

XV

C.I. Caesaris: De bello Gallico (I,3)

His rebus adducti et auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti constituerunt ea quae ad proficiscendum pertinerent comparare, iumentorum et carrorum quam maximum numerum coemere, sementes quam maximas facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, 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 suscepit. In eo itinere persuadet Castico, Catamantaloedis filio, Sequano, cuius pater regnum in Sequanis multos annos obtinuerat et a senatu populi Romani amicus appellatus erat, ut regnum in civitate sua occuparet, quod pater ante habuerat, itemque Dumnorigi Aeduo, fratri Diviciaci, qui eo tempore principatum in civitate obtinebat ac maxime plebi acceptus erat, ut idem conaretur persuadet eique filiam suam in matrimonium dat. Perfacile factu esse illis probat conata perficere, propterea quod ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset: non esse dubium, quin totius Galliae plurimum Helvetii possent; se suis copiis suoque exercitu illis regna conciliaturum confirmat. Hac oratione adducti inter se fidem et iusiurandum dant, et regno occupato per tres potentissimos ac firmissimos populos totius Galliae sese potiri posse sperant.

C.I. Caesaris: De bello Gallico (I,3)

(I,3): Translation by W.A. McDevitte and W.S Bohn

Induced by these considerations, and influenced by the authority of Orgetorix, they determined to provide such things as were necessary for their expedition – to buy up as great a number as possible of beasts of burden and wagons – to make their sowings as large as possible, so that on their march plenty of corn might be in store – and to establish peace and friendship with the neighboring states. They reckoned that a term of two years would be sufficient for them to execute their designs; they fix by decree their departure for the third year. Orgetorix is chosen to complete these arrangements. He took upon himself the office of ambassador to the states: on this journey he persuades Casticus, the son of Catamantaledes (one of the Sequani, whose father had possessed the sovereignty among the people for many years, and had been styled "friend" by the senate of the Roman people), to seize upon the sovereignty in his own state, which his father had held before him, and he likewise persuades Dumnorix, an Aeduan, the brother of Divitiacus, who at that time possessed the chief authority in the state, and was exceedingly beloved by the people, to attempt the same, and gives him his daughter in marriage. He proves to them that to accomplish their attempts was a thing very easy to be done, because he himself would obtain the government of his own state; that there was no doubt that the Helvetii were the most powerful of the whole of Gaul; he assures them that he will, with his own forces and his own army, acquire the sovereignty for them. Incited by this speech, they give a pledge and oath to one another, and hope that, when they have seized the sovereignty, they will, by means of the three most powerful and valiant nations, be able to obtain possession of the whole of Gaul.

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etc.)

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C.I. Caesaris: De bello Gallico (I,3)

Vocabulary

addūcō 3, dūxī, ductus	to lead to, to induce
auctōritās, ātis, f	personal influence, authority
permovēō 2, mōvī, mōtus	to stir up, to influence, to excite
cōstituō 3, uī, ūtus	to set up, to determine
proficīscor 3, profectus sum	to set out, to depart
pertineō 2, uī + ad + acc.	to belong to, to pertain to
comparō 1	to arrange, to make ready
iūmentum, ī, n	beast of burden
carrus, ī, m	wagon, car
quam	(in comparisons answering to <i>tam</i> which may be omitted) as ... as
numerus, ī, m	number
coēmō 3, ēmī, emptus	to buy up
sēmentis, is, f	sowing
iter, itineris, n	way, going, march
suppetō 3, tī(v)ī, tītus	to be at hand/present, to be enough
pāx ¹ , cis, f	peace, agreement
amīcitia, ae, f	friendship, alliance
cōnfirmō 1	to establish, to confirm
cōnficiō 3, fēcī, fectus	to execute, to bring about, to finish
biennium, ī, n	period/term of two years
satis	enough, sufficient
dūcō 3, dūxī, ductus	to lead, to conduct, to reckon, to hold
profectiō, ōnis, f	departure
dēligō 3, lēgī, lēctus	to choose
suscipiō 3, cēpī, ceptus	to take/catch up, to take upon (oneself)
persuādeō 2, sī, sus + dat.	to persuade
Casticus, ī, m	Casticus, son of Catamantaloedis, king of the Sequani. He is known only from this passage. ²

