

# Charges and Charging, and Coulomb's Law

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## 24

### 1

Subductis nāvibus conciliōque Gallōrum Samarobrīvae peractō, quod eō annō frūmentum in Galliā propter siccitatē angustius prōvenerat, coactus est aliter ac superiōribus annis exercitum in hibernis collocare legiōnesque in plures civitates 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 unam in Morinos ducendam Gaiō Fabiō legatō dedit, alteram in Nervios Quintō Cicerōnī, tertiam in Esubios Lucio Rōsciō; quartam in Remis cum Titō Labienō in confinio Treverōrum hiemare iussit. Tres in Belgis collocavit: **from which legions he gave one needing to be lead against the Morini to Gaius Fabius the Legate, another against the Nervii to Quintus 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

eis Marcum Crassum quaestorem et Lucium Munatium Plancum et Gaium Trebonium legatōs praefecit. **He put M. Crassus Quaestor and L Munatus Plancum and G. Trebonus legate over them.**

### 4

Unam legiōnem, quam proximē trāns Padum cōscripserat, et cohortēs V in Eburonēs, quōrum pars maxima est inter Mosam ac Rhēnum, quī sub imperiō Ambiorigis et Catuvolci erant, misit. **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

Eis militibus Quintum Titurium Sabinum et Lucium Aurunculeium Cottam legatōs praesesse iussit. **He ordered Q Titurnus Sabinus and L Aurunculaeus Cottus to preside over these solders**

### 6

Ad hunc modum distributis legiōnibus, facillimē inopiae frumentariae sese mederi posse existimavit. **For that manner with distributed legions, it is estimated himself to be able to without difficulty alleviate want of grain.**

### 7

Atque harum tamen omnium legiōnum hiberna praeter eam, quam Lucio Rōsciō in pacatissimam et quietissimam partem ducendam dederat, milibus 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, 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, arising 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 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 minuī 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.**

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