GERGOVIA

A Latin Text of Caesar’s Gallic War VII 29–62
with Running Vocabulary and Commentary

John Lanier
Ella Blanco
Suran Gao
Kabir Blake Gupta
Sabine Mazzeo
Khensa Musaddequr Rahman
April Wen
Mattia Gianluca Worster

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GERGOVIA: A Latin Text of Caesar’s *Gallic War* VII 29-62

with Running Vocabulary and Commentary

First Edition

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Front: Reverse of a silver coin of the Aedui, LITAVICVS type, Gaul, 1st century BCE, depicting the Aeduan Litaviccus; courtesy of the Bibliothèque nationale de France: FRBNF44803651

Back: an anthropomorphic Celtic sword type ca. 60 BCE in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Accession Number 1999.94a-d
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ABOUT THIS EDITION

This book is the culmination of student work in the advanced Latin course at Stanford Online High School in the academic year 2023–2024. It is the second of three planned books covering Caesar’s *dē bellō Gallicō* VII. The content of Pixelia volumes is generated primarily by the students and is meant to aid intermediate Latin learners in reading texts without the need to constantly consult separate dictionaries and commentaries. John Lanier taught the course and devised the division of Book VII into three parts, such that each part was of the appropriate length for the students to complete in one academic year and roughly equivalent in content. The first volume, AVARICVM, includes chapters 1–28, covering the events of Book VII up to the fall of Avaricum, while this second volume, GERGOVIA, covers chapters 29–62. Both are available as open access pdfs on pixeliapublishing.org. The third volume (ALESIA, chapters 63–90) will follow in 2025.

The student editors of GERGOVIA were Ella Blanco, Suran Gao, Kabir Blake Gupta, Sabine Mazzeo, Khensa Musaddequ Rahman, April Wen, and Mattia Gianluca Worster. We subdivided the text of Chapters 29–62 such that each student was the editor of their own section of around 500 words. As a first task, the students developed working translations of their sections in order to get a sense of the Latin and the basic narrative; they next developed and edited the on-page vocabulary glosses; then added and revised macrons\(^1\) for all Latin text and vocabulary; and, finally,

\[^1\] The macrons were added through a web app (alatius.com/macronizer), which is highly accurate but does require occasional corrections.
each student wrote explanatory commentary. The students were peer reviewers for each other at each step of the process, with Lanier as advisor, final revisor, cartographer, and Introduction author.

Caesar has been a staple of Latin classrooms for centuries. His language is relatively straight-forward for beginners, and even in his own day it was a model for good Latin style (Cicero Brutus 262). Yet we should not take canonical status for granted, and in Caesar’s case re-examination is particularly warranted. The Gallic War, for all its good style, was written as a justification for imperialism; or at least, the book was written about an imperial conquest, by the general carrying out that conquest, who presumably wrote it in a way that he thought would resonate with his audience back home. As for the book’s traditional place in Latin classrooms over the last few centuries: it might well have had a certain appeal in early modern nations, like Britain and France, which had their own ambitions of imperial expansion. These same reasons might make Caesar less appealing today. And yet, Gallic War is an interesting and important text for students not despite this history but because of it.

Gallic War is a valuable witness to imperial expansion and its justification. In the space of a few hundred years, Rome grew from a village in central Italy to an empire encompassing nearly the whole Mediterranean world. What did Romans think of this expansion? How did Roman leaders justify it? Caesar’s Gallic War provides a glimpse. Interestingly, it is not a text that downplays the violence of empire, nor does it show conquest to be an unalloyed good. It is Caesar himself who writes that at the sack of Avaricum, his troops massacred 40,000 inhabitants, sparing “not the elderly, nor women, nor children” (7.28.4). Though Caesar’s
commentaries are sometimes dismissed as self-aggrandizing propaganda, he often presents a Gallic perspective which is sympathetic and complex:

Book VII is filled with Caesar’s observations about his opponents’ motivations, and he frequently presents Gallic speech, or at least what he supposes Gallic speeches to contain: the Gauls are cunning, creative, brave, tenacious, patriotic, but also self-serving, greedy, fractious, and impetuous—in other words, very much like Caesar’s peers back in Rome.

This complexity is particularly evident in Book VII, which narrates the final attempt of the Gauls to fight for their freedom under the leadership of the Gallic chieftain Vercingetorix. He is, for Caesar, the Gallic Hannibal or Mithridates, a brilliant and charismatic leader who is able, for perhaps the first time, to fully marshal the latent strength of a united Gaul and oppose Caesar on something like equal footing. He rallies the Gauls with impassioned calls for libertās, a value which Romans held dearly (7.4.4). *Gallic War* Book VII is an ideal text for students because it allows them to experience, in Latin, a pivotal moment in history from the complex perspective of one of its chief actors.

The current project was born out of Lanier’s wish to read Caesar’s *Gallic War* VII selections with students in the advanced Latin course at Stanford Online High School. At that time (2022), options for a modern edition of *Gallic War* VII with running commentary (in English) were quite limited. As of 2024, there is a new full Cambridge commentary² by Stanford’s Christopher Krebs, the first major new commentary since

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Whiteley’s “blue” Bristol edition. The new Cambridge commentary is excellent, but is meant for advanced undergraduates and graduate students, and the notes, while comprehensive, are beyond what a typical early Latin reader requires or can easily parse. Whiteley’s Bristol book is sometimes difficult to acquire new, and the price of secondary copies is often prohibitive. In addition, Lanier felt Whiteley’s commentary to be somewhat sparse for early Latin readers, and he wanted same-page vocabulary and commentary. Geoffrey Steadman has put out an edition of Gallic War I and an edition of selections of Caesar in his College Caesar (though the latter does not draw from BG VII). It is our hope that this book, along with the two related volumes, will serve as an accessible and useful guide in reading the lengthy and often difficult seventh book of Caesar’s Gallic War.

Because Pixelia volumes are student-focused and truly collaborative, we have always felt that a shared byline of authors was most appropriate (even if unwieldy), and we continue that practice here. All the work in this volume was collaborative. We give special thanks to Tom Hendrickson for developing the idea of Pixelia, designing the class, and supervising Pixelia’s first two Latin volumes (The Passion of Perpetua and Isotta Nogarola’s Defense of Eve). We are indebted to OHS student Suran Gao for the illustrations both of GERGOVIA and also the preceding AVARICVM. OHS instructors Tom Hendrickson, Caedmon Haas, Ben Wiebracht, and Anna Pisarello provided valuable grammatical insight and editorial advice. We would also like to thank Tomohiro Hoshi (Head of School, Stanford Online High School), Josh Carlson (Director of

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3 J.L. Whiteley, Caesar: Gallic War VII (Bristol Classical Press, 2001)
4 Both available on his website, geoffreysteadman.com
Business Operations), and Christine Van Winkle (Associate Director of Business Operations) for their continued support of the Pixelia project.

The Latin text in this volume is in the public domain and comes from the Loeb edition of 1917, in consultation with the Oxford Classical Text and its *apparatus criticus*. We have made no substantial changes to the text, and have generally chosen the simplest or most readable option in disputed or corrupted sections. We have sometimes altered punctuation to facilitate easier reading. Finally, again for better readability, we use the -ēs ending for i-stem third declension nouns in the accusative plural, whereas OCT prints -īs.

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INTRODUCTION

*Gallic War* Book VII in context

In the winter of 53 BCE, Caesar crossed the Alps back into northern Italy with a sense that Gaul was finally *quiēta*, if not *pācāta*. He had been waging war there for over five years already. The conflict had begun as a swift preventative action against the Helvetii as they attempted to move their entire tribe through the territory of the Roman province of *Gallia Trānsalpīna*. Caesar’s defensive action, at the very beginning of his tenure in *Gallia Trānsalpīna*, steadily transformed into a campaign of conquest and subjugation which stretched far beyond the boundaries of his province. During those five years his force had grown to ten legions, some 50,000 soldiers all told. They had battled across Gaul numerous times on land and sea, ventured to Britain, bridged the Rhine twice, and withstood several serious challenges to the incremental establishment of Roman domination.

A year earlier, in 54 BCE, the most recent of these “rebellions,” a surprise attack by the Gallic champion Ambiorix, had killed thousands of Roman soldiers and two of Caesar’s most trusted lieutenants. He responded swiftly and severely with the widespread devastation of the lands of those he held responsible, as well as the summary execution of the Gallic leader Acco (*BG* 6.44; 7.1). He hoped that these harsh measures would finally end Gallic resistance to what must have seemed to him to be inevitable: the organization of the vast Gallic territory he had seized into Roman provincial possessions. As he returned to northern Italy to attend to his gubernatorial tasks at the end of 53, his attention was surely already turning to the details of this process, and also to the simmering political
turmoil back in Rome, about which he makes brief mention in the opening chapter of Book VII. He had no way of knowing, as the new year began and as the miles grew between himself and his legions back in winter camps in central Gaul, that the Gallic tribes were not *quiētī* by any means and would soon explode with their final and most desperate bid for *libertās*.

Book VII of *Gallic War* chronicles this final struggle of the Gauls against Roman domination. It begins, as was typical for these Gallic uprisings, with the leaders of the tribes holding a secret meeting. In past years, many had instigated uprisings and had been cast down by Caesar’s reprisal: the Belgae in 57, the Veneti in 56, the Morini in 55, Ambiorix and his Eburones and then Indutiomarus and his Treveri in 54, Acco and the Senones in 53. This time, the instigator is the Carnutes tribe, and the epicenter is their chief town, Cenabum, where they slaughter a number of unsuspecting Roman businessmen. These *negōtiātorēs* had no doubt been busy with the various tasks of converting Gaul into a productive Roman possession: organizing slave routes, assessing mining potential, surveying arable land. Now their slaying became Caesar’s justification for the wrathful campaign which follows. Cenabum’s inhabitants would experience Roman retribution, but not before the uprising begun by the Carnutes had spread to a powerful coalition of tribes led by the Arverni and their electric and effective new leader, Veringetorix, who promises *libertās commūnis* from Roman *servitūs* for all the Gauls (*BG* 7.4.4).

This volume, being the middle of a trilogy, is best experienced after working through the first 28 chapters of *BG* VII (covered in our AVARICVM). This book begins in chapter 29, as Veringetorix attempts to rally his assembled Gallic contingents after the disastrous and
demoralizing defeat at Avaricum. In these pages, Caesar describes the
teetering loyalties of the Aedui, his most important Gallic ally and the
most powerful polity in all of Gaul. By his own admission, the loss of
these allies would be a calamity for Roman efforts in Gaul, and many of
these chapters are devoted to that ever-developing problem. Meanwhile,
the Gauls under Vercingetorix again find themselves on the defensive
against Caesar’s legions, this time at the Arvernian oppidum of Gergovia.
These chapters conclude by detailing the brief campaign of Caesar’s
trusted legate Titus Labienus as he leads Roman forces deep into
north-central Gaul along the Seine to the oppidum of Lutetia (modern
Paris).

For a detailed introduction to Gaul, Caesar, and Gallic War, consult the
excellent open-access Web Essays7 provided as part of the Landmark
Julius Caesar, edited and translated by Kurt A. Raaflaub (New York:
Pantheon Books, 2017). In particular, students new to Gallic War will
find useful: Gaul in Caesar's Time by O. Büchsenschütz; Oppida: Towns in
Caesar’s World by I. Ralston; Late Republican Provincial Administration by
N. Rosenstein; The Roman Army Camp by D.B. Campbell; Military
Engineering and Sieges by D.B. Campbell; Military Logistics by N.
Rosenstein; Caesar the General and Leader by L. De Blois; and The Roman
Commentarius and Caesar’s Commentaries by K.A. Raaflaub. For those
who wish to go deeper on linguistic, literary, and historical issues in the
text, the Christopher Krebs commentary of 2023 will prove invaluable.

7 Visit thelandmarkcaesar.com
Timeline of events for *Gallic War I-VII* (all dates are BCE)

**BOOK I**

1.1–5 (61–Spring 58): The Helvetii are persuaded by Orgetorix, an ambitious Helvetian leader, to migrate from their country. They burn their homes and prepare for a long journey.

1.6–9 (Mar–April 58): The Helvetii try to pass through the Roman Province on their migration, but Caesar prevents them. They instead pass through the territory of the Sequani.

1.10–15 (April–June 58): Caesar grows concerned about the Helvetian migration and decides to intervene, pursuing the Helvetii on their march. The Helvetii harass the Romans.

1.16–20 (June 58): Caesar learns from Liscus, the chief official of the Aedui, that Dumnorix has been building an opposing faction within the Aedui to undermine Roman influence. Caesar places him under guard.

1.21–29 (June–July 58): Caesar launches an attack against the Helvetii. After a difficult battle, the Helvetii surrender, and Caesar pursues and captures a group of Helvetian runaways.

1.30–36 (July–Aug 58): Gallic emissaries come to thank Caesar and hold a Gallic council, led by the druid Diviciacus. He informs Caesar that the German king, Ariovistus, has settled in Sequani territory, and the Gauls need Roman assistance. Caesar promises his help and exchanges messages with the hostile Ariovistus, who does not respond to his warnings.

1.37–45 (Aug–Sep 58): The Romans advance towards Ariovistus. Caesar and Ariovistus meet, each with a group of cavalry; Caesar reiterates his demands, which Ariovistus again refuses.
1.46–50 (Sep 58): After the German horsemen attack Caesar during the parley, hostilities ensue. Caesar leaves his forces in battle formation, but Ariovistus declines to fight a decisive battle.

1.51–54 (Sep–Oct 58): Caesar forces the Germans to react by closely approaching their camp. The two armies clash, and the Germans flee to the Rhine; Ariovistus escapes. Caesar leads his army to winter quarters among the Sequani.

BOOK II

2.1–4 (Winter 58–July 57): Caesar learns that the Belgae are plotting against the Romans and joins his army at Vesontio, an oppidum of the Sequani. The Remi, one of the Belgae tribes, surrender to Caesar.

2.5–11 (July–Aug 57): Caesar saves the Remi oppidum of Bibrax from an attack by the Belgae and they make a camp nearby. The Romans and Belgae do battle, and after suffering heavy losses, the Belgae decide to return home; the Romans pursue and slaughter them.

2.12–14 (Aug 57): Caesar leads his army to Noviodunum, the capital of the Suessiones. The Suessiones surrender, followed by the Bellovaci and the Ambiani.

2.15–18 (Aug 57): The Nervii, neighbors of the Ambiani, resent the other Belgae for surrendering, and lie in wait for the Romans across the Sabis River.

2.19–28 (Aug–Sep 57): Caesar leads a difficult battle against the courageous Nervii. Following a decisive Roman victory, the Nervii women and elders surrender, and Caesar treats them with mercy.
2.29-33 (Sep-Oct 57): The Atuatuci, who were on their way to assist the Nervii, move everything to a single fortified town, where they are besieged by the Romans. Caesar agrees to spare them if they give up their weapons; they agree, but only give up two-thirds of their weapons. After a failed sortie, they are defeated and sold into slavery.

2.34-35 (Oct-Nov 57): Caesar learns that the maritime Gauls have surrendered to his legate, Crassus. He declares that all of Gaul has been pacified and sends his legions to winter quarters; the Roman Senate decrees a fifteen-day public thanksgiving.

BOOK III

3.1-6 (Sep-Nov 57): After the legate Galba opens a safe route through the Alps, the Gauls attack at Octodorus. The Romans kill a third of the 30,000 Gauls with a final charge.

3.7-16 (Dec 57-Sep 56): The maritime Veneti tribe takes Roman officials hostage; other tribes follow suit. After a meeting with the other triumvirs Pompey and Crassus in northern Italy, Caesar hurries to the western Gallic coast. He orders a fleet to be built and sends legates with forces to stop the troubles from spreading. He then defeats the Veneti on the sea and punishes them.

3.17-19 (July-Sep 56): Caesar sends the legate Sabinus against the Venelli. He defeats them after baiting them to attack by feigning cowardice. The entire region surrenders.

3.20-22 (Aug-Sep 56): The Sotiates attack the legate Crassus, but quickly surrender. The enemy commander Adiatunnus attacks separately but he soon surrenders as well.
3.23–27 (Sep 56): Crassus then sets out against the Vocates and Tarusates, and after storming their camp kills many. Most of Aquitania surrenders to Crassus.

3.28–29 (Oct–Nov 56): Caesar is unsuccessful in catching the last remaining tribes, the Morini and Menapii. He burns their crops and buildings before sending the legions to their winter camps.

BOOK IV

4.1–11 (Dec–Jun 55): Caesar responds to German incursions into Gaul; he attempts negotiations.


4.16–19 (Jun–Jul 55): Caesar builds a bridge across the Rhine, then crosses into Germania to destroy Sugambri territory and help the Ubii. After eighteen days he returns and dismantles the bridge.

4.20–27 (Jul–Sep 55): Caesar decides to cross to Britain and gives his reasons. He assembles two legions and cavalry, but the cavalry get separated and do not arrive in Britain. The Romans force a landing against the resistance of the Britons on a beach overlooked by cliffs; though they struggle in the deep water at first, the legions quickly defeat the Britons once they are able to assemble on the beach.

4.28–36 (Sep–Oct 55): The Roman ships are destroyed in a storm. Seeing this, the Britons violate their surrender terms and launch a surprise attack. Caesar is prepared and defeats them again. His soldiers manage to salvage some of the wrecked ships and the Romans limp back to Gaul.
4.37-38 (Oct 55): Roman cavalry saves some errant legionnaires from the Morini, then the legate Labienus defeats the Morini and ravages their territory. The legions go into winter camps and the Roman Senate decrees a twenty-day thanksgiving for the exploits of the year.

BOOK V

5.1-7 (Jan–July 54): Caesar resolves to return to Britain in force. He deals with Gallic factional strife while his legions build ships at his instruction. The fleet’s departure from Portus Itius is delayed by bad weather; meanwhile he orders many of the Gallic principes to accompany him to Britain. Dumnorix the Aeduan refuses, flees, and is killed.

5.8–11 (July–Aug 54): The fleet lands in Britain and again a storm wrecks the ships. They are rebuilt and the Romans fortify a camp.

5.12–14 (July–Aug 54): Caesar provides a brief ethnography of the Britons.

5.15–22 (Aug–Sep 54): Caesar leads the Romans across the Thames into the territories of the British king Cassivellaunus, who launches sporadic attacks against the incoming armies. Caesar locates and seizes the stronghold of Cassivellaunus, who then fails to storm the Roman camp; he surrenders.

5.23–25 (Sep–Oct 54): The Romans return to Gaul. Caesar explains that due to a poor harvest the previous year, he is required to divide up his legions into more scattered winter camps than usual.

5.26–31 (Nov 54): The legates Sabinus and Cotta command a winter camp of fifteen cohorts among the Eburones. Ambiorix, their king, gives them warning of a coming pan-Gallic attack. In a debate, Sabinus suggests they evacuate the camp before the attack arrives,
while Cotta advises that they remain and wait for Caesar's commands. Sabinus prevails, and the army leaves the camp at dawn.

5.32–39 (Nov 54): The departing Romans are ambushed by Ambiorix and are destroyed, despite their pleas for mercy. Emboldened by this success, the Nervii join the Eburones and they attack the legate Q. Cicero's camp of one legion in their territory.

5.40–48 (Nov 54): Q. Cicero rejects the Gauls’ invitations to negotiate; in response, they surround the Roman camp and set it on fire. Refusing to submit, the Romans' numbers dwindle until word of the attack finally reaches Caesar, who quickly sends reinforcements.

5.49–53 (Dec 54): The Gauls move to face the approaching reinforcements. The Romans pretend to be afraid and unprepared; the Gauls fall for the trap and are chased away. Caesar joins Cicero and offers praise for his level-headed conduct. Word of this victory spreads, delighting the Romans and discouraging the Gauls.

5.54–58 (Winter 54–53): Hearing word of rebellions, Caesar subdues the Gauls with threats and entreaties. Indutiomarus of the Treveri gathers troops and attacks the legate Labienus, who feigns fear until his cavalry is dispatched. Indutiomarus is killed and peace returns to Gaul.

BOOK VI

6.1–8 (Mar–June 53): Continued signs of trouble in Gaul and from beyond the Rhine compel Caesar to launch a campaign early in the year. He begins with the Nervii, quickly subdues them, and calls all the leaders of Gaul to him. Those that do not show up are assumed to be hostile. The Gallic chief Acco begins an uprising among the Senones. Caesar plans to isolate Ambiorix by denying him support from other Gallic tribes, and defeats the Senones, Carnutes, and Menapii in swift
succession. The Romans ravage the territory of the Menapii. The Treveri are then subdued.

6.9–10 (July–Aug 53): Caesar bridges the Rhine for a second time and discovers that the Suebi have mobilized, but will not face the Romans in battle.

6.11–28 (Summer 53): Caesar provides a lengthy ethnographic description of the Gauls and Germans.

6.30–34 (Sep 53): Caesar returns to Gaul, destroys the bridge, and attempts to apprehend Ambiorix in the Ardennes with cavalry. Ambiorix eludes capture and instructs the Eburones to scatter and hide. Caesar splits the legions into three forces and leaves their baggage train with the legate Q. Cicero at Atuatuca, an oppidum of the Eburones. The legions devastate the lands of the absent Eburones and invite the neighboring Gallic tribes to do likewise.

6.35–42 (Sep–Oct 53): The Germanic Sugambri cross the Rhine to join in the plunder, but are enticed by the prospect of looting the Roman baggage stored at Q. Cicero’s camp. Unaware, Cicero sends out foraging parties which are ambushed, resulting in many casualties. Despite this, the camp manages to fend off the attack and the Sugambri return to Germania empty-handed. Caesar returns to the camp and criticizes Q. Cicero for not following his instructions.

6.43–44 (Oct–Dec 53): Frustrated by his inability to apprehend Ambiorix, Caesar orders the legions to continue their campaign of scorched earth. At the close of the year he returns to Durocortum, an oppidum of the Remi, and orders Acco to be executed. He then sends the legions into their winter camps and returns to Cisalpine Gaul.
7.1–3 (Jan–Feb 52): As the 7th year of the Gallic War begins, the Gauls begin to plan a rebellion. The Carnutes take the first steps by massacring the Roman traders at Cenabum.

7.4–5 (March 52): Vercingetorix begins his rebellion among the Arverni. He raises a large force of supporters and sends some to threaten the Roman Province, while others move against the Bituriges.

7.6–8 (March–April 52): Caesar, separated from his army, leads a makeshift force into Arvernian territory. Vercingetorix is forced to move to confront him.

7.9 (April 52): With only a small cavalry escort, Caesar races through Aeduan lands and quietly rejoins his main force.

7.10–13 (May 52) Caesar moves to counter the maneuvers of Vercingetorix, capturing Vellaunodunum, Cenabum, and Noviodunum in quick succession. He moves against Avaricum.

7.14–17 (May 52): Vercingetorix enacts a scorched-earth policy in an attempt to cut off Roman resupply, but the other Gallic principes convince him to spare the large oppidum Avaricum. He establishes a defensive position and the Romans begin the siege, despite lacking supplies.

7.18–22 (June 52): Caesar attempts a surprise attack, but withdraws due to the difficult terrain. Vercingetorix meanwhile must defend himself in a long oration against Gallic accusations of malfeasance.

7.23–28 (June 52): The Gals defend Avaricum with tenacity and ingenuity, but the Romans eventually complete construction of an agger and breach the impressive walls. The legions plunder the town and massacre everyone they find. The few survivors make their way to the camp of Vercingetorix.
The major tribes and towns of Gaul in the mid-1st century BCE
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<td>rel.</td>
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<td>subj.</td>
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<td>Verc.</td>
<td>Vercingetorix</td>
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G E R G O V I A

dē bellō Gallicō VII 29–62

with Running Vocabulary and Commentary
[29] The Gauls come together after the destruction of Avaricum

Posterō diē conciliō convocātō cônsōlātus cohortātusque est nē sē admodum animō dēmitterent, nē perturbārentur incommodō.

*admodum*: wholly, very much, quite
*concilium, -ī n.*: meeting
*cohortor, -ārī, -ātus*: exhort, encourage
*cōnsōlor, -ārī, -ātus*: comfort, encourage

*convocō* (1): assemble, call together
dēmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus: descend; lower, drop
*incommodum, -ī n.*: inconvenience, misfortune
*perturbō* (1): confuse, confound, be in disorder
*posterus, -a, -um*: next

*Posterō diē*: On the next day; abl. of time when; it is the following day after the Roman destruction of the oppidum of Avaricum; for proper names of Gauls, Romans, tribes, towns, rivers, etc. in this text, please see Appendix B
*cōnsōlātus cohortātusque est*: the subject is Verc.
sē…dēmitterent: let themselves sink; idiomatic
*incommodō*: by the inconvenience; an abl. of means referring to the slaughter of Avaricum’s inhabitants; the term might seem inappropriate for this event, but previously Caes. used it to refer to: a humiliating defeat inflicted on the Romans (BG 1.13.4); extremely unfavorable battle conditions for a legion (5.35.5); and the destruction of the legion and the aftermath (5.52.6; 5.53.4)
Nōn virtūte neque in aciē vīcisse Rōmānōs, sed artificiō quōdam et scientiā oppugnātiōnis, cuīus reī fuerint ipsī imperītī. Errāre, sī quī in bellō omnēs secundōs rērum próventūs exspectent.

aciēs, -eī f.: edge; line of battle
artificium, -iī n.: art; ingenuity, cunning
errō (1): wander; err
expectō (1): wait for, anticipate
imperītus, -a, -um: unskilled, inexperienced

oppugnātiō, -onis f.: assault, siege
prōventus, -ūs m.: a produce, yield; result, outcome
quīdam, quaedam, quoddam: a certain, a particular
scientia, -ae f.: knowledge, skill
secundus, -a, -um: (here) favorable, fortunate

vīcisse Rōmānōs: that the Romans had been victorious; Verc.‘s words were reported in indirect commands governed by cohortātus in the previous sentence, but now Caes. switches to indirect statements with an implied “he says (that).” This is common in BG, especially for extended speeches
ipsī: that is, the Gauls (nom.)
errāre: that (they) were wrong; continue to supply “he [Verc.] says that” for an indirect statement with verb errāre and an understood accusative subject [eōs]
sī quī: with sī, “aliquī” drops “ali-” and becomes quī
quī...exspectent: use omnēs secundōs próventūs (“all favorable outcomes”) as the subject of indirect statement introduced by expectent, with an implied esse; that is, it would be wrong to expect only victories in war—not every battle will be won
Sibi numquam placuisse Avaricum dēfendī, cuius reī testēs ipsōs habēret; sed factum imprūdentīā Biturigum et nimiā obsequentiā reliquōrum utī hoc incommodum acciperētur.

