

Commentarii de bello civil 2

C. Iuli Caesaris Commentariorum De Bello Civili, Liber Secundus

Kapitel 1

- § 1 Dum haec in Hispania geruntur, C. Trebonius legatus, qui ad
while these things in in Spain are being done, Gaius. Trebonius legate, who to
oppugnationem Massiliae relictus erat, duabus ex partibus aggerem, vineas
for the siege of Massilia having been left was, with two from parts rampart, sheds
turresque ad oppidum agere instituit.
towers and to the town to build he began.
- § 2 una erat proxima portu navalibusque, altera ad portam, qua est
one was nearest to the harbor dockyards and, the other to the gate, by which is
aditus ex Gallia atque Hispania, ad id mare, quod adiacet ad ostium
approach from Gaul and Spain, to that sea, which lies near to the mouth
Rhodani.
of the Rhone.
- § 3 Massilia enim fere tribus ex oppidi partibus mari alluitur; reliqua
Massilia for almost by three from of the town parts by the sea is washed; the rest
quarta est, quae aditum habeat ab terra. huius quoque spatii pars
the fourth is, which approach may have from the land. of this also of space part
ea quae ad arcem pertinet, loci natura et valle altissima
that which to the stronghold extends to, of the place by nature and by a valley very deep
munita longam et difficilem habet oppugnationem.
having been fortified long and difficult has a siege.
- § 4 ad ea perficienda opera C. Trebonius magnam iumentorum atque
for those things to be completed works Gaius. Trebonius great of beasts of burden and
hominum multitudinem ex omni provincia vocat, vimina materiamque
of men multitude from every province he summons, wicker rods timber and
comportari iubet. quibus comparatis rebus aggerem in
to be brought together he orders. with which with having been prepared things a rampart to
altitudinem pedum lxxx exstruit.
height of feet eighty he builds.

Kapitel 2

- § 1 Sed tanti erant antiquitus in oppido omnium rerum ad bellum apparatus
but of such value were long ago in in the town of all things for war equipment
tantaque multitudo tormentorum, ut eorum vim nullae contextae
and so great multitude of siege engines, so that of them force no having been woven
viminibus vineae sustinere possent.
with wicker rods sheds to withstand they could.
- § 2 asseres enim pedum xii cuspidibus praefixi atque hi maximis
beams for of feet twelve with points having been tipped and these with very great
balistis missi per quattuor ordines cratium in terram
ballistae having been shot through four rows of hurdles into the ground
defigebantur.
were being driven in.
- § 3 itaque pedalibus lignis coniunctis inter se porticus integebantur,
and so of a foot timbers having been joined among themselves sheds were being covered,
atque hac agger inter manus proferebatur.
and with this rampart among hands was being brought forward.
- § 4 antecedeat testudo pedum lx aequandi loci causa facta
was going ahead tortoise of feet sixty for leveling of the place for the sake having been made

item ex fortissimis lignis, convoluta omnibus rebus, quibus ignis
likewise from very strong timbers, having been wrapped with all things, with which fire
iactus et lapides defendi possent.
throwing and stones to be defended they could.

§ 5 sed magnitudo operum, altitudo muri atque turrium, multitudo
but size of the works, height of the wall and of the towers, multitude
tormentorum omnem administrationem tardabat.
of the engines all management was delaying.

§ 6 crebrae etiam per Albicos eruptiones fiebant ex oppido, ignesque
frequent also through the Albici sorties were occurring from the town, fires and
aggeri et turribus inferebantur. quae facile nostri milites
to the rampart and to the towers were being brought in. which easily our soldiers
repellebant magnisque ultro inlatis detrimentis eos, qui
were driving back and great in return with having been brought losses them, who
eruptionem fecerant, in oppidum reiciebant.
a sortie had made, into the town they were driving back.

Kapitel 3

§ 1 Interim L. Nasidius ab Cn. Pompeio cum classe navium ivx, in
meanwhile Lucius. Nasidius by Gnaeus. Pompey with a fleet of ships ivx, in
quibus paucae erant aeratae, L. Domitio Massiliensibusque subsidio
among which few were bronze clad, Lucius. to Domitius to the Massiliots and for aid
missus freto Siciliae imprudente atque inopinante Curione
having been sent by the strait of Sicily with unaware and not expecting Curio
pervehitur
he is carried across

§ 2 appulsisque Messanam navibus atque inde propter repentinum
and with having been brought to Messana ships and from there because of sudden
terrorem principum ac senatus fuga facta ex navalibus eorum
terror of the chiefs and of the senate flight having been made from dockyards of them
navem deducit.
a ship he launches.

§ 3 hac adiuncta ad reliquas naves cursum Massiliam versus perficit
with this having been added to the remaining ships course to Massilia towards he finishes
praemissaque clam navicula Domitium Massiliensisque de suo
and having been sent ahead secretly by a small boat Domitius and the Massiliots about his own
adventu certiores facit eosque magnopere hortatur, ut rursus cum
arrival more informed he makes them and greatly he urges, that again with
Bruti classe additis suis auxiliis confligant.
of Brutus fleet with having been added their own reinforcements they may contend.

Kapitel 4

§ 1 Massilienses post superius incommodum veteres ad eundem numerum ex navalibus
the Massiliots after earlier setback old to the same number from dockyards
productas navis refecerant summaque industria
having been brought out ships they had repaired and with the highest industry
armaverant — remigum, gubernatorum magna copia subpetebat —
they had equipped of rowers, of helmsmen great supply was at hand

§ 2 piscatoriasque adiecerant atque contexerant, ut essent ab
fishing vessels and they had added and they had woven together, so that they might be from
ictu telorum remiges tuti; has sagittariis tormentisque compleverunt.
the blow of missiles rowers safe; these with archers and engines they filled.

§ 3 tali modo instructa classe omnium seniorum, matrum familiae,
in such manner having been fitted out fleet of all of elders, of mothers of household,
virginum precibus et fletu excitati, extremo tempore
of maidens with prayers and with weeping having been aroused, at the last time
civitati subvenirent, non minore animo ac fiducia quam ante
to the state they might come to aid, not with less spirit and with confidence than before

- dimicaverant, naves conscendunt.
they had fought, ships they board.
- § 4 communi enim fit vitio naturae, ut invisitatis atque incognitis rebus
by a common for it happens by fault of nature, that to unseen and unknown things
magis confidamus vehementiusque exterreamur; ut tum accidit.
more we may trust more vehemently and we may be terrified; as then it happened.
adventus enim L. Nasidi summa spe et voluntate civitatem
arrival for Lucius. of Nasidius with the highest hope and goodwill the state
conpleverat.
he had filled.
- § 5 nacti idoneum ventum ex portu exeunt et Tauroenta, quod est
having obtained suitable wind from harbor they go out and Tauroenta, which is
castellum Massiliensium, ad Nasidium perveniunt ibique naves expediunt rursusque
a fort of the Massiliots, to Nasidius they arrive and there ships they ready again and
se ad confligendum animo confirmant et consilia communicant. dextra pars
themselves to for fighting in spirit they fortify and plans they share. right part
attribuitur Massiliensibus, sinistra Nasidio.
is assigned to the Massiliots, left to Nasidius.