1. . This word is an etymological cognate of Greek πήγνυμι 'to fix', 'to stick', 'to join', 'to congeal', 'to coagulate'. Further πάγος, παγερός 'ice', 'icecold', *pāgus* 'district', 'canton', Skt *pājas-* (n.) 'side', 'surface?'.
 2. . Some historians have found links between the Conspiracy of Orgetorix the Helvetian, [Dumnorix](#) the Aeduan, and Casticus as an allusion to the [First Triumvirate](#). William Henry Altman expands on Yves Gerhard's views of this by presenting six parallels between what he calls "The Gallic Triumvirate" and the First Triumvirate (from Wikipedia–article "Casticus", last edited 11 May, 2019).

Catamantaloedis, is m	Catamantaloedis, king of the Sequani, “friend of the Roman people” (<i>Amicus Populi Romanī</i>). The “Friend” was obliged to live in peaceful coexistence with Rome. In this case, Rome also had to guarantee the peace of its “Friend”. This title was different from that of the <i>socius</i> (allied). ³
Sēquanus 3	<i>Sequanus</i> , one of the <i>Sequani</i> , a Celtic tribe in the Belgian part of Gaul; their capital was Vesontio, modern Besançon.
obtinēō 2, tinuī, tentus	to possess, to have
senātus, ūs/ī, m	in Rome, the council of the elders/of the state; Senate; the body of senators
appellō 1	to call, to name, to style
ante (adv.)	previously, before
item	likewise, too
Dumnorīx, īgis, m	<i>Dumnorix</i> , leader of the <i>Aedui</i> , brother and rival of Diviciacus, enemy of the Romans
Aeduus 3	one of the <i>Aedui</i> / <i>Haedui</i> , a Celtic people of Gaul, between the Loire and the Saône with capital <i>Bibracte</i> , today Autun, on Mount Beuvrey
Dīviciācus, ī, m	<i>Diviciacus</i> , influential party leader among the <i>Aedui</i> , friend of Caesar, rival of his brother Dumnorix
prīncipātus, ūs, m	leadership, chief authority (of a state)
plēbs, plēbis, f	people, commons
accipiō 3, cēpī, ceptus	to accept, to admit, to recognize
īdem, eadem, idem	the same
cōnor 1	to undertake, to attempt
mātrimōnium, ī, n	marriage
perfacilis, e	very easy
probō, 1 + dat.	to prove, to make acceptable/credible
cōnātum, ī, n	attempt, effort
perficiō 3, fēcī, fectus	to achieve, to accomplish
dubium, ī, n	doubt
non esse dubium quin	there is no doubt that

3. . Catamantaloedis is an otherwise unknown name. It is a compound form containing the Gaulish stem *canto-* (‘with, together’), which is also attested as a first element in the personal name Catamanus (see Andreas Gavrielatos’ thesis *Names on Gallo-Roman Terra Sigillata*, 2012, p. 36).

quīn (<quī + -ne = 'why/how not?') (in a dependent clause:) so that ... not, but (that), no (doubt) that ⁴	
plūrimus 3 ⁵	most, very much, very many
plurimum possum	I am the most powerful of
exercitus, ūs, m	army
conciliō, 1	to bring together, to reconcile, to win over, to conciliate, to acquire sg for sy ⁶
ōrātiō, ōnis, f	speech
fīdēs, eī, f	pledge, promise, engagement
fidem dō	to pledge/bind oneself to do sg, to give a pledge to
iūs iūrandum/iūsiūrandum, iūris	oath
iūrandī, n	
iūsiūrandum dō	to give an oath (to one another), to swear allegiance to sy
ac	=atque (gives prominence to what follows)
per + acc.	through, by means of
potēns, entis	mighty, powerful
fīrmus 3	firm, valiant
spērō, 1	to hope, to promise oneself

