

De Bellum Gallico V

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24

1

Subductis nāvibus conciliōque Gallōrum Samarobrīvae peractō, quod eō annō frūmentum in Galliā propter siccitatēs angustius prōvēnerat, coactus est aliter ac superiōribus annīs exercitum in hibernīs collocāre legiōnesque in plūrēs civitatēs distribuere; **With the ships having been led up with the council of the Gauls at S. having been completed, because in the year grain had arrived in Gaul more scantily on account of the drought, he [Caesar] was forced differently than in previous years to place the army in winter quarters and to distribute his legions his legions to many parts of Gaul**

2

ex quibus ūnam in Morinōs ducendam Gaiō Fabiō lēgātō dedit, alteram in Nerviōs Quintō Cicerōnī, tertiam in Esubiōs Lucio Rōsciō; quartam in Rēmīs cum Titō Labienō in confiniō Trēverōrum hiemāre iussit. Trēs in Belgīs collocāvit: **from which legions he gave one needing to be lead against the Morini to Gaius Fabius the Legate, another against the Nervii to Quintius Cicero, a third against Asubii to Lucius Doscus, the forth to spend the winter the Remii with Titus Labienus in the confines of the Trevii. He collected three in Belgae:**

3

eīs Marcum Crassum quaestorem et Lucium Munātium Plancum et Gaium Trebōnium lēgātōs praefecit. **He put M. Crassus Quaestor and L Munatus Plancum and G. Trebonus legate over them.**

4

Ūnam legiōnem, quam proximē trāns Padum cōscripserat, et cohortēs V in Eburōnēs, quōrum pars maxima est inter Mosam ac Rhēnum, quī sub imperiō Ambiorīgis et Catuvolcī erant, mīsīt. **He sent one legion, whom he enlisted near accross the Po River and five cohorts among Mosa and Roscius River among the Eburnini, who was under command of Ambiorix and Catvoli.**

5

Eīs mīlitibus Quintum Titūrium Sabīnum et Lucium Aurunculēium Cottam lēgātōs praesesse iussit. **He ordered Q Titurnus Sabinus and L Aurunculaeus Cottus to preside over these soldiers**

6

Ad hunc modum distribūtis legiōnibus, facillimē inopiae frūmentāriae sēsē medērī posse exīstimāvit. **For that manner with distributed legions, it is estimated himself to be able to without difficulty alleviate want of grain.**

7

Atque hārum tamen omnium legiōnum hiberna praeter eam, quam Lucio Rōsciō in pācātissimam et quiētissimam partem dūcendam dederat, mīlibus passuum centum continēbantur. **And of this all legions winter camps beyond it, than that was give to L Roscius, were held in most peaceful and most quiet parts needing to be led. There were held together with soldiers per 100 steps.**

8

Ipsa interea, quoad legionēs collocatās munitaque hiberna cognovisset, in Galliā morārī cōstituit.

Himself meanwhile, delayed until it might become acquainted, legions having been collected and with fortified camp, it was laid to linger in Gaul.

25

1

Erat in Carnūtibus summō locō nātus Tasgetius, cuius maiōrēs in suā civitatē regnum obtinuerant.

Tasgetius was born in highest places [e.g, Royally] of Carnutes, of whose ancestors obtained greatest kingdom in their own states.

2

Huic Caesar prō eius virtūte atque in sē benevolentia, quod in omnibus bellis singulārī eius operā fuerat ūsus, maiōrum locum restituerat.

To this place Caesar for his [Tasgetius's] virtue and benevolence to himself [Caesar], because in all wars he had used his singular hard work, he restored him to place of his ancestors

3

Tertium iam hunc annum regnantem inimicī, multis palam ex civitatē eius auctōribus, eum interfecērunt.

Enemies killed him ruling his third year, with many instigators from his own state

4

Defertur ea rēs ad Caesarem. Ille veritus, quod ad plūrēs pertinēbat, nē civitās eōrum impulsū dēficeret, Lucium Plancum cum legione ex Belgio celeriter in Carnūtēs proficisci iubet ibique hiemāre quōrumque operā cognoverat Tasgetium interfectum, hōs comprehēnsos ad sē mittere.

These things were spoken to Caesar. He fearing, because it might pertain to many, lest the state fail because of this incitement, he ordered L Plancus with a legion from Belgium swiftly into Carnutes and he orders him to spend the winter there and send those whose effort Tasgetes had been killed to himself.

5

Interim ab omnibus lēgātis quaestōreque, quibus legionēs trādiderat, certior factus est in hiberna perventum locumque hibernis esse munitum.

Meanwhile Caesar was made more certain by his legates and quaestor to whom he had handed over his legions that they had arrived in winter quarters and fortified for winter.

26

1

Diēbus circiter XV, quibus in hiberna ventum est, initium repentinū tumultūs ac dēfectionis ortum est ab Ambiorige et Catuvolcō;

With days around 15, with which them having been coming into winter camp, there began a sudden and tumultuous defection, arising from Ambiorix and Catevolus.

2

quī, cum ad finēs regnī suī Sabīnō Cottaeque praestō fuissent frumentumque in hiberna comportāvissent, Indūtiomārī Trēverī nūntiis impulsī, suos concitāverunt subitoque oppressis lignātōribus magnā manū ad castra oppugnātum vēnerunt.

Who, although to boundaries of their kingdom were Sabinus and Cottus were on hand and were carrying together grain to winter camp having been compelled with messages of Indūtiomārius of Trevii, stirred their own people and immediately came to attack out camp with our wood cutters having been oppressed with great band of troops.

3

Cum celeriter nostrī arma cepissent vallumque adscendissent atque ūnā ex parte Hispānīs equitibus ēmissīs equestrī proeliō superiōrēs fuissent, dēspērātā rē hostēs suōs ab oppugnātiōne redūxērunt.

Tecause switfly we siezed arms we siezed the entrenchments and Spaniard calvary having been sent away to equestrians from battle were greater, with hope having been [lost] enemies brought back their men from desparate affairs from battle.

4

Tum suō mōre conclāmāvērunt utī aliquī ex nostrīs ad colloquium prōdiret: habēre sēsē, quae dē rē commūnī dicere vellent, quibus rēbus contrōversiās minūī posse spērārent.

Then they shouted according to their custom that someone go forth from our soldiers so that they might advance to converse and that they had, of which they wanted to speak regarding common affairs, by these they hoped to be without arguement.