Kapitel 5

- § 1 Eodem Brutus contendit aucto navium numero. nam ad
to the same place Brutus hastens having been increased of ships with the number. for to
eas, quae factae erant Arelate per Caesarem, captivae Massiliensium
those, which having been made were at Arles by Caesar, captured of the Massiliots
accesserant sex. has superioribus diebus refecerat atque omnibus rebus
had come six. these in earlier days he had repaired and with all things
instruxerat.
he had equipped.
- § 2 itaque suos cohortatus, quos integros superavissent, ut victos
and so his own having encouraged, whom intact they had overcome, so that conquered
contemnerent, plenus spei bonae atque animi adversus eos proficiscitur.
they might despise, full of hope good and of courage against them he sets out.
- § 3 facile erat ex castris C. Treboni atque omnibus superioribus locis
easily it was from the camp Gaius. of Trebonius and all higher places
prospicere in urbem, ut omnis iuventus, quae in oppido remanserat, omnesque
to look out into the city, that all youth, who in the town had remained, all and
superioris aetatis cum liberis atque uxoribus publicis custodiisque aut muro
of elder of age with children and wives public guards and or on the wall
ad caelum manus tenderent aut templa deorum immortalium
to the sky hands they might stretch or temples of the gods of immortal
adirent et ante simulacra proiecti victoriam ab dis
they might approach and before images having been cast down victory from the gods
exposcerent.
they might demand earnestly.
- § 4 neque erat quisquam omnium, quin in eius diei casu suarum
nor there was anyone of all, but that in of that of day event of their own
omnium fortunarum eventum consistere existimaret.
of all of fortunes outcome to depend he would think.
- § 5 nam et honesti ex iuventute et cuiusque aetatis amplissimi nominatim
for and honorable from the youth and of each of age most distinguished by name
evocati atque obsecrati navis conscenderant, ut siquid
having been called out and having been entreated ships they had boarded, so that if anything
adversi accidisset, ne ad conandum quidem sibi quicquam reliqui
of adverse had happened, lest for trying indeed to themselves anything of left
fore viderent; si superavissent, vel domesticis opibus vel externis
would be they might see; if they had overcome, either domestic resources or external
auxiliis de salute urbis confiderent.
aid about safety of the city they might trust.

Kapitel 6

- § 1 Commisso proelio Massiliensibus res nulla ad virtutem defuit. sed
with having been joined battle to the Massiliots resource no toward valor failed. but
memores eorum praeceptorum, quae paulo ante ab suis acceperant,
mindful of those of precepts, which a little before from their own they had received,
hoc animo decertabant, ut nullum aliud tempus ad conandum
with this mind they were contending, that no other time for trying
habitori viderentur, et quibus in pugna vitae periculum accideret, non
about to have they might seem, and to whom in battle of life danger might befall, not
ita multo se reliquorum civium fatum antecedere existimarent, quibus
so by much themselves of the rest of citizens fate to go before they would think, for whom
urbe capta eadem esset belli fortuna patienda.
with the city having been taken the same would be of war fortune to be endured.
- § 2 diductisque nostris paulatim navibus et artificio gubernatorum et
and with having been drawn apart our gradually ships and by skill of helmsmen and
mobilitati navium locus dabatur, et siquando nostri facultatem
to the mobility of ships room was being given, and if ever our men opportunity
nacti ferreis manibus iniectis navem religaverant, undique
having obtained iron hands having been thrown in the ship they had tied, from everywhere
suis laborantibus succurrebant.
to their own struggling they were helping.
- § 3 neque vero coniuncti Albici cominus pugnando deficiebant neque
nor indeed having been joined the Albici at close quarters by fighting were failing nor
multum cedebant virtute nostris. simul ex minoribus navibus
much were yielding in courage to our men. at the same time from smaller ships
magna vis eminus missa telorum multa nostris de
great force from a distance having been sent of missiles many to our men from
improviso imprudentibus atque inpeditis vulnera inferebant.
the unexpected unaware and hampered wounds they were bringing in.
- § 4 conspicataeque naves triremes duae navem D. Bruti, quae ex
having caught sight and ships triremes two the ship Decimus. of Brutus, which from
insigni facile agnosci poterat, duabus ex partibus sese in eam
the emblem easily to be recognized was able, with two from sides themselves against it
incitaverant. sed tantum re provisa Brutus celeritate
they had rushed. but so much with the matter having been foreseen Brutus by speed
navis enisus est ut parvo momento antecederet.
of the ship having striven out has that by a small moment he might get ahead.
- § 5 illae adeo graviter inter se incitatae conflixerunt, ut
those so heavily among themselves having been driven they clashed, so that
vehementissime utraque ex concursu laborarent, altera vero
most violently each of the two from the collision they might be in distress, the other indeed
prae fracto rostro tota conlabefieret.
with having been broken off beak whole might collapse.
- § 6 qua re animadversa, quae proximae ei loco ex Bruti classe
with which thing having been noticed, which nearest to her in place from of Brutus fleet
naves erant, in eas inpeditas impetum faciunt celeriterque ambas
ships were, against them having been entangled attack they make quickly and both
deprimunt.
they sink.

Kapitel 7

- § 1 Sed Nasidianae naves nullo usui fuerunt celeriterque pugna excesserunt. non
but Nasidian ships of no use were quickly and from the battle they left. not
enim has aut conspectus patriae aut propinquorum praecepta ad extremum
for these either sight of fatherland or of kinsmen precepts to the last
vitae periculum adire cogeant.
of life danger to approach they were forcing.

- § 2 itaque ex eo numero navium nulla desiderata est; ex Massiliensium
and so from that number of ships no one having been missed was; from of the Massiliots
classe v sunt depressae, iiii captae, una cum Nasidianis profugit; quae
fleet five have been sunk, four captured, one with the Nasidians has fled; which
omnes citeriorem Hispaniam petiverunt.
all nearer Spain they sought.
- § 3 at ex reliquis una praemissa Massiliam huius nuntii perferendi
but from the rest one having been sent ahead to Massilia of this of message for carrying
gratia cum iam adpropinquaret urbi, omnis sese multitudo ad
for the sake when now it was approaching the city, all itself multitude for
cognoscendum effudit, et re cognita tantus luctus excepit,
finding out poured out, and with the thing having been learned so great grief seized,
ut urbs ab hostibus capta eodem vestigio videretur.
that the city by the enemies having been taken on the same footstep it might seem.
- § 4 Massilienses tamen nihilo setius ad defensionem urbis reliqua apparare
the Massiliots however by nothing less for defense of the city remaining to prepare
coeperunt.
they began.

Kapitel 8

- § 1 Est animadversum ab legionariis, qui dextram partem operis
it is having been noticed by the legionaries, who right part of the work
administrabant, ex crebris hostium eruptionibus magno sibi esse
were managing, from frequent of the enemies sallies great to themselves to be
praesidio posse, si ibi pro castello ac receptaculo turrim ex latere
as a protection to be able, if there as a fort and refuge a tower from brick
sub muro fecissent. quam primo ad repentinos incursus humilem parvamque
under the wall they had made. which at first for sudden attacks low small and
fecerunt.
they made.
- § 2 huc se referebant; hinc, siqua maior oppresserat vis,
hither themselves they were withdrawing; from here, if any greater had pressed upon force,
propugnabant; hinc ad repellendum et prosequendum hostem
they were fighting; from here for driving back and pursuing the enemy
procurrebant. patebat haec quoquo versus pedes xxx, sed
they were running forward. it was lying open this everywhere feet thirty, but
parietum crassitudo pedes v.
of the walls thickness feet five.
- § 3 postea vero, ut est rerum omnium magister usus, hominum
afterwards indeed, as is of things of all teacher experience, of men
adhibita sollertia inventum est magno esse usui posse,
with having been applied skill having been found has been of great to be use to be able,
si haec esset in altitudinem turris elata. id hac ratione
if this were to height of the tower having been raised. this by this method
perfectum est.
having been completed has been.

