

In omni Galliā eorum hominum, qui aliquo sunt numero atque honore, genera sunt duo. Nam plebes paene servorum habetur loco, quae nihil audet per se, nullo adhibetur consilio. Plerique, cum aut aere alieno aut magnitudine tributorum aut iniuriā potentiorum premuntur, sese in servitatem dicant nobilibus: quibus in hos eadem omnia sunt iura, quae dominis in servos. Sed de his duobus generibus alterum est Druidum, alterum equitum. Illi rebus divinis intersunt, sacrificia publica ac privata procurant, religiones interpretantur: ad hos magnus adolescentium numerus disciplinae causā concurrit, magnoque hi sunt apud eos honore. Nam fere de omnibus controversiis publicis privatisque constituunt, et, si quod est admissum facinus, si caedes facta, si de hereditate, de finibus controversia est, idem decernunt, praemia poenasque constituunt; si qui aut privatus aut populus eorum decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt. Haec poena apud eos est gravissima. Quibus ita est interdictum, hi numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habentur, his omnes decedunt, aditum sermonemque defugiunt, ne quid ex contagione incommodi accipiant, neque his petentibus ius redditur neque honos ullus communicatur. His autem omnibus Druidibus praeest unus, qui summam inter eos habet auctoritatem. Hoc mortuo aut si qui ex reliquis excellit dignitate succedit, aut, si sunt plures pares, suffragio Druidum, nonnumquam etiam armis de principatu contendunt. Hi certo anni tempore in finibus Carnutum, quae regio totius Galliae media habetur, considunt in loco consecrato. Huc omnes undique, qui controversias habent, conveniunt eorumque decretis iudiciisque parent. Disciplina in Britannia reperta atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, et nunc, qui diligentius eam rem cognoscere volunt, plerumque illo discendi causa proficiscuntur.

Vocabulary and Notes for De Bello Gallico 6.13

omni – ablative (review the endings for 3rd declension adjectives. Notice the ablative singular form)

eorum hominum – you should be getting used to the genitive being in front of the word it goes with – In omni Galliā sunt duo genera eorum hominum qui... (the eorum could be translated as “these” or “those”)

aliquo...numero atque honore – ablative of description – “of any number and distinction” in other words “of considerable number and distinction”

plebs – common people, populace

paene – nearly

habeo, habere, habui, habitum – in the passive voice – to be considered

loco – ablative of respect - paene servorum habetur loco – “are considered nearly as slaves” “are considered nearly with respect to the place of slaves” I used “are” not “is” because I am translating plebs as “the common people”

nihil audit per se – dare nothing on their own behalf

adhibeo, adhibere, adhibui, adhibitum – summon

consilium, consilii – counsel, deliberation nullo...consilio – dative with adhibetur (many verbs compounded with the prepositions *ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, prae, pro sub* and *super* take a dative not an accusative)

plerique, pleraeque, pleraque – very many, a great many

cum...premuntur (premo, premere, pressi, pressum – pressed, burdened) when they are being pressed by...

aut...aut – either ...or

aere alieno – debt

magnitudine tributorum – taxes

iniuriā potentiorum – potentiorum is comparative potentior - um – genitive – inh=jury of the more powerful

dico, dicare - dedicate - sese in servitutidem dicant - dedicate themselves into servitude

nobilis, nobile – of noble birth, nobility

quibus – dative of possession – for whom

in hos – against these (i.e. the now indentured servants)

eadem omnia sunt iura quae – all the rights (laws) are the same [as those] which...

dominis in servos – Caesar has left out the sunt – [are] for masters against slaves

de his duobus – de = of

genus, generis – types (n)

alterum...alterum – one...the other

alter, altera, alterum – the second (of two) (nota bene: this is one of those nine adj. with weird genitive and dative singular (alterius, alteri)

equitum and Druidum are in the genitive – alterum [genus] Druidum – one is the class of Druid... the other the class of horsemen

intersum, interesse, interfui – take part in, be present, lie between, intervene

illi – the former (i.e. the Druids) – ille is often used to refer to something previously mentioned. It is used to reference the further back item, in this case, the Druids.

ac – and

procuro, procurare – preside over. Tend to

interpretor, -ari – interpret, explain

religio, religionis – religion, religious matters

adulescentium – genitive plural (again review 3rd declension adjectives) – of young men

disciplina, -ae – learning

magno...honore -que joins the two sentences

hi – the Druids

ad eos – Gallos (in general)

nam- for

fere – nearly (goes with omnibus)

constituo – constituere, constitui – decide

si quod...facinus – if any misdeed, crime

admitto,mittere, admisi, admissum – commit, admit; incur

si caedes facta [est] – caedes, caedis – murder (noun form)

finis, finis – boundary, border (dispute)

idem – likewise

discerno, discernere – decide, vote

praemium, -i – reward

poena, -ae – penalty

si qui – if someone

privatus aut populus – either private or an (entire) tribe

eorum- their=the Druids

sto, stare, stei, statum – stand, heed, adhere to

decretum, -i – decree (ablative of attendant circumstance) (did not stand in accordance with the decree)

interdico, interdicere – prohibit, forbid, exclude

sacrificiis – from sacrifices (animal) – this would include the feasts associated with these and so society in general

apud – among, in the presence of

Quibus ...hi – those for whom it has been thus decreed, these men...

habeo, habere, habui, habitum – in the passive voice – to be considered

impius, -a, -um – impious, disrespectful, unpatriotic

sceleratus, -a, -um – wicked, criminal

decedo, decedere – forsake, leave, shun, go away

aditus, ūs – approach, access, approaching

sermo, sermonis – conversation

defugio, defugere – flee, avoid

ne quid – negative purpose clause *in order not to receive any injury out of the contact* (ne quid...incomodi= aliquid incomodi – anything of an injury)

his petentibus ius – ablative absolute – when they seek justice

reddo, reddere, reddidi, reditum – give (back), render (with neque – nor is it given when they seek justice)

communico, -are – share, communicate

autem – moreover

praesum, praesesse, praefui – surpass, be in command (with dative)

summus, -a, -um – highest (irregular superlative form)

hoc mortuo – ablative – at this man's death ablative absolute

aut...aut – either...or

si – if

qui-aliqui – someone

ex reliquis – of those remaining

excello, excellere – excel, surpass, be outstanding

dignitas, dignitatis – honor ablative of respect

plures – several

par, paris – equal

suffragium, -i – vote

nonnumquam – sometimes

armis – with weapons

principatus, -ūs – leadership

contendo, contendere – struggle, contend

certo anni tempore – at a certain time of the year

Carnutum – genitive pl. – of the Carnutes (a people in central Gaul)

quae regio = regio quae

loco consecrato – in the consecrated spot

huc – here

undique – from all sides

decretum, -i – decree

iudicium, -i – judgements

pareo, parere – obey with dative

disciplina, -ae – discipline, practice (i.e the religious system of the Druids)

reperta [esse] – was discovered

inde – from there

translata esse – this verb comes from transfero, -ferre, -tuli-latum – cross over

indirect statement reperta [esse] and translatum esse dependent on existimatur – it is supposed

existimo, -are – suppose, consider

nunc - now

qui – illi qui – those who

diligentius – comparative adverb – more diligently

eam rem cognoscere – to learn the matter (i.e the Druid religion)

volunt – (from volo, velle)

plerumque – mostly, generally, very often

illo – to that place (i.e. Britain)

discendi causā – for the sake of learning - gerund