27

1

Mittitur ad eōs colloquendī causā Gaius Arpīnēius, eques Rōmānus, familiāris Quintī Titūrī, et Quintus Iūnius ex Hispāniā quīdam, quī iam ante missū Caesaris ad Ambiorīgem ventitāre cōsuērat; apud quōs Ambiorīx ad hunc modum locūtus est: **G. Alpernus, Roman Equestrian, was sent there for discussing the cause, a close friend of Q. Titurnuus, and a certain Q. Junius from Spain, who already before accoustomed to go to Ambiorix having been given consent from Caesar; among them Ambiorix in this manner was speaking**

2

sēsē prō Caesaris in sē beneficiīs plūrimū eī cōfiterī debēre, quod eius operā stīpendiō liberātus esset, quod Aduatucīs, finitimīs suīs, pendere cōsuēset, quodque eī et filius et fratris filius ab Caesare remissī essent, quōs Aduatucī obsidum numerō missōs apud sē in servitūte et catēnīs tenuissent;

I myself confess to owe on account of Caesar, in his own many benefits to myself, because his liberation by his [Caesar] from work and payments, which he had been accoustomed to pay to the Advati, his neighbors, and because son and brothers sons were sent to him who the Advati were holding as hostages having been sent with many among themselves in servitude and chains.

3

neque id, quod fēcerit de oppugnātiōne castrōrum, aut iūdicio aut voluntāte suā fēcisse, sed coāctū civitātis, suaque esse eiusmodī imperia, ut nōn minus habēret iūris in sē multitudō quam ipse in multitudinem.

And not it, which made from the attack of the camps, with his own design or wish, but compulsion of the state and the powers of the sate were such of a kind that he had not without justice over his own multitude than they had power over him.

4

Cīvitātī porrō hanc fuisse bellī causam, quod repentīnae Gallōrum coniūrātiōnī resistere nōn potuerit. Id sē facile ex humilitāte suā probāre posse, quod nōn adeō sit imperītus rērum ut suīs copiīs populum Rōmānum superārī posse cōfīdat.

State furthermore was this cause of this battle, because they were not able to resist the sudden union of the Gauls. It to be probably to be able to prove this easily from his own humility, which not for a long time he was unskilled of these affairs so that he might confess [he Thought] Roman people to be able to be overpowered by his own troops.

5

Sed esse Galliae commūne cōsiliū: omnibus hibernīs Caesaris oppugnandis hunc esse dictum diem, nē qua legiō alterae legiōnī subsidiō venīre posset;

But that is public council of Gauls that this day was appointed for attacking all of Caesar's winter camps, lest any legions be able to come help another legion

6

nōn facile Gallōs Gallīs negāre potuisse, praesertim cum dē recuperandā commūnī libertāte cōsiliū initum vidēretur.
Gauls could not easily deny Gauls, especially when plan seems to beginning to recover shared freedom.

7

Quibus quoniam prō pietāte satisfecerit, habēre nunc sē ratiōnem officiī prō beneficiīs Caesaris: monēre, orāre Titūrium prō hospitio, ut suae ac militum salutī cōsulat.

Since he accomplished enough on account of piety [for the Gauls], he now had his own regard of duty for benefits of Caesar, he warned, he bleared with Titurnus [Sabinus] on behalf of their hospitality, so that he might consider the safety of his own and of his own soldiers.

8

Magnam manum Germānōrum conductam Rhēnum trānsisse; hanc adfore bīduō.

Great military band of Germans were going having been conducted accross the Rhine, these will arrive before two days.

9

Ipsōrum esse cōsiliū velintne priusquam finitimī sentiant ēductōs ex hibernīs milites aut ad Cicerōnem aut ad Labiēnum dēducere, quōrum alter milia passuum circiter quinquaginta, alter paulō amplius ab eis absit.

Of itself council considering afterwards to force soldiers from winter quarters and to lead to Cicero or to Labienus before neighboring Gauls percieved of, one of who 50 thousand Roman steps, the other rather more from them.

10

Illud sē pollicērī et iūreiurandō cōfirmāre tūtum iter per finēs datūrum;

That himself, to promise and to confirm with an oath safe journey through bounds that will have been given to him;

11

quod cum faciat, et civitātī sēsē cōsulere, quod hibernīs levētur, et Caesarī prō eius meritis grātiā referre. Hāc orātiōne habitā discēdit Ambiorix.

And consulted, for his state because state, because it alleviated of winter quarters, and to repay to Caesar on account of his grace and merit. Ambiorix departed this with oration having been held.

28

1

Arpinēius et Iūnius, quae audierunt, ad lēgātōs dēferunt. Illī repentinā rē perturbātī, etsi ab hoste ea dicēbantur, tamen nōn neglegenda exīstimābant maximēque hāc rē permovēbantur, quod civitātem ignōbilem atque humilem Eburōnum suā sponte populō Rōmānō bellum facere ausam vix erat crēdendum.

Arpenius and Junius brought what they heard to them having been perturbed with unexpected affair, although these things were spoken by the enemy, that they nonetheless were thinking that these things might not be neglected they arose and they were greatly moved through this with things, because it was barely needing to be believed that ignoble state and humble Eburnes dared to make war by their own will against the Roman people.

2

Itaque ad cōsiliū rem dēferunt magnaue inter eōs existit contrōversia.

And thus they spoke affairs to the council and great controversy arose about them

3

Lucius Aurunculēius complūrēque tribūnī mīlitum et prīmōrum ōrdinum centuriōnēs nihil temerē agendum neque ex hibernīs iniūssū Caesaris discēdendum exīstimābant: quantāsvīs magnās etiam cōpiās Germānōrum sustinērī posse mūnītīs hibernīs docēbant: rem esse testimōniō, quod prīmum hostium impetum multīs ultrō vulneribus illātis fortissimē sustinuerint: rē frumentāriā non premī; intereā et ex proximīs hibernīs et ā Caesare conventūra subsidia: postrēmō quid esse levius aut turpius quam, auctōre hoste, dē summīs rēbus capere cōsiliū?

L Aurunculaeus and many tribunes of soldiers and centurions of the first order estimated that nothing is needing to be done heedlessly, and no one must set forth from winter camps without orders of Caesar: they also taught that with however many great troops of Germans to be able to be sustained with fortified winter camps: that the matter served as evidence, because enemy, having obtained this victory, confident they will be victorious in perpetuity, first enemy attack they already sustained with wounds having been given voluantly with bravery that covering grain supply they were not pressed meanwhile, both from neighboring winter camp and from Caesar aid convent, at last what is lighter or uglier, than to take up a plant about more important things when enemy is the author?