Kapitel 9

- § 1 Ubi turris altitudo perducta est ad contabulationem, eam
when of the tower height having been brought through has been to the flooring, it
in parietes instruxerunt, ita ut capita tignorum extrema parietum structura
into walls they arranged, so that heads of beams ends of walls by a structure
tegerentur, nequid emineret, ubi ignis hostium adhaeresceret.
might be covered, lest anything might stick out, where fire of enemies might cling.
- § 2 hanc insuper contignationem, quantum tectum plutei ac vinearum passum
this on top decking, as much cover of mantelets and of vineae having allowed
est, latericulo adstruxerunt supraque eum locum duo tigna transversa
is, with brickwork they built up above and that place two beams crosswise

- iniecerunt non longe ab extremis parietibus, quibus suspenderent eam
they threw on not far from outermost walls, by which they might hang that
contignationem quae turri tegimento esset futura, supraque ea
flooring which for the tower as a covering might be about to be, above and those
tigna derecto transversas trabes iniecerunt easque axibus religaverunt.
beams straight crosswise beams they threw on and them with axles they fastened.
- § 3 has trabes paulo longiores atque eminentiores quam extremi parietes erant,
these beams a little longer and more projecting than outermost walls were,
effecerunt ut esset ubi tegimenta praependere possent ad
they brought about that there might be where coverings to hang in front they could for
defendendos ictus ac repellendos, cum infra eam contignationem parietes
to be defended blows and to be driven back, when below that decking walls
extruerentur;
were being built;
- § 4 eamque contabulationem summam lateribus lutoque constraverunt, nequid
and that flooring top with bricks and with mud they covered, lest anything
ignis hostium nocere posset, centonesque insuper iniecerunt, ne aut
fire of enemies to harm might be able, patchworks and on top they threw, lest or
tela tormentis missa tabulationem perfringerent, aut saxa ex catapultis
missiles by engines having been sent flooring might shatter, or stones from catapults
latericium discuterent.
brickwork might scatter.
- § 5 storias autem ex funibus ancorariis tres in longitudinem parietum turris
mats but now from ropes for anchors three into length of walls of the tower
latas iiii pedes fecerunt easque ex tribus partibus quae ad hostes
broad four feet they made and them from three parts which to the enemy
vergebant, eminentibus trabibus circum turrim praependentes religaverunt; quod
were turning, with projecting beams around tower hanging in front they fastened; which
unum genus tegimenti aliis locis erant experti nullo telo neque tormento
one kind of covering in other places had tried with no weapon nor by engine
traici posse.
to be pierced to be able.
- § 6 ubi vero ea pars turris, quae erat perfecta, tecta atque munita est
when indeed that part of the tower, which was finished, covered and fortified is
ab omni ictu hostium, pluteos ad alia opera abduxerunt; turris tectum
from every blow of enemies, mantelets to other works they led away; of the tower roof
per se ipsum pressionibus ex contignatione prima suspendere ac tollere
by itself itself by pressures from flooring first to suspend and to raise
coeperunt.
they began.
- § 7 ubi quantum storarum demissio patiebatur, tantum elevarant, intra haec
when as much of mats lowering was allowing, so much they had raised, within these
tegimenta abdicti atque muniti parietes lateribus exstruebant, rursusque alia
coverings hidden and protected walls with bricks they were building, again and other
pressione ad aedificandum sibi locum expediebant.
by pressure to for building for themselves place they were clearing.
- § 8 ubi tempus alterius contabulationis videbatur, tigna item ut primo
when time of another of flooring seemed, beams likewise as at first
tectis extremis lateribus instruebant exque ea
having been covered at the outermost walls they were arranging out of and from that
contignatione rursus summam contabulationem storiasque elevabant.
flooring again highest flooring and mats they were raising.
- § 9 ita tuto ac sine ullo vulnere ac periculo vi tabulata exstruxerunt
thus safely and without any wound and danger by force floors they built
fenestrasque, quibus in locis visum est, ad tormenta mittenda in
windows and, which in places having seemed it is, for engines to be discharged in
struendo reliquerunt.
building they left.

Kapitel 10

- § 1 Ubi ex ea turri quae circum essent opera tueri se posse
when from that tower which around were works to protect themselves to be able
sunt confisi, musculum pedes lx longum ex materia bipedali, quem
they were having trusted, shed feet sixty long from timber two foot, which
a turri latericia ad hostium turrim murumque perducerent, facere instituerunt.
from tower brick to of enemies tower and wall they might lead, to make they began.
- § 2 cuius musculi haec erat forma. duae primum trabes in solo aequae longae
of which of the shed these was form. two first beams on ground equally long
distantes inter se pedes iiii collocantur inque eis columellae pedum
standing apart between themselves feet four are placed in and them small columns of feet
in altitudinem v defiguntur.
into height five are fixed.
- § 3 has inter se capreolis molli fastigio coniungunt, ubi tigna quae
these between themselves with props with gentle gable they join, where beams which
musculi tegendi causa ponant collocantur. eo super tigna
of the shed for covering for the sake they may place they may be placed. there above beams
bipedalia iniciunt eaque aminis clavisque religant.
two foot they throw on and them with bands and nails they fasten.
- § 4 ad extremum musculi tectum trabesque extremas quadratas regulas iiii patentis
to farthest of the shed roof and beams endmost square bars four spreading
digitos defigunt, quae lateres, qui super musculo struantur,
fingers they fix, which bricks, which above on the shed may be built,
contineant.
they may hold together.
- § 5 ita fastigato atque ordinatim structo ut trabes erant in capreolis
thus with gable made and in order having been built as beams were in props
collocatae, lateribus lutoque musculus, ut ab igni qui ex muro
placed, with bricks and with mud the shed, so that from fire which from wall
iaceretur tutus esset, contegitur.
might be thrown safe might be, is covered.
- § 6 super lateres coria inducuntur, ne canalibus aqua immissa lateres
over bricks hides are put, lest by channels water having been let in bricks
diluere posset. coria autem ne rursus igni ac lapidibus corrumpantur,
to dissolve might be able. hides but now lest again by fire and by stones may be spoiled,
centonibus conteguntur.
with quilts are covered.
- § 7 hoc opus omne tectum vineis ad ipsam turrim perficiunt
this work all having been covered with vineae to the very tower they finish
subitoque inopinantibus hostibus machinatione navali phalangis
suddenly and with the enemies unsuspecting by machinery naval with phalanx beams
subiectis ad turrim hostium admovent, ut aedificio
having been set under to tower of enemies they bring up, so that to the building
iungatur.
it may be joined.

Kapitel 11

- § 1 Quo malo perterriti subito oppidani saxa, quam maxima possunt, vectibus
by which mischief terrified suddenly townspeople stones, as greatest they can, with levers
promovent, praecipitataque muro in musculum devolvunt. ictum
they push forward, and having cast down from the wall onto shed they roll. blow
firmitas materiae sustinet, et quidquid incidit, fastigio musculi elabitur.
strength of material sustains, and whatever falls, by the slope of the shed slips off.
- § 2 id ubi vident, mutant consilium; cupas taeda ac pice refertas
this when they see, they change plan; barrels with pine wood and with pitch stuffed
incendunt easque de muro in musculum devolvunt. involutae labuntur,
they set on fire and them from wall onto shed they roll. wrapped they glide,

- delapsae ab lateribus longuriis furcisque ab opere removentur.
 having slipped down from sides with poles and forks from work are removed.
- § 3 interim sub musculo milites vectibus infima saxa turris hostium, quibus
 meanwhile under shed soldiers with levers lowest stones of the tower of enemies, by which
 fundamenta continebantur, convellunt. musculus ex turri latericia a nostris
 foundations were held together, they wrench. the shed from tower brick by our
 telis tormentisque defenditur; hostes ex muro ac turribus submoventur; non
 missiles and engines is defended; enemies from wall and towers are driven back; not
 datur libera muri defendendi facultas.
 is given free of the wall to be defended opportunity.
- § 4 compluribus iam lapidibus ex illa quae suberat turri subductis
 several already stones from that which was under to the tower having been removed
 repentina ruina pars eius turris concidit, pars reliqua consequens procumbebat,
 sudden collapse part of that of tower fell down, part remaining following was sinking,
 cum hostes urbis direptione perterriti inermes cum infulis se
 when enemies of the city by plundering having been terrified unarmed with fillets themselves
 porta foras universi proripiunt, ad legatos atque exercitum supplices manus
 from the gate out all together rush out, to envoys and army suppliant hands
 tendunt.
 they stretch.