4. . *Quīn* belongs to the consecutive sentences (cf. *ut consecutivum*) which, if negative, take always subjunctive: *Fieri potest ut proficiscar* ('It's possible that I leave'). *Fieri non potest ut non/quin proficiscar* ('It is not possible that I do/would not leave'). In such cases, *quin* can be used only if both sentences are negative. Cf. also: *Non dubitari debet, quin fuerint ante Homerum poetae* ('It cannot/is not to be called in doubt that ...'). *Quin* also functions as a government in some constructions. (More on the issue later).

5. . Superlative of the defective *multus*.

6. . Cf. to the semantics: *concilio* (<com + [the rare in Latin] *calō*, identical with Greek καλέω. *Concilio* = (etymologically) 'to call/summon together'.

C.I. Caesaris: De bello Gallico (I,3) Grammar

Coniugatio periphrastica (periphrastic conjugation):

The text (Caes. BG I,3) has: “ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset” (‘he will acquire the sovereignty [for them]’).

Traditional grammar calls this construction *coniugatio periphrastica* which is used both in active and passive sense.

“Esset” is applied for syntactic reasons (putative cause). The rest is the *participium instans activi* of *obtineo* 2 (‘to acquire’, ‘to get’).

These forms consist of the *participium instans activi* or *passivi* (*gerundivum*) of the main verb + the inflected forms of the auxiliary (the conjugated forms of *sum*).

For understanding the use the concept of *instans* in active voice (“future” sense) and in passive voice (kind of “necessity”) stylistic, and – sometimes – morphological considerations are needed.

Applying the *coniugatio periphrastica* is not difficult since only two (inflected) forms of the main verb each time and the conjugation of *sum*, *esse* is needed. It can be applied for “stylistic” reasons (“good language”) or for grammatical reasons.

The *participia* (active and passive) according to the four conjugational types on the basis of the most familiar sample verbs are:

Active:

1. laudātūrus, -a, -um (etc., i.e. the nominal functions like an adjective) – i.e. ‘going to praise’ (laudo 1)
2. complētūrus, -a, -um (etc.) – i.e. ‘going to complete’ (compleo 2)
3. āctūrus, -a, -um (etc.) + tribūtūrus, -a, -um (etc.) (ago 3 and tribuo 3) – i.e. ‘going to do/act’; ‘going to ‘tribute’
4. audītūrus, -a, -um (etc.) (audio 4) – i.e. ‘going to listen’

Passive⁷:

1. laudandus, -a, -um (etc.) (approx. ‘to be praised’)
2. complendus, -a, -um (etc.) (approx. ‘to be completed’)
3. agendus, -a, -um (etc.); tribuendus, -a, -um (etc.) (approx. ‘to be made’; ‘to be completed’)
4. audiendus⁸, -a, -um (etc.) (approx. ‘to hear [of it]’, ‘to be given a hearing’, ‘to be worth of hearing/listening to’)

7. . “Passive” is not precise. It is the category of the traditional grammar. The concept will be clarified later.

8. . Cf. *audience* (Lat. *audientia*).

