

by the enemy's numbers, they may easily get back to them. Thus they exhibit in action the mobility of cavalry combined with the steadiness of infantry; and they become so efficient from constant practice and training that they will drive their horses at full gallop, keeping them well in hand, down a steep incline, check and turn them in an instant; run along the pole, stand on the yoke, and step backwards again to the cars with the greatest nimbleness.<sup>158</sup>

#### CAESAR'S ARRIVAL ENDS THE ATTACK

Quibus rēbus perturbātis nostris tempore opportunissimō Caesar auxilium tulit; nam ejus adventū hostēs cōstitērunt, nostrī sē ex timōre recēpērunt. Quō factō, ad committendum  
160 proelium aliēnum<sup>159</sup> esse tempus arbitrātus, suō sē locō<sup>160</sup> continuit, et, brevī tempore intermissō,<sup>161</sup> in castra legiōnēs redūxit. Dum haec geruntur, nostris omnibus occupātis,<sup>162</sup> eī<sup>163</sup> quī erant in agris reliquī discessērunt.

Secūtae sunt complūrēs diēs<sup>164</sup> tempestātēs, quae et nostrōs in  
165 castris continērent et hostem ā pugnā prohibērent.<sup>165</sup>

#### WORD TO REMEMBER

discēdō, discēdere, discessī, discessum, 3, intr., go away, retire, depart.

<sup>158</sup> *Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War*, tr. by T. Rice Holmes, pp. 121-122.

<sup>159</sup> aliēnus, a, um, unfavorable.

<sup>160</sup> Recall that in is often omitted with the ablative of locus.

<sup>161</sup> intermittō, intermittere, intermīsī, intermissus, 3, tr., send between, make intervene. The ablative absolute, brevī tempore intermissō, cannot well be translated literally; say: after a short interval.

<sup>162</sup> occupātus, a, um, occupied.

<sup>163</sup> eī; refers to the Britons. See lines 147-148.

<sup>164</sup> complūrēs diēs; accusative of time how long, Gr. 919.

<sup>165</sup> quae . . . continērent et . . . prohibērent; relative clause of result. Gr. 626.

#### THE BRITONS ATTACK THE CAMP

Interim barbarī nuntiōs in omnēs partēs mīsērunt, paucitātem-  
que<sup>166</sup> nostrōrum militum suis nuntiāvērunt, et quanta,<sup>167</sup> Rō-  
mānis ē castris expulsis, praedae<sup>168</sup> faciendae atque in per-  
petuum<sup>169</sup> suī<sup>170</sup> liberandī facultās<sup>171</sup> darētur dēmōstrāvērunt.  
His rēbus celeriter magnā multitudīne peditātūs<sup>172</sup> equitātūsque  
170 coactā, ad castra vēnērunt. Caesar, nactus equitēs circiter trī-  
gintā,<sup>173</sup> quōs Commius, dē quō suprā dictum est, sēcum trāns-  
portāverat, legiōnēs in aciē prō castris cōstituit. Commissō  
proeliō, diūtius nostrōrum militum impetum hostēs ferre nōn  
potuērunt et sē in fugam dedērunt. Quōs tantō spatiō<sup>174</sup> secūtī  
175 quantum cursū et vīribus efficere potuērunt, complūrēs ex eīs  
occidērunt; deinde<sup>175</sup> omnibus longē lātēque aedificiis incēnsis,  
sē in castra recēpērunt.

#### THE ENEMY SUES FOR PEACE

Eōdem diē lēgātī ab hostibus missī ad Caesarem dē pāce

#### WORDS TO REMEMBER

liberō, 1, tr., free, liberate (cf. liber).

aedificium, ī, building (cf. aedificō).

<sup>166</sup> paucitās, paucitātis, fewness, small number.

<sup>167</sup> quanta; modifies facultās.

<sup>168</sup> praeda, ae, plunder.

<sup>169</sup> in perpetuum, forever.

<sup>170</sup> suī; plural in meaning, Gr. 877.

<sup>171</sup> facultās, facultātis, power, opportunity, chance, resources, supply.

<sup>172</sup> peditātus, ūs, infantry.

<sup>173</sup> trīgintā, thirty. His own cavalry had not yet been able to reach Britain.

<sup>174</sup> tantō spatiō . . . quantum: over as great a space . . . as.

<sup>175</sup> deinde, adv., thereupon, then, next.