Id tamen sē celeriter maiōribus commodīs sānātūrum.

commodum, -ī n.: opportunity; advantage, profit

numquam: never

nimius, -a, -um: excessive

obsequentia, -ae f.: compliance, yielding

implūdentiā, -ae f.: lack of knowledge, ignorance; lack of foresight

placeō, -ère, placuī, -citus: please, be pleasing; agree

sānō (1): heal, restore

testis, -is m.: witness

Sibi numquam placuisse: It had never been pleasing to him; that is, he (Verc.) had never thought it was a good idea; continue to supply “he says that” for an indirect command; placuisse is impersonal

cuius reī: of which opinion

cuius…habēret: Verc. is showing that he is not just saying this now that the situation has passed, but that he has always thought this

factum: that it had happened; implicit esse; the subject is the following noun clause

utī incommodum acciperētur

Biturigum: Biturigis, -is m.; see Appendix B

imprūdentiā…obsequentiā: ablatives of cause

utī: conjunction, a common variation of ut

Id: that is, this current situation for the Gauls

maiōribus commodīs: superior advantages; Verc. now turns away from the incommoda of the past and looks to the commoda maiōra of the future

sānātūrum: that he himself would heal; implicit esse; future active infinitive continuing the indirect statement of the passage with the subject sē
6 Nam quae ab reliquis Gallis cīvitātēs dissentīrent, hās suā diligence adiūnctūrum atque ūnum cōnsilium tōtīus Galliae effectūrum, cuius cōnsēnsuī nē orbis quidem terrārum possit obsistere; idque sē prope iam effectum habēre.

dē bellō Gallicō VII 29.6

adiungō, -ere, adiūnxī, -ūntus: join to, connect
cīvitās, -tātis f.: (in Caes.) tribe
cōnsēnsus, -ūs m.: agreement, harmony, unanimity
diligentia, -ae f.: thriftiness; attentiveness
dissentīō, -īre, -sēnsī, -sēnsus: disagree; differ, be unlike
efficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus: (here) bring about, produce; complete
obsistō, -ere, -ī: stand in the way; withstand
orbis, -is m.: circle, orb
prope: nearly, almost

cīvitātēs: Caes. uses this term (here and hereafter) to refer to Gallic tribes or states, rather than cities or citizenship
quae...dissentīrent: use cīvitātēs as the antecedent of quae; these are the tribes not yet supporting Verc.
adiūnctūrum, effectūrum: with an implied esse; the subject is an implied sē (Verc.) in continuation of this long indirect statement
ūnum cōnsilium tōtīus Galliae: Although Gallia consisted of many individual tribes, the idea of a collective “all Gaul” appears several times in Caes.: see for example BG 1.2.2, where the Helvetic nobleman Orgetorix intended to seize control of all Gaul, or BG 7.4.1, where we learn that Celtillus, father of Verc., had held supremacy over all Gaul, but was killed for that ambition
cōnsēnsuī: 4th decl. dative, object of obsistere
nē...quidem: not even
orbis terrārum: the world, idiomatic
prope iam effectum habēre: he considered it nearly already to be completed
Interea aequum esse ab eis commūnis salūtis causā impetrārī ut castra mūnīre īnstituerent, quō fācilius repentīnōs hostium impetūs sustinērent.

aequus, -a, -um: (here) reasonable
commūnis, -e: common, general
facilis, -e: easy, without difficulty
impetus, -ūs m.: attack, assault
impetrō (1): accomplish; obtain
īnstituō, -ere, -ī, -ītus: undertake; decide

interea: meanwhile
mūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus: build, fortify
repentīnus, -a, -um: sudden, unexpected
salūs, -ūtis f.: health, safety
sustineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentus: (here) endure, withstand

aequum esse ab eis…impetrārī ut: it was reasonable that it [cooperation] be obtained from them [the Gauls] that; in other words, that he prevail upon the Gauls (+ indirect command)
commūnis salūtis causā: for the sake of their common safety
casta mūnīre: see note below, BG 7.30.4
quō: so that; rel. clause of purpose
[30] The Gauls are bolstered by the example of Vercingetorix

1 Fuit haec órātiō nōn ingrāta Gallīs, et maximē, quod ipse animō nōn dēfēcerat tantō acceptō incommodō neque sē in occultum abdiderat et cōnspectum multitūdinis fūgerat;

abdō, -ere, -didī, -ditus: conceal

cōnspectus, -ūs m.: look, sight, view
dēficiō, -ere, -ī, dēfectus: be wanting, be lackin (+ abl.)

incommodum, -ī n.:

inconvenience, misfortune

ingrātus, -a, -um: unpleasant, unwelcome

maximē: especially

occultus, -a, -um: hidden; (here, as substantive) a secret place

quod…incommodō: because this man [Verc.] had not faltered in his own soul with so great a setback taken
animō: ablative of separation with dēficere

in occultum…fūgerat: that is, in part since Verc. did hide himself away, he showed himself as a courageous man, deserving of their continued support
2 plúsque animō prōvidēre et praesentīre exīstimābātur, quod ré integrā prīmō incendendum Avaricum, post dēserendum cēnsuerat. 3 Itaque ut reliquōrum imperātōrum rēs adversae auctōritātem minuunt, sīc huius ex contrāriō dignitās incommodō acceptō in diēs augēbātur.

adversus, -a, -um: opposite; 
incommodum, -ī n.: 
inconvenience, misfortune

augeō, -ère, auxī, auctus: increase 
integer, -gra, -grum: (here)
undecided

cēnseō, -ère, -uī, -us: assess, judge 
itaque: and so, therefore

dēserō, -ère, -uī, -tus: leave, 
abanond 
minuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus: lessen

dignitās, -tātis f.: worth, reputation 
praesentiō, -īre, -sēnsī, -sēnsus: 
feel or perceive beforehand

exīstimō (1): consider, think, judge 
prīmō: first, at first

imperātor, -ōris m.: commander 
prōvideō, -ère, -ī, prōvisus: 
foresee

incendō, -ere, -ī, -census: set on 
fire, burn 

exīstimābātur: he [Verc.] was thought; use Verc. as unexpressed subject 
introducing an indirect statement

prōvidēre…praesentīre: indirect statement with verb exīstimābātur; use Verc. as subject of the infinitives

rē integrā: with the matter still undecided (lit. “when the thing was whole”)

prīmō incendendum Avaricum, post dēserendum: at first that Avaricum ought to be burned, and then afterwards that it ought to be deserted; the gerundives here express obligation

cēnsuerat: verb of both what happened prīmō and post

ut…sīc: as…so

ex contrāriō: on the other hand; this phrase is found only here in Caes., but appears frequently in Cicero and thence in Quintillian and Seneca

in diēs: day by day
4 Simul in spem veniēbant eius adfirmātiōne dē reliquīs adiungendīs cīvitātibus; prīmumque eō tempore Gallī castra mūnīre īnstituērunt et sīc sunt animō cōnfirmātī, hominēs īnsuētī labōris, ut omnia quae imperārentur sibi patienda exīstimārent.

adiungō, -ere, adiūnxī, -ūnectus: join to, connect
adfirmātiō, -ōnis f.: assurance; declaration
cōnfirmō (1): strengthen
instituō, -ere, -ī, -tūtus: undertake; decide

insuētus, -a, -um: unaccustomed, inexperienced (+ gen.)
mūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus: build, fortify
patior, -ī, passus: permit; endure
simul: at the same time
spēs, speī f.: hope

dē reliquīs adiungendīs cīvitātibus: about adding the remaining states; idiomatic use of the gerundive for the gerund

castra mūnīre: to fortify their camp; the Romans routinely constructed a fortified castra each night for protection, and this often contributed to their successes in war. The Gauls, by contrast, often seemed much more disorganized about this, especially when it came to the organized fortification of their nightly bivouac; here they follow Verc.’s assertion that, as it has been a significant help to the Romans, they should attempt to replicate the Romans’ strongly fortified camp; see BG 7.29.7 for Verc.’s initial proposal of this change in tactics

sīc sunt animō cōnfirmātī...ut...exīstimārent: they were so encouraged...that they judged; result clause

sibi patienda (esse): must be endured by them; passive periphrastic with a dative of agent
Vercingetorix rebuilds his army and expands his alliance

Nec minus quam est pollicitus Vercingetorīx animō labōrābat ut reliquās cīvitātēs adiungeret, atque eās dōnīs pollicitātiōnibusque alliciēbat. Huic reī idōneōs hominēs dēligēbat, quōrum quisque aut ōrātiōne subdolā aut amīcitiā facillīmē capere posset. Quī Avaricō expugnātō refūgerant, armandōs vestiendōsque cūrat;

minus quam est pollicitus: less than what he promised; the minus is adverbial with labōrābat
animō labōrābat: he worked his heart out
huic reī: for this task (of recruiting the remaining tribes)
aut…aut: either…or
quōrum quisque…capere posset: each of whom…could win (them over); a relative clause of either characteristic or purpose; here capere has a special sense of “to win (someone) over”
Quī: (those) who; the antecedent is an understood eōs with armandōs vestiendōsque armandōs vestiendōsque cūrat: he takes care (that they) be armed and clothed
4 simul, ut dēminūtae cōpiae redintegrārentur, imperat certum numerum mīlitum cīvitātibus, quem et quam ante diem in castra addūcī velit, sagittāriōsque omnēs, quōrum erat permagnus numerus in Galliā, conquīrī et ad sē mittī iubet. Hīs rēbus celeriter id quod Avaricī dēperierat explētur.

addūcō, -ere, -düxī, -ductus: lead
certus, -a, -um: fixed, certain
conquīrō, -ere, -quīṣīvī, -quīṣītus: collect, procure, seek
dēminuō, -ere, -ī, -nūtus: make smaller, lessen; impair
dēpereō, -perīre, -perī: destroy completely, perish

expleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētus: fill up, fulfill
permagnus, -a, -um: immense
redintegrō (1): restore, renew
sagittārius, -iī m.: archer, bowman
simul: at the same time
volō, velle, voluī: wish, want

cīvitātibus: either dative after imperat, or ablative in the sense of “from the tribes”
quem et quam ante diem: what (number) and before what day; the quem is an interrogative adjective modifying an implicitly repeated numerum
sagittāriōs: direct object after iubet, with the passive infinitives conquīrī and mittī; Caes. infrequently mentions archers at all, and only his own bowmen auxilia twice (BG 2.7.1ff, and separately at 4.25.1). Gallic archers do not appear before this point, but Gallic use of other missile weapons is not uncommon in the commentaries (BG 5.35.8, for example, when the legate Cotta is sorely wounded by a slingstone). The Gallic archers will appear again at 7.41.3 and then several times in 7.80-81
Avaricī: at Avaricum; locative
Interim Teutomatus, Ollovicōnis filius, rēx Nitiobrigum, cuis pater ab senātū nostrō amīcus erat appellātus, cum magnō equitum suōrum numerō et quōs ex Aquītāniā condūxerat ad eum pervēnit.

amīcus, -ī m.: friend
appello (1): name, call
Aquītānia: a region of southwestern Gaul
condūcō, -ere, -ūxī, -ductus: bring together, hire
eques, equitis m.: horseman
filius, -ii m.: son
interim: meanwhile
pervenīō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus: reach, arrive at

Teutomatus: nothing beyond what Caes. says here is known about him or his father
Nitiobrigum: genitive plural of the tribe Nitiobrigēs, -um
senātū nostrō: our senate; this refers to the Roman senate, not the various councils of Gauls mentioned elsewhere
equītum suōrum numero et [eīs] quōs: of his own cavalry…and those whom; that is, Teutomatus is bringing both his own horsemen and those whom he had hired
ad eum: to him [Verc.]
[32] The Aedui seek Caesar’s aid in a political crisis

1 Caesar, Avaricī complūrēs diēs commorātus, summamque ibi cōpiam frūmentī et reliquī commeātūs nactus, exercitum ex labōre atque inopiā refēcit.

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**commeātus, -ūs m.:** commerce; provisions

**commoror, -ārī, -ātus:** linger

**complūrēs, -ium:** many

**frūmentum, -ī n.:** grain, crops

**inopia, -ae f.:** need; scarcity; famine

**nancīscor, -ī, nactus:** obtain

**reficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus:** (here) reinforce; restore; refit

**complūrēs diēs:** for many days; acc. of duration of time

**ex labōre atque inopiā:** from hard work and hunger; the legions had suffered from severe lack of provisions during the siege of Avaricum for several weeks; they were in part able to recuperate because they had a secure camp while Caes. “lingered,” and because the sacked town had been full of supplies
2 Iam prope hieme cōnfectā cum ipsō annī tempore ad gerendum bellum vocārētur et ad hostem proficīscī cōnstituisset, sīve eum ex palūdibus silvīisque ēlicere sīve obsidiōne premere posset, lēgātī ad eum prīncipēs Aeduōrum veniunt orātum ut maximē necessāriō tempore cīvitātī subveniat;

annus, -ī m.: year
cōnficiō, -ere, -fēcī, fectus: finish
cōnstituō, -ere, -stituī, -tūtus: (here) decide
ēliciō, -ere, -uī: allure, entice, lure out
hiems, -is f.: winter
lēgātus, -ī m.: (here) ambassador
necessārius, -a, -um: necessary, essential

obsidiō, -ōnis f.: siege, blockade
palūs, -ūdis f.: swamp
prīnceps, -cipis m.: (here) leader
proficīscor, -ī, profectus: depart
prope: nearly, almost
silva, -ae f.: forest
subveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus: come to the aid of (+ dat)
vocō (1): call, summon

Iam prope: here this phrase has a sense of “almost”
iam...vocārētur: Roman military campaigns were typically done according to the seasons, and the legions went into semi-permanent camps (castra) during the winter months. Here, Caes. is saying that time is over, and the weather is lending itself to the start of a new campaign season

cum...vocārētur et...cōnstituisset: when...he was being called...and had decided
ipsō annī tempore: by the very time of year; the circumstances called him to wage war
sīve...sīve: if...or if
veniunt orātum: come to beg; acc. supine expressing purpose
ut...subveniat: that he help; indirect command, introduced by the supine ōrātum
maximē necessāriō tempore: especially in a time of need; abl. of time when
3 summō esse in perīculō rem, quod, cum singulī magistrātūs antīquitus creārī atque rēgiam potestātem annum obtinère cōnsuēssent, duo magistrātum gerant et sē uterque eōrum lēgibus creātum esse dīcat.

antīquitus: formerly, in ancient times
cōnsuēscō, -ere, -uī, -tentus: be accustomed to
creō (1): create; elect
magistratus, -ūs m.: leader, public official
obtineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentus: (here) acquire
perīculum, -ī n.: danger
potestās, -tātis f.: power
rēgius, -a, -um: royal, kingly
singulus, -a, -um: (here) individual
uterque, utraque, utrumque: each; either
esse: the sentence turns to indirect statement with accusative and infinitive when relating the content of the message
rem: that is, the political situation of the Aeduan state
quod…duo…gerant et…uterque…dīcat: because…two…were carrying out…and…each…were saying; the causal quod clause is subjunctive because it is a subordinate clause within indirect statement
cum…cōnsuēssent: although they had been accustomed; adversative cum–clause
singulī magistrātūs: individual magistrates; The term is plural because Caes. is speaking of the continual practice: each year there was only a single magistrate with royal power. The term for the position among the Aedui (and other tribes) was vergobret (BG 1.16.5)
cōnsuēssent: cōnsuēvissent; syncopation
annum: for one year; accusative of duration of time
sē uterque eōrum lēgibus creātum esse dīcat: each one (uterque) was saying (dīcat) that he (sē) had been elected (creātum esse) according to their laws (lēgibus eōrum)
Hōrum esse alterum Convictolitavem, flōrentem et inlūstrem adulēscentem, alterum Cotum, antīquissimā familiā nātum atque ipsum hominem summæ potentiae et magnae cognātiōnis, cuius frāter Valetiacus proximō annō eundem magistrātum gesserit.

**antīquus, –a, –um**: ancient, old
**cognātiō, –ōnis f.**: kindred, connections
**inlūstris, –e**: bright; distinguished
**flōreō, –ēre, –uī**: bloom; flourish
**nāscor, –ī, nātus**: be born
**potentia, –ae f.**: power

Convictolitavis, –is: he is mentioned by no other sources, and Caes. has not mentioned him before now
Cotus: nothing further is known about him
alterum…alterum: the one…the other; they are accusative in the continued indirect statement
antīquissimā familiā: from a most ancient family; abl. of origin
proximō annō: the previous year; literally “in the nearest year” (abl. of time when)
Valetiacus: nothing further is known of him
5 Cīvitātem esse omnem in armīs; dīvīsum senātum, dīvīsum populum, suās cuiusque eōrum clientēlās. Quod sī diūtius alātur contrōversia, fore utī pars cum parte cīvitātis cōnflīgat. Id nē accidat, positum in eius dīligentiā atque auctōritāte.

accidō, -ere, -cidī: happen
dlīgentia, -ae f.: thriftiness;
dīvīsum: perf. pass. infn. with implied esse
dūī: for a long time
cīvitātem esse: the indirect statement begun in 32.3 continues
diūtius: perf. pass. infn. with implied esse
suās cuiusque eōrum clientēlās: each has his own followers; the Roman term clientēla refers to free men who have formed reciprocal social agreements with powerful patrons. They made a promise of loyalty and support (in political, social, and war-related services) in exchange for support in financial, legal, and other matters. Caes. identifies their rough equivalent in Gallic society, called solduriī at BG 3.22.1
Quod sī…alātur: but if…is increased; the subjunctive here does not indicate a future-less-vivid condition, but is rather due to the fact that it is a subordinate clause within an indirect statement
fore utī: it would come about that, it would come to pass that; the phrase fore ut with a subjunctive can replace a future infinitive in indirect statement
Id nē accidat: nē signals a negative purpose clause
posītum (esse): that it was placed; this perfect passive infinitive marks the final clause of the indirect statement that makes up the plea of the Aedui
eius: that is, Caesar’s
[33] Caesar intervenes in an Aeduan factional dispute

Caesar, etsī ā bellō atque hoste discēdere dētrīmentōsum esse exīstimābat, tamen nōn ūgnōrāns quanta ex dissēnsiōnibus incommoda orīrī cōnsuēssent, nē tanta et tam coniūncta populō Rōmānō cīvitās, quam ipse semper aluisset omnibusque rēbus ōrnāset, ad vim atque arma dēscenderet,

alō, -ere, aluī, altus: support;
coniungō, -ere, -iūnxī, -iūnctus: unite
cōnsuēscō, -ere, -suēvī, -suētus: be accustomed to
dētrīmentōsus, -a, -um: hurtful, detrimental
discēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus: go away
dissēnsiō, -ōnis f.: disagreement

etsi: although
īgnōrō (1): not know, not understand; disregard
incommodum, -ī n.: inconvenience, misfortune
orīrī, oritus: arise, be born; appear; begin
ornō (1): equip; decorate; dignify
quantus, -a, -um: how much, how great
vīs, acc. vim f.: force, violence

Caesar...exīstimāvit et...statuit...senātumque...ēvocāvit: Caesar...judged and...decided...and summoned...the council; this long sentence has three coordinated main verbs, which are separated by numerous dependent clauses
dētrīmentōsum: neuter singular modifying the infinitive discēdere
quanta...incommoda...cōnsuēssent (= cōnsuēvissent): how great (of) inconveniences are accustomed; indirect question introduced by ūgnōrāns
ex dissēnsiōnibus: in this instance, specifically political strife
nē...cīvitās...dēscenderet: purpose clause, which will be coordinated with atque ea pars...arcesseret below
ōrnāset: ōrnāvisset; syncopation
atque ea pars quae minus sibi cōnfideret auxilia à
Vercingetorīge arcesseret, 2 huic reī praeventendum
exīstimāvit et, quod lēgibus Aeduōrum eīs quī summum
magistrātum obtinērent excēdere ex fīnibus nōn licēret, nē
quid dē iūre aut dē lēgibus eōrum démīnuiisse vidērētur,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>arcessō, -ere, -īvī, -ītus:</th>
<th>iūs, iūris n.: right, justice, law</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>summon</td>
<td>licet, -ēre, licuit: be permitted, be lawful (impers.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēminuō, -ere, -ī, -nūtus:</td>
<td>obtineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentus: (here)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make</td>
<td>acquire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smaller, lessen; impair</td>
<td>praevertō, -ere, -vertī, -versus:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus:</td>
<td>turn attention to first; prevent (+ dat.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depart</td>
<td>finis, -is m.: (here) borders, territory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

quae minus sibi cōnfideret: which trusted less in him (Caes.); the verb of the relative clause has been attracted into the subjunctive from the clause it is dependent on; the sibi refers back to the subject of the main clause (Caes.) rather than the subject of this particular clause

quod...eīs, quī...nōn licēret: because...it was not allowed for those who; the clause explains why Caes. could not summon them to come to him

nē quid: nē aliquid
ipse in Aeduōs proficīscī statuit senātumque omnem et quōs inter contrōversia esset ad sē Decetiam ēvocāvit. 3 Cum prope omnis cīvitās eō convēnisset, docērēturque paucīs clam convocātīs aliō locō aliō tempore atque oportuerit frātrem ā frātre renūntiātum,

| aliquid, aliquid: someone, something | oportet, -ēre, oportuīt: is proper (impers.) |
| clam: secretly | proficīscor, -i, profectus: depart |
| doceō, -ēre, -uī, doctus: teach, inform, show | prope: nearly, almost |
| eō: there, to that place | renūntiō (1): announce, declare |
| ēvocō (1): call out, summon | statuō, -ēre, -uī, -ūtus: (here) decide, determine, choose |

senātumque omnem: the council of elders of the Aedui
quōs inter: (those) among whom; the antecedent is an implicit eōs, and the preposition follows the word it governs
ad sē Decetiam: to Decetia to him; there is no preposition before Decetiam because it is the name of a town; it was one of the oppida of the Aedui in the north of their territory and therefore close to his current location near Avaricum
aliō locō aliō tempore atque oportuerit: at another place and another time than was appropriate; a rare use of atque (or its equivalent ac, et, or even more rarely nisi or quam) following alius in formal prose; in colloquial prose or in poetry, it is typically followed by an ablative of comparison instead; cf. BG 7.14.2; A&G §407d
frātrem ā frātre renūntiātum (esse): that (one) brother had been declared by (another) brother; an indirect statement set up by docerētur; the previous year’s magistrate, Valetiacus, had declared his brother Cotus to have been elected, contrary to the proper procedures
cum lēgēs duo ex ūnā familiā vīvō utrōque nōn sōlum magistrātūs creārī vetārent, sed etiam in senātū esse prohibērent, Cotum imperium dēpōnere coēgit; Convictolitavem, 4 quī per sacerdōtēs mōre cīvitātis intermissīs magistrātibus esset creātus, potestātem obtinēre iussit.

cōgō, -ere, coēgī, coāctus: (here) compel, force
creō (1): create; elect
dēpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus: put down; resign
imperium, -ī n.: power, command
intermittō, -ere, -mīsī, -mīssus: interrupt, omit, cease
mōs, mōris m.: custom, habit
obtineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentus: (here) acquire
potestās, -tātis f.: power
prohibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus: prevent
sacerdōs, -dōtis m.: priest; druid
uterque, utraque, utrumque: each; either
vīvus, -a, -um: living

cum lēgēs duo...magistrātūs creārī vetārent: although the laws...forbid two magistrates to be chosen; duo...magistrātūs is the acc. subject of creārī
vīvō utrōque: while each (is) alive; the phrase is an ablative absolute, although it is modifying the accusative duo...magistrātūs
in senātū: the council of elders of the Aedui
coēgit: the subject is Caes.
intermissīs magistrātibus: with the magistracy being vacant; the Druids had initially appointed Convictolitavis to fill the post which they considered to be occupied improperly by Cotus; there had been similar incidents in Rome in recent years, in 55 and 52, when the Roman senate had appointed an interrēx after the interruption of the normal consular elections
[34] Caesar splits the legions for two campaigns

1 Hōc dēcrētō interpositō cohortātus Aeduōs ut contrōversiārum ac dissēnsiōnis oblīvīscentur atque omnibus omissīs hīs rēbus huic bellō servīrent eaque quae meruissent praemia ab sē dēvictā Galliā exspectārent equitātumque omnem et peditum mīlia decem sibi celeriter mitterent, quae in praesidīis reī frūmentāriae causā dispōneret, exercitum in duās partēs dīvīsit:

cohortor, -ārī, -ātus: exhort, encourage
dēcrētum, dēcrētī n.: decision
dēvīncō, -ere, -vīcī, -victus: conquer completely, subdue
dispōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus: arrange, set in order; distribute
dissēnsiō, -ōnis f.: disagreement
dīvidō, -ere, -vīsī, -vīsus: separate
equitātus, -ūs m.: cavalry
frūmentārius, -a, -um: relating to the grain supply

interpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus: put between, insert; introduce
mereō, -ère, meruī, meritus: earn, deserve
oblīvīscor, -ī, oblītus: forget, put out of mind (+ gen.)
omittō, -ere, omīsī, omissus: let go, lay aside
pedes, -ītis m.: infantry soldier
servīō, -ire, -vīvī, -vīitus: serve, be devoted to, comply with

cohortātus Aeduōs: having urged the Aedui; this participial phrase sets up a series of dependent clauses; the main verb is dīvīsit

peditum mīlia decem: ten thousand (of) foot soldiers; the number 1,000 is always neuter in the plural and takes a genitive

reī frūmentāriae causā: for the sake of [securing] the grain supply situation; Caes. stockpiled supplies in central depots and guarded them, when possible
2 quattuor legiōnēs in Senonēs Parīsiōisque Labiēnō dūcendās dedit, sex ipse in Arvernōs ad oppidum Gergoviam secundum flūmen Elaver dūxit; equitātūs partem illī attribuit, partem sibi reliquit. 3 Quā rē cognitā Vercingetorīx omnibus interruptīs eius flūminus pontibus ab alterā flūminus parte iter facere coepit.

**attribuō, -ere, -ī, -ūtus:** assign
**coepī, coepisse, coeptus:** begin
**equitātūs, -ūs m.:** cavalry
**interrumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus:** break asunder; interrupt

**pōns, pontis m.:** bridge
**quattuor:** four
**secundum:** next to, along (+ acc.)
**sex:** six

**Senonēs Parīsiōisque:** two Gallic tribes of central-northern Gaul, in the Seine river basin; see Appendix B

**Labiēnō:** Titus Labiēnus, Caesar’s most trusted and capable lieutenant in Gaul; Caes. will return to the separate account of Labienus and these four legions at BG 7.57–62

**dūcendās:** to be led; after dare, cūrāre, tradere, the future passive participle is used in agreement with a direct object to indicate that something is caused to be done

**Elaver:** the Allier river, which flows generally north from the Massif Central to join the Loire west of Nevers (Noviodunum)

**illī:** to Labienus

**Quā rē cognitā:** *When this thing was known*; referring to the entire previous sentence

**omnibus interruptīs...pontibus:** because all the bridges...were broken; ablative absolute with a causal sense

**ab alterā flūminus parte:** on the opposite bank of the river
[35] Caesar gets the legions across the Elaver river by a ruse

1 Cum uterque utrimque exīset exercitus, in cōnspectū
erēque ē regiōne castrīs castra pōnēbant, dispositīs
explōrātōribus, nēcubī effectō ponte Rōmānī cōpiās
trādūcerent. Erat in magnīs Caesarī diffīcultātibus rēs, nē
maiores aestātis partem flūmine impedīrētur, quod nōn 
ferē 
ante autumnum Elaver vadō trānsīrī solet.

aestās, -tātis f.: summer
autumnus, -ī m.: the autumn
season
cōnspectus, -ūs m.: sight, view
difficultās, -tātis f.: difficulty,
trouble
dispōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus:
arrange, set in order; distribute
efficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus: (here)
bring about, produce; complete
exeō, -ire, -ī, -ītus: depart
explōrātor, -ōris m.: spy, scout

impediō, -īre, -ī, -ītus: hinder,
delay
nēcubī: that nowhere, lest nowhere
pōns, pontis m.: bridge
regiō, -ōnis f.: (here) line,
direction
trādūcō, -ere, -dōxī, -ductus: lead
across
uterque, utraque, utrumque: each;
either
utrimque: on each/either side
vadum, -ī n.: ford; shallows

uterque...exercitus: each army
ē regiōne castrīs: directly opposite to the (other) camp; the phrase ē regiōne is an
idiom for “in a straight line,” “directly,” or “opposite/facing;” it can take a dative
(as here) or a genitive (as just below)
Erat...rēs: The situation was in serious difficulty for Caesar
maiōrem aestātis partem: for the greater portion of the summer; acc. of duration of
time
quod nōn...solet: because (the Allier) is not accustomed; the quod here is causal
Itaque, nē id accideret, silvestrī locō castrīs positīs ē regiōne ūnīus eōrum pontīum quōs Vercingetorīx rescindendōs cūrāverat, posterō diē cum duābus legiōnibus in occultō restitit;

- accidō, -ere, -cidī: happen
- cūrō (1): (here) cause to be done, take care (that something be done)
- occultus, -a, -um: hidden; (here, as substantive) a secret place
- pōns, pontis m.: bridge
- posterus, -a, -um: next

nē id accideret: so that this would not happen; the id is referring to Caes. being blocked all summer by the river

silvestrī locō: in a wooded place; the preposition in is regularly omitted with the word locus

ē regiōne ūnīus eōrum pontīum: directly opposite of one of those bridges; here again, ē regiōne idiomatically meaning “directly opposite”

rescindendōs: to be destroyed; see note on dūcendās at 7.34.2
3 reliquās cōpiās cum omnibus impedīmentīs, ut cōnsuēverat, mīsit, apertīs quibusdam cohortibus, utī numerus legionum cōnstāre vidērētur.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>apertus, -a, -um: open, uncovered</th>
<th>cōnsuēscō, -ere, -suēvī, -suētus: be accustomed to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cohors, cohortis f.: a unit of 6</td>
<td>impedīmenta, -ōrum n.: army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centuriae, about 480 soldiers</td>
<td>baggage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cōnstō, -āre, -stitī: (here) be consistent</td>
<td>quīdam, quaedam, quoddam: a certain, a particular</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

impedīmentīs: the singular of this word simply means “hindrance,” but in Caes., usually plural, it means the baggage of the legions—all the matériel which accompanied the army but was not specifically an armament and not required on the battlefield (including pack animals, wagons, supplies, tools, cooking implements, tents, loot, and even captives or slaves)
mīsit: sent (ahead); Caes. sends these troops ahead so that the Gauls, watching from across the river, will think that the whole army has moved on
cohortibus: There were ten cohortēs per legion, nine of which contained six centuriae of 80 men each. The first cohort had five double-sized centuries. Each centuria was commanded by a centuriō. Thus, six centurions commanded 480 men per cohort, and nine cohorts plus the oversized first cohort made 59 centurions commanding 5100 men per legiō. In practice, legions were seldom full-strength, and usually had some vacancies in their cohortes due to casualties
apertīs: there are some problems with the text here, but it seems that Caes. means that the cohorts are plainly visible to the Gallic scouts, in order to make the force seem larger than it was
4 Hīs quam longissimē possent ēgredī iussīs, cum iam ex diēī tempore coniectūram cēperat in castra perventum, īsdem sublicīs quārum pars īnferior integra remanēbat pontem reficere coepit.

coēpi, coeppisse, coeptus: begin
coniectūra, -ae f.: guess, estimate
ēgredior, ī, -gressus: go out, come forth, march out
īnferus, -a, -um: lower, below
integer, -gra, -grum: untouched, whole
perveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus: reach, arrive at
pōns, pontis m.: bridge
reficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus: remake, repair
remaneō, -ēre, -mānsī: remain, be left
 sublicia, -ae f.: stake, piling

Hīs...iussīs: when these men had been ordered; ablative absolute
quam longissimē possent: as far away as possible
in castra perventum (esse): that [the main legionary force] had arrived at their [new] camp; the perventum (esse) is an impersonal passive, literally “that there had been an arrival”
sublicīs: the wooden pilings in the river upon which the bridge had been supported; the Gauls had destroyed the bridge platform but had not pulled up these pilings, making it relatively simple for the Romans to rebuild it
5 Celeriter effectō opere legiōnibusque trāductīs et locō cāstrīs idōneō dēlēctō reliquās cōpiās revocāvit.