29

1

Contrā ea Titūrius sērō factūrōs clāmitābat, cum māiōrēs manūs hostium adiūctīs Germānīs convēnissent, aut cum aliquid calamitātis in proximīs hibernīs esset acceptum. Brevem cōsulendī esse occāsiōnem. Caesarem arbitrārī profectum in Ītaliā;

In reply to these things Titurnus [Sabinus] kept shouting that they will be late, when they would after be by great enemy band arrival of troops from Germans having been joined, or after some calamity in neighboring winter camps was accepted. That occasion for the purpose of consulting was to be short, that he thought that Caesar set forth to Italy;

2

neque aliter Carnūtēs interficiendī Tasgetī cōsiliū fuisse captūrōs, neque Eburōnēs, sī ille adesset, tantā contemptiōne nostrī ad castra ventūrōs esse.

and not other Carnutes would have adopted an arguement for the purpose of killing Tasgetius, and if they [Caesar] were present, would with great contempt Eburnes would have come to our camp.

3

Nōn hostem auctōrem, sed rem spectāre: subesse Rhēnum; magnō esse Germānīs dolōrī Ariovistī mortem et superiōrēs nostrās victōriās;

He saw the enemy was not the author, but the situation to be: to be below Rhine served as great grief for the Germans, for the death of german Ariovisti and own greater victory;

4

ardēre Galliam, tot contumēliis acceptis sub populī Rōmānī imperium redāctam, superiōre glōriā reī militāris exstīctā.

that Gaul is on fire, so much outrage having been accepted under driven back command of the Roman people, with greater glory of things from military having been made extinct

5

Postrēmō quis hoc sibi persuādēret, sine certā rē Ambiorīgē ad eiusmodī cōsiliū dēscendisse?

At last who might persuade this to themselves, would Ambiorix descend without credible affairs to their council?

6

Suam sententiam in utramque partem esse tūtā: sī nihil esset dūrius, nullō cum periculō ad proximam legiōnem perventūrōs; sī Gallia omnis cum Germānīs cōsentīret, ūnam esse in celeritāte positam salutē.

that in his opinion in each side was safety: if no danger, indeed they would be nearer to legion, but if all of Gaul was conspiring with the Germans, the only hope of safety was in speed.

7

Cottae quidem atque eorum, quī dissentirent, cōsiliū quem habere exitum, in quō sī praesens periculum nōn, at certē longinquā obsidiōne famēs esset timenda?

morever, Cotta and others, who disagreed, destruction had council, in which if present danger would not arrive, truly from long siege hunger must be feared.

30

1

Hāc in utramque partem disputatiōne habitā, cum ā Cottā prīmisque ordinibus ācriter resisteretur, ‘Vincite,’ inquit, ‘sī ita vultis,’ Sabinus, et id clārīore vōce, ut magna pars mīlitum exaudiret;

With these disputed in either part having been hard, when from Cotta and first ranks it was bitterly being resisted, ‘Conquer,’ Sabinus said, “if you want,” in a rather loud voice, so that greater part of soldiers could hear,

2

‘neque is sum,’ inquit, ‘quī gravissimē ex vōbīs mortis periculō terrear: hī sapient; sī gravius quid acciderit, abs tē ratiōnem reposcent;

”I am not he,” he said, “who is terrified most gravely from your danger od death. These soldiers are wise; if what is graver occurs, from they knowledge from you.

3

quī, sī per tē liceat, perendinō diē cum proximīs hibernīs coniūctī communem cum reliquīs bellī cāsum sustineant, nōn, reiectī et relēgātī longē ab ceterīs, aut ferrō aut fame intereant.’

Whom, if it was allowed through you, would be sustained within a day after tommorrow with neighbors communally joined winter camps, with share chance with winter soldiers, with not driven away long removed from others, go from either sword or fame.

31

1

Cōnsurgitur ex cōsiliō; comprehendunt utrumque et ōrant nē suā dissēnsiōne et pertināciā rem in summum periculum dēducant:

It was rising from the plan, they took hold of each other, and beg that they dont lead by their own dissent and stubbornness lead things from greatest danger

2

facilem esse rem, seu maneant, seu proficiscantur, sī modo ūnum omnēs sentiant ac probent; contrā in dissēnsiōne nūllam sē salūtem perspicere. Rēs disputatiōne ad mediam noctem perducitur.

that the affair is easy, either they remain, or they go, if only they all feel and approve one thing, against dissent they percieve no safety. This affair was led from dispute to middle of the night.

3

Tandem dat Cotta permōtus manūs: superat sententia Sabīnī. Prōnūntiātur primā lūce itūrōs.

Finally Cotta having been moved gave hand; knowledge of Sabinus conquered. It is pronounced they will go out first light.

4

Cōnsūmitur vigiliīs reliqua pars noctis, cum sua quisque mīles circumspiceret, quid sēcum portāre posset, quid ex īnstrūmentō hibernōrum relinquere cōgeretur.

The remaining part of night was consumed by night watch, when each soldier looks around at his own stuff, what can they carry with them, what is forced to leave from instruments of winter quarters.

5

Omnia excogitantur, quārē nec sine periculō maneātur et languōre militum et vigiliis periculum augeātur.

Everything is thought through, why there is no remaing without danger and why danger inreases by weariness of soldiers and night watches.

6

Primā lūce sic ex castris proficiscuntur, ut quibus esset persuasum nōn ab hoste, sed ab homine amīcissimo Ambiorige cōsiliū datum, longissimō agmine maximisque impedimentis.

At first light they set out from the camps, so that in this way they were persuaded not by enemy but rather plan given by man most friendly named Ambiorix, with battle line and great baggage.

32

1

At hostēs, posteaquam ex nocturnō fremitū vigiliisque dē profectiōne eōrum sensērunt, collocātis insidiis bipertitō in silvis, opportunō atque occultō locō, ā milibus passuum circiter duobus Rōmānōrum adventum expectābant

But the enemies, after sensing from the roars at night and night watch concerning their departure, with ambus having been put together collected into two parts in the forest, and hving been hidden in a fit place, they looked out waiting about two thousands of paces away for arrival of Romans,

2

et, cum sē maior pars agminis in magnam convallem dēmīisset, ex utrāque parte eius vallis subitō sē ostendērunt novissimōsque premere et primōs prohibēre ascensū atque inīquissimō nostris locō proelium committere coepērunt.

and when its own greater part of battle line is dropped in great valley, suddenly from both this of part of this valley they will show and begin to press newest and will prevent first from acending, and in place most unfavorable to our men begin to commence a battle.

33

1

Tum dēmum Titūrius, quī nihil ante provīdisset, trepidāre et concursāre cohortēsque dispōnere, haec tamen ipsa timidē atque ut eum omnia dēficere vidērentur; quod plērumque eis accidere cōsuēvit, quī in ipsō negōtiō cōsiliū capere cōguntur.

