

dark eyes. Physically he was, as a result of athletic training, capable of enduring great hardship and fatigue.

3. Caesar's Literary Work. — His narrative of the Gallic wars was merely a collection of field notes, written hastily in his spare time as he conducted his campaigns. Yet they are regarded as a perfect model of the elegance, lucidity, and severe simplicity that characterized the best Latin prose. Not at all ornate and entirely unimpassioned, one would scarcely believe they were written by an orator as a record of events which he hoped would bring him to distinction and power.

He wrote seven books on the Gallic war (*Commentarii de Bello Gallico*); an eighth was added by Hirtius. Caesar also wrote three books on his Civil War with Pompey and is said to have written a treatise on grammar. Cicero praises the *purity* and *simplicity* of his style as a writer, and as a orator he places him first. Quintilian says that if Caesar had devoted himself to public speaking he would have rivalled Cicero.

4. Caesar's Military Achievements. — In his eight campaigns in Gaul Caesar "stormed more than 800 towns and subdued 300 tribes, engaged with more than 3,000,000 men, swept over a million human beings from the earth, and took a million more prisoners to be sold into slavery." As a consequence of the terror with which he inspired the Gauls, Britons, and Germans, the tide of barbarian invasion of Italy from the north was turned back for four centuries. Besides these conquests he asserted his personal authority over Spain, Africa, and Asia Minor.

5. Caesar's Army. — Caesar had in Gaul at first five legions and later eight. The legionary soldiers were