5.24

With the ships having been beached and the assembly of the Gauls having been completed at Samarobriva, because in this year in Gaul on account of droughts the grain had more narrowly grown, he was compelled otherwise than in former years to collect the army in the winter quarters and to divide the legions to more states. And from these he gave one to be led to the Moroni by Gaius Fabius, the lieutenant, another to the Nervi by Quintus Cicero, a third to the Esubii by Lucius Roscius, a fourth he ordered to winter among the Remi with Titus Labienus in the boundary of the Treveri. He collected three among the Bellovaci: he put quaestor Marcus Crassus and lieutenants Lucius Manatius Plancus and Gaius Trebonius in charge of these. He sent one legion, which he had enrolled recently across the Padus River and five cohorts to the Eburones, of which the largest part is between the Mosa and the Rhene, which was under the command of Ambiorix and Catuvolcus. He ordered envoys Quintus Titinius Sabinus and Lucius Aurunculeius Cotta to be in command of these soldiers. In this way, with the legions having been distributed, he thought that he would most easily be able to remedy the lack of grain. And nevertheless the winter quarters of all these legions except one, which he had given to be led by Lucius Roscius to the most peaceful and most quiet part, were contained within a hundred miles. Meanwhile he himself, until he had learned that the legions were collected and that the winter quarters were fortified, decided to delay in Gaul.

Subductis navibus, concilioque peracto - Abl. Abs., PPP f./m. abl. pl./sg.
Samarobriviae - Locative
anno - Dat. time when
angustius - Comparative adverb
quibus - Conjunctive relative
ducendam - Gerundive with unam, f. acc. sg.
Gaio Fabio, Quinto Ciceroni, Lucio Roscio - Either dat. of agent or reference, also translated with "to"
militibus - Dat. for object of praeses
distributis legionibus - Abl. Abs., PPP f. abl. pl.
facilime - Superl. adv.
pacatissimam et quietissimam - Superl. adj., f. acc. sg.
ducendam - Gerundive describing quam, f. acc. sg.
morari - Pres. dep. inf
Erat in Carnutibus summo loco natus Tasgetius, cuius maiores in sua civitate regnum obtinuerant. Huic Caesar pro eius virtute atque in se benevolentia, quod in omnibus bellis singulares eius opera fuerat usus, maiorum locum restituerat. Tertium iam hunc annum regnante inimici, multis palam ex civitate eius auctoribus, eum interfecerunt. Defertur ea res ad Caesarem. Ille veritus, quod ad plures pertinebat, ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret, Lucium Plancum cum legione ex Belgio celeriter in Carnutes proficisci iubet ibique hiemare quorumque opera cognoverat Tasgetium interfectum, hos comprehensos ad se mittere. Interim ab omnibus legatis quaestoreque, quibus legiones tradiderat, certior factus est in hiberna perventum locumque hibernis esse munitum.

Among the Carnutes Tasgetius was born in the highest rank, whose ancestors had held the kingship in his state. To this man Caesar for his courage and his good will to him, because in all wars he had used his remarkable work, had restored the place of his ancestors. The enemies killed this man, ruling now for his third year, openly with many instigators from his state. This matter is reported to Caesar. That man, having feared, because it pertained to more people, lest the state revolt by instigation of these men, orders Lucius Plancus with his legion to set out swiftly from Belgium to the Carnutes and there to winter and to send these men, having been arrested, to him by the work of whom he had learned that Tasgetius had been killed. Meanwhile by all the lieutenants and quaestors, to whom he had entrusted the legions, he was informed that it had been arrived at the winter quarters and that the place had been fortified for the winter quarters.