The construction “obtenturus esset”, or, brought to a basic form for grammar: “laudaturus sum” etc., reminds of Greek solutions like “εἶμι τὸν Μινώταυρον φονεύσων” met in Greek Lesson 8 (‘I am going to kill the Minotaur’). The difference is that in Greek, the solution has not developed into a full verbal conjugational category. To be sure, in conversational level and in later phases of the languages we meet such expressions: *amans sum* = ἀγαπῶν εἰμί⁹, *scriptum habeo* = ἔχω γεγραμμένον etc. Expressions like “*habeo caballum comparatum*” (= ‘I have bought a horse’) in late Latin clearly show the way how modern languages arrived at their known tense systems.¹⁰

The tenses in *coniugatio periphrastica activa*:

Ind. Act.:

Praes. impf.:	laudaturus (etc.) sum, es, est laudaturi (etc.) sumus, estis, sunt
Praet. impf.:	laudaturus (etc.) eram, eras, erat laudaturi (etc.) eramus, eratis, erant
Fut. impf.:	laudaturus (etc.) ero, eris, erit laudaturi (etc.) erimus, eritis, erunt
Praes. perf.:	laudaturus (etc.) fui, fuisti, fuit laudaturi (etc.) fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt
Praet. perf.:	laudaturus (etc.) fueram, fueras, fuerat laudaturi (etc.) fueramus, fueratis, fuerant
Fut. perf.:	laudaturus (etc.) fuero, fueris, fuerit laudaturi (etc.) fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint ¹¹

Coni. Act.:

Praes. impf.:	laudaturus (etc.) sim, sis, sit laudaturi (etc.) simus, sitis sint
Praet. impf.:	laudaturus (etc.) essem, esses, esset laudaturi (etc.) essemus, essetis, essent
Praes. perf.:	laudaturus (etc.) fuerim, fueris, fuerit laudaturi (etc.) fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint ¹²
Praet. perf.:	laudaturus (etc.) fuisset, fuisses, fuisset laudaturi (etc.) fuissetis, fuissetis, fuissent

Some tenses in subjunctive are employed – as already seen – according to syntactic rules, others will be explained in the course of the following lessons.

9. . See the corresponding (“continuous”) categories in English and in Spanish, and also in Portuguese.

10. . Sometimes, already in classical Latin: *cognitum habeo* ‘I have realized/understood’, *constitutum habeo* ‘I have decided’.

11. . Note the coincidences with subjunctive.

12. . Note the difference and the coincidences with subjunctive.

The tenses in *coniugatio periphrastica passiva*:

Ind. Pass.:

- Praes. impf.: laudandus (etc.) sum, es, est
 laudandi (etc.) sumus, estis, sunt
 Praet. impf.: laudandus (etc.) eram, eras, erat
 laudandi (etc.) eramus, eratis, erant
 Fut. impf.: laudandus (etc.) ero, eris, erit
 laudandi (etc.) erimus, eritis, erunt
- Praes. perf.: laudandus (etc.) fui, fuisti, fuit
 laudandi (etc.) fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt
 Praet. perf.: laudandus (etc.) fueram, fueras, fuerat
 laudandi (etc.) fueramus, fueratis, fuerant
 Fut. perf.: laudandus (etc.) fuero, fueris, fuerit
 laudandi (etc.) fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint

Coni. Pass.:

- Praes. impf.: laudandus (etc.) sim, sis, sit
 laudandi (etc.) simus, sitis, sint
 Praet. impf.: laudandus (etc.) essem, esses, esset
 laudandi (etc.) essemus, essetis, essent
- Praes. perf.: laudandus (etc.) fuerim, fueris, fuerit
 laudandi (etc.) fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint
 Praet. perf.: laudandus (etc.) fuissem, fuisses, fuisset
 laudandi (etc.) fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent

The *infinitivi* in *coniugatio periphrastica*:

Act.: laudaturum (–am, –um) esse; fuisse

Pass.: laudandum (–am, –um) esse; fuisse

Ablativus of supinum (supine):

Supinum has been discussed and explained in Lessons III, VIII and X (there with regard to the deponent verbs).

This verbal nominal is not frequent in Latin. The name itself is a translation of Greek ὑπτιος/ὑπτιον (=supinus/supinum) meaning ‘upturned’, ‘thrown back’, ‘lying face upwards’ (opposite: *pronus*). Everything else is under investigation, use and origin of the peculiar name for a grammatical category are not clear.