6 Vercingetorīx rē cognitā, nē contrā suam voluntātem dīmicāre cōgerētur, magnīs itineribus antecessit.

antecēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus: go before, precede
dēligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctus: choose from; select
dīmicō (1): struggle, fight
efficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus: (here) complete

idōneus, -a, -um: suitable
opus, operis n.: work, labor
revocō (1): call back
trādūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus: lead across
voluntās, -tātis f.: wish, inclination

effectō opere legiōnibusque trāductīs et locō...dēlēctō: when the work was done, the legions led across, and a place...selected; three ablative absolutes
magnīs itineribus: by long marches; the word iter (“journey”) can also refer specifically to a military march
antecessit: Verc. hurried on into Arvernian territory ahead of the Romans, having failed in his bid to delay them at the river; unlike many preceding Gallic commanders, Verc. is very careful to avoid being pressed into a battle which is unfavorable to his forces
[36] The Romans and Gauls take their positions at Gergovia

1 Caesar ex eō locō quintīs castrīs Gergoviam pervēnit equestrīque eō diē proelīō levī factō perspectō urbis sitū, quae posita in altissimō monte omnēs aditūs difficilēs habēbat, dē expugnātiōne dēspērāvit, dē obsessiōne nōn prius agendum cōnstituit quam rem frūmentāriam expedīsset.
2 At Vercingetorīx, castrīs prope oppidum positīs, mediocribus circum sē intervāllis sēparātim singulārum cīvitātum cōpiās collocāverat atque omnibus eius iugī collibus occupātīs, quā dēspicī poterat, 3 horribilem speciēm praebēbat;

circum: around, surrounding
(+ acc.)
collis, -is m.: hill
collocō (1): station, arrange, set up
dēspiciō, -ere, -spēxī, -spectus: look down upon
horribilis, -e: dreadful; astonishing
intervāllum, -ī n.: space, distance
iugum, -ī n.: ridge, summit
mediocris, -e: of medium size

occupō (1): seize, occupy
praebēō, -ère, -uī, -itus: offer, grant; render
prope: near, next to (+ acc.)
quā: where
separatim: separately, individually
singulāris, -e: one at a time, one by one
speciēs, -eī f.: appearance, image, likeness

omnibus eius iugī collibus occupātīs: with all the heights of this summit occupied;
Gergovia was situated atop a high plateau in a hilly area; Caes. means here that Verc.’s forces have occupied all the strategic high ground and approaches in the vicinity, not just the plateau
quā dēspicī poterat: where it could be seen; that is, the ridges were occupied as far as Caes. could see
principesque eārum cīvitātum, quōs sibi ad cōnsilium capiendum dēlēgerat, prīmā lūce cotīdiē ad sē convenīre iubēbat, seu quid commūnicandum, seu quid administrandum vidērētur; 4 neque ūllum ferē diem intermittēbat quīn equestrī proeliō, interiectīs sagittāriīs, quid in quōque esset animī ac virtūtis suōrum perspiceret.

administrō (1): manage, execute
commūnicō (1): communicate, share
cotīdiē: every day, daily
dēligō, -ere, -lēgī, -lēctus: choose from; select
equester, -tris, -tre: pertaining to cavalry
intermittō, -ere, -mīsī, -mīssus: (here) let pass
lūx, lūcis f.: light; daylight
perspiciō, -ere, -spēxī, -spectus: examine; see through; discern
prīnceps, -cipis m.: (here) leader
ūllus, -a, -um: any, some

ad cōnsilium capiendum: to make plans; the preposition ad + gerund indicates purpose, and cōnsilium capere is an idiom for “to make a plan”

prīmā lūce: at first light, at dawn
cotīdiē...iubēbat: he would daily order; an imperfect with habitual aspect

seu quid...viderētur: [informing them] if anything seemed necessary (to him) to be reported or carried out

quīn...perspiceret: without him (Verc.) observing; the quīn introduces a subordinate clause with the impf. subjunctive perspiceret
equestrī proeliō: abl. of means, by which method he observes quid...esse animī
ac virtūtis suōrum

sagittariīs: for the Gallic bowmen, see the note at 7.31.4

quid in quōque esset animī ac virtūtis: what there was of vigor and courage in each (person); the genitives are partitive with quid and the quōque is from quisque, quidque (“each")
5 Erat ē regiōne oppidi collis sub ipsīs rādīcisibus montis, ēgregiē mūnītus atque ex omī parte circumcīsus; quem sī tenērent nostrī, et aquae magnā parte et pābulātiōne liberā prohibitūrī hostēs vidēbantur. 6 Sed is locus praesidiō ab hīs, nōn nimis fīrmō tamen, tenēbātur.

circumcīsus, -a, -um: steep, inaccessible
collis, -is m.: hill
ēgregiē: exceedingly, excellently
līber, -era, -erum: (here) unrestricted
mūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus: build, fortify
pābulātiō, -ōnis f.: foraging
prohibeō, -ēre, -uī, -ītus: prevent
rādīx, rādīcis f.: root; base, foot

ē regiōne oppidi: directly opposite the town; the phrase ē regiōne is idiomatic for “directly opposite” and can take a dative or (as here) genitive
nostrī: with implied mīlitēs
et aquae magnā parte et pābulātiōne liberā: both from a great portion of the water and from unrestricted foraging; abl. of separation with prohibitūrī; the et...et with a sense of “both...and”
līberā: this adjective appears with pābulātiō only here in Latin, and Caesar’s intended meaning is not completely clear; he seems to mean “free” in the sense of “free from harassment” or “unrestricted” foraging
hostēs: here accusative, as the object of prohibitūrī
nōn nimis firmō: not very strongly
7 Silentii noctis Caesar ex castris ëgressus, priusquam subsidiō ex oppidō venīri posset, dēiectō praesidiō potūtus locō duās ibi legiōnēs collocāvit fossamque duplicem duodēnum pedum ā maiōribus castrīs ad minōra perdūxīt, ut tūtō ab repentīnō hostium incursū etiam singulī commeāre possent.

colloco (1): station, arrange, set up
commeō (1): come and go
dēiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -ectus: throw down, eject
duodēnum: twelve (each)
duplex, -plicis: double
eōgredior, -ī, -gressus: go out, come forth, march out
fossa, -ae f.: ditch, trench

incursus, -ūs m.: attack, assault
perdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus: bring through, lead through, draw out
potior, -ī, potūtus: obtain, take possession of, acquire (+ abl.)
repentīnus, -a, -um: sudden
singulus, -a, -um: one at a time
tūtō: safely (adv.)

priusquam...venīri posset: before there could be an arrival with aid from the town
dēiectō praesidiō: with the garrison ejected; that is, with the Gaurs guarding the place having been driven out (ablative absolute)
fossamque duplicem duodēnum pedum: and double ditches of 12 feet each; two long trenches separated by an internal area of 12 feet; the earth excavated from the trenches would have been piled up on the outside of the ditches, creating ramparts facing each direction
ad minōra: implicit castra; Caes. has used the two legions to rapidly construct a second, smaller castra on the hill
[37] Vercingetorix bribes Convictolitavis the Aeduan

1 Dum haec ad Gergoviam geruntur, Convictolitavis Aeduus, cui magistrātum adiūdicātum ā Caesare dēmōnstrāvimus, sollicitātus ab Arvernīs pecūniā cum quibusdam adulēscentibus colloquitur; quōrum erat prīnceps Litaviccus atque eius frātrēs, amplissimā familiā nātī adulēscentēs.

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adiūdicō (1): award, judge
amplus, -a, -um: esteemed, noble
colloquor, -i, collocūtus: converse, hold a discussion
nāscor, -ī, nātus: be born, come into being
quīdam, quaedam, quoddam: a certain, a particular
sollicitō (1): solicit, tempt; stir up

Convictolitavis: see Appendix B
cui: to/for whom; dative with adiūdicāre
adiūdicātum: with implied esse in indirect statement after dēmonstāvimus; Caes. is referring to the events treated above at BG 7.32-33
sollicitātus ab Arvernīs pecūniā: Verc. had coerced cooperation with his cause both by rewards and punishments (BG 7.4.9)
cum quibusdam adulēscentibus: ablative of accompaniment
quōrum: the antecedent is the preceding adulēscentibus; partitive genitive with prīnceps
amplissimā familiā: ablative of origin
nātī: modifies adulēscentēs
2 Cum hīs praemium commūnicat hortāturque ut sē līberōs et imperiō nātōs meminerint. 3 Ūnam esse Aeduōrum cīvitātem quae certissimam Galliae victōriam distineat; eius auctōritāte reliquās continērī; quā trāductā locum cōnsistendī Rōmānīs in Galliā nōn fore.
Esse nōnnullō sē Caesaris beneficiō adfectum, sīc tamen ut iūstissimam apud eum causam obtinuerit; sed plūs commūnī libertātī tribuere. Cūr enim potius Aeduī dē suō iūre et dē lēgibus ad Caesarem disceptātōrem, quam Rōmānī ad Aeduōs veniant?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus: be present</td>
<td>iūs, iuris n.: right, justice, law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus: (here) affect with, influence by</td>
<td>iūstus, -a, -um: just, fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apud: near, in the presence of</td>
<td>libertās, -tātis f.: freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beneficium, -ī n.: service, kindness</td>
<td>nōnnullus, -a, -um: some, several</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commūnis, -e: common, general</td>
<td>obtineō, -ēre, -ui, -tentus: (here)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disceptātor, -ōris m.: arbitrator</td>
<td>acquire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tribuō, -uere, -uī, -ūtus: assign</td>
<td>plūs: more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potius: rather, more</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Esse...adfectum: the indirect statement continues with a scrambled word order; read as: (he says that) sē beneficiō Caesaris nōnnullō adfectum esse

nōnnullō: litotes, lit. “not none”

sic tamen: (but) nevertheless (only) to the extent that; he acknowledges that he has received some measure of beneficium from Caes., but would not have needed it anyway, since his actions were fully legitimate

tribuere: with implied sē

commūnī libertātī: the phrase appears at BG 7.4.4, and again at 7.71.3 and 7.89.2

Cūr...veniant: the deliberative subjunctive, here expressing incredulity, is repeated for both Aeduī and Rōmānī

potius...quam: rather...than

Rōmānī ad Aeduōs: this assertion of equal footing is an echo of the sentiment expressed by Ariovistus in BG 1.36
6 Celeriter adulēscentibus etōrātiōne magistrātūs et praemiō
dēductīs, cum sē velprīncipēs eius cōnsiliī fore profiṭērentur,
ratīō perficiendī quaeṛēbātur, quod cīvitātem temerē ad
susciπiendum bellum addūcī posse nōn cōnfīdēbant.

confīdō, -ere, cōn działa: be assured, trust
dēducō, -ere, -ductī, -ductus: (here) draw out, lead astray; divert
perficiō, -ere, -fēcī, perfectus: complete, accomplish
prīnceps, -cipis m.: (here) leader
profiteor, -ērī, professus: confess, announce, declare, propose
querō, -ere, -sīvī, -sītus: seek, require
ratiō, -ōnis f.: method
susciπiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus: take up, undertake, begin
temerē: at random, heedlessly, rashly
vel: (here) even, indeed

etōrātiōne magistrātūs et praemiō: both by the magistrate’s speech and by the
bribe; the magistratus is Convictolitavis
sē velprīncipēs eius cōnsiliī fore: that they would even be leaders of this plan/plot
ratīō perficiendī quaeṛēbātur: they searched for a method of bringing [the plot]
about; lit. “there was a searching for a method of completing [the plot]”
quod…nōn cōnfīdēbant: because they were not confident; causal quod-clause
ad susciπiendum bellum: to begin a war; expresses purpose with the gerundive
susciπiendum
addūcī: complementary present passive infinitive with posse
7 Placuit ut Litaviccus decem illīs mīlibus, quae Caesarī ad bellum mitterentur, praeficerētur atque ea dūcenda cūrāret, frātrēsque eius ad Caesarem praecurrerent. Reliqua quā ratiōne agī placeat cōnstituunt.

cōnstituō, -ere, -stituī, -tūtus: (here) decide
placeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus: please, be pleasing; be agreed on
praecurrō, -ere, -cuccrī, -cursus: run before, precede
praefıcıō, -ere, -ī, praefectus: put in charge (+dat.)
ratiō, -ōnis f.: method

Placuit: it was decided; lit. “it pleased (them);” the subject of this verb is the noun clause ut Litaviccus…praeficerētur atque…cūrāret, fratrēsque…praecurrerent (“that Litaviccus…be put in charge and take care…and his brothers run ahead”)

decem illīs mīlibus: those ten thousand [soldiers]; dative with praeficerētur
ea dūcenda cūrāret: he should attend to these [thousands of soldiers] on the march

Reliqua: The remaining (things); this substantive adjective has been drawn out of its clause; it is the subject of the passive infinitive agī (“as for the remaining things, by what method it was pleasing that they be done”)

quā ratiōne: by what method; ablative of manner, setting up an indirect question
Litaviccus lies to the Aedui to turn them against the Romans

1 Litaviccus acceptō exercitū, cum mīlia passuum circiter XXX ab Gergoviā abesset, convocātīs subitō mīlitibus lacrimāns, “Quō proficīscimur,” inquit, “mīlitēs? 2 Omnis noster equitātus, omnis nōbilitās interiit; prīncipēs cīvitātis, Eporedorix et Viridomarus, īnsimulātī prōditiōnis ab Rōmānīs indictā causā interfecē sunt.

absūm, -ēsse, āfuī, āfutūrus: be away from, be absent
circiter: near; about, approximately
equitātus, -ūs m.: cavalry
indictus, -a, -um: not said, unspoken

intereō, -īre, -īvī, -itus: perish, die
lacrimor, -ārī, -ātus: cry, weep
prīnceps, -cipis m.: (here) leader
prōditiō, -ōnis f.: betrayal, abandonment (of a cause)
proficīscor, -ī, profectus: depart

acceptō exercitū: ablative absolute
mīlia passuum circiter XXX: around 300 thousands of paces; 30 Roman miles, since a “mile” was a thousand (mille) paces
lacrimāns: present active participle, modifying Litaviccus
Quō: (to) where
Omnis...omnis: anaphora; asyndeton between equitātus and nōbilitās
cīvitātis: partitive genitive with prīncipēs
indictā causā: with their case not said, as if no legal defense was delivered for their case
dē bellō Gallicō VII 38.3-4

3 Haec ab ipsīs cognōscite quī ex ipsā caede fūgērunt: nam ego frātribus atque omnibus meīs propinquīs interfектīs dolōre prohibeo r 4 quae gesta sunt prōnǔntiāre.”

Prōdūcuntur eī quōs ille ēdocuerat quae dīcī vellet, atque eadem quae Litaviccus prōnǔntiāverat multitūdinī expōnunt:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>caedēs, -is f.:</th>
<th>prōnǔntiō (1):</th>
<th>prōnǔntiō (1):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>killing, slaughter</td>
<td>pronounce, speak</td>
<td>pronounce, speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ēdoceō, -ēre, -uī, -tus:</td>
<td>completely</td>
<td>prevent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teach</td>
<td>prohibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus:</td>
<td>set forth, exhibit</td>
<td>prōnǔntiō (1):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prōdūcō, -ere, prōdūxī, -tus:</td>
<td>bring forward</td>
<td>pronounce, announce, speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prōnǔntiō (1):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propinquus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>near, related</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Haec...cognōscite: Learn these (things); referring to the alleged killing of Eporedorix, Viridomarus, and the rest of the Aeduan horsemen purportedly killed by the Romans.

frātribus...interfectīs: ablative absolute
dolōre: ablative of cause

quae gesta sunt: (the acts) which were carried out

quae dīcī vellet: the kinds of things he wanted to be said; relative clause of characteristic
eadem: the same things
multōs equitēs Aeduōrum interfectōs 5 quod collocūtī cum Arvernīs dicerentur; ipsōs sē inter multitūdinem mīlitum occultāsse atque ex mediā caede fūgisse. 6 Conclāmant Aeduī et Litavīccum obsecrant ut sibi cōnsulat. “Quasi vērō,” inquit ille, “cōnsiliī sit rēs, ac nōn necesse sit, nōbīs Gergoviam contendere et cum Arvernīs nōsmet coniungere.

caedēs, -is f.: killing, slaughter

contendō, -ere, -ī, contentus:
strain, exert; hurry; march

eques, equitēs m.: horseman

necessē:
necessary (indeclinable)

obsecrō (1):
beseech, beg

occultō (1):
hide, conceal

quasi: as if

vērō: certainly

interfectōs: had been killed; implicit esse in indirect statement

quod…dicerentur: causal; subjunctive verb due to the indirect construction

collocūtī: implicit esse; deponent perfect infinitive

occultāsse: had hidden; syncopated from occultāvisse

mediā caede: from the midst of the slaughter; the adjective medius agrees with the noun it modifies rather than taking a genitive

ipsōs…fūgisse: that they themselves…had fled; the indirect statement continues

ut sibi cōnsulat: that he look out for them; indirect command, with the sibi
referring back to the subject of the main verb (the Aedui)

quasi…necesse sit: as if indeed this were a matter of consultation and not necessity

Gergoviam contendere: subject of necesse sit

nōsmet: ourselves; the suffix -met is an uncommon intensifier for pronouns
7 An dubitāmus quīn nefāriō facinore admissō Rōmānī iam ad nōs interficiendōs concurrant? Proinde, sī quid in nōbīs animī est, sī persequāmur eōrum mortem quī indignissimē interiērunt, atque hōs latrōnēs interficiāmus.” Ostendit cīvēs Rōmānōs quī eius praesidīī fidūciā ūnā erant;

admittō, -ere, -mīsī, -mīssus: send to, admit; commit
an: or, whether, if
concurrō, -ere, -currī, concursus: rush; assemble
dubitō (1): hesitate, doubt
facinus, -oris n.: deed, crime
fidūcia, -ae f.: trust
indignus, -a, -um: undeserving
intereō, -īre, -īvī, -itus: perish, die
Latrō, -ōnis m.: robber, brigand
nefārius, -a, -um: impious, abominable
ostendō, -ere, -ī, ostensum: show
persequor, -ī, persecūtus: pursue; avenge
proinde: hence, accordingly
ūnā: together, along with

An: particle that introduces direct questions with an exclamatory tone
quīn...concurrant: that the Romans assemble; doubting clause
nefāriō facinore admissō: after such a nefarious crime has been committed; ablative absolute
sī quid...animī est: if there is any spirit; the animī is a partitive genitive, lit.
“anything (of) spirit”
sī...interficiāmus: simple fact present conditional, with jussive present subjunctives in the apodosis
indignissimē: superlative adverb
fidūciā: due to their trust in (+ genitive)
9 magnum numerum frūmentī commeātūsque dīripit, ipsōs crūdēliter excruciātōs interficit. 10 Nūntiōs tōtā cīvitāte Aeduōrum dīmittit, eōdem mendāciō dē caede equitum et prīncipum permovet; hortātur ut similī ratiōne atque ipse fēcerit suās iniūriās persequantur.

caedēs, -is f.: killing, slaughter
cīvis, -is m/f.: citizen
commeātus, -ūs m.: (here)
provisions, supplies
crūdēliter: cruelly
dīmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus: send away
dīripiō, -ere, -uī, -reptus: tear apart, tear off; snatch
eques, equitis m.: horsemann
excruciō (1): torment, torture
frūmentum, -ī n.: grain, crops

hortor, -ārī, -ātus: urge
iniūria, -ae f.: injustice, wrong
mendācium, -ī n.: lie
nūntius, -ī m.: messenger, or the news brought
permoveō, -ēre, -ī, permōtus: influence; stir up
persequor, -ī, persecūtus: pursue; avenge
prīnceps, -cipis m.: (here) leader
ratiō, -ōnis f.: method
similis, -e: similar

frūmentī commeātūsque: partitive genitives with numerum
excruciātōs: perfect passive participle, agreeing with ipsōs (the Romans)
tōtā cīvitāte: throughout the whole tribe
ut…persequantur: indirect command
atque:…fēcerit: as he himself did
ipse: he himself; that is, Litaviccus
Eporedorix tells Caesar about the lies of Litaviccus

1 Eporedorix Aedusus, summō locō nātus adulēscēns et summae domī potentiae, et ūnā Viridomarus, parī aetāte et grātiā, sed genere disparī, quem Caesar ab Dīviciācō sibi trāditum ex humilī locō ad summam dignitātem perdūxerat, in equitum numerō convēnerant nōminātim ab eō ēvocātī.

dīgnitās, -tātis f.: worth, reputation
dispār, -paris: different, unequal
equēs, equītis m.: horseman
ēvocō (1): call out, summon
grātia, -ae f.: (here) esteem
humilis, -e: humble
nāscor, -i, nātus: be born, come into being
nōminātim: by name
pār, paris: equal, like (+dat.)
perdūcō, -ere, -duxī, -ductus: bring, guide, lead
potentia, -ae f.: power
summa, -ae f.: peak, sum
trādō, -ere, tradidī, traditus: (here) hand over, entrust
ūnā: together (with)

Eporedorix…Viridomarus: these are the two youth whom Litaviccus claimed had been falsely accused and killed by the Romans in the previous chapter
summō locō nātus: born in the highest station; abl. of origin
summae…potentiae: (a man) of the highest power; gen. of description
domī: at home; locative; that is, among the Aedui
parī, disparī: ablatives of description
genere disparī: of unequal birth (compared to Eporedorix)
Dīviciācō: Diviciacus was a pro-Roman Druid among the Aedui; he is mentioned by Caes. several times in BG 1–2, but not again until here, perhaps suggesting his influence had declined in the intervening years; see also the note at BG 7.54.3
ab eō: Caes.
Hīs erat inter sē dē prīncipātū contentiō, et in illā magistrātuum contrōversiā alter prō Convictolitavī, alter prō Cotō summīs opibus pugnāverant. Ex eīs Eporedorix cognitō Litavīccī cōnsiliō mediā ferē nocte rem ad Caesarem dēfert; ōrat nē patiātur cīvitātem prāvīs adulēscentium cōnsiliīs ab amīcitiā populī Rōmānī dēficere;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amīcitia, -ae f.: friendship</td>
<td>ops, opis f.: power; (pl.) resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēferō, -ere, -tuli, -lātus: carry away; report</td>
<td>orō (1): pray, plead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēficiō, -ere, dēfēcī, dēfectus: fail; revolt from</td>
<td>prīncipātus, -ūs m.: leadership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patior, -ī, passus: permit; endure</td>
<td>prāvus, -a, -um: improper, crooked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

inter sē: with each other
alter…alter: the former…the latter; that is, Eporedix favored Convictolitavis and Viridomarus favored Cotus
cognitō Litavīccī cōnsiliō: when the plan of Litavicuss was known; ablative absolute
mediā ferē nocte: about the middle of the night; ablative of time when; the adjective medius agrees with its noun rather than taking a genitive
nē: indirect command after ōrat
cīvitātem: the state of the Aeduī
prāvīs adulēscentium cōnsiliīs: because of the crooked plans of (some) young men; ablative of cause
quod futūrum prōvideat, sī sē tot hominum mīlia cum hostibus coniūnxerint, quōrum salūtem neque propinqui neglegere, neque cīvitās levī mōmentō aestimāre posset.

---

aestimō (1): appraise, value
coniungō, -ere, -iūnxī, -iūnctus: unite
levis, -e: light; inconsequential
momentum, -ī n.: (here)
importance

neglegō, -ere, neglēxī, neglēctus: disregard, neglect
propinquus, -a, -um: near, related
prōvideō, -ēre, -ī, prōvīsus: foresee
salūs, -ūtis f.: health, safety
tot: so many

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quod futūrum prōvideat: (the thing) will happen which he foresees; the future infinitive futūrum (esse) is in indirect statement, and the quod is a relative pronoun with an implicit id as antecedent; that is, Eporedorix foresees the state of the Aedui defecting from Rome

sī…coniūnxerint: this is the protasis of the future-more-vivid conditional statement (the apodosis is the future infinitive futūrum [esse]); the verb here is a perfect subjunctive, as regularly happens in place of a future perfect verb when the condition is within an indirect statement in primary sequence

quōrum…posset: a tricky section; read as if: neque propinquī neglegere [possent], neque cīvitās aestimāre posset; the object of both complementary infinitives is the quōrum salūtem, “the wellbeing of which (thousands of Aeduan) men;”

Eporedorix feels that the Aedui as a whole will act to protect these thousands of Aeduan soldiers at all costs, even if it means turning against the Romans

levī mōmentō aestimāre: to consider of little importance or to value lightly; abl. of price
[40] Caesar moves his men to confront the Aedui

1 Magnā adfectus sollicitūdine hōc nūntiō Caesar, quod semper Aeduōrum cīvitātī praecipuē indulserat, nūllā interpositā dubitātiōne legiōnēs expedītās quattuor equitātumque omnem ex castrīs ēdūcit;

adficiō, -ere, adfēcī, adfectus: affect, visit with

dubitātiō, -ōnis f.: uncertainty, doubt; hesitation

equitātus, -ūs m.: cavalry

expedītus, -a, -um: unencumbered; lightened, as for action or travel

indulgeō, -ēre, indulsī, indultus: gratify, indulge in

interpōnō, -ere, -posuī, -posītus: put between, insert; introduce; let pass

nūntius, -ī m.: messenger, or the news brought

praecipuē: especially, particularly

quattuor: four

sollicitūdō, -inis f.: anxiety

hōc nūntiō: ablative of cause

quod semper...indulserat: because he had always indulged; causal quod-clause

cīvitātī: dative with a compound verb

nūllā interpositā dubitātiōne: ablative absolute

expedītās: from expedire “extricate, disengage, let loose,” used in Latin to describe soldiers or their legions when they are moving sine impedimentīs (cf. BG 2.19.2, 7.11.8, etc.)

legiōnēs...quattuor equitātumque omnem: four legions and all his cavalry; a sizable force, indicative both that Caes. has acknowledged that he might have to fight, and that he regards this Aedui force as a formidable opponent
2 nec fuit spatium tālī tempore ad contrahenda castra quod rēs posita in celeritāte vidēbātur; Gāium Fabium lēgātum cum legiōnibus duābus castrīs praesidiō relinquit. 3 Frātrēs Litaviccī cum comprehendī iussisset, paulō ante reperit ad hostēs fūgisse.

celeritās, -tātis f.: swiftness, speed
comprehendō, -ere, -hendī, -hensus: seize, arrest
contrahō, -ere, -trāxī, -tractus:
(here) make smaller, draw in
lēgātus, ī m.: (here) lieutenant
paulō: slightly, a little
reperiō, -īre, -perī, -pertus:
find out
spatium, -īī n.: (here) opportunity
tālis, tāle: such

Fābium: one of Caesar’s lieutenants; see Appendix B; as governor, Caes. held imperium prōconsulāre, but delegated command to chosen advisors called lēgātī; Caes. had at least twelve with him in 52 BCE, including Labienus, Fabius, and Sextius

castrīs praesidiō: as a garrison for the camp; double dat. construction
comprehendī: present passive infinitive; the acc. frātrēs is the subject
fūgisse: perfect active infinitive in indirect statement; the subject of this infinitive is still frātrēs (the brothers of Litaviccus)
Adhortātus mīlitēs nē necessāriō tempore itineris labōre permoveantur, cupidissimīs omnibus prōgressus mīlia passuum XXV agmen Aeduōrum cōnspicātus immissō equitātū iter eōrum morātur atque impedit interdīcitque omnibus nē quemquam interficiant.

nē…permoveantur: indirect command; Caesar’s legions were no strangers to long and/or rapid marches, but this one promises to be extra taxing, as he warns them

itineris labōre: by the burden of the coming march

cupidissimīs omnibus: with all the soldiers being very eager; ablative absolute

mīlia passuum XXV: 25 thousand (of) paces; 25 Roman miles; a Roman legion typically covered about 20 Roman miles per day on ordinary terrain

iter…morātur atque impedit: he delays and hinders their march

interdīcitque omnibus: and forbids all; that is, all his own soldiers; dat. with interdīcit

nē…interficiant: indirect command
5 Eporedorēgem et Viridomarum, quōs illī interfectōs exīstimābant, inter equitēs versārī suōsque appellāre iubet.
6 Hīs cognitīs et Litaviccī fraude perspectā, Aeduin manūs tendere et dēditiōnem significāre et prōiectīs armīs mortem dēprecārī incipiunt.

