himself was about to procure royal power for Dumnorix.
244. Ipse illis regna conciliaturus erat. He himself was about to procure royal power for them.
245. Ipse, suis copiis, illis regna conciliaturus erat. He himself, with his own resources, was about to procure royal power for them.
246. Ipse, suo exercitu, illis regna conciliaturus erat. He himself, with his own army, was about to procure royal power for them.
247. Ipse, suis copiis suoque exercitu, illis regna conciliaturus erat. He himself, with his own resources, and his own army, was about to procure royal power for them.
248. Se suis copiis suoque exercitu illis regna conciliaturum confirmat. He himself, he assures (them), with his own resources and his own army would procure royal power for them.

249. Perfacile factu esse, illis probat, conata perficere, propterea quod ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset; non esse dubium, quin totius Galliae pluri- It was very practicable, he proves to them, to succeed in their endeavours, because he himself was about to hold the military command of his own state: (for) there was no doubt (he points out), but that of the whole of Gallia

mum Helvetii possent : se
suis copiis suoque exercitu
illis regna conciliaturum
confirmat.

the Helvetii were the most powerful :
(and lastly) he himself, he assures
them, with his own resources and his
own army, would procure royal power
for them.

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| 250. Hac oratione adducti, fidem dant. | Induced by this speaking—these arguments, they give faith—they give a promise. |
| 251. <i>Inter se</i> fidem dant. | They give a promise <i>between them</i> —they exchange a promise. |
| 252. <i>Inter se</i> jusjurandum dant. | They give <i>an oath</i> between them—they exchange an oath. |
| 253. <i>Inter se</i> fidem <i>et</i> jusjurandum dant. | They exchange a promise <i>and</i> an oath. |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 254. Regnum occūpant. | They seize royal power. |
| 255. Totius Galliae potiuntur. | They possess themselves of the whole of Gallia. |
| 256. Totius Galliae potiri possunt. | <i>They can possess themselves</i> of the whole of Gallia. |
| 257. <i>Regno occupāto</i> , totius Galliae potiri possunt. | <i>Royal power (once) seized</i> , they can possess themselves of the whole of Gallia. |
| 258. Totius Galliae sese potiri posse sperant. | <i>They hope that they shall be able to possess themselves</i> of the whole of Gallia. |
| 259. Regno occupato, totius Galliae sese potiri posse sperant. | They hope that, royal power once seized, they shall be able to possess themselves of the whole of Gallia. |
| 260. <i>Per tris potentissimos populos</i> totius Galliae sese potiri posse sperant. | They hope that they shall be able <i>through the three most powerful people</i> to possess themselves of the whole of Gallia. |

261. Per tris *firmissimos* populos totius Galliae sese potiri posse sperant. They hope that they shall be able, through the three *most firmly established* people, to possess themselves of the whole of Gallia.
262. Per tris *potentissimos ac firmissimos* populos, totius Galliae sese potiri posse sperant. They hope that they shall be able, through the three most powerful *and* most firmly established people, to possess themselves of the whole of Gallia.
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263. Hac oratione adducti, inter se fidem et iusjurandum dant; *et*, regno occupato, per tris *potentissimos ac firmissimos* populos, totius Galliae sese potiri posse sperant. Induced by these reasons, they exchange a promise and an oath; *and* they hope, that, the royal power once seized, they shall be able, through the three most powerful and most firmly established people, to possess themselves of the whole of Gallia.
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264. Ea res Helvetiis enuntiatur. This thing—This intrigue is divulged to the Helvetii.
265. Ea res Helvetiis *per indicium* enuntiatur. This intrigue is divulged *through secret information* to the Helvetii.
266. Orgetorix caussam dicit. Orgetorix says or pleads (his) cause.
267. Orgetorigem caussam *dicere* coegerunt. They compelled Orgetorix to plead his cause.
268. Orgetorigem *ex vinculis* caussam dicere coegerunt. They compelled Orgetorix to plead his cause *out of chains*; i. e. *as a prisoner*.
269. *Moribus suis* Orgetorigem *ex vinculis* caussam dicere coegerunt. According to their customs they compelled Orgetorix to plead his cause out of chains.
270. *Ea re* Helvetiis *per indicium enuntiata*, moribus suis Orgetorigem *ex vinculis* caussam dicere coegerunt. This intrigue being divulged to the Helvetii by secret information, they, according to their customs, compelled Orgetorix to plead his cause out of chains.
-
271. Poena sequitur. Punishment follows.

272. *Damnātum poena sequitur.* Punishment follows him *condemned*—if condemned, punishment awaits him.
273. *Crematur.* He is burnt to death.
274. *Igni cremātur.* He is burnt to death *with fire*.
275. *Damnatum poena sequitur, ut igni cremētur.* If condemned, the punishment awaits him *that he should be* burned to death—if condemned, the punishment of being burnt to death awaits him.
276. *Damnatum poenam sequi oportet, ut igni cremetur.* *It is the law, that, if* condemned, the punishment of being burnt to death awaits him.
277. *Damnatum poenam sequi oportēbat, ut igni cremārētur.* *It was the law, that, if* condemned, the punishment of being burnt to death awaited him.
-
278. *Dies constitūta est.* A day was fixed.
279. *Die constituta.* A day being fixed.
280. *Die constituta causae dictionis.* The day of the pleading of the cause—the day for pleading the cause being fixed.
281. *Orgetorix omnem suam familiam coegit.* Orgetorix drove together all his slaves—compelled them to attend.
282. *Orgetorix ad iudicium omnem suam familiam undique coegit.* Orgetorix compelled all his slaves from all quarters to attend at the trial.
283. *Orgetorix ad iudicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum milia decem, undique coegit.* Orgetorix compelled all his slaves from all quarters, amounting to ten thousands of men, to attend at the trial.
284. *Orgetorix omnis clientes suos conduxit.* Orgetorix brought together all his clients.
285. *Orgetorix omnis clientes suos eodem conduxit.* Orgetorix brought together all his clients to the same place.
286. *Orgetorix omnis obuerātos suos eodem conduxit.* Orgetorix brought together all his debtors to the same place.

287. Orgetorix omnis clientes obaeratosque suos eodem conduxit. Orgetorix brought together all his clients *and* debtors to the same place.
288. Clientium, obaeratōrumque magnum numerum habēbat. Of clients and of debtors he had a great number.
289. Orgetorix omnis clientes obaeratosque suos, quorum magnum numerum habebat, eodem conduxit. Orgetorix brought together to the same place all his clients and debtors, of whom he had a great number.
290. Die constituta caussae dictionis, Orgetorix ad iudicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum milia decem, undique coegit; et omnis clientes obaeratosque suos, quorum magnum numerum habebat, eodem conduxit. The day being fixed for pleading the cause, Orgetorix compelled all his slaves from all quarters, to the number of ten thousand men, to attend at the trial; and brought to the same place all his clients and debtors, of whom he had a great number.
-
291. Per eos se eripit. Through these he rescues himself.
292. Caussam dicit. He pleads (his) cause.
293. Per eos, ne caussam dicat, se eripit. Through these he rescues himself, (so as) not to plead his cause.
294. Per eos, ne caussam dicēret, se eripuit. Through these he rescued himself so as not to plead his cause.
295. Civitas incitāta est. The state was roused.
296. Civitas ob eam rem incitata est. The state was roused at this thing—at this proceeding.
297. Civitas jus suum exequitur. The state follow out—obtain their right.
298. Civitas armis jus suum exequi conatur. The state endeavour to obtain their right by arms.
299. Multitudinem hominum magistratus cogunt. The magistrates drive together—collect a multitude of men.
300. Multitudinum hominum ex agris magistratus cogunt. The magistrates collect a multitude of men out of the fields—out of the open country.

301. Civitas, ob eam rem incitata, armis jus suum exequi conatur; multitudinemque hominum ex agris magistratus cogunt. The state, roused at this proceeding, endeavour to obtain their right by arms; and the magistrates collect a multitude of men from the open country.
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302. Orgetorix moritur. Orgetorix dies.
303. Quum civitas, ob eam rem incitata, armis jus suum exequi conatur, multitudinemque hominum ex agris magistratus cogunt, Orgetorix moritur. While the state, roused at this proceeding, endeavour to obtain their right by arms; and the magistrates collect a multitude of men from the open country, Orgetorix dies.
304. Quum civitas, ob eam rem incitata, armis jus suum exequi conarētur, multitudinemque hominum ex agris magistratus cogērent, Orgetorix mortuus est. While the state, roused at this proceeding, were endeavouring to obtain their right by arms, and the magistrates were collecting a multitude of men from the open country, Orgetorix died.
-
305. Non abest suspicio. There is not absent a suspicion—there is not wanting a suspicion.
306. Ipse mortem consciscit. He himself decrees death.
307. Ipse sibi mortem conscīvit. He himself decreed death against himself—he committed suicide.
308. Neque abest suspicio, quin ipse sibi mortem consciverit. Nor is there wanting a suspicion that he committed suicide.
309. Neque abest suspicio, ut Helvetii arbitrantur, quin ipse sibi mortem consciverit. Nor is there wanting a suspicion, as the Helvetii think, that he committed suicide—and there is good ground, as the Helvetii think, for suspecting that he committed suicide.
310. Post Orgetorigis mortem . . . After the death of Orgetorix . . .

311. Helvetii id quod constituē-
rant faciunt. The Helvetii do that which they had
determined.
312. Id facere conantur. They endeavour to do this.
313. *Nihilō minus* id facere co-
nantur. *Nothing the less* do they endeavour to
do this; i. e. they relax nothing in
their endeavours to do this.
314. E finibus suis exeunt. They go out of—they leave their terri-
tories.
315. Post ejus mortem, nihīlo mi-
nus Helvetii id quod con-
stituerant facere conantur,
ut e finibus suis exeant. After his death the Helvetii relax no-
thing in their endeavours to do that
which they had determined, (namely)
to leave their territories.
-
316. Jam parāti sunt. They are now ready—they are at last
ready.
317. Jam *ad eam rem* parati sunt. They are at last ready *for this thing—*
for this undertaking.
318. Jam *se* ad eam rem *paratos*
esse arbitrantur. They think that they are at last ready
for this undertaking.
319. Jam *se* ad eam rem *paratos*
esse arbitrāti sunt. They thought that they were at last
ready for this undertaking.
320. Oppida sua omnia incendunt. All their towns they set on fire.
321. Oppida sua omnia *numēro*
ad duodēcim incendunt. All their towns *in number* (amounting)
to twelve, they set on fire.
322. *Vicos suos* ad *quadringen-*
tos incendunt. Their villages amounting to *four hun-*
dred they set on fire.
323. *Relīqua privāta aedificia*
incendunt: The other private buildings they set
on fire.
324. Oppida sua omnia numero
ad duodecim, vicos ad qua-
dringentos, reliqua privata
aedificia incendunt. All their towns in number amounting
to twelve, their villages amounting
to four hundred, (and) the rest of
their 'private buildings, they set on
fire.

325. Frumentum combūrunt. The corn they burn up.
326. Frumentum *secum portatūri erant*. The corn *they were going to carry with them*.
327. Frumentum *omne praeter quod secum portaturi erant* comburunt. *All the corn, except what they were going to carry with them, they burn up.*
-
328. Domum redeunt. They return home.
329. Spes sublāta est. Hope was taken away.
330. Domum reditiōnis spes sublata est. Hope *of returning home* was taken away.
331. Parāti erant. They were ready.
332. *Paratiōres* erant. They were *more ready*.
333. Omnia pericūla subeunt. The undergo all dangers.
334. Paratiores *ad omnia pericula subeunda* erant. They were more ready *for all dangers being undergone*—or to undergo all dangers.
335. Domum reditionis *spe sublata*, paratiores *ad omnia pericula subeunda* erant. *The hope of returning home being taken away*, they were more ready to undergo all dangers.
336. *Ubi* jam se ad eam rem paratos esse arbitrati sunt, oppida sua omnia numero ad duodecim, vicos ad quadringentos, reliqua privata aedificia incendunt; frumentum omne, praeter quod secum portaturi erant, comburunt; *ut*, domum reditionis spe sublata, paratiores *ad omnia pericula subeunda essent*. *When they thought that they were at last ready for this undertaking, all their towns, in number amounting to twelve, their villages, amounting to four hundred, and the other private buildings, they set on fire; all the corn, except what they were going to carry with them, they burn up; that (so), the hope of returning home being taken away, they might be more ready to undergo all dangers.*
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337. Cibaria domo effērent. Provisions they carry out from home.

338. *Molita* cibaria domo efferunt. Ground provisions they carry out from home.
339. *Trium mensium* molita cibaria domo efferunt. *Three months'* ground provisions they carry out from home.
340. *Trium mensium* molita cibaria *sibi quemque* domo efferere jubent. Three months' ground provisions *they order every one for himself to carry out* from home.
-
341. Persuādent Raurācis finitimis. They persuade the Rauraci adjoining.
342. Persuadent *Tulingis* finitimis. They persuade *the Tulingi* adjoining.
343. Persuadent *Latobicis* finitimis. They persuade *the Latobici* adjoining.
344. Persuadent Rauracis *et* Tulingis *et* Latobicis finitimis. They persuade the Rauraci, *and* the Tulingi, *and* the Latobici adjoining.
345. Eōdum utuntur consilio. They use—adopt the same plan.
346. Oppida sua vicosque exūrant. They burn to the ground their towns and villages.
347. Una cum Helvetiis proficiscuntur. They set out together with the Helvetii.
348. Eodem usi consilio una cum iis proficiscuntur. Having adopted the same plan, they set out together with them; they adopt the same plan, *and* set out together with them.
349. Oppidis suis vicisque exustis una cum iis proficiscuntur. Their towns and villages being (first) burnt to the ground, they set out together with them.—*Having first burnt* their towns, they set out, &c.—*After burning* their towns, &c. they set out, &c.—*They burn* their towns, &c., *and* (then) set out, &c.
350. Eodem usi consilio, oppidis Having adopted the same plan, their

- suis vicisque exustis, una cum iis proficiscuntur. towns and villages being first burnt to the ground, they set out together with them—they adopt the same plan, and, having burnt their towns and villages to the ground, set out together with them.
351. Persuadent Rauracis, *uti* cum iis proficiscantur. They persuade the Rauraci *to* set out together with them.
352. Persuadent Rauracis et Tulingis et Latobicis finitimis, *uti*, eodem usi consilio, oppidis suis vicisque exustis, una cum iis proficiscantur. They persuade the Rauraci, and Tulingi, and Latobici adjoining, to adopt the same plan, and, after burning to the ground their towns and villages, to set out together with them.
-
353. Boii trans Rhenum incoluerant. The Boii had lived on the other side of the Rhenus.
354. Hi in agrum Noricum transiērant. These had gone over into the Noric open country.
355. Hi *Noreiam obpugnārant*. These *had assaulted Noreia*.
356. Hi in agrum Noricum transierant, *Noreiamque obpugnant*. These had gone over into the Noric country, *and* assaulted Noreia.
357. Boii trans Rhenum incoluerant, *et* in agrum Noricum transierant *Noreiamque obpugnant*. A part of the Boii had lived on the other side of the Rhenus, *and* had gone over into the Noric country and assaulted Noreia.
358. Hos ad se recipiunt. These they receive among them.
359. Hos *socios sibi adsciscunt*. These *they unite to them (as) allies*.
360. Hos *receptos* ad se, socios sibi adsciscunt. These, *first received* among them, they unite to them as allies—or : they receive them among them, *and* unite them to them as allies.
361. *Boios, qui* trans Rhenum incoluerant, *et* in agrum No-
- The Boii, who* had lived on the other side of the Rhenus, and had crossed

ricum transierant Noreiamque obpugnant, receptos ad se, socios sibi adsciscunt.

over into the Noric territory and assaulted Noreia, they receive among them, and unite them to them as allies.

362. Persuadent Rauracis et Tulingis et Latobicis finitimis, uti, eodem usi consilio, oppidis suis vicisque exustis, una cum iis profisciscantur; Boiosque, qui trans Rhenum incoluerant, et in agrum Noricum transierant Noreiamque obpugnant, receptos ad se, socios sibi adsciscunt.

They persuade the Rauraci, and Tulingi, and Latobici, adjoining, to adopt the same plan, and, after burning to the ground their towns and villages, to set out together with them; and the Boii, who had lived on the other side of the Rhenus, and had crossed over into the Noric territory and assaulted Noreia, they receive among them, and unite them to them as allies.

363. Erant itinera duo.

There were two roads.

364. Erant *omnino* itinera duo.

There were *in all* two roads.

365. His itineribus domo exire poterant.

By these roads they could go out from home—leave their country.

366. Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent.

There were in all two roads, *by which they could* leave their country.

367. Unum erat per Sequanos.

There was one through the Sequani—through the country of the Sequani.

368. Alterum erat per provinciam nostram.

The other was through our province.

369. Unum erat per Sequanos, angustum et difficile, inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum.

There was one through the country of the Sequani, *narrow and difficult, between the mountain Jura and the river Rhodanus.*

370. Hac carri ducebantur.

Along this road waggons were drawn.

371. Hac *singuli* carri ducebantur.

Along this road waggons, *one at a time*, were drawn.

372. *Vix erat qua singuli carri ducerentur.* *It was scarcely (one) along which waggons, one at a time, could be drawn—it was scarcely such as to admit waggons to be drawn, one at a time.*
373. *Unum per Sequanos, angustum et difficile, inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum, vix qua singuli carri ducerentur.* *One through the Sequani, narrow and difficult, between the mountain Jura and the river Rhodanus, scarcely such as to admit waggons to be drawn, one at a time.*
-
374. *Mons altissimus impendebat.* *A very high mountain hung over.*
375. *Pauci prohibere poterant.* *A few could keep at a distance (any body of men).*
376. *Facile perpauci prohibere poterant.* *A very few could easily keep at a distance any body of men.*
377. *Mons altissimus impendebat ut facile perpauci prohibere possent.* *A very high mountain hung over, so that a very few men could easily prevent the advance of any body of men.*
378. *Alterum erat per Provinciam nostram, multo facilius atque expeditius.* *The other (road) was through our province, much more easy and more free from obstacles.*
379. *Helvetiorum inter finis et Allobrogum Rhodanus fluit.* *Between the boundaries of the Helvetii and the Allobroges the Rhodanus flows.*
380. *Allobroges nuper pacati erant.* *The Allobroges had been lately subdued.*
381. *Rhodanus vado transitur.* *The Rhodanus is crossed by a ford.*
382. *Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur.* *The Rhodanus at some places is crossed by a ford.*
383. *Helvetiorum inter finis et Allobrogum, qui nuper pacati erant, Rhodanus fluit;* *Between the boundaries of the Helvetii and the Allobroges, who had been lately subdued, the Rhodanus flows;*

isque nonnullis locis vado transitur.

and this at some places is crossed by a ford.

384. Alterum erat per provinciam nostram multo facilius atque expeditius, *propterea quod* Helvetiorum inter finis et Allobrogum, qui nuper pacati erant, Rhodanus fluit; *isque* nonnullis cis vado transitur.

The other was through our province much more easy and more free from obstacles, *because*, between the boundaries of the Helvetii and the Allobroges, who had lately been subdued, the Rhodanus flows; and this at some places is crossed by a ford.

385. Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent:—unum, per Sequanos, angustum et difficile, inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum, vix qua singuli carri ducerentur; mons *autem* altissimus impendebat, ut facile perpauci prohibere possent;—alterum per provinciam nostram, multo facilius etque expeditius, *propterea quod* Helvetiorum inter finis et Allobrogum, qui nuper pacati erant, Rhodanus fluit; *isque* nonnullis locis vado transitur.

There were in all two roads, by which they could leave their country:—one, through the country of the Sequani, narrow and difficult, between the mountain Jura and the river Rhodanus, scarcely such as to admit waggons to pass one at a time; a very high mountain *besides* hung over, so that a very few men could easily keep off any number;—the other, through our province, much more easy and more free from obstacles, *because*, between the boundaries of the Helvetii and the Allobroges, who had been lately subdued, the Rhodanus flows; and this, at some places, is crossed by a ford.

386. Extrēmum oppidum Allobrogum est Genēva.

The farthest town of the Allobroges is Geneva.

387. Proximum oppidum Helvetiorum finibus est Geneva.

The nearest town to the territories of the Helvetii is Geneva.

388. Extremum oppidum Allo-

The farthest town of the Allobroges,

brogum est, proximumque
Helvetiorum finibus est
Geneva.

and the nearest to the territories of
the Helvetii is Geneva.

389. Pons ad Helvetios pertinet. A bridge extends to the Helvetii—to the territory of the Helvetii.
390. Ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet. Out of this town a bridge extends to the territory of the Helvetii.
391. Allobrogibus persuasuri erant. They were about to persuade the Allobroges.
392. *Allobroges vi erant coacturi.* They were about to compel the Allobroges by force.
393. Per finis Allobrogum eunt. They go through the territories of the Allobroges.
394. Allobroges per finis suos eos ire patiuntur. The Allobroges suffer them to go through their territories.
395. Allobrogibus persuasuri erant, ut per finis suos eos ire paterentur. They were about to persuade the Allobroges to suffer them to go through their territories.
396. Allobroges vi erant coacturi, ut per finis suos eos ire paterentur. They were about to compel the Allobroges by force, to suffer them to go through their territories.
397. Allobroges bono animo erant. The Allobroges were of a good disposition—were well disposed.
398. *Non bono animo erant.* They were not well disposed.
399. *Nondum bono animo in populum Romanum erant.* They were not well disposed yet towards the Roman people.
400. *Nondum bono animo in populum Romanum videbantur.* They did not seem well disposed yet towards the Roman people.
401. Allobrogibus persuasuri erant, quod nondum bono animo in populum Romanum videbantur. They were about to persuade the Allobroges, for they (the Allobroges) did not seem well disposed yet towards the Roman people.
402. Allobrogibus se persuasuros quod nondum bono animo in populum Romanum vi- They thought that they should persuade the Allobroges, for they did not seem (thought the Helvetii) well

derentur, existimabant.

disposed yet towards the Roman people.

403. Allobroges *se vi coacturos* existimabant. They thought *that they should compel* the Allobroges by force.

404. Allobrogibus *se vel persuasuros, quod mundum bono animo in populum Romanum viderentur, existimabant; vel vi coacturos, ut per finis suos eos ire paterentur.* The Allobroges they thought they should *either* persuade, for they did not seem well disposed yet towards the Roman people; *or* compel by force, to suffer them to go through their territories.

405. Omnis res comparant. They get ready all things—every thing.

406. Omnis res *ad profectiōnem* comparant. They get ready every thing *for setting out.*

407. *Omnibus rebus* ad profectiōnem comparātis. *Every thing being got ready* for setting out.

408. Diem dicunt. They name a day.

409. Hac die conveniunt. On this day they assemble.

410. Diem dicunt, *qua die* conveniant. They name a day *on which they are to assemble.*

411. Diem dicunt, *qua die ad ripam Rhodani omnes* conveniant. They name a day, on which they are *all to assemble near the bank of the Rhodanus.*

412. Omnibus rebus ad profectiōnem comparatis, diem dicunt, *qua die ad ripam Rhodani omnes* conveniant. Every thing being got ready for setting out, they name a day, on which they are all to assemble near the bank of the Rhodanus.

413. Is dies erat ante Kalendas Aprilis. This day was before the April Kalends—before the 1st of April.

414. Is dies erat ante *diem quintum* Kalendas Aprilis. This day was *the fifth day* before the April Kalends.

415. Lucio Pisone, Aulo Gabinio consulibus. Lucius Piso (and) Aulus Gabinius being consuls—in the year when those persons were consuls.
416. Is dies erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr. L. Pisone, A. Gabinio coss. This was the 5th day before the April Kalends, in the year when L. Piso and A. Gabinius were consuls—in the year 58 B. C.
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417. Helvetii iter faciunt. The Helvetii make a journey—they march.
418. Helvetii *per provinciam nostram* iter facere conantur. The Helvetii endeavour to march through our province.
419. Id Cæsari nunciatum erat. This had been reported to Cæsar.
420. Cæsari id nunciatum erat, eos per provinciam nostram iter facere conari. It had been reported to Cæsar, *that they were endeavouring* to pass through our province.
421. Ab urbe proficiscitur. He sets out from the neighbourhood of the city.
422. *Matūrat* ab urbe proficisci. He hastens his departure from the city.
423. Cæsari *quum* id nunciatum esset, maturat proficisci. When this had been reported to Cæsar, he hastens his departure—Cæsar, *having received* word of this, hastens his departure.
424. Magnis contendit itineribus. He hastens by great journeys.
425. *Quam maximis potest* itineribus in Galliam ulterio-rem contendit. He hastens by *the greatest* journeys he can—he proceeds with *the greatest possible dispatch* into farther Gallia.
426. Ad Genēvam pervenit. He arrives in the neighbourhood of Geneva.
427. Cæsari quum id nunciatum esset, eos per provinciam nostram iter facere conari, maturat ab urbe proficisci; et quam maximis potest iti- Cæsar, having received word that they were endeavouring to march through our province, hastens his departure from the city; and proceeds with the greatest possible dispatch into

neribus in Galliam ulteriorem contendit; *et* ad Genevam pervenit.

farther Gallia; *and* arrives in the neighbourhood of Geneva.

428. Milites impērat.

He gives orders for a supply of soldiers.

429. *Provinciae* milites imperat.

He gives orders *to the province* for a supply of soldiers—he orders the province to supply him with soldiers.

430. *Provinciae toti quam maximum militum numerum* imperat.

He orders the *whole* province to supply him with *the greatest possible number* of soldiers.

431. Erat omnino legio una.

There was altogether one legion.

432. Erat omnino *in Gallia ulteriore* legio una.

There was altogether in farther Gallia (but) one legion.

433. Pons erat ad Genevam.

There was a bridge near Geneva.

434. Eum rescindit.

This he cuts down.

435. Eum *jubet* rescindi.

This *he orders to be* cut down.

436. *Pontem, qui* erat ad Genevam, *jubet* rescindi.

The bridge, which was near Geneva he orders to be cut down.

437. *Provinciae toti quam maximum militum numerum imperat* (erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore legio una); pontem, qui erat ad Genevam, *jubet* rescindi.

He orders the whole province to supply him with the greatest possible number of soldiers (there was altogether in farther Gallia but one legion); (and) the bridge, which was near Geneva, he orders to be cut down.

438. Helvetii certiōres facti sunt.

The Helvetii were made more certain—were informed.

439. *De Caesaris adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt.* The Helvetii were informed of *Cæsar's arrival.*

440. *Legātos ad eum mittunt.* They send ambassadors to him.
 441. *Legatos ad eum mittunt nobilissimos civitātis.* They send (as) ambassadors to him *the most illustrious men of the state.*
 442. *Nameius principem locum obtinēbat.* Nameius held the chief place.
 443. *Verudoctius principem locum obtinebat.* *Verudoctius* held the chief place.
 444. *Hujus legatōnis Nameius et Verudoctius principem locum obtinebant.* *In this embassy Nameius and Verudoctius* held the chief place.

445. *Legatos mittunt qui dicant.* They send ambassadors *who are to say*—they send ambassadors *to say.*
 446. *Legatos misērunt qui dicērent; or: Legatos mittunt* qui dicerent.* They *sent* ambassadors who *were to say*—they *sent* ambassadors *to say.*
 447. *Ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, nobilissimos civitatis, cujus legationis Nameius et Verudoctius principem locum obtinebant, qui dicerent . . .* *When the Helvetii were informed of his arrival, they sent as ambassadors to him, the most illustrious men of the state (in this embassy Nameius and Verudoctius held the chief place) to say . . .*

448. *Helvetiis est in anīmo.* It is in intention with the Helvetii—the Helvetii intend.
 449. *Helvetiis est in animo iter per provinciam facere.* The Helvetii intend *to march through the province.*

* See note, page 20.

450. Helvetiis est in animo *sine ullo malificio* iter per provinciam facere. The Helvetii intend *without doing any damage* to march through the province.
451. Aliud iter habent nullum. Other road they have none.
452. *Sibi esse* in animo, *dicunt*, sine ullo malificio iter per provinciam facere, *propterea quod aliud iter habeant* nullum. *It is their* intention, they say, without doing any damage, to march through the province, *because they have* absolutely no other road.

453. Id facere licet. It is permitted to do this.
454. *Ejus voluntate* id facere licet. *By his consent* it is permitted to do this.
455. *Rogant ut* ejus voluntate id facere liceat. *They request that* by his consent it may be permitted to do this.
456. *Rogare Helvetios, dicunt*, ut ejus voluntate id facere liceat. *The Helvetii request, they say*, that by his consent it may be permitted to do so. The Helvetii, they say, request his permission for them to do so.