The text has “perfacile factu esse illis probat conata perficere” – in this case we see the ablative of supine.

For the traditional syntax the category is an *ablative of specification* (see Lesson X), or *ablativus limitationis* in Latin, and its translation can be “with regard to”, “as regards ...” or similar.

A similar example is *Quod optimum factu videbitur, facies* ‘You do/will do what will seem the best to do/to act (in the proper way)’.

See previous lessons for more examples.

Ablativus limitationis, on the contrary, is frequent in Latin. One example from Lesson X: “Numitori, qui maior natu erat, reliquit regnum”.

Other examples: mente captus ‘mentally defective’, homo ingenio plus valet quam corpore ‘man is greater with (regard to) his intellect than with/to his body’, insignis pietate vir ‘an excellent man with his piety’ (Vergil for Aeneas whose distinctive attribute was “pius” ‘pious’).

Also: re	‘indeed’, ‘really’
nomine	‘nominally’, ‘in name’
specie	‘seemingly’, ‘on the face of it’.

In the same function, the *accusativus limitationis* is frequent with poets. E.g.

Os humerosque deo similis	‘with his face and with his stature he is like a god’
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(Vergil for Aeneas, with whom Dido fell in unfulfilled love).

Latin grammar calls this construction also *accusativus respectivus* or, following the Greek prototype, *accusativus Graecus*.

Some Greek examples:	ἡλικίαν γένος	‘according to age’ ‘by birth/origin’
κάμνω τὴν κεφαλὴν	(=capite laboro)	‘I have a headache’

Predicative complements:

We already met the sentence *Cato senex litteras Graecas didicit* (Lesson VII) and the concept of *clause of apposition* or *appositive complement* in Lesson VIII.

If such a complement is an adjective traditional grammar speaks of *attributum praedicativum* (*predicative attribute* or *adjective*), if it is a noun the same grammar has *appositio praedicativa* (*predicative apposition*¹³).

For *attributum praedicativum* an example is

non omnis moriar ‘I will not die entirely/as a whole’ (meaning that ‘my poetic work will continue to live’).

For *appositio praedicativa* an example is

Cato senex litteras Graecas didicit.

Another example: *Hoc mihi puero accidit* ‘this happened to me when I was a child’.

The distinction is not necessarily significant since a word can frequently be both a noun and an adjective (like *senex* and many others). However, *non omnis moriar* would be a case for *attributum praedicativum*, and *Cato senex litteras Graecas didicit* would be a case for *appositio praedicativa*, whereas *mihi puero* is clearly an *appositio praedicativa* since *puer* is surely a noun only.

In modern syntax, where only functions are relevant (with semantics *added*), both usages will be labelled “an adverbial modifier of state” or “condition”, or also “an adverb(ial phrase) of state” or “condition”. This concept, however, is not known in Latin grammar proper.

Such a case is in Caesar’s text “a senatu populi Romani amicus appellatus erat”, though “amicus” may function also as an adjective.

Quīn: “non esse dubium, quin [...] plurimum Helvetii possent” (text)

As explained with examples in the Vocabulary, *quīn* is a compound meaning approximately “how not?”. Its use with words of *doubt* (*non dubito quin* ‘I have no doubt that’), *non est dubium quin* (‘there is no doubt that’) etc. is mandatory. In consecutive sentences its use, along with *ut non*, is possible only if both sentences are negative.

Further, in negative clauses, *qui non* and *quid non* are constructed, instead, with *quin*:

Nemo est, quin sciat ‘There is nobody who doesn’t know’.

13. . *Apposition* (Lat. “setting to”), in grammar, is a construction that consists of two nouns or noun equivalents referring to the same person or thing, standing in the same syntactical relation to the rest of the sentence without being joined to each other by a coordinating conjunction and typically being adjacent to each other, like *the poet Burns, my sister Jane, John, a bashful child, was afraid of strangers, the fact that he is rich is obvious* etc. Which word functions as the reference point is defined by the semantics. However, apposition usually follows the reference word (comes in the second place).