Kapitel 12

- § 1 Qua nova re oblata omnis administratio belli consistit, militesque
 by which new thing having been offered all management of war halts, soldiers and
 aversi a proelio ad studium audiendi et cognoscendi
 turned away having been from battle to zeal of hearing and of learning
 feruntur.
 they are carried.
- § 2 ubi hostes ad legatos exercitumque pervenerunt, universi se ad pedes
 when enemies to envoys army and they arrived, all themselves to feet
 proiciunt; orant, ut adventus Caesaris expectetur.
 they throw down; they beg, that arrival of Caesar may be awaited.
- § 3 captam suam urbem videre, opera perfecta, turrim
 taken their own city to see, works having been completed, tower
 subrutam; itaque ab defensione desistere. nullam exoriri moram
 having been undermined; and so from defense to desist. no to arise delay
 posse, quominus cum venisset, si imperata non facerent ad nutum,
 to be able, that not when he had come, if the commands not they might do at nod,
 e vestigio diriperentur.
 from the spot they might be plundered.
- § 4 docent, si omnino turris concidisset, non posse milites contineri, quin
 they show, if altogether tower had fallen, not to be able soldiers to be held, but that
 spe praedae in urbem inrumperent urbemque delerent. haec atque
 with of booty into city they might burst in city and they might destroy. these and also
 eiusdem generis complura ut ab hominibus doctis magna cum misericordia
 of the same of kind more things as by men learned great with pity
 fletuque pronuntiantur.
 weeping and are proclaimed.

Kapitel 13

- § 1 Quibus rebus commoti legati milites ex opere deducunt,
 by which things having been moved envoys soldiers from work they lead down,
 oppugnatione desistunt; operibus custodias relinquunt.
 from the assault they cease; at the works guards they leave.
- § 2 indutiarum quodam genere misericordia facto adventus Caesaris expectatur.
 of truce a certain kind by pity having been done arrival of Caesar is expected.
 nullum ex muro, nullum a nostris mittitur telum; ut re confecta
 no from wall, no by our men is sent missile; as thing having been completed

- omnes curam et diligentiam remittunt.
all care and diligence they let go.
- § 3 Caesar enim per litteras Trebonio magnopere mandaverat, ne per vim
Caesar for through letters to Trebonius greatly had ordered, that not through force
oppidum expugnari pateretur, ne gravius permoti milites et
town to be stormed he might allow, that not more heavily having been moved soldiers and
defectionis odio et contempione sui et diutino labore omnes puberes
of defection by hatred and by contempt of himself and by long labor all of age
interficerent;
they might kill;
- § 4 quod se facturos minabantur aegreque tunc sunt
because themselves about to do they were threatening with difficulty and then they were
retenti, quin oppidum inrumperent, graviterque eam rem tulerunt, quod
held back, but that town they might burst in, heavily and that matter they bore, because
stetisse per Trebonium, quominus oppido potirentur, videbatur.
to have stood through Trebonius, so that not of the town they might get possession, it seemed.

Kapitel 14

- § 1 At hostes sine fide tempus atque occasionem fraudis ac doli quaerunt,
but enemies without faith time and opportunity of fraud and of trickery seek,
interiectisque aliquot diebus, nostris languentibus atque animo
and with having been thrown between several days, our men languishing and spirit
remissis, subito meridiano tempore, cum alius discessisset, alius ex
having been relaxed, suddenly at midday time, when one had departed, another from
diutino labore in ipsis operibus quieti se dedisset, arma vero omnia
long labor into the very works to rest himself had given, arms indeed all
reposita contactaque essent, portis se foras erumpunt,
having been put back having been covered and were, at the gates themselves out break out,
secundo magnoque vento ignem operibus inferunt.
favorable great and wind fire to the works they bring in.
- § 2 hunc sic distulit ventus, uti uno tempore agger plutei testudo turris
this thus carried apart wind, so that one time rampart of mantelet tortoise tower
tormenta flammam conciperent et prius haec omnia consumerentur, quam
engines flame they might catch and sooner these all might be consumed, before
quemadmodum accidisset, animadverti posset.
how had happened, to be noticed could.
- § 3 nostri repentina fortuna permoti arma quae possunt adripiunt, alii ex
our men by sudden fortune having been moved arms which they can snatch up, others from
castris sese incitant. fit in hostis impetus eorum,
from the camp themselves they urge on. there is made against the enemy attack of them,
sed de muro sagittis tormentisque fugientes persequi prohibentur.
but from the wall arrows and engines fleeing to pursue are prevented.
- § 4 illi sub murum se recipiunt ibique musculum turrimque latericiam libere
they under wall themselves withdraw there and shed tower and brick freely
incendunt. ita multorum mensum labor hostium perfidia et vi
burn. thus of many of months labor of the enemies by treachery and by force
tempestatis puncto temporis interiit.
of weather in a moment of time perished.
- § 5 temptaverunt hoc idem Massilienses postero die. eandem nacti
they attempted this same the Massiliots on the next day. the same having obtained
tempestatem maiore cum fiducia ad alteram turrim aggeremque eruptione
storm with greater with confidence to the other tower rampart and by a sally
pugnauerunt multumque ignem intulerunt.
they fought much and fire they brought in.
- § 6 sed ut superioris temporis contentionem nostri omnem remiserant, ita proximi
but as of the earlier of time effort our men all had relaxed, so of the next
diei casu admoniti omnia ad defensionem paraverant.
of the day by chance having been warned all things to defense they had prepared.

itaque multis interfectis reliquos infecta re in oppidum
 and so many having been killed the rest with the thing unfinished into town
 repulerunt.
 they drove back.

Kapitel 15

- § 1 Trebonius ea quae sunt amissa multo maiore militum studio
 Trebonius those things which are having been lost by much greater of the soldiers zeal
 administrare et reficere instituit. nam ubi tantos suos labores et apparatus
 to manage and to repair he began. for when so great his own labors and equipment
 male cecidisse viderunt, indutiisque per scelus violatis suam
 badly to have fallen they saw, truces and through crime having been violated their own
 virtutem inrisui fore perdoluerunt, quod, unde agger omnino
 valor for mockery would be they grieved deeply, because, whence rampart at all
 conportari posset, nihil erat reliquum, omnibus arboribus longe lateque
 to be brought together could, nothing was remaining, with all trees far wide and
 in finibus Massiliensium excisis et convectis, aggerem
 in territories of the Massiliots having been cut down and having been carried together, rampart
 novi generis atque inauditum ex latericiis duobus muris senum pedum
 of new of kind and unheard from brick two walls of six of feet
 crassitudine atque eorum murorum contignatione facere instituerunt aequa fere
 with thickness and of those of walls with flooring to make they began equal almost
 altitudine, atque ille congesticius ex materia fuerat agger.
 in height, and that heaped up from timber had been rampart.
- § 2 ubi aut spatium inter muros aut imbecillitas materiae postulare videretur,
 when or space between walls or weakness of material to demand might seem,
 pilae interponuntur, traversaria tigna iniciuntur, quae firmamento esse
 posts are put between, cross beams are thrown on, which for strengthening to be
 possint, et quidquid est contignatum, cratibus consternitur, crates luto
 may be able, and whatever is boarded over, with hurdles is covered, hurdles with mud
 integuntur.
 are covered.
- § 3 sub tecto miles dextra ac sinistra muro tectus, adversus plutei
 under roof soldier on the right and on the left by the wall covered, facing of the mantelet
 obiectu, operi quaecumque sunt usui, sine periculo subportat.
 by the interposition, for the work whatever things are for use, without danger he brings up.
- § 4 celeriter res administratur; diuturni laboris detrimentum sollertia et virtute
 swiftly the matter is managed; of long of labor loss by skill and by courage
 militum brevi reconciliatur. portae, quibus locis videtur, eruptionis
 of soldiers in a short time is restored. gates, in which places it seems, of a sally
 causa in muro relinquuntur.
 for the sake in the wall are left.