457. (Legatos ad eum mittunt qui dicerent:) *Sibi esse* in animo sine ullo malificio iter per provinciam facere, propterea quod aliud iter *habērent* nullum; rogare ut ejus voluntate id facere liceat. (They sent ambassadors to him to say:) that it was their intention without doing any damage to march through the province, because they *had* absolutely no other road; (and) that they request his permission for them to do so.

458. Lucius Cassius, consul, ab Helvetiis erat occisus. Lucius Cassius, (when) consul, had been killed by the Helvetii.
459. Exercitus Cassii ab Helvetiis erat pulsus. The army of Cassius had been routed by the Helvetii.

460. Exercitus Cassii ab Helvetiis erat pulsus *et sub jugum missus*. The army of Cassius had been routed and sent under the yoke by the Helvetii.
461. Ea Caesar memoria tenēbat. These things Cæsar held in memory, or recollected.
462. Memoria tenebat Lucium Cassium consulem ab Helvetiis occisum. He recollected that Lucius Cassius, when consul, had been killed by the Helvetii.
463. Memoria tenebat exercitum Cassii ab Helvetiis pulsum, et sub jugum missum. He recollected that the army of Cassius had been routed, and sent under the yoke by the Helvetii.
464. Concedendum non putābat. He thought (the request) was not to be granted.
465. Caesar, *quod* memoria tenebat L. Cassium, consulem, occisum, exercitumque ejus ab Helvetiis pulsum et sub jugum, concedendum non putabat. Caesar, *because* he recollected that L. Cassius, when consul, had been killed, and his army routed and sent under the yoke by the Helvetii, thought the request ought not to be granted.
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466. Data est facultas. Permission was granted.
467. Data est facultas *per provinciam itinēris faciundi*. Permission of a journey being made through the province—or permission to march through the province was granted.
468. Temperant ab injuria. They refrain from outrage.
469. Temperant ab *malificio*. They refrain from *doing damage*.
470. Temperant ab injuria et *malificio*. They refrain from outrage and doing damage.
471. *Data facultate*, temperant ab injuria. Permission granted, or permission having been granted, they refrain from outrage.
472. *Data facultate*, *temperatūri sunt* ab injuria. Permission granted, *they are likely to* refrain from outrage—they are likely to refrain from outrage, if permission be granted.

473. *Eos, data facultate, temperaturos ab injuria non existimat.* They are not likely, he thinks, if permission be granted, to refrain from outrage.
474. *Eos, data facultate, temperaturos ab injuria non existimābat* They were not likely, he thought, if permission were granted, to refrain from outrage.
475. *Inimico erant animo.* They were of an unfriendly disposition.
476. *Homines inimico animo temperaturos ab injuria non existimabat.* Men (like the Helvetii) of an unfriendly disposition would not, he thought, refrain from outrage.
477. *Neque homines inimico animo, data facultate per provinciam itineris faciundi temperaturos ab injuria et malificio existimabat.* And men (like the Helvetii) of an unfriendly disposition, if permission to march through the province were granted, would not, he thought, refrain from outrage and doing damage.
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478. *Milites imperavērat.* He had ordered soldiers to be furnished (by the province).
479. *Hi conveniēbant.* These were assembling.
480. *Milites, quos imperaverat, conveniebant.* The soldiers, whom he had ordered to be furnished, were assembling.
481. *Spatium intercedere potest, dum convenient.* A space (of time) may intervene, during which they may assemble. Time enough may intervene for them to assemble.
482. *Legātis respondet.* He replies to the ambassadors.
483. *Diem ad deliberandum sumit.* He takes time to deliberate.
484. *Ad Idus Aprīlis revertuntur.* They return by the Ides of April.
485. *Legatis respondet, diem se ad deliberandum sumtūrum.* He replies to the ambassadors that he will take time to deliberate.
486. *Rogat, ut, ad Idus Aprilis revertantur.* He requests them to return by the Ides of April.
487. *Rogat, ut, si quid velint, ad Idus Aprilis revertantur.* He requests them, if they want any thing, to return by the Ides of April.

488. *Tamen, ut, spatium intercedere possit, dum milites quos imperaverat conveniant, legatis respondet, diem se ad deliberandum sumtutum; si quid velint, ad Idus Aprilis revertantur.* *Still, that time enough may intervene for the soldiers, whom he had ordered, to assemble, he replies to the ambassadors, that he will take time to deliberate; (and he requests them) if they want any thing to return by the ides of April.*
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489. *Tamen, ut spatium intercedere posset, dum milites quos imperaverat convenirent, legatis respondit, diem se ad deliberandum sumtutum; si quid vellent, ad Idus Apr. reverterentur.* *Still, that time enough might intervene for the soldiers whom he had ordered to assemble, he replied to the ambassadors, that he would take time to deliberate; (and he requested them) if they wanted any thing, to return by the Ides of April.*
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490. *Unam legionem secum habebat.* *One legion he had with him.*
491. *Milites ex Provincia conveniant.* *The soldiers had come together, or were assembled out of the province.*
492. *A lacu Lemanno ad montem Juram murum perducit.* *He carries a wall along from the lake Lemannus to the mountain Jura—(or rather) to a point opposite the mountain Jura.*
493. *Ea legione usque militibus, a lacu Lemanno ad montem Juram murum perducit.* *With this legion and these soldiers, he carries a wall along from the lake Lemannus to the mountain Jura.*
494. *A lacu Lemanno ad montem Jurum, milia passuum decem novem, murum perducit.* *From the lake Lemannus to the mountain Jura, (that is) nineteen thousands of paces, or nineteen miles, he carries a wall along.*
495. *Murum in altitudinem pedum sedecim perducit.* *He carries a wall along to the height of sixteen feet.*
496. *Fossam perducit.* *He carries a ditch along.*

497. Murum, fossamque perducit. He carries a wall *and* a ditch along.
498. Lacus Lemannus in flumen Rhodanum influit. The lake Lemannus flows into the river Rhodanus.
499. Mons Jura finis Sequanorum ab Helvetiis dividit. The mountain Jura divides the territories of the Sequani from the Helvetii.
500. A lacu Lemanno *qui* in flumen Rhodanum influit, ad montem Jurum *qui* finis Sequanorum ab Helvetiis dividit, murum perducit. From the lake Lemannos, *which* flows into the river Rhodanus, to the mountain Jura, *which* divides the territories of the Sequani from the Helvetii, he carries a wall along. (Or rather) From *that point* of the lake Lemannus, *where* it flows into the river Rhodanus, to *a point opposite the* mountain Jura, which separates the territories of the Sequani from the Helvetii, he carries a wall along.
501. Interea ea legione, quam secum habebat, militibusque *qui* ex provincia conveniant, a lacu Lemanno *qui* in flumen Rhodanum influit, ad montem Juram *qui* finis Sequanorum ab Helvetiis dividit, milia passuum decem novem, murum in altitudinem pedum sedecim fossamque perducit. In the mean time with that legion *which* he had with him, and with the soldiers *who* were assembled out of the province, he carries along a wall to the height of sixteen feet, and a ditch (of corresponding * size), from that point of the lake Lemannus where it flows into the river Rhodanus, to a point opposite the mountain Jura, which divides the territories of the Sequani from the Helvetii, (being a distance of) nineteen miles.

502. Id opus perfectum est. This work was finished.
503. Praesidia ponit. He places troops by way of guard.

* The wall was, no doubt, little more than a bank of earth thrown up from the ditch.

504. *Praesidia dispōnit.* He stations troops at different places by way of guard.
505. *Eo opère perfecto, praesidia disponit.* This work finished, he stations troops at different points to guard it.
506. *Castellum munit.* He builds a fort.
507. *Castella commūnit.* He erects a set of forts.
508. *Helvetii transire conantur.* The Helvetii attempt to go over.
509. *Cæsare invito transire conantur.* Cæsar unwilling, they (still) attempt to cross.—they attempt to cross without Cæsar's consent.
510. *Si transire conantur, prohibet.* If they attempt to cross, he prevents them.
511. *Prohibere eos potest.* He can keep them off.
512. *Castella communit, ut eos prohibere possit.* He erects a set of forts, that he may be able to keep them off.
513. *Castella communit, quo facilius eos prohibere possit.* He erects a set of forts, that he may the more easily keep them off.
514. *Castella communit, quo facilius, si se invito transire conentur, prohibere possit.* He erects a set of forts, that he may the more easily keep (them) off, if they attempt to cross without his consent.
515. *Castella communit, quo facilius, si se invito transire conarentur, prohibere posset.* He erected a set of forts, that he might the more easily keep them off, if they attempted to pass without his consent.
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516. *Eo opere perfecto praesidia disponit, castella communit, quo facilius, si se invito transire conarentur, prohibere posset.* This work finished, he stationed troops at different points to guard it, (and) erected a complete set of forts, that he might the more easily keep them off, if they attempted to cross without his consent.
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517. Diem constituērat cum legatis. He had fixed a day with the ambassadors.
518. Ea dies vēnit. That day came.
519. Legati ad eum revertērunt. The ambassadors returned to him.
520. Ea dies, *quam* constituerat cum legatis, venit ; *et* legati ad eum reverterunt. The day, *which* he had fixed with the ambassadors, came ; *and* the ambassadors returned to him.
521. Iter per provinciam dat. He gives a passage through the province.
522. *Potest iter Helvetiis dare.* He can give a passage to the Helvetii.
523. *Dicit se posse iter Helvetiis dare.* He says that he can give a passage to the Helvetii.
524. *Negat se posse iter Helvetiis dare.* He says that he cannot give a passage to the Helvetii.
525. *Negat se posse iter ulli dare.* He says that he cannot give a passage to any one.
526. *Negat se more populi Romāni posse iter dare.* He says that he cannot consistently with the custom of the Roman people give a passage.
527. *Negat se exemplo populi Romani posse iter dare.* He says that he cannot, consistently with (any) precedent of the Roman people give a passage.
528. *Negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare.* He says that he cannot, consistently with the custom and every precedent of the Roman people, grant a passage to any one through the province.
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529. Vim facere conantur. They attempt to do violence—to force a passage.
530. *Si vim facere conantur, prohibet.* If they attempt to force a passage, he prevents (them).
531. *Si vim facere conentur, prohibētūrum ostendit.* He points out, that, if they attempt to force a passage, he will prevent them.
532. *Ubi ea dies, quam constitu-* When the day, which he had fixed with

erat cum legatis, vēnit,* et legati ad eum rever* terunt; negat* se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare; et, si vim facere conentur, prohibiturum ostendit.

the ambassadors, comes, and the ambassadors return to him; he says that he cannot, consistently with the custom and indeed every precedent of the Roman [people, give a passage to any one through the province; and he points out, that, if they attempt to force a passage, he will prevent them.

533. Helvetii dejecti sunt.

The Helvetii were cast down.

534. Helvetii *ea spe* dejecti sunt.

The Helvetii were cast down *from this hope*—were disappointed in the hope (of being allowed a passage through the province).

535. Navis jungunt.

They join ships together.

536. Ratis faciunt.

They make rafts.

537. Ratis *complūris* faciunt.

They make *a great many* rafts.

538. Navibus junctis perrumpunt.

By ships joined together they break through.—they join ships together, and so force a passage.

539. *Ratibus compluribus factis* perrumpunt.

By a great many rafts being made they break through.—they *make a great many* rafts, and so force a passage.

540. Navibus junctis ratibusque compluribus factis, perrumpunt.

They join ships together and make a great number of rafts, and so force a passage.

541. *Vadis Rhodani* perrumpunt.

They force a passage *by the fords of the Rhodanus*.

542. Hac minīma altitūdo fluminis erat.

Across this part the depth of the river was the least.

* The order of time is this: the day comes; the embassy returns to Cæsar; he gives his final answer. The two first, then, were complete while the last was going on. Hence, vēnit, reverterunt, are past tenses; negat, a present. But the English idiom gives to all the present tense.

543. Si perrumpere possint, conantur. They try if they can force a passage.
544. Si perrumpere possent, conati sunt. They tried if they *could* force a passage.
545. Navibus junctis, ratibusque compluribus factis, si perrumpere possent, conati sunt. They joined ships together, and made a great many rafts, and so tried if they could force a passage.

546. Alii vadis Rhodani, qua minima erat altitudo fluminis, si perrumpere possent, conati sunt. Others tried if they could force a passage at the fords of the Rhodanus, where the depth of the river was the least.

547. Nonnunquam interdiu conati sunt. Sometimes during the day they made the attempt.
548. Saepius noctu conati sunt. They oftener attempted it by night.
549. Nonnunquam interdiu, saepius noctu conati sunt. They made the attempt sometimes by day, oftener by night.

550. Op̄is munitione repulsi sunt. They were repelled by the fortification of the work—by the strength of the lines.
551. Concursu militum repulsi sunt. They were repelled by the attack of the soldiers.
552. Telis repulsi sunt. They were repelled by missile weapons.
553. Operis munitione et militum concursu et telis repulsi sunt. They were repelled by the strength of the lines, and by the attack of the soldiers, and by the missiles.

554. Hoc conātu destitērunt. They desisted from this attempt—viz. the attempt to force a passage through the province.

555. Si perrumpere possent, conati, operis munitione repulsi, hoc conatu destiterunt. Having tried if they could force a passage, (and) having been repelled by the strength of the lines, they desisted from this attempt. (or) They tried if they could force a passage; but, being repelled by the strength of the lines, they desisted from this attempt.
556. Helvetii, ea spe dejecti, navibus junctis ratibusque compluribus factis, alii vadis Rhodani qua minima altitudo fluminis erat, nonnunquam interdiu saepius noctu, si perrumpere possent, conati, operis munitione, et militum concursu et telis repulsi, hoc conatu destiterunt. The Helvetii, (thus) disappointed in the hope of a peaceable march through the province, tried if they could force a passage, (some) by joining ships together and making a great many rafts, others by the fords of the Rhodanus, where the depth of the river was the least, occasionally (making these efforts) in the day time, oftener (however) by night; (but) being (invariably) repelled by the strength of the lines, and the attack of the soldiers, and the missiles (from the wall), they (finally) desisted from this attempt.
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557. Relinquebatur una via. There was left one road.
558. Relinquebatur una *per Sequanos* via. There was left but one road (*viz. that*) *through the Sequani*—or, rather—*through the country of the Sequani*.
-
559. Hac ire non poterant. Along this road they could not go.
560. Hac *Sequanis* invitis ire non poterant. Along this road they could not go, *the Sequani unwilling*—without the consent of the Sequani.
561. Hac, *Sequanis* invitis, *propter angustias* ire non poterant. Along this road, without the consent of the Sequani, they could not pass, on account of the defiles.
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562. Relinquebatur una per Sequanos via ; *qua*, Sequanis invitis, propter angustias ire non poterant. There was left no road but that through the country of the Sequani ; *along which*, without the consent of the Sequani, they could not pass, on account of the defiles.
-
563. His persuadere non poterant. These (the Sequani) they could not persuade.
564. His *sua sponte* persuadere non poterant. These they could not persuade *by their own unassisted power*.
565. Legatos ad Dumnorigem Aeduum mittunt. They send ambassadors to Dumnorix the Æduan.
566. Is est deprecator. He is the mediator.
567. A Sequanis impetrant. They obtain (their request) from the Sequani.
568. *Eo deprecatore* a Sequanis impetrant. *With him (as) mediator*, they obtain their request from the Sequani.
569. Legatos ad Dumnorigem Aeduum mittunt, *ut eo deprecatore* a Sequanis impetrarent. *They sent ambassadors to Dumnorix, the Æduan, in order that through his intercession they might obtain their request from the Sequani.*
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570. His *cum sua sponte* persuadere non possent, legatos ad Dumnorigem Aeduum mittunt, *ut eo deprecatore* a Sequanis impetrarent. *As they could not persuade these by their own unassisted power*, they sent ambassadors to Dumnorix, the Æduan, in order that, through his intercession, they might prevail on the Sequani.
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571. Dumnorix apud Sequanos multum potest. Dumnorix has great power or influence among the Sequani.
572. Dumnorix *gratia et largitione* multum poterat. Dumnorix, *by his popular conduct, and his profuse liberality*, had great influence.
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573. Helvetiis erat amīcus. He was friendly to the Helvetii.
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574. Ex ea civitate Orgetorigis filiam in matrimonium duxerat. Out of that state, he had led into matrimony—he had married the daughter of Orgetorix.
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575. Novis rebus studēbat. He was eagerly applying himself to new things—he was eager for political changes.
576. Multas civitates obstringebat. He was binding many states to (him).
577. *Plurimas civitates suo beneficio obstringebat.* He was binding *very many* states to him *by his own kindness—by his own personal services.*
578. *Quam plurimas civitates suo beneficio habebat obstrictas.* He held as many states as possible bound to him by his own personal services.
579. *Quam plurimas civitates suo beneficio habere obstrictas volebat.* He wished to hold as many states as possible under personal obligations to him.
580. Cupiditate regni adductus erat. He had been led to (this) by the ambition of being king (of Gallia).
581. Cupiditate regni adductus, novis rebus studebat, et quam plurimas civitates suo beneficio habere obstrictas volebat. Influenced by an ambition to become king, he was eager for political changes, and wished to hold as many states as possible under personal obligations to him.
-
582. Dumnorix gratia et largitione apud Sequanos plurimum poterat; et Helvetiis erat amicus, quod ex ea civitate Orgetorigis filiam in matrimonium duxerat; et cupiditate regni adductus, novis Dumnorix, by his popular conduct and his profuse liberality, had very great influence among the Sequani; and he was friendly to the Helvetii (too), because out of that state he had married the daughter of Orgetorix; moreover, from an ambition to become

rebus studebat, et quam plurimas civitates suo beneficio habere obstrictas volebat.

king (of Gallia), he was eager for political changes, and wished to have as many states as possible under personal obligations to him.

583. Dumnorix rem suscipit.

Dumnorix undertakes the affair.

584. A Sequanis inpetrat.

He obtains (the request) from the Sequani—he prevails upon the Sequani.

585. Helvetios ire patiuntur.

They suffer the Helvetii to go.

586. *Per finis suos* Helvetios ire patiuntur.

They suffer the Helvetii to pass through their territories.

587. A Sequanis inpetrat *ut per finis suos* Helvetios ire patiantur.

He prevails upon the Sequani to suffer the Helvetii to pass through their territories.

588. Obsides inter se dant.

They give hostages between them—to each other.

589. *Sequani* dant obsides.

The Sequani give hostages.

590. *Itinēre* Helvetios prohibere possunt.

They can prevent the Helvetii from marching.

591. Sequani dant obsides, *ne itinere* Helvetios prohibeant.

The Sequani give hostages (as a pledge that) *they will not* prevent the Helvetii from marching.

592. *Helvetii* dant obsides.

The Helvetii give hostages.

593. *Helvetii sine malificio et injuria transire* possunt.

The Helvetii can pass without damage and violence.

594. *Helvetii* dant obsides, *ut sine malificio et injuria transeant*.

The Helvetii give hostages (as a pledge) *that they will* pass without damage and violence.

595. Haec perficit Dumnorix.

These things Dumnorix brings about.

596. Obsides uti inter se *dent*, perficit. He brings about *that they give*—he succeeds in making *them give* hostages to one another.
597. Perficit, uti Sequani dent obsides, ne Helvetios prohibeant. He makes the Sequani give hostages, not to obstruct the Helvetii.
598. Perficit, uti Helvetii dent obsides, ut sine injuria transeant. He makes the Helvetii give hostages, to pass without violence.
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599. *Itaque* rem suscipit, et a Sequanis inpetrat ut per finis suos Helvetios ire patiantur; obsidesque uti inter se dent, perficit,—Sequani, ne itinere Helvetios prohibeant—Helvetii ut sine malificio et injuria transeant. Accordingly he undertakes the affair, and prevails upon the Sequani to allow the Helvetii to pass through their territories; and he succeeds in making the two states give hostages to one another—the Sequani, not to prevent the Helvetii from marching—the Helvetii, to pass without damage and violence.
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600. Helvetiis est in animo per agrum Sequanorum iter facere. It is in mind with the Helvetii to make a passage through the land of the Sequani—the Helvetii intend to pass through the open country of the Sequani.
601. Helvetiis est in animo per agrum *Aedui* iter in *Santonum finis* facere. The Helvetii intend to pass through the open country of the *Ædui* into the territories of the Santones.
602. Id Cæsari nunciatur. This is reported to Cæsar.
603. Santones non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt. The Santones are not far distant from the territories of the Tolosates.
604. Haec civitas est in provincia. This state (the state of the Tolosates) is in the province.
605. Cæsari nuntiatur, Helvetiis esse in animo per agrum It is reported to Cæsar *that* the Helvetii intend to pass through the open

Sequanorum et Aeduorum iter in Santonum finis facere, *qui* non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt, *quae* civitas est in provincia.

country of the Sequani and Aedui into the territories of the Santones; *now these* are not far distant from the territories of the Tolosates, *which* state is in the province.

606. Id fit.

This takes place.

607. Magno cum pericūlo est.

It is accompanied with great danger.

608. Magno cum *provinciae* periculo erit.

It *will be* accompanied with great danger to the province.

609. Homines bellicōsos locis patentibus finitimos habebit.

It will have men devoted to war bordering upon places open—upon a district unprotected.

610. Homines *populi Romani* inimicos locis *frumentariis* finitimos habebit.

It will have men *enemies of the Roman people*, bordering upon a corn district.

611. Id si fit, magno cum *provinciae* periculo erit, *ut* homines bellicosos locis patentibus finitimos *habeat*.

If this takes place, it will be accompanied with great danger to the province, *to have* men devoted to war bordering upon an unprotected district.

612. Id si *fiat*, *intelligit*, magno cum *provinciae* periculo *futurum*, *ut* homines *populi Romani* inimicos locis *frumentariis* finitimos *habeat*.

If this takes place, *he perceives that it will be* accompanied with great danger to the province, *to have* men enemies to the Roman people bordering upon a corn district.

613. Id si *fiēret*, *intelligēbat*, magno cum *provincia* periculo *futurum*, *ut* homines bellicosos, *populi Romani* inimicos, locis patentibus *maximēque* *frumentariis* finitimos *habēret*.

If this took place, *he perceived, that it would be* accompanied with great danger to the province, *to have* men (like the Helvetii) devoted to war, (and) enemies of the Roman people, bordering upon a district unprotected, *and above all others* employed in the growth of corn.

614. Munitionem fecerat. He had made a fortification (the wall of nineteen miles, &c.).
615. Ei munitioni Labiēnum prae- At this fortification he makes Labienus
fīcit. first—he places him in command.
616. Ei munitioni, *quam* fecerat, At the fortification, *which* he had made,
Titum Labienum, *legā-* he places *Titus* Labienus, *one of his*
tum, praeficit. *lieutenants*, in command.
-
617. Ipse in Italiam magnis itine- He himself hastens by great journeys
ribus contendit. into Italy.
618. Duas in Italia legiones con- He writes together—he enlists two le-
scribit. gions in Italy.
619. Tres circum Aquileiam hie- Three (legions) were wintering around
mābant. Aquileia. Three..
620. Has ex hibernis educit. These he leads out of winter quarters.
621. *Tris, quae* circum Aquileiam *Thre* (legions), *which* were wintering
hiemabant, ex hibernis e- around Aquileia, he leads out of
ducit. quarters.
622. In ulteriōrem Galliam per He hastens over the Alps into farther
Alpis cum his quinque le- Gallia, with these five legions.
gionibus contendit.
623. Qua via ? By what road ?
624. Qua proximum iter erat. (By that road) by which the route was
nearest—shortest.
625. Qua proximum iter erat, con- He hastens by the nearest route.
tendit.
626. Duas in Italia legiones con- He enlists two legions in Italy; *and*
scribit; *et* tris, quae cir- leads out of quarters three legions,
cum Aquileiam hiemabant, which were wintering near Aqi-
ex hibernis educit; *et*, qua leia; *and*, (taking) the nearest route
proximum iter in ulterio- over the Alps into farther Gallia,
rem Galliam per Alpis erat, hastens (thither) with these five
cum his quinque legionibus legions.
contendit.
-

627. *Ob eas causas ei munitioni, quam fecerat, T. Labienum legatum praeficit: ipse in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit, duasque ibi legiones conscribit; et tris, quae circum Aquileiam hibernabant, ex hibernis educit; et, qua proximum iter in ulteriorem Galliam per Alpem erat, cum his quinque legionibus contendit.* *For these reasons, at the fortification, which he had made, he places T. Labienus, one of his lieutenants in command; (while) he himself hastens by great journeys into Italy, and there enlists two legions; and leads out of quarters three legions, which were wintering near Aquileia; and, (taking) the nearest route over the Alps into farther Gallia, hastens (thither) with these five legions.*
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628. *Centrones et Garoceli et Caturiges loca superiora occupant.* *The Centrones and Garoceli and Caturiges seize the higher places—the heights (commanding the road).*
629. *Itinere exercitum prohibere conantur.* *They endeavour to keep the army off from the road—they endeavour to prevent the army from passing.*
630. *Locis superioribus occupatis exercitum prohibere conantur.* *The heights seized, they endeavour to keep off the army.—Having seized the heights, they endeavour to keep off the army.—They seize the heights and so endeavour to keep off the army.*
631. *Ibi Centrones et Garoceli et Caturiges, locis superioribus occupatis, itinere exercitum prohibere conantur.* *Here (i. e. in his passage over the Alps) the Centrones, and the Garoceli, and the Caturiges, having seized the heights, endeavour to prevent the army from passing.*
-
632. *Compluribus hi proeliis pulsati sunt.* *These were repulsed in many battles.*
633. *In finibus Vocontiorum pervenit.* *He arrives in the territories of the Vocontii.*

634. *Ab Ocelo* in finis Vocontiorum *die septimo* pervenit. He arrives in the territories of the Vocontii *on the seventh day from Ocelum—after leaving Ocelum.*
635. Ocelum est citeriōris provinciae extremum. Ocelum is the extreme (town) of the hither province.
636. Vocontii sunt ulterioris provinciae. The Vocontii are of—belong to the farther province.
637. Compluribus his proeliis pulsus, ab Ocelo, quod est citerioris provinciae extremum, in finis Vocontiorum ulterioris provinciae die septimo pervenit. After having repulsed these in many battles, on the seventh day *after leaving Ocelum*, which is the last town of the hither province, he arrives in the territories of the Vocontii belonging to the farther province.
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638. Inde in Allobrogum finis exercitum ducit. From thence he leads his army into the territories of the Allobroges.
639. *Ab Allobrogibus in Segusiānos* exercitum ducit. *From the Allobroges* he leads his army *into (the country of) the Segusiani.*
640. Inde in Allobrogum finis, ab Allobrogibus in Segusianos exercitum ducit. From thence he leads his army into the territories of the Allobroges, from the Allobroges into the country of the Segusiani.
-
641. Hi sunt extra provinciam trans Rhodanum primi. These (the Segusiani) are beyond the province, the first on the other side of the Rhodanus.
-
642. Helvetii jam per angustias suas copias transduxerant. The Helvetii had already led *their* forces through the defiles.