summo loco - Abl. source/origin
fuerat usus - Ppltf. dep. 3rd sg. indic.
Tertium...annum - Acc. of extent of time
regnantem - Pres. act. part. m. acc. sg.
ne...deficeret - Fear clause with imperf. subj. following PPP m. nom. sg. veritus
proficisci - Pres. dep. inf.
Within about fifteen days, in which it was come into the winter quarters, the beginning of the hasty tumult and revolt sprung up from Ambiorix and Catuvolcus, who, when they had met Sabinus and Cotta at the borders of their kingdom and had collected grain to the winter, having been incited by messengers of Indutiomarus of the Treveri, they roused their men and, the wood-foragers having been suddenly surprised with a great gang, they came to the camp to attack. Because swiftly our men had taken arms and had climbed the wall and, the Spanish cavalry having been sent forth from one part, the cavalry were superior in battle, with the matter having despaired of, the enemies led back their men from the fight. Then with their custom they shouted that some men from our men come forth to a conference: that they had things which they wanted to say concerning the common matter, by which matters they hoped that the controversies could be settled.
Mittitur ad eos colloquendi causa Gaius Arpineius, eques Romanus, familiaris Quinti Tituri, et Quintus Iunius ex Hispania quidam, qui iam ante missu Caesaris ad Ambiorigem ventitare consuerat; apud quos Ambiorix ad hunc modum locutus est: Sese pro Caesaris in se beneficiis plurimum ei confiteri debere, quod eius opera stipendio liberatus esset, quod Aduatucis, finitimis suis, pendere consuesset, quodque ei et filius et fratris filius ab Caesare remissi essent, quos Aduatuci obsidum numero missos apud in servitute et catenis tenuissent; neque id, quod fecerit de oppugnatione castrorum, aut iudicio aut voluntate sua fecisse, sed coactu civitatis, suaque esse eiusmodi imperia, ut non minus haberet iuris quam ipse in multitudinem. Civitati porro hanc fuisse belli causam, quod repentinae Gallorum coniurationi resistere non potuerit. Id se facile ex humilitate sua probare posse, quod non adeo sit imperitus rerum ut suis copiis populum Romanum superari posse confidat. Sed esse Galliae commune consilium: omnibus hibernis Caesaris oppugnandis hunc esse dictum diem, ne qua legio alterae legioni subsidio venire posset. Non facile Gallos Gallis negare potuisse, praesertim cum de recuperanda communi libertate consilium initum videretur. Quibus quoniam pro pietate satisfecerit, habere nunc se rationem offici pro beneficiis Caesaris: monere, orare Titurium pro hospitio, ut suae ac militum saluti consulat.

Magnam manum Germanorum conductam Rhenum transisse; hanc adfore biduo. Ipsorum esse consilium, velintne priusquam finitimi sentiant eductos ex hibernis milites aut ad Ciceronem aut ad Labienum deducere, quorum alter milia passuum circiter quinquaginta, alter Paulo amplius ab eis abit. Illud se polliceri et iureiurando confirmare tutum iter per fines datum. Quod cum faciat, et civitati sese consulere, quod hibernis levetur, et Caesari pro eius meritis gratiam referre. Hac oratione habita discedit Ambiorix.

To these men for the sake of speaking, Gaius Arpenius is sent, a Roman equestrian, an intimate friend of Quintus Titurus, and a certain Quintus Junius from Spain, who already before by the sending of Caesar had been accustomed to visit to Ambiorix, and among these men Ambiorix spoke in this way: that he confessed to owe the most to him for the kindnesses of Caesar to him, because by his work he had been freed from the tax, which he had been accustomed to pay out to his neighbors, the Aduatuci, and because his son and his brother's son had been returned to him by Caesar, whom the Aduatuci had held among themselves in slavery and chains, having been sent in the number of hostages, and that he had not done that which he did concerning the attack of the camp either by his own judgment or consent but by the compulsion of the state and that his powers were of such sort that the multitude had no less authority over him than he himself over the multitude. Furthermore that this was the cause of war for his state because it was not able to resist the unexpected conspiracy of the Gauls. That he was able to demonstrate this easily out of his own weakness because he is not inexperienced of things to such an extent that he hopes that the Roman people are able to be overcome by his own troops. But the plan is common of Gaul: the day had been named for all the winter quarters of Caesar to be attacked so that not any legion might be able to come as a help for another legion. That not easily had the Gauls been able to refuse the Gauls especially since the plan seemed formed concerning recovering their common freedom. And since now on behalf of loyalty he satisfied these men, now he had the account of his duty on behalf of the kindnesses of Caesar: He warned, he begged Titurius on behalf of hospitality that he take care for the safety of himself and of his soldiers. That a great band of Germans assembled crossed the Rhene, this would be present in two days. That their own is the plan, whether they wish, before the neighbors know, to lead forth their soldiers, led out from their winter quarters, either to Cicero or to Labienus, of whom one is absent from them by about fifty miles, the other by a little more. That he promised that and confirmed with an oath that he would give a safe journey through his borders. And since he did this, that he was both looking out for his state because it may be relieved of the winter quarters
and was giving thanks to Caesar for his favors. This speech having been delivered, Ambiorix departed.

