

Chapter Six

Ora et labora.

Caesar [27] [28] [29]; Livy [2]; Cicero [8]

I Caesar

The British had lost the battle, and were sending an ambassador to ask for peace, promising to give hostages.

Book IV: COMMUNUS, KING OF ATREBATES AND A FRIEND OF CAESAR, WAS MISTREATED BY THE BRITISH AND THIS INFLUENCES CAESAR.

[27] **H**ostes proelio superati, simul atque se ex fugā: receperunt, statim ad Caesarem legatos e pace miserunt; obsides sese daturos quaeque ¹imperasset facturos polliciti sunt. Una cum his legatis ²Commius Atrebas venit, quem supra ³demonstraveram a Caesare in Britanniam praemissum [esse]. Hunc illi e navi egressum, cum ad eos Imperatoris mandata deferret, comprehenderant atque [eum] in vincula coniecerant; tum proelio facto [eum] remiserunt et in petenda pace eius rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt et propter imprudentiam ut ignosceretur petiverunt. Caesar questus quod, cum ultro in continentem legatis missis pacem ab se ⁴petissent, bellum sine causā intulissent, ignoscere [se] imprudentiae dixit obsidesque imperavit; quorum illi partem statim dederunt, partem ex longinquiore locis accessitam. Paucis diebus sese daturos dixerunt. Interea suos in agros remigrare iusserunt, principesque undique convenire et se civitatesque suas Caesari commendare coeperunt.

Book IV: CAESAR'S SHIPS CONTAINING HIS CAVALRY GO THROUGH A STORM AND ARE FILLED WITH WATER.

[28] **H**is rebus pace confirmata, post diem quartum quam est in Britanniam ventum [est] naves XVIII, de quibus supra demonstratum est, quae equites sustulerant, ex superiore portu ⁵leni vento solverunt. Quae cum adpropinquarent Britanniae et ex

¹ **imperasset = imperavisset.**

² He was the envoy who was to negotiate.

³ This is called an "aside". A comment made outside of his writing in the third person. Why would he do this?

⁴ **petissent = petivissent.**

⁵ The upper port was Ambleteuse, from where they were to sail.