While Sabinus finally, who had not forseen anything, was in confusion and rushed and displaced his cohorts, nevertheless he did all these things fearfully, as everything seemed to fail him, all those things, which are accustomed to fall upon these men who are forced to take up a plan in business itself.

2

At Cotta, quī cōgitāset haec posse in itinere accidere atque ob eam causam profectiōnis auctor non fuisset, nullā in rē commūnī salūtī dēerat, et in appellandis cohortandisque militibus imperātōris et in pugnā militis officia praestābat.

But Cotta, who did consider this to occur in the journy and for this reasion he was not the cause of departure, was never lacking in the common affairs of safety and stuff for his duty both regards to appealing to troops and exhortation and obligation of soldiers and general in war.

3

Cum propter longitudinem agminis minus facile omnia per sē obīre et, quid quōque locō faciendum esset, prōvidēre possent, iussērunt prōnūntiāre, ut impedimenta relinquerent atque in orbem cōsisterent.

When on account of the long battle line it was less easy to be able to forsee what was needing to done and to increase from each place all through them, they ordered to pronounce, that to abandon baggage and to stand still in a circle.

4

Quod cōsiliū etsī in eiusmodi cāsū reprehendendum nōn est, tamen incommodē accidit:

Because plan although such an occurance was not able to be held back, nevertheless it fell badly:

5

nam et nostrīs militibus spem minuit et hostēs ad pugnam alacriōrēs effēcit, quod nō sine summō timōre et dēspērātiōne id factum vidēbātur. Praetereā accidit, quod fieri necesse erat, ut vulgō militēs ab signīs discēderent, quae quisque eōrum cārissima habēret, ab impedimentīs petere atque arripere properāret, clāmōre et flētū omnia complērentur.

Both for it diminished our soldier's hope and enemies executed fight more sharply, because it making seeming not to be done without great fear and desperation. Nevertheless, it befell, because it was needing to occur, that a mass of soldiers departed their signs, hastend from baggage to seek what held most dear of themselves and to snatch, all having been filled with shouts and all weeping.

34

1

At barbarīs cōnsilium nō defuit. Nam ducēs eōrum totā aciē prōnūntiāre iussērunt, nē quis ab locō discēderet: illōrum esse praedam atque illīs reservārī quaecumque Rōmānī reliquissent: proinde omnia in victoriā posita existimārent.

But plan was not lacking for the barbarians. For their leaders ordered to be pronounced to all the battle line, that no one leave from this place: because the loot of the Romans are reserved for the barbarians, whatever the Romans had left behind, therefore they thought that everything was placed in victory.

2

Erant et virtūte et studiō pugnandī parēs; nostrī, tametsī ab duce et ā Fortūnā dēserēbantur, tamen omnem spem salūtis in virtūte ponēbant, et quotiēns quaeque cohors prōcurrerat, ab eā parte magnus numerus hostium cadēbat.

They were equals [to the Romans] in zeal and virtue; our men, although deserted by leader and from fortune, nonetheless placed all hope for salvation in virtue and as many times every cohort had rushed foward, from each part great numbers of enemy died.

3

Quā rē animadversā, Ambiorix prōnūntiārī iubet, ut procul tēla coniciant neu propius accēdant et, quam in partem Rōmānī impetum fēcerint, cēdant (levitāte armōrum et cōtidiānā exercitātiōne nihil eīs nocērī posse),

With these things having been noticed, Ambiorix ordered to be pronounced so that at a distance spears were thrown together at a distance, and not approach, and from the parts the Romans made an attack, to yield (with lighter of arms and with other daily training nothing to be able to hurt them)

4

rūrsus sē ad signa recipientēs īnsequantur.

They pursue Roman soldiers going back to their standards.

35 (N.T.)

1

Quō praeceptō ab eīs diligentissimē observātō, cum quaequam cohors ex orbe excesserat atque impetum fēcerat, hostēs vēlōcissimē refugiebant.

When this prcecept was observed most dilligently by them, when a cohort had left from the circle and had made an attack, the enemies fled most swiftly.

2

Interim eam partem nūdārī necesse erat et ab latere apertō tēla recipī.

Meanwhile, it was necessary for each side to be exposed and spears to be recieved by each flack

3

Rūrsus cum in eum locum unde erant ēgressī revertī coeperant, et ab eīs quī cesserant et ab eīs quī proximī steterant circumveniēbantur;

When they began to bo back in the place from where they left, they were being surrounded by those who yielded and by those who stood nearby,

4

sīn autem locum tenēre vellent, nec virtūtī locus relinquēbatur neque ab tantā multitūdine coniecta tēla confertī vitāre poterant.

if the Romans soldiers however wanted to hold this place, noether place was abandoned without virtue the weapons having been together by so great multitude unable to be avoided

5

Tamen tot incommodis cōflictātī, multīs vulneribus acceptīs, resistēbant; et magnā parte diēi cōsūptā, cum ā primā lūce ad hōram octāvam pugnārētur, nihil quod ipsīs esset indignum committēbant.

Nevertheless, the Roman soldiers having been afflicted by so many calamities, with many parts wounded, resisted, when after a great part of the day was consumed, because there was fighting from first light to 8th hour, there were committing nothing which would be shameful for themselves.

6

Tum Titō Balventiō, quī superiōre annō prīmum pīlum dūxerat, virō fortī et magnae auctōritātis, utrumque femur trāgulā trāicitur;

The T. Balventius, who had led the first legion the prior year, a brave man of great authority, his femur was pierced by a hand dart,

7

Quintus Lucānius, eiusdem ōrdinis, fortissimē pugnāns, dum circumventō filiō subvenit, interficitur;

Q. Lucanius, of the same rank, fighting most bravely, is killed while going to help his son having been surrounded

8

Lucius Cotta lēgātus omnēs cohortēs ordinēque adhortāns in adversum ōs fundā vulnerātur.

Legate L. Cotta exhorting all cohorts and ranks is wounded in his face by a slingshot.

36

1

His rēbus permōtus Quintus Titūrius, cum procul Ambiorīgem suōs cohortantem cōspexisset, interpretem suum Gnaeum Pompeium ad eum mittit rogātum ut sibi mīlitibusque parcat.

For these reasons Sabinus had been moved, when from a distance he saw Ambiorix exhorting his own men from afar, [and] he sent a his own messenger G. Pompeius to him to beg that he might spare his and his soldiers

2

Ille appellātus respondit: si velit sēcum colloquī, licēre; spērāre ā multitūdine impetrārī posse, quod ad mīlitum salūtem pertineat; ipsī vērō nihil nocitum īrī, inque eam rem sē suam fidem interpōnere. Ille cum Cottā sauciō commūnicat,

This Ambiorix having been called responded, if he should wish to speak with him, it was permitted, he hopes it is possible to approved by the multitude that which will pertain to the health of the soldiers, truly nothing will be harmed to Sabinus himself, and in the things he pledges his own faith. That [Sabinus] communicated with severely injured Cotta.