643. Helvetii jam per *finis Sequanorum* suas copias transduxerant. The Helvetii had already led their forces through *the territories of the Sequani*.
644. Helvetii jam per angustias *et finis Sequanorum* suas copias transduxerant. The Helvetii had already led their forces through the defiles *and* the territories of the Sequani.
645. Helvetii jam in *Aeduum* *finis pervenerant*. The Helvetii *had* already *come all the way into the territories of the Ædui*—were already arrived in the territories of the Ædui.
646. Helvetii jam *Aeduum* agros populabantur. The Helvetii *were* already *laying waste the lands of the Ædui*.
647. Helvetii jam in *Aeduum* finis pervenerant, *eorumque* agros populabantur. The Helvetii were already arrived in the territories of the Ædui, *and* were laying waste *their* fields.
648. Helvetii jam per angustias *et finis Sequanorum* suas copias transduxerant, *et in Aeduum* finis pervenerant *eorumque* agros populabantur. The Helvetii had already led their forces through the defiles and the territories of the Sequani, and were arrived in the country of the Aedui, whose lands they were laying waste.
-
649. Aedui se suâque ab Helvetiis defendere non poterant. The Ædui were not able to defend themselves and their property from the Helvetii.
650. Legatos ad Caesarem mittunt. They send ambassadors to Cæsar.
651. Legati rogant auxilium. The ambassadors request assistance.
652. Legatos ad Caesarem mittunt *rogatum* auxilium. They send ambassadors to Cæsar *to request* assistance.
653. Aedui *quum* se suaque ab *iis* defendere non *possent*, legatos ad Caesarem mittunt, *rogatum* auxilium. The Ædui, *as they could* not defend themselves and their property from *them*, send ambassadors to Cæsar to request assistance.
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654. In conspectu exercitus nostri In the sight of our army the lands are
agri vastantur. laid waste.
655. Libëri eorum in servitūtem Their children are led away into slavery.
abducuntur.
656. Oppida expugnantur. Their towns are stormed.
657. Agri vastāri non debent. The lands *ought not to be* laid waste.
658. Agri vastari non debuērunt. The lands *ought not to have been* laid
waste.
659. Liberi eorum in servitutem Their children ought not to have been
abduci non debuerunt. led away into slavery.
660. Oppida expugnari non de- The towns ought not to have been
buerunt. stormed.
661. Ita de populo Romano me- So have they deserved of the Roman
riti sunt. people.
662. Ita Aedui omni tempore de So have the Ædui on every occasion
populo Romano meriti sunt. deserved of the Roman people.
663. Ita se omni tempore de po- So (well) have *they* on every occasion
pulo Romano meritos esse, *deserved* of the Roman people, *they*
ut paene in conspectu exer- *say, that* the lands *ought* not to have
citus nostri agri vastari, li- been laid waste, their children car-
beri eorum in servitutem ried into slavery, the towns stormed
abduci, oppida expugnari almost in sight of our army.
non debuerint.

664. Ambarri necessarii sunt et The Ambarri are closely connected
consanguinei Aeduorum. with, and kinsmen of the Ædui.
665. Hi non facile ab oppidis vim These do not easily keep off the violence
hostium prohibent. of the enemy from their towns.
666. Depopulātis agris, non facile *Their lands (already) laid waste, they*
ab oppidis vim hostium do not easily keep off the violence of
prohibent. the enemy (even) from their towns.
667. Caesarem certiorem faciunt. They make Cæsar more certain—they
inform Cæsar.
668. Eōdem tempore Ambarri, ne- At the same time the Ambarri, (who are)
cessarii et consanguinei closely connected with and kinsmen

Aedunorum, Caesarem certiores faciunt, sese depopulatis agris, non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere.

of the Ædui, inform Cæsar, *that* their lands being already laid waste, *they with difficulty keep off* the violence of the enemy (even) from their towns.

669. Allobroges trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant.

The Allobroges had villages and possessions on the other side of the Rhodanus.

670. Fuga se ad Caesarem recipiunt.

They betake themselves in flight to Cæsar.

671. Nihil est reliqui.

There is nothing left.

672. *Praeter agri solum* nihil est reliqui.

Besides the soil of the land there is nothing left.

673. *Demonstrant, sibi, praeter agri solum, nihil esse* reliqui.

They point out, that, besides the soil of the land, there is nothing for them left.

674. *Item* Allobroges, qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, fuga se ad Caesarem recipiunt, et demonstrant, *sibi, praeter agri solum, nihil esse* reliqui.

In like manner the Allobroges, who had villages and possessions on the other side of the Rhodanus, fly to Cæsar, and point out (to him), that, besides the soil of the land, *they have* nothing left.

675. Expectandum est Caesari.

Waiting is for Cæsar—Cæsar ought to wait.

676. Expectandum *sibi* statuit.

He determined that he ought to wait.

677. *Non* expectandum *sibi* statuit.

He determined that he ought *not* to wait.

678. Omnis fortūnas sociōrum Helvetii consūmunt.

The Helvetii destroy all the property of the allies.

679. In Santōnes Helvetii perveniunt.

The Helvetii arrive in (the country of) the Santones.

680. *Omnibus fortūnis sociorum consumptis*, in Santones Helvetii perveniunt. The Helvetii, having *destroyed all the property* of the allies, arrive in the country of the Santones.
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681. *Quibus rebus adductus*, Cæsar non expectandum sibi statuit, *dum*, omnibus fortūnis sociorum consumptis, in Santones Helvetii pervenirent. *Induced by these considerations*, Cæsar determined that he ought not to wait, *until* the Helvetii, having destroyed all the property of the allies, *should* arrive in the country of the Santones.
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682. Flumen est Arar. There is a river Arar.
683. Hoc flumen per finis Aeduarum et Sequanorum fluit. This river flows through the territories of the Ædui and the Sequani.
684. In Rhodanum influit. It flows *into* the Rhodanus.
685. Incredibili est lenitāte. It is of incredible smoothness.
686. In hanc partem fluit. It flows into this part—it flows in this direction.
687. In illam partem fluit. It flows into that part—in that direction.
688. In *utram* partem fluit ? In *which* of the two directions does it flow ?
689. Oculis judicāri non potest. By the eyes it cannot be decided.
690. Oculis, in *utram* partem fluat, judicari non potest. It cannot be decided by the *eye*, in which direction it flows.
-
691. Flumen est Arar, quod per finis Aeduarum et Sequanorum in Rhodanum influit, incredibili lenitate, *ita ut* oculis, in *utram* partem fluat, judicari non *possit*. There is a river (called) the Arar, which flows through the territories of the Ædui and the Sequani into the Rhodanus, of incredible smoothness, *so that* by the eye it *cannot* be decided in which direction it flows.
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692. Id Helvetii ratibus transibant. This (river) the Helvetii were crossing by rafts.

693. Id Helvetii *lintribus junctis* transibant. This the Helvetii were crossing *by boats joined together*.
694. Id Helvetii *ratibus ac lintribus junctis* transibant. This the Helvetii were crossing *by rafts and by boats joined together*.
-
695. Tris *copiarum* partes Helvetii *transduxerant*. Three parts of (their) forces the Helvetii had led over.
696. Tris *jam* *copiarum* partes Helvetii *id flumen* *transduxerant*. Three parts of their forces the Helvetii had *already* led over *this river*.
697. Quarta vero pars reliqua erat. But the fourth part was left.
698. *Citra flumen* Ararim reliqua erat. It was left *on the nearer side* of the river Arar—i. e. in reference to Rome—consequently, in this instance, on the eastern bank.
699. Per exploratores Caesar certior factus est. Through the scouts Cæsar was informed.
700. Certior factus est, tris *jam* *copiarum* partes Helvetios *transduxisse*. He was informed, *that the Helvetii had already led over* three parts of their forces.
701. Certior factus est *quartam* partem reliquam *esse*. He was informed *that a fourth part was left behind*.
702. Ubi certior factus est *quartam* partem reliquam *esse*, profectus est. When he was informed, *that a fourth part was left behind*, he set out.
703. *De tertia* vigilia profectus est. He set out *in the course of* the third watch.
704. Cum legionibus tribus e castris profectus est. He set out from the camp with three legions.
705. Quarta pars non *dum* flumen transierat. The fourth part had not *yet* crossed the river.
706. Ad eam partem pervenit. He came up with that part.
707. *De tertia* vigilia *profectus* ad eam partem pervenit. *Having set out* in the course of the third watch, he came up with that part—He *set out and* came up with them.
-

708. *Ubi per exploratores Caesar certior factus est, tris jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, quartam vero partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse; de tertia vigilia cum legionibus tribus e castris profectus, ad eam partem pervenit, quæ nondum flumen transierat.* Cæsar having received information through the scouts, that the Helvetii had already led three parts of their forces over this river, but that the fourth part were (still) left on the eastern bank of the Arar; set out from the camp in the course of the third watch with three legions, and came up with that part, which had not yet crossed the river.
-

709. *Eos inpeditos adgressus est.* These encumbered (with their baggage) he attacked.
710. *Eos inopinantes adgressus est.* These not expecting (him) he attacked.
711. *Magnam eorum partem concidit.* A great part of them he cut to pieces.
712. *Eos adgressus, magnam eorum partem concidit.* Having attacked these, he cut to pieces a great part of them—these he attacked and cut to pieces.
713. *Reliqui fugæ se mandârunt.* The rest committed themselves to flight.
714. *Reliqui in proximas se silvas abdidērunt.* The rest put themselves away into the nearest woods—hid themselves in the nearest woods.
-

715. *Eos inpeditos et inopinantes adgressus, magnam eorum partem concidit: reliqui fugæ se mandarunt, atque in proximas silvas abdidērunt.* These encumbered and not expecting (him) he attacked, and cut to pieces a great part of them: the rest committed themselves to flight, and hid themselves in the nearest woods.
-

716. *Is pagus adpellabatur Tigurinus.* This canton was called the Tigurine.

rīnus, nam omnis civitas
Helvetia in quatuor pagos
divisa est.

for the whole Helvetic state is divided
into four cantons.

717. Hic pagus domo exiērat. This canton—the people of this canton had gone out from home—had left their country.
718. Hic pagus domo exierat patrum nostrorum memoria. The people of this canton had left their country in the memory of our fathers.
719. Hic pagus Lucium Cassium consulem interfecērat. The people of this canton had killed Lucius Cassius (when) consul.
720. Hic pagus unus Cassii exercitum sub jugum misērat. The people of this canton alone *had sent* the army of Cassius *under* the yoke.
721. Hic pagus unus, *quum* domo exisset, patrum nostrorum memoria, L. Cassium consulem interfecerat, et ejus exercitum sub jugum miserat. The people of this single canton, *having left* their country in the memory of our fathers, had killed L. Cassius consul, and sent his army under the yoke.

722. Pars civitatis Helvetiae insignem calamitatem populo Romano intulerat. A part of the Helvetic state had brought a signal calamity upon the Roman people.
723. Ea pars poenas solvit. That part discharges the penalties.
724. Ea pars poenas persolvit. That part pays the penalty *in full*.
725. Ea pars princeps poenas persolvit. That part *first pays*—*is* the first to pay the penalty in full.
726. Hoc casu accēdit. This happened by chance.
227. Hoc consilio Deorum immortalium factum est. This was brought about by the design of the immortal Gods.

728. Ita, sive casu, sive consilio Deorum immortalium quas pars civitatis Helvetiae insignem calamitatem populo Thus, whether by chance, or by the design of the immortal Gods, the very part of the Helvetic state which had brought (this) signal calamity upon

Romano intulerat, *ea* princeps poenas persolvit.

the Roman people, is the first to pay the penalty in full.

729. Hac in re Cæsar publicas injurias ultus est. In this affair Cæsar avenged public injuries.

730. Privatas injurias ultus est. He avenged private injuries.

731. Cæsar's socer est Lucius Piso. Cæsar's father-in-law is Lucius Piso.

732. Hujus avus fuit Lucius Piso, Cassii legatus. This man's grandfather was Lucius Piso, the lieutenant of Cassius.

733. Lucium Pisonem legatum Tigurini interfecerant. Lucius Piso, the lieutenant, the Tigurini had killed.

734. Cassium interfecerant. They had killed Cassius.

735. L. Pisonem legatum Tigurini eodem proelio, quo Cassium, interfecerant. Lucius Piso, the lieutenant, the Tigurini had killed in the same battle, in which (they had killed) Cassius.

736. Qua in re Cæsar non solum publicas, sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, quod ejus soceri L. Pisonis avum, L. Pisonem legatum, Tigurini eodem proelio, quo Cassium, interfecerant. In this affair Cæsar avenged not only the wrongs of his country, but also those of his own family, for his father-in-law Lucius Piso's grandfather, viz. L. Piso, the lieutenant, the Tigurini had killed in the same battle as Cassius.

737. Reliquas copias Helvetiorum consequi poterat. The other forces of the Helvetii he was able to come up with.

738. Pontem in Arari facit. He makes a bridge on the Arar—over the Arar.

739. Pontem faciundum curat. He superintends a bridge being built—he causes a bridge to be built—he builds a bridge.

740. Ita exercitum transducit. In this way he leads the army over.

741. Hoc proelio facto, reliquas copias Helvetiorum ut con- This battle finished, in order that he might come up with the other forces

sequi *posset*, pontem in Arari faciundum curat, *utque ita* exercitum transducit.

of the Helvetii, he builds a bridge over the Arar, *and so* leads the army across.

742. Helvetii repentinō ejus adventu commōti sunt.

The Helvetii were *thoroughly* moved —were thrown into consternation by his sudden arrival.

743. Uno Caesar die flumen transierat.

Cæsar had crossed the river in a single day.

744. Ipsi diēbus viginti *aegre* flumen transierant.

They themselves had *with great difficulty* crossed the river in twenty days.

745. *Id quod* ipsi diebus viginti aegerrime confecerant, uno *illum* die fecisse intellexerunt.

What they themselves had with the greatest difficulty effected in twenty days, *the other* had done, they perceived, in one day.

746. *Id quum intellegerent*, legatos ad Caesarem mittunt.

Perceiving this, they send ambassadors to Cæsar.

747. Helvetii, repentinō ejus adventu commoti, quum id quod ipsi diebus viginti aegerrime confecerant, *ut flumen transirent*, uno illum die fecisse intellegent, legatos ad eum mittunt.

The Helvetii, thrown into consternation by his sudden arrival, (and) perceiving that, what they themselves had with the greatest difficulty effected in twenty days, viz. *the passage of the river*, the other had done in one day, sent ambassadors to Cæsar.

748. Hujus legatiōnis Divico princeps fuit.

Of this embassy Divico was the chief person.

749. Divico bello Cassiāno dux Helvetiorum fuerat.

Divico, in the Cassian war, had been leader of the Helvetii.

750. Cujus legationis Divico princeps fuit, qui bello Cassiano dux Helvetiorum fuerat.

Of which embassy—of this embassy the chief person was Divico, who, in the war in which Cassius fell, had been the leader of the Helvetii.

751. Is *ita* cum Caesare agit. He treats with Cæsar, *as follows*.
752. Pacem populus Romanus facit. The Roman people are making peace.
The Roman people purpose to make peace.
753. Si pacem populus Romanus cum Helvetiis facit, in *quavis* partem ibunt Helvetii. If the Roman people purpose to make peace with the Helvetii, the Helvetii will go into *what* part *you please*.
754. In eam partem ibunt, ubi Cæsar constituerit. They will go into that part, in which Cæsar shall fix them.
755. Ibierunt, ubi eos Cæsar constituerit. They will be—they will take up their permanent abode in that place in which Cæsar shall fix them.
756. Ibierunt, ubi eos Cæsar esse voluerit. They will reside there, where Cæsar shall order them to reside.
757. In eam partem ibunt, atque ibi erunt, ubi eos Cæsar constituerit atque esse voluerit. They will go into that part, and reside there, where Cæsar shall fix them, and order them to reside.
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758. Bello Helvetios persequi perseverat. He persists in persecuting the Helvetii with war.
759. Reminiscitur vetëris incommodi. He reminds himself of the old disaster—he remembers it.
760. Reminiscatur oportet veteris incommodi. It is *right* that he *should* remember the old disaster.
761. Reminiscitur pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum. He reminds himself of the former valour of the Helvetii—he remembers the former valour of the Helvetii.
762. Reminiscatur oportet pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum. It is right that he should remember the former valour of the Helvetii.
763. Si pacem Populus Romanus cum Helvetiis facit, in eam partem ibunt, atque ibi erunt Helvetii, ubi eos Cæsar constituerit, atque If the Roman people purpose to make peace with the Helvetii, the Helvetii will go into that part, and reside there, where Cæsar shall fix them, and order them to reside; *but if*

esse voluerit; *sin* bello Caesar eos persequi *perseverat*, reminiscatur oportet et veteris incommodi Populi Romani, et pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum.

Caesar *intends to persist* in persecuting them with war, it is right he should remember both the old disaster of the Roman people, and the former valour of the Helvetii.

764. Is ita cum Caesare agit: Si pacem Populus Romanus cum Helvetiis *faciat*, in eam partem *ituros* atque ibi *futuros* Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar *constituerit* atque esse *voluerit*; *sin* bello persequi *perseveret*, *reminiscatur* et veteris incommodi Populi Romani et pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum.

He treats with Caesar as follows: If the Roman people, *says he*, *purpose to make peace* with the Helvetii, *they*, the Helvetii, *will go* into that part and *reside* there, where Caesar *shall fix* them and *order* them to reside; but if he *intends to persist* in persecuting them with war, *he bids him remember* both the old disaster of the Roman people and the former valour of the Helvetii.

765. Is ita Caesare *egit*: Si pacem Populus Romanus cum Helvetiis *faceret*, in eam partem *ituros* atque ibi *futuros* Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar *constituisset* atque esse *voluisset*; *sin* bello persequi *perseveraret*, *reminisceretur* et veteris incommodi Populi Romani et pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum.

He *treated* with Caesar as follows: If the Roman people, *said he*, *purposed to make peace* with the Helvetii, *they*, the Helvetii, *would go* into that part and *reside* there, where Caesar *should fix* them and *order* them to reside; but if *he intended to persist* in persecuting them with war, *he bade him remember* both the old disaster of the Roman people, and the former valour of the Helvetii.

766. Caesar *improvīso* unum pagum adortus est.

Caesar fell upon a single canton *by surprise*.

767. Ii, qui flumen transierant, suis auxilium ferre non poterant.

Those, who had crossed the river, were unable to bear assistance to their countrymen.

768. *Suae magnopere virtuti tribuit.* He attributes a great deal to his own valour.
769. *Helvetios despiciat.* He looks down upon the Helvetii.
770. *Improviseo unum pagum adortus est, quum ii, qui flumen transierant, suis auxilium ferre non poterant.* He fell unexpectedly upon one canton, at a time when those, who had crossed the river, were unable to bear assistance to their countrymen.
771. *Non ob eam rem suae magnopere virtuti tribuat oportet.* There is no reason, that he should, on this account, attribute a great deal to his own valour.
772. *Non ob eam rem Helvetios despiciat oportet.* There is no reason, that he should, on this account, despise the Helvetii.
773. *Quod improviseo unum pagum adortus est, quum ii, qui flumen transierant, suis auxilium ferre non poterant, non ob eam rem aut suae magnopere virtuti tribuat oportet, aut Helvetios despiciat.* As to his having fallen unexpectedly upon one canton, at a time when those, who had crossed the river, were unable to bear assistance to their countrymen, it is not right, that he should on this account either attribute a great deal to his own valour, or despise the Helvetii.
774. *Quod improviseo unum pagum adortus sit, quum ii qui flumen transissent, suis auxilium ferre non possent, ne ob eam rem aut suae magnopere virtuti tribuat, aut ipsos despiciat.* As to his having fallen unexpectedly upon one canton (says Divico), at a time when those, who had crossed the river, were unable to bear assistance to their countrymen, (he warns him) not on this account either to attribute a great deal to his own valour, or to despise them.
775. *Quod improviseo unum pagum adortus esset, quum ii, qui flumen transissent, suis auxilium ferre non possent, ne ob eam rem aut suae magnopere virtuti tribueret, aut ipsos despiceret.* As to his having fallen unexpectedly upon a canton (said Divico), at a time when those, who had crossed the river, were unable to bear assistance to their countrymen, he warned him not on that account either to attribute a great deal to his own valour, or to despise them.

776. Helvetii aliter a patribus majoribusque suis didicerunt. The Helvetii have learned differently from their fathers and their ancestors.
777. Virtute nituntur. They contend with valour.
778. Non dolo nituntur. They do not contend with deceit.
779. Non insidiis nituntur. They do not contend in ambuscades.
780. Magis virtute quam dolo nituntur. They contend rather with valour than deceit.
781. Magis virtute quam insidiis nituntur. They contend rather with valour than by ambuscades.
782. Magis virtute quam dolo aut insidiis nituntur. They contend rather with valour, than by deceit or ambuscades.
783. Helvetii ita a patribus suis didicerunt, ut magis virtute quam dolo nitantur. The Helvetii have been so taught by their fathers that they contend rather with valour than deceit.
784. Se ita a patribus suis didicisse dicunt, ut magis virtute quam dolo nitantur. They themselves have been taught, they say, by their fathers, to contend rather with valour than deceit.
785. Helvetii ita a patribus suis didicerant, ut magis virtute quam dolo niterentur. The Helvetii had been taught by their fathers, to contend rather with valour than deceit.
786. Se ita a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse, ut magis virtute quam dolo aut insidiis niterentur. They themselves had been taught, they said, by their fathers and ancestors to contend rather with valour than by deceit or ambuscades.
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787. Caesar committit, ut exercitus Romanus deleri possit. Cæsar is putting (things) together, so that the Roman army may be annihilated—he is doing a thing the consequence of which may be the annihilation of the Roman army.
788. Non oportet committere ut exercitus Romanus deleatur. It is not right to do a thing, the consequence of which may be the annihilation of the Roman army.
789. Ad Ararim consistunt. They take a position near the Arar.
790. Ad Ararim constitērunt. They have taken a position—they are posted near the Arar.

791. Is locus ex calamitate Populi Romani nomen capiet. This place will take (its) name from a calamity of the Roman people.
792. Is locus, ubi constiterunt, ex calamitate Populi Romani nomen capiet. The place, where they are posted, will take its name from a calamity of the Roman people.
793. Ex interneciōne exercitus Romani nomen capiet. It will take its name from the total destruction of the Roman army.
794. Memoriam calamitatis prodet. It will put forward—publish—hand down to posterity the remembrance of the calamity.
795. Non oportet committere, ut is locus, ubi constiterunt, ex calamitate populi Romani nomen capiat. It is not right to do a thing, the consequence of which may be, that the place, where they are posted, may take its name from a calamity of the Roman people.
796. Non oportēbat committere, ut is locus, ubi constitērant ex calamitate populi Romani nomen caperet. It was not right to do a thing, the consequence of which might be, that the place, where they were posted, might take its name from a calamity of the Roman people.
797. Quare ne committat, ut is locus, ubi constitērint, ex calamitate populi Romani et internecione exercitus nomen capiat, aut memoriam prodet. Wherefore [he recommends Cæsar] not to do a thing, the consequence of which may be, that the place, where they are posted, may take its name from a calamity of the Roman people and the total destruction of their army, or hand down to posterity the remembrance [of such an event].
798. Quare ne committēret, ut is locus, ubi constitissent, ex calamitate Populi Romani et internecione exercitus nomen caperet, aut memoriam prodēret. Wherefore [he recommended Cæsar] not to do a thing, the consequence of which might be, that the place, where they were then posted, might take its name from a calamity of the Roman people and the destruction of their army, or hand down to posterity the remembrance [of such an event].

799. His Cæsar *ita* respondet. To these words Cæsar answers *as follows*.
800. Cæsāri nihil dubitatiōnis datur. To Cæsar nothing of doubt is allowed :—he cannot feel any doubt.
801. Legāti Helvetii quasdam res commemoravērunt. The Helvetian ambassadors *have made mention of* certain things.
802. Eas res Cæsar in memoria tenet. Those things Cæsar holds in memory.
803. Eas res, quas legati Helvetii commemoraverunt, memoria tenet. Those things, which the Helvetian ambassadors have mentioned, he holds in memory.
804. *Eo* Cæsari minus dubitationis datur, quod eas res, quas legati Helvetii commemoraverunt, in memoria tenet. *On this account the less* of doubt is allowed to Cæsar, because those things, which the Helvetian ambassadors have mentioned, he holds in memory.
805. Eas res graviter fert. Those things he bears heavily.
806. Eae res merito Popūli Romāni accidērunt. Those things happened *by the desert* of the Roman People.
807. Non merito Populi Romani acciderunt. (It was) not by the desert of the Roman people (that) they happened.
808. Eas res graviter fert, quod non merito Populi Romani acciderunt. Those things he bears heavily, because they did not happen by the desert of the Roman People.
809. *Eo* gravius fert, quo minus merito Populi Romani acciderunt. *By so much the more* heavily he bears them, *by how much the less* they happened by the desert of the Roman People.
810. *Eo* Cæsari minus dubitationis datur, quod eas res, quas legati Helvetii commemoraverunt, in memoria tenet : The less of doubt *is allowed to* Cæsar because, those things which the Helvetian ambassadors *have mentioned, he*

atque eo gravius fert, quo minus merito Populi Romani acciderunt.

holds in memory : and the more heavily *does he* bear them, the less *they happened* by the desert of the Roman People.

811. His Caesar ita respondet:—Eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quod eas res, quas legati Helvetii commemoravērunt, memoria teneat : atque eo gravius ferre, quo minus merito Populi Romani acciderint.

To these words Cæsar answers as follows:—The less of doubt (*he says*) is allowed him, because those things which the Helvetian ambassadors have mentioned *he holds* in memory : and the more heavily (*he adds*) *does he* bear them, the less *they happened* by the desert of the Roman People.

812. His Caesar ita respondit:—Eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quod eas res, quas legati Helvetii commemorassent, memoria tenēret : atque eo gravius ferre, quo minus merito Populi Romani accidissent.

To these words Cæsar answered as follows:—The less of doubt (*he said*) was allowed him, because those things which the Helvetian ambassadors had mentioned, *he held* in memory : and the more heavily (*he added*) *did he* bear them, the less *they had happened* by the desert of the Roman People.

813. Sibi conscius est.

He is in a state of knowledge with himself ; is conscious.

814. Populus Rōmānus alicujus injuriæ sibi conscius est.

The Roman people are conscious of *some wrong* : are conscious of having done *some wrong*.

815. Non difficile est cavere.

It is not difficult to be on the guard.

816. Populus Romanus *nullius* injuriæ sibi conscius est. The Roman people are conscious of no wrong.
817. Si Populus Romanus alicujus injuriæ sibi conscius *sit*, non *sit* difficile cavere. If the Roman people *were* conscious of any wrong, it *would* not be difficult to be on the guard.
818. Si Populus Romanus alicujus injuriæ sibi conscius *fuisset*, non *fuisset* difficile cavere. If the Roman people *had been* conscious of any wrong, it *would not have been* difficult to be on the guard.
819. Qui si alicujus injuriæ sibi conscius *fuisset*, non *fuisse* difficile cavere. For if *they* had been conscious of any wrong, it *would not have been* difficult (*he said*) to be on the guard.
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820. Deceptus est Populus Romanus. The Roman people were deceived.
821. Non timet Populus Romanus. The Roman people do not fear.
822. Nihil *est* a Populo Romano commissum, quare *timeat*. Nothing *has been done* by the Roman people, on account of which *they should fear*.
823. Nihil *erat* a Populo Romano commissum, quare *timēret*. Nothing *had been done* by the Roman people, on account of which *they should fear*.
824. Nihil commissum a se *intelligit* quare *timeat*. They are not aware that any thing *has been done* by them, on account of which *they should fear*.
825. Nihil commissum a se *intelligēbat*, quare *timēret*. They were not aware that any thing *had been done* by them, on account of which *they should fear*.
826. Timendum erat. They ought to fear.
827. Non sine causa timendum putabat. They did not think they ought to fear without some reason.

828. *Eo deceptus est, quod neque commissum a se intellegebat, quare timeret, neque sine caussa timendum putabat.* *By this circumstance they were deceived, because they neither were aware that any thing had been done by them, on account of which they should fear, nor did they think that they ought to fear without some reason.*
829. *Sed eo deceptum, quod neque commissum a se intellegeret, quare timeret, neque sine caussa timendum putāret.* *But they (the Roman people) were deceived (he said) by this, because they neither were aware that any thing had been done by them, on account of which they should fear, nor did they think that they ought to fear without some reason.*
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830. *Caesar vetēris contumeliae obliviscitur.* *Cæsar forgets the old insult.*
831. *Veteris contumeliae oblivisci vult.* *He is willing to forget the old insult.*
832. *Sunt etiam recentes injuriæ.* *There are also fresh outrages.*
833. *Helvetii iter per provinciam tentarunt.* *The Helvetii have attempted a road through the province.*
834. *Caesāre invīto iter per provinciam tentarunt.* *Cæsar being unwilling, they have attempted a road through the province.*
835. *Helvetii Aeduos vexārent.* *The Helvetii have harassed the Ædui.*
836. *Ambarros vexarunt.* *They have harassed the Ambarri.*
837. *Allobrōgas vexarunt.* *They have harassed the Allobroges.*
838. *Sunt etiam recentes injuriæ, quod Caesare invito iter per* *There are also fresh outrages, in that against the will of Caesar*

provinciam tentarunt, *quod*
Aeduos, *quod* Ambarros, *quod*
Allobrogas vexarunt.

they have attempted a road
through the province, *in that*
they have harassed the Ædui,
the Ambarri, the Allobroges.

839. Num eārum injuriarum memo-
riam deponere potest?

Can he lay down the memory of
these outrages?

840. Quod si veteris contumeliae ob-
livisci *velit*, num etiam re-
centium injuriarum,—quod eo
invito iter per provinciam
tentavērint, quod Aeduos,
quod Ambarros, quod Allo-
brogas *vexavērint*,—memo-
riam deponere *posse*?