C.I. Caesaris: De bello Gallico (I,3)

Historia fabularis (Mythologia)

From Hanlin's and Lichtenstein's Mythology (1991, pp. 34–36):

Io

Jupiter once fell in love with the beautiful nymph Io. To protect her from Juno's anger he changed her into a cow. But Juno claimed the cow as a gift and promptly handed her over to Argus for safe-keeping.

Argus was a creature with one hundred eyes, who was able to guard Io night and day. While each pair of eyes took its turn sleeping, the other ninety-eight were firmly fixed on Io, tied to an olive tree.

Jupiter felt sorry for Io and sent his messenger Mercury to help her. Mercury sang so sweetly that one by one, all Argus's eyes closed and he fell asleep. Mercury cut off Argus's head and freed Io.

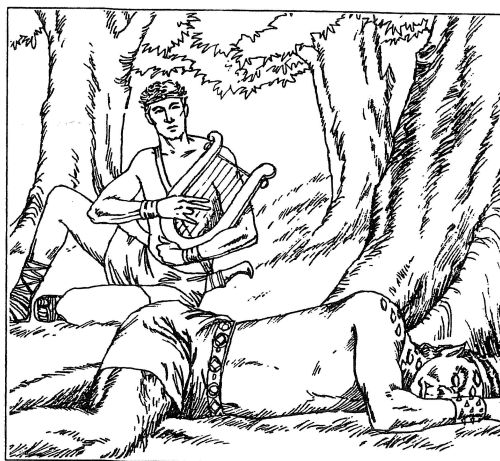
Argus had been a favourite of Juno. The goddess was so upset that she took each one of Argus's eyes and put it on the peacock, her favourite bird. Now, one hundred eyes look at you when a peacock spreads its tail.

callidus	<i>clever</i>	in pāvōne	<i>on the peacock</i>
cantat	<i>sings</i>	mox	<i>soon</i>
celeriter	<i>quickly</i>	necat	<i>kills</i>
custōdit	<i>guards</i>	nunc	<i>now</i>
diligenter	<i>diligently</i>	oculī	<i>eyes</i>
dormit	<i>sleeps</i>	suāviter	<i>sweetly</i>
est	<i>is</i>	sunt	<i>are</i>
et	<i>and</i>		

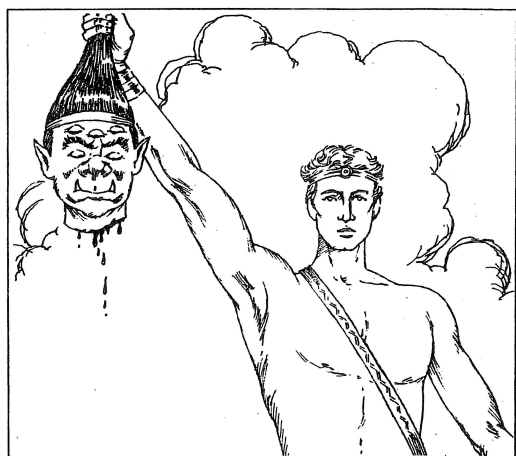
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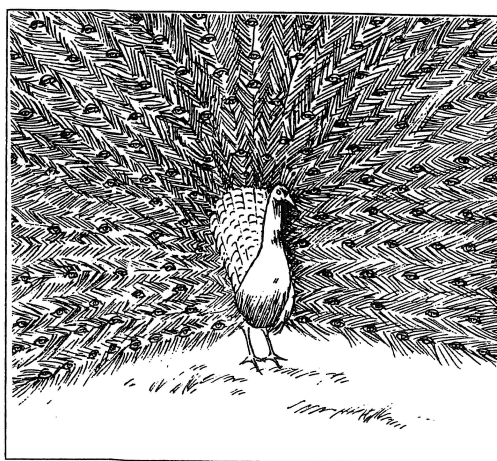
A Argus Īō diligenter custōdit.