Kapitel 16

- § 1 Quod ubi hostes viderunt, ea, quae diu longoque spatio
 which when the enemies saw, those things, which for long long and space
 refici non posse sperassent, paucorum dierum opera et labore
 to be repaired not to be able they had hoped, of few of days by work and by labor
 ita refecta, ut nullus perfidiae neque eruptioni locus esset,
 thus having been repaired, so that no of treachery nor for a sally place might be,
 neque quicquam omnino relinqueretur, qua aut telis militibus aut
 nor anything at all might be left, where by or by weapons to the soldiers or
 igni operibus noceri posset,
 by fire to the works to be harmed could,
- § 2 eodemque exemplo sentiunt totam urbem, qua sit aditus ab
 by the same and example they perceive the whole city, where there is approach from
 terra, muro turribusque circumiri posse, sic ut ipsis
 the land, by a wall and towers to be surrounded to be able, thus that for themselves

consistendi in suis munitionibus locus non esset, cum paene inaedificata in
of standing in their own fortifications place not might be, when almost built in on
muris ab exercitu nostro moenia viderentur, ac telum manu coiceretur
the walls by the army our walls might seem, and a missile by hand might be thrown
suorumque tormentorum usum,
of their own and of engines use,

§ 3 quibus ipsi magna speravissent, spatii propinquitate interire
in which they themselves great things had hoped, of distance by nearness to perish
parique condicione ex muro ac turribus bellandi data se virtute
and equal condition from the wall and towers of fighting given themselves in courage
nostris adaequare non posse intellegunt, ad easdem deditionis
to our men to equal not to be able they understand, to the same of surrender
condiciones recurrunt.
terms they return.

Kapitel 17

§ 1 M. Varro in ulteriore Hispania initio cognitis iis rebus
M. Varro in farther Spain at the beginning with having been learned those things
quae sunt in Italia gestae, diffidens Pompeianis rebus amicissime de
which have been in Italy done, distrusting to Pompeian affairs very friendly about
Caesare loquebatur:
Caesar he was speaking:

§ 2 praeoccupatum sese legatione ab Cn. Pompeio, teneri obstrictum fide;
pre occupied himself by the embassy by Cn. Pompey, to be held bound by pledge;
necessitudinem quidem sibi nihilo minorem cum Caesare intercedere, neque
connection indeed to himself by nothing lesser with Caesar to intervene, nor
se ignorare, quod esset officium legati, qui fiduciarum operam
himself to be ignorant, what might be the duty of a legate, who fiduciary service
obteneret, quae vires suae, quae voluntas erga Caesarem totius provinciae.
might hold, what forces his own, what will toward Caesar of the whole province.

§ 3 haec omnibus ferebat sermonibus neque se in ullam partem
these things in all he was saying conversations and not himself into any direction
movebat.
he was moving.

§ 4 postea vero quam Caesarem ad Massiliam detineri cognovit, copias Petrei
afterwards indeed after Caesar to Massilia to be kept he learned, forces of Petreius
cum exercitu Afrani esse coniunctas, magna auxilia convenisse, magna
with the army of Afranius to be joined, great reinforcements to have assembled, great
esse in spe atque expectari, et consentire omnem citeriorem provinciam,
to be in hope and to be expected, and to agree the whole nearer province,
quaeque postea acciderant, de angustis ad llerdam rei
and which afterwards had happened, about straits difficulties to llerda of the matter
frumentariae accepit, atque haec ad eum elatius atque inflatius
of grain he received, and these things to him more loftily and more boastfully
Afranius perscribat, se quoque ad motus fortunae movere coepit.
Afranius was writing at length, himself also toward movements of fortune to move he began.

Kapitel 18

§ 1 Dilectum habuit tota provincia, legionibus conpletis duabus cohortes
a levy he held in the whole province, with the legions having been filled two cohorts
circiter xxx alarias addidit. frumenti magnum numerum coegit, quod
about thirty auxiliary he added. of grain a great number he collected, which
Massiliensibus, item quod Afranio Petreioque mitteret. naves longas x
to the Massilians, likewise which to Afranius and to Petreius he might send. ships long ten
Gaditanis ut facerent imperavit, compluris praeterea Hispali
to the Gaditanians that they might make he ordered, several besides at Hispalis
faciendas curavit.
to be made he saw to it.

- § 2 pecuniam omnem omniaque ornamenta ex fano Herculis in oppidum Gadis
 money all and all ornaments out of the shrine of Hercules into the town Gades
 contulit; eo sex cohortes praesidii causa ex provincia misit
 he transferred; there six cohorts of garrison for the sake from the province he sent
 Gaiumque Gallonium equitem Romanum familiarem Domiti, qui eo procurandae
 and Gaius Gallonius a knight Roman friend of Domitius, who there of managing
 hereditatis causa venerat missus a Domitio, oppido Gadibus
 of the inheritance for the sake had come having been sent by Domitius, to the town of Gades
 praefecit; arma omnia privata ac publica in domum Galloni
 he put in charge; arms all private and public into the house of Gallonius
 contulit.
 he transferred.
- § 3 ipse habuit graves in Caesarem contiones. saepe ex tribunali
 he himself he held serious against Caesar assemblies speeches. often from the platform
 praedicavit adversa Caesarem proelia fecisse, magnum numerum ab eo
 he proclaimed adverse to Caesar battles to have fought, a great number from him
 militum ad Afranium perfugisse; haec se certis nuntiis,
 of soldiers to Afranius to have deserted; these things himself by reliable messengers,
 certis auctoribus comperisse.
 by reliable sources to have ascertained.
- § 4 quibus rebus perterritos civis Romanos eius provinciae sibi ad rem
 by which things frightened citizens Roman of that province to himself for the state
 publicam administrandam HS ccxxx et argenti pondo xx milia,
 public to be managed sesterces two hundred thirty and of silver by weight twenty thousands,
 tritici modios cxx milia polliceri coegit.
 of grain bushels one hundred twenty thousands to promise he compelled.
- § 5 quas Caesari esse amicas civitates arbitrabatur, his graviora onera
 which to Caesar to be friendly states he was judging, on these heavier burdens
 iniungebat praesidiaque eo deducebat, et iudicia in
 he was laying on garrisons and there he was bringing down, and judgments against
 privatos reddebat, qui verba atque orationem adversus rem publicam
 private citizens he was rendering, who words and a speech against the state public
 habuissent; eorum bona in publicum addicebat. provinciam omnem in
 they had held; of them goods into the public he was auctioning. the province all to
 sua et Pompei verba iusiurandum adigebat.
 his own and of Pompey words oath he was compelling.
- § 6 cognitis iis rebus quae sunt gestae in citeriore Hispania,
 with having been learned these things which have been done in nearer Spain,
 bellum parabat. ratio autem haec erat belli, ut se cum ii
 war he was preparing. the plan but now this was of the war, that himself with two
 legionibus Gadis conferret, naves frumentumque omne ibi contineret;
 legions to Gades he might betake, ships and grain all there he might keep;
 provinciam enim omnem Caesaris rebus favere cognoverat. in insula
 the province for all of Caesar to the affairs to favor he had learned. on the island
 frumento navibusque comparatis bellum duci non difficile
 with grain and ships having been made ready war to be prolonged not difficult
 existimabat.
 he was considering.
- § 7 Caesar etsi multis necessariisque rebus in Italiam revocabatur,
 Caesar although by many and necessary matters into Italy he was being recalled,
 tamen constituerat nullam partem belli in Hispaniis relinquere, quod
 nevertheless he had resolved no part of war in the Spains to leave, because
 magna esse Pompei beneficia et magnas clientelas in citeriore provincia sciebat.
 great to be of Pompey benefits and great client ties in nearer province he knew.

Kapitel 19

- § 1 Itaque duabus legionibus missis in ulteriorem Hispaniam cum Q. Cassio,
 and so two legions having been sent into farther Spain with Q. Cassius,

tribuno plebis, ipse cum dc equitibus magnis itineribus
tribune of the plebs, himself with six hundred horsemen by great marches
praegreditur edictumque praemittit, ad quam diem magistratus principesque
he advances ahead edict and he sends ahead, to which day magistrates chiefs and
omnium civitatum sibi esse praesto Cordubae vellet.
of all of states to himself to be at hand at Corduba he might wish.

§ 2 quo edicto tota provincia pervulgato nulla fuit civitas, quin ad
by which edict whole province having been spread abroad no was city, but that to
id tempus partem senatus Cordubam mitteret, non civis Romanus paulo
that time part of the senate to Corduba might send, not citizen Roman a little
notior, quin ad diem conveniret.
better known, but that to day might assemble.