But if (*says he*) *he is* willing
to forget the old insult, *do they*
suppose (he asks) that he can
also lay down the memory of
their fresh outrages,—in that
against his will *they have at-*
tempted a road through the pro-
vince, in that *they have harassed*
the Ædui, the Ambarri, the Al-
lobroges?

841. Quod si veteris contumeliae ob-
livisci *vellet*, num etiam re-
centium injuriarum,—quod eo
invito iter per provinciam
tentassent, quod Aeduos, quod
Ambarros, quod Allobrogas
vexassent,—memoriam depo-
nere *posse*?

But if (*said he*) *he was* willing
to forget the old insult, *did they*
suppose (he asked) that he
could also lay down the memory
of their fresh outrages,—in that
against his will *they had at-*
tempted a road through the pro-
vince, in that *they had harassed*
the Ædui, the Ambarri, the Al-
lobroges?

842. Helvetii sua victoria insolenter
gloriantur.

The Helvetii pride themselves to an
unusual degree upon their vic-
tory :—glory insolently in their
victory.

843. Diu *inpūne* injurias tulērunt.

For a long time they have borne
outrages *without punishment* :

—they have escaped the punishment of their outrages.

844. *Tamdiu se inpune injurias tulisse admirantur.* *They wonder in themselves that they have so long escaped the punishment of their outrages.*

845. *Id eodem pertinet.* *This tends to the same point.*

846. *Quod sua victoria tam insolenter gloriantur, quodque tamdiu se inpune injurias tulisse admirantur, eodem pertinet.* *As to the fact that they glory so insolently in their victory, and as to the fact that they wonder they have so long escaped the punishment of their outrages,—(all this) tends to the same point.*

847. *Quod sua victoria tam insolenter gloriantur, quodque tamdiu se inpune injurias tulisse admirentur, eodem pertinere.* *As to the fact that they glory so insolently in their victory, and as to the fact that they wonder they have so long escaped the punishment of their outrages,—all this (he says) tends to the same point.*

848. *Quod sua victoria tam insolenter gloriarentur, quodque tamdiu se inpune injurias tulisse admirarentur, eodem pertinere.* *As to the fact that they gloried so insolently in their victory, and as to the fact that they wondered they had so long escaped the punishment of their outrages,—all this (he said) tended to the same point.**

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849. *Consuescunt. di hominibus secundas res concedere.* *The gods are growing accustomed to grant to men prosperous circumstances :—prosperity.*
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* The construction here changes from the past oblique to the present oblique, which is kept up to the end of the chapter.

850. *Consuērunt* di hominibus secundas res concedere. The gods *have grown accustomed*—are accustomed—to grant to men prosperity.
851. Homīnes ex commutatiōne rerum dolent. Men suffer from a *complete* change of circumstances.
852. Nonnullos homines di *ulcisci* volunt. Some men the gods wish to *avenge themselves upon*,—(i. e.) to *punish*.
853. Hos pro scelēre eōrum ulcisci volunt. These men they wish to punish for their wickedness.
854. His secundas res concēdunt. To these men they grant prosperity.
855. His secundas *interdum* res concedunt. To these men they *sometimes* grant prosperity.
856. His *diuturnam* inopunitatem concedunt. To these men they grant *long* impunity.
857. His secundas interdum res et diuturnam inopunitatem concedunt. To these men they *sometimes* grant prosperity and long impunity.
858. Hi gravīter ex commutatione rerum dolent. These men suffer heavily from a complete change of circumstances.
859. His, *quo* graviter ex commutatione rerum *doleant*, secundas interdum res, et diuturnam inopunitatem concedunt di immortāles. To these men, *in order that thus they may suffer* heavily from a complete change of circumstances, the immortal gods sometimes grant prosperity and long impunity.
860. His, *quo* gravius ex commutatione rerum *doleant*, secundiores interdum res, et diuturniorem inopunitatem concedunt. To these men, *in order that thus they may suffer the more* heavily from a complete change of circumstances, they sometimes grant *the greater* prosperity and *the longer* impunity.
861. *Consuerunt* di immortāles,—quo gravius homines ex com-

mutatione rerum *doleant*, quos pro scelere eorum ulcisci *velint*,—his *secundiores* interdum res, et diuturniorem inopunitatem concedere.

suffer the more heavily from a complete change of circumstances, when *they wish* to punish any men for their wickedness,—sometimes to grant to these men the greater prosperity and the longer impunity.

862. *Consuesse enim deos immortalis*, —quo gravius homines ex commutatione rerum *doleant*, quos pro scelere eorum ulcisci *velint*,—his *secundiores* interdum res, et diuturniorem inopunitatem concedere.

For the immortal gods are *accustomed (he reminds them)*,—in order that thus men *may suffer* the more heavily from a complete change of circumstances, when *they wish* to punish any men for their wickedness,—to grant sometimes to these men the greater prosperity and the longer impunity.

863. *Ea ita sunt.*

These things are so.

864. *Obsides ab Helvetiis Cæsari dantur.*

Hostages are given by the Helvetii to Cæsar.

865. *Quaedam Helvetii pollicentur.*

The Helvetii promise certain things.

866. *Ea quae pollicentur facient.*

They will do those things which they promise.

867. *Id Cæsar intellēgit.*

This Cæsar perceives.

868. *Intellēgit Cæsar Helvetios ea quae polliceantur factūros esse.*

Cæsar perceives that the Helvetii will do those things which *they* promise.

869. *Obsides ab Helvetiis Cæsari dantur, uti ea quae polliceantur facturos intellēgat.*

Hostages are given by the Helvetii to Cæsar, *that he may perceive* that they will do those things which they promise.

870. Helvetii Aeduis satisfaciunt. The Helvetii give satisfaction to the Ædui.
871. Helvetii Aeduis injurias intulērunt. The Helvetii have inflicted outrages on the Ædui.
872. Sociis Aeduōrum injurias intulerunt. On the allies of the Ædui they have inflicted outrages.
873. Helvetii injurias Aeduis sociisque eōrum intulerunt. The Helvetii have inflicted outrages on the Ædui and their allies.
874. Helvetii Aeduis *de injuriis*, quas *ipsis* sociisque eorum intulērunt, satisfaciunt. The Helvetii give satisfaction to the Ædui *concerning the outrages*, which they have inflicted on *themselves* and their allies.
875. Allobrogibus satisfaciunt. They give satisfaction to the Allobroges.
876. Cæsar cum Helvetiis pacem facit. Cæsar makes peace with the Helvetii.
877. Quum ea ita *sint*, tamen si ob-sides ab Helvetiis Cæsari *da-buntur*, uti ea quæ polliceantur facturos intellegat; et si Aeduis de injuriis, quas ipsis sociisque eorum *intulerunt*, item si Allobrogibus *satisfacient*, cum iis pacem *faciet*. Although these things *are* so, yet if hostages *shall be given* by the Helvetii to Cæsar, that he may perceive that they will do those things which they promise; and if *they will give satisfaction* to the Ædui concerning the outrages which *they have inflicted* on themselves and their allies, if in likemanner *they will give satisfaction* to the Allobroges, *he will make peace* with them.
878. Quum ea ita *sint*, tamen si ob-sides ab iis *sibi dentur*, uti ea quæ polliceantur facturos intellegat; et si Aeduis de injuriis, quas ipsis sociisque eorum *intulērunt*, item si Al- Although these things *are* so (*continues Cæsar*), yet if hostages *are given* by them to *him*, that he may perceive that they will do those things which they promise; and if *they will give sa-*

lobrogibus *satisfaciant, sese cum iis pacem esse facturum.*

tisfaction to the Ædui concerning the outrages which they have inflicted on themselves and their allies, if in like manner they will give satisfaction to the Allobroges, he will make peace with them:

879. Divico respondet.

Divico answers.

880. Helvetii a majoribus suis instituti sunt.

The Helvetii have been taught by their ancestors.

881. Obsides accipere consueverunt.

They are accustomed to receive hostages.

882. Obsides dare non consueverunt.

They are not accustomed to give hostages.

883. Obsides accipere, non dare consueverunt.

They are accustomed to receive hostages, not to give them.

884. Ita Helvetii a majoribus suis instituti sunt, uti obsides accipere, non dare consueverunt.

In such a manner have the Helvetii been taught by their ancestors, that they are accustomed to receive hostages, not to give them.

885. Ejus rei Populus Romanus est testis.

Of this fact the Roman people are witness.

886. Divico respondet:—Ita Helvetios a majoribus suis institutos esse, uti obsides accipere, non dare consueverint: ejus rei Populum Romanum esse testem.

Divico answers:—*So have the Helvetii been taught (says he) by their ancestors, that they are accustomed to receive hostages, not to give them: of this fact the Roman people (he adds) are witness.*

887. Hoc responso dato discessit. This answer given, he departed.
-
888. Postēro die castra ex eo loco The next day the camp out of that
movent. place they move.
889. Idem Caesar facit. The same thing Cæsar does.
890. Quas in partis hostes *iter fa-* Into what parts (of the country)
ciunt? are the enemy *making their*
march?
891. Equitatum omnem praemittit. He sends a-head all the cavalry.
892. Hi videbunt, quas in partis These will see in what directions
hostes iter faciunt. the enemy are marching.
893. Equitatus ex omni Provincia Cavalry had been collected out of
coactus erat. the whole Province.
894. Equitatus ex Aeduis coactus Cavalry had been collected out of
erat. (the country of) the Ædui.
895. Equitatus ex Aeduorum sociis Cavalry had been collected out of
coactus erat. (the countries belonging to) the
allies of the Ædui.
896. Equitatus ex Aeduis atque eō- Cavalry had been collected out of
rum sociis coactus erat. (the countries belonging to) the
Ædui and their allies.
897. Equitatus ex omni Provincia et Cavalry had been collected out of
Aeduis atque eorum sociis the whole Province and out of
coactus erat. the countries belonging to the
Ædui and their allies.
898. Hunc equitatum praemittit, qui This cavalry he sends a-head (who
videant, quas in partis hos- are) to see in what directions the
tes *iter faciant*. enemy are marching.

899. Postero die castra ex eo loco movent: idem Caesar facit; equitatumque omnem ad numerum quattuor milium, quem ex omni provincia et Aeduis atque eorum sociis coactum habebat, praemittit, qui videant quas in partis hostes iter faciant. The next day they move their camp out of that place: the same thing Cæsar does; and all the cavalry, to the number of four thousand, which he had (with him) collected out of the whole province and the countries belonging to the Ædui and their allies, all this cavalry, I say, he sends a-head, to see in what directions the enemy are marching.
-
900. Hi cupidius novissimum agmen insequuntur. These more eagerly (than was desirable) the last division, or rear, (of the enemy) pursue.
901. Cum equitatu Helvetiorum proelium committunt. With the cavalry of the Helvetii they join battle.
902. Non suo loco proelium committunt. Not on their own ground—not on favourable ground—they join battle.
903. Alieno loco proelium committunt. On ground belonging to others—on unfavourable ground—they join battle.
904. Pauci de nostris cadunt. A few of our men fall.
905. Qui, cupidius novissimum agmen insecuti, alieno loco cum equitatu Helvetiorum proelium committunt, et pauci de nostris cadunt. These, having too eagerly pursued the rear, join battle with the cavalry of the Helvetii on unfavourable ground, and a few of our men fall.
-

906. Hoc proelio *sublati sunt* Helvetii. With this battle the Helvetii were born up—*were elated*.
907. Quingentis equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum propulerant. With five hundred horsemen they had driven off so great a multitude of horsemen.
908. Audacius subsistere coeperunt. They began to halt more boldly.
909. Nonnunquam et proelio nostros lacessere coeperunt. They began sometimes too to provoke our men by an attack.
910. Quo proelio *sublati* Helvetii, quod quingentis equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum propulerant, audacius subsistere, nonnunquam et novissimo agmine proelio nostros lacessere coeperunt. *Elated* by this battle, for that with five hundred horsemen they had driven off so great a multitude of horsemen, the Helvetii began to halt more boldly, sometimes too with their rear to provoke our men by an attack.
-
911. Caesar suos continēbat. Caesar during this time kept his own men together—restrained them.
912. Caesar suos a proelio continebat. Caesar during this time restrained his own men from battle.
913. Hostem rapinis, pabulationibusque prohibere volēbat. He wished to prevent the enemy from plundering and procuring fodder.
914. Hoc satis habēbat in praesentia. This he held (or deemed) enough at present.
915. Caesar suos a proelio continebat, ac satis habebat in praesentia hostem rapinis pabulationibusque prohibere. Caesar during this time restrained his own men from fighting, and deemed it enough at present to prevent the enemy from plundering and procuring fodder.
-

916. Inter hostis et nostros *quinque milia passuum* intererant. Between the enemy and our men there were five thousands of paces—or five miles.
917. Haud magno intervallo nostri dies circiter quindēcim iter fecerunt. With no great interval (between them and the enemy) our men marched for about fifteen days.
918. Inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum circiter *quina milia passuum* intererant. Between the last division of the enemy and our first (division) there were about five miles (every day).
919. Ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt, *uti* inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum non amplius quinque aut sex milibus passuum interesset. In such a manner for about fifteen days did they march, that between the last division of the enemy and our first division there was not more than five or six miles.
-
920. Interim quotidie Cæsar Aeduos *flagitare*. In the mean time every day did Cæsar make demands upon the Ædui.
921. Interim quotidie Cæsar frumentum *flagitare*. In the mean time every day did Cæsar demand corn.
922. Cæsar Aeduos frumentum *flagitare*. Cæsar kept demanding corn of the Ædui.
923. Hoc erant publice polliciti. This they had publicly promised.
924. Interim quotidie Cæsar Aeduos frumentum, *quod essent* publice polliciti, *flagitare*. In the mean time every day did Cæsar demand of the Ædui the corn which they had promised in the name of their state.
-
925. Gallia sub septentrionibus posita est. Gallia is situated under Charles's Wain—I. e. lies towards the north.

926. Propter frigora, frumenta in agris matura non erant. On account of the cold the corn in the fields was not ripe.
927. Ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia subpetebat. Of fodder even a sufficiently great supply was not at hand.
928. Nam propter frigora, quod Gallia sub septemtrionibus, ut ante dictum est, posita est, non modo frumenta in agris matura non erant, sed ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia subpetebat. For on account of the cold (in as much as Gallia is situated, as has been before stated, towards the north) not only the corn in the fields was not ripe, but even of fodder a sufficiently great supply was not at hand.
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929. Magnam frumenti copiam flumine Arari navibus subveherat. A great supply of corn he had conveyed up by the river Arar in vessels.
930. Iter ab Arari Helvetii avertērant. The Helvetii had turned their route away from the Arar.
931. Ab Helvetiis discedere nolēbat. To part from the Helvetii he was unwilling.
932. Eo frumento, quod Arari navibus subveherat, vix uti poterat. The corn which he had conveyed up the Arar in vessels, he could scarcely use.
933. Eo autem frumento, quod flumine Arari navibus subveherat, propterea minus uti poterat, quod iter ab Arari Helvetii averterant, a quibus discedere nolēbat. Whilst the corn which he had conveyed up the river Arar in vessels, he was the less able to use for the reason that the Helvetii had turned their route away from the Arar, and from these he was unwilling to part.
-
934. Diem ex die ducunt Aedui. Day out of day the Ædui spin or draw—They put him off from day to day.

935. *Confertur.* It is being contributed. The Æduan farmers are furnishing their respective contributions.
936. *Comportatur.* It is being collected into one place. These contributions are on the road to the depôt.
937. *Adest.* It is close at hand. The convoy has left the depôt, and may be expected in Cæsar's camp in a few hours.
938. *Conferri dicunt.* It is being contributed, they say.
939. *Comportâri dicunt.* It is being carried to the depôt, they say.
940. *Adesse dicunt.* It is close at hand, they say.
941. *Diem ex die ducere* Aedui : *conferri, comportari, adesse, dicere.* The Ædui kept spinning out day after day. It was being contributed, it was being carried to the depôt, it was close by, they kept saying.
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942. *Diutius ducitur.* He is put off and off too long.
943. *Certo die frumentum militibus metiri oportēbit.* On a given day it will be his duty to mete (or distribute) the corn to the soldiers.
944. *Hic dies instat.* This day is close at hand.
945. *Diutius se duci intellēgit, et diem instāre, quo die frumentum militibus metiri oporteat.* He perceives that he is being put off too long; and that the day is close at hand, on which it will be his duty to distribute the corn to the soldiers.
946. *Diutius se duci intellexit; et diem instare, quo die frumen-* He perceived that he was being put off too long; and that the day was

- tum militibus metiri oportet. close at hand, on which *it would be his duty* to distribute the corn to the soldiers.
947. Hoc ubi intellexit, convocat eorum principes, quorum magnam copiam in castris habebat. When he perceived this, he calls together their chiefs, of whom he had a great abundance (number) in the camp.
948. Convocat eorum principes, in his Divitiacum et Liscum. He call together their chiefs, *among them* Divitiacus and Liscus.
949. Liscus summo magistrātu praeerat. Liscus was at the head of the highest magistracy — held the highest office in the state.
950. Hunc Vergobretum adpellant Aedui. This (*chief officer*) the Ædui call a Vergobret.
951. Annus creatur. He is created every year.
952. Vitae necisque in suos habet potestatem. He has power of life and death over his countrymen.
953. Caesar, convocatis Aeduorum principibus, graviter eos accusat. Caesar, *having called together the chiefs* of the Ædui, heavily accuses them.
954. Convocatis Divitiaco et Lisco, graviter eos accusat. Having called together Divitiacus and Liscus, he heavily accuses them.
955. Neque emi neque ex agris sumi potest. There can be neither buying nor taking out of the fields.
956. Tam necessario tempore ab Aeduis non sublevatur. At so pressing a time he is not assisted by the Ædui.
957. Tam propinquis hostibus ab Aeduis non sublevatur. With the enemy so near he is not assisted by the Ædui.
958. Graviter Aeduos accusat, quod, quum neque emi neque ex agris sumi possit, tam necessario tempore; tam propin-

- quis hostibus, ab iis non *sublevetur*. the enemy so near, *he is not assisted* by them.
959. Magna ex parte eorum precibus adductus bellum suscepit. In a great measure induced by their prayers he undertook the war.
960. Tamen destitutus est. Yet he is abandoned.
961. Eo gravius queritur. The more heavily on this account does he complain.
962. Multo etiam gravius, *quod sit* destitutus, queritur. Much more heavily still does he complain *that he is abandoned*.
963. *Ubi* se diutius duci intellexit, et diem instare, quo die frumentum militibus metiri oporteret; convocatis eorum principibus, quorum magnam copiam in castris habebat, in his Divitiaco et Lisco, qui summo magistratu praeerat,* graviter eos accusat, quod quum neque emi neque ex agris sumi possit, tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, ab iis non sublevetur: *praesertim quum magna ex parte eorum precibus adductus bellum suscepit*, multo etiam gravius, quod sit destitutus, queritur. *When* he perceived that he was being trifled with too long, and that the day was close at hand on which it would be his duty to distribute the corn to the soldiers; having called together their chiefs, of whom he had a great number in the camp, among them Divitiacus and Liscus, who held the highest office in the state† he heavily accuses them in that he is not assisted by them at so pressing a time, and with the enemy so near, when there can be neither buying nor supplying himself out of the fields: *above all as in a great measure induced by their prayers he undertook the war*, much more heavily still *on this account*, he complains that he is abandoned.

* Quem Vergobretum adpellant Aedui, qui creatur annuus, et vitae necisque in suos habet potestatem.

† This (magistrate) the Aedui call a Vergobret, who is created every year, and has power of life and death over his countrymen.

965. Multa antehac tacuerat Liscus. Many things had Liscus before this kept secret.
966. Haec oratione Caesaris adductus proponit. These things, induced by the remarks of Caesar he sets before (him).
967. Tum demum Liscus, oratione Caesaris adductus, quod antea tacuerat proponit. Then and not till then, induced by the remarks of Caesar, Liscus sets before him what he had hitherto kept secret.
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968. Sunt nonnulli, quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurimum valet. There are certain persons whose authority the greatest weight with the commonalty has.
969. Hi privatim plus possunt quam ipsi magistratus. These privately—as mere private men—have more power than the magistrates themselves.
970. Hi seditiosa atque impröba oratione multitudinem deterrent. These by seditious and violent language deter the multitude.
971. Frumentum non conförent. They (the multitude) do not contribute corn.
972. Hi multitudinem deterrent, ne frumentum conferant. These deter the multitude (*so that*) they shall not contribute corn—from contributing corn.
973. Ipsi quidem principatum Galliae obtinere non possunt. They themselves (the Ædui) indeed cannot keep the chief command (or supremacy) of Gallia.
974. At praestat Gallörum quam Romanörum imperia perferre. But it is better to endure the orders of Galli (like the Helvetii) than of Romans.
975. Praestat, si jam principatum Galliae obtinere non possunt, Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia perferre. It is better, if they can no longer keep the supremacy of Gallia, to endure the orders of (other) Galli than of Romans.

976. Si Helvetios superavērint Romāni, una cum reliqua Gallia Aeduis libertātem eripient. If the Romans (first) overpower the Helvetii, they will (then) wrest liberty from the Ædui together with the rest of Gallia.
977. Hoc dubitāre non debent. This they ought not to doubt.
978. Dubitare non debent, quin Romani Aeduis libertatem sint erepturi. They ought not to doubt *but that* the Romans *will* wrest liberty from the Ædui.
979. Praestāre, dicunt, si jam principatum Galliae obtinere non possint, Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia perferre. It is better, *they say*, if they (the Ædui) *can* no longer keep the supremacy of Gallia, to endure the orders of (other) Galli than of Romans.
980. Hi seditiosa atque improba oratione multitudinem deterrent, ne frumentum conferant: quod praestare dicunt, si jam principatum Galliae obtinere non possint, Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia perferre; neque dubitare debeant, quin si Helvetios superaverint Romani, una cum reliqua Gallia Aeduis libertatem sint erepturi. These people by seditious and violent language deter the multitude from contributing the corn; *because* it is better, they say, if the Ædui can no longer keep the supremacy of Gallia, to endure the orders of Galli than of Romans, and *because* they *ought* not to doubt (*they say*) but that, if the Romans overpower the Helvetii, they will wrest liberty from the Ædui together with the rest of Gallia.
981. Iidem nostra consilia hostibus enuntiant. The same men communicate our plans to the enemy.
982. Iidem, quae in castris gerantur, hostibus enuntiant. The same men communicate to the enemy what things are going on in the camp.
983. Ab iisdem nostra consilia hostibus enuntiantur. By the same men our plans are communicated to the enemy.
984. Ab iisdem, quae in castris ge-

By the same men *communication*

- rantur, hostibus enuntiātur. *is made to the enemy (of) what things are going on in the camp.*
985. Ab iisdem nostra consilia, quae- By the same men our plans and
que in castris gerantur, hos- (an account of) what things are
tibus enuntiantur. going on in the camp, are com-
municated to the enemy.
986. Hi a Lisco coerceri non possunt. These men cannot be restrained
by Liscus.
987. Liscus rem Caesari enuntiavit. Liscus has communicated *the truth*
to Caesar.
988. Necessario rem coactus Caesari Compelled of necessity he has
enuntiavit. communicated the truth to
Caesar.
989. Magno id cum periculo fecit. He has done this with great risk.
990. Intelligit, quanto id cum peri- He perceives with what risk he has
culo fecerit. done this.
991. Ob eam causam, quamdiu po- On this account, he has held his
tuit, tacuit. tongue as long as he could.
992. Quinetiam, quod necessario Nay, as to the very fact that com-
rem coactus Caesari enunti- pelled of necessity, he has com-
avit, intelligit, quanto id muni-
cum periculo fecerit, et ob cated the truth to Caesar,
eam causam, quamdiu po- he perceives with what risk he
tuit, tacuit. has done this, and on this ac-
count he has held his tongue as
long as he could.
993. Esse nonnullos, quorum aucto- There are (says Liscus) certain
ritas apud plebem plurimum persons, whose authority has the
valeat, qui privatim plus pos- greatest weight with the com-
sint quam ipsi magistratus. monalty, who in their private
station have more power than
the magistrates themselves.

994. Hos seditiosa atque improba These men by seditious and violent

CÆSAR

oratione multitudinem *deter-
rere*, ne frumentum confe-
rant; quod praestare *dicant*,
si jam principatum Galliae
obtineri non possint, Gallo-
rum quam Romanorum im-
peria perferre, neque dubitare
debeant, quin si Helvetios
superaverint Romani, una
cum reliqua Gallia Aeduis
libertatem sint erepturi.

language *deter (says Liscus)*
the multitude from contribut-
ing the corn; because it is
better, *they tell them*, if they
(the Ædúi) can no longer keep
the supremacy of Gallia, to
endure the orders of Galli than
of Romans, and they should
not doubt (they tell them) but
that if the Romans first over-
power the Helvetii, they will
then wrest liberty from the Ædúi
together with the rest of Gallia.

995. Ab iisdem nostra consilia,
quaeque in castris gerantur,
hostibus *enuntiari*.

By the same men our plans and an
account of what things are going
on in the camp *are communi-
cated (says Liscus)* to the
enemy.

996. Hos a se coerceri non posse.

These men cannot (*says Liscus*)
be restrained by him.

997. Quinetiam, quod necessario
rem coactus Caesari enunti-
arit, *intelligere sese*, quanto
id cum periculo fecerit; et
ob eam causam, quamdiu
potuerit, tacuisse.

Nay, as to the fact that compelled
of necessity he has communi-
cated the truth to Caesar, *he per-
ceives (he says)* with what risk
he has done this; and for this
reason *he has held his tongue*

(*he says*), as long as *he has been able*.

998. Hac oratione Lisci Dumnorix, Divitiaci frater, designabatur. In this speech of Liscus, Dumnorix, the brother of Divitiacus, was alluded to.
999. Id Caesar sentiebat. This Cæsar was aware of.
1000. Pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolēbat. That these matters should be discussed with many present, he was unwilling.
1001. Celeriter concilium dimittit; Liscum retinet. He quickly dismisses the assembly; but keeps Liscus back.
1002. Caesar hac oratione Lisci Dumnorigem, Divitiaci fratrem, designari sentiebat: *sed, quod* pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolēbat, celeriter concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet. Cæsar was aware that in this speech of Liscus, Dumnorix, the brother of Divitiacus was alluded to: *but, as* he was unwilling that these matters should be discussed with many present, he quickly dismisses (the rest of) the assembly, but keeps Liscus back.
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1003. Querit ea, quae in conventu dixerat. He enquires into those things which he had said in the assembly.
1004. Querit ex solo ea quae in conventu dixerat. He enquires of him alone as to those things which he had said in the assembly.
1005. Dicit liberior atque audacius. He (Liscus) speaks more freely and more boldly.
1006. Eadem secreto ab aliis querit. He enquires into the same matters privately of others.
1007. Repertum esse vera. He finds that the statements are true.
-

1008. *Ipsæ est Dumnōrix, summa audacia, magna apud plebem propter liberalitatem gratia, cupidus rerum novarum.* Dumnorix is the very person, (a man) of the highest audacity, of the greatest influence with the commonalty through his liberality, desirous of new things.
1009. *Complūris annos portoria reliquæque omnia Aeduorum vectigalia habet.* He holds and has held for many years the transit-duties and the other taxes of the Ædui.
1010. *Haec vectigalia parvo pretio redempta sunt.* These taxes were purchased, or contracted for, at a small price.
1011. *Vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habet.* He holds the taxes contracted for at a low price—He has contracted for these taxes at a low sum.
1012. *Vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habet, propterea quod, illo licente, contra liceri audent nemo.* He holds the taxes under a very favourable contract, because, with him bidding, no one dares to bid in opposition.
1013. *His rebus suam rem familiārem auxit.* By these proceedings he has increased his own private property.
1014. *His rebus facultates ad largiendum magnas comparavit.* By these proceedings he has laid up abundant means for making largesses.
1015. *Magnum numerum equitatus suo sumtu semper alit.* A great number of cavalry he always supports at his own expense.
1016. *Magnum numerum equitatus semper circum se habet.* A great number of cavalry he always has about him.
1017. *Domi multum potest.* At home (i. e. in his own country) he has much power.
1018. *Apud finitimas civitatis largiter potest.* He has extensive power among the neighbouring states.