3

sī videātur, pugnā ut excēdant et cum Ambiorīge ūnā colloquantur: spērāre ab eō de suā ac mīlitum salūte impetrārī posse. Cotta sē ad armātum hostem itūrum negat atque in eō persevērat.

If it seemes, so that they would go out from fight and talk together with one Ambiorix: he hoped to be able to obtain from him about his own and soldier's safety. Cotta himself denied going towards armoured enemies and in there persisted.

37

1

Sabinus quōs in praesentiā tribūnōs mīlitum circum sē habēbat et prīmōrum ōrdinum centuriōnēs sē sequī iubet et, cum propius Ambiorīgem accessisset, iussus arma abicere, imperātum facit suisque ut idem faciant imperat.

Sabinus orders who he had in presense tribunes soldiers around himself and first order of centurions to follow himself, when he more closely approached Ambiorix, when he [Ambiorix] orders weapons to be thrown away, he [Sabinus] follows the order and he ordered his men that they themselves to the same.

2

Interim, dum dē condiōnibus inter sē agunt longiorque cōsultō ab Ambiorīge īnstituitur sermō, paulātim circumventus interficitur.

Meanwhile when they drove about arrangement among themselves and longer sermon was being established from Ambiorix, slowly surrounded he was killed.

3

Tum vērō suō mōre ‘Victōriam’ conclāmant atque ululātum tollunt impetūque in nostrōs factō ōrdinēs perturbant.

Then truly they shouted their customary "victory" and howling rushed and with attack confusing in our ranks having been made.

4

Ibi Lucius Cotta pugnāns interficitur cum maximā parte mīlitum. Reliquī sē in castra recipiunt unde erant ēgressī;

There L. Cotta fighting was killed with great part of the soldiers. Remaining rushed into their own camp from which they advanced from;

5

ex quibus Lucius Petrosidius aquilifer, cum magnā multitudīne hostium premeretur, aquilam intrā vallum proiēcit; ipse prō castrīs fortissimē pugnāns occiditur. Illī aegrē ad noctem oppugnātiōnem sustinent;

From who eagle bearer L. Petrosidius, being pressed by a great multitude of the enemy, threw the standard into the camp, himself fighting bravely for camp was killed. They sustained that weary to night assault

6

noctū ad unum omnēs, despērātā salūte, sē ipsī interficiunt.

With night, all as one, despairing of safety, killed themselves.

7

Paucī ex proeliō lapsī incertīs itineribus per silvās ad Titum Labiēnum legātum in hīberna perveniunt atque eum dē rēbus gestīs certiōrem faciunt.

Few from battle with uncertain steps sliding set forth to T. Labienus legate in winter camp and made him knowledgeable concerning things that had occurred

38 (N. T.)

1

Hāc victoriā sublātus Ambiorīx statim cum equitātū in Aduatucōs, quī erant eius regnō finītimī, proficīscitur; neque noctem neque diem intermittit peditātumque sēsē subsequī iubet.

Ambiorix having been raised in his victory departs with a calvary towards the Advatici, whoe were his neighbors in kingdom, and he did not let pass night or day and ordered foot soldiers to follow him.

2

Rē demonstratā Aduatucisque concitātis posterō diē in Nervios pervenit hortaturque, nē suī in perpetuum liberandī atque ulciscendī Rōmānōs prō eis, quās acceperint, iniuriis occasiōnem dīmittant:

With this having been demonstrated, and with the Aduaturi having been aroused, on the next day he came among newer and exhorts them that they do not neglect this opportunity of liberating them in perpetuity and of avenging Romans for their injuries, which they recieved

3

interfectōs esse lēgātōs duōs magnamque partem exercitūs interisse demōnstrat;

and he demonstrates two legates having been killed and great part of army was lost;

4

nihil esse negōtī, subitō oppressam legiōnem quae cum Cicerōne hiemet interfici; sē ad eam rem profitētur adiūtōrem. Facile hāc ōrātiōne Nervii persuādet.

and there was nothing of business that a legion suddenly oppressed is killed, with spends the winter with Cicero, he professes that he is an ally for this affair. Easily he persuades the Nervii with this speech.

39

1

Itaque cōfestim dīmīssīs nuntiīs ad Ceutronēs, Grudiōs, Levācōs, Pleumoxiōs, Geidumnōs, quī omnēs sub eōrum imperiō sunt, quam maximās manūs possunt cōgunt et dē improvīsō ad Cicerōnis hiberna advolant nōndum ad eum famā dē Titūrī morte perlātā.

And so immediately with messengers having been sent to C., G., L., and P. who were all under their [the Nervii] imperium, they forced them [to supply] as great number of troops as they are able, and unexpetedly they rused to camps of Cicero with report about the death of Sabinus not yet having been carried to him [Cicero].

2

Huic quoque accidit, quod fuit necesse, ut nōnnūllī milītēs, quī lignātiōnis mūnitiōnisque causā in silvās discessissent, repentinō equitum adventū interciperentur.

To this Caesar, it happened to that whih was necessary, that some soldiers, who had departed for the forests for the sake of collecting timber and supplies, some solders would be cut off by sudden arrival of calvary.

3

Hīs circumventīs magnā manū Eburōnēs, Nervii, Aduatuci atque hōrum omnium socii et clientēs legiōnem oppugnāre incipiunt. Nostrī celeriter ad arma concurrunt, vāllum conscendunt.

With these [soldiers] having been surrounded by great band, Eburnes, Nervii, A, and all of their allies and clients, they began to assault the legion. Our men swiftly ran to arms, and then ascended ramparts.

4

Aegrē is diēs sustentātur, quod omnem spem hostēs in celeritāte ponēbant atque hanc adepti victōriam in perpetuum sē fore victōrēs cōfidēbant.

This day is sustained weakly, because enemy, having obtained this victory, confident they will be victorious in perpetuity, and placed all hope in speed

40

1

Mittuntur ad Caesarem cōfestim ab Cicerōne litterae magnīs prōpositis praemiis, sī pertulissent: obsessīs omnibus viīs missi intercipiuntur.

Letters were sent from Cicero to Caesar immediately with great rewards having been proposed, if they had delivered: with all the roads having been obstructed all the men are intercepted.