§ 3 simul ipse Cordubae conventus per se portas Varroni clausit,
at the same time himself at Corduba assembly through itself gates to Varro closed,
custodias vigilasque in turribus muroque disposuit, cohortis duas, quae colonicae
guards watches and in towers wall and he arranged, cohorts two, who colonial
appellabantur, cum eo casu venissent, tuendi oppidi causa
were called, when by that chance they had come, of protecting of the town for the sake
apud se retinuit.
at himself he kept.

§ 4 isdem diebus Carmonenses, quae est longe firmissima totius provinciae
the same days the Carmonenses, which is far firmest of the whole of province
civitas, deductis tribus in arcem oppidi cohortibus a Varrone
city, with having been led down three into citadel of the town cohorts by Varro
praesidio, per se cohortes eiecit portasque praecluserat.
as a garrison, through itself cohorts he cast out gates and he shut.

Kapitel 20

§ 1 Hoc vero magis properare Varro, ut cum legionibus quam primum
this but now more to hasten Varro, so that with legions as soon as possible
Gadis contenderet, ne itinere aut traiectu intercluderetur; tanta
to Gades he might contend, lest by journey or by passage he might be shut off; so great
ac tam secunda in Caesarem voluntas provinciae reperiebatur.
and so favorable toward Caesar goodwill of the province was being found.

§ 2 progresso ei paulo longius litterae Gadibus redduntur, simulatque
with having advanced to him a little farther letters at Gades are delivered, as soon as
sit cognitum de edicto Caesaris, consensisse Gaditanos
it may be having been learned about edict of Caesar, to have agreed the Gaditanians
principes cum tribunis cohortium quae essent ibi in praesidio, ut Gallonium
chiefs with tribunes of cohorts who were there in garrison, so that Gallonius
ex oppido expellerent, urbem insulamque Caesari servarent.
out of town they might drive out, city island and for Caesar they might preserve.

§ 3 hoc inito consilio denuntiavisse Gallonio, ut sua
with this having been entered plan to have given notice to Gallonius, that of his own
sponte, dum sine periculo liceret, excederet Gadibus; si id
accord, while without danger it might be permitted, he might depart from Gades; if that
non fecisset, sibi consilium capturos. hoc timore adductum
not he had done, to himself plan about to take. by this fear having been led
Gallonium Gadibus excessisse.
Gallonius from Gades to have departed.

§ 4 his cognitis rebus altera ex duabus legionibus, quae vernacula
with these having been learned things the other out of two legions, which home born
appellabatur, ex castris Varronis adstante et inspectante ipso signa sustulit
was called, out of camp of Varro standing and watching himself standards he raised
sesequae Hispalim recepit atque in foro et porticibus sine maleficio
himself and to Hispalis he withdrew and in forum and colonnades without wrongdoing
consedit.
he settled.

§ 5	quod which	factum deed	adeo so	eius of that	conventus assembly	cives citizens	Romani Roman	comprobaverunt, approved,	ut that	domum home	ad to
	se him	quisque each	hospitio with hospitality	cupidissime most eagerly	reciperet. might receive.						
§ 6	quibus by which	rebus things	perterritus terrified	Varro, Varro,	cum when	itinere with journey	converso having been turned	sese himself	Italicam to Italica		
	venturum about to come	praemisisset, he had sent ahead,	certior more sure	ab by	suis his men	factus having been made	est is				
	praeclusas having been shut	esse to be	portas. gates.								
§ 7	tum then	vero but now	omni by all	interclusus having been shut off	itinere route	ad to	Caesarem Caesar	mittit he sends	paratum prepared	se himself	
	esse to be	legionem, legion,	cui to whom	iusserit, he will have ordered,	tradere. to hand over.	ille he	ad to	eum him	Sex. Sextus.		
	Caesarem Caesar	mittit he sends	atque and	huic to this	tradi to be handed over	iubet. he orders.					
§ 8		tradita with having been handed over	legione legion	Varro Varro	Cordubam to Corduba	ad to	Caesarem Caesar	venit; came;			
		relatis with having been brought back	ad to	eum him	publicis public	cum with	fide good faith	rationibus, accounts,	quod what		
	penes in the power of	eum him	est is	pecuniae, of money,	tradit, he hands over,	et, and,	quid what	ubique everywhere	habeat he may have		
	frumenti of grain	ac and	navium, of ships,	ostendit. he shows.							

Kapitel 21

§ 1	Caesar Caesar	contione with assembly	habita having been held	Cordubae at Corduba	omnibus to all	generatim generally	gratias thanks	agit: gives:			
	civibus to citizens	Romanis, Roman,	quod because	oppidum town	in in	sua his own	potestate power	studuissent they had striven	habere, to have,		
	Hispanis, to the Spaniards,	quod because	praesidia garrisons	expulissent, they had driven out,	Gaditanis, to the Gaditanians,	quod because	conatus attempts				
	adversariorum of opponents	infregissent they had broken	seseque themselves and	in into	libertatem freedom	vindicavissent, they had claimed,	tribunis to tribunes				
	militum of soldiers	centurionibusque, and centurions,	qui who	eo there	praesidii of garrison	causa for the sake	venerant, had come,	quod because	eorum of them		
	consilia plans	sua by their own	virtute valor	confirmavissent. they had strengthened.							
§ 2	pecunias, moneys,	quas which	erant were	in into	publicum public	Varroni to Varro	cives citizens	Romani Roman	polliciti, having promised,		
	remittit; he sends back;	bona goods	restituit he restores	iis to those	quos whom	liberius more freely	locutos having spoken	hanc this	poenam penalty		
	tulisse to have borne	cognoverat. he had learned.									
§ 3	tributis with having been granted	quibusdam certain	publicis public	privatisque and private	praemiis rewards	reliquos the rest	in for	posterum the future			
	bona good	spe hope	complet he fills	biduumque two days and	Cordubae at Corduba	commoratus having stayed	Gadis to Gades	proficiscitur; he sets out;	pecunias moneys		
	monimentaue memorials and	quae which	ex out of	fano shrine	Herculis of Hercules	collata having been brought together	erant were	in into			
	privatam private	domum, house,	referri to be carried back	in into	templum temple	iubet. he orders.					
§ 4	provinciae of the province	Q. Q.	Cassium Cassius	praeficit; he puts in charge;	huic to this	iiii four	legiones legions	adtribuit. he assigns.	ipse himself		
	iis with those	navibus ships	quas which	M. M.	Varro Varro	quasque and which	Gaditani the Gaditanians	iussu by order	Varronis of Varro	fecerant, had made,	
	Tarraconem to Tarraco	paucis in few	diebus days	pervenit. he arrived.	ibi there	totius of the whole	fere almost	citerioris of nearer	provinciae province		

	legationes	Caesaris	adventum	exspectabant.				
	delegations	of Caesar	arrival	they were awaiting.				
§ 5	eadem	ratione	privatim	ac publice	quibusdam	civitatibus	habitis	
	by the same	method	privately	and publicly	to certain	cities	having been held	
	honoribus	Tarracone	discedit	pedibusque	Narbonem	atque inde	Massiliam	
	honors	at Tarraco	he departs	on foot and	to Narbo	and from there	to Massilia	
	pervenit.	ibi legem	de dictatore	latam	seseque	dictatorem		
	he arrived.	there law	about dictator	having been passed	himself and	dictator		
	dictum	a M. Lepido	praetore	cognoscit.				
	having been declared	by M. Lepidus	praetor	he learns.				