colloquendi causa - Gerund expressing purpose
quos - Conjunctive relative
quod...liberatus esset - Causal clause in indirect statement, Plpf. subj. 3rd sg. pass.
quod...consuisset - Relative clause in indirect statement, Plpf. subj. 3rd sg. act.
quodque...remissi essent - Causal clause in indirect statement, Plpf. subj. 3rd pl. pass.
quos...tenuissent - Relative clause in indirect statement, Plpf. subj. 3rd pl. act.
quod fecerit - Relative clause in indirect statement, Perf. subj. 3rd sg. act.
ut...haberet - Result clause with imperf. act. subj. 3rd sg.
Fuisset - Perf. inf.
quod...potuerit - Causal clause in indirect statement, Perf. subj. 3rd sg. act.
quod...sit - Causal clause in indirect statement, Pres. subj. 3rd sg.
ut...confidat - Result clause, pres. act. subj. 3rd sg.
hibernis...oppugnandis - Dat. pl. gerundive
qua = aliqua
legioni subsidio - Double dat., reference/purpose
ne...posset - Purpose clause imperf. subj. 3rd sg.
recuperanda...libertate - Gerundive f. abl. sg.
Quibus - Conjunctive relative
ut...consulat - Substantive purpose clause/indirect command, pres. act. subj. 3rd sg.
transisse - Perf. act. inf.
adfore - Syncopated fut. ind., = adfuturum esse
velint - Indirect question, pres. act. subj. 3rd pl.
eductos - PPP m. acc. pl.
paulo - Abl. degree of difference w/ comparative amplius
quorum...absit - Rel. clause in ind. statement, pres. subj. 3rd sg.
daturum [esse] - Fut. inf.
Quod - Conjunctive relative
quod...levetur - Causal clause in indirect statement, pres. pass. subj. 3rd sg.
oratione habita - Abl. abs., PPP f. abl. sg.

What Is Now Waking Up

I suppose…I’m just not sure,
I don’t know what to say about it.
I sorta love you, I think.
I saw you once, standing there on the stairs
Imitating a 60s 45 ready to be played.

Not your body—more your aesthetic, your persona,
Your hair never pleased me
(If I can even call it that,
the tangled mess of gold towers that it was
Scattered every which way)
Nor your jawline (like Nevada
As angular as that one-trick pony)
It was, well, you.
Your willingness to give in to my
childish games.
The same ones I subjected every mildly attractive boy to.
Your never telling me no
regardless of when I called.
But above all else it was, as much as it
pains me to admit,
Your utter inability to love me.

Someone like me,
Born of the wrong kind,
Not the wrong nature,
Nor the wrong features—
No, all the wrong engendered.

By David Gravolet
Arpineius et Iunius, quae audierunt, ad legatos deferunt. Ili repentina re perturbati, etsi ab hoste
ea dicebantur, tamen non neglegenda existimabant maximeque hac re permovebantur, quod
civitatem ignoblem atque humilem Eburonum sua sponte populo Romano bellum facere ausam
vix erat credendum. Itaque ad consilium rem deferunt magnaque inter eos exsistit controversia.
Lucius Aurunculeius compluresque tribuni militum et primorum ordinum centuriones nihil
temere agendum neque ex hibernis iniussu Caesaris discedendum existimabant: quantasvis
magnas copias etiam Germanorum sustineri posse munitis hibernis docebant: rem esse
testimonio, quod primum hostium impetum multis ulteribus illatis fortiissime sustinuerint:
re frumentaria non premi; interea et ex proximis hibernis et a Caesare conventura subsidia:
postremo quid esse levius aut turpius, quam auctore hoste de summis rebus capere consilium?

Arpineius and Junius report these things, which they heard, to the lieutenants. Those men,
disturbed by the sudden matter, although these things were said by the enemy, nevertheless they
thought that these things must not be neglected, and they were especially incited by this matter
because it was hardly to be believed that the undistinguished and abject state of the Eburones
dared to wage war against the Roman people of their own accord. And so they bring back this
matter to the council, and great controversy appeared among these men. Lucius Aurunculeius
and a great many tribunes of the soldiers and the centurions of the first ranks thought that
nothing ought to be done blindly and they ought not to depart from the winter quarters without
the command of Caesar. They demonstrated that however large the troops of even the Germans
were able to be endured, the winter quarters fortified: the matter for proof was the fact that they
very bravely withstood the first attack of the enemies moreover with many wounds having been
inflicted, that they are not pressed by this matter of grain; meanwhile both from the nearby
winter quarters and from Caesar help would come: Finally what was sillier or more
shameful than to seize a plan about the highest matters with the enemy as the author?