1019. Non solum domi, sed etiam apud finitimas civitates largiter potest. Not only at home, but also among the neighbouring states he has extensive power.
1020. Matrem in Biturigibus collocavit. His mother *he has settled* (in marriage) in the country of the Bituriges.
1021. Matrem in Biturigibus homini illic nobilissimo ac potentissimo collocavit. His mother he has settled in the country of the Bituriges (in marriage) with a man the most noble, and the most powerful in that country.
1022. Ipse ex Helvetiis uxorem habet. He himself *has* a wife from out of the country of the Helvetii.
1023. Sororem ex matre et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocavit. A sister by the mother, and his female relations he *has married* into other states.
1024. Favet et cupit Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem. He *favours* and *wishes well* to the Helvetii, on account of this connection by marriage.
1025. Odit etiam suo nomine Cæsarem et Romanos. He *hates* also in his own name—or on his own account—Cæsar and the Romans.
1026. Eorum adventu potentia ejus diminuta est. By their coming into the country his power *has been lessened*.
1027. Eorum adventu Divitiacus frater in antiquum locum gratiae atque honoris est restitutus. By their coming into the country his brother Divitiacus *has been restored* into his old station of influence and honour.
1028. Odit etiam suo nomine Cæsarem et Romanos, quod eorum adventu potentia ejus diminuta, et Divitiacus frater in antiquum He hates also on his own account Cæsar and the Romans, *because* by their coming into the country his power has been lessened and his brother Divitiacus restored

locum gratiae atque honoris
est restitutus.

to his old station of influence
and honour.

1029. Si quid accīdet Romanis, reg-
num per Helvetios obti-
nēbit. If any thing *happen* to the Romans,
he will obtain through the Hel-
vetii royal power.

1030. Si quid accīdat Romanis, re-
gem se fore sperat. He *hopes that*, if any thing *happen*
to the Romans, he shall be
king.

1031. In spem regni obtinendi venit. He is coming into a hope of ob-
taining royal power, i. e., he
begins to entertain a hope.

1032. Si quid accīdat Romanis, sum-
mam in spem regni per
Helvetios obtinendi venit. He begins to entertain *very great*
hope of obtaining royal power
through the Helvetii if any
thing should happen to the
Romans.

1033. Imperio Popūli Romani de
regno despērat. Under the sway of the Roman
people he despairs of royal
power.

1034. Imperio Populi Romani de ea
quam habet gratia desperat. Under the sway of the Roman
people, he despairs of the in-
fluence which he (now) pos-
sesses.

1035. Imperio Populi Romani non
modo de regno, sed etiam
de ea quam habet gratia,
desperat. Under the sway of the Roman
people he despairs, *not only* of
royal power, *but even* of that
influence which he now pos-
sesses.

1036. Reperit esse vera. He finds that the statements are
true.

1037. *Ipsum esse Dumnorīgem, summa audacia, magna apud plebem propter liberalitatem gratia, cupidum rerum novarum.* Dumnorix is the very person, he finds, (a man) of the highest audacity, of great influence with the commonalty through his liberality, desirous of new things.
-

1038. *Compluris annos portoria reliquaque omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, propterea quod illo licente contra liceri audeat nemo.* For many years he has held, he finds, the transit duties and the other taxes of the Ædui contracted for at a small price, for this reason, that with him bidding no one dares to bid in opposition.
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1039. *His rebus et suam rem familiarem auxisse, et facultates ad largiendum magnas comparasse.* By these proceedings he has, he finds, both increased his own private property, and laid up abundant means for bestowing largesses.
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1040. *Magnum numerum equitatus suo sumtu semper alere et circum se habere.* He always supports and has about him, he finds, at his own expense, a large number of cavalry.
-

frater in antiquum locum
gratiae atque honoris *sit*
restitutus.

been lessened; and his brother
Divitiacus restored to his old
station of influence and honor.

1045. Si quid *accidat* Romanis, *He begins to entertain, he finds,*
summam *in spem* regni per the highest *hope* of obtaining
Helvetios obtinendi *venire*; through the Helvetii royal
imperio Populi Romani power, if any thing *should hap-*
non modo de regni, sed *pen* to the Romans; (while)
etiam de ea quam *habeat* under the sway of the Roman
gratia *desperare*. people *he despairs* not only of
royal power but even of that
influence which *he (now) holds-*

1046. Proelium equestre adversum An adverse equestrian battle *had*
paucis ante diebus *erat* taken place a few days before.
factum.
1047. Initium ejus fugae factum The beginning of that flight *had*
erat a Dumnorige atque been made by Dumnorix and
ejus equitibus. his horsemen.
1048. Eorum fuga reliquus erat By their flight the rest of the ca-
equitatus *perterritus*. valry had been panic-struck.
1049. Equitatum auxilio Caesari The Ædui had sent a body of ca-
Aedui *misèrant*. valry as an assistance for Cæsar.

1050. Huic equitatu Dumnorix Dumnorix was at the head of this
praeerat. cavalry.
1051. Quod proelium equestre ad- *As to the fact that* an unfavourable
versum paucis ante diebus engagement of the cavalry had
erat factum, initium ejus taken place a few days be-
fugae factum erat a Dum- fore, the beginning of the flight
norige atque ejus equiti- on that occasion had been made
bus : eorum fuga reliquus by Dumnorix and his horse-
erat equitatus perterritus. men; (and) by their flight the rest of
the cavalry was panic-struck.
1052. Hoc in quaerendo reperiēbat This in enquiring did Cæsar find
Caesar. out.
1053. Reperiebat etiam in quae- Cæsar *found out* also in his en-
rendo Caesar, quod proe- quiries, in regard to the un-
lium equestre adversum favourable engagement of the
paucis ante diebus *esset* cavalry a few days before, *that*
factum, initium ejus fugae the beginning of the flight on
factum a Dumnorige atque that occasion *had been* made
ejusequitibus (nam equitatu by Dumnorix and his horse-
quem auxilio Caesari Aedui men (for the cavalry which the Aedui
miserant Dumnorix prae- had sent as an assistance to
erat); eorum fuga reli- Cæsar Dumnorix commanded);
quum *esse* equitatum per- and *that* by their flight the rest
territum. of the cavalry *had been* panic-
struck.
-
1054. Ad has suspiciōnes certissi- To these suspicions most certain
mae res accedēbant. facts were added.

1055. *Dumnōrix per finis Sequanō-
rum Helvetios transdux-
erat.* Dumnorix had conducted the
Helvetii across through the ter-
ritories of the Sequani.
1056. *Obsides inter eos dandos cura-
verat.* He had superintended the hostages
being given between them.—
He had effected the exchange of
hostages.
1057. *Ea omnia jussu Cæsāris
fecerat,* All these things he had done by
order of Cæsar.
1058. *Ea omnia injussu Caesaris
fecerat.* All these things he had done *with-
out any order from Cæsar.*
1059. *Ea omnia injussu civitātis
fecerat.* All these things he had done
without any order *from the
state.*
1060. *Ea omnia injussu Caesaris
et civitatis fecerat.* All these things he had done with-
out any order from Cæsar *or
the state.*
1061. *Ea omnia inscientibus ipsis
fecerat.* All these things he had done
[Cæsar and the Æduan go-
vernment] *themselves not know-
ing it.*
1062. *Ea omnia non modo injussu
Caesaris et civitatis, sed
etiam inscientibus ipsis
fecerat.* All these things he had done *not
only* without any order from
Cæsar or the state, *but even*
without the knowledge of these
very parties.
1063. *A magistratu Aeduōrum ac-
cusabatur.* *He was accused* by a magistrate
of the Ædui.
1064. *Satis est caussae, quare in
eum animadvertat.* *There is* a sufficiency of reason
why he should animadvert upon
him.

1065. Satis est causssae, quare in eum civitatem animadvertēre jubeat. There is a sufficiency of reason why he should direct the state to animadvert upon him.
1066. Satis erat causssae, quare in eum aut ipse animadvertēret, aut civitatem animadvertere jubēret. There was a sufficiency of reason why he should either himself animadvert upon him or direct the state to do so.
1067. Satis esse causssae arbitrabātur. There was sufficient reason he thought.
1068. Quibus rebus cognītis, quum ad has suspiciones certissimae res accedērent,—quod per finis Sequanorum Helvetios transduxisset,—quod obsides inter eos dandos curasset,—quod ea omnia non modo injussu suq et civitatis, sed etiam inscientibus ipsis, fecisset,—quod a magistratu Aeduarum accusarētur ;—satis esse causssae arbitrabatur, quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet. After he had enquired into these things, seeing that to these suspicions most certain facts were added—1st. that he had led the Helvetii, (he was informed,) across through the territories of the Sequani,—2ndly. that he had effected the exchange of hostages between them,—3rdly. that he had done all these things not only without any order from himself or the state, but even without their knowledge,—lastly, that he was accused by the government of the Ædui;—Cæsar, (I say, considering all this,) thought there was sufficient reason why he should either himself animadvert upon him or direct the state to do so.
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1069. His omnibus rebus unum repugnabat. To all these considerations but one circumstance opposed itself.

1070. Divitiāci fratris summum in Populū Romānum studium cognovērat. He had himself witnessed—he knew from experience—his brother Divitiacus's very great zeal in favour of the Roman People.
1071. Divitiaci summam in se voluntatem cognoverat. Divitiacus's very great attachment to himself he knew from experience.
1072. Divitiaci egregiam fidem, justitiam, temperantiam, cognoverat. Divitiacus's extraordinary integrity, justice, moderation, he knew from experience.
1073. Dumnorīgis supplicio Divitiaci animum offendet. By the punishment of Dumnorix he will hurt the mind—the feelings—of Divitiacus.
1074. Ne Divitiaci animum offendat, verētur. He is afraid he shall hurt the of Divitiacus.
1075. Ne Divitiaci animum offēderet, verebātur. He was afraid he should hurt the feelings of Divitiacus.
1076. His omnibus rebus unum repugnabat, quod Divitiaci fratris summum in Populū Romanum studium, summam in se voluntatem, egregiam fidem, justitiam, temperantiam cognoverat: nam ne ejus supplicio Divitiaci animum offenderet, verebatur. To all these considerations but one circumstance opposed itself, namely, that he knew from experience his brother Divitiacus's very great zeal in favour of the Roman People, his very great attachment to himself, his extraordinary integrity, justice, moderation: for he was afraid that by the punishment of him (Dumnorix) he should hurt the feelings of Divitiacus.

1077. Divitiācum ad se vocat.

He calls Divitiacus to him.

1078. Divitiacum ad se vocārī jubet. He directs Divitiacus to be called to him—to be sent for.
1079. Quotidiānos interpretēs remōvet. He removes the every day interpreters.
1080. Erat Caius Valerius Procillus, princeps Galliae provinciae, familiāris suus. There was (one) Caius Valerius Procillus, a chief of Gallia the province, an intimate friend of his.
1081. Huic summam omnium rerum fidem habēbat. In this man he had the greatest confidence in all matters.
1082. Per hunc cum Divitiaco colloquītur. Through this man (as interpreter) he converses with Divitiacus.
1083. Itaque, priusquam quidquam conarētur, Divitiacum ad se vocari jubet, et, quotidianis interpretibus remōtis, per Caium Valerium Procillum, principem Galliae provinciae, familiarem suum, cui summam omnium rerum fidem habebat, cum eo colloquitur. Accordingly, before he attempted anything, he directs Divitiacus to be sent for, and, the every day interpreters being removed, he converses with him through Caius Valerius Procillus (as interpreter), a chief of Gallia the province, (and) an intimate friend of his, in whom he had the highest confidence in all matters.
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1084. Multa, Divitiāco praesente, in concilio Gallōrum de Dumnorīge sunt dicta. Many things, Divitiacus being present,—in the presence of Divitiacus,—were said about Dumnorix in the council of the Galli.

1085. Haec Caesar commonefacit. These things Cæsar reminds him of.
1086. Multa separatim quisque de Dumnorige apud Cæsārem dixit. Many things each Gallic chief *said* of Dumnorix privately in Cæsar's tent.
1087. Haec Divitiaco ostendit. These things he points out to Divitiacus.
1088. Simul illa commonefacit, et haec ostendit. He at the same time reminds him of the former things, and points out to him the latter.
1089. Simul commonefacit quae, ipso praesente, in concilio Gallorum de Dumnorige sint dicta, et ostendit quae separatim quisque de eo apud se dixerit. He at the same time reminds him of what in his own presence in the council of the Galli was said of Dumnorix, and points out to him what each said privately of him in his tent.
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1090. Caesar de Dumnorige statuet. Cæsar will come to a decision respecting Dumnorix.
1091. Civitas de Dumnorige statuet. The state will come to a decision respecting Dumnorix.
1092. Caesar civitatem statuere jubebit. Cæsar will order the state to come to a decision.
1093. Caesar petit ut ipse de eo statuatur vel civitatem statuere jubeat. Cæsar asks that he himself may decide respecting him or may order the state to decide.
1094. Petit atque hortatur ut sine ejus offensione animi vel ipse de eo, causa cognita, He asks and urges that without the hurting of his (Divitiacus's) feelings either he himself, after

statuat, vel civitatem statu-
ere jubeat.

*examining into the affair, may
decide respecting him, or may
order the state to decide.*

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| 1095. Caesar graviter in Dumno-
rigem statuet. | Cæsar <i>will decide severely—decide
upon severe measures—against
Dumnorix.</i> |
| 1096. Divitiacus Caesarem complec-
titur. | Divitiacus <i>embraces Cæsar.</i> |
| 1097. Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis
Caesarem complectitur. | Divitiacus <i>with many tears em-
braces Cæsar.</i> |
| 1098. Obsecrare incipit ne quid gra-
vius in fratrem statuat. | <i>He begins to entreat (that) he
will not decide upon any thing
more severe (than usual) against
(his) brother.</i> |
| 1099. Illa sunt vera. | <i>Those things are true.</i> |
| 1100. Scit Divitiacus illa esse vera. | <i>Divitiacus knows that those charges
are true.</i> |
| 1101. Multum ex eo doloris capit. | <i>He receives much of pain out of
him (Dumnorix). He receives
much pain from his conduct.</i> |
| 1102. Nemo ex eo plus capit doloris. | <i>No one receives more of pain out of
him, or from his conduct.</i> |
| 1103. Nemo ex eo plus quam Divi-
tiacus doloris capit. | <i>No one receives more pain from
his conduct than Divitiacus.</i> |
| 1104. Divitiacus gratia plurimum
poterat. | <i>Divitiacus by his popularity had
very great power.</i> |
| 1105. Domi plurimum poterat. | <i>At home (in his own country) he
had very great power.</i> |
| 1106. In reliqua Gallia plurimum
poterat. | <i>In the rest of Gallia he had very
great power.</i> |

1107. Divitiacus gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia poterat. Divitiacus by (his) popularity had very great power at home and in the rest of Gallia.
1108. Dumnorix minimum propter adolescentiam poterat. Dumnorix had very little power on account of (his) youth.
1109. Dumnorix per Divitiacum crevit. Dumnorix grew (*in power*)—*acquired political importance*—through Divitiacus.
1110. Quum Divitiacus gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, Dumnorix minimum propter adolescentiam posset, hic per fratrem crevit. *At a time when* Divitiacus (on the one hand) *had* by his popularity very great power at home and in the rest of Gallia, (and) Dumnorix (on the other) *had* very little on account of his youth, *the latter* grew (*in power*) through (his) brother.
1111. Nemo ex eo plus quam Divitiacus doloris capit, propterea quod per se crevit. No one receives more pain from his conduct than Divitiacus, *for the reason that* he grew (*in power*) through himself.
1112. Dumnorix minuit gratiam Divitiaci. Dumnorix *lessens* the popularity of Divitiacus.
1113. Minuendam gratiam Divitiaci statuit. He *resolves upon* the popularity of Divitiacus *being lessened*.
1114. Opibus suis ad hanc rem utitur. He *uses* his resources for this purpose.
1115. His opibus ac nervis ad minuendam gratiam Divitiaci utitur. These resources and sinews he uses to lessen the popularity of Divitiacus.
1116. His opibus ad perniciem Divitiaci utitur. This power he uses to the destruction of Divitiacus.
1117. Quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam grati-

- am, *sed paene* ad perniciem Divitiaci utitur. the popularity, *but almost* to the destruction of Divitiacus.
1118. Divitiacus tamen amōre fracommoveſtur. Divitiacus however is strongly moved by brotherly love.
1119. Existimatiōne vulgi commove-tur. He is strongly moved by the opinion of the public.
1120. Divitiacus tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commovetur. Divitiacus however is strongly moved both by brotherly love and by the opinion of the public—by what the public would think.
1121. Hoc Dumnorīgi a Caesāre accidit. This *has happened* (*happened*) to Dumnorix from Cæsar.
1122. Divitiacus summum locum amicitiae apud Caesarem tenet. Divitiacus *holds* the highest place of friendship with Cæsar.
1123. Divitiaci voluntāte est factum. It was done with the goodwill—the consent—of Divitiacus.
1124. Id vulgus existimat. This the public *think*.
1125. Nemo existimat non ejus voluntate factum. No one thinks that it was not done with his consent.
1126. Ex hac re totīus Galliae anīmi a Divitiaco avertentur. In consequence of this the affections of all Gallia—of all the Galli—will be *turned away* from Divitiacus.—They will all abhor him.
1127. Si quid Dumnorigi a Caesare gravius accidērit, quum Divitiacus summum locum amicitiae apud Caesarem teneat, nemo existimābit nonejus voluntate factum qua re fiet If any thing at all severe *happen* to Dumnorix from Cæsar, *seeing that* Divitiacus *holds* a very high place of friendship with Cæsar, every one *will believe* that it was done with his (Divi-

uti totius Galliae animi ab eo avertantur.

tiacus's) consent; the consequence of which *will be* that the affections of all the Galli *will be turned away* from him.

1128. *Scit* Divitiacus illa *esse* vera, nec quisquam ex eo plus quam ipse doloris *capit*, propterea quod, quum ipse gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, ille minimum propter adolescentiam posset, *per se crevit*; quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem ipsius *utitur*. Divitiacus tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi *commovetur*, quod, si quid fratri a Cæsare *acciderit*, quum ipse talem locum amicitiae apud eum *teneat*, nemo *existimabit* non *eius* voluntate factum; *qua ex re fiet* uti totius Galliae animi ab eo *avertantur*.

Divitiacus *knows* that those things *are* true, and no one *receives* more pain from his conduct than himself, for, at a time when he himself by his popularity had very great power at home and in the rest of Gallia, while the other had very little on account of his youth, he (Dumnorix) *acquired* political importance through him; which power and strength he now *uses* not only to lessen the popularity, but almost to effect the destruction of Divitiacus himself. Divitiacus however *is moved* both by brotherly affection, and the opinion of the public, for if any thing *happen* to his brother from Cæsar, seeing that he himself *holds* such a place in Cæsar's friendship, every one *will believe* that it was done with *his* consent; the consequence of which *will be* that the affections of all the Galli *will be estranged* from him.

1129. *Sciebat* Divitiacus illa *esse* vera, nec quisquam ex eo plus quam ipse doloris *capiebat*, propterea quod,

Divitiacus *knew* that those things *were* true, and no one *received* more pain than himself from his (Dumnorix's) conduct, for, at a

quum ipse gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, ille minimum propter adolescentiam posset, per se creverat; quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem ipsius utebatur. Divitiacus tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commovebatur, quod si quid fratri a Caesare gravius accidisset, quum ipse talem locum amicitiae apud eum teneret, nemo erat existimaturus, non ejus voluntate factum; qua ex re futurum erat uti totius Galliae animi ab eo averterentur.

time when he himself by his popularity had very great power at home and in the rest of Gallia, (while) the other had very little on account of his youth, he (Dumnorix) had acquired political importance through him, which power and strength he was then using not only to lessen the popularity, but almost to effect the destruction of Divitiacus himself. Divitiacus however was moved both by brotherly love and the opinion of the public, for if any thing at all severe should happen to his brother from Cæsar, seeing that he himself held such a place in his friendship, every one would think that it was done with his consent; the consequence of which would be that the affections of all the Galli would be estranged from him.

1130. Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis, Caesarem complexus, obsecrare incipit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statuatur; scire se, illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se doloris capere, propterea quod, quum ipse gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, ille minimum propter adolescentiam posset, per se creverit; quibus

Divitiacus with many tears, after he has embraced Cæsar, begins to entreat that he will decide on nothing at all severe against his brother; he knows, he says, that those things are true, and no one receives, he says, more pain from his conduct than himself; for, at a time when he himself by his popularity had very great power at home and in the rest of Gallia, while the other

opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam *utatur*: sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi *commoveri*, quod, si quid ei gravius a Caesare *acciderit*, quum ipse eum locum amicitiae apud eum *teneat*, neminem *existimatum* non sua voluntate factum; qua ex re *futurum* uti totius Galliae animi a se *avertantur*.

had very little power on account of his youth, he (Dumnorix) *acquired* political importance (*says Divitiacus*) through him; which power and strength he now *uses* (*says he*,) not only to lessen his popularity, but almost to effect his destruction: he however is *moved*, *he says*, both by brotherly love and the opinion of the public, for, if any thing at all severe happen to him (Dumnorix) from Cæsar, at a time when he himself *holds* such a place in Cæsar's friendship, every one *will believe*, *he says*, that it was done with *his* consent; the consequence of which *will be* that the affections of all the Galli *will be estranged* from him.

1131. Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis, Caesarem *complexus*, obsecrare *coepit*, ne quid gravius in fratrem *statueret*; scire se, illa *esse* vera, nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se doloris *capere*, propterea quod, quum ipse gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, ille minimum propter adolescentiam posset, per se *crevisset*; quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam

Divitiacus with many tears, after he *had embraced* Cæsar, *began* to entreat that he *would* not decide on any thing at all severe against his brother. He *knew*, *he said*, that those charges *were* true, and no one *received*, *he said*, more pain from his conduct than himself, for, at a time when he himself by his popularity had great power at home and in the rest of Gallia, while the other had very little power on account of his youth, he (Dumnorix) *had acquired* political import-

uteretur : sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi *commoveri*, quod si quid ei a Caesare gravius *accidisset*, quum ipse eum locum amicitiae apud eum *teneret*, neminem *existimaturum* non sua voluntate factum ; qua ex re *futurum*, uti totius Galliae animi a se *avertterentur*.

ance (*said Divitiacus*) through him ; which power and strength he now *used*, *said he*, not only to lessen his popularity, but almost to effect his destruction. He however *was moved*, *he said*, both by brotherly love and the opinion of the public, for if anything at all severe *should happen* to him (*Dumnorix*) from Cæsar, at a time when he himself *held* such a place in Cæsar's friendship, every one *would believe*, *he said*, that it had been done with *his consent* : the consequence of which *would be* that the affections of all the Galli *would be estranged* from him.

1132. Haec a Caesare petit. These things he entreats of Cæsar.
1133. Haec pluribus verbis flens a Caesare petit. These things in many words, weeping, he entreats of Cæsar.
1134. Caesar ejus dextram prendit. Cæsar takes his right hand.
1135. Haec quum pluribus verbis flens a Caesare petëret, Caesar ejus dextram prendit. As Divitiacus weeping *was begging* these things of Cæsar in many words, Cæsar takes hold of his right hand.
1136. Caesar Divitiacum consolatur. Cæsar consoles Divitiacus.
1137. Divitiacus finem orandi facit. Divitiacus makes an end of entreating.

1138. *Caesar consolatus rogat ut finem orandi faciat.* *Cæsar, having consoled him, begs that he will make an end of entreating—begs him to make an end of entreating.*
1139. *Tanti Divitiaci apud Caesarem gratia est.* *Of such value with Caesar is the goodwill of Divitiacus.*
1140. *Reipublicae injuriam Divitiaci voluntati condonat.* *The injury to the public interest he makes a present of to the wish of Divitiacus. He forgives the injury done to the public interest out of regard to the wish of Divitiacus.*
1141. *Reipublicae injuriam Divitiaci voluntati ac precibus condonat.* *He forgives the injury of the public interest out of regard to the wish and to the prayers of Divitiacus.*
1142. *Suum dolorem Divitiaci voluntati ac precibus condonat.* *He passes over his own indignation out of regard to the wish and to the prayers of Divitiacus.*
1143. *Et reipublicae injuriam et suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus condonat.* *He passes over both the injury done to the public interest and his own personal grounds of resentment out of regard to the wish and the prayers of Divitiacus.*
1144. *Tanti Divitiaci apud Caesarem gratia est, uti et reipublicae injuriam et suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus condonet.* *Of such value in the estimation of Cæsar is the goodwill of Divitiacus, that he passes over both the injury done to the public interest and his own personal grounds of resentment out of regard to his feelings and prayers.*

1145. Haec cum pluribus verbis flens a Caesare peteret, Caesar ejus dextram prendit: consolatus, rogat finem orandi faciat; tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, uti et reipublicae injuriam et suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus condonet. As Divitiacus weeping was in many words *begging* these things of Cæsar, Cæsar takes his right hand: after having 'consoled him, he begs him to make an end of entreating, (for) of such great value in his estimation is his (Divitiacus's) good will, *he points out*, that he *passes over* both the injury done to the public interest, and his own private wrong, out of regard to his feelings and prayers.
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1146. Dumnorīgem ad se vocat. He summons Dumnorix before him.
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1147. Fratrem adhibet. He has the brother *present*.
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1148. Multa in Dumnorīge reprehendit. He *disapproves* of many things in Dumnorix.
1149. Quae in eo reprehendat, ostendit. What he *disapproves* of in him, *he points out*.
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1150. Multa ipse intellēgit, multa civitas queritur. Many things he himself *perceives*, many things the state (his own countrymen) *complains of*.

1151. Quae ipse intellegat, quae civitas queratur, propōnit. What he himself *perceives*, what his own countrymen *complain of*, he *sets forth*.
-

1152. In reliquum tempus Dumnorix omnis suspiciōnes vitabit. For the rest of the time—for the future—Dumnorix will avoid all suspicions.

1153. Praeterita Caesar Divitiaco fratri condonat. The past proceedings Cæsar *for-gives* out of regard to (his) brother Divitiacus.

1154. Monet, ut in reliquum tempus omnis suspiciones vitet; praeterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit. He *warns him* for the future to avoid all suspicions; the past *he forgives*, he *says*, out of regard to his brother Divitiacus.
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1155. Dumnorigi custōdes ponit. He places guards about Dumnorix.

1156. Quae agit Dumnorix? What things *is* Dumnorix *doing*?

1157. Quibuscum loquitur? With whom *does he converse*?

1158. Haec per custodes scire poterit. These things by means of the guards *he will be able* to know.

1159. Quae agat, quibuscum loquatur, scire poterit. What *he does*, with whom *he converses*, he will be able to know.

1160. Dumnorigi custodes ponit, ut quae agat, quibuscum loquatur, scire possit. About Dumnorix he places guards, *that he may be able* to know what he does and with whom he converses.
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1161. Hostes sub monte *consedērant* milia passuum ab Cæsāris castris octo. The enemy *had taken a position* under a mountain eight miles from Cæsar's camp.
1162. Eōdem die ab exploratoribus Caesar *certior factus est*, hostis sub monte *consedisse*, milia passuum ab ipsius castris VIII. On the same day (on which this scene with Dumnorix took place) Cæsar *was informed* by the scouts, *that the enemy had taken a position* under a mountain 8 miles from his own camp.
1163. Qualis est natūra montis? Of *what kind is* the nature of the mountain?
1164. Qualis est in circuitu ascensus? Of what kind is the ascent *on every side*?
1165. Qui cognoscant, mittit. He sends men *who are to examine* —he sends men to examine.
1166. Qualis sit natura montis, cognoscunt. They examine what kind of mountain it is.
1167. Qualis sit natura montis, qui cognoscant, mittit. He sends men to examine the nature of the mountain.
1168. Qualis esset natura montis, qui cognoscērent, misit. He *sent* men to examine the nature of the mountain.
1169. Qualis esset in circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscerent, misit. He sent men to examine of what kind was the ascent on every side.
1170. Eodem die ab exploratoribus *certior factus*, hostis sub monte *consedisse*, milia passuum ab ipsius castris VIII, qualis esset natura montis, et qualis in circuitu The same day *being informed* by the scouts, that the enemy had taken a position under a mountain, 8 miles from his own camp, he sent men to examine *what* was the nature of the mountain

ascensus, qui cognoscerent,
misit.

and what kind of an ascent there
was on every side.

1171. *Facilis erat ascensus.*

The ascent *was* easy.

1172. *Renuntiātum est facilem esse.*

Word was brought back *that it*
was easy.

1173. *Labiēnus pro praefore erat.*

Labiennus was in place of a
praetor—was a deputy—or *pro-*
praetor.