Kapitel 22

§ 1	Massilienses	omnibus	defessi	malis,	rei	frumentariae	ad	
	the Massiliots	by all	having been wearied	by misfortunes,	of the supply	of grain	to	
	summam	inopiam	adducti,	bis proelio	navali	superati,		
	to the extreme	want lack	having been led,	twice in battle	naval	having been overcome,		
	crebris	eruptionibus	fusi,	gravi etiam	pestilentia	conflictati		
	by frequent	sallies	having been routed,	by severe also	pestilence	having been afflicted		
	ex diutina	conclusionem	et mutationem	victus —	panico enim	vetere atque		
	from long	confinement	and change	of diet	with millet	for old and		
	hordeo	corrupto	omnes	alebantur,	quod ad	huiusmodi casus		
	with barley	having been spoiled	all	were being nourished,	which for	of this kind cases		
	antiquitus	paratum	in publicum	contulerant	—			
	from ancient times	having been prepared	into the public	they had brought together				
	deiecta	turri,	labefacta	magna parte	muri,			
	with having been cast down	tower,	having been undermined	great by part	of the wall,			
	auxiliis	provinciarum	et exercituum	desperatis,	quos in	Caesaris		
	with supports	of provinces	and of armies	having been despaired of,	whom into	of Caesar		
	potestatem	venisse	cognoverant,	sese dedere	sine fraude			
	power	to have come	they had learned,	themselves to surrender	without fraud			
	constituunt.							
	they determine.							
§ 2	sed paucis	ante diebus	L. Domitius	cognita	Massiliensium	voluntate		
	but in few	before days	L. Domitius	with having been learned	of the Massiliots	will		
	navibus	iii comparatis,	ex quibus	duas	familiaribus	suis		
	with ships	three having been prepared,	out of which	two	to intimates friends	their own		
	adtribuerat,	unam ipse	conscenderat,	nactus	turbidam	tempestatem		
	he had assigned,	one himself	he had embarked,	having obtained	troubled	storm		
	profectus est.							
	having set out	has.						
§ 3	hunc	conspicatae	naves	quae iussu	Bruti	consuetudine	cotidiana	ad
	him	having caught sight	ships	who by order	of Brutus	by custom	daily	to
	portum	excubabant,		sublatis	ancoris	sequi	coeperunt.	
	harbor	they were keeping watch,		with having been raised	anchors	to follow	they began.	
§ 4	ex his	unum ipsius	navigium	contendit et	fugere	perseveravit	auxilioque	
	out of these	one of him	ship	it hurried and	to flee	he persisted	by the help and	
	tempestatis	ex conspectu	abiit,	duo perterrita	concursu	nostrarum		
	of the storm	out of sight	he went away,	two frightened	by the onrush	of our		
	navium	sese in portum	receperunt.					
	ships	themselves into harbor	they withdrew.					
§ 5	Massilienses	arma	tormenta	ex oppido,	ut est	imperatum,		
	the Massiliots	arms	engines and	out of the town,	as is	having been ordered,		
	proferunt,	navis	ex portu	navalibusque	educunt,	pecuniam ex	publico	
	they bring forth,	ships	out of harbor	dockyards and	they lead out,	money out of	the public	
	tradunt.							
	they hand over.							
§ 6	quibus	rebus	confectis	Caesar	magis	eos	pro nomine	et
	by which	things	with having been completed	Caesar	more	them	for reputation name	and

vetustate quam pro meritis in se civitatis conservans, duas ibi
antiquity than for deserts merits toward himself of the state preserving, two there
legiones praesidio relinquit, ceteras in Italiam mittit; ipse ad urbem
legions as a garrison he leaves, the rest into Italy he sends; he himself to the city
proficiscitur.
he sets out.

Kapitel 23

- § 1 Isdem temporibus C. Curio in Africam profectus ex Sicilia et iam
at the same times C. Curio into Africa having set out from Sicily and already
ab initio copias P. Atti Vari despiciens duas legiones ex iiii quas
from the beginning forces P. of Attius of Varus despising two legions from four which
a Caesare acceperat, d equites transportabat biduoque et
from Caesar he had received, five hundred horsemen he was transporting in two days and and
noctibus tribus navigatione consumptis adpellit ad eum locum qui
nights three by a sailing with having been spent he lands to that place which
appellatur Anquillaria.
is called Anquillaria.
- § 2 hic locus abest a Clupeis passuum xxii milia habetque non
this place is distant from Clupea of paces twenty two thousands has and not
incommodam aestate stationem et duobus eminentibus promunturiis continetur.
inconvenient in summer anchorage and by two projecting headlands is enclosed.
- § 3 huius adventum L. Caesar filius cum x longis navibus ad Clupeas praestolans,
of this arrival L. Caesar son with ten long ships to Clupea waiting,
quas navis Uticae ex praedonum bello subductas P. Attius reficiendas
which ships of Utica from of pirates war having been drawn up P. Attius to be repaired
huius belli causa curaverat, veritus navium multitudinem ex
of this of war for the sake he had seen to it, having feared of ships multitude from
alto refugerat appulsaque ad proximum litus trireme constrata
the deep he had fled back having been driven to and to nearest shore trireme decked
et in litore relicta pedibus Hadrumetum perfugerat.
and on the shore having been left on foot Hadrumetum he had fled for refuge.
- § 4 id oppidum C. Considius Longus unius legionis praesidio tuebatur. reliquae
that town C. Considius Longus of one legion by a garrison he was guarding. the rest
Caesaris naves eius fuga se Hadrumetum receperunt.
of Caesar ships of him by flight themselves to Hadrumetum withdrew.
- § 5 hunc secutus Marcus Rufus quaestor navibus xii, quas praesidio
him having followed Marcus Rufus quaestor with ships twelve, which as a garrison
onerariis navibus Curio ex Sicilia eduxerat, postquam in litore
transport ships Curio from Sicily he had led out, after on the shore
relictam navem conspexit, hanc remulco abstraxit; ipse ad C.
having been left ship he caught sight of, this with a tow he hauled off; himself to C.
Curionem cum classe redit.
Curio with fleet he returns.

Kapitel 24

- § 1 Curio Marcium Uticam navibus praemittit; ipse eodem cum exercitu
Curio Marcus to Utica with ships he sends ahead; himself to the same place with army
proficiscitur biduoque iter progressus ad flumen Bagradam pervenit.
he sets out of two days and march journey having advanced to river Bagrada he arrives.
- § 2 ibi C. Caninium Rebilum legatum cum legionibus relinquit; ipse cum equitatu
there C. Caninius Rebilus as legate with legions he leaves; himself with cavalry
antecedit ad Castra exploranda Cornelia, quod is locus peridoneus
he goes ahead to Camp to be reconnoitered Cornelia, because this place very suitable
castris habebatur.
for a camp was held.
- § 3 id autem est iugum directum eminens in mare, utraque ex parte praeruptum
that but now is ridge straight jutting into sea, each from side steep

atque asperum, sed tamen paulo leniore fastigio ab ea parte, quae ad
 and rough, but nevertheless a little gentler slope from that side, which toward
 Uticam vergit.
 Utica slopes.

§ 4 abest derecto itinere ab Utica paulo amplius passus mille. sed hoc
 it is distant straight path from Utica a little more paces thousand. but on this
 itinere est fons, quo mare succedit longius, lateque is locus restagnat;
 path there is a spring, where sea comes up farther, broadly and it place stagnates;
 quem siqui vitare voluerit, vi milium circuitu in oppidum
 which if someone to avoid will have wished, six of miles by a detour into the town
 pervenit.
 he arrives.

Kapitel 25

§ 1 Hoc explorato loco Curio castra Vari conspicit muro
 with this having been examined place Curio camp of Varus he observes by the wall
 oppidoque coniuncta ad portam, quae appellatur Belica, admodum munita
 and by the town joined at the gate, which is called Belica, very fortified
 natura loci, una ex parte ipso oppido Utica, altera a theatro,
 by nature of the place, on one from side itself town Utica, on the other from theatre,
 quod est ante oppidum, substructionibus eius operis maximis, aditu ad
 which is before the town, by substructures of its work very great, by an approach to
 castra difficili et angusto.
 the camp difficult and narrow.

§ 2 simul animadvertit multa undique portari atque agi
 at the same time he notices many things from everywhere to be carried and to be driven
 plenissimis viis, quae repentini tumultus timore ex agris in urbem
 very full roads, which of sudden disturbance by fear out of fields into the city
 conferebantur.
 were being carried.