B Mercurius est callidus et suāviter cantat.



C mox Argus dormit.
Mercurius Argum celeriter necat.

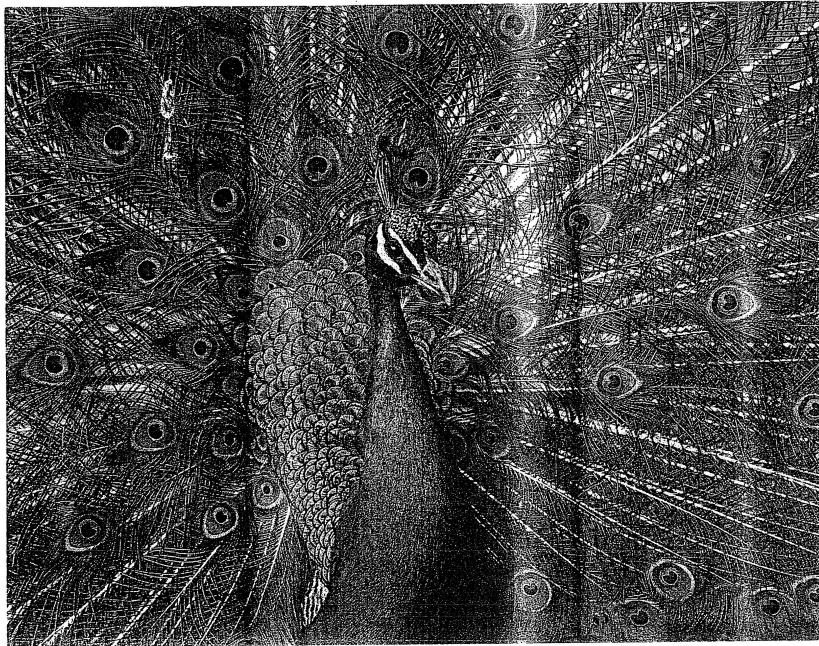


D nunc oculi Argī sunt in pāvōne.

• Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the appropriate Latin adverbs from the list below. Some sentences may have more than one answer

- I pāvō _____ ambulat. II pāvō _____ pānem cōnsūmit.
 III pāvō _____ clāmitat. IV pāvō _____ stat.
 V pāvō _____ fugit. VI pāvō _____ recumbit.

ambulat	<i>walks</i>	cautē	<i>cautiously</i>
clāmitat	<i>screams</i>	celeriter	<i>quickly</i>
cōnsūmit	<i>eats</i>	magnificē	<i>splendidly</i>
fugit	<i>runs away</i>	subitō	<i>suddenly</i>
pānem	<i>bread</i>	tacitē	<i>quietly</i>
pāvō	<i>peacock</i>	timidē	<i>fearfully</i>
recumbit	<i>lies down</i>		
stat	<i>stands</i>		



 From online sources:

Io was another woman to whom Zeus fell in love and made her suffer. She was a beautiful girl living in Argos, central Greece, when Zeus saw her and fell madly in love. Disguised into a cloud, Zeus made love to her. His jealous wife, however, Hera, learnt about this relationship and turned Io into a cow to keep her away from her husband. Io was about to suffer many misfortunes until she was finally turned into a woman again and have a normal life.

(www.greeka.com/greece-myths/io-zeus)

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Zeus, Hera, Io as heifer, Argus Panoptes and Hermes, Athenian red-figure hydria
C5th B.C., [Museum of Fine Arts Boston](#)

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(For more details, especially a detailed Argive genealogy,
cf. the Wikipedia article "Io")



Paris Bordone: Zeus (Jupiter) and Io - Kunstmuseum, Göteborg

Paris Bordon (or **Paris Paschalinus Bordone**; 5 July 1500 – 19 January 1571) was an Italian painter of the Venetian [Renaissance](#) who, despite training with [Titian](#), maintained a strand of [Mannerist](#) complexity and provincial vigor.