1174. *Titum Labienum, legātum,
pro praetore, cum duābus
legionibus summum jugum
montis ascendere iubet.*

Titus Labienus, Lieutenant-Gen-
eral (and) Proprætor, he orders
with two legions to mount to the
highest ridge of the mountain.

1175. *T. Labienum cum his ducibus
qui iter cognovērant, sum-
mum jugum montis ascen-
dere iubet.*

T. Labienus with those men (for)
guides, who had examined the
road, he orders to ascend to the
highest ridge of the mountain.

1176. *Hoc consilii capit.*

He adopts this plan.

1177. *Quid consilii est?*

What is the plan?

1178. *Quid consilii sit, ostendit.*

What the plan *is*, he points out.

1179. *Quid sui consilii sit, ostendit.*

What his *own* plan is—what *he*
himself purposes to do—he points
out.

1180. *De tertia vigilia T. Labienum,
Legatum, Propræto-
re, cum duabus legionibus, et his
ducibus qui iter cognove-
rant, summum jugum montis*

In the course of the third watch
he orders Lieutenant-General
Proprætor T. Labienus, with
two legions and those men (for)
guides who had examined the

ascendere jubet; quid sui
consilii sit, ostendit.

road, to mount to the highest
ridge of the mountain; what his
own plan is, he points out.

1181. Quo itinēre hostes iērunť By what road did the enemy go ?
1182. Eōdem itinere Caesar ad eos By the same road Cæsar hastens
contendit. to them.
1183. Equitatum omnem ante se All the cavalry he sends before
mittit. him.
1184. Ipse de quarta vigilia, eodem He himself, in the course of the
itinere quo hostes iērant, fourth watch, by the same road
ad eos contendit, equitatum- by which the enemy had gone,
que omnem ante se mittit. hastens to them, and sends all
the cavalry before him.

1185. Publius Considius rei militāris Publius Considius was experienced
peritus erat. in military business.
1186. Rei militaris peritissimus ha- He was held (to be) very experi-
bebatur. enced in military matters.
1187. In exercitu Lucii Sullae fuērat. He had been in the army of Lucius
Sulla.
1188. In exercitu Marci Crassi He had been in the army of Marcus
fuerat. Crassus.
1189. In exercitu L. Sullae et postea He had been in the army of L.
in M. Crassi fuerat. Sulla and afterwards in (that) of
M. Crassus.
1190. Hic cum exploratoribus prae- This man is sent *a-head* with the
mittitur. scouts.

1191. P. Considius, qui rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, et in exercitu L. Sullae et postea in M. Crassi fuerat, cum exploratoribus praemittitur. P. Considius, who was held (to be) very experienced in military matters, and had been in the army of L. Sulla and afterwards in that of M. Crassus, is sent a-head with the scouts.
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1192. Prima luce, summus mons a Tito Labieno tenebatur. At first light, (at break of day) the highest mountain (i. e. the summit of the mountain) was held by Titus Labienus.
1193. Ipse ab hostium castris non longe aberat. He himself from the enemies' camp was not far distant.
1194. Mille et quingentos passus aberat. He was a thousand and five hundred paces distant.
1195. Non longius mille et quingentis passibus aberat. He was not more than a mile and a half distant.
1196. Summus mons a Tito Labieno tenebatur, ipse ab hostium castris non longius mille et quingentis passibus aberat. The summit of the mountain was held by Titus Labienus, (while) he himself was not more than a mile and a half distant from the enemies' camp.
1197. Ipsius adventus cognitus erat. His own approach had been perceived.
1198. Labieni adventus cognitus erat. Labienus's approach had been perceived.
1199. Neque ipsius adventus neque Labieni cognitus erat. Neither his own approach nor (that) of Labienus had been perceived.
1200. Hoc postea ex captivis compertit. This he afterwards found from the prisoners.

1201. Prima luce summus mons a Tito Labieno tenebatur, ipse ab hostium castris non longius M et D passibus aberat; neque ut postea ex captivis comperit, aut ipsius adventus, aut Labieni cognitus erat. At break of day, the summit of the mountain was occupied by Titus Labienus, (while) he himself (Cæsar) was not more than 1500 paces from the enemies' camp; nor, as he afterwards found from the prisoners, had either his own approach, or that of Labienus been perceived.
1202. Considius equum admittit. Considius lets go his horse;—puts his horse to a full gallop.
1203. Ad Caesarem accurrit. He runs—hastens to Cæsar.
1204. Considius equo admissio ad eum accurrit. Considius rides up to him at full gallop.
1205. Mons ab hostibus tenetur. The mountain is occupied by the enemy.
1206. Montem a Labieno occupari voluit Cæsar. Cæsar wished the mountain to be seized by Labienus.
1207. Mons, quem a Labieno occupari voluit, ab hostibus tenetur. The mountain which he wished to be seized by Labienus, is occupied by the enemy.
1208. Hoc Considius dicit. This Considius says.
1209. Dicit, montem, quem a Labieno occupari voluerit, ab hostibus teneri. He says, that the mountain, which he (Cæsar) wished to be seized by Labienus, is occupied by the enemy.
1210. Id Considius a Gallicis armis cognovit. This Considius discovered from the Gallic arms.
1211. Id a Gallicis insignibus cognovit. This he discovered from the Gallic insignia—viz., standards, ornaments of their arms, &c.

1212. Id Considius a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovit. This Considius discovered from the Gallic arms and insignia.
1213. Id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse. This *he has discovered, he says*, from the Gallic arms and insignia.
1214. Prima luce, quum summus mons a T. Labieno teneretur, ipse ab hostium castris non longius M et D passibus abesset; neque, ut postea ex captivis comperit, aut ipsius adventus aut Labieni cognitus esset; Considius, equo admissio, ad eum accurrit: dicit, montem, quem a Labieno occupari voluerit, ab hostibus teneri: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse. At dawn of day, *when* the summit of the mountain *was occupied* by T. Labienus, (while) he himself *was* not more than a mile and a half *distant* from the enemies' camp; and, as he afterwards found from the prisoners, neither his own arrival, nor Labienus's *had been* discovered—(in this situation of affairs, I say,)—Considius rides full gallop up to Cæsar, (and) says that the mountain which he (Cæsar) wished to be seized by Labienus is occupied by the enemy; this he discovered, he says, from the Gallic arms and insignia.
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1215. Cæsar suas copias in proximum collem subducit, aciem instruit. Cæsar leads *his own* forces *up* on to the nearest hill; (and) draws them *up in line of battle*.
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1216. Cæsaris copiae prope hostium castra visae sunt. Cæsar's forces *have been* seen near the enemies' camp.
1217. Labienus proelium committit. Labienus *joins* battle—commences the attack.

1218. *Quum primum* Caesaris copiae prope hostium castra visae erunt, Labienus proelium committet. *When first—(or) as soon as* Cæsar's troops are seen near the enemies' camp, Labienus will join battle.
1219. Proelium non committet, *nisi* Caesaris copiae prope hostium castra visae erunt. He will not join battle *unless* Cæsar's forces are seen near the enemies' camp; i. e. not *until* they are so seen.
1220. Ita undique uno tempore in hostis impetus fiet. Thus from every side, at one and the same time, an onset will be made on the enemy.
1221. Hoc Labieno *præcëpit* Caesar. This Cæsar *has enjoined* on Labienus—Cæsar has given this order to Labienus.
1222. Hoc ei præceptum *est* a Caesare. This order *has been given* to him by Cæsar.—He has been so instructed by Cæsar.
1223. Præceptum *est* Labieno ne proelium committat, nisi Caesaris copiae visae sint, ut uno tempore impetus fiat. An order *has been given* to Labienus, (*that*) he shall not join battle, until Cæsar's forces are seen, that the onset *may be made* at one and the same time.—Labienus has been instructed, not to commence the attack until Cæsar's forces are seen—that the onset may be made at one and the same time.
1224. Præceptum *erat* Labieno ne proelium committeret, nisi Caesaris copiae visae essent, ut uno tempore impetus fieret. Labienus *had been* instructed not to commence the attack until Cæsar's forces *were* seen, that so the onset *might be made* at one and the same time.

1225. Montem occupaverat. He had seized the mountain.
1226. Nostros expectabat. He was looking out for our men.
1227. Proelio abstinēbat. He was keeping away—he was abstaining—from battle.
1228. Monte occupato, nostros expectabat, proelioque abstinēbat. Having seized the mountain, he was looking out for our men, and abstaining from battle.
1229. Labienus, ut erat ei praeceptum a Caesare,—ne proelium committeret, nisi ipsius copiae prope hostium castra visae essent, ut undique uno tempore in hostis impetus fieret,—monte occupato, nostros expectabat, proelioque abstinēbat. Labienus—as he had been instructed by Cæsar—viz., not to join battle unless his (Cæsar's) forces should appear near the enemies' camp, so that the onset might be made upon the enemy from all sides at one and the same time—(Labienus, I say, according to this order) having seized the mountain was looking out for our men, and abstaining from battle.
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1230. Caesar denique rem cognovit. Cæsar at last discovered the thing—the truth.
1231. Mons a nostris tenebatur. The mountain *was occupied* by our men.
1232. Helvetii castra moverant. The Helvetii *had moved* (their) camp.
1233. Considius terrōre perterritus erat. Considius *had been terrified* by fear.
1234. Quod non vidērat renuntiaverat. He *had reported* what he had not seen.
1235. Quod non viderat, pro viso He had reported to Cæsar what he

- Caesāri renuntiaverat. had not seen, for a thing seen—he had reported it as seen.
1236. *Multo die* Caesar rem cognovit. *Much of the day (having been spent)* Cæsar learned the truth.—
When the day was far advanced Cæsar learned the truth.
1237. *Multo denique die* per exploratōres Caesar cognovit, et montem a suis *tenēri*, et Helvetios castra *movisse*, et Considium, timore *perterritum*, quod non *vidisset* pro viso sibi *renuntiāsse*. At last, when the day was far advanced, Cæsar learned through his scouts, both *that* the mountain *was occupied* by his own men, and *that* the Helvetii *had moved* their camp, and (moreover) *that* Considius, *terrified* by fear, *had reported* to him as seen, what *he had not seen*.
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1238. *Parvo intervallo* hostis sequitur. He follows the enemy at a little distance.
1239. *Quo consuērat intervallo* hostis sequitur. He follows the enemy at the distance *at which he had been accustomed (to follow them)*.—He follows the enemy at *his usual* distance.
1240. *Milia passuum tria* ab hostium castris castra ponit. He places (his) camp three miles from the enemies' camp.
1241. *Eo die quo consuerat intervallo* hostis sequitur, et M. P. III ab eōrum castris castra ponit. This day he follows the enemy at his usual distance, and pitches his camp three miles from their camp.
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1242. *Postridie ejus diēi Bibracte ire contendit.* *On the morrow of this day he hastens to go to Bibracte. The next day after so encamping, he makes every effort to get to Bibracte.*
1243. *Post biduum exercitū frumentum metiri oportēbit.* *After two days it will be his duty to distribute the corn to the army.*
1244. *Omnino biduum superest.* *In all a space of two days is over—(or) remains.*
1245. *Biduum supererat, quum frumentum metiri oportēret.* *Two days remained, when it would be his duty to distribute the corn.*
1246. *A Bibracte milia passuum duodeviginti abērat.* *He was eighteen miles distant from Bibracte.*
(or)
1247. *A Bibracte milibus passuum duodeviginti aberat.* *He was eighteen miles distant from Bibracte.*
1248. *A Bibracte non amplius milibus passuum duodeviginti aberat.* *He was not more than eighteen miles distant from Bibracte.*
1249. *Bibracte oppidum est Aedūrum longe maximum et copiosissimum.* *Bibracte is a town of the Ædui by far the greatest and wealthiest.*
1250. *A Bibracte, oppido Aedūorum longe maximo et copiosissimo, non amplius milibus passuum XVIII aberat.* *From Bibracte, a town of the Ædui, by far the greatest and wealthiest, he was not more than 18 miles distant.*
1251. *Rei frumentariae prospicit.* *He provides for the corn-department—for the supply of corn.*
1252. *Rei frumentariae prospiciendum est.* *It is his duty to provide for the supply of corn.*

1253. *Rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimāvit.* *He thought it his duty to provide for a supply of corn.*
1254. *Iter ab Helvetiis avertit.* *He turns his course away from the Helvetii.*
1255. *Bibracte ire contendit.* *He makes every effort to go to Bibracte.*
1256. *Postridie ejus diei, quod omnino biduum supererat, quum exercitu frumentum metiri oporteret, et quod a Bibracte, oppido Aeduum longe maximo et copiosissimo, non amplius milibus passum XVIII aberat; rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimavit: iter ab Helvetiis avertit, ac Bibracte ire contendit.* *On the morrow of this day, seeing that only two days remained, when it would be his duty to distribute corn to the army, and seeing that he was not more than 18 miles from Bibracte, a town of the Ædui by far the greatest and wealthiest; (under these circumstances I say) he thought it his duty to provide for a supply of corn: (accordingly) he turns his course away from the Helvetii, and makes every effort to get to Bibracte.*
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1257. *Ea res hostibus nuntiatur.* *This movement is reported to the enemy.*
1258. *Erat Lucius Aemilius, decurio equitum Gallorum.* *There was (one) Lucius Æmilius a decurion—or commander of ten horsemen—of the Gallic cavalry.*
1259. *Ea res per fugitivos Lucii Aemilii, decuriōnis equitum Gallorum, hostibus nuntiatur.* *This movement is reported to the enemy by (some) runaway slaves belonging to Lucius Æmilius, a decurion of the Gallic cavalry.*
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| 1260. Helvetii consilium commū-
tant. | The Helvetii <i>entirely</i> change
(their) plan. |
| 1261. Timōre perterrīti Romāni
discēdunt ab Helvetiis. | <i>Thoroughly</i> terrified by fear, the
Romans are <i>withdrawing</i> from
the Helvetii.—It is through
utter fear that the Romans are
withdrawing from the Helvetii. |
| 1262. Pridie superiōra loca occupa-
vērunt. | The day before <i>they had seized</i> the
higher ground. |
| 1263. Tamen proelium non commis-
ērunt. | Still <i>they did not join</i> battle. |
| 1264. Superioribus locis occupātis,
proelium non commiserunt. | <i>After seizing</i> the high grounds,
they did not join battle. |
| 1265. Timore perterritos Romanos
discedere a se existimant. | It is through utter fear that the
Romans are <i>withdrawing</i> from
them, <i>they think</i> . |
| 1266. Hoc eo magis existimant quod
pridie proelium non com-
misērunt. | This they think <i>so much the more</i>
because <i>they</i> (the Romans) <i>did</i>
not join battle the day before. |
| 1267. Timore perterritos Romanos
discedere a se existimābant,
eo magis quod pridie proe-
lium non commisissent. | It was through utter fear that the
Romans <i>were withdrawing</i> ,
from them, <i>they thought</i> , the
more so (too) because <i>they had</i>
not joined battle the day before. |
| 1268. Re frumentaria intercludi
possunt. | <i>They may</i> be cut off from (their)
corn supplies. |
| 1269. Re frumentaria intercludi po-
tērunt. | <i>They might</i> be cut off from their
corn supplies. |
| 1270. Re frumentaria intercludi posse
confidēbant. | <i>They might</i> be cut off from their
corn supplies, <i>they felt confi-</i>
<i>dent</i> . |
| 1271. Helvetii, quod timore perterritos | The Helvetii, <i>because</i> they thought |

Romanos discedere a se existimabant, commutant consilium.

that it was through utter fear that the Romans were withdrawing from them, entirely change their plan.

1272. Helvetii *quod* re frumentaria Romanos intercludi posse confidebant, commutant consilium.

The Helvetii, *because* they confidently believed that the Romans might be cut off from (their) supplies, entirely change their plan.

1273. Iter convertunt.

They *completely* alter their course,—face about.

1274. Nostros a *novissimo* agmine insequuntur.

They pursue our men *at the rear*.

1275. Nostros lacessunt.

They provoke our men to an encounter.

1276. *Commutato consilio* atque itinere converso, nostros a novissimo agmine insequi ac lacessere coeperunt.

Having changed their plan and faced about, they began to pursue and provoke our men in the rear to an encounter.

1277. Helvetii,—*seu quod* timore perterritos Romanos discedere a se existimarent, eo magis quod pridie, superioribus locis occupatis, proelium non commisissent; *sive eo quod* re frumentaria intercludi posse confidèrent; —commutato consilio atque itinere converso, nostros a novissimo agmine insequi ac lacessere coeperunt.

The Helvetii, *whether because they thought* that the Romans were withdrawing from them through utter fear, the more so too because the day before, after seizing the higher ground, they had not joined battle; *or for the reason that they confidently believed* the Romans might be cut off from their corn supplies, (the Helvetii, I say, for one or both of these reasons) having completely changed their plan and altered the direction of their course, began to pursue and provoke by attacks our men at the rear.

1278. Id Caesar animum advertit. Caesar turns his mind to this.
1279. Copias suas in proximum collem subducit. His troops he leads up on to the nearest hill.
1280. Equitatus sustinebit hostium impetum. The cavalry will sustain the onset of the enemy.
1281. Equitatum, qui sustineat hostium impetum, mittit. The cavalry he sends to sustain the onset of the enemy.
1282. Equitatum, qui sustineret hostium impetum, misit. The cavalry he sent to sustain the onset of the enemy.
1283. Postquam id animum advertit, copias suas Caesar in proximum collem subducit, equitatumque, qui sustineret hostium impetum, misit. When he perceives this, his troops Caesar leads up on to the nearest hill, and the cavalry he sent to sustain the onset of the enemy.

1284. Ipse int̄rim in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit legionum quatuor veteranarum. He himself meanwhile in the middle hill marshalled a triple line of the four veteran legions. —He himself meanwhile in the middle hill, (or) half way up the hill drew up the four veteran legions in three lines.
1285. Duas legiones in Gallia Citeriōre conscripserat. Two legions he had enrolled in Hither Gallia.
1286. Has legiones in summo jugo collocari jussit. These legions he ordered to be posted on the highest ridge, (or) on the summit of the ridge.
1287. Omnia auxilia in summo jugo collocari jussit. All the auxiliaries he ordered to be posted on the summit of the ridge.

1288. In summo jugo duas legiones, quas in Gallia citeriore proxime conscripserat, et omnia auxilia collocari jussit. On the summit of the ridge he ordered the two legions which he had last enrolled in Hither Gallia, together with all the auxiliaries, to be posted.
1289. Totum montem hominibus complēri jussit. He ordered the whole mountain to be filled with men.
1290. Sarcīnas in unum locum conferri jussit. He ordered the knapsacks to be carried *together* into one place.
1291. Eum locum munīri jussit. This place he ordered to be fortified.
1292. Duas legiones in summo jugo constitērant. Two legions *had taken a position—* were posted on the summit of the ridge.
1293. Duas legiones in superiōre acie constituerant. Two legions were posted in the higher army.
1294. Eum locum, ab his qui in superiōre acie constituerant, muniri jussit. He ordered this place to be fortified by those who were posted in the higher line.
1295. Interea sarcinas in unum locum conferri, atque eum ab his qui in superiōre acie constituerant, muniri jussit. In the mean time he ordered the knapsacks to be collected in one place, and this place to be fortified by the men who were posted in the higher line.
1296. Ipse interim in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit legionum quatuor veteranarum: in summo jugo duas legiones, quas in Gallia Citeriore proximi conscripserat, et omnia auxilia col- He himself meanwhile halfway the hill drew up the four veteran legions in three lines: on the summit of the ridge he ordered the two legions which he had last enrolled in Hither Galli, together with all the auxiliaries,

locari, *ac* totum montem hominibus compleri, *et* interea sarcinas in unum locum conferri, *atque* eum ab his qui in superiore acie constiterant muniri jussit.

to be posted, *and* the whole mountain to be filled with men, *and* in the mean time the knapsacks to be collected in one place, *and* this place to be fortified by the men who were posted in the higher line.

1297. Helvetii cum omnibus suis carris secuti sunt. The Helvetii followed with all their waggons.
1298. Impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt. The baggage they collected in one place.
1299. Confertissima acie nostrum equitatum rejecerunt. By their very close array *they* drove back our cavalry.
1300. Rejecto nostro equitatu phalangem fecerunt. Having driven back our cavalry, they formed a phalanx.
1301. Sub primam nostram aciem successerunt. They marched up (*the hill*) up to our first line.
1302. Phalange facta sub primam nostram aciem successerunt. Having formed a phalanx they marched up to our first line.
1303. Helvetii cum omnibus suis carris secuti sunt, impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt, ipsi sub nostram primam aciem successerunt. The Helvetii followed with all their waggons, *the baggage* they collected in one place, (*while*) *they themselves* marched up to our first line.
1304. Helvetii cum omnibus suis carris secuti, impedimenta The Helvetii having followed with all their waggons, *lost no*

in unum locum contulerunt; ipsi confertissima acie rejecto nostro equitatu, phalange facta sub primam nostram aciem successerunt.

time in coming to action,) the baggage they collected in one place; *while* they themselves, first driving back our cavalry by their very close array, then formed a phalanx and marched up to our first line.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1305. Caesar suum ex conspectu remōvet equum. | Cæsar removes his horse out of sight <i>into the rear</i> . |
| 1306. Omnium ex conspectu remōvet equos. | He removes the horses of all the men out of sight into the rear. |
| 1307. Caesar primum suum deinde omnium ex conspectu remōvet equos. | Cæsar removes first his own horse, and then those of all the men, out of sight into the rear. |
| 1308. Omnium pericūlum æquat. | <i>He makes</i> the danger of all <i>equal</i> . |
| 1309. Spem fugæ tollit. | <i>He takes away</i> the hope of flight. |
| 1310. <i>Æquato</i> omnium periculo spem fugæ tollit. | <i>By making</i> the danger of all equal, he takes away the hope of flight. |
| 1311. Caesar suos cohortātur. | Cæsar encourages his men. |
| 1312. Caesar cohortatus suos proelium committit. | Cæsar <i>having encouraged</i> his men <i>joins</i> battle— <i>encourages</i> his men <i>and joins</i> battle. |
| 1313. Caesar, primum suo deinde omnium ex conspectu remōtis equis, ut, æquāto omnium periculo, spem fugæ tol- | Cæsar having removed out of sight into the rear first his own, and then all the men's horses, in order that, by making the |

læret, cohortatus suos proelium commisit.

danger of all equal, he *might take away* the hope of flight, encouraged his men and joined battle.

1314. *Milites e loco superioriore pila mittunt.* The soldiers throw their javelins from the higher ground.

1315. *Facile hostium phalangem perfringunt.* They easily *break through* the phalanx of the enemy.

1316. *Milites, e loco superiore pilis missis, facile hostium phalangem perfregērunt.* The soldiers, by throwing their javelins from the higher ground, easily *broke through* the enemy's phalanx.

1317. *Phalanx disjicitur.* The phalanx is thrown in different directions.

1318. *Gladios in eos destringunt.* They draw their swords upon them.

1319. *Impetum in eos faciunt.* They make an onset upon them.

1320. *Ea disjecta, gladiis destrictis in eos impetum fecērunt.* This (the phalanx) being (thus) broken, they drew their swords, and made an onset upon them.

1321. *Gallis hæc res magno erat impedimento.* To the Galli (on the other hand) this circumstance was a great hindrance.

1322. Gallis haec res magno erat ad pugnam impedimento. To the Galli this circumstance was a great hindrance to fighting.
1323. Plura eorum scuta uno ictu pilōrum transfiguntur et colligantur. Several of their shields are transfixed and bound together by a single blow of the (Roman) javelins.
1324. Ferrum se inflectit. The iron (of the javelin) bends itself—becomes bent.
1325. Evellere pila non possunt. They cannot pull the javelins out.
1326. Quum ferrum se *inflexisset*, evellere pila non *potērant*. When the iron *had bent* itself—The iron having bent itself—they *could* not pull the javelins out.
1327. Sinistra scutis transfixis et colligātis impedītur. The left (hand) is hindered by the shields pierced through and bound together.
1328. Satis commōde pugnāre non possunt. They cannot fight at all conveniently.
1329. Neque evellere pila, neque sinistra impedīta satis commode pugnare poterant. They could neither pull the javelins out, nor fight with any ease, the left hand being shackled.
1330. Galli, pluribus eorum scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, quum ferrum se inflexisset, neque evellere, neque sinistra impedita satis commode pugnare poterant. The Galli, having many of their shields pierced and bound together (at once) by a single blow of the javelins, (and) the iron bending itself, could neither pluck (them) out nor fight with any ease, the left hand being (thus) shackled.
1331. Gallis magno erat ad pugnam impedimento, quod pluribus With the Galli (on the other hand) it was a great hindrance to

eorum scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, quum ferrum se inflexisset, neque evellere neque, sinistra impedita, satis commode pugnare poterant.

fighting, that many of their shields by a single blow of (our) javelins being pierced and bound together, and the iron part becoming bent, they could neither pull (them) out, nor, the left hand (thus) shackled, fight with any ease.

1332. *Diu brachium jactātur.*

The arm is tossed about for a long time.

1333. *Scutum manu emittunt.*

They let the shield go *out of* the hand.

1334. *Nudo corpore pugnant.*

They fight with naked body.

1335. *Scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare praeoptant.*

They *prefer* to let go the shield and fight with the body exposed.

1336. *Multi, diu jactato brachio, praeoptarunt scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare.*

Many, after having had the arm tossed about for a long time, *preferred* to let go the shield and fight with the body exposed.

1337. *Multi ut, diu jactato brachio, praeoptarent scutum manu emittere, et nudo corpore pugnare.*

So that many, after having had the arm tossed about for a long time, *preferred* to let go the shield and fight with the body exposed.

1338. *Vulneribus defessi sunt.*

They are wearied out with wounds.

1339. *Pedem referunt.*

They bear the foot back. They give way.

1340. *Mons subest circiter mille passuum.* *There is a mountain about a mile off.*
1341. *Eo se recipiunt.* *Thither they take themselves back.
Thither they retreat.*
1342. *Tandem, vulneribus defessi, et pedem referre et, quod mons suberat circiter mille passuum, eo se recipere coepērunt.* *At length, wearied out with wounds, they began to give way, and as there was a mountain about a mile off, to retreat thither.*
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1343. *Captus erat mons.* *The mountain had been taken (by the Helvetii).—The enemy had gained possession of the mountain.*
1344. *Nostri succedēbant.* *Our men were marching up (it).*
1345. *Boii et Tulingi agmen hostium claudēbant.* *The Boii and Tulingi were closing the march of the enemy; i. e. of the main army of which the Helvetii hitherto engaged formed only a part.*
1346. *Boii et Tulingi hominum milibus circiter quindēcim agmen hostium claudebant.* *The Boii and the Tulingi with about fifteen thousands of men were closing the march of the enemy.*
1347. *Boii et Tulingi novissimis praesidio erant.* *The Boii and Tulingi were for a protection to the last men, i. e. the rear (of the enemy).*
1348. *Hi nostros aperto latere aggressi sunt.* *These came upon our men on the open side, i. e. on the right flank, where their shields afforded no defence.*

1349. *Hi ex itinēre nostros aggressi sunt.* These out of their march—i. e. the moment they came up—fell upon our men.
1350. *Hi nostros latere aperto aggressi circumvenēre.* These having fallen upon our men on the exposed flank took them at a disadvantage.
1351. *Capto monte, et succedentibus nostris, Boii et Tulingi, qui hominum milibus circiter XV agmen hostium claudebant et novissimis praesidio erant, ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi circumvenere.* After the mountain had been gained (by the Helvetii), and as our men were marching up (it), the Boii and Tulingi, who with about 15 thousand men were closing the march of the enemy and serving as a protection to (their) rear, fell the moment of their arrival upon our men on the exposed flank, and took them at a disadvantage.
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1352. *Id conspicāti sunt Helvetii.* This the Helvetii beheld.
1353. *In montem sese recepērant.* They had retreated on to the mountain.
1354. *Rursus instāre coepērunt.* Again they began to press upon (our men).
1355. *Proelium red-integrāre coepērunt.* They began to renew the battle.
1356. *Id conspicāti Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperant, rursus instare et proelium redintegrare coeperunt.* On seeing this, the Helvetii, who had retreated onto the mountain, began again to press upon (our men) and to renew the battle.
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1357. Romani signa convertērunt. The Romans turned their standards *right round*—changed their front.
1358. Romani signa bipartito intulērunt. The Romans bore the standards *against (them)* in two directions—charged them in two directions.
1359. Romani conversa signa bipartito intulerunt. The Romans bore the standards turned right round in two directions against the enemy :—i. e. the Romans faced about and charged the enemy in two directions.
1360. Prima ac secunda acies victis ac submōtis resistunt. The first and second line *make resistance* to those (already once) conquered and withdrawn—viz. the Helvetii.
1361. Tertia acies venientis excipit. The third line *receives* those (just) arriving.
1362. Romani conversa signa bipartito intulerunt : prima ac secunda acies, *ut* victis ac submotis *resistēret*; tertia, *ut* venientis *excipēret*. The Romans faced about and charged in two directions : the first and second line (in *such a* direction) *as to resist* those before conquered and withdrawn, the third *so as to receive* those just arriving.
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1363. Ita anceps erat proelium. Thus the battle was double.
1364. Diu atque acriter *pugnātum est*. The *fight went on* a long time and sharply.