**appellō** (1): speak to, call upon
**dēditio**, -ōnis f.: surrender,
capitulation
**dēprecor**, -ārī, -ātus: ward off
(from one's self or others) by earnest prayer
**eques**, equitis m.: horseman
**fraus**, fraudis f.: deceit

**incipiō**, -ere, incēpī, inceptus: to begin
**perspiciō**, -ere,-spexī, -spectus:
examine; see through; discern
**prōiciō**, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus: cast forth, throw out, fling down
**significō** (1): indicate
**tendō**, -ere, tetendī, tentus:
stretch, extend
**versor**, -ārī, -ātus: to be involved

**illī**: the Aeduan soldiers
**interfectōs**: with an implied esse
**equitēs versārī suōsque appellāre**: to mingle among the (Aeduan) horsemen and to address their own [acquaintances]
**manūs tendere**: to extend their hands; a typical gesture of surrender (cf. Livy 44.42.4)
**dēditiōnem significāre**: the phrase is quite redundant with manūs tendere and prōiectīs armīs, both the hallmark gestures of surrender; the phrase is otherwise unknown in Latin and might be an example of interpolation, a post-ancient gloss that made its way into the text
7 Litaviccus cum suīs clientibus, quibus mōre Gallōrum nefās est etiam in extrēmā fortūnā dēserere patrōnōs, Gergoviam profūgit.

cliēns, -ntis m.: client (of a patron), dependent
dēserō, -ere, -ui, -tus: desert, abandon
extrēmus, a, um: utmost, last

mōs, mōris m.: custom, habit
nefās n.: a divine crime; impious deed; abomination (indeclinable)
profugiō, -ere, -fūgī: flee to, take refuge at

clientibus: see note at BG 7.32.5
quibus...nefās...dēserere patrōnōs: for whom...it is a crime...to desert a patron; according to Caes., the warband of Litaviccus must not desert him (as their patron) or risk offending the gods; Caes. borrows the term patronus as a rough equivalent to the familiar relationship in Roman society, and the term appears only here in BG
mōre Gallōrum: according to the custom of the Gallic people; abl. of specification
[41] Troubling news arrives from the legions back at Gergovia

1 Caesar nūntiīs ad cīvitātem Aeduōrum missīs quī suō beneficiō cōnservātōs docērent, quōs iūre bellī interficere potuisset, tribusque hōrīs noctis exercituī ad quiētem datīs, castra ad Gergoviam mōvit.

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beneficium, -ī n.: service, kindness
cōnservō (1): preserve, save
doceō, -ĕre, -uī, doctus: (here) inform
hōra, -ae f.: hour

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nūntiīs…missīs quī: abl. abs. followed by a relative clause of purpose
quī…docērent: in order that they might inform (them); relative clause of purpose
cōnservātōs (esse)…quōs: that they had been…saved, (they) whom; the cōnservātōs (esse) is an indirect statement after docērent; the relative pronoun refers back to the implicit subject of cōnservātōs (esse)
iūre bellī: by right of war
potuisset: the subject is Caes.
tribus: abl. plural of trēs “three,” not the noun meaning “tribe”
castra…mōvit: though Caes. does not mention it, these four legions would have constructed a castra in the vicinity of the Aedui here, even if very basic, and would have utilized it for their hours of rest.
2 Mediō ferē itinere equitēs ā Fabiō missī quantō rēs in perīculum fuerit expōnunt. Summīs cōpiīs castra oppugnāta dēmōnstrant, cum crēbrō integrī dēfessīs succēderent nostrōsque assiduō labōre dēfatīgārent, quibus propter magnitūdinem castrōrum perpetuō esset īsdem in vāllō permanendum.

**Mediō ferē itinere:** *at about the middle of the journey; ablative of time when; the adjective *medius* agrees with its noun rather than taking a genitive*

**quantō rēs in perīculum fuerit:** *in how much danger the situation was [at the main camp at Gergovia]; perfect subjunctive in an indirect question*

**oppugnāta:** *implicit esse in indirect statement*

**integrī dēfessīs succēderent:** *rested [Gallic soldiers] were relieving those tired out*

**quibus...īsdem:** *who, the same men, had to remain; literally, “by whom it had to be remained,” dative of agent with impersonal passive periphrastic; because the camp’s perimeter is so large, the two guarding legions are not able to defend in shifts as they would normally*
Multitūdine sagittārum atque omnis generis tēlōrum multōs vulnerātōs; ad haec sustinenda magnō ūsuī fuisse tormenta.

sagittārum...tēlōrum: partitive genitives
multōs vulnerātōs: that many had been wounded; implicit esse in continuation of the message of the equitēs ā Fabiō missī
sustinenda: gerundive
torrentum: a generic term for any large Roman torsion-powered weapons; here the scorpio is probably meant: a large crossbow which launched a bolt at extreme velocity; it was very accurate, could pierce armor and shields, and inflicted terrible carnage
magnō ūsuī fuisse: were of great use; a dative of purpose

A Roman scorpio (Judson 1888)
4 Fabium discessū eōrum duābus relictīs portīs obstruere cēterās pluteōsque vāllō addere et sē in posterum diem similemque cāsum apparāre. 5 Hīs rēbus cognitīs Caesar summō studiō mīlitum ante ortum sōlīs in castra pervēnit.
The Aedui are incited to violence by Litaviccus

1 Dum haec ad Gergoviam geruntur, Aeduī prīmīs nūntīs ab Litaviccō acceptīs nūllum sibi ad cognōscendum spatium relinquunt. 2 Impellit aliōs avāritia, aliōs īrācundia et temeritās, quae maximē illī hominum generī est innāta ut levem auditiōnem habeant prō rē compertā.

**Glossary**

- *auditiō, -ōnis f.*: rumor, talk
- *avāritia, -ae f.*: greed
- *compertus, -a, -um*: clearly known
- *habeō, -ēre, -ūi, -itum*: (here) consider
- *impellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsum*: push, strike; propel, set in motion; incite
- *innātus, -a, -um*: inherent, native
- *īrācundia, -ae f.*: hasty temper, wrath
- *levis, -e*: light; inconsequential
- *nūntius, -ī m.*: messenger, or the news brought
- *spatium, -īi n.*: space, extent; interval, distance
- *temeritās, -tātis f.*: (here) lack of consideration, thoughtlessness, foolhardiness

**Notes**

- *nullum...relinquunt*: left themselves no room to learn about the message
- *sibi*: dat. of reference
- *cognōscendum*: gerundive
- *aliōs...aliōs*: some...others
- *maximē...innāta ut*: so greatly inherent that; result clause
- *levem auditiōnem habeant prō rē compertā*: consider mere talk as a thing clearly known; Caes. claims that the Gauls were susceptible to flimsy rumor
3 Bona cīvium Rōmānōrum dīripiunt, caedēs faciunt, in servītūtem abstrahunt. 4 Adiuvat rem prōclīnātam Convictolitāvis plēbemque ad furōrem impellit ut facinore admissō ad sānitātem revertī pudeat.

abstrahō, -ere, -trāxī, -tractus: drag away
adiuvō, -āre, -ī, adiūtus: (here) intensify; sustain
admittō, -ere, -mīśī, -missus: (here) perpetrate, commit
daedēs, -is f.: killing, slaughter
dīripiō, -ere, -uī, dīreptus: tear apart, tear off; snatch, plunder
facinus, -oris n.: deed, crime

furor, furōris m.: fury, madness
impellō, -ere, -pūlī, -pulsum: push, strike; propel, set in motion; incite
plēbs, plēbis f.: common people
prōclīnō (1): bend, incline
pudeō, -ère: feel shame
revertor, -ī, -versus sum: return
sānitās, -tātis f.: health, soundness; right reason, good sense
servītūs, -tūtis f.: slavery

bona: a substantive adjective for the material possessions (the “goods”) of the Romans living among the Aedui, of whom there were no doubt many
dīripiunt...faciunt...abstrahunt: the asyndeton heightens the drama
faciunt: they cause
Adiuvat...Convictolitāvis: Convictolitāvis is nominative
rem prōclīnātam: the situation, which was at a bend; the sense is of a situation that is on the brink or tottering; Caes. is the first to use this verb, and will use it again in a letter to Cicero when describing the precariousness of the first few months of the Civil War of 49 BCE (Cic. ad Att. 10.8.B.1)
ut...pudeat: so that it would be shameful to return to sanity
sānitātem: Caes. here begins an extended deployment of medical vocabulary, in which he portrays the Aedui as being infected by an insidious disease
Marcum Aristium, tribūnum mīlitum, iter ad legiōnem facientem fidē datā ex oppidō Cabillonō ēdūcunt: idem facere cōgunt eōs quī negotiandī causā ibi cōnsiterant.

Marcum Aristium, tribūnum mīlitum: nothing more is known of this tribune. By the mid-1st century, those chosen as tribunes of the soldiers were typically young and inexperienced (BG 1.39.2) and were expected to observe and learn. They had no imperium but could be designated as temporary commanders (BG 2.26.1; 4.23.5; 5.52.4) or perform other tasks (3.7.3). Despite this junior role, the tribunes were often included in strategy discussions (5.28.3, for example)

fidē datā: with assurance of safety having been given (from the Aedui to Aristius)

Cabillonō: Cabillonum or Cavillonum, modern Chalon-sur-Saône north of Lyon

ēdūcunt: here with a sense of draw/lure out

negōtiandī causā: for the sake of doing business; Roman citizens could be found well beyond the borders of the provinces, engaged in all manner of business, such as banking, money-lending, procuring slaves and supplies, arranging mining ventures, etc; see BG 7.3.1
6 Hōs continuō in itinere adortī omnibus impedīmentīs exuunt; repūgnantēs diem noctemque obsident; multīs utrimque interfectīs maiōrem multitūdinem ad arma concitant.

adoriōr, -īrī, -ortus: attack; attempt
armātus, -a, -um: armed; (as subst.) soldier
concitō (1): incite
continuō: immediately, continuously
exuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtus: take off, strip
impedīmenta, -orum n.: army baggage
obsideō, -ēre, obsēdī, obsessus: beset, blockade
repūgnō (1): fight back, oppose, resist
utrimque: on either side

Hōs, repūgnantēs: Aristius and the negotiātorēs Rōmāni
multīs utrimque interfectīs: though Caes. does not specify, the Roman contingent seems to be a larger and more capable group than some civilian negotiātorēs and a lone tribune
The Aedui attempt to apologize, but Caesar plots his retreat

Interim nūntiō allātō omnēs eōrum mīlitēs in potestāte Caesaris tenērī, concurrunt ad Aristium, nihil pūblicō factum cōnsiliō dēmōnstrant, quaestiōnem dē bonīs direptīs dēcernunt, 2Litaviccī frātrumque bona pūblicant, lēgātōs ad Caesarem suī pūrgandī grātiā mittunt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>afferō, -ferre, attulī, allātus:</td>
<td>convey</td>
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<tr>
<td>concurrō, -ere, -ī, concursus:</td>
<td>assemble, come together; rush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēcernō, -ere, -crēvī, -crētus:</td>
<td>determine, decide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēmōnstrō (1):</td>
<td>indicate, show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dīripō, -ere, -uī, -reptus:</td>
<td>tear apart, tear off; snatch, plunder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interim:</td>
<td>meanwhile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nūntius, -ī m.:</td>
<td>messenger, or the news brought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potestās, -tātis f.:</td>
<td>power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pūblicō (1):</td>
<td>make public; confiscate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pūblicus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>common, collective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pūrgō (1):</td>
<td>cleanse; exculpate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quaestīō, -ōnis f.:</td>
<td>inquiry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

omnēs...tenēri: indirect statement after allātō
eōrum militēs: their soldiers; the 10,000 Aeduan soldiers sent towards Gergovia in potestāte Caesaris and now in danger of Roman reprisal
ad Aristium: though only a tribune, Aristius was the highest-ranking Roman military officer in the vicinity
nihil...factum: that nothing was done
quaestiōnem: Caes. employs Roman legal terms (cōnsilium pūblicum, quaestiō, dēcernere, pūblicāre) to approximate and legitimize the Aeduan response in the face of the illegitimate behavior of the contāminātī (see next section)
suī pūrgandi grātiā: for the purpose of clearing themselves [of blame]; the verb purgāre continues the medical theme
3 Haec faciunt reciprandōrum suōrum causā; sed contāminātī facinore et captī compendiō ex dīreptīs bonīs, quod ea rēs ad multōs pertinēbat, timōre poenae exterritī cōnsilia clam dē bellō inīre incipiunt cīvitātēsque reliquās lēgātiōnibus sollicitant.

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clam: secretly
compendium, –ī n.: gain, profit
contāminō (1): corrupt, defile
exterreō, –ēre, –uī, –itus: frighten
facinus, –oris n.: deed, crime
incipiō, –ere, –cēpī, –ceptus: begin
ineō, inīre, iniī/inīvī, initus: enter; undertake, engage in

lēgātiō, –onis f.: diplomatic visit
pertineō, –ēre, –uī, –tentus: extend to; concern, be applicable to; be suitable to
poena, –ae f.: punishment
recipiō, –ere, –cēpī, –ceptus: withdraw; take back
sollicitō (1): solicit, tempt; stir up

reciprandōrum suōrum causā: for the purpose of recovering their own (men); this term also evokes medical terminology, followed by the overt contāminātī
ea rēs: this affair; that is, the seizing of Roman goods
Quae tametsī Caesar intellegēbat, tamen quam mītissimē potest lēgātōs appellat: nihil sē propter īnscientiam levitātemque vulgī gravius dē cīvitāte iūdicāre neque dē suā in Aeduōs benevolentiā dēminuere.

appellō (1): address, speak to
benevolentia, -ae f.: goodwill, favor, friendship
dēminuō, -ere, -ī, -ūtus: make smaller, lessen, diminish
iūdicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus: judge, decide

īnscientia, -ae f.: ignorance, inexperience
intellegō, -ere, intellēxī, intellēctus: understand
lēvitās, -tātis f.: lightness; (here) fickleness, inconstancy
mītis, mīte: mild, mellow; ripe
vulgus, -ī n.: common people

quae: which [preceding] events; a connecting relative
quam mītissimē potest: as gently as possible; another term borrowed from medical vocabulary, appearing only here in Caes.
nihil…gravius dē cīvitāte iūdicāre: that he in no way judged the (Aedui) tribe more harshly [in light of these recent troubles]; indirect statement with subject sē īnscientiam levitātemque: perhaps hendiadys, “fickle ignorance”
vulgī: Caes. here seems to provide a scapegoat for the Aeduan elite. The vulgī Aeduōrum were not responsible for betraying the Romans—it was instigated by Convictolitavis, adulescēns inlustris (7.32.4) and one of the disputed candidates for the magistracy of the state. Litaviccus, amplissimā familiā nātus adulescēns (7.27.1) and the leader of the Aeduan auxiliary force, furthered the trouble with his falsehoods (7.38)
neque…dēminuere: and that it does not take away from his goodwill towards the Aedui
Ipse maiōrem Galliae mōtum exspectāns, nē ab omnibus cīvitātibus circumsisterētur, cōnsilia inībat quemadmodum ab Gergovia discēderet ac rūrsus omnem exercitum contraheret, nē profectiō nāta ab timōre dēfectiōnis similis fugae vidērētur.

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circumsistō, -ere, -stetī: surround
contrahō, -ere, -trāxī, -tractus: collect, draw together, assemble
discēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus: go away
fuga, -ae f.: flight, retreat
ineō, inīre, inīi/inīvī, initus: enter; undertake, engage in

mōtus, -ūs m.: motion, movement; disturbance
nāscor, -i, nātus: be born, come into being
profectiō, -onis f.: departure
rūrsus: back; again
quemadmodum: in what way, as to how

Ipse…exspectāns: the intensifying pronoun serves to alert the reader that we are now privy to Caesar’s true thoughts, not the performative message delivered to the Aeduan envoys: the prospect of a full “rebellion” of the Aedui, who had been Rome’s most reliable and powerful allies in Gaul, must have been deeply troubling to Caes., and represented perhaps the most dangerous threat to the Roman presence there since the Gallic wars began in 58

nē…circumsisterētur: probably both a negative purpose cause dependent on cōnsilia inībat, and a fear clause following a hint of timor in his term exspectāns; he suddenly realizes the potential to be surrounded by a much larger mōtus of the Gauls and must act to avoid it

quemadmodum…discēderet: as to how…he might depart; indirect question

nē…vidērētur: in such a way that their departure initiated from a fear of rebellion might not seem similar to a retreat; Caes. is concerned with the optics of a withdrawal from Gergovia, and not just because of pride: if it appears that Verc. has bested the Romans strategically, it might further embolden the Aedui and encourage still further tribes to join his cause
Caesar realizes a tactical opportunity

Haec cōgitāntī accidere vīsa est facultās bene reī gerendae. Nam cum in minōra castra operis perspiciendī causā vēnisset, animadvertit collem, quī ab hostibus tenēbātur, nūdātum hominibus, quī superiōribus diēbus vix prae multitūdine cernī poterat.

| accidō, -ere, -cidī: (here) occur | nūdō (1): expose, strip bare |
| animadvertō, -ere, -ī, -versus: notice | opus, operis n.: work, labor; fortification; deed |
| cernō, -ere, crēvī, crētus: distinguish, decide | perspiciō, -ere, -spēxī, -spectus: examine; see through; discern, observe |
| cōgitō (1): think, consider; intend | prae: on account of (+ abl.) |
| collis, -is m.: hill | superior, -ius: higher; earlier, preceding; older; stronger, greater |
| facultās, -tātis f.: ability, capability, opportunity; supply, abundance | vix: scarcely, hardly |

haec…gerendae: while pondering these things, an opportunity to manage the situation favorably seemed to occur to him; lit. “an opportunity of managing the situation well seemed to arrive to [him] pondering these things”

vīsa est: the verb vidēre often has a sense of “seem” in the passive

causā: for the purpose of (with gerund/gerundive + gen.)

tenēbātur: was [previously] being held continuously; an iterative imperfect

cernī: present passive infinitive
2 Admīrātus quae\textit{rit} ex perfugīs causam, quōrum magnus ad
eum cotīdiē numerus cōnfluēbat. 3 Cōnstābat inter omnēs
quod iam ipse Caesar per explōrātōrēs cognōverat: dorsum
esse eius iugī prope aequum, sed hunc silvestrem et
angustum, quā esset aditus ad alteram partem oppidī;

\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{aditus}, -ūs m.: approach; entrance
\item \textit{admīror}, -ārī, -ātus: regard with
wonder; be astonished at
\item \textit{angustus}, -a, -um: narrow
\item \textit{cōnfluō}, -ere, -flūxī: flow
together; crowd, throng
\item \textit{cōnstō} (1): agree, determine; stand
firm, be consistent
\end{itemize}

cotīdiē: every day, daily
dorsum, -ī n.: back; ridge
explōrātor, -ōris m.: spy, scout
iugum, -ī n.: ridge, summit

\textit{perfuga}, -ae m.: deserter, traitor

\textit{prope}: nearly, almost

\textit{quaerō}, -ere, -sīvī, -sītus: seek, require

\textit{silvestris}, -e: wooded

\textit{quaerit causam}: \textit{he asks the cause} (of the hill now being unoccupied, when before
it was so filled with Gallic soldiers)

\textit{Cōnstābat}: \textit{was in agreement} / \textit{was consistent} (with what the perfugae said); the
subject is an understood \textit{hoc}, the antecedent of \textit{quod}

\textit{quod}: \textit{that which}

\textit{prope} aequum: \textit{nearly level}; that is, the back slope of the hill was not precipitous,
but sloped gently, and was therefore a potential weak point in the defense of the
town

\textit{quā esset}: \textit{at which (part) there existed}
huic locō vehementer illōs timēre nec iam aliter sentīre, ūnō colle ab Rōmānīs occupātō, sī alterum āmīsissent, quīn paene circumvāllātī atque omnī exitū et pābulātiōne interclūsī vidērentur: ad hunc mūniendum omnēs ā Vercingetorīge ēvocātōs.

aliter: otherwise, differently
āmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -mīssus: send away; let go of, lose
circumvallō (1): surround with walls, hem in
collis, -is m.: hill
ēvocō (1): call out, summon
exitus, -ūs m.: exit, departure
interclūdō, -ere, -clūsī, -clūsus: cut off, hinder, block; separate
mūniō, -ire, -īvī, -ītus: build, fortify
occupō (1): seize, occupy
pābulātiō, -ōnis f.: foraging
paene: almost
timeō, -ere, -uī: fear
vehementer: eagerly; violently; strongly

huic locō: in reference to this spot
timēre, sentīre: the infinitives continue the indirect statement from the previous sentence, further explaining the contents of what Caes. had learned; the subject of both is illōs [Gallōs]
unō colle: the hill already seized by Caes. upon which he built the castra minora
alterum: implicit collem
quīn: typically after a verb of doubting, here with the slightly more assertive nec iam aliter sentīre; so, “nor did [the Gauls] feel differently but that they seem…”
[45] Caesar employs another ruse and the legions attack

1 Hāc rē cognitā Caesar mittit complūrēs equitum turmās eō dē mediā nocte. Imperat hīs ut paulō tumultuōsius omnibus locīs pervagentur.

complūrēs, -ium: many
eō: there, to that place (adv.)
eques, equitis m.: horseman
paulō: slightly, a little
tumultuōsus, -a, -um: disorderly, confused; (here) noisily
turma, -ae f.: group, band, company, squadron
pervagor, -ārī, -ātus: wander over, range through

Hāc rē: that is, the Gauls’ efforts to fortify the back side of this particular hill
dē mediā nocte: at midnight; the dē here is idiomatic
tumultuōsius: more noisily (than usual for them); comparative adverb; Caes. intends for his cavalry to make so much obvious commotion that the Gauls cannot possibly neglect to notice, and then conclude that the Romans are making an attempt on the hill’s vulnerable back ridge
2 Prīmā lūce magnum numerum impedīmentōrum ex castrīs mūlōrumque prōdūcī dēque hīs strāmenta dētrahī mūliōnēsque cum cassidibus equitum speciē ac simulātiōne collibus circumvehī iubet.

cassis, -idis f.: metal helmet (of the cavalry)
circumvehor, -ī, -vectus: ride or sail around
collis, -is m.: hill
dētrahō, -ere, -trāxī, -tractus: take away from
eques, equitis m.: horseman
impedīmenta, -ōrum n.: (here) pack-horses or other beasts of burden
lūx, lūcis f.: light; daylight
mūlus, -ī m.: mule
mūliō, -onis m.: mule-driver
prōdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus: lead forward
simulātiō, -ōnis f.: imitation, likeness
speciēs, -eī f.: appearance, image, likeness
strāmentum, -ī n.: (here) pack-saddle

impedīmentōrum...mūlōrumque: Caes. wishes to trick the Gauls into believing that a large force of cavalry is leaving his camp
prōdūcī, dētrahī, circumvehī: present passive infinitives after iubet
equitum speciē ac simulātiōne: in the appearance and likeness of cavalry; the mule-drivers wear cavalry helmets as part of the ruse
collibus: dative with circumvehī, “be ridden all around the hills in question”
3 Hīs paucōs addit equitēs quī lātius ostentātiōnis causā vagārentur. Longō circuitū eāsdem omnēs iubet petere regiōnēs. 4 Haec procul ex oppidō vidēbantur, ut erat ā Gergoviā dēspectus in castra, neque tantō spatiō certī quid esset explōrārī poterat.

**addō, -ere, -didī, -ditus**: put in place, add to, increase  
**certus, -a, -um**: fixed, certain  
**circuitus, -ūs m.**: circuit, way around  
**dēspectus, -ūs m.**: vantage point  
**eques, equitis m.**: horseman  
**explōrō (1)**: investigate; ascertain  
**lātus, -a, -um**: broad, wide  
**ostentātiō, -ōnis f.**: display; false pretense, deception  
**paucī, -ōrum**: a few  
**procul**: at a distance  
**spatium, -iī n.**: space, interval  
**vagor, -ārī, -ātus**: wander; spread

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**hīs...addit**: to these [disguised mule-drivers] he (Caes.) adds  
**lātius**: more widely; comparative adverb  
**eāsdem regiōnēs**: he orders the disguised baggage drivers with their mules, along with a small amount of actual cavalry, to make it very noisy and obvious that they are headed towards the hill he describes in 7.44.1-3; he hopes that this will convince the Gauls that an attack on this strategic point is imminent from the southwest or west, and draw away a portion of those camped in front of Gergovia  
**ut erat...dēspectus in castra**: since there was...a view into the camp; the oppidum was situated on the top of a plateau and had a sweeping view of Caesar’s main camp, the small camp on the hill, and the trenchworks connecting the two  
**neque...poterat**: a difficult section; loosely, “but at such a distance there was no certainty as to what was able to be ascertained;” in other words, those at the oppidum were able to see that a commotion was happening at the Roman camps, but could not discern what exactly
5 Legiōnem ūnam eōdem iugō mittit et paulum prōgressam īnferiōre cōnstituit locō silvīisque occultat.