2

Noctū ex materiā, quam mūnitiōnis causā comportāverant, turrēs admodum CXX excitantur incredibilī celeritāte; quae dēesse operī vidēbantur, Perficiuntur.

At night from the purpose of, than they carried for the cause of munitions, towers up to 120 feet were excited with incredible swiftness, which thing that were seeming to be below work, they were completed

3

Hostēs posterō diē, multō maiōribus coāctis copiīs, castra oppugnant, fossam complent. Eādem ratiōne, quā prīdiē, ab nostrīs resistitur:

The enemies on the following day, acting with a much greater number of men, attacked camp, filled trench, by the same method from what was used the day before, it was resisted by our men,

4

hoc idem reliquīs deinceps fit diēbus.

the same one after the other occurs on remaining days

5

Nūlla pars nocturnī temporis ad labōrem intermittitur; nōn aegrīs, nōn vulnerātīs facultās quiētis dātur.

No part of the night time was let past for labor, no opportunity of rest was given niether to the sick and wounded

6

Quaecumque ad proximī diēi oppugnātiōnem opus sunt, noctū comparantur; multae praeūstae sudēs, magnus murālium pilōrum numerus īstituītur; turrēs contabulantur, pinnae lorīcaeque ex crātibus attexuntur.

Whatever of the next day's attack was needed, they were prepared during the night; many spikes, burned at the end, a great number were insituted, towers were equiped with boarded platforms, battlements and breastworks were from wicker were attached.

7

Ipsē Cicerō cum tenuissimā valētūdine esset, nē nocturnum quidem sibi tempus ad quiētem relinquēbat, ut ultrō mīlitum concursū ac vōcibus sibi parcere cōgerētur.

Cicero himself although with most tenuous health was, not abandoning night time to rest, until voluantarily soldiers surrounded and with voice forced him to refrain himself [from working himself to death]

41 (N. T.)

1

Tunc ducēs prīncipēsque Nerviorum quī aliquem sermōnis aditum causamque amīcitiae cum Cicerōne habēbant colloquī sēsē velle dīcunt.

Then Leaders and Chiefs of the Nervii who were have some approuce of speech and some cause of friendship to Cicero, said they desired to speak together with him.

2

Factā potestāte, eadem quae Ambiorīx cum Titūriō ēgerat commemorant: omnem esse in armīs Galliam;

With power having been made [With power having been granted], they recalled the same things Ambiorix had said to Sabinus, all of Gaul is in Arms;

2

Germanōs Rhēnum trānsisse; Caesaris reliquōrumque hīberna oppugnārī.

Germans have crossed Rhine; the winter camps of Caesar and camps had been attacked.

3

Addunt etiam dē Sabīnī morte: Ambiorīgem ostentant fideī faciendae causā.

They add also about the death of Sabinus: they put forth Ambiorix for the sake of making faith.

4

Errāre eōs dīcunt, sī quidquam ab hīs praesidī spērent, quī suis rēbus diffīdant; sēsē tamen hōc esse in Cicerōnem populumque Rōmānum animō, ut nihil nisi hīberna recūsant atque hanc inveterāscere cōsuētūdinem nōlint:

They [the Nervii] say that they [Romans] are wrong if they would hope for any of protection from these, who are distrusting of their things; nevertheless they are in the mind regarding Cicero and the Roman people, and refuse nothing except for winter camps and also do not wish that this practice to become established [Caesarean Civilization]:

6

licēre illis incolumibus per sē ex hībernīs discēdere et quāscumque in partēs velint sine metū proficiscī

It is permitted for these on unscathed to leave to depart through them from winter camps and it is permitted to to depart without fear to any part they desire.

7

Cicerō ad haec ūnum modo respondit: nōn esse cōsuētūdinem populī Rōmānī accipere ab hoste armātō condiціōnem:

Caesar to these things responded with this onw thing: it is not custom of the Roman people to recieve a condition from enemy having been armed:

8

sī ab armīs discēdere velint, sē adiūtōre ūtantur lēgātōsque ad Caesarem mittant; spērāre prō eius iūstitiā, quae petierint, impetrātūrōs

If they wisned to him [Cicero] to depart from weapone, they use him [Cicero] as an all, and they send legates to Caesar, he hopes that for the justice of Caesar, the [the Nervii] will obtain the things they sought.

42 (N.T.)

1

Ab hāc spē repulsī Nervii vallō pedum IX et fossā pedum XV hīberna cingunt.

The Nervii having been repelled from this hope surround the winter-quarters with a wall of 9 feet and a ditch of 15 feet.

2

Haec et superiōrum annōrum cōsuētūdine ab nōbīs cognōverant et, quōs dē exercitū habēbant captīvōs, ab eīs docēbantur;
They both had learned these things from the practice of pervious yars from us and they were being taught those whom they have capive from out army.

3

sed nullā ferramentōrum copiā, quae esset ad hunc ūsum idōnea, gladiīs caespitēs circumcīdere, manibussagulisque terram exhaurīre vidēbantur.

But with no supply of iron tools which were suitable for this use, they were seeming to cut the sod with their swords and to draw out the land with their hands and military coats.

4

Quā quidem ex rē hominum multitūdō cognoscī potuit: nam minus hōrīs tribus mīlium pedum XV in circuitū mūnitiōnem perfēcērunt

Indeed from this sutation the multitude/number of men was able to learned: for in less than three hours they completed the fortification of 15 thousand feed all round

5

reliquisque diēbus turrēs ad altitudinem vallī, falcēs testudinēsq̄ue, quās īdem captīvī docuerant, parāre ac facere coepērunt.
ande in the remaing days they began to prepare and make towers to the height of the rampart, hooks and shields which the same captives have taught them.

43

1

Septimō oppugnātiōis diē, maximō coōrtō ventō, ferventēs fusilī ex argillā glandēs fundis et fervefacta iacula in casās, quae mōre Gallicō strāmentīs erant tēctae, iacere coepērunt.

On the 7 days of the assault, with greatest wind having been risen up, burning from potters clay with molten acorns by a slingshot and builing javelins, in which houses, which had been covered by Gallic custom with straws, they began to throw.

2

Hae celeriter ignem comprehendērunt et ventī magnitūdine in omnem locum castrōrum distulērunt.

They [these houses] quietly siezed fire and with greatness of wind, winds was given way to all parts of the camp.

3

Hostēs maximō clāmōre, sicutī partā iam atque explorātā victōriā, turrēs testudinēsq̄ue agere et scalīs vallum ascendere coepērunt.

Enemies with a great shout, just as already victory had been produced and confirmed, began to drive towards the towers and tortises [shields] and to ascend towers with ladders.