1365. Ita ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est. With the battle thus divided into two parts the fight went on long and fiercely.
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1366. Nostrorum impetus sustinere non possunt. They cannot sustain the attacks of our men.
1367. Pedem referunt. They give way.
1368. Alii se, ut coeperant, in montem receperunt. The one party (the Helvetii) retreated, as they had begun, to the mountain.
1369. Alteri ad impedimenta sua se contulerunt. The other party (the Boii and Tulingi) betook themselves to their baggage.
1370. Ad carros suos se contulerunt. They betook themselves to their waggons.
1371. Alteri ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt. The other party betook themselves to their baggage and waggons.
1372. Diutius quam nostrorum impetus sustinere non possent; alteri se, ut coeperant, in montem receperunt, alteri ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt. When they could no longer sustain the attacks of our men; the one party retreated, as they had begun, to the mountain, the other betook themselves to their baggage and waggons.
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1373. Hoc toto proelio aversum hostem vidēre nemo potuit. In this whole battle, no one was able to see an enemy turned away—to see the back of a single enemy.
1374. Ab hora septima ad vesp̄erum pugnātum est. *The fight continued from the seventh hour, (about one o'clock in the afternoon) to the evening.*
1375. Nam hoc toto p̄belio, *quum* ab hora septima ad vesperum pugnatum sit, aversum hostem videre nemo potuit. For in this whole battle, *although the fight continued from the seventh hour to the evening, no one could see the back of an enemy.*
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1376. Etiam ad impedimenta pugnātum est. The fight continued even at the baggage.
1377. Ad multam noctem pugnatum est. The fight continued to much night—to a late hour in the night.
1378. Pro vallo carros objecērant. They had thrown waggons *against* (our men) for a barricade.
1379. E loco superiōre in nostros venientis tela cojiciēbant. They *kept* throwing darts from the ground above upon our men as they were advancing.
1380. Nonnulli inter carros rotasque mat̄ras ac tragūlas subjiciēbant. Some, between the waggons and the wheels, kept throwing *up* *matars* and *tragles*—Gallic missile weapons, of which the *tragula* was barbed.

1381. Mataris ac tragulis nostros vulnerābant. They kept wounding our men with matars and tragles.
1382. Nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subjiciebant, nostrosque vulnerabant. Some, between the waggons and wheels kept throwing up matars and tragles, and (so) wounding our men.
1383. Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est, propterea quod pro vallo carros objecerant, et e loco superiore in nostros venientis tela conjiciebant, et nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subjiciebant, nostrosque vulnerabant. The fighting continued at the baggage too, to a late hour in the night, for they had thrown waggons against (our men) as a barricade, and from the ground above kept throwing darts on our men and some between the waggons and wheels kept throwing up javelins and darts, and so wounding our men.
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1384. Diu pugnātum est. The fighting continued a long time.
1385. Impedimentis nostri potiti sunt. Our men possessed themselves of the baggage.
1386. Castris nostri potiti sunt. Our men possessed themselves of the camp.
1387. Diu quum esset pugnatum, impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt. After the fighting had continued a long time, our men possessed themselves of the baggage and camp.

1388. Ibi Orgetorigis filia capta est. Here the daughter of Orgetorix was taken.
1389. Ibi unus e filiis captus est. Here one of his sons was taken.
1390. Ibi Orgetorigis filia et unus e filiis captus est. Here the daughter of Orgetorix and one of his sons were taken.
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1391. Ex eo proelio hominum circiter milia centum et triginta superfuērunt. Out of this battle about a hundred and thirty thousands of human beings survived.
1392. Ea in finis Lingonum pervenerunt. These (one hundred and thirty thousand) made their way into the territories of the Lingones.
1393. Nullam partem noctis iter intermittunt. They stop their march no part of the night. They continue their march the whole night without stopping.
1394. Nullam partem noctis itinēre intermisso, in finis Lingonum die quarto pervenerunt. Continuing their march the whole night without stopping, they arrived in the territories of the Lingones on the fourth day.
1395. Propter vulnera militum nostri triduum morati erant. On account of the wounds of the soldiers, our men had been detained for a space of three days.
1396. Propter sepulturam occisorum nostri morati erant. On account of the burial of the slain our men had been detained.
1397. Hostis sequi non potuerant. They had not been able to pursue the enemy.

1398. Et propter vulnera militum et propter sepulturam occisorum nostri triduum morati, eos sequi non *potuerant*. Both on account of the wounds of the soldiers, and on account of the burial of the slain, our men having been detained three days, *had not been able* to follow them.
1399. Ex eo proelio circiter milia hominum cxxx superfuerunt; eaque, nullam partem noctis itinere intermisso, in finis Lingonum die quarto pervenerunt, *quum* et propter vulnera militum et propter sepulturam occisorum nostri triduum morati, eos sequi non *potuissent*. Out of this battle about 130,000 human beings survived; and these continuing their march the whole night without stopping, arrived on the fourth day in the territories of the Lingones, *as* our men having been detained three days to provide for the wounded and bury the slain *had not been able* to follow them.
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1400. Caesar ad Lingonas litteras mittit. Cæsar sends a letter to the Lingones.
1401. Caesar ad Lingonas nuntios mittit. Cæsar sends messengers to the Lingones.
1402. Lingones Helvetios frumento juvābunt. The Lingones will assist the Helvetii with corn.
1403. Aliis rebus eos juvabunt. They will assist them with other things.
1404. Non eos frumento *neque* alia re juvabunt. They will *not* assist them with corn *nor* with any thing else.

1405. Caesar imp̄rat *ne* eos frumento
neve alia re *juvent*. Cæsar commands them *not to assist*
them with corn *nor* with any
thing else.
1406. Literas nuntiosque *mittit* ne
eos frumento neve alia re
juvent. He *sends* a letter and messengers
(to command them) not to *assist*
them with corn nor with any
thing else.
1407. Hi si *juvārint* pro hosti- If they *assist* them he will hold
bus habēbit. them for enemies.
1408. *Eodem loco* quo Helvetios He will hold them *in the same*
habebit. place—in the same light—as
(he holds) the Helvetii (in).
1409. *Dicit*, si *juvarint se* eos eodem *He says that*, if they assist them,
loco quo Helvetios habi *he will hold* them in the same
tūrum. light as the Helvetii.
1410. Caesar ad Lingonas literas nun- Cæsar *sends* a letter and messen-
tiosque *mittit*, ne eos fru- gers to the Lingones (to tell
mento neve alia re *juvent*; them) that they *are not to assist*
qui si juvarint, se eodem the enemy with corn nor with
loco quo Helvetios *habitu-* any thing else; and that if *they*
rum. *do assist* them, he *will hold*
them (he adds) in the same
light as the Helvetii.
1411. Caesar ad Lingonas literas Cæsar *sents* a letter and messengers
nuntiosque *misit*, ne eos fru- to the Lingones (to tell them
mento neve alia re *juvārent*; that they *were not to assist* the
qui si juvissent, se eodem enemy with corn nor with any

loco quo Helvetios *habitu-*
rum.

thing else; and that if *they should* assist them, he *would hold* them (he added) in the same light as the Helvetii.

1412. Caesar triduum *intermittit.*

Cæsar *lets go between* a space of three days—lets three days pass by.

1413. *Triduo intermisso* hostis
sequit.

A space of three days having been suffered to pass by—after an interval of three days—he follows the enemy.

•

1414. Cum omnibus copiis eos sequi
incipit.

With all his forces *he begins* to follow them.

1415. Ipse, triduo intermisso, cum
omnibus copiis eos sequi
coepit.

He himself, after a space of three days, with all his forces *began* to follow them.

1416. Inopes erant Helvetii.

The Helvetii were in want.

1417. Omnium rerum erant inopes.

They were in want of all things.

1418. Legatos ad Cæsarem miserunt.

They sent ambassadors to Cæsar.

1419. Legatos de deditiōne miserunt.

They sent ambassadors (to treat) about a surrender.

1420. Ad hoc omnium rerum inopia adducti sunt. To this course they were led by the want of all things.
1421. Helvetii, omnium rerum inopia adducti, legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt. The Helvetii, brought *to take this step* by want of all things, sent ambassadors to him about a surrender.
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1422. Caesar iter faciēbat. Cæsar was making a march.
1423. Caesar in itinēre erat. Cæsar was on the road.
1424. Legati eum conveniunt. The ambassadors meet him.
1425. Eum in itinere conveniunt. They meet him on the road.
1426. Se ei ad pedes projiciunt. They throw themselves down at his feet.
1427. Suppliciter loquuntur. They speak like suppliants.
1428. Flent. They weep.
1429. Pacem ab eo petunt. They ask peace of him.
1430. Ejus adventum expectant. They wait for his arrival.
1431. In eo loco quo *sunt* ejus adventum expectant. In that place in which *they are* they wait for his arrival.
1432. Is eos in eo loco quo *sint suum* adventum expectare jubet. He orders them to await *his own* arrival in that place in which *they are*.
1433. Legati Cæsari parent. The ambassadors obey Cæsar.
1434. *Hi* eum in itinere *conveniunt*, *These* meet him on the road, and

seque ad pedes *projiciunt*, suppliciterque locūti, flentes, pacem *petunt*, isque eos in eo loco quo *sint* suum adventum expectare *jubet*.

throw themselves down at his feet, and, having spoken like suppliants, weeping, *ask for* peace, and *he* (on the other hand) *orders* them to await his own arrival in the place in which *they are*.

1435. Hi eum in itinere *convenērunt*, seque ad pedes *projecerunt*, suppliciterque locuti flentes pacem *petērunt*, isque eos in eo loco quo tum *essent*, suum adventum expectare *jussit*.

These *met* him on the road and *threw* themselves down at his feet, and having spoken like suppliants, weeping, *asked for* peace, and he *ordered* them to await his own arrival in the place in which they then *were*.

1436. Qui,—quum eum in itinere *convenissent*, seque ad pedes *projecissent*, suppliciterque locuti, flentes, pacem *petissent*, isque eos in eo loco quo tum *essent* suum adventum expectare *jussisset*, —*paruērunt*.

And they,—when they *had met* him on the road, and *had* thrown themselves down at his feet, and, having spoken like suppliants, with tears, *had asked* for peace, and (when) he *had* ordered them to await his own arrival in the place in which they then *were*,—they (having done all this and having received these commands) obeyed.

1437. Eo Cæsar *pervenit*.

To this place Cæsar *comes*.

1438. Obsides poscit. He demands hostages.
1439. Obsides *Helvetios* poscit. He demands hostages of the *Helvetii*.
1440. Obsides *sibi* poscit. He demands hostage for himself—to be given up to him.
1441. Arma poscit. He demands their arms.
1442. Servi quidam ad *Helvetios* *perfugerunt*. Certain slaves have fled over—have deserted—to the *Helvetii*.
1443. Hos quoque poscit. These also he demands.
1444. Servos, qui ad eos *perfugerint* poscit. The slaves who have deserted to them, he demands.
1445. Eo quum *Caesar pervēnit*, obsides, arma, servos, qui ad eos *perfugissent*, *poposcit*. When *Cæsar* came to this place, he demanded hostages, their arms, (and) the slaves who had deserted to them.

1446. Ea conquiruntur. These (hostages, arms, and slaves) are being enquired after.
1447. Ea conferuntur. These are being brought together.
1448. Nox intermittitur. A night is being suffered to pass by—to intervene.
1449. Dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, nox intermissa est. While we were* being enquired after and were being collected, a night intervened.

*The imperfect present is often used after *dum*, where the past imperfect is meant.

1450. Est pagus qui Verbigēnus ad-
pellatur. There is a canton which is called
the Verbigene.
1451. Circiter milia hominum sex
ejus pagi ex castris egredi-
untur. About six thousands of men of
that canton are in the act of
going out of the camp.
1452. Hi perterriti sunt. These men are thoroughly terri-
fied.
1453. Quum arma tradita erunt,
supplicio afficientur. When their arms *are* (once) de-
livered up, they *will be* visited
with punishment.
1454. Perterriti *sunt* ne, armis
traditis, supplicio affici-
antur. They *are* thoroughly frightened
lest, their arms being once de-
livered up, they *should be* visited
with punishment;—they *are*
afraid that they *will be* pu-
nished.
1455. Perterriti *erant* ne, armis
traditis, supplicio affice-
rentur. They *were* thoroughly frightened
lest, their arms being once de-
livered up, they *should be* visit-
ed with punishment;—they
were afraid that they *would be*
punished.
1456. Spe salutis inducti erant. They were induced by the hope of
safety.
1457. In tanta multitudīne dediti-
tiōrum eōrum fuga occul-
tari potērat. Among so great a multitude of
surrendered men their flight
might be concealed.
1458. Omnino ignorari poterat. It might altogether remain un-
known.
1459. Spe salutis inducti erant,
quod in tanta multitudine They were induced by the hope of
safety because, among so great

deditionum suam fugam
aut occultari aut omnino
ignorari posse *existimā-*
bant.

a multitude of surrendered
men their own flight might
either be concealed or remain
altogether unknown, *they*
thought.

1460. Timōre perterriti, ne armis traditis supplicio afficerentur, ex castris egressi sunt. Thoroughly terrified by the fear that when their arms were once delivered up they would be punished, they went out of the camp.
1461. Spe salutis inducti, quod in tanta multitudine deditionum suam fugam aut occultari aut omnino ignorari posse *existimabant*, ex castris egressi sunt. Induced by the hope of safety because *they thought* that among so great a multitude of surrendered men their own flight might either be concealed or remain altogether unknown, they went out of the camp.
1462. Prima nocte egressi sunt. At first night—at the beginning of the night—they went out.
1463. Ad Rhenum contendērunt. They hastened to the Rhenus.
1464. Ad finis Germanōrum contenderunt. They hastened to the boundaries, —i. e. to the territories—of the Germani.
1465. Prima nocte ex castris *egressi*, ad Rhenum finisque Germanorum contenderunt. Having gone out of the camp at the beginning of the night, they hastened to the Rhenus and the territories of the Germani.
1466. Dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, nocte intermissa, circiter milia hominum While these were being enquired after and were being collected, a night having intervened,

VI ejus pagi qui Verbigenus appellatur,—*sive* timore perterriti, ne armis traditis supplicio afficerentur, *sive* spe salutis inducti, quod in tanta multitudine dedititionum suam fugam aut occultari aut omnino ignorari posse existimarent,—prima nocte ex castris egressi, ad Rhenum finisque Germanorum contenderunt.

about six thousands of men of that canton which is called the Verbigene,—*whether* terrified by the fear that, their arms being once delivered up, they would be punished, *or whether* induced by the hope of safety, because *they thought* that among so great a multitude of surrendered men their own flight might either be concealed or remain altogether unknown,—(these six thousand men, we repeat, under one or both of these feelings), having gone out of the camp at the beginning of the night, hastened to the Rhenus and the territories of the Germani.

1467. Id Caesar resciscit.

This Cæsar is coming to know—
is finding out.

1468. Id Caesar rescivit.

This Cæsar has found out.

1469. Quorum per finis ierunt, hi conquirunt.

Those through whose territories they have gone enquire after (them).

1470. Hi reducunt.

These persons bring (them) back.

1471. Quorum per finis iērant, hi Those through whose territories
conquirēbant. they had gone, were enquiring
after them.
1472. Quorum per finis ierant, his He commands those through
uti conquirant et reducant, whose territories they have gone
impērat. to enquire after and bring
(them) back.
1473. Quorum per finis ierant, his He commanded those through
uti conquirērent et reducē- whose territories they had gone
rent imperāvit. to enquire after and bring
(them) back.
1474. Caesāri purgāti esse volunt. They wish to be free from blame
with Cæsar.
1475. Caesari purgati esse volē- They wished to be free from
bant. blame with Cæsar.
1476. Si ei purgati esse volunt homi- If they wish to be free from
nes redūcent. blame with him, they will
bring back the men.
1477. His uti reducant, si sibi pur- He commands them to bring
gati esse velint, imperat. them back, if they wish to be
free from blame with him.
1478. His uti reducerent, si sibi pur- He commanded them to bring
gati esse vellent, imperavit. them back, if they wished to be
free from blame with him.
1479. Quod ubi Caesar resciit, When Cæsar found out this, he
quorum per finis ierant, commanded those through
his uti conquirerent et re- whose territories they had gone,

ducerent, si sibi purgati to enquire after and bring them
esse vellent, imperavit. back, if they wished to be free
from blame with him.

1480. Hi eos redūcunt. These bring them back.
1481. *Reductos* in hostium numēro *The men so brought back he*
habuit. (Cæsar) held—reckoned—
among the number of his
enemies; i. e. regarded them
as enemies, and treated them as
such.
1482. *Relīquos omnis* in deditiōnem *All the rest he received—admitted*
accēpit. —to a surrender.
1483. Obsīdes tradīti erant. The hostages had been delivered
up.
1484. Arma tradita erant. Their arms had been delivered up.
1485. Perfūgæ traditi erant. The deserters had been deliver-
ed up.
1486. Reliquos omnis, obsidibus, All the rest, the hostages, the
armis, perfugis traditis, in arms, the deserters, having
deditiōnem accepit. been first delivered up, he ad-
mitted to a surrender.

1487. Helvetii e finibus suis pro- The Helvetii had set out from
fecti erant. their territories.
1488. Tulingi e finibus suis pro- The Tulingi had set out from their
fecti erant. territories.

1489. Latobīci e finibus suis profecti erant. The Latobici had set out from their territories.
1490. Raurāci e finibus suis profecti erant. The Rauraci had set out from their territories.
1491. Hos omnis Cæsar reverti jussit. All these people Cæsar ordered to return.
1492. In finis suos reverti jussit. He ordered them to return into their territories.
1493. HELVETIOS, TULINGOS, LATOBICOS, RAURACOS, in finis suos, unde erant profecti, reverti jussit. The HELVETII, the TULINGI, the LATOBICI, the RAURACI, he ordered to return into their territories, *from which* they had set out.
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1494. Omnes fructus amissi sunt. All the crops have been lost.
1495. Domi nihil *est* quo famem *tolērent*. At home there *is* nothing with which they *may* support hunger.
1496. Omnibus fructibus amissis, domi nihil *erat*, quo famem *tolerārent*. All the crops having been lost there *was* nothing for them at home, with which they *might* support hunger.
1497. Allobrōges iis frumenti copiam faciunt. The Allobroges provide for them a supply of corn.
1498. Allobrogibus *impērat* uti iis frumenti copiam *fiant*. He gives command to the Allobroges that they *shall* provide for them a supply of corn.

1499. Allobrogibus imperāvit uti
iis frumenti copiam facē-
rent. *He gave command to the Allo-
broges that they should provide
for them a supply of corn.*

1500. Ipsos oppida restituere jussit. *The men themselves he ordered
to set up again the towns.*
1501. Vicos restituere jussit. *He ordered them to set up again
the villages.*
1502. Oppida incendunt. *They are burning the towns.*
1503. Oppida incendērant. *They had burned the towns.*
1504. Vicos incenderant. *They had burned the villages.*
1505. Ipsos oppida vicosque, quos
incenderant, restituere jus-
sit. *The men themselves he ordered
to rebuild the towns and villa-
ges which they had burned.*

1506. Is locus, unde Helvetii disces-
sērunt, vacat. *That country, from which the Hel-
vetii have gone away, is unoc-
cupied.*
1507. Id Caesar non vult. *This Cæsar does not wish :—Cæ-
sar is unwilling that it should
remain thus.*
1508. Boni sunt agri. *The lands are good.*
1509. Germani trans Rhenum incō-
lunt. *The Germani inhabit the other
side of the Rhenus.*
1510. Hi e suis finibus in Helveti-
orum finis transibant. *These will go over out of their
own territories into the territo-
ries of the Helvetii.*

1511. Propter bonitatem agrorum transibunt. On account of the goodness of the lands they will go over.
1512. Finitimi Galliae provinciae erunt. They will be neighbours to Gallia the province.
1513. Non vult Caesar eum locum, unde Helvetii discesserunt, vacare, ne, propter bonitatem agrorum, Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, e suis finibus in Helvetiorum finis transeant, et finitimi Galliae provinciae sint. Cæsar is unwilling that that country, from which the Helvetii have gone away, should be unoccupied; lest—for fear that—on account of the goodness of the lands, the Germani who inhabit the other side of the Rhenus may go over out of their own territories into the territories of the Helvetii, and (thus) be neighbours to Gallia the province.
1514. Noluit Caesar eum locum, unde Helvetii discesserant, vacare; ne, propter bonitatem agrorum, Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, e suis finibus in Helvetiorum finis transirent, et finitimi Galliae provinciae essent. Cæsar was unwilling that that country, from which the Helvetii had gone away, should be unoccupied; for fear that, on account of the goodness of the lands, the Germani, who inhabit the other side of the Rhenus, might go over out of their own territories into the territories of the Helvetii, and (thus) be neighbours to Gallia the province.
1515. Id ea maxime causa fecit, quod noluit eum locum, unde Helvetii discesserant, vacare; ne, propter bonitatem agrorum, Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, e suis finibus in Helvetiorum finis This he did chiefly for the following reason, because he was unwilling that the country, from which the Helvetii had gone away, should be unoccupied; for fear that, on account of the goodness of the lands, the Ger-

transirent, et finitimi Galliae provinciae essent.

mani, who inhabit the other side of the Rhene, might go over out of their own territories into the territories of the Helvetii, and thus be neighbours to Gallia the province.

1516. Boii egregia virtute sunt. The Boii are (men) of distinguished valour.
1517. Boii egregia virtute sunt cogniti. The Boii are known (to be men) of distinguished valour.
1518. Boii Aedui in finibus suis collocant. The Boii, the Aedui settle in their territories.
1519. Boii Aedui petunt ut in finibus suis collocent. The Boii, the Aedui request that they may settle in their territories.
1520. Caesar iis concedit. Caesar gives permission to them.
1521. Boii petentibus Aeduis (quod egregia virtute sunt cogniti) ut in finibus suis collocent concedit. As for the Boii, the Aedui requesting (because they are known to be men of distinguished valour) that they may settle them in their own territories, Caesar gives permission to them.
1522. His illi agros dant. To these men (the Boii) the others (the Aedui) give lands.
1523. In qua conditione erunt Boii? In what position shall the Boii be?
1524. In qua conditione sunt Aedui? In what position are the Aedui?
1525. Boii in pari conditione erunt atque Aedui sunt. The Boii shall be in a position equal to that in which the Aedui (now) are.

1526. Boios in parem conditionem, atque ipsi sunt, recipiunt. They (the Ædui) admit the Boii into a position (or state) equal to that in which *they themselves* are.
1527. In parem juris conditionem recipiunt. They admit them into an equal state of legal right.
1528. In parem libertatis conditionem recipiunt. They admit them to an equal state of liberty.
1529. Hos postea in parem juris libertatisque conditionem atque ipsi sunt, recipiunt. These men they afterwards admit into a state of legal right and liberty equal to that in which they themselves are.
1530. Boios petentibus Æduis, (quod egregia virtute erant cogniti) ut in finibus suis collocarent concessit; quibus illi agros dederunt; quosque postea in parem juris libertatisque conditionem atque ipsi erant, receperunt. As for the Boii, the Ædui requesting (because they *were* known to be men of distinguished valour) that they *might* settle them in their own territories, Cæsar gave permission to them; to whom the others gave lands, and afterwards admitted them into a state of legal right and liberty equal to that in which they themselves *were*.
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1531. In castris Helvetiõrum tabulæ repertæ sunt. In the camp of the Helvetii written tablets were found.
1532. Eae litæris Graecis confectæ erant. These had been drawn up in Greek characters.
1533. Ad Cæsarem relatæ sunt. They were brought back to Cæsar.

1534. In his tabulis ratio confecta erat. In these tablets an account had been made up.
1535. Nominatim ratio confecta erat. Name by name—according to the names (of the nations in the Helvetic league)—the account had been made up.
1536. Qui numerus domo exiit? What number went out from home?
1537. Qui numerus domo exierat? What number had gone out from home?
1538. Ratio confecta est qui numerus domo exiisset. An account was made up (stating) what number had gone out from home.
1539. Ratio confecta erat qui numerus domo exiisset. An account had been made up (stating) what number had gone out from home.
1540. Qui numerus exiit eorum qui arma ferre poterant? What number went out of those who were able to bear arms?
1541. Ratio confecta erat qui numerus domo exiisset eorum qui arma ferre possent. An account had been made up (stating) what number had gone out from home of those who were able to bear arms.
1542. Ratio confecta erat quot domo exiissent puëri. An account had been made up (stating) how many children (of both sexes) had gone out from home.
1543. Ratio confecta erat quot domo exiissent senes. An account had been made up (stating) how many old men had gone out from home.

1544. Ratio confecta erat quot domo
exiissent *mulieres*. An account had been made up
(stating) how many *women* had
gone out from home.
1545. In castris Helvetiorum tabulae
repertae sunt, literis Graecis
confectae, et ad Caesarem
relatae: quibus in tabulis
nominatim ratio confecta
erat qui numerus domo ex-
isset eorum qui arma ferre
possent, et *item separatim*
pueri, senes, mulieresque. In the camp of the Helvetii tablets
drawn up in Greek were found
and brought to Cæsar; in which
tablets an account had been made
up according to the names of
the nations, stating what num-
ber had gone out from home of
those who were able to bear
arms, and *in like manner sepa-
rately* the boys, the old men,
and the women.
-
1546. Quarum omnium *rerum* sum-
ma erat. Of all which *items* the total was
(as follows).
1547. Capita Helvetiōrum fuerunt
milia ducenta sexaginta
tria. Of Helvetians there were two hun-
dred and sixty-three thousand
head.
1548. Capita Tulingōrum fuerunt
milia triginta sex. Of Tulingians there were thirty-
six thousand head.
1549. Capita Latobicōrum fuerunt
milia quattuordēcim. Of Latobicians there were four-
teen thousand head.
1550. Capita Rauracōrum fuerunt
milia viginti tria. Of Rauracians there were twenty-
three thousand head.
1551. Capita Boiōrum fuerunt milia
triginta duo. Of Boians there were thirty-two
thousand head.
1552. Summa omnium fuerunt *ad*
milia trecenta sexaginta
octo. The total of all was *up to* three
hundred and sixty-eight thou-
sands.

1553. *Quot ex his arma ferre poterant?* *How many out of these were able to bear arms?*
1554. *Ex his, qui arma ferre possent, fuerunt ad milia nonaginta duo.* *Of these, those who (according to the table) were able to bear arms were up to ninety-two thousands.*
1555. *Quot domum redierunt?* *How many returned home*
1556. *Imperaverat Caesar censum haberi.* *Cæsar had commanded a register to be taken.*
1557. *Census habitus est.* *A register was taken.*
1558. *Census est habitus, ut Caesar imperaverat.* *A register was taken, as Cæsar had commanded.*
1559. *Repertus est numerus milium centum et decem.* *There was found the number of one hundred and ten thousands.*
1560. *Eorum qui domum redierunt repertus est numerus milium centum et decem.* *Of those who returned home there was found the number of one hundred and ten thousands.*

Summa erat ;—

The total was ;—

Helvetiorum milia	CCLXIII.	Of the Helvetii.....	263,000
Tulingorum milia.....	XXXVI.	Of the Tulingi.....	36,000
Latobicorum milia.....	XIIII.	Of the Latobici.....	14,000
Rauracorum milia.....	XXIII.	Of the Rauraci.....	23,000
Boiorum milia.....	XXXII.	Of the Boii.....	32,000
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Summa omnium ad milia.....	CCCLXVIII.	The total of all	368,000
Qui arma ferre possent ad milia.....	XCII.	Those who were able to bear arms.....	92,000
Qui domum redierunt milia	CX.	Those who returned home	110,000

1561. *Quarum omnium rerum summa erat, capitum Helvetiorum milia CCLXIII, Tulingorum milia XXXVI, Latobiorum XIV, Rauracorum XXIII, Boiorum XXXII : ex his, qui arma ferre possent, ad milia XCII. Summa omnium fuerunt ad milia CCCLXVIII. Eorum, qui domum redierunt, censu habito, ut Caesar imperaverat, repertus est numerus milium C et X.*

Of all which items the total was, of Helvetians 263 thousands, of Tulingians 36 thousands, of Latobicians 14, of Rauracians 23, of Boiians 32 : out of these, those who were able to bear arms amounted to 92 thousands. The total of all amounted to 368 thousands. Of those who returned home, a register having been taken, as Cæsar had commanded, there was found the number of 110 thousands.