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cōnstituō, -ere, -stituī, -tūtus:</td>
<td>establish, station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>īnferus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>below, lower, underneath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iugum, -ī n.:</td>
<td>ridge, summit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occultō (1):</td>
<td>hide, conceal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paulum:</td>
<td>a little, somewhat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prōgredior, -ī, -gressus:</td>
<td>advance, proceed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silva, -ae f.:</td>
<td>forest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

īnferiōre cōnstituit locō: he stationed [the legion] on the lower ground; this area is presumably to the south beyond the sight of the oppidum
6 Augētur Gallīs suspīciō, atque omnēs illō ad mūnītiōnem cōpiae trādūcuntur. 7 Vacua castra hostium Caesar cōnspicātus tēctīs ĵīnsignibus suōrum occultātīsque signīs mīlitāribus rārōs mīlitēs, nē ex oppidō animadverterentur, ex maiōribus castrīs in minōra trādūcit, lēgātīsque, quōs singulīs legiōnibus praefēcerat, quid fierī velit ostendit:

animadvertō, -ere, -ī, -versus: notice
augeō, -ère, auxī, auctus: increase
cōnspicor, -ārī, -ātus: catch sight of
īnsigne, -is n.: mark, sign, badge of office
mūniō, -ēre, -īvī, -ītus: build, fortify
occultō (1): hide, conceal
praeficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus: set over, put in charge of (+ dat.)

rārōs, -a, -um: (of soldiers) scattered, dispersed
singulōs, -a, -um: (here) individual
suspīciō, -ōnis f.: mistrust, suspicion
tēgō, -ere, tēxī, tēctus: cover
trādūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus: (here) bring over
vacuus, -a, -um: vacant, unoccupied, empty (+ gen.)
volō, velle, voluī: wish, want

illō: to that place; directional adverb
ad mūnītiōnem: to fortify it, with a noun instead the expected gerundive mūniendum
īnsignibus, signīs mīlitāribus: the ĵīnsignia here seem to be the plumed crests on officers’ helmets; the signa militāria are the legionary standards; both are hidden so that Gallic spotters from afar cannot clearly see that the legions are moving within the narrow trenchworks
in minōra: implicit castra
quid fierī velit: what he wishes to be done
8 in prīmīs monet ut contineant mīlitēs nē studiō pugnandī aut spē praedae longius prōgrediantur; 9 quid inīquitās locī habeat incommodī prōpōnit: hoc ūnā celeritāte posse mūtārī; occāsiōnis esse rem, nōn proelī. 10 Hīs rēbus expositīs signum dat et ab dextrā parte aliō ascēnsū eōdem tempore Aeduōs mittit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ascensus, -ūs m.: climb, ascent</th>
<th>Celeritas, -tātis f.: swiftness, speed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentus: restrain, detain; limit, comprise</td>
<td>Praeda, -ae f.: plunder, spoils of war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dexter, -tra, -trum: right, right-hand</td>
<td>Prōgredior, -ī, -gressus: advance, proceed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incommodum, -ī n.: inconvenience, misfortune</td>
<td>Propōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus: set forth, display; report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inīquitās, -tātis f.: unevenness</td>
<td>Signum, -ī n.: signal, sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutō (1): change</td>
<td>Spēs, speī f.: hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studium, -īi n.: eagerness, zeal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**In prīmīs:** in particular; literally, “among the first things”

**Longius:** too far; comparative adverb

**Quid…incommodī:** what (of) disadvantage; partitive genitive

**Hoc…mūtārī:** that this (situation) is able to be changed by speed alone

**Occāsiōnis…nōn proelī:** that it is a matter of the right moment, not of fighting;

Caes. does not wish to fight a battle, given the legions will be advancing uphill into prepared fortifications—this is not an assault on the town, or so he tells us

**Ab dextrā parte aliō ascēnsū:** from the right flank by another ascent route; the Aedui auxiliaries are merely a diversion on the eastern flank of the oppidum, and though he does not say it, it seems clear that Caes. does not now trust them enough to play an integral part in the plan
[46] The legions storm the Gallic camps

1 Oppidī mūrus ab plānitiē atque initiō ascēnsūs rēctā regiōne, sī nūllus ānfrāctus intercēderet, mille CC passūs aberat: 2 quidquid hūc circuitūs ad mollīendum clīvum accesserat, id spatium itineris augmentābat.

 abstum, –esse, āfī, āfutūrus: be absent, be away
 accēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus: go to, approach; be added, be included
 ānfrāctus, –ūs m.: turn, bend
 ascēnsus, –ūs m.: climb, ascent
 augeō, –ēre, auxī, auctus: increase
 circuitus, –ūs m.: circle, way around
 clīvus, –ī m.: slope

 initium, –īi n.: beginning
 intercēdō, –ere, –cessī, –cessus: come between, intervene; occur
 mollīō, –īre, –īvī, –ītus: ease, lighten; soften
 plānitiēs, –ei f.: level ground
 quisquis, quidquid: who/whatever
 rēctus, –a, –um: straight, direct
 regiō, –ōnis f.: (here) line
 spatium, –īi n.: space, extent; interval, distance

rēctā regiōne: in a straight line
mille CC passūs: 1,200 paces
quidquid hūc circuitūs: whatever detour was added (to get) here; the circuitūs is a partitive genitive and hūc is the directional adverb; Caes. means that going in a straight line up the slope was shortest, but not easiest to ascend
ad mollīendum clīvum: for reducing the difficulty of the incline; literally “to soften the slope”
3 Ā mediō ferē colle in longitūdinem, ut nātūra montis ferēbat, ex grandibus saxīs sex pedum mūrum quī nostrōrum impetum tardāret praedūxerant Gallī, atque īnferiōre omnī spatiō vacuō relictō superiōrem partem collis ūsque ad mūrum oppidī dēnsissimīs castrīs complēverant.
1. One legion, some cavalry, and the disguised mule-drivers move noisily
2. The Gauls take the bait and move their forces towards the vulnerable hill
3. Caesar quietly transfers the legions from the *castra maiōra* to the *castra minōra*
4. Caesar sends the Aedui auxiliaries up a different ascent to the east
5. The legions attack from the *castra minōra* up the hill and over the low wall
4 Mīlitēs datō signō celeriter ad mūnitiōnem perveniunt eamque trāngressī trīnīs castrīs potiuntur; 5 ac tanta fuit in castrīs capiendīs celeritās ut Teutomatus, rēx Nitiobrigum, subitō in tabernāculō oppressus, ut merīdiē conquīverat, superiōre corporis parte nūdātā vulnerātō equō vix sē ex manibus praedantium mīlitum ēriperet.

celeritās, -tātis f.: swiftness, speed
conquiēscō, -ere, -ēvī, -ētus: rest
corpus, -oris n.: body
ēripiō, -ere, -uī, ēreptus: (w/ reflex. pron.) break away, escape
merīdiēs, -ēī m.: midday, noon
mūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus: build, fortify
nūdō (1): expose, strip bare
opprimō, -ēre, -pressī, -pressus: overwhelm, press down; surprise
perveniō, -ēre, -vēnī, -ventus: reach, arrive at
potior, -tirī, -tus: obtain, take possession of, acquire (+ abl.)
praedor, -ārī, -ātus: plunder, rob
signum, -ī n.: signal, sign
superior, -ius: higher, upper
tabernāculum, -ī n.: tent
trāngredior, -gredī, -gressus: cross, step over, pass over
trīnus -a -um: triple
vix: barely, with difficulty
vulnerō (1): wound, injure, damage
datō signō: when the signal was given; ablative absolute
mūnitiōnem: the fortification; that is, the six-foot wall
eamque trāngressī: and having crossed it; Caes. is frustratingly vague on how exactly the soldiers overcame the six-foot wall which, though not nearly as massive as the oppidum wall, was still rather formidable for a Roman soldier averaging five feet, six inches tall and carrying a four-foot shield
tanta: modifies celeritās
ut merīdiē conquīverat: as he had rested at midday
The Roman soldiers are excessively enthusiastic

Cōnsecūtus id quod animō prōposuerat, Caesar receptuī canī iussit legiōnisque decimae, quācum erat, continuō signa cōnstitērunt.

cōnsecūtus…prōposuerat: Having attained (the goal) which he had set forth; a participle modifying the following Caesar
receptuī canī iussit: he ordered a withdrawal to be sounded; lit. “he ordered that it be sounded for a withdrawal;” the legions used large trumpets (tubae) for signals (cf. BG 2.20.1)
legiōnisque decimae: genitive with following signa. The 10th legion was enlisted by Caes. in Hispānia Ulterior (modern Andalusia) in 61 BCE, when he was governor prō cōnsule after his praetorship of 62. Along with the 7th, 8th, and 9th legions, Caes. brought the 10th to Gaul when he became governor there in 58
erat: subject is Caes.
signa cōnstitērunt: the standards halted; that is, those carrying the standards obeyed the order of the receptus and halted, which stopped the legion from moving forward
2 Ac reliquārum legiōnum mīlitēs nōn exaudītō sonō tubae, quod satis magna vallēs intercēdēbat, tamen ab tribūnīs mīlitum lēgātīsque, ut erat ā Caesare praeceptum, retinēbantur.

exaudiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus: perceive, discern, hear clearly
intercēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus: come between, intervene; occur
praecipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus: order, warn, advise; anticipate, obtain beforehand
retineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentus: hold back, restrain, repress
satis: (here) sufficiently
sonus, -ī m.: sound, noise
tribūnus, -ī m.: commander, tribune
tuba, -ae f.: war-trumpet
vallēs, -is f.: valley

quod: because
satis magna vallēs: a curious observation, since from Caesar’s own description it does not seem that the legions were in a particularly uncommon configuration, and the distances between the legions and the signalling tubae were no greater than would seem normal
tribūnīs...lēgātīsque: Caes. is very motivated to establish here that his officers did as he had instructed, so that in the following section he can better highlight what he considers to be the disobedience and/or lack of discretion of the soldiers
ut erat...praeceptum: as had been ordered; that is, Caes. had ordered that the soldiers be held back
3 Sed ēlātī spē celeris victōriae et hostium fugā et superiōrum temporum secundīs proeliīs nihil adeō arduum sibi esse exīstimāvērunt quod nōn virtūte cōnsequī possent, neque finem prius sequendī fēcērunt quam mūrō oppidī portīisque appropinquārunt.

adeō: so, so much; to this, thus far  
efferō, efferre, extulī, ēlātus: (here) excite
appropinquō (1): approach, reach  
fuga, -ae f.: flight, retreat  
(+ dat.) arduus, -a, -um: steep; difficult  
spēs, speī f.: hope
celer, -is, -e: quick, swift  
superior, -ius: higher; earlier, preceding; older; stronger, greater

spē…fugā…secundīs proeliīs: by the hope…by the flight…by the favorable battles; three ablatives of means with ēlatī (“elated”)
superiōrum temporum: of prior times
quod nōn…possent: that they could not; relative clause of characteristic; antecedent is nihil
prius…quam: earlier…than or before
sequendi: of following (the enemy); gerund
4 Tum vērō ex omnibus urbis partibus ortō clāmōre, quī longius aberant repentinō tumultū perterritī, cum hostem intrā portās esse existimārent, sēsē ex oppidō ēiēcērunt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Term</th>
<th>English Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>absum, -esse, āfuī, āfutūrus</td>
<td>be away, be absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clāmor, -ōris m.</td>
<td>shout, cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ēiciō, -ere, ēiēcī, ēiectus</td>
<td>expel, throw out, drive away; banish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intrā: within (+ acc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orior, orīrī, ortus</td>
<td>appear; arise, be born; begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perterreō, -ēre, -uī, -itus</td>
<td>frighten, terrify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repentinus, -a, -um</td>
<td>sudden, unexpected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tumultus, -ūs m.</td>
<td>commotion, disturbance, panic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vērō: certainly, truly; (postpositive) but, however</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ortō clāmōre**: with a clamor having arisen; ablative absolute

**quī**: the antecedent is an implicit īi (subject of ēiēcērunt), referring to the Gallic inhabitants of the town

**ex oppidō ēiēcērunt**: Caes. takes care to describe the sheer chaos of the scene with these and the following details. The legions are advancing when he does not wish it, and the inhabitants of the town are thoroughly terrified and panicking, probably thinking that they will suffer the same fate as those at Cenabum and Avaricum
Mātrēs familiae dē mūrō vestem argentumque iactābant et pectore nūdō prōminentēs passīs manibus obtestābantur
Rōmānōs ut sibi parcerent neu, sīcut Avaricī fēcissent, nē ā mulieribus quidem atque ōnōtibus abstinērent: 6 nōnnūllae dē mūrō per manūs dēmissae sēsē mīlitibus trādēbant.

Mātrēs familiae: mothers-of-the-household; for more on women in BG see our note at 7.26.3
pectore nūdō: with chest(s) bare; the gesture is meant to evoke sympathy by highlighting their role as mothers who nurse and nourish
sibi parcerent: that they (the Romans) spare them (the women); the sibi references the subject of the main verb (obtestābantur) rather than the verb of this clause
Avaricī: at Avaricum; see BG 7.28
neu…nē…abstinērent: the difficult anacoluthon perhaps suggests their distressed state; and that [the Romans] not do what they had done at Avaricum, (that is) that they were not holding back even from the women and children
mulieribus…infantibus: ablatives of separation
sēsē mīlitibus trādēbant: a grim reminder of the reality of ancient warfare; these women are reckoning that they have a better chance of survival as a Roman soldier’s slave than as a survivor of an oppidum taken by the Romans by force
7 Lūcius Fabius, centuriō legiōnis VIII, quem inter suōs eō diē dīxisse cōnstābat excitārī sē Avaricēnsibus praemīs neque commissūrum ut prius quisquām mūrum ascenderet, trēs suōs nactus manipulārēs atque ab eīs sublevātus mūrum ascendit: hōs ipse rūrsus singulōs exceptāns in mūrum extulit.

ascendō, -ere, -ī, ascēnsus: climb

centuriō, -ōnis m.: captain of a
centuria, about 80 soldiers

committō, -ere, -mīsī, -mīssus:
(here, with ut) be at fault; give
occasion that

cōnstō, -āre, -stiti, -stātus: agree

efferō, efferre, extuli, ēlātus:
(here) elevate, carry up

exceptō (1): take up

excitō (1): stir up, rouse, inspire;
call out, summon

manipulāris, -is m.: fellow soldier

nancīscor, -ī, nactus: obtain, find

praemium, -iī n.: reward; loot,
prīus: sooner, before

quisquam, quidquam: anyone,
anything

rūrsus: back; in turn

singulus, -a, -um: one at a time

sublevō (1): lift up from beneath

trēs, tria: three

centuriō: named centurions are mentioned several times in BG, usually as
exempla

suōs: the soldiers
dīxisse: perfect active infinitive in an indirect statement; subject is quem, with
antecedent Lūcius Fabius
cōnstābat: it was agreed; impersonal; main verb of an indirect statement that ends
at ascenderet

neque commissūrum ut...ascenderet: (and he had said that) he would not give
occasion (that is, “permit”) that anyone climb the wall before (him); a very
convoluted way of saying: Caes. heard that he had said that he was determined
to be the first atop the wall
The Aeduan auxiliary force appears

Interim eī quī ad alteram partem oppidi, ut supra dēmōnstrāvimus, mūnītiōnis causā convēnerant, prīmō exaudītō clāmōre, inde etiam crēbrīs nūntiīs incitātī oppidum ā Rōmānīs tenērī, praemissīs equitibus magnō concursū eō contendērunt.

clāmor, -ōris m.: shout, cry
concursus, -ūs m.: throng, mob
contendō, -ere, -i, -tentus: march, hurry; strain, exert; stretch, bend
crēber, crēbra, crēbrum: crowded; numerous
dēmōnstrō (1): indicate, show
eō: there, to that place (adv.)
eques, equitis m.: horseman
exaudiō, -ire, -īvī, -ītus: perceive, discern, hear clearly

incitō (1): arouse, excite
inde: from there; then
interim: meanwhile
mūnītiō, -ōnis f.: fortification
nūntius, -i m.: messenger, or the news brought
praemittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus: send ahead, send in advance
prīmō: first, at first
suprā: above, over

eī quī: that is, the bulk of the Gallic forces who had been fooled by the Roman ruse and had rushed to the hill described in 7.44.1
prīmō...inde etiam: first...then also; the Gauls first heard the clamor of the city being taken, then received messengers
oppidum...tenērī: indirect statement introduced by the “speech” implied by nūntiīs, “by messages [that]"
magnō concursū: in a great thronging charge; Caes. portrays the response of Verc.’s forces as unorganized compared to a typical Roman maneuver, but also powerful in sheer numbers
2 Eōrum ut quisque prīmus vēnerat, sub mūrō cōnsistēbat suōrumque pugnantium numerum augēbat. 3 Quōrum cum magna multitūdō convēnisset, mātrēs familiae, quae paulō ante Rōmānīs dē mūrō manūs tendēbant, suōs obtestārī et mōre Gallicō passum capillum ostentāre līberōsque in cōnspectum prōferre coepērunt.

Eōrum...vēnerat: As soon as each of them arrived; lit. “Of these (Eōrum), as (ut) each (quisque) first (prīmus) had arrived (vēnerat)”

suōrum pugnantium: of their fighting men; genitive pres. act. participle of pugnāre

obtestārī...ostentāre...prōferre: complementary infinitives governed by coepērunt

passum capillum: hair (having been) let down; direct object of ostentāre
Erat Rōmānīs nec locō nec numerō aequa contentiō; simul et cursū et spatiō pugnae dēfatīgātī nōn facile recentēs atque integrōs sustinēbant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>contentiō, -ōnis f.: contest, fight</th>
<th>recēns, -tis: fresh, rested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cursus, -ūs m.: running, march</td>
<td>simul: at the same time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēfatīgō (1): tire, exhaust</td>
<td>spatium, -iī n.: space, extent;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facile: easily (adv.)</td>
<td>interval, distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>integer, -ra, -rum: unhurt,</td>
<td>sustineō, -ēre, -uī, -tentus: (here)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uninjured; whole</td>
<td>endure, withstand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Erat Rōmānīs...aequa contentiō: for the Romans it was a fair contest neither as far as the terrain nor the number (of combatants); dative of possession with ablatives of respect

spatiō pugnae: length of battle

recentēs: fresh, rested; accusative (object of sustinēbant)
[49] Caesar repositions his remaining legions

1 Caesar, cum inīquō locō pugnārī hostiumque augēri cōpiās vidēret, praemetuēns suīs ad Titum Sextium lēgātum, quem minōribus castrīs praesidiō reliquerat, mīsit ut cohortēs ex castrīs celeriter ēdūceret et sub īnfimō colle ab dextrō latere hostium cōnstitueret,

| augeō, -ēre, auxī, auctus: increase | īnfimus, -a, -um: lowest; lowest part, bottom |
| cohors, cohortis f.: a unit of 6 centuries, about 480 soldiers | inīquus, -a, -um: uneven; unequal, unfavorable, disadvantageous |
| collis, -is m.: hill | latus, -eris n.: side, flank |
| cōnstituō, -ere, -stituī, -tūtus: (here) establish, station | minor, minus: less, smaller |
| dexter, -tra, -trum: right, right-hand | praemetuō, -ere: fear for ahead of time; be apprehensive for (+ dat.) |
| ēdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus: lead out | |

*inīquō locō pugnārī: that it was being fought in an unfavorable spot; impersonal construction in indirect statement; the word in is typically omitted with locus in ablative of means*

*suīs: for his own (men); substantive adjective*

*ad Titum Sextium…mīsit ut: sends (word) to Titus Sextius …that (+ ind. command)*

*minōribus castrīs praesidiō: as a protector for the smaller camp; double dative construction*

*ab dextrō latere hostium: on the right flank of the enemies, and therefore the left flank of the Roman forces, on the western end of the valley*
dē bellō Gallicō VII 49.2

2 ut, sī nostrōs locō dēpulsōs vīdisset, quō minus līberē hostēs īnsequerentur terrēret. 3 Ipse paulum ex eō locō cum legiōne prōgressus, ubi cōnstitērat, ēventum pugnae exspectābat.

cōnsistō, -ere, -stī, -stitus: take position; halt
dēpellō, -pellere, -pulī, -pulsus: drive off, expel
ēventus, -ūs m.: occurrence, event; result

īnsequor, -sequī, -secūtus: follow after, pursue
līberē: freely; boldly
paulum: a little, somewhat
prōgredior, -ī, -gressus: advance, proceed
terreō, -ēre, -uī, -itus: (here) deter by frightening

ut…quō minus…hostēs īnsequerentur terrēret: so that he (Sextius) might deter the enemies from pursuing; the purpose clause contains a hindering verb, which is commonly followed by quō minus clause and a subjunctive

Ipse: He himself; referring to Caes.
eō locō: the place where Caes. had ordered a halt
[50] The confusion of the battle mounts

1 Cum ācerrimē comminus pugnārētur, hostēs locō et numerō, nostrī virtūte cōnfīderent, subitō sunt Aeduī vīsī ab latere nostrīs apertō, quōs Caesar ab dextrā parte aliō ascēnsū manūs distinendae causā mīserat.

| ṛcer, ṛcris, ṛcre: sharp; fierce | dexter, -tra, -trum: right, right-hand |
| aperiō, -ire, -uī, -tus: open, uncover; display, reveal | distineō, -ēre, -uī, distentus: separate, keep back; hinder, delay |
| ascēnsus, -ūs m.: climb, ascent | latus, -eris n.: side, flank |
| comminus: at close quarters | manus, -ūs f.: (here) group of armed men |
| cōnfīdō, -ere, —, cōnfīsus: rely upon, depend on (+ dat.) | manus, -ūs f.: (here) group of armed men |

pugnārētur: they were fighting, lit. “it was being fought;” impersonal passive
sunt Aeduī vīsī: the Aedui were seen; here vidēre in the passive has a true passive sense (rather than meaning “seem”)
ab latere…apertō: on the exposed flank (of the legions)
ab dextrā parte aliō ascēnsū: that is, on the right “side” of the battle, towards the east of the town, and coming up by a different ascent
manūs distinendae causā: for the sake of delaying (Gallic) forces; the term manus is quite vague, though it would make sense that the job of the Aedui was to delay any Gallic cavalry that might attempt to sweep around from the north and east
2 Hī similitūdine armōrum vehementer nostrōs perterruērunt, ac tametsī dextrīs umerīs exsertīs animadvertēbantur, quod īnsigne pāctum esse cōnsuērat, tamen id ipsum suī fallendī causā mīlitēs ab hostibus factum exīstimābant.

animadvertō, -ere, -ī, -versus: notice, turn attention to

similitūdō, -inis ē. f.: resemblance

perterreō, -ēre, -uī, -itus: frighten

dōminō, -ēre, -uī, -itus: show honor

vehementer: violently; strongly

cōnsuēscō, -escere, -evī, -ētus: be accustomed to
dexter, -tra, -trum: right

exserō, -ere, -uī, -tus: uncover

pangō, -ere, pepīgī, pāctus: (here) agree upon, determine, stipulate

īnsigne, -is n.: sign, indication

umerus, -ī m.: shoulder, upper arm

sēquor, -ēre, -uī, -itus: follow

īnsigne, -is n.: sign, indication

perterreō, -ēre, -uī, -itus: frighten

cōnsuēscō, -escere, -evī, -ētus: be accustomed to
dexter, -tra, -trum: right

exserō, -ere, -uī, -tus: uncover

fallō, -ere, fēfellī, falsus: trick, deceive, betray; trip

vehementer: violently; strongly

animadvertō, -ere, -ī, -versus: notice, turn attention to

cōnsuēscō, -escere, -evī, -ētus: be accustomed to

dexter, -tra, -trum: right

exserō, -ere, -uī, -tus: uncover

fallō, -ere, fēfellī, falsus: trick, deceive, betray; trip

vehementer: violently; strongly

suī fallendī causā: for the sake of deceiving [the soldiers]; Caes. is interested in emphasizing the general atmosphere of fear and mistrust
3 Eōdem tempore Lūcius Fabius centuriō quīque ūnā mūrum ascenderant circumventī atque interfectī mūrō praecipitābantur. 4 Mārcus Petrōnius, eiusdem legiōnis centuriō, cum portam excīdere cōnātus esset, ā multitūdine oppressus ac sībi dēspērāns multīs iam vulneribus acceptīs manipulāribus suīs quī illum secūtī erant,

ascendō, -ere, -ī, -cēnṣus: climb, scale

centuriō, -ōnis m.: captain of a centuria, about 80 soldiers
conor, -ārī, -ātus: attempt

circumveniō, -ire, -ī, -tus: surround
dēspērō (1): have no hope for, despair for (+ dat.)

excīdō, -ere, -cīdī, -cīsus: destroy

interficio, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus: kill

manipulāris, -is m.: fellow soldier

murus, -ī m.: wall

opprimō, -ere, oppressī, oppressus: overwhelm, press down; surprise

porta, -ae f.: gate

praecipitō (1): throw down

sequor, -ī, secūtus: follow

ūnā: together

vulnus, -eris n.: wound

Lūcius Fabius: one of Caesar’s centurions (see above, BG 47.7)

quīque: and those who; the relative quī with the enclitic -que, not a form of quisque

mūrō: ablative of separation

sībi dēspērāns: that is, realizing that he will not survive or escape this situation

multīs iam…acceptīs: with many wounds already received; ablative absolute

manipulāribus suīs: (says) to his men; dative with inquit of following section
“Quoniam,” inquit, “mē ūnā vōbīscum servāre nōn possum, vestrae quidem certē vītae prōspiciam, quōs cupiditāte glōriae adductus in perīculum dēdūxī. 5 Vōs datā facultāte vōbīs cōnsulite.” Simul in mediōs hostēs irrūpit duōbusque interfectīs reliquōs ā portā paulum summōvit.

certē: without doubt, certainly

cōnsulō, -ere, -uī, -tus: (here)
look out for (+ dat.)
cupiditās, -tātis f.: eager desire
dēdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus:
(here) lead into; lead astray
facultās, -tātis f.: (here) possibility,
means

prōspiciam: As a centurion, Petronius’s responsibility is for the safety of his men. Having brought them into this danger, he now executes his officium, even though he was cupiditāte glōriae adductus. In this way, Petronius stands as a proxy for the hastiness of all the Roman soldiers in this battle. Caes. perhaps includes the brave but ultimately reckless actions of the centurions Fabius and Petronius to soften the blow of the casualties he must next record

Vōs: nominative; the emphatic pronoun underscores his vehemence
datā facultāte: with the means given; ablative absolute
cōnsulite: look out for; plural imperative
duōbusque interfectīs: with two men having been killed; ablative absolute

reliquōs: the rest (of the enemies), object of summōvit

abeō, -īre, -ī, -ītus: go away  
auxilior, -ārī, -ātus: aid, help  
concidō, -ere, -cidī: fall dead  
conor, -ārī, -ātus: attempt  
dēficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus: fail  
facultās, -tātis f.: (here) possibility, means  
frūstrā: in vain  
paulum: a little  
proinde: hence, therefore  
recipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus: take back  
salūs, -ūtis f.: health, safety; salvation  
sanguis, -inis m.: blood  
subveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus: come to the aid of (+ dat.)  
vīrēs, vīrium f.: (in plural) strength of body

Cōnantibus...suīs: dative with inquit

inquit: Direct quotations are rare in Caesar’s writings. Compare these two short speeches of Petronius to the speech of the aquilifer at BG 4.25.3, also a moment of danger and personal sacrifice

quem: (I) whom; that is, Petronius

abīte...vōsque...recipite: go away...and take yourselves back; plural imperatives

suīs salūtī fuit: was a source of salvation for his own men; a double dative construction
[51] *Caesar employs his reserves to extricate the legions*

1 Nostrī, cum undique premeruntur, XLVI centuriōnibus āmīssīs dēiectī sunt locō. Sed intolerantius Gallōs įnsequentēs legiō decima tardāvit, quae prō subsidiō paulō aequīōre locō cōnstiterat.

āmittō, -ere, āmīsī, āmissus: send away; let go of, lose
centuriō, -ōnis m.: captain of a centuria, about 80 soldiers
cōnsistō, -ere, -stī, -stitus: take position; halt
dēiciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus: throw down, eject

īnsequor, -i, īnsecūtus: follow after, pursue
intolerāns, -antis: impatient paulō: slightly, by a little
premō, -ere, pressī, pressus: press; pursue
subsidiwm, -ī n.: help, reinforcement
tardō (1): hinder, delay, impede
undique: from all sides

Nostrī: Our (men); substantive

XLVI centuriōnibus: 46 centurions, a substantial and serious tally; Caes. represents the devastating defeat by counting the centurions rather than the soldiers (compare to BG 7.51.4 below)

locō: abl. of separation with dēiectī sunt

intolerantius: rather too impatiently; comparative adverb with įnsequentēs; the Gauls were eager to seize upon the opportunity and did not maintain good order in the pursuit

legiō decima: for this legion, see note at BG 7.47.1

paulō aequīōre locō: on ground a bit more level

prō subsidiō: as a guard force; Caes. often held back a portion of his forces to use as an emergency reserve force, as here
Hanc rūrsus XIII legiōnis cohortēs excēpērunt, quae ex castrīs minōribus ēductae cum Titō Sextīo légātō cēperant locum superiōrem.

cohors, cohortis f.: a unit of 6
centuriae, about 480 soldiers
ēdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus: lead out
excipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus: (here) follow after (in support)
rūrsus: (here) in turn
superior, -ius: higher

hanc: implicit legiōnem; that is, the legiō decima of the previous sentence
XIII legiōnis cohortēs: cohorts of the 13th legion; Caes. had recruited the 13th and 14th legions in Gallia Citerior in 57 BCE, in the second year of the war
Sextīo: he had been left as commander of the castra minora (see above, BG 7.49.1)
ex castrīs minōribus: from the smaller camp; the secondary base that Caes. built on a hill nearer to Gergovia
dē bellō Gallicō VII 51.3–4

3 Legiōnēs, ubi prīmum plānitiem attigērunt, īnfestīs contrā hostēs signīs cōnistērunt. 4 Vercingetorīx ab rādīcibus collis suōs intrā mūnītiōnēs redūxit. Eō diē mīlitēs sunt paulō minus septingentī dēsiderātī.