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C.I. Caesaris: De bello Gallico (I,3)

Loquamur Latine¹⁴

What's the time?

quota hora?

hora quota est?
quid horae est?
tertia (nomin.)
secunda (hora) est.
decem minūtae nunc sunt
post secundam.
duae minūtae nunc sunt ante
nonam.
nondum quinta sonuit, credo.

immo iamdudum praeteriit.
haud longe sexta abest.
instat hora sexta.
mox sextam audies.

ad (von künftiger Zeit!) quam
horam me abdūces?
ad decimam, priusquam
invalet aestas solis.
curabitur.
quot minūtis nunc abest
hora tertia?

14. . G. Capellanus, *Sprechen Sie lateinisch?*, 1966, pp. 21–23.

quinque punctis.
habesne horologium (hor.
portabile)?
habeo. semper enim horolo-
gium mecum porto.
rectēne metitur?
rectissime, ut nihil supra.
at meum horologium solet
retardari.
intendere obliviscor.
ita cottidie horologium meum
ordino, ut cum horologio
radiophonico congruat.
poterisne, quo momento
temporis simus, pro certo
dicere?
secunda nunc ipsum est et
quadrans.
etiam nunc igitur mihi vacat
per quindecim minutas.
non cenamus ante octavam a
meridie horam, nonnun-
quam nonam.
domum mihi abeundum est
secunda hora et dimidia.
audisne horam nunc ipsum?

nonne campānae vocem audi-
visti?
hora duodecima audita est.

currit ocius, credo, horo-
logium tuum.

*substitit horologium
meum; cursus enim suos
absolvit.*

C.I. Caesaris: De bello Gallico (I,3)

Exercises

Translate:1.¹⁵

Because of want of food, Caesar places the legions in winter-quarters. He ordered three of them to remain in the land of the Belgae. He orders all adjutants¹⁶ to bring food into the camps. He calls the attention of the soldiers with these words: "you must beware of the strength of the enemy".

Vocabulary to the translation

because of	propter + acc.
want	inopia, ae, f
food	frūmentum, ī, n
place	collocō, 1
legion	legiō, nis f
winter-quarter	hīberna (sc. castra), ōrum, n
order	iubeō 2, iussī, iussus (+acc. c. inf.)
remain (behind)	remaneō 2, remānsī, remānsus
in the land of the Belgae	=in B....
adjutant	lēgātus, ī, m
bring	importō, 1
call the attention to	admoneō 2, monuī, monitus (+ acc.)
soldier	mīles, itis m
word/words	verbum/verba
must	dēbeō 2, dēbuī, dēbitus
beware of	caveō 2, cāvī, cautus (+ acc.)
strength	vīs, vīs, f
enemy	hostis, hostis, m (f)

15. . This text, like the previous ones, is based on Caesar's BG. Several words should be already familiar but they are repeated either for help or because they appear with different semantics or with additional morphological traits.

16. . Adjutants or lieutenants (here: lēgātī) were second in command to a general (here Casar himself).

2.¹⁷

There is nobody who doesn't know.

There is no doubt that the Romans are the strongest.

There was no doubt that the Romans were the strongest.

This happened to me when I was a child.

I will not die entirely (/as a whole).

With his face and with his stature he was like a god.

You will do what will seem the best to do.

He left the kingdom to Numitor who was older.

They hope that they will, by means of the three most powerful and valiant nations,

be able to obtain possession of the whole Gaul.

They reckoned that a term of two years would be sufficient for them to execute

their designs.

He assures them that he will acquire the sovereignty for them.

17. . These examples belong to the text and the grammar of Lesson XV, or have been repeated there. The texts are not repeated necessarily word for word. For this translation the student is supposed to consult the Latin original, the Grammar given and the English text by McDevitte and Bohn attached.