FINIS.

THOMAS, Printer, Warwick Square.

CAESAR FOR BEGINNERS.

THE HELVETIC WAR.

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THE HELVETIC WAR.

I. GALLIA est omnis divisa in partes tris, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, alteram Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum linguâ Celtae, nostrâ Galli adpellantur. Hi omnes linguâ, institutis, legibus, inter se differunt. Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae; propterea quòd a cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissimè absunt, minimèque ad eos mercatores saepe commeant atque ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent inportant; proximi sunt Germanis qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Quâ de caussâ Helvetii quòque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt; quòd ferè quotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt, quum aut suis finibus eos prohibent, aut ipsi in eorum finibus bellum gerunt.

Ea pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est, initium capit a flumine Rhodano; continetur Garumnâ flumine, Oceano, finibus Belgarum; attingit etiam ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum; vergit ad septemtriones. Belgae ab extremis Galliae finibus

oriuntur; pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni; spectant in septentriones et orientem solem. Aquitania a Garumnâ flumine ad Pyrenaeos montes, et eam partem Oceani quae est ad Hispaniam pertinet. Spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones.

II. Apud Helvetios longè nobilissimus et ditissimus fuit Orgetorix. Is, M. Messalâ et M. Pisone consulibus, regni cupiditate inductus, conjurationem nobilitatis fecit; et civitati persuasit ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent: perfacile esse, quum virtute omnibus praestarent, totius Galliae imperio potiri. Id hoc faciliùs eis persuasit, quòd undique loci naturâ Helvetii continentur; unâ ex parte, flumine Rheno latissimo atque altissimo, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit; alterâ ex parte, monte Jurâ altissimo, qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios; tertiâ, lacu Lemanno, et flumine Rhodano, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit. His rebus fiebat, ut et minùs latè vagarentur, et minùs facilè finitimis bellum inferre possent: quâ de caussâ homines bellandi cupidum magno dolore afficiebantur. Pro multitudine autem hominum, et pro gloriâ belli atque fortitudinis, angustos se finis habere arbitrabantur, qui in longitudinem milia passuum CCXL, in latitudinem CLXXX patebant.

III. His rebus adducti, et auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, constituerunt, ea quae ad proficiscendum per-

tinerent comparare; jumentorum et carrorum quàm maximum numerum coëmere; sementes quàm maximas facere, ut id itinere copia frumenti subpeteret; cum proximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam confirmare. Ad eas res conficiendas, biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt; in tertium annum profectionem lege confirmant. Ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur. Is sibi legationem ad civitates suscipit. In eo itinere persuadet Castico, Catamantaledis filio, Sequano, cujus pater regnum in Sequanis multos annos obtinuerat, et a senatu populi Romani amicus adpellatus erat, ut regnum in civitate suâ occuparet. Itemque Dumnorigi, Aeduo, fratri Divitiaci, qui eo tempore principatum in civitate obtinebat ac maximè plebi acceptus erat, ut idem conaretur, persuadet; eique filiam suam in matrimonium dat. Perfacile factu esse, illis probat, conata perficere, propterea quòd ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset: non esse dubium, quin totius Galliae plurimum Helvetii possent: se suis copiis suoque exercitu illis regna conciliaturum confirmat. Hâc oratione adducti, inter se fidem et jusjurandum dant; et, regno occupato, per tris potentissimos ac firmissimos populos totius Galliae sese potiri posse sperant.

IV. Eâ re Helvetiis per indicium enunciatâ, moribus suis Orgetorigem ex vinculis caussam dicere coëgerunt: damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur. Die constitutâ caussae dictionis, Orgeto-

rix ad iudicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum milia decem, undique coëgit ; et omnis clientes obaeratosque suos, quorum magnum numerum habebat, eòdem conduxit : per eos, ne caussam diceret, se eripuit. Quum civitas, ob eam rem incitata, armis jus suum exequi conaretur, multitudinemque hominum ex agris magistratus cogerent. Orgetorix mortuus est : neque abest suspicio, ut Helvetii arbitrantur, quin ipse sibi mortem consciverit.

V. Post ejus mortem nihilo minùs Helvetii id quod constituerant facere conantur, ut e finibus suis exeant. Ubi jam se ad eam rem paratos esse arbitrati sunt, oppida sua omnia numero ad duodecim, vicos ad quadringentos, reliqua privata aedificia incendunt ; frumentum omne, praeter quod secum portaturi erant, comburant ; ut, domum reditionis spe sublatâ, paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda essent : trium mensium molita cibaria sibi quemque domo efferre jubent. Persuadent Rauracis et Tulingis et Latobicis finitimis, uti, eodem usi consilio, oppidis suis vicisque exustis, unâ cum iis profiscantur ; Boiosque, qui trans Rhenum incoluerant, et in agrum Noricum transierant Noreiamque obpugnârunt, receptos ad se, socios sibi adsciscunt.

VI. Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent : unum per Sequanos, angustum et difficile, inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum, vix quâ singuli carri ducerentur ; mons autem altis-

simus impendebat, ut facilè perpauci prohibere possent: alterum per provinciam nostram, multo facilius atque expeditius, propterea quòd Helvetiorum inter finis et Allobrogum, qui nuper pacati erant, Rhodanus fluit, isque nonnullis locis vado transitur. Extremum oppidum Allobrogum, proximumque Helvetiorum finibus, est Geneva. Ex eo oppido pons ad Hevetios pertinet. Allobrogibus se vel persuasuros, quòd nondum bono animo in populum Romanum viderentur, existimabant; vel vi coacturos, ut per finis suos eos ire paterentur. Omnibus rebus ad profectionem comparatis, diem dicunt, quâ die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant. Is dies erat a. d. v. Kal. Apr. L. Pisone, A. Gabinio consulibus.

VII. Caesari quum id nunciatum esset, eos per provinciam nostram iter facere conari, maturat ab urbe proficisci; et quàm maximis potest itineribus in Galliam ulteriorem contendit; et ad Genevam pervenit. Provinciae toti quàm maximum militum numerum imperat (erat omnino in Galliâ ulteriore legio una); pontem, qui erat ad Genevam, jubet rescindi. Ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, nobilissimos civitatis, cujus legationis Nameius et Verudoctius principem locum obtinebant, qui dicerent, sibi esse in animo sine ullo malificio iter per provinciam facere, propterea quòd aliud iter haberent nullum: rogare ut ejus voluntate id sibi facere liceat. Caesar, quòd memoriâ tenebat L. Cassium, consulem,

occisum, exercitumque ejus ab Helvetiis pulsum et sub jugum, concedendum non putabat : neque homines inimico animo, datâ facultate per provinciam itineris faciundi temperaturos ab injuriâ et malificio existimabat. Tamen, ut spatium intercedere posset, dum milites quos imperaverat convenirent, legatis respondit, diem se ad deliberandum sumturum ; si quid vellent, ad Idus Apr. reverterentur.

VIII. Interea eâ legione, quam secum habebat, militibusque qui ex provinciâ convenerant, a lacu Lemanno qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, ad montem Juram qui finis Sequanorum ab Helvetiis dividit, milia passuum decem novem, murum in altitudinem pedum sedecim fossamque perducit. Eo opere perfecto, praesidia disponit, castella communit, quo faciliùs, si se invito transire conarentur, prohibere posset. Ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, et legati ad eum reverterunt, negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare ; et, si vim facere conentur, prohibiturum ostendit. Helvetii, eâ spe dejecti, navibus junctis ratibusque compluribus factis, alii vadis Rhodani quâ minima altitudo fluminis erat, nonnunquam interdum saepius noctu, si perrumpere possent, conati, operis munitione, et militum concursu et telis repulsi, hoc conatu destiterunt.

IX. Relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, quâ, Se-

quanis invitis, propter angustias ire non poterant. His cum suâ sponte persuadere non possent, legatos ad Dumnorigem Aeduum mittunt, ut eo deprecatore a Sequanis impetrarent. Dumnorix gratiâ et largitione apud Sequanos plurimum poterat, et Helvetiis erat amicus, quòd ex eâ civitate Orgetorigis filiam in matrimonium duxerat, et cupiditate regni adductus, novis rebus studebat, et quàm plurimas civitates suo beneficio habere obstrictas volebat. Itaque rem suscipit, et a Sequanis inpetrat ut per finis suos Helvetios ire patiantur; obsidesque uti inter sese dent, perficit,—Sequani, ne itinere Helvetios prohibeant—Helvetii, ut sine malificio et injuriâ transeant.

X. Caesari nunciatur, Helvetiis esse in animo per agrum Sequanorum et Aeduorum iter in Santonum finis facere, qui non longè a Tolosatium finibus absunt, quae civitas est provinciâ. Id si fieret, intellegebat, magno cum provinciæ periculo futurum, ut homines bellicosos, populi Romani inimicos, locis patentibus maximèque frumentariis finitimos haberet. Ob eas caussas ei munitioni, quam fecerat, T. Labienum legatum praeficit; ipse in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit, duasque ibi legiones conscribit, et tris, quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit, et, quâ proximum iter in ulteriorem Galliam per Alpibus erat, cum his quinque legionibus contendit. Ibi Centrones et Garboceli et Caturiges, locis superioribus occupatis, itinere exercitum prohibere conantur.

Compluribus his proeliis pulsus, ab Ocelo, quod est citerioris provinciae extremum, in finis Vocontiorum ulterioris provinciae die septimo pervenit; inde in Allobrogum finis, ab Allobrogibus in Segusianos exercitum ducit: hi sunt extra provinciam trans Rhodanum primi.

XI. Helvetii jam per angustias et finis Sequanorum suas copias transduxerant, et in Aeduorum finis pervenerant eorumque agros populabantur. Aedui, quum se suaque ab iis defendere non possent, legatos ad Caesarem mittunt, rogatum auxilium: Ita se omni tempore de populo Romano meritos esse, ut paene in conspectu exercitus nostri agri vastari, liberi eorum in servitutem abduci, oppida expugnari non debuerint. Eodem tempore Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caesarem certiores faciunt, sese, depopulatis agris, non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere. Item Allobroges, qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, fugâ se ad Caesarem recipiunt, et demonstrant, sibi, praeter agri solum, nihil esse reliqui. Quibus rebus adductus, Caesar non expectandum sibi statuit, dum, omnibus fortunis sociorum consumptis, in Santonos Helvetii pervenirent.

XII. Flumen est Arar, quod per finis Aeduorum et Sequanorum in Rhodanum influit, incredibili lenitate, ita ut oculis, in utram partem fluat, judicari non possit. Id Helvetii ratibus ac lintribus junctis transibant.

Ubi per exploratores Caesar certior factus est, tris jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, quartam verò partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse; de tertiâ vigiliâ cum legionibus tribus e castris profectus, ad eam partem pervenit, quae nondum flumen transierat. Eos inpeditos et inopinantes adgressus, magnam eorum partem concidit; reliqui fugae sese mandârunt, atque in proximas silvas abdidérunt. Is pagus adpellabatur Tigurinus, nam omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est. Hic pagus unus, quum domo exisset, patrum nostrorum memoriâ, L. Cassium consulem interfecerat, et ejus exercitum sub jugum miserat. Ita, sive casu, sive consilio deorum immortalium, quae pars civitatis Helvetiae insignem calamitatem populo Romano intulerat, ea princeps poenas persolvit. Quâ in re Caesar non solùm publicas, sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, quòd ejus soceri L. Pisonis avum, L. Pisonem legatum, Tigurini eodem proelio, quo Cassium, interfecerant.

XIII. Hòc proelio facto, reliquas copias Helvetiorum ut consequi posset, pontem in Arari faciundum curat, atque ita exercitum transducit. Helvetii, repentino ejus adventu commoti, quum id quod ipsi diebus viginti aegerrimè confecerant, ut flumen transirent, uno illum die fecisse intellegerent, legatos ad eum mittunt: cujus legationis Divico princeps fuit, qui bello Cassiano dux Helvetiorum fuerat. Is ita

Caesare egit : Si pacem populus Romanus cum Helvetiis faceret, in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituisset atque esse voluisset ; sin bello persequi perseveraret, reminisceretur et veteris incommodi populi Romani et pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum. Quòd improvisò unum pagum adortus esset, quum ii, qui flumen transissent, suis auxilium ferre non possent, ne ob eam rem aut suae magnopere virtuti tribueret, aut ipsos despiceret : se ita a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse, ut magis virtute quàm dolo aut insidiis niterentur. Quare ne committeret, ut is locus, ubi constitissent, ex calamitate populi Romani et internecone exercitus nomen caperet, aut memoriam proderet.

XIV. His Caesar ita respondit : Eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quòd eas res, quas legati Helvetii commemorassent, memoriâ teneret : atque eo graviùs ferre, quo minùs merito populi Romani accidissent ; qui si alicujus injuriae sibi conscius fuisset, non fuisse difficile cavere : sed eo deceptum, quòd neque commissum a se intellexeret, quare timeret, neque sine causâ timendum putaret. Quòd si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet, num etiam recentium injuriarum,—quòd eo invito iter per provinciam tentassent, quòd Aeduos, quòd Ambarros, quòd Allobrogas vexassent,—memoriam deponere posse ? Quòd suâ victoriâ tam insolenter gloriarentur, quòdque tamdiu se inpune injurias tulisse admirarentur, eòdem pertinere : consuêsse enim deos

immortalis, quo graviùs homines ex commutatione rerum doleant, quos pro scelere eorum ulcisci velint,—his secundiores interdum res, et diuturniorem impunitatem concedere. Quum ea ita sint, tamen si obsides ab iis sibi dentur, uti ea quae polliceantur facturos intellegat; et si Aeduis de injuriis, quas ipsis sociisque eorum intulerint, item si Allobrogibus satisfaciant, sese cum iis pacem esse facturum. Divico respondet:—Ita Helvetios a majoribus suis institutos esse, uti obsides accipere, non dare consuerint: ejus rei populum Romanum esse testem. Hoc responso dato, discessit.

XV. Postero die castra ex eo loco movent: idem Caesar facit; equitatumque omnem ad numerum quattuor milium quem ex omni provinciâ, at Aeduis atque eorum sociis coactum habebat, praemittit, qui videant quas in partes hostes iter faciant. Qui, cupidiùs novissimum agmen insecuti, alieno loco cum equitatu Helvetiorum proelium committunt, et pauci de nostris cadunt. Quo proelio sublatis Helvetiis, quòd quingentis equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum propulerant, audaciùs subsistere, nonnunquam et novissimo agmine proelio nostros lacescere coeperunt. Caesar suos a proelio continebat, ac satis habebat in praesentiâ hostem rapinis pabulationibusque prohibere. Ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt, uti inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum non amplius quinque aut sex milibus passuum interesset.

XVI. Interim quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum, quod essent publicè polliciti, flagitare. Nam propter frigora, quòd Gallia sub septemtrionibus, ut antè dictum est, posita est, non modò frumenta in agris matura non erant, sed ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia subpetebat; eo autem frumento, quod flumine Arari navibus subvexerat, propterea minùs uti poterat, quòd iter ab Arari Helvetii averterant, a quibus discedere nolebat. Diem ex die ducere Aedui: conferri, comportari, adesse, dicere. Ubi se diutius duci intellexit, et diem instare, quo die frumentum militibus metiri oporteret; convocatis eorum principibus, quorum magnam copiam in castris habebat, in his Divitiaco et Lisco, qui summo magistratu praeerat (quem Vergobretum adpellant Aedui, qui creatur annuus, et vitae necisque in suos habet potestatem), graviter eos accusat, quòd quum neque emi neque ex agris sumi possit, tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, ab iis non sublevetur: praesertim quum magnâ ex parte eorum precibus adductus bellum susceperit, multo etiam graviùs, quòd sit destitutus, queritur.

XVII. Tum demum Liscus, oratione Caesaris adductus, quod antea tacuerat proponit: Esse nonnullos, quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurimùm valeat, qui privatim plus possint quàm ipsi magistratus. Hos seditiosâ atque improbâ oratione multitudinem deterere, ne frumentum conferant; quod praestare dicant, si jam principatum Galliae obtinere non possint, Gal-

lorum quàm Romanorum imperia perferre, neque dubitare debeant, quin si Helvetios superaverint Romani, unà cum reliquâ Galliâ Aeduis libertatem sint erepturi. Ab iisdem nostra consilia, quaeque in castris gerantur, hostibus enunciari: hos a se coërceri non posse. Quinetiam, quòd necessariò rem coactus Caesari enunciârit, intellegere sese, quanto id cum periculo fecerit; et ob eam caussam, quàmdu potuerit, tacuisse.

XVIII. Caesar hâc oratione Lisci Dumnorigem, Divitiaci fratrem, designari sentiebat: sed, quòd pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, celeriter concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet. Quaerit ex solo ea quae in conventu dixerat; dicit liberiùs atque audaciùs. Eadem secretò ab aliis quaerit; reperit esse vera: Ipsum esse Dumnorigem, summâ audaciâ, magnâ apud plebem propter liberalitatem gratiâ, cupidum rerum novarum; compluris annos portoria reliquaque omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, propterea quòd illo licente contra liceri audeat nemo. His rebus et suam rem familiarem auxisse, et facultates ad largiendum magnas comparâsse; magnum numerum equitatûs suo sumtu semper alere et circum se habere: neque solùm domi, sed etiam apud finitimas civitates largiter posse; atque hujus potentiae caussâ, matrem in Biturigibus, homini illic nobilissimo ac potentissimo, collocâsse, ipsum ex Helvetiis uxorem habere, sororem ex matre et propin-

quas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocâsse. Favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem: odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, quòd eorum adventu potentia ejus deminuta, et Divitiacus frater in antiquum locum gratiae atque honoris sit restitutus. Si quid accidat Romanis, summam in spem regni per Helvetios obtinendi venire; imperio populi Romani non modò de regno, sed etiam de eâ quam habeat gratiâ desperare. Reperiebat etiam in quaerendo Caesar, quòd proelium equestre adversum paucis antè diebus esset factum, initium ejus fugae factum a Dumnorige atque ejus equitibus (nam equitatu quem auxilio Caesari Aedui miserant Dumnorix praeerat); eorum fugâ reliquum esse equitatum perterritum.

XIX. Quibus rebus cognitis, quum ad has suspensiones certissimae res accederent,—quòd per finis Sequanorum Helvetios transduxisset,—quòd obsides inter eos dandos curâset;—quòd ea omnia non modò injussu suo et civitatis, sed etiam inscientibus ipsis, fecisset,—quòd a magistratu Aeduorum accusaretur;—satis esse caussae arbitrabatur, quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet. His omnibus rebus unum repugnabat, quòd Divitiaci fratris summum in populum Romanum studium, summam in se voluntatem, egregiam fidem, justitiam, tēperantiam cognoverat: nam ne ejus supplicio Divitiaci animum offenderet, verebatur. Itaque, priusquàm quidquam conaretur, Divitiacum

ad se vocari jubet, et, quotidianis interpretibus remotis, per Caium Valerium Procillum, principem Galliae provinciae, familiarem suum, cui summam omnium rerum fidem habebat, cum eo colloquitur ; simul commonefacit quae, ipso praesente, in concilio Gallorum de Dumnorige sint dicta, et ostendit quae separatim quisque de eo apud se dixerit. Petit atque hortatur ut sine ejus offensione animi vel ipse de eo, causâ cognitâ, statuât, vel civitatem statuere jubeat.

XX. Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis, Caesarem complexus, obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret ; scire se, illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex eo plus quàm se doloris capere, propterea quòd, quum ipse gratiâ plurimum domi atque in reliquâ Galliâ, ille minimum propter adolescentiam posset, per se crevisset ; quibus opibus ac nervis non solùm ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur : sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri, quòd si quid ei a Caesare gravius accidisset, quum ipse eum locum amicitiae apud eum teneret, neminem existimaturum non suâ voluntate factum ; quâ ex re futurum, uti totius Galliae animi a se averterentur. Haec cum pluribus verbis flens a Caesare peteret, Caesar ejus dextram prendit ; consolatus, rogat finem orandi faciat ; tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, uti et reipublicae injuriam et suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus condonet. Dumnorigem ad se vocat ; fratrem adhibet ; quae in eo

reprehendat, ostendit; quae ipse intellegat, quae civitas queratur, proponit; monet, ut in reliquum tempus omnis suspensiones vitet; praeterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit. Dumnorigi custodes ponit; ut quae agat, quibuscum loquatur, scire possit.

XXI. Eodem die ab exploratoribus certior factus, hostis sub monte consedissee, milia passuum ab ipsius castris VIII, qualis esset natura montis, et qualis in circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscerent, misit. Renunciatum est facilem esse. De tertiâ vigiliâ T. Labienum, legatum, propraetore, cum duabus legionibus, et his ducibus qui iter cognoverant, summum jugum montis ascendere jubet; quid sui consilii sit, ostendit. Ipse de quartâ vigiliâ, eodem itinere quo hostes ierant, ad eos contendit, equitatumque omnem ante se mittit. P. Considius, qui rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, et in exercitu L. Sullae et postea in M. Crassi fuerat, cum exploratoribus praemittitur.

XXII. Primâ luce, quum summus mons a T. Labieno teneretur, ipse ab hostium castris non longius mille et quingentis passibus abesset; neque, ut postea ex captivis comperit, aut ipsius adventus aut Labieni cognitus esset; Considius, equo admisso, ad eum accurrit: dicit, montem, quem a Labieno occupari voluerit, ab hostibus teneri: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse. Caesar suas copias in proximum collem subducit, aciem instruit. Labienus,

ut erat ei praeceptum a Caesare,—ne proelium committeret, nisi ipsius copiae prope hostium castra visae essent, ut undique uno tempore in hostis impetus fieret,—monte occupato, nostros expectabat, proelioque abstinebat. Multo denique die per exploratores Caesar cognovit, et montem a suis teneri, et Helvetios castra movisse, et Considium, timore perterritum, quod non vidisset pro viso sibi renuntiâsse. Eo die quo consuerat intervallo hostis sequitur, et milia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit.

XXIII. Postridie ejus diei, quòd omnino biduum supererat, quum exercitu frumentum metiri oporteret, et quòd a Bibracte, oppido Aeduorum longè maximo et copiosissimo, non amplius milibus passuum XVIII aberat; rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimavit: iter ab Helvetiis avertit, ac Bibracte ire contendit. Ea res per fugitivos Lucii Aemilii, decurionis equitum Gallorum, hostibus nuntiatur. Helvetii,—seu quòd timore perterritos Romanos discedere a se existimarent, eo magis quòd pridie, superioribus locis occupatis, proelium non commisissent; sive eo quòd re frumentariâ intercludi posse confiderent;—commutato consilio atque itinere converso, nostros a novissimo agmine insequi ac lacessere coeperunt.

XXIV. Postquam id animum advertit, copias suas Caesar in proximum collem subducit, equitatumque, qui sustineret hostium impetum, misit. Ipse interim

in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit legionum quatuor veteranarum: in summo jugo duas legiones, quas in Galliâ Citeriore proximi conscripserat, et omnia auxilia collocari, ac totum montem hominibus compleri, et interea sarcinas in unum locum conferri, atque eum ab his qui in superiore acie constiterant muniri jussit. Helvetii cum omnibus suis carris secuti, impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt; ipsi confertissimâ acie rejecto nostro equitatu, phalange factâ sub primam nostram aciem successerunt.

XXV. Caesar, primùm suo deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, ut aequato omnium periculo, spem fugae tolleret, cohortatus suos proelium commisit. Milites, e loco superiore pilis missis, facilè hostium phalangem perfregerunt. Eâ disjectâ, gladiis destrictis in eos impetum fecerunt. Gallis magno erat ad pugnam impedimento, quòd pluribus eorum scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, quum ferrum se inflexisset, neque evellere neque, sinistrâ impeditâ, satis commode pugnare poterant; multi ut, diu jactato brachio, praeoptarent scutum manu emittere, et nudo corpore pugnare. Tandem, vulneribus defessi, et pedem referre, et, quòd mons suberat circiter mille passuum, eò se recipere coeperunt. Capto monte, et succedentibus nostris, Boii et Tulingi, qui hominum milibus circiter xv agmen hostium claudebant et novissimis praesidio erant, ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi circumvenêre. Id conspicati

Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperant, rursus instare et proelium redintegrare coeperunt. Romani conversa signa bipartitò intulerunt: prima ac secunda acies, ut victis ac submotis resisteret; tertia, ut venientes exciperet.

XXVI. Ita ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est. Diutius quum nostrorum impetus sustinere non possent; alteri se, ut coeperant, in montem receperunt, alteri ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt. Nam hoc toto proelio, quum ab horâ septimâ ad vesperum pugnatum sit, aversum hostem videre nemo potuit. Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est, propterea quòd pro vallo carros objecerant, et e loco superiore in nostros venientes tela conjiciebant, et nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subiciebant, nostrosque vulnerabant. Diu quum esset pugnatum, impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt. Ibi Orgetorigis filia et unus e filiis captus est. Ex eo proelio circiter milia hominum cxxx superfuerunt; eaque, nullam partem noctis itinere intermisso, in finis Lingonum die quarto pervenerunt, quum et propter vulnera militum et propter sepulturam occisorum nostri triduum morati, eos sequi non potuissent. Caesar ad Lingonas literas nuntiosque misit, ne eos frumento neve aliâ re juvarent; qui si juvissent, se eodem loco quo Helvetios habiturum. Ipse, triduo intermisso, cum omnibus copiis eos sequi coepit.

XXVII. Helvetii, omnium rerum inopiâ adducti, legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt: qui—quum eum in itinere convenissent, seque ad pedes projecissent, suppliciterque locuti, flentes, pacem petissent, isque eos in eo loco quo tum essent suum adventum expectare jussisset,—paruerunt. Eò quum Caesar pervenit, obsides, arma, servos, qui ad eos perfugissent, poposcit. Dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, nocte intermissâ, circiter milia hominum sex ejus pagi qui Verbigenus appellatur,—sive timore perterriti, ne armis traditis supplicio afficerentur, sive spe salutis inducti, quòd in tantâ multitudine dedititiorum suam fugam aut occultari aut omnino ignorari posse existimarent,—primâ nocte ex castris egressi, ad Rhenum finisque Germanorum contenderunt.

XXVIII. Quod ubi Caesar rescit, quorum per finis ierant, his uti conquirerent et reducerent, si sibi purgati esse vellent, imperavit; reductos in hostium numero habuit: reliquos omnis, obsidibus, armis, perfugis traditis, in deditionem accepit. Helvetios, Tulingos, Latobicos, Rauracos, in finis suos, unde erant profecti, reverti jussit. Omnibus fructibus amissis, domi nihil erat, quo famem tolerarent, Allobrogibus imperavit uti iis frumenti copiam facerent: ipsos oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, restituere jussit. Id eâ maximè caussâ fecit, quòd noluit eum locum, unde Helvetii discesserant, vacare; ne, propter bonitatem agrorum, Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt,

e suis finibus in Helvetiorum finis transirent, et finitimi Galliae provinciae essent. Boios, potentibus Aeduis (quòd egregiâ virtute erant cogniti), ut in finibus suis collocarent concessit; quibus illi agros dederunt; quosque postea in parem juris libertatisque conditionem atque ipsi erant, receperunt.

XXIX. In castris Helvetiorum tabulae repertae sunt, literis Graecis confectae, et ad Caesarem relatae; quibus in tabulis nominatim ratio confecta erat qui numerus domo exisset eorum qui arma ferre possent, et item separatim pueri, senes, mulieresque. Quarum omnium rerum summa erat, capitum Helvetiorum milia CCLXIII, Tulingorum milia xxxvi, Latobicorum xiv, Rauracorum xxiii, Boiorum xxxii: ex his, qui arma ferre possent, ad milia xcii. Summa omnium fuerunt ad milia ccclxviii. Eorum, qui domum redierunt, censu habito, ut Caesar imperaverat, reperi-tus est numerus milium c et x.