**Latin Text**

- **atingō, -ere, attigī, attāctus:** touch, reach
- **collis, -is m.:** hill
- **cōnsistō, -ere, -stitī, -stitus:** take position; halt
- **dēsiderō (1):** (here) be missing, be lost
- **īnfestus, -a, -um:** hostile, aggressive
- **intrā:** within (+ acc.)
- **mūnitō, -ōnis f.:** fortification
- **paulō:** slightly, by a little
- **plānitiēs, -ei f.:** level ground
- **septingentī, -ae, -a:** 700
- **signum, -ī n.:** (here) legionary standard
- **rādīx, rādīcis f.:** root; base, foot
- **redūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus:** lead back, bring back

**Notes**

- **ubi prīmum:** as soon as; literally, “when first”
- **plānitiem:** level ground; similar in function to aequīre locō (cf. note on 51.1)
- **īnfestīs…signīs:** lit. “with hostile standards;” an idiom which evokes battle standards turning to face the enemy and moving towards them, and thus “hostile” or “dangerous,” the typical meaning of īnfestus; cf. BG 6.8.6, BC 3.93.6
- **mīlitēs:** with an implied Rōmānī
- **redūxit:** Verc., much like Caes. describes himself doing in BG 52.2, refuses to fight on even ground, where he has no advantage
- **sunt…dēsiderātī:** a little less than 700 were lost; it is the equivalent of roughly two cohorts and, while not a catastrophic defeat, this was nevertheless a significant loss
[52] Caesar reprehends the soldiers for their conduct

Posterō diē Caesar cōntiōne advocātā temeritātem cupiditātemque mīlitum reprehendit, quod sibi ipsī iūdicāvissent quō prōcēdendum aut quid agendum vidērētur, neque signō recipiendī datō cōnstitissent neque ab tribūnīs mīlitum lēgātīisque retinērī potuissent.

cōntiōne advōcātā: with an assembly having been summoned; a cōntiō is a general assembly where the commander addresses the soldiers as a group; after the disastrous loss of the forces under the legates Sabinus and Cotta in 54 BCE, Caes. held a similar cōntiō, where he similarly encouraged the soldiery, pointed out mistakes, and commended individuals for bravery (BG 5.52.5; 6.42.1)

quō: to where

signō recipiendī datō: the signal for withdrawing being given; abl. abs.
2 Exposuit quid inīquitās locī posset, quid ipse ad Avaricum sēnsisset, cum sine duce et sine equitātū dēprehēnsīs hostibus explōrātam victōriam dīmīsisset nē parvum modo dētrīmentum in contentiōne propter inīquitātem locī accideret.

accidō, -ere, -cidī: happen
contentiō, -iōnis f.: struggle, fight
dēprehendō, -ere, -ī, -hensus: (here) surprise
dētrīmentum, -ī n.: harm, damage
dīmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus: (here) put down, lay aside

eQUITĀTUS, -ūs m.: cavalry
explōrātus, -a, -um: certain, sure
inīquitās, -tātis f.: unevenness
modo: (here) even
sentiō, -īre, sēnsī, sēnsus: understand, discern, judge
sine: without (+ abl.)

quid inīquitās locī posset: what the unevenness of a place could (do)
ad Avaricum: at Avaricum; the preposition ad has a sense of “at” with city names.
On the situation at Avaricum, see BG 7.19.4–6; Caes. had declined to fight it out on terrain he found too unfavorable despite a military advantage, to the dismay of his eager soldiers
nē: introduces a fear clause
inīquitātem locī: Here Caes. identifies the folly of an attack uphill against a fortified position, but he does not elaborate on what his actual objectives might have been in this attack. In the accounts which he provides, the two centurions certainly seem keen on breaching the town’s walls and gate. If the legions seized or destroyed a substantial amount of materiel in the Gallic camps or otherwise accomplished some detriment to the Gauls, Caes. curiously does not mention it. For a detailed discussion of Caesar’s possible intentions in his account of this battle, see C. Krebs, ed., Caesar Bellum Gallicum Book VII (Cambridge 2023), 212–214 and 230–232
3 Quantō opere eōrum animī magnitūdinem admīrārētur, quōs nōn castrōrum mūnītiōnēs, nōn altitūdō montis, nōn mūrus oppidi tardāre potuisset, tantō opere licentiam arrogantiamque reprehendere, quod plūs sē quam imperātorem dē victōriā atque exitū rērum sentīre existimārent; 4 nec minus sē ab mīlite modestiam et continentiam quam virtūtem atque animī magnitūdinem dēsiderāre.

**admīrētur** imperfect subjunctive inside the *quantō opere* subordinate clause; the main clause begins with *tantō opere reprehendere*: infinitive continuing the indirect discourse of Caesar’s *cōntiō quod…sentīre existimārent*: because…they thought they knew; the two verbs together convey an emphasis on the unfounded nature of this belief

**nec minus…quam**: and no less…than

**sē…dēsīderāre**: that he desired; Caesar’s indirect statement continues

**ab mīlite**: from a soldier; that is, from his soldiers in general

**animī magnitūdinem**: Caes. uses the repetition of the phrase at the beginning of the previous clause and the end of this one to frame his periodic arrangement
[53] Caesar departs Gergovia and heads toward Aeduan land

1 Hāc habitā cōntiōne et ad extrēmam ōratiōnem cōnfirmātīs mīlitibus nē ob hanc causam animō permovērentur neu quod inīquitās locī attulisset id virtūti hostium tribuerent, eadem dē profectione cōgitāns quae ante sēnserat legiōnēs ex castrīs ēdūxit aciemque idōneō locō cōnstituit.

affērō, -ferre, attulī, allātus: convey, carry to
aciēs, -eī f.: edge; line of battle
cōnfirmō (1): strengthen
cōnstituō, -ere, -stituī, -tūtus: (here) establish, station
cōntiō, -ōnis f.: assembly
extrēmus, -a, -um: utmost, last
idōneus, -a, -um: appropriate
inīquitās, -tātis f.: unevenness
neu: or not, nor, and not
ob: on account of (+ acc.)
permoveō, -ère, -mōvī, -mōtus: influence, agitate
profectiō, -ōnis f.: departure
tribuō, -ere, -buī, -būtus: assign

ad extrēmam ōratiōnem: at/by the ending of the speech; though he did not end on a particularly praising note, his ōratiō has had the intended effect on the soldiers
nē…permovērentur: so that they may not be agitated in their spirit on account of that reason
quod…tribuerent: nor attribute to the bravery of the enemy that which the unevenness of the terrain had brought
eadem dē profectione cōgitāns quae: thinking the same things about a withdrawal (from Gergovia) as…
aciemque…cōnstituit: drew up the line of battle
2 Cum Vercingetorīx nihilō minus in aequum locum dēscenderet, levī factō equestrī proeliō atque secundō in castra exercitum redūxit. 3 Cum hoc idem posterō diē fēcisset, satis ad Gallicam ostentātiōnem minuendam mīlitumque animōs cōnfirmandōs factum exīstimāns in Aeduōs mōvit castra.

nihilō minus: by no means
in aequum locum: Caes. invites Verc. to commit to a pitched infantry battle, but this time on flat terrain. He knows that Verc. is far too savvy to commit to such an engagement, given that the Gauls had usually failed against Roman infantry in such situations in past years. By drawing up his legions for a battle here and getting no response except a minor cavalry skirmish, he maintains the assertion (both for the Gauls and his own men) that the Romans are not retreating
levī...atque secundō: a minor and indeed favorable (to the Romans) cavalry skirmish
redūxit: the subject is an understood Caesar
satis...factum exīstimāns: thinking that enough had been accomplished
in Aeduōs [fīnēs]: into Aeduan territory, to the north and east, away from Gergovia and thus abandoning his original main camp and also the smaller hill camp connected to it by the fossa duplex
4 Nē tum quidem īnsecūtīs hostibus, tertīō diē ad flūmen Elaver pontem refēcit exercitumque trādūxit.

īnsequor, -sequī, īnsecūtus: follow after, pursue
pōns, pontis m.: bridge
reficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus: repair
tertius, -a, -um: third
trādūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus: lead across

Nē tum quidem īnsecūtīs hostibus: since the enemy had not pursued even at that time; the ne...quidem here has the sense of not even, and the ablative absolute has a causal sense in relation to the following clause
Elaver: see note at 34.2
pontem refēcit: Caes. must mean one of the bridges previously destroyed by Verc. to prevent Caes. from approaching Arverni territory (BG 7.34.3)
Caesar reminds the Aedui of their ties to the Romans

Ibi ā Viridomarō atque Eporedorēge Aeduīs appellātus discit cum omnī equitātū Litaviccum ad sollicitandōs Aeduōs prōflectum: opus esse ipsōs antecēdere ad cōnfirmandam cīvitātem.

antecēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessum:

appello (1): speak to, call upon
cōnfīrmō (1): (here) reassure
discō, -ere, didicī: learn
equitātus, -ūs m.: cavalry
opus, operis n.: work, labor;
fortification; deed
proficīscor, -ī, profectus: depart
sollicitō (1): solicit, tempt; stir up

cā Viridomarō atque Eporedorēge Aeduīs: the phrase Aeduīs is in apposition to the two names, and the whole phrase is an ablative of agent with the passive participle appellātus (“summoned”); these were the two young men whom Caes. had favored and whom Litaviccus had claimed were killed by the Romans (see BG 7.39.1)

Litaviccum...profectum (esse): that Litaviccus...has departed; indirect statement

opus esse: that it is necessary that; the phrase opus est typically takes a noun in the ablative, but here sets up a further indirect statement

ipsōs: that is, Viridomarus and Eporedorix, to counter the actions of Litaviccus
admatūrō (1): progress towards
aliquī, -qua, -quod: some, any
cōnstituō, -ere, -stitui, -tūtus: (here) decide, determine
defectō, -ōnis f.: desertion, revolt
dissessus, -ūs m.: departure

īnferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus: inflict, introduce
iniūria, -ae f.: injustice, wrong
perfidia, perfidiae f.: treachery
perspectus, -a, -um: evident, clearly perceived
suspiciō, -ōnis f.: (here) notion, suggestion

multīs iam rēbus: due to many factors at this point; ablative of cause
habēbat: he was considering
admatūrāri: this verb appears only once in Latin (called a hapax legomenon, Greek for “read only once”)
hōrum dissessū...retinendōs: Caes. does not explain why he seems suspicious of Eporedorix and Viridomarus, aside from the fact that they were young Aeduan prīncipēs. They have done nothing contrary to Roman interests thus far, and in fact Eporedorix informed Caes. of the activities of Litaviccus (7.39.2). The perfidia of this sentence belongs to the Aedui as a whole, not specifically to Eporedorix and Viridomarus
timōris aliquam suspiciōnem: some notion of (his) fear; that is, his apprehension about the defection of the Aedui and the very precarious position in which that would leave the Romans
Discēdentibus hīs breviter sua in Aeduōs merita exposuit:
3 quōs et quam humilēs accēpisset, compulsōs in oppida,
multātōs agrīs, omnibus ēreptīs sociīs, impositō stīpendiō,
obsidibus summā cum contumēliā extortīs,

ager, agrī m.: field
breviter: briefly
compellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsus:
  drive
contumēlia, -ae f.: insult
discēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus: go
  away
ēripiō, -ere, -uī, ēreptus: tear
  away
expōnō, -ere, -pōsuī, -pōsus:
  set
  forth, exhibit, explain

dē bellō Gallicō VII 54.3

Discēdentibus hīs: to these two men, as they depart; dative with exposuit
in Aeduōs: for/towards the Aedui, with merita
quōs et quam humilēs accēpisset: in what circumstances and how humble he had
  first found them (literally, “who they were, and how humble”); 11 years prior to
  this, in 63 BCE, the Aedui had been defeated by a coalition of the Arverni, the
  Sequani, and 15,000 Germans led by Ariovistus at the Battle of Magetobriga.
The Aedui had been massacred and suffered greatly, prompting Diviciacus, an
Aeduan druid, to go to Rome to petition the Senate for aid (BG 1.31.1–9;
6.12.1-7). They had been “friends” of Rome, as referenced by Cicero, who
hosted Diviciacus in his home (ad Att. 1.19.2). Despite this, the Romans had
taken no real action until Caesar’s intervention in 58
multātōs agrīs: deprived of their farmlands; a rare Latin legal phrase which
suggests the fields were taken from Aedui control as a punitive measure
et quam in fortūnam quamque in amplitūdinem dēdūxisset, ut nōn sōlum in prīstinum statum redīssent, sed omnium temporum dignitātem et grātiam antecessisse vidērentur. Hīs datīs mandātīs eōs ab sē dīmīsit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amplitūdō</td>
<td>greatness, grandeur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antecēdō</td>
<td>(here) excel, surpass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēdūcō</td>
<td>(here) lead to, conduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dignitās</td>
<td>worth, reputation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grātia</td>
<td>favor; gratitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prīstinus</td>
<td>former</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redeō</td>
<td>return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>position, station</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*dēduxisset*: the understood direct object is the Aedui

*ut*: introducing a result clause

*mandātīs*: not “orders” here, but “messages” or perhaps “sentiments”

*eōs ab sē dīmīsit*: *he sent them away from him*; the imperious phrasing, along with the word choice in *mandātīs*, suggests Caes. is attempting to convince us that he is still in control of the situation
Eporedorix and Viridomarus betray Caesar

1 Noviodūnum erat oppidum Aeduōrum ad rīpās Ligeris opportūnō locō posītum. 2 Hūc Caesar omnēs obsidēs Galliae, frūmentum, pecūniam pūblicam, suōrum atque exercitūs impedīmentōrum magnam partem contulerat; 3 hūc magnum numerum equōrum huius bellī causā in Ītaliā atque Hispāniā coēemptum mīserat.

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cōmō, -ere, coēmī, coēmptus: purchase together

cōnferō, -ferre, contulī, collātus: collect, transfer, move

frūmentum, -ī n.: grain, crops

hūc: to here, hither (adv.)

impedīmenta, -ōrum n.: army baggage

Liger, -ēris m.: the Loire river

obses, obsidis m/f.: hostage

opportūnus, -a, -um: suitable

rīpa, -ae f.: bank

---

Noviodūnum: not the oppidum of the Bituriges of the same name (BG 7.12), which is further north; this one was near modern Nevers, near the confluence of the Loire (Liger) and Allier (Elaver); the Celtic name means “new fort”

ad rīpās: at or near the banks; the preposition ad here works more like apud in conveying proximity of location (as opposed to ab which conveys distance)

opportūnō locō: in a convenient location; the preposition in is regularly omitted with the word locus

obsidēs: all the hundreds of hostages which Caes. had accumulated from Gallic tribes as surety for agreements over the course of the past seven years of conflict

pecūniam pūblicam: all the Roman money controlled by Caes. in Gaul (could include money given to the army by the Senate for governing purposes, as well as taxes ortributes collected from Gallic tribes)

suōrum atque exercitūs impedīmentōrum: of his own baggage, and (that) of the army
4 Eō cum Eporedorix Viridomarusque vēnissent et dē statū cīvitātis cognōvissent—Litaviccum Bibracte ab Aeduīs receptum, quod est oppidum apud eōs maximae auctōritātis, Convictolitavem magistrātum magnamque partem senātūs ad eum convēnisse, lēgātōs ad Vercingetorīgem dē pāce et amīcitīa conciliandā públicē missōs—nōn praetermittendum tantum commodum exīstimāvērunt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>amīcitia, -ae f.: friendship</th>
<th>lēgātus, -ī m.: (here) envoy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apud: near, in the presence of</td>
<td>pāx, pācis f.: peace; favor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cōgnōscō, -ere, -nōvī, -nītus:</td>
<td>praetermittō, -ere, -mīsī,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(here) learn</td>
<td>-missus: let pass; neglect, overlook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commodum, -ī n.: opportunity;</td>
<td>públicē: officially; universally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advantage, profit</td>
<td>recipiō, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptus: take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conciliō (1): advise, reconcile</td>
<td>back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eō: there, to that place (adv.)</td>
<td>status, -ūs m.: position</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Litaviccum…missōs: three indirect statements in parallel convey what Eporedorix and Viridomarus learned dē statū cīvitātis: that is, Litavicum…receptum [esse], Convictolitavem…convēnisse, and lēgātōs…missōs [esse]

Bibracte: locative; Bibracte, near modern Autun in Burgundy, was the largest oppidum of the Aedui, and a major depot for the Romans in the Gallic War

quod: the antecedent is Bibracte

eum: Litaviccus

conciliandā: gerundive with pāce and amīcitīa

nōn…commodum: that so great an opportunity must not be neglected; this indirect statement is separate from the preceding ones and follows exīstimāvērunt, the main verb of the whole sentence.
5 Itaque interfectīs Noviodūnī cūstōdibus quīque eō negōtiandī causā convēnerant pecūniam atque equōs inter sē partītī sunt; 6 obsidēs cīvitātum Bibracte ad magistrātum dēdūcendōs cūrāvērunt;

| cūrō (1): have a care for, see to it | itaque: and so, therefore |
| custōs, custōdis m.: guard, watch | negōtior, -ārī, -ātus: be in business |
| dēdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus: | obses, obsidis m/f.: hostage |
| (here) lead away, divert | partior, -īrī, -ītus: divide, share |
| eō: there, to that place (adv.) | pecūnia, pecūniae f.: money |

Noviodūnī: at Noviodīnum; locative  
custōdibus: soldiers stationed there by the Romans to guard their supplies  
quīque: and those who; a relative pronoun and the enclitic -que, not the indefinite pronoun quisque; the antecedent of quī is an understood eīs in parallel with cūstōdibus in the ablative absolute  
**negōtiandī causā:** for the sake of doing business; for these negōtiātorēs Rōmānī, see note above at BG 7.42.5  
**magistrātum:** Convictolitavis, the leader of the Aeduī at Bibracte  
obsidēs...dēdūcendōs cūrāvērunt: *they took care that the hostages be led away;* the gerundive expresses purpose with cūrāvērunt
oppidum, 7 quod ā sē tenērī nōn posse iūdicābant, nē cui esset ūsuī Rōmānīs, incendērunt; 8 frūmentī quod subitō potuērunt nāvibus avexērunt, reliquum flūmine atque incendiō corrūpērunt.

dē bellō Gallicō VII 55.7-8

āvehō, -ere, -vexī, -vectus: carry
corrumpō, -ere, -rūpī, -ruptus:
frūmentum, -ī n.: grain, crops

incendium, -ī n.: fire
incendō, -ere, -ī, -census: set on fire, burn
īūdicō (1): judge, decide
nāvis, -is f.: ship, boat
ūsus, īūsus m.: use

tenērī: complementary to posse, which in turn is complementary to iūdicābant
nē cui...Rōmānīs: so that it might not be any use for the Romans; a double dative construction in a purpose clause
frūmentī...potuērunt: that of the grain which they were able to carry off at once;
supply id as the antecedent of quod, with the partitive genitive frūmentī
nāvibus: abl. of means with avexērunt
9 Ipsī ex fīnitimīs regiōnibus cōpiās cōgere, praesidia cūstōdiāsque ad rīpās Ligeris dispōnere equitātumque omnibus locīs iniciendi timōris causā ostentāre coepērunt, sī ab rē frūmentāriā Rōmānōs exclūdēre aut adductōs inopiā in prōvinciam expellere possent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adducō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus:</td>
<td>(here) induce, compel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coepī, coepisse, coeptus:</td>
<td>begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cōgō, -ere, coēgī, coāctus:</td>
<td>drive together, collect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>custōdia, -ae f.:</td>
<td>a watching, watch, guard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dispōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus:</td>
<td>arrange, set in order; distribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equitātus, -ūs m.:</td>
<td>cavalry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exclūdō, -ere, -clūsī, -clūsus:</td>
<td>cut off, separate; exclude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsus:</td>
<td>propel, drive out, expel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finitimus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>bordering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frūmentārius, -a, -um:</td>
<td>relating to the grain supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iniciō, -ere, -iēcī, -iectus:</td>
<td>(here) inspire, suggest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inopia, -ae f.:</td>
<td>need; scarcity; famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ostentō (1):</td>
<td>present, show, display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rīpa, rīpae f.:</td>
<td>bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- **ad rīpās:** at the banks; see above BG 7.55.1 for this usage of *ad*
- **coepērunt:** main verb; takes the infinitives cōgere, dispōnere, and ostentāre
- **iniciendi timōris causā:** for the sake of inspiring fear
- **ab rē frūmentāriā:** from stocks of grain; abl. of separation with exclūdēre
- **sī...possent:** if perhaps they might be able to; this sort of construction with *sī* to denote purpose can occur after *conor, -ārī* “attempt” to suggest an element of contingency or potentiality, which is implied here in the actions they are taking (see a similar usage in BG 1.8)
- **in prōvinciam:** that is, back within the boundaries of the Roman province of Transalpine Gaul, around Marseilles, and therefore completely expelled from all Gallic territory
Quam ad spem multum eös adiuvābat quod Liger ex nivibus crēverat, ut omnīnō vadō nōn posse trānsīrī vidērētur.

adiuvō, -āre, adiūvī, adiūtus: help, assist, support

spēs, speī f.: hope

crēscō, -ere, crēvī, crētus: grow, increase

trānseō, -īre, -īvī, -itus: go across, cross over

multum: very much, greatly (adv.)

vadum, -ī n.: ford; shallow crossing

nix, nivis f.: snow

Quam ad spem: And to this hope; connective relative; that is, the hope of cutting the Romans off from their grain

quod…crēverat: the fact that…; this clause serves as the subject of adiuvābat

Liger…crēverat: the Liger was swollen as a result of the snow melting, making it even harder to cross

ut…vidērētur: so that…it seemed; result clause
[56] Despite Aeduan efforts, the Romans cross the Liger

Quibus rēbus cognitīs Caesar mātūrandum sibi cēnsuit, sī esset in perficiendīs pontibus perīclitandum, ut prius quam essent maiōrēs eō coāctae cōpiae dīmicāret.

cēnseō, -ēre, cēnsuí, cēnsus: assess, estimate; value

cōgō, -ere, coēgī, coāctus: drive together, collect
dīmicō (1): struggle, fight
eō: there, to that place (adv.)

mātūrō (1): (here) hasten, quicken

perficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus: complete, accomplish

perīclitor (1): (here) take a risk, be bold

pōns, pontis m.: bridge

Quibus rēbus cognitīs: abl. abs.

mātūrandum sibi: that he must hurry; literally, “that there must be a hurrying-up by him”; cēnsuit introduces an indirect statement with the impersonal pass. periphrastic mātūrandum, literally “it must be hastened”; sibi is dat. of agent

sī esset…perīclitandum: even if risks must be taken; pass. periphrastic in a concessive conditional

perficiendīs pontibus: in building bridges; the noun is the object of the gerundive ut…dīmicāret: purpose clause

essent…cōpiae: word order is tricky, but can be read as prius quam maiōrēs cōpiae coāctae essent eō
2 Nam ut commūtātō cōnsiliō iter in prōvinciam converteret—id nē metū quidem necessāriō faciendum exīstimābat—cum īnfāmia atque indignitās reī et oppositus mōns Cevenna viārumque difficultās impediēbat, tum maximē quod abiūnctō Labiēnō atque eīs legiōnibus quās ūnā mīserat vehementer timēbat.

abiungō, -ere, -iūnxī, -iūnctus: separate, detach
commūtō (1): change
convertō, -ere, -ī, -versus: turn round, cause to turn, turn back
difficultās, -tātis f.: trouble
impediō, -ère, -iī, -ītus: hinder
indignitās, -tātis f.: shamefulness
īnfāmia, -ae f.: disgrace

maximē: especially
metus, -ūs m.: fear
nēmō, nēminis m.: no one
necessāriō: inevitably, unavoidably
oppōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus: set against, place opposite, oppose
timeō, -ēre, -uī: fear
vehementer: strongly, violently
via, viae f.: (here) way, path

ut...converteret: as to turning his line of march, via an altered plan, towards the Province (Transalpine Gaul); a substantive noun clause. The full defection of the Aedui is so disastrous that it might compel Caes. to completely depart Gaul
nē metū...exīstimābat: as he was judging [it] must be done not even due to fear; the understood “it” is the preceding noun clause (the notion of returning to the Province)
cum...impediēbat...tum: not only...was hindering [it], but also...
mōns Cevenna: the Cévennes range, which lies between Gergovia and the Province
impediēbat: takes four subjects: īnfāmia, indignitās, mōns and difficultās
Labiēnō...legiōnibus...timēbat: he was fearing...for Labienus...and those legions; datives with timēbat; Caes. had sent Labienus with four legions into the territory of the Senones and Parisii, some 200 miles to the north of Gergovia (7.34.2)
Itaque admodum magnīs diurnīs nocturnīisque itineribus cōnfectīs contrā omnium opīniōnem ad Ligerem vēnit

vadōque per equitēs inventō prō reī necessitātē opportūnō, ut brāchia modo atque umerī ad sustinenda arma līberī ab aquā esse possent,

*admodum*: (here) very *necessitās*, -tātis f.: necessity, need
*brachium*, brachii n.: arm *nocturnus*, -a, -um: by night
*cōnficiō*, -ere, -fēcī, fectus: finish *opīniō*, -ōnis f.: (here) expectation
*diurnus*, -a, -um: by day; daily *opportūnus*, -a, -um: suitable
*eques*, equitis m.: horsemam *sustineō*, -ēre, -tinuī, -tentus: (here) hold up, support
*inveniō*, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus: find, discover *umerus*, umerī m.: shoulder
*modo*: (here) only *vadum*, -ī n.: shallow crossing

*itineribus*: by marches; the noun *iter* can have a specific sense of a military march; Caes. often makes *itinera magna* in Gaul, but he emphasizes here that this march to the river was extraordinary in its speed and distance; one of the key weapons of Caesar’s legions was the sheer physical conditioning required to move so fast, and therefore arrive at a place *contrā omnium opīniōnem*

*contrā omnium opīniōnem*: rather than suggesting disagreement/disbelief among the Romans, Caes. is likely using *omnēs* to indicate the Gauls who think he won’t make it (*BG* 7.55.10)

*per equitēs*: through (the work of) the cavalry; *per* + acc. can be roughly equivalent in meaning to an ablative of agent

*prō reī necessitātē opportūnō*: suitable enough given the exigency of the situation; the *opportūnō* is abl. agreeing with *vadō*

*ad sustinenda arma*: for holding up weapons (above the water)
dispositō equitātū quī vim flūminis refringeret, atque hostibus prīmō aspectū perturbātīs, s incolūmēm exercitum trādūxit frūmentumque in agrīs et pecoris cōpiam nactus replētō hīs rēbus exercitū iter in Senonēs facere īnstituit.

ager, agrī m.: field
aspectus, -ūs m.: sight
copia, -ae f.: supply, abundance
dispōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus: arrange, set in order; distribute
equitātus, -ūs m.: cavalry
frūmentum, -ī n.: grain, crops
incolūmis, -e: uninjured, unharmed
īnstituō, -ere, -stituī, -stitūtus: undertake; decide
nancīscor, -ī, nactus: obtain, find
pecus, -oris n.: farm animals, herd
perturbō (1): confuse, confound, be in disorder
refringō, -ere, -frēgī, -frāctus: break back; break off
repleō, -ēre, -plēvī, -plētus: fill up; replenish; supply
trādūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus: lead across
vīs, acc. vim f.: force, violence

quī…refrigereret: rel. clause of purpose; the cavalry are stationed in a line across the river upstream such that the horses’ bodies disrupt the swiftness of the current
prīmō aspectū: at the first sight; that is, when the Aedui first realized that the legions had improbably crossed the river despite their efforts
frūmentum…cōpiam: objects of nactus; until this point in the war, the agrī of the Aedui have remained relatively undamaged because they were allies of and protected by the Romans, in contrast to the rest of Gaul. After their recent betrayal, Caes. now treats them the same as every other hostile tribe
in [finēs] Senonēs: that is, northward towards Labienus and his four legions
Meanwhile, Labienus marches towards the Parisii

1 Dum haec apud Caesarem geruntur, Labiēnus eō supplēmentō quod nūper ex Ītaliā vēnerat relictō Agedincī, ut esset impedīmentīs praesidiō, cum quattuor legiōnibus Lutētiam proficīscitur. Id est oppidum Parīsiorum, quod positum est in īnsulā flūminis Sēquanae. 2 Cuius adventū ab hostibus cognitō magnae ex ēānitimīs ḕvitātibus cópiae convēnērunt.