4

At tanta mīlitum virtūs atque ea praesentia animī fuit ut, cum undique flammā torrērentur maximāque tēlōrum multitūdine premerentur suaque omnia impedīmenta atque omnēs fortūnās cōflagrāre intellegerent, nōn modo dēmigrandī causā dē vallō decēderet nēmō, sed paene nē respiceret quidem quisquam, ac tum omnēs ācerimē fortissimēque pugnārent.

But there was so great virtue of soldiers and the presense of mind so that, although on all sides they were burned by fire and being pressed with greatest magnitude of darts and understand that all their baggage and all fortunes were burning, not only no one departed from the wall for the same of emigration with cuause, but almost no one looked back to anything, and then all fought with greatest swiftness and bravery

5

Hic diēs nostrīs longē gravissimus fuit; sed tamen hunc habuit ēventum, ut eō diē maximus numerus hostium vulnerārētur atque interficerētur, ut sē sub ipsō vallō constīpāverant recessumque prīmīs ultimī nōn dabant.

This day was most grave for us, nonetheless it had the outcome, that with this day great numbers of enemy were wounded and killed, so that they were stuffed below wall itself and farthest did not give retreat for first.

6

Paulum quidem intermissā flammā et quōdam locō turrī adactā et contingente vāllum tertiae cohortis centuriōnēs ex eō, quō stābant, locō recessērunt suōsque omnēs removērunt, nūtū vocibusque hostēs, sī introīre vellent, vocāre coepērunt; quōrum prōgredi ausus est nēmō.

At little instead with the flames having been intercepted and with certain place of tower having been built and touching wall, a few centurions of the the third cohort, in which they were standing, went back from the place these men had removed all of their men, with nod and call to enemies, they began to callm, if they wanted to go in, of who [enemies] no one dared to step foward.

7

Tum ex omnī parte lapidibus coniectīs dēturbātī, turrisque succēnsa est.

Then from all parts stones having been thrown disturbed, and the tower was set on fire.

44

1

Erant in eā legiōne fortissimī virī, centuriōnēs, quī prīmīs ordinibus appropinquārent, Titus Pullō et Lucius Vorēnus.

There was in this legion most brave men, centurion s, who were approaching the front ranks, T. Pullo and L. Vorenus.

2

Hī perpetuās inter sē contrōversiās habēbant, quānam anteferrētur, omnibusque annīs dē locīs summīs simultātibus contendēbant.

They had perpetually among themselves a controversy, who was to be preferred, and every year they were contending in the highest positions.

3

Ex hīs Pullō, cum acerrimē ad mūnitiōnēs pugnārētur, ‘Quid dubitās,’ inquit, ‘Vorēne? aut quem locum tuae probandae virtūtis exspectās?’

From this Pulloo, when it was being fought most bitterly towards supplies, said, ”Why do you doubt, Vorenus?” Or what place you better expect for your proving of virtue?”

4

Hic diēs dē nostrīs contrōversiīs iudicābit.’ Haec cum dixisset, prōcēdit extrā mūnitiōnēs quaeque pars hostium cōnfertissima est vīsa irrumpit.

”This day will adjudicate our dispute.” When these things had been said, he proceded beyond fortifucation and whatever side seemed to be most dense of the enemy he burst in.

5

Nē Vorēnus quidem tum sēsē vallō continet, sed omnium veritus exīstimatiōnem subsequitur.

No even Vorenus, then was not containing himself in the wall, but followed having come to fear all judegment.

6

Mediocrī spatiō relictō, Pullō pīlum in hostēs immittit atque ūnum ex multitudine prōcurrentem trāicit; quō percussō et exanimātō hunc scūtīs prōtegunt, in hostem tēla ūniversī coniciunt neque dant regrediendī facultātem.

A usual interval having been forsaken [with some time having passed], Pullo launched spear into the enemy and pierces one running [enemy soldier] from the multitude; with who having been pierced and deprived of breath was covered by a shield, darts were through together universally against an enemy [Pullo] and did not give faculty for stepping back.

7

Trānsfigitur scūtum Pullonī et verūtum in balteō dēfigitur.

It [the spear] pierced the shield of pullo and javelin is fixed to his belt.

8

Āvertit hic casus vāgīnam, et gladium ēdūcere cōnantī dextram morātur manum, impeditumque hostēs circumstant.

This calamity turned away sheath, and right hand delayed trying to lead forth sword, and enemies surrounded man having been hindred to him .

9

Succurrit inimīcus illī Vorēnus et laborantī subvenit.

Rival Vorenius ran to him and arrives to Pullo struggling.

10

Ad hunc sē confestim ā Pullone omnis multitūdō convertit:

To this man himself suddenly all the multitude turned about from Pullo,

11

illum verūto arbitrantur occīsum. Gladiō cominus rem gerit Vorēnus atque ūnō interfectō reliquōs paulum prōpellit; considering he having by slain by javelin. Hand to hand with sword Vorenius bore affairs and to a small extent remaind drove foward with one having been killed.

12

dum cupidius īstat, in locum dēiectus inferiōrem concidit. Huic rūsus circumventō fert subsidium Pullō,

While egarly he [Vorenius] stood, he having been through down fell i na lower place. To this again he having been surrounded is brought help by Pullo.

13

atque ambō incolumēs, complūribus interfectīs, summā cum laude sēsē intrā mūnitiōnēs recipiunt.

and with both unharmed, with many having been killed, recieved with greatest praise to themselves within fortification.

14

Sic fortūna in contentiōne et certāmine utrumque versāvit, ut alter alterī inimīcus auxiliō salutīque esset, neque dīiūdicārī posset, uter utrī virtūte antefendus vidērētur.

So that fortune turned over in struggle with the result that each other rival was giving help and saved the other, and it was not able to decided, of whose seems to most be perferred, before by virtue.

45 (N.T.)

1

Quantō erat in diēs gravior atque asperior oppugnātiō, et maximē quod magnā parte militum cōfectā vulneribus, rēs ad paucitātem defensōrum pervēnerat, tantō crebriōrēs litterae nūntiūque ad Caesarem mittēbantur; quōrum pars dēprehēnsa in

conspectū nostrōrum mīlitum cum cruciātū necabātur.

By as great the fighting on the days was more serious and more rough, and especially with a great part of the soldiers having been overwhelmed with wounds, the affair/burden had come to a small number/paucity of defenders, by that much more frequent letters and messengers were being sent to Caesar, a part of whom [messangers] having been captured were killed with torture in the sight of our soldiers.

2

Erat ūnus intus Nervius nōmine Verticō, locō nātus honestō, quī ā primā obsidiōne ad Cicerōnem perfūgerat suamque eī fidem praestiterat.

