

De Bellum Gallico

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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 legiōnēque 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 Rēmis 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 solders**

6

Ad hunc modum distribūtis legiōnibus, facillimē inopiae frūmentariae 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 māiōrēs 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, multīs 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 legiōne ex Belgiō celeriter in Carnūtēs proficisci iubet ibique hiemāre quōrumque operā cognoverat Tasgetium interfectum, hōs comprehēnsōs 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 lēgātīs quaestōreque, quibus legiōnēs 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 repentinī tumultūs ac dēfectiōnis ortum est ab Ambiorīge et Catuvolcō;

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

2

quī, cum ad finēs regnī suī Sabīnō Cottaeque praestō fuissent frumentumque in hiberna comportāvissent, Indūtiomārī Trēverī nūntiīs impulsī, suōs concitāverunt subitōque 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 equestri 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 iūdicīo 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 cōnfīdat.

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 cōnsilium: 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 beneficiis 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 civitatī 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.**