**Labiēnus**: Caes. had sent Labienus, his most trusted lieutenant, north with four legions (above BG 7.34); see Appendix B

**Agedincī**: at Agedincum, locative; Agedincum was the chief oppidum of the Senones, in the vicinity of modern Sens on the Yonne river

**esset impedīmentīs praesidiō**: be a guard for the baggage [of the legions]; double dat. construction

**Lutētiam**: towards Lutetia; the preposition ad is dropped before city names; Lutetia is now Paris

**Cuius**: of him; that is, of Labienus, a connective relative

**magnae**: modifies cópiae
3 Summa imperii trāditur Camulogenō Aulercō, quī prope cōnfectus aetāte tamen propter singulārem scientiam reī militāris ad eum est honōrem ēvocātus. 4 Is cum animadvertisset perpetuam esse palūdem quae īnflueret in Sēquanam atque illum omnem locum magnopere impedīret, hīc cōnsēdit nostrōsque trānsītū prohibēre īnstituit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aetās, -tātis f.</td>
<td>age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animadvertō, -ere, -ī, -versus:</td>
<td>notice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cōnficiō, -ere, -fēcī, fectus:</td>
<td>weaken, consume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cōnsīdō, -ere, -sēdī, -sessus:</td>
<td>sit down, settle; encamp; take post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ēvocō (1):</td>
<td>call out, summon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>honor, honōris m.:</td>
<td>honor; office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impediō, -ire, -ī, -ītus:</td>
<td>obstruct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imperium, -ī n.:</td>
<td>power, command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>īnfluō, -fluere, -flūxī, -flūxus:</td>
<td>flow in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>īnstituō, -ere, -ī, -tūtus:</td>
<td>undertake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magnopere:</td>
<td>greatly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palūs, palūdis f.:</td>
<td>swamp, marsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perpetuus, -a, -um:</td>
<td>continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prohibēō, -ēre, -uī, -itus:</td>
<td>prevent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prope:</td>
<td>nearly, almost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scientia, -ae f.:</td>
<td>knowledge, skill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>singulāris, -e:</td>
<td>unique, extraordinary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summa, -ae f.:</td>
<td>peak, sum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trādō, -ere, tradidī, traditus:</td>
<td>hand over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transitus, -ūs m.:</td>
<td>crossing, passage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summa imperii:** the head leadership

Camulogenō: In a perfect instance of nominative determinism, his name means “son of Camulus,” a Celtic god of war. Nothing further is known about him.

Aulercō: the Aulercan; the Aulercī were a federation of tribes dwelling in the modern Normandy region between the Seine and the Loire.

**Prope cōnfectus aetāte:** all but worn out by old age.

ad eum…honōrem: for this distinction.

**Impedīret:** the subject is quae (palūs).
Labienus crosses the Sequana, but the Gauls burn Lutetia

Labiēnus prīmō vīneās agere, crātibus atque aggere palūdem explère atque iter mūnīre cōnābātur.

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agere: in this case, “build” or “assemble”
vīneās: these temporary shelters were assembled to protect soldiers from projectiles while they were working on a construction job; they were made from wood or wicker and covered in hides or brush
crātibus: crātēs were frames of bundled brushwood, now usually called fascines, which provided a temporary flat surface on marshy ground. They distributed the weight of those walking upon them and prevented their feet from sinking into the muck. This technique dates back to Neolithic times and was still employed by armies as recently as World War II

iter mūnīre: presumably using the vīneae again; the legionnaires are fortifying and reinforcing the pathway through the marsh so that they can get across without being attacked by enemy projectiles on all sides
2 Postquam id difficilius cōnfierī animadvertit, silentiō ē castrīs tertīā vigiliā ēgressus eōdem quō vēnerat itinere Metiōsēdum pervēnit. 3 Id est oppidum Senonum in īnsulā Sēquanae positum, ut paulō ante dē Lutētiā dīximus.

animadvertō, –ere, –ī, –versus: notice
ante: before, earlier
cōnfīō, cōnfierī, cōnfectus: be
arranged, accomplished
ēgredior, ēgredi, ēgressus: go out,
come forth, march out
īnsula, –ae f.: island
paulō: slightly, a little
perveniō, –ire, –vēnī, –ventus: reach, arrive at
pōnō, –ere, posuī, positus: place
tertius, –a, –um: third
vigilia, –ae f.: watch, guard duty
difficilius: with great difficulty; comparative adv.
tertiā vigiliā: roughly 3:00 A.M.; a vigilia was one shift of guard duty in the legions, beginning at dusk; there were four vigiliae per night
eōdem…itenere: by the same route, through which he had come
Metiōsēdum: also called Meclodunum; slightly east of Paris along the Seine
Senonum: gen. plural of the tribe name Senonēs; see Appendix B
ut: as (dīximus is indicative)
4 Dēprēnsīs nāvibus circiter quīnquāgintā celeriterque coniūnctīs atque eō mīlitibus iniectīs et reī novitāte perterritīs oppidānīs, quōrum magna pars erat ad bellum ēvocāta, sine contentiōne oppidō potītur.

circiter: near; about, approximately
coniungō, -ere, -iūnxī, -iūnctus: fasten together, connect
contentiō, -ōnis f.: contest, fight
dēprehendō, -ere, -prehendī, -prehensus: catch, seize
eō: there, to that place (adv.)
ēvocō (1): call out, summon

dēprēnsīs nāvibus…coniūnctīs: with about 50 ships seized and connected; one abl. abs. with two participles; dēprēnsīs is a syncopated form of dēprehensīs
coniūnctīs: these ships are laid out in a row, connected end-to-end, to form the floating base of a temporary bridge
mīlitibus iniectīs: a few soldiers are put on the boat-bridge to go across to the oppidum to secure it so that the rest of the army might be brought across
reī novitāte: by the strangeness of the affair
erat ad bellum ēvocāta: had been called to war; many of the inhabitants were not there to defend the oppidum because they had been recruited into the Gallic armies
5 Refectō ponte quem superiōribus diēbus hostēs resciderant, exercitum trādūcit et secundō flūmine ad Lutētiam iter fācere coepit. 6 Hostēs, rē cognitā ab eīs quī Metiōsēdō fugerant, Lutētiam incendī pontēsque eius oppidī rescindī iubent; ipsī profectī ā palūde ad rīpās Sēquanae ē regiōne Lutētiae contrā Labiēnī castra cōnsīdunt.

cōepī, cōepisse, cōeptus: begin
coēnsīdō, -ere, -sēdi, -sessus: sit down, settle; encamp; take post
fugiō, -ere, fūgī: flee, escape
incendō, -ere, -ī, -census: set on fire, burn
palūs, palūdis f.: swamp
pōns, pontis m.: bridge
proficīscor, -ī, profectus: depart
reficiō, -ere, -fēci, -fectus: repair
rescindō, -ere, -scidī, -scissus: cut down; destroy
rīpa, -ae f.: bank
trādūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus: lead across

superiōribus diēbus: on a previous day
secundō flūmine: downstream, to the west, on the northern (right) bank of the river; lit. “with the river following”
rē cognitā ab eīs: with the matters having been known by the men
quī…fugerant: relative clause with antecedent eīs
Metiōsēdō: from Metiosedum; the preposition ab is omitted before city names
incendī…resindī: to be burned…to be cut; passive infinitives in an indirect statement introduced by iubent
ē regiōne Lutētiae: facing Lutetia; the phrase ē regiōne is idiomatic for “directly opposite” and can take a dative or genitive
[59] News from Gergovia reaches Labienus and he changes tack

Iam Caesar ā Gergoviā discessisse audiēbātur, iam dē Aeduōrum dēfectiōne et secundō Galliae mōtū rūmōrēs adferēbantur; Gallīque in colloquiīs interclūsum itinere et Ligere Caesarem, inopīa frūmentī coāctum, in prōvinciam contendisse cōnfirmābant.

adferō, -ferre, -tulī, -latus: (here) convey, deliver  
frūmentum, -ī n.: grain, crops  
inopia, -ae f.: need; scarcity

cōgō, -ere, coēgī, coāctus: (here) compel, force  
interclūdō, -ere, -clūsī, -clūsus: cut off; hinder

confirmō (1): (here) assert  
mōtus, -ūs m.: movement; disturbance, uprising

colloquium, -ī n.: conversation  
rūmor, -ōris m.: gossip, report, common talk

contendō, -ere, -tendi, -tensus: (here) press toward, hasten to  
secundus, -a, -um: (here) successful

discēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus: go away  
in prōvinciam: into Transalpine Gaul; see notes above at BG 7.55.9 and 7.56.2; this disastrous outcome did not happen, but Labienus could not know that at this point
dē bellō Gallicō VII 59.2

2 Bellovacī autem dēfectiōne Aeduōrum cōgnitā, quī ante erant per sē īnfidēlēs, manūs cōgere atque apertē bellum parāre coepērunt.

| ante: | previously, before |
| apertē: | frankly, openly |
| coepī, coepisse, coeptus: | begin |
| cōgō, -ere, coēgī, coāctus: | drive |
| together, collect |

īnfidēlis, -e: unfaithful, treacherous, disloyal
manus, -ūs f.: (here) group of armed men
parō (1): prepare

Bellovacī: a medium-sized Belgic tribe living north of the Seine, around modern Picardy, and therefore adjacent to the area into which Labienus is pushing
dēfectiōne…cōgnitā: an abl. abs. with circumstantial force
per sē: by nature
īnfidēlēs: the Bellovaci, a powerful tribe among the Belgae, had already independently considered a new uprising against Roman hegemony
3 Tum Labiēnus tantā rērum commūtātiōne longē aliud sibi capiendum cōnsilium atque anteā sēnserat intellegēbat,
4 neque iam ut aliquid adquīreret proeliōque hostēs lacēsseret, sed ut incolōmem exercitum Agedincum redūceret cōgitābat.

adquīrō, -ere, -quīsīvī, -quīsītus: acquire; obtain
aliquis, aliquid: someone, something
anteā: before, formerly
cōgitō (1): (here) plan, intend
commūtatiō, -onis f.: change
incolōmis, -e: unharmed
intellegō, -ere, -ēxī, -ēctus: understand
lacēssō, -ere, -īvī, -ītus: provoke
redūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus: lead back
sentiō, -īre, sēnsī, sēnsus: (here) think, judge, imagine, suppose

tantā rērum commūtātiōne: abl. of cause
longē aliud...atque anteā sēnserat: quite different...than what he had imagined earlier; a use of atque (or its equivalent ac, et, or even more rarely nisi) following alius; in colloquial prose or in poetry, it is typically followed by an ablative of comparison instead
aliud...capiendum cōnsilium: another...plan must be made; pass. periphrastic in indirect statement with intellegēbat
neque iam ut...sed ut: nor was he any longer planning that...but was planning (rather) that; the verb cōgitāre here governs the two preceding ut-clauses
5 Namque alterā ex parte Bellovacī, quae cīvitās in Galliā maximam habet opīniōnem virtūtis, īstābant; alteram Camulogenus parātō atque īnstrūctō exercītū tenēbat; tum legiōnēs ā praesidīō atque impedīmentīs interclūsās maximum flūmen distinēbat. 6 Tantīs subitō difficultātibus obiectīs ab animī virtūte auxilium petendum vidēbat.

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auxilium, -ī n.: aid, help
difficultās, -tātis f.: difficulty, trouble
distineō, -ēre, -ui, -entus: separate, keep back; hinder, delay
impedīmenta, -ōrum n.: army baggage
interclūdō –ere –clūsī –clūsus: hinder, block; separate

instō, -āre, -instī: stand upon, take position at; press, menace
īnstrūctus, -a, -um: supplied, prepared
namque: for in fact
ōbiciō, -ere, -iēci, -iectus: (here) occur; inflict
opīniō, -ōnis f.: (here) reputation

ex alterā parte...alteram (partem): on one side...the other side; a balanced construction
opīniōnem virtūtis: at BG 2.4.5, the Bellovaci are described as “being strong in courage, and authority, and population” (et virtūte et auctoritāte et hominum numerō valeant)
parātō atque īnstrūctō exercītū: with a supplied and prepared army
praesidiō: not “from the protection (of Agedincum),” which the legions did not need due to their nightly castra, but rather from the soldiers left there as the praesidium
petendum: with an implied esse; passive periphrastic in indirect statement after vidēbat
ab animī virtūte: from the fortitude of his mind, with petendum
[60] Labienus executes a Caesarian plan of misdirection

1 Sub vesperum cōnsiliō convocātō, cohortātus ut ea quae imperāsset dīligenter industriēque administrārent, nāvēs quās Metiōsēdō dēdūxerat singulās equitibus Rōmānīs attribuit, et prīmā cōnfectā vigiliā quattuor mīlia passuum secundō flūmine silentiō prōgredī ibique sē exspectārī iubet.

administrō (1): manage, execute
attribuō, -ere, -buī, -būtus:
assign, give
cohortor, -ārī, -ātūs: exhort, encourage
cōnficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus: finish
convocō (1): assemble, call together
dēdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus:
(here) lead out, bring down from
diligēns, -ntis: careful, diligent
ibi: there
eques, equitis m.: horseman
industrius, -a, -um: assiduous, active
prōgredior, -ī, -gressus: proceed
quattuor: four
singulus, -a, -um: one at a time, individual
vēsper, -ī m.: evening
vigilia, -ae f.: one shift of guard
duty in the Roman system; there were four vigiliae per night
Sub vesperum: towards evening; literally, “to (just) below evening”
equitibus Rōmānīs: here not horsemen, but rather men in the army of the eques social rank—tribunes of the soldiers, prefects, cavalry commanders, etc.
prīmā cōnfectā vigiliā: with the first watch complete; roughly three hours after sunset
quattuor mīlia passuum: for four (Roman) miles; literally, “for four thousands of paces”; acc. of extent of space
secundō flūmine: downstream; literally, “with the river following”, which would be to the west; see map at 7.62.9
2 Quīnque cohortēs, quās minimē firmās ad dīmicandum esse existimābat, castrīs praesidiō relinquit; 3 quīnque eiusdem legiōnis reliquās dē mediā nocte cum omnibus impedīmentīs adversō flūmine magnō tumultū profīcīscī imperat.

**minimē firmās ad dīmicandum:** least capable at fighting; not as pejorative as it seems to us—these would have been the most junior troops, who were often held back in reserve behind the veteran cohorts (*BG* 1.24, for example)

**castrīs praesidiō:** as a guard for the camp; double dative construction

**reliqūas:** (cohortēs)

**dē mediā nocte:** at midnight; the *dē* here is idiomatic

**adversō flūmine:** upstream; lit. “with the river against (them)”, which would be back to the east towards Metiosedum

**magnō tumultū:** just like Caesar’s ruse at Gergovia in *BG* 7.45
Conquīrit etiam lintrēs; hās magnō sonitū rēmōrum incitātās in eandem partem mittit. Ipse post paulō silentiō ēgressus cum tribus legiōnibus eum locum petit quō nāvēs appellī iusserat.

appellō, -ere, -pulī, -pulsus: drive to

incitō (1): set in rapid motion

linter, -tris f.: boat

conquīrō, -ere, -sīvī, -sītus: collect

paulō: slightly, by a little

rēmus, -ī m.: oar

ēgredior, ēgredi, ēgressus: (here)

trēs, trium: (abl. tribus) three

land

sonitus, -ūs m.: noise, sound

lintrēs: smaller boats than nāvēs; a skiff or a rowboat

in eandem partem: that is, upstream to the east with the quīnque cohortēs; see map at 7.62.9

post paulō: a little later; post is an adverb here, not a preposition

quō: (to) where
[61] *The diversion works and the legions cross the river*

1 Eō cum esset ventum, explōrātōrēs hostium, ut omnī flūminis parte erant dispositī, inopīnantēs, quod magna subitō erat coorta tempestās, ab nostrīs opprimuntur;  
2 exercitus equitātusque equitibus Rōmānīs administrantibus, quōs eī negotiō praefēcerat, celeriter trānsmittitur.

administrō (1): manage, execute  
coorior, -īrī, coortus: arise  
dispōnō, -ere, -posuī, -positus: arrange, set in order; distribute  
eō: there, to that place (adv.)  
eques, equitīs m.: horseman  
equitātus, -ūs m.: cavalry  
explōrātor, -ōris m.: spy, scout  
inopīnāns, -ntis: not expecting, taken by surprise  
negotium, -ī n.: occupation  
oprimō, -ere, -pressī, -pressus: overwhelm, press down; surprise  
preficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus: put in charge of (+ dat.)  
tempestās, -tātis f.: storm  
trānsmittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus: send across

**esset ventum**: they had arrived, lit. “there had been an arriving”, an impersonal passive  
**ut…erant dispositī**: since they had been stationed at every part of the river; the *ut* (“since”) is just explaining the presence of the scouts there  
**inopīnantēs**: modifies *explōrātōrēs*  
**quod…tempestās**: causal; Caes. seems to be suggesting that the sudden bad weather made the *explōrātōrēs inopīnantēs*  
**administrantibus**: pres. act. participle agreeing with *equitibus Rōmānīs*, for whom see just above, *BG* 7.60.1  
**quōs**: antecedent is *equitibus Rōmānīs*
3 Űnō ferē tempore sub lūcem hostibus nūntiātur in castrīs Rōmānōrum praeter cōnsuētūdinem tumultuārī et magnum īre agmen adversō flūmine sonitumque rēmōrum in eādem parte exaudīrī et paulō īnfrā mīlitēs nāvibus trānsportārī.

agmen, -minis n.: line of march, formation
cōnsuētūdō, -inis f.: custom, habit
exaudiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus: perceive, discern, hear clearly
īnfrā: below (adv.)
lūx, lūcis f.: light; daylight
nāvis, -is f.: ship, boat
nūntīō (1): announce
praēter: (here) contrary to (+ acc.)
rēmus, -ī m.: oar
trānsportō (1): carry across or over
tumultuōr, -ārī, -ātus: be in confusion

ȘÚnō ferē tempore: at nearly the same time
sub lūcem: towards daybreak; lit. “to (just) under daylight”
hostibus nūntiātur: it is announced to the enemies (that); this phrase governs an indirect statement with four infinitives (tumultuārī, īre, exaudīrī, trānsportārī)
tumultuārī: that there is confusion; impersonal passive in indirect statement
adversō flūmine: upstream; lit. “with the river against (them)”; to the east
sonitumque rēmōrum: the sound of the oars would be coming from the līntrēs Labienus sent as part of the diversion
paulō īnfrā: that is, downstream to the west; the Gauls are hearing about activity in multiple places at once, and cannot determine where the main force is moving
dē bellō Gallicō VII 61.4-5

4 Quibus rēbus audītīs, quod exīstimābant tribus locīs trānsīre legiōnēs atque omnēs perturbātōs dēfectiōne Aeduōrum fugam parāre, suās quoque cōpiās in trēs partēs distribuērunt.

5 Nam praesidiō ē regiōne castrōrum relictō et parvā manū Metiōsēdum versus missā quae tantum prōgrediātur quantum nāvēs prōcessissent, reliquās cōpiās contrā Labiēnum dūxērunt.

distribuō, -ere, -i, -ūtus: distribute, divide
prōcēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus: advance
dūcō, -ere, dūxī, ductus: (here) consider
prōgredior, -ī, -gressus: advance, proceed
fuga, -ae f.: flight, retreat
quod: also
manus, -ūs f.: (here) a group of armed men
quae…prōgrediātur: who might proceed; rel. clause of characteristic
transēō, -īre, -īvī, -itus: go across, cross over
quae…quantum: only as far as; a correlative construction
trēs, trium: (abl. tribus) three
versus: toward (+ acc.)

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prōcēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus: advance
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prōcēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessus: advance
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quae…quantum: only as far as; a correlative construction
trēs, trium: (abl. tribus) three
versus: toward (+ acc.)

quod exīstimābant: because they judged; causal quod-clause; the subject is the Aedui
trānsīre...parāre: ind. statement with subject legiōnēs after exīstimābant
omnēs perturbātōs: all, in disorder; the omnēs here refers to the Romans
trēs partēs: see map at 7.62.9
ē regiōne: opposite/facing the camp; the phrase ē regiōne is an idiom for “opposite/facing;” it can take a dative or a genitive (as here, castrōrum)
Metiōsēdum versus: toward Mediosedum; the preposition versus follows the noun that it governs
quae...prōgrediātur: who might proceed; rel. clause of characteristic
tantum...quantum: only as far as; a correlative construction
nāvēs: Caes. means the lintrēs, which were detected to the east, upriver
Victorious in battle, the legions withdraw to Agedincum

1. Prīmā lūce et nostrī omnēs erant trānsportātī et hostium aciēs cernēbātur. 2. Labiēnus mīlitēs cohortātus ut suae prīstinae virtūtis et secundissimōrum proeliōrum retinērent memoriam atque ipsum Caesarem, cuius ductū saepenumerō hostēs superāssent, praesentem adesse exīstimārent, dat signum proelī.

| aciēs, -eī f.: edge; line of battle | memoria, -ae f.: memory |
| adsum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus: | praesēns, -ntis: in person |
| be present | prīstinus, -a, -um: former |
| cernō, -ere, crēvī, crētus: | retineō, -ēre, -uī, -entus: (here) |
| distinguish, discern | keep possession of, hold fast to |
| cohortor, -ārī, -ātus: | saepenumerō: again and again |
| exhort, encourage | secundus, -a, -um: favorable |
| ductus, -ūs m.: leadership, | signum, -ī n.: signal, sign |
| command | superō (1): overcome |
| lūx, lūcis f.: light; daylight | trānsportō (1): take across, transport |

prīmā lūce: at daybreak; lit. “at first light”
et...et: both...and
nostrī omnēs: all our (men); the nostrī here is substantive
erant trānsportātī: pluperfect passive
ipsum Caesarem...adesse exīstimārent: that they consider Caesar himself to be present
hostēs superāssent: they (the soldiers) had overcome the enemy; hostēs here is acc.
3 Prǐmō concursū ab dextrō cornū, ubi septima legiō cōnstiterat, hostēs pelluntur atque in fugam coniciuntur; 4 ab sinistrō, quem locum duodecima legiō tenēbat, cum prīmī ōrdinēs hostium trānsfixī pīlīs concidissent, tamen ācerrimē reliquī resistēbant, nec dabat suspiciōnem fugae quisquam.

ācer, ācris, ācre: sharp; fierce
concidō, -ere, -ī: fall dead, be slain
concursus, -ūs m.: assault
cōniciō, -ere, -īcī, -iectus: throw
cōnsistō, -ere, -stitī, -stitus: take position; halt
cornū, -ūs n.: wing of army; horn
duodecimus, -a, -um: twelfth
fuga, -ae f.: flight, retreat
ōrdō, -dinis m.: rank, troop
pellō, -ere, pepuli, pulsus: drive (off), strike
pīlum, -ī n.: a Roman javelin
prīmō: first, at first (adv.)
quisquam, quidquam: anyone, anything
resistō, -ere, -stitī: (here) oppose
septimus, -a, -um: seventh
sinister, -tra, -trum: left
suspendō, -ōnis f.: suggestion, idea
trānsfixō, -ere, -fixī, -fixus: pierce through

ab dextrō cornū: on the right wing, or the right side of the Roman formation from the perspective of the commander; see map at 7.62.9
ubi: where
septima legiō: one of four veteran legions brought to Gaul by Caes. in 58 BCE from Hispania (see 7.47.1 note)
ab sinistrō: on the left wing
duodecima legiō: recruited by Caes. in 58 BCE (along with the eleventh) to supplement his forces against the Helvetii; though green recruits then, the twelfth were now hardened veterans of seven years of fighting in Gaul
trānsfixī pīlīs: the legions typically waited until the charging bulk of the enemy were in range, then hurled their javelins en masse, to devastating effect
Ipse dux hostium Camulogenus suīs aderat atque eōs cohortābātur. Incertō nunc etiam exitū victōriae, cum septimae legiōnis tribūnīs esset nūntiātum quae in sinistrō cornū gererentur, post tergum hostium legiōnem ostendērunt signaque intulērunt.

Ipse dux: modifies Camulogenus; subject
suīs: for his men
essonūntiātum: there was an announcement; impersonal passive
quae...gerentur: what things were happening on the left wing
post tergum hostium: the seventh legion breaks off from pursuing their routed opponents on the right flank and wheels around across the line of formation towards the back of the enemy still engaged with the twelfth legion on the left flank (see map)
legiōnem ostendērunt: they showed/stretched out the legion; that is, the tribunes moved the legion around and turned it to face the back of the Gauls
signaque intulērunt: they brought forward the standards; that is, they attacked
dē bellō Gallicō VII 62.7-9

7 Nē eō quidem tempore quisquam locō cessit, sed circumventī omnēs interfectīque sunt. 8 Eandem fortūnam tulit Camulogenus. At eī quī praesidiō contrā castra Labiēnī erant relictī, cum proelium commissum audīssent, subsidiō suīs iērunt collemque cēpěrunt, neque nostrōrum mīlitum victōrum impetum sustinēre potuērunt. 9 Sīc cum suīs fugientibus permixtī, quōs nōn silvae montēsque tēxērunt ab equitātū sunt interfēctī.

cēdō, -ere, cessī, cessus: go; yield
permiscēō, -ère, -miscuī, -mixtus: mix completely

circumveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus: surround
quisquam, quidquam: anyone, anything

collis, -is m.: hill
subsidium, -īi n.: aid

committō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus: join, unite; enter upon
sustineō, -ère, -uī, -tentus: (here) endure, withstand

equitātus, -ūs m.: cavalry
tegō, -ere, tēxī, tēctus: conceal

impetus, -ūs m.: attack, assault
neque…potuērunt: but were not able; here neque has adversative force
victōrum: victorious; the noun victor in apposition behaves as an English adjective

nē…cessit: not even at that time did any (Gaul) move from their spot
Eandem fortūnam tulit: met the same fate
praesidiō: as a guard force; dative of purpose
audīssent: audīvissent; syncopation
subidiō suīs: as support for their men; double dative construction
neque…potuērunt: but were not able; here neque has adversative force
Hōc negotiō cōnfectō Labiēnus revertitur Agedincum, ubi impedīmenta tōtīus exercitūs relicta erant; inde cum omnibus cōpiīs ad Caesarem pervēnit.

cōnficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus: finish
impedīmenta, -ōrum n.: army baggage

inde: from there
negōtium, -īī n.: (here) affair
perveniō, -ire, -vēnī, -ventus: reach, arrive at
revertor, -ī, -versus: return

Agedincum: to Agedincum
ad Caesarem pervēnit: though he does not specify, Caes. was likely now in the territory of the Lingones, east of the territory of the Senones and north of Aeduan territory around Bibracte; the ten total legions were now reunited

The Battle of Lutetia, adapted from T.A. Dodge 1900
APPENDIX A
Supplemental Sentence Diagrams

7.31.4

simul, ut déminútæ còpiae redintegrârentur, imperat certum numerum mìlitum cîvitâtibus, quem et quam ante diem in castra addúcī velit, sagittâriössque omnës, quòrum erat permagnus numerus in Gallië, conquîrī et ad sē mittī iubet.

ut còpiae redintegrârentur

[Verc.] (1) imperat (a) numerum mìlitum
(b) quem [numerum] et ante quam diem velit
(2) iubet sagittâriöss omnës conquîrī et mittī

quòrum erat permagnus numerus

7.32.2

Iam prope hieme cônfectā cum ipsō annī tempore ad gerendum bellum vocārētur et ad hostem proficîscī cónstituisset, sîve eum ex palûdibus silvîsque eîcere sîve obsídione premere posset, lēgâtī ad eum prîncipēs Aeduûrûm veniunt òrâtûm ut maximē necessâriō tempore cîvitâtī subveniat[.]

hieme cônfectā, cum [Caes.] (1) ad gerendum bellum vocārētur
(2) et proficîscī cónstituisset

lēgâtī prîncipēs Aeduûrûm veniunt

òrâtûm ut [Caes.] subveniat

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Caesar, etsī ā bellō atque hoste discēdere dētrīmentōsum esse exīstimābat, tamen nōn īgnōrāns quanta ex dissēnsiōnibus incommoda orīrī cōnsuēssent, nē tanta et tam coniūncta populō Rōmānō cīvitās, quam ipse semper aluisset omnibusque rēbus ārīriāt, ad vim atque arma dēscenderet, atque ea pars quae minus sibi cōnfideret auxilia ā Vercingetorīge arcesseret, huic reī praevertendum exīstimāvit et, quod lēgibus Aeduōrum eīs quī sumnum magistrātum obtinērent excēdere ex finibus nōn licēret, nē quid dē iūre aut dē lēgibus eōrum dēminuisset vidērētur, ipse in Aeduōs proficīscī statuit senātumque omnem et quōs inter contrōversia esset ad sē Decetiam ēvocāvit.

etsī exīstimābat discēdere esse dētrīmentōsum

Caesar tamen

nōn īgnōrāns quanta incommoda orīrī cōnsuēssent

(1) exīstimāvit (that) praevertendum [esse]

nē (a) dēscenderet cīvitās (quam ipse aluisset (et) ōrnāsset)

(b) arcesseret ea pars (quae minus cōnfideret)

(2) et ipse proficīscī statuit

quod nōn licēret ex finibus excēdere eīs

quī obtinērent

nē vidērētur [ali]quid dēminuisset

(3) (et) senātum et ēvocāvit ad sē [eōs]

quōs inter contrōversia esset
7.34.1

Hōc dēcrētō interpositō cohortātus Aeduōs ut contrōversiārum ac dissēnsiōnis oblīvīscerentur atque omnibus omissīs hīs rēbus huic bellō servīrent eaque quae meruissent praeemia ab sē dēvictā Galliā exspectārent equitātumque omnem et peditum mīlia decem sībi celeriter mitterent, quae in praeundiīs reī frumentāriae causā dispōneret, exercitum in duās partēs dīvīsit[.]

dēcrētō interpositō

[Caes.] exercitum in duās partēs dīvīsit

cohortātus Aeduōs

ut (a) contrōversiārum ac dissēnsiōnis oblīvīscerentur

(b) omnibus rēbus omissīs, bellō servīrent

(c) dēvictā Galliā, ea praeemia exspectārent

quae ab sē meruissent

(d) mīlia decem peditum et omnem equitātum mitterent quae in praesidiīs [Caes.] dispōneret
7.36.1

Caesar ex eō locō quīntīs castrīs Gergoviam pervēnit equestrīque eō diē proeliō levī factō perspectō urbis sitū, quae posita in altissimō monte omnēs aditūs difficilēs habēbat, dē expugnātiōne dēspērāvit, dē obsessiōne nōn prius agendum cōnstituit quam rem frūmentāriam expedīsset.