There was one Nervian within [the Roman camp] with the name Vertico, born from an honorable place [family origin], he who from the beginning of the siege had fled to Cicero and had presented his own loyalty to him [Cicero].

3

Hic servō spē libertātis magnīsque persuādet praemiīs, ut litterās ad Caesarem dēferat.

This [Vertico] persuaded a slave with the hope of freedom and great rewards to/that bring letters to Caesar.

4

Hās ille in iaculō illigātās effert et Gallus inter Gallōs sine ūllā suspiciōne versātus ad Caesarem pervenit.

That [slave] carried the [letters] having been bounded in a javelin, and having engaged as a Gaul among Gauls without suspicion, arrived to Caesar.

5

Ab eō dē periculīs Cicerōnis legiōnisque cognōscitur.

From him it is know about the dangers of Cicero and the legion.

46

1

Caesar, acceptīs litterīs, hōrā circiter XI diēi statim nūntium in Bellovacōs ad M. Crassum quaestōrem mittit, cuius hīberna aberant ab eō milia passuum XXV;

Caesar, with letter having been recieved, about hour 11 of the dy, he immediately sends a messenger to M. Crassus quaestor among the B. whose winter quarters were away from his winter quarters by about 25 miles of steps away.

1

iubet mediā nocte legiōnem proficiscī celeriterque ad sē venīre.

He orderd that in middle night to depart and to come to him quickly.

1

Exit cum nūntiō Crassus. Alterum ad Gaium Fabium lēgātum mittit, ut in Atrebātium finēs legiōnem adducat, quā sibi iter faciendum sciēbat.

Crassus leaves with the messenger. Caesar sends another messenger to G. Fabius, the legate that he should lead his legion into the land of the Atrebatii where Caesar was knowing a journey must be made by himself.

1

Scribit Labiēnō, sī reī pūblicae commodō facere posset, cum legiōne ad finēs Nerviorum veniat. Reliquam partem exercitūs, quod paulō aberat longius, non putat exspectandam; equitēs circiter quadringentōs ex proximīs hibernīs colligit.

He wrote to Labienus if it is possible to do, suitable for the republic, that he should go to the land of the Nervii with his legions. He does not think that the remaing part of the army with were way by a little longer, must be expected; he gathers around 400 horsemen from neighboring camp.

47

1

Hōrā circiter tertiā ab antecursōribus dē Crassī adventū certior factus eō diē milia passuum XX procēdit.

Around the third hour having been informed from the advanced guard concerning arrival of Crassus on that day proceeded 20 miles of steps

2

Crassum Samarobrīvae praeficit legiōnemque attribuit, quod ibi impedimenta exercitūs, obsidēs cīvitatū, litterās publicās frumentumque omne quod eō tolerandae hiemis causā dēvexerat relinquebat.

He put Crassus in charge of Samarobrivia and assigned a legion, because there he was abandoning baggage of the soldiers, hostages of the state, public letters and all the grain which they had carried away to their winter camp for the sake of sustaining the winter

3

Fabius, ut imperātum erat, nōn ita multum morātus in itinere cum legiōne occurrit.

Favius, so that he will command, not already having been accustomed ran to meet in the journey with legion.

4

Labienus, interitū Sabīnī et caede cohortium cognitā, cum omnēs ad eum Treverōrum cōpiae vēnissent, veritus, sī ex hibernīs fugae similem profectiōnem fēcisset, ut hostium impetum sustinēre posset, praesertim quōs recentī victoriā efferrī scīret, litterās Caesarī remittit, quantō cum periculō legiōnem ex hibernīs ēductūrus esset; rem gestam in Eburiōnibus perscribit; docet omnēs equitātūs peditātūsque cōpiās Treverōrum tria milia passuum longē ab suis castris cōsēdisse.

Labienus, with direction and having heard of Sabinus and knowing of the slaughter of the cohort, because of the men of the Treveri came to him, and fearing that if he had made from winter camps departure to escape he might not be able to sustain fight. Especially knowing what elation from recent victory, he sent letter back to Caesar, how much with danger he would be leading legion from winter camps, he describing thoroughly things having been born in Eburnes. He instructed [Caesar] all the horsemen and foot soldiers of the Treveri had settled down three miles of step from our own camp.

48

1

Caesar, cōsiliō eius probātō, etsī opiniōne trium legiōnum dēiectus ad duās redierat, tamen ūnum commūnis salūtis auxilium in celeritāte ponēbat. Vēnit magnīs itineribus in Nerviōrum finēs.

Caesar, with a plan of his having been approved, although having been thrown down with opinion without the third legion to help to return to two, nevertheless he was placing one of the common safety in swiftness. He came with great journey into boundaries of the Nervii.

2

Ibi ex captivīs cognoscit, quae apud Cicerōnem gerantur, quantōque in periculō rēs sit.

There he learned from those captured, things were occurring under Cicero, in how much danger things were in.

3

Tum cuidam ex equitibus Gallīs magnīs praemiīs persuādet utī ad Cicerōnem epistolam dēferat.

Then a certain [person] from Gallic horsemen he persuades to be used with a great reward to send Cicero a letter.

4

Hanc Graecis conscriptam litteris mittit, ne, intercepta epistola, nostra ab hostibus consilia cognoscantur.

He sent this having been written down with Greek letters, so that if the letter was intercepted, ours would not be understood from enemies camp.

5

Si adire non possit, monet ut tragulam cum epistola ad amentum deligata intra munitionem castrorum abiciat.

If he is unable to approach, he is advised to throw away a hand dart with letter on a strap within fortification of the camp.

6

In litteris scribit se cum legionibus profectum celeriter adfore; hortatur ut pristinam virtutem retineat.

In the letter he wrote that swiftly himself had been set forth with legions, he exhorts that Cicero retain former virtue.

7

Gallus periculum veritus, ut erat praeceptum, tragulam mittit.

Gall having been afraid of danger, as he was instructed, sent dart.

8

Haec casu ad turrem adhaesit neque ab nostris biduo animadversa tertio die a quodam milite conspicitur, dempta ad Ciceronem deferitur.

They adhered to a turret and not having been seen by our soldiers for a period of two days with third day having been payed attention to by some soldier, having been taken down and sent to Cicero.

9

Ille perlectam in conventu militum recitat maximaeque omnes laetitiae adficit.

This [Cicero] recited the letter having been read in a convention of soldiers and he affected all with great happiness.

10

Tum fumi incendiorum procul videbantur; quae res omnem dubitationem adventus legionum expulit.

Then fumes of flames from a far distance was seen, whose occurrence drive out all doubts of legions arrival.