perturbati - PPP m. nom. pl.
neglegenda - Passive periphrastic, gerundive n. acc. pl.
erat credendum - Impersonal, gerundive n. nom. sg.
ausam [esse] - Perf. dep. inf.
agendum [esse], discedendum [esse] - Passive
periphrastic, gerundive n. acc. sg.
munitis hibernis - Abl. abs., PPP f. abl. pl.
testimonio - Dat. purpose
vulneribus illatis - Abl. abs., PPP n. abl. pl.
premi - Pres. pass. inf.
levius, turpius - Comparative adj.
quam - For comparison with levius and turpius
Contra ea Titurius sero facturos clamitabat, cum maiores manus hostium adiunctis Germanis convenissent aut cum aliquid calamitatis in proximis hibernis esset acceptum. Brevem consulendi esse occasionem. Caesarem arbitrari profectum in Italiam; neque aliter Carnutes interficiendi Tasgeti consilium fuisse capturos, neque Eburones, si ille adesset, tanta contemptione nostri ad castra venturos esse. Non hostem auctorem, sed rem spectare: subesse Rhenum; magno esse Germanis dolori Ariovistus mortem et superiores nostras victorias; ardere Galliam tot contumeliis acceptis sub populi Romani imperium redactam superiore gloria rei militaris extincta. Postremo quis hoc sibi persuaderet, sine certa re Ambiorigem ad eiusmodi consilium descendisse? Suam sententiam in utramque partem esse tutam: si nihil esset durius, nullo cum periculo ad proximam legionem perventuros; si Gallia omnis cum Germanis consentiret, unam esse in celeritate positam salutem. Cottae quidem atque eorum, qui dissentirent, consilium quem habere exitum? In quo si non praesens periculum, at certe longinqua obsidione fames esset timenda.

Against these Titurius exclaimed that they would do it too late, when larger gangs of the enemies had come together with the Germans having been joined, or when something of a disaster had been received to their near winter quarters. The opportunity of consulting was brief. That he thought that Caesar had set out to Italy, otherwise neither would the Carnutes have taken the plan of killing Tasgetius, nor would the Eburones, if that man were present, have come to the camp with so great a disdain of us. That he was not looking at the enemy as an advisor but the matter: that the Rhene was near; that the death of Ariovistus and our previous victories were as a great grief to the Germans; that Gaul was inflamed, so many affronts having been received under the power of the Roman people, having been reduced, with the former glory of the military matter destroyed. At last who would persuade himself this, that without a certain matter Ambiorix had resorted to such a plan? That his opinion in each part was safe: that if nothing was more difficult, with no danger they would come to the nearby legion, if all Gaul agreed with the Germans, their only safety was placed in swiftness. Indeed what result did the plan of Cotta and these men, who differed, have? In which, if danger was not present, yet certainly in a long siege must hunger be feared?

facturos [esse] - Fut. act. inf. m. acc. pl. contumeliis acceptis - Abl. abs., PPP f. abl. pl. adiunctis Germanis - Abl. abs., PPP m. abl. pl. gloria...extincta - Abl. abs., PPP f. abl. sg. convenissent - Plpf. subj. 3rd pl. act. quis...persuaderet - Indirect question, imperf. subj. 3rd sg. act. esset acceptum - Plpf. subj. 3rd sg. pass. n. nom. descendisse - Perf. act. inf. consulendi - Genitive gerund darius - Comparative adj. profectum [esse] - Perf. dep. inf. m. acc. sg. perfectum - Perf. act. inf. dissentirent - Rel. clause in indirect statement, imperf. subj. 3rd pl. act. adesset - Imperf. subj. 3rd sg. in contrary-to-fact condition perventuros [esse] - Fut. act. inf. qui dissentirent - Rel. clause in indirect statement, imperf. subj. 3rd pl. act. fuisse capturos, venturos esse - Fut. act. inf. m. acc. pl. esset timenda - Passive periphrastic, gerundive f. nom. sg. Germanis dolori - Double dative; Germanis is reference; dolori is purpose
Hac in utramque partem disputatione habita, cum a Cotta primisque ordinibus acriter resisteretur, "Vincite," inquit, "si ita vultis," Sabinus, et id clariore voce, ut magna pars militum exaudiret; "neque is sum," inquit, "qui gravissime ex vobis mortis periculo terrear: hi sapient; si gravius quid acciderit, abs te rationem reposcent, qui, si per te liceat, perendino die cum proximis hibernis coniuncti communem cum reliquis belli casum sustineant, non reiecti et relegati longe ab ceteris aut ferro aut fame intereant."

In each side, this argument having been had, when by Cotta and the first ranks it was sharply opposed, he said, "Conquer, if you so wish," and Sabinus with a clearer voice, so that a greater part of the soldiers might hear, said this, "And I am not he who is out of you most seriously frightened by the danger of his death: These men will understand; if anything more serious will have happened, from you they will ask for reckoning, who, if through you it should be permitted, on the day after tomorrow, having been joined with the nearby winter quarters, would endure the common misfortune of war with the others and would not die by either iron or hunger, having been driven back and sent away by far from the rest."