Caesar, quīntīs castrīs,

(a) Gergoviam pervēnit

(et) (b) dē expugnātiōne dēspērāvit

proeliō levī equestrī factō

urbis sitū perspectō

quae aditūs difficilēs habēbat

(c) dē obsessiōne cōnstituit nōn agendum [esse]

prius quam rem frūmentāriam expedīsset

7.45.2

Prīmā lūce magnum numerum impedīmentōrum ex castrīs mūlōrumque prōdūcī dēque hīs strāmenta dētrahī mūliōnēsque cum cassidibus equītum speciē ac simulātiōne collibus circumvehī iubet.

[Caes.] iubet (1) numerum impedīmentōrum prōdūcī

(2a) dē hīs strāmenta dētrahī

(2b) mūliōnēs cum cassidibus circumvehī
Vacua castra hostium Caesar cōspicātus tēctīs īsignibus suōrum occultātīisque signīs mīlitāribus rārōs mīlitēs, nē ex oppidō animadvertentur, ex maiōribus castrīs in minōra trādūcit, lēgātīisque, quōs singulīs legiōnibus praefēcerat, quid fierī velit ostendit

cōspicātus vacua castra hostium

Caesar (1) mīlitēs trādūcit

tēctīs īsignibus (et) occultātīs signīs
nē ex oppidō animadvertentur

(2) lēgātīs ostendit quid fierī velit

quōs singulīs legiōnibus praefēcerat
Eō cum Eporedorix Viridomaruse vēnissent et dē statū cīvitātis cognōvissent—Litaviccum Bibracte ab Aeduīs receptum, quod est oppidum apud eōs maximae auctōritātis, Convictolitavem magistrātum magnamque partem senātūs ad eum convēnisse, lēgātōs ad Vercingetorigem dē pāce et amīcitiā conciliandā publīcē missōs—nōn praetermittendum tantum commodum exīstimāvērunt.

(Eporedorix Viridomarusque) exīstimāvērunt

(that) commodum nōn praetermittendum [esse]

cum Eporedorix Viridomarusque

(1) eō vēnissent

(2) de statū cīvitātis cognōvissent

(a) (that) Bibracte Litaviccum receptum [esse]

quod est oppidum maximae auctōritātis

(b) (that) Convict. (et) senat[um] ad eum convēnisse

(c) (that) lēgātōs ad Verc. missōs [esse]
Ipsī ex fīnitimīs regiōnibus cōpiās cōgere, praesidia cūstōdiāsque ad rīpās Ligeris dispōnere equitātumque omnibus locīs iniciendī timōris causā ostentāre coepērunt, sī ab rē frūmentāriā Rōmānōs exclūdere aut adductōs inopiā in prōvinciam expellere possent.

Ipsī coepērunt

(1) ex fīnitimīs regiōnibus cōpiās cōgere
(2) praesidia cūstōdiāsque ad rīpās Ligeris dispōnere
(3) equitātum ostentāre

iniciendī timōris causā

sī (ipsī) possent

(a) ab rē frūmentāriā Rōmānōs exclūdere
(b) aut (Rōmānōs) adductōs inopiā expellere
Itaque admodum magnīs diurnīs nocturnīisque itineribus cōnfectīs contrā omnium opīniōnem ad Ligerem vēnit vadōque per equitēs inventō prō reī necessitāte opportūnō, ut brāchia modo atque umerī ad sustinenda arma līberī ab aquā esse possent, dispositō equitātū quī vim flūminis refringeret, atque hostibus pīmō aspectū perturbātīs, incolumnem exercitum trādūxit frūmentumque in agrīs et pecoris cōpiam nactus replētō hīs rēbus exercitū iter in Senōnēs facere īnstituit.

magnīs diurnīs nocturnīisque itineribus cōnfectīs

[Caes.] (1) ad Ligerem contrā omnium opinionem vēnit

(2) incolumnem exercitum trādūxit

(a) vadō opportunō per equitēs inventō

ut brāchia atque umerī līberī esse possent

ad sustinenda arma

(b) equitātū dispositō

quī vim flūminis refringeret

(c) hostibus pīmō aspectū perturbātīs

(3) iter in Senōnēs facere īnstituit
APPENDIX B
Proper Nouns in the Text

Aedui (-ōrum): A powerful tribe situated in modern Burgundy, between the Saône and Loire rivers. They were reluctant allies of the Romans throughout the first six years of the war. Caesar sometimes used their chief oppidum (Bibracte, at Mont Beuvray) as a central depot and fortress. The question of Aeduan loyalty to Caesar and the Romans in Gaul plays a major role in the events of this volume, BG 7.29–62. The important Aeduan figures mentioned by Caesar in BG VII are Convictolitavis, Cotus, Litaviccus, Eporedorix, and Viridomarus.

Agedincum (-ī): The chief oppidum of the Senones, in the vicinity of modern Sens on the Yonne river.

Avaricum (-ī): The chief oppidum of the Bituriges, near Bourges. The town is a focal point in the first 28 chapters of BG book VII.

Arverni (-ōrum): A powerful tribe situated in the modern Auvergne region. In the 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE they had enjoyed a hegemony over Gaul from the Atlantic to the Rhine, but were defeated by the Romans in 121 BCE, after which their influence was reduced. By the time of the events of the Gallic War, there were two main factōnēs in Gaul: the Aedui were the unofficial leaders of one, and the Arverni the other (BG 1.31). Their chief oppidum was Gergovia, near modern Clermont-Ferrand, and Vercingetorix was their most famous member.

Aquitania (-ae): A region of southwestern Gaul, from the slopes of the Pyrannees mountains in the south to the Loire river in the north. The major Gallic tribes of the region included the Arverni, Bituriges, Cadurci, Nitiobriges, and Ruteni.
Bellovacī (-ōrum): A Belgic tribe whose territory straddled the main routes between the Seine and Somme valleys, in the Picardy region near modern Beauvais.

Biturigēs (-um): A tribe of central Gaul, whose chief oppidum was Avaricum.

Convictolitavis (-is): A young Aeduan nobleman who was seeking to become magistrate of the Aedui. He was involved in a dispute over the position with Cotus, and was chosen by Caesar to take the role. He later acted to support Vercingetorix in the Gallic uprising.

Cotus (-ī): A young Aeduan nobleman who was seeking to become magistrate of the Aedui. He was involved in a dispute over the position with Convictolitavis, whose bid Caesar supported over that of Cotus. His brother was Valetiacus, the Aeduan magistrate of the previous year.

Elaver (-eris): The Allier river, which flows generally north from the Massif Central to join the Loire west of Nevers (Noviodunum).

Eporedorix (-ēgis): A promising young Aeduan nobleman and cavalry commander, whose actions feature prominently in this volume.

Fabius, Gāius: Tribune of the plebs in 55 BCE, and one of Caesar’s legates from 54 to 49.
Gauls: A group of Celtic-speaking peoples of western and central Europe. The Gauls of Caesar's time were in their La Tène cultural epoch, which began about 450 BCE and stretched over what is now France, Belgium, and Switzerland. The boundaries of the territory were approximately defined by the Roman province of Gallia Trānsalpīna in the south (modern Provence) and the Rhine river in the northeast. The La Tène Gallic tribes were increasingly urbanized by the middle of the 1st century BCE, and many had established one or more oppida within their territories. The Gauls had a long history of contact with the Romans. In the 4th century BCE Gallic tribes crossed the Alps and settled the rich farmlands of the Po river in northern Italy, and in 390 BCE they sacked Rome (see Senonēs). Gallic forces fought with the Carthaginians against Rome in the Punic Wars, most notably with Hannibal's army at Cannae. Roman intervention in Gallic territory intensified in the mid to late 2nd century BCE, resulting in the successive defeats of the Arverni and the Allobroges and the creation of the Roman province stretching from the maritime Alps to the Pyrannees via the city of Narbo. Caesar’s arrival in 58 and the events of his subsequent campaigns led to the ultimate incorporation of Gaul as a Roman province.

Gergovia (-ae): The chief oppidum of the Arverni, near modern Clermont-Ferrand.

Labiēnus, Titus: Caesar’s most trusted legate throughout the Gallic campaigns, and frequently mentioned in BG. He was born about 100 BCE, possibly in Cingulum (in Picenum, northern Italy), to a family of equestrian rank. He was tribune of the plebs in 63, the year of Cicero’s consulship. He first met Caesar during this time, cooperating with him as he worked under Pompey. Throughout the Gallic wars, he commanded the winter quarters in Vesontio in 58 BC, led the 9th and 10th legions
in the Belgian campaign, defeated the Treveri, and won the Battle of Lutetia. As leader, he gained the reputation of a skilled cavalry commander and expert tactician. After having success in the Gallic campaigns, Caesar made him the governor of Cisalpine Gaul in 51 BC. After the Gallic wars, Labienus would eventually defect from Caesar and join Pompey for the Civil War. After the death of Pompey, he traveled to Africa, and was eventually killed in the Battle of Munda while fighting against Caesar’s army.

Liger (–erēs): The modern Loire river, originating in the mountains of the Massif Central in the territory of the Helvii. It flows north into Central Gaul between the lands of the Arverni and Aedui, then turns west through the territory of the Carnutes and Andes, reaching the Atlantic at Condevincum (modern Nantes), an oppidum of the Namnetes.

Litaviccus (–ī): An Aeduan nobleman whose actions play a major part in the wavering loyalties of the Aedui. He was the commander of the 10,000 Aeduan auxiliary soldiers who accompanied the legions to Gergovia. He and his brothers joined Vercingetorix in the Gallic uprising and acted to foment rebellion among the Aedui against Roman interests. An Aeduan coin on the cover of this volume depicts him.

Lutētia (–ae): An oppidum of the Parisii on an island in the Seine river, either the Île de la Cité or at nearby Nanterre.

Nitiobrigēs (–um): A Gallic tribe of southwestern Gaul, near the Garonne river near modern Agen. Their king at the time of Gergovia was Teutomatus.

Parisīī (–ōrum): a tribe of Central Gaul, located on the Seine river near modern Paris. Their chief oppidum was Lutetia.
Senonēs (-um): A tribe of central Gaul. A group bearing the same name, probably related, had led the invasion of Italy and defeated the Romans at the battle of the Allia in 390 BCE, after which they sacked Rome. They then settled in northern Italy and remained there until ousted by the Romans in 283. It is not known what became of them in the centuries after this. By the time of Caesar’s Galli War, the tribe he calls the Senones are dwelling in the Seine basin south and east of modern Paris. These Senones had a long history of resistance to Caesar, and had most recently incurred his wrath back in the spring of 53. Their chief oppida were Agedincum (modern Sens) and Vellaunodunum.

Sextius, Titus: A lieutenant (lēgātus) under Caesar in Gaul from 53 to 50 BCE. Nothing is known about him prior to Caesar’s first mention of him at the start of BG book VI, where he is conducting levies for the army as legate. He is not mentioned in the Civil War accounts, but went to govern Africa Nova in 44 and would subsequently support M. Antonius.

Vercingetorīx (-īgis): A nobleman of the Arverni and the leader of the Gallic movement of 52 BCE. He is Caesar’s chief adversary in the seventh book of Galli War.

Viridomarus (-ī): A promising young Aeduan youth, though not from a prominent family like his compatriot Eporedorix. The Aeduan druid Diviciacus had entrusted Viridomarus to Caesar for tutelage, and Caesar had supported his rise in influence (BG 7.39.1).
GLOSSARY

This list contains: (1) the 250 most commonly occurring words in Latin, drawn from the Dickinson College Commentaries Latin Core Vocabulary, which also appear in the text of this book; (2) other words which appear frequently in the text.

ā/ab: away from; by (+ abl.)
ac: and; (after comparatives) than; simul ac, as
acciō, accidere, accidē: fall; happen, occur, take place (frequently impersonal)
accipīō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus: receive, get; take
ad: to, up to, towards (+ acc.)
addūcō, addūcere, addūxī, adductus: bring/lead to; induce, persuade, incite
adulēscēns, adulēscēntis: young; (as substantive) young person
Aeduus, Aedua, Aeduum: of or from the Aedui
aequus, aequa, aequum: even; equal; reasonable
agō, agere, ēgī, āctus: drive, lead; do; act
aliquis, aliquid: someone, something
aliquī, aliqua, aliquod: some, any
alius, alia, aliud: some, other; another
alter, altera, alterum: other (of two)
altus, alta, altum: high; deep
an: or, whether, if
animadvertō, -ere, -vertī, -versus: notice, observe, discern
animus, animī m.: soul, spirit, mind; (in pl.) high spirits, courage
annus, anni m.: year
ante: before, in front of (adv. and prep. + acc.)
appellō, appellāre, appellāvī, appellātus: speak to, call upon; name
apud: near, in the presence of (+ acc.)
arma, armōrum n. pl.: arms, weapons
Arvernus, Arverna, Arnevum: of the Arverni
at: but, but indeed
atque: and; (after comparatives) than; simul atque, as
auctōritās, auctōritātis f.: authority
audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus: hear, listen to
augeō, augēre, auxī, auctus: increase
aut: or; aut ... aut: either ... or
autem: however; moreover, but
bellum, bellī n.: war
bene: well
beneficium, beneficiī n.: service, kindness
bonum, bonī n.: good thing; (in pl.) goods
bonus, bona, bonum: good
caedēs, caedis f.: killing, slaughter
capiō, capere, cēpī, captus: take, seize
castra, castrōrum n. pl.: camp
causa, causae f.: cause, reason; causā + preceding genitive, for the sake of
celeriter, celerius, celerrime: swiftly (adv.)
centuriō, centuriōnis m.: centurion
civitās, cīvitātis f.: (in Caes.) a tribe, community; (elsewhere) state, citizenship
coeptus, coeptissē, coeptus sum: begin
cōgitō, cōgitāre, cōgitāvī, cōgitātus: think about; learn, understand, inquire
cōgō, cogere, coēgī, coāctus: drive together, collect; compel, urge
cohors, cohortis f.: cohort: a unit of 6 centuriae, about 480 soldiers
cohortor, cohortārī, cohortātus sum: exhort, encourage
collis, collīs m.: hill
concilium, concilīi n.: council, group of advisors
cōnficiō, cōnficere, cōnfecī, cōnfactus: finish; prepare; diminish
cōnfirmō, cōnfirmāre, cōnfirmāvī, cōnfirmātus: strengthen; assert
coniungō, coniungere, coniūnxitās, coniūnctus: join together, unite; gather
cōnīrī, cōnātus sum: try, attempt
cōnsilium, cōnsiliī n.: plan
cōnsistō, cōnsister, cōnstitī, cōnstitūs: take position; halt
cōnstituō, cōnstituere, cōnstituī, cōnstitūtus: establish; decide
cōnsuēscō, cōnsuescere, cōnsuēvī, cōnsuētus: accustom; be accustomed
tentio, tentiōnis f.: contest, fight, struggle; exertion, effort; tension
contrā: against, opposite (adv. and prep. + acc.)

contrōversia, contrōversiae f.: dispute

conveniō, convenīre, convēnī, conventus: assemble, gather

convocō, convocāre, convocāvī, convocātus: summon, call together

cōpia, cōpiae f.: abundance; (in pl.) troops, forces

corpus, corporis n.: body

creō, creāre, creāvī, creātus: create; elect

cum: with (prep. + abl.); when, since, although (conjunction + subj.)

cūrō, cūrāre, cūrāvī, cūrātus: care for, attend to

dē: about; concerning; down from (+ abl.)
decem: 10

decimus, decima, decimum: 10th

dēfectiō, dēfectiōnis f.: defection, rebellion

dēmōnstrō, dēmōnstrāre, dēmōnstrāvī, dēmōnstrātus: indicate, show

dexter, dextra, dextrum: right, on the right side

dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dīctus: say, name, designate

dīēs, dīēī, m./f.: day

dīripō, dīripere, dīripuī, dīreptus: tear apart, tear off; snatch

discēdō, discēdere, discessī, discessum: depart, go away; abandon

dispōnō, dispōnere, disposuī, dispositus: arrange, set in order; distribute

dō, dare, dedī, datus: give

dolor, dolōris m.: pain, grief

domus, domī/domūs f.: house, home

dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus: lead; consider

dum: while (+ indic.); until (+ subj.); provided that (+ subj.)
duo, duae, duo: two

dux, ducis m./f.: leader, general

ē/ex: out of, from (+ abl.)

ēdūcō, ēdūcere, ēdūxī, ēductus: lead forth; draw out

efficiō, efficere, effēcī, effectus: carry out, accomplish, bring about

ego, meī, mihi, mē: I, me

enim: in fact, for, indeed

eō, īre, iī/iīvī, itus: go
eō: there, to that place (adv.)
eques, equītis m.: horseman
equitātus, equitātus m.: cavalry
equus, equī m.: horse
etiam: also; even
ēvocō, ēvocāre, ēvocāvī, ēvocātus: call out, summon
exercitus, exercitūs m.: army
exīstīmō (1): consider, think, judge; value, reckon, esteem
expōnō, expōnerē, exposuī, expositus: put out, set forth, expose, exhibit
exspectō, exspectāre, exspectāvī, exspectātus: wait for, anticipate
faciō, facere, fēcī, factus: do, make, accomplish
familia, familīae f.: household, family
ferē: almost, about, approximately
ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus: bear, carry, support, endure
fidēs, fideī f.: trust, faith; assurance
finis, finis m.: end, stop; border, limit, bound
fiō, fierī, factus sum: become, happen, be done
flūmen, flūminis n.: river
fortūna, fortūnae f.: fate, fortune
frāter, frātris m.: brother
frūmentum frūmentī, n.: grain; crops
fugā, fugae f.: flight, escape
fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitus: flee, escape
Gallia, Galliae f.: Gaul
Gallus, Galla, Gallum: pertaining to Gaul; Gallic
gēns, gentis f.: family, clan
genus, generis n.: origin, lineage, kind
gerō, gerere, gessī, gestus: carry; manage, conduct, perform; wage
gravis, grave: heavy, serious
habēō, habēre, habuī, habitus: have, hold; consider
hic, haec, hoc: this, these
hīc: here (adv.); hinc: from here
homō, hominis m.: human being, man
hostis, hostis m./f.: (public) enemy
iam: now; already
ibi: there; then
īdem, eadem, idem: same
ille, illa, illud: that
impedimenta, impedimentorum n.: army baggage
impediō, impedire, impediī/impedī, impeditus: hinder, delay
imperium, imperī n.: command, power
imperō, imperāre, imperāvī, imperātus: command, control
in: in, on (+ abl); into, onto (+ acc)
incommodum, incommodī n.: inconvenience, misfortune, detriment
inīquitās, inīquitātis f.: injustice, mischief
inquam, inquis, inquit, inquiunt: say (used with direct speech)
īstituō, īstituere, īstitūi, īstitūtus: undertake; decide
inter: between, among; during (+ acc.)
interficiō, interficere, interfīcī, interfectus: kill
ipse, ipsa, ipsum: himself, herself, itself (intensive)
is, ea, id: he, she, it
ita: in this way, so, thus, so
itaque: and so, therefore
iter, itineris n.: journey, route; a march (military)
iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus: order, command
labor, labōris m.: work, toil, exertion
lēgātus, lēgātī m.: lieutenant; envoy
legiō, legiōnis f.: legion
levis, leve: light, trivial
lēx, lēgis, f.: law
līber, lībera, līberum: free; līberī (m. pl.): children
licet, licēre, licuit, licitus est: it is permitted (+ dat. + infin.)
Liger, Ligeris m.: the Loire (river)
locus, locī m. (loca, locōrum, n. pl.): place, region; loca (n. pl.) region
longus, longā, longum: long, far
lūx, lūcis f.: light; daylight
magis: more

magistrātus, magistrātūs m.: office (position of civic authority); officer

magnus, magna, mangum: great

maior, maius (comp. adj.): larger, better, older

manus, manūs f.: hand; band of men

māter, mātris f.: mother

maximē: especially, exceedingly

medius, media, medium: middle, in the middle, in half, central

metus, metūs m.: fear, dread, anxiety

meus, mea, meum: my, mine

mīles, mīlitis m.: soldier

mīlle, pl. mīlia: a thousand

mittō, mitteō, misī, missus: send; release, let go

modo: even; only, just now, just

mōns, montis m.: mountain

mors, mortis f.: death

mūs, mūris m.: custom, habit; (pl.) character

moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtus: move

multitūdō, multitūdinis f.: multitude, number

multus, multa, multum: much, many; multō, by far

mūniō, mūnīre, mūnīvī, mūnītus: build, fortify

mūnītio, muniōnis f.: fortification, intrenchment; defense

mūrus, mūrī m.: wall

nam: for, indeed, really

namque: for in fact, indeed, really

nāscor, nascī, nātus: be born, come into being

nātūra, nātūrae f.: character, quality, nature

nāvis, nāvis f.: ship

nē: not; that ... not; that, lest, that not; nē...quidem not...even

nec: nor; and not; nec...nec: neither...nor

nēmō, nēminis m.: no one

neque: and not, nor; neque...neque: neither...nor

nihil (indecl.) n.: nothing; not at all
nōn: not
nōs: we; (gen.) nostrum/nostrī, (dat./abl.) nōbīs, (acc.) nōs
noster, nostra, nostrum: our, ours
nox, noctīs f.: night
nūllus, nūlla, nūllum: not any, no one
numerus, numerī m.: number, amount
nunc: now
nūntius, nūntī n.: messenger, or the news brought
obtineō, obtinēre, obtinuī, obtentus: possess, occupy; acquire, bring to pass
omnis, omne: all, every
oppidum, oppidī n.: town
ōrātiō, ērātiōnis f.: oration, speech
palūs, palūdīs f.: swamp
parō, parāre, parāvī, parātus: prepare, acquire
pars, partīs f.: part, portion
parum: too little; (comp.) minus, (superl.) minimē
parvus, parva, parvum: small; (comp.) minor, minus, (superl.) minimus, -a, -um
passus, passūs m.: pace, footprint; mīlia passuum: a Roman mile
pater, patris m.: father, ancestor
patior, patī, passus sum: permit; endure
paulō / paulum: slightly, a little
pectus, pectoris n.: chest, breast; heart
per: through (+ acc.)
perspiciō, perspicere, perspexī, perspectus: examine; see through; discern
perveniō, pervenīre, pervēnī, perventus: reach, arrive at
pēs, pedis m.: foot; (pl.) foot soldier, infantry
petō, petere, petii/petiīvī, petītus: seek, go towards, aim at
poena, poenae f.: punishment, penalty
pōnō, pōnerē, posuī, positus: place, place; put aside
pōns, pontīs m.: bridge
populus, populī m.: people, nation
porta, portae f.: gate
possum, posse, potuī: be able
post: after (adv. and prep. +acc.)
posterus, postera, posterum: next
praemium, praeīiī n.: reward; loot, plunder
praesidium, praesidiī n.: protection; guard, fortification
premō, premere, pressī, pressus: press; pursue, overwhelm
prīmus, prima, primum: first (adj.); prīmō/prīnum first (adv.)
prīnceps, prīncipis: foremost, leading; (as subst.) chief
prīusquam or prius quam: before
prō: on behalf of, instead of, in accordance with, in proportion to (+ abl.)
proelium, proeliī n.: battle
proficīscor, proficiēscī, profectus sum: set out, depart
prōgressor, progradī, prōgressus sum: go forward, advance, proceed
prohibeō, prohibēre, prohibuī, prohibitus: prevent
prope: nearly, almost, about (adv.); near to, next to (prep. + acc.)
propter: because of (+ acc.)
prōvinca, prōvincae f.: province
proximus, proxima, proximum: nearest
pugnō, pugnāre, pugnāvī, pugnātus: fight
quaerō, quaerere, quaesīvī, quaesitus: seek, require
quam: how?; (after comparative) that; as
quantus, quanta, quantum: how much, how great
quattuor: four
–que: and (postpositive enclitic)
quī, quae, quod: who, which, what
quīdam, quaedam, quoddam: a certain, a particular, someone
quidem: certainly, at least
quīn: that not, without; introduces clauses of doubting and prevention
quīnque: five
quis, quid: who? what? which?
quis, quid (after si nisī ne or num): anyone/thing, someone/thing
quisquam, quicquam: someone, anyone, each one, everyone
quisque, quidque: each, every
quisquis, quidquid: whoever, whichever
quod: because
quoque: also, too
reficiō, reficere, refēcī, refectus: remake, repair
regiō, regiōnis f.: line; direction; region
relinquō, relinquire, reliquī, relictus: leave, leave behind, abandon
reliquus, reliqua, reliquum: remaining
rēmus, rēmi m.: an oar
rēs, reī f.: matter, business, affair, thing (rēs pūblica, commonwealth; rēs familiāris, family property, estate; rēs militāris, art of war; rēs novae, revolution)
retineō, retinēre, retinuī, retentus: hold back, restrain, repress
rēx, rēgis m.: king
Rōmānus, Rōmāna, Rōmānum: Roman
rūmor, rumōris m.: rumor, report, common talk
saepe: often
sanguis, sanguinis m.: blood
secundus, secunda, secundum: following, second; favorable, fortunate
sed: but
semper: always, ever
senātus, senātū, m.: senate; council; body of elders
sentiō, sentīre, sēnsī, sēnsus: perceive
Sēquana, Sēquanae f.: the Seine (river)
sequor, sequī, secūtus sum: follow, come after; chase, pursue
sī: if
sīc: so, in this way, in this manner, thus; sīc ... ut: in the same way as
signum, signī n.: mark, sign; standard (military)
silentium, silentīi n.: silence; silentiō (adv.)
silva, silvae f.: forest
simul: at the same time
sine: without (+ abl.)
singulī, singulæ, singula: individual, separate
sīve or seu: whether; or if
soleō, solēre, solitus sum: be accustomed
sōlus, sola, solum: only, alone
sonitus, sonitūs m.: noise, sound
spatium, spatīi n.: space, extent; interval, distance
spēs, speī f.: hope
sub: under, close to (+ acc. or abl.)
subitō: suddenly
suī, sibi, sē/sēsē: him-/her-/itself; themselves
sum, esse, fuī, futūrum: be, exist
summus, summa, summum: highest; final; greatest; top
superior, superius: higher; earlier, preceding; older; stronger, greater
superus, supera, superum: above, situated above, upper
sustineō, sustinēr e, sustinuī, sustentus: withstand, endure; hold up, support
suus, sua, suum: his own, her own, its own
tālis, tāle: such
tam: so, so much
tamen: nevertheless, however, still
tantum: only (adv.)
tantus, tanta, tantum: so great, so much; (as pronoun) such a quantity, so much
tempus, temporis n.: time
teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentus: hold, keep
terra, terrae f.: land
tertius, tertia, tertium: third
timeō, timēre, timuī: fear, dread
timor, timōris m.: fear
tōtus, tōta, tōtum: whole, entire
trādūcō, trādūce r e, trādūxī, tractus: lead across; transfer
trēs, tria: three
tum: then, at that time
tunc: then, at that time
ubi: where, when
ūllus, ūlla, ūllum: some; any, anyone
ūnā: together
ūnus, ūna, ūnum: one
urbs, urbis f.: city
ut or utī: as (+ indic.); so that, with the result that (+ subj.); how
uterque, utraque, utrumque: each of two
vel: or else, or; even
veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventus: come, arrive
via, viae f.: way, path; journey; street
victūria, victūriae f.: victory
videō, vidēre, vīdì, vīsus: see
vincō, vincere, vīcī, victus: defeat, overcome; be victorious, conquer
virtūs, virtūtis f.: manliness, courage, valor, virtue
vīs, vīs f.: force, violence; (in pl.) strength
vīta, vītae f.: life
vīvō, vīvere, vīxī, vīctus: live
vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātus: call, summon
volō, velle, volū: wish, want, be willing
vōs: you (pl.); (gen.) vestrum/vestrī, (dat./abl.) vōbīs, (acc.) vōs