§ 3 huc equitatum mittit, ut diriperet atque haberet loco
 hither cavalry he sends, so that he might plunder and he might have as a place
 praedae; eodemque tempore his rebus subsidio dc equites
 of booty; to the same place and at that time for these things as a relief six hundred horsemen
 Numidae ex oppido peditesque cccc mittuntur a Varo, quos auxilii
 Numidians from the town foot soldiers and four hundred are sent by Varus, whom of aid
 causa rex Iuba paucis diebus ante Uticam miserat.
 for the sake king Juba a few days before Utica had sent.

§ 4 huic et paternum hospitium cum Pompeio et simultas cum Curione
 for him and paternal guest friendship with Pompey and feud with Curio
 intercedebat, quod tribunus plebis legem promulgaverat, qua lege regnum
 stood between, because tribune of the plebs a law had promulgated, by which law kingdom
 Iubae publicaverat.
 of Juba had confiscated.

§ 5 concurrunt equites inter se; neque vero primum impetum nostrorum
 run together horsemen among themselves; nor indeed first attack of our men
 Numidae ferre potuerunt, sed interfectis circiter cxx
 the Numidians to bear were able, but with having been killed about one hundred twenty
 reliqui se in castra ad oppidum receperunt.
 the rest themselves into the camp to the town took themselves back.

§ 6 interim adventu longarum navium Curio pronuntiari onerariis navibus
 meanwhile at the arrival of long ships Curio to be announced to the transport ships
 iubet, quae stabant ad Uticam numero circiter cc, se in
 orders, which were standing at Utica in number about two hundred, himself in
 hostium habiturum loco, qui non ex vestigio ad Castra Cornelia naves
 of enemies about to have as a place, who not from the spot to Camp Cornelia ships
 traduxisset.
 had led across.

§ 7	qua	pronuntiatione	facta	temporis	puncto	sublatis	ancoris
	by which	proclamation	having been made	of time	at a point	with having been raised	anchors
	omnes	Uticam	relinquunt	et, quo	imperatum	est, transeunt.	quae res
	all	Utica	leave	and, whither	having been ordered	is, they cross.	which thing
	omnium	rerum	copia	complevit	exercitum.		
	of all	things	abundance supply	filled	the army.		

Kapitel 26

§ 1	His	rebus	gestis	Curio	se	in	castra	ad	Bagradam	recipit
	with these	things	having been done	Curio	himself	into	the camp	to	the Bagrada	withdraws
	atque	universi	exercitus	conclaminatione	imperator	appellatur,			posteroque	die
	and	of the whole	army	by acclamation	commander	is called,			on the next	and day
	Uticam	exercitum	ducit et	prope	oppidum	castra	ponit.			
	to Utica	the army	leads and	near	the town	a camp	places.			
§ 2	nondum	opere	castrorum	perfecto	equites	ex	statione	nuntiant		
	not yet	the work	of the camp	having been completed	horsemen	from	the picket	announce		
	magna	auxilia	equitum	peditumque	ab	rege	missa	Uticam		
	great	reinforcements	of horsemen	and of foot soldiers	by	the king	having been sent	to Utica		
	venire;	eodemque	tempore	vis	magna	pulveris	cernebatur,	et	vestigio	
	to come;	in the same	and time	a force	great	of dust	was discerned,	and	in a moment	
	temporis	primum	agmen	erat	in	conspectu.				
	of time	the first	column	was	in	view.				
§ 3	novitate	rei	Curio	permotus	praemittit	equites,	qui	primum		
	by novelty	of the thing	Curio	having been moved	sends ahead	horsemen,	who	the first		
	impetum	sustineant	ac	morentur;	ipse	celeriter	ab	opere		
	attack	may withstand	and	may delay;	himself	quickly	from	the work		
		deductis	legionibus	aciem	instruit.					
	with having been withdrawn		legions	the line	draws up.					
§ 4	equitesque	committunt	proelium,	et,	priusquam	plane	legiones	explicari	et	
	horsemen and	join	battle,	and,	before	plainly	the legions	to be deployed	and	
	consistere	possent,	tota	auxilia	regis	impedita	ac	perturbata,		
	to take position	could,	all	the auxiliaries	of the king	hindered	and	thrown into confusion,		
	quod	nullo	ordine	et	sine	timore	iter	fecerant,	in	fugam coiciunt
	because	with no	order	and	without	fear	a march	had made,	into	flight they throw
	equitatuque	omni	fere	incolumi,	quod	se	per	litora	celeriter	in
	with the cavalry and	all	almost	unharmd,	because	itself	along	the shores	quickly	into
	oppidum	recipit,	magnum	peditum	numerus	interficiunt.				
	the town	withdraws,	a great	of foot soldiers	number	they kill.				

Kapitel 27

§ 1	Proxima	nocte	centuriones	Marsi	duo	ex	castris	Curionis	cum	manipularibus
	on the next	night	centurions	Marsian	two	from	the camp	of Curio	with	rank and file
	suis	xxii	ad	Attium	Varum	perfugiant.				
	their own	twenty two	to	Attius	Varus	desert.				
§ 2	hi	sive	vere	quam	habuerant	opinionem	ad	eum	perferunt,	sive etiam
	these	or if	truly	what	they had had	opinion	to	him	report,	or if also
	auribus	Vari	serviunt	—	nam	quae	volumus,	ea	credimus	libenter,
	to the ears	of Varus	they serve	for	which	we wish,	those things	we believe	gladly,	
	et quae	sentimus	ipsi,	reliquos	sentire	speramus	—	confirmant	quidem	certe
	and which	we feel	ourselves,	the rest	to feel	we hope		they affirm	indeed	certainly
	totius	exercitus	animos	alienos	esse	a	Curione,	maximeque	opus	esse
	of the whole	army	minds	estranged	to be	from	Curio,	most of all and	need	to be
	in conspectum	exercitus	venire	et	colloquendi	dare	facultatem.			
	into sight	of the army	to come	and	of conversing	to give	opportunity.			
§ 3	qua	opinionem	adductus	Varus	postero	die	mane	legiones	ex	
	by which	opinion	having been led	Varus	on the next	day	in the morning	the legions	from	
	castris	educit.	facit	idem	Curio,	atque	una	valle	non magna	
	the camp	leads out.	does	the same	Curio,	and	with one	valley	not great	

interiecta	suas	uterque	copias	instruit.
having been interposed	his own	each	forces	arranges.

Kapitel 28

- § 1 Erat in exercitu Vari Sex. Quintilius Varus quem fuisse Corfinii
there was in the army of Varus Sextus. Quintilius Varus whom to have been at Corfinium
supra demonstratum est. hic dimissus a Caesare in Africam
above having been shown it is. this man having been sent away by Caesar into Africa
venerat, legionesque eas traduxerat Curio, quas superioribus temporibus
had come, legions and those had brought over Curio, which in earlier times
Corfinio receperat Caesar, adeo ut paucis mutatis centurionibus
at Corfinium had received Caesar, so much that with few having been changed centurions
idem ordines manipulique constarent.
the same ranks maniples and might consist.
- § 2 hanc nactus appellationis causam Quintilius circumire aciem Curionis atque
this having obtained of designation cause Quintilius to go around the line of Curio and
obsecrare milites coepit, ne primi sacramenti, quod apud Domitium
to beseech the soldiers he began, that not of the first oath, which at Domitius
atque apud se quaestorem dixissent, memoriam deponerent, neu
and at himself quaestor they had declared, the memory they should lay aside, nor
contra eos arma ferrent, qui eadem essent usi fortuna
against them arms they should bear, who the same things were having used fortune
eademque in obsidione perpassi, neu pro iis pugnarent, a quibus
and the same in the siege having suffered, nor for those they should fight, by whom
contumelia perfugae appellarentur.
by insult deserters they might be called.
- § 3 huc pauca ad spem largitionis addidit, quae ab sua liberalitate, si se
to this a few to hope of largesse he added, which from his own generosity, if him
atque Attium secuti essent, expectare deberent.
and Attius having followed were, to expect they ought.
- § 4 hac habita oratione nullam in partem ab exercitu Curionis
with this having been delivered speech no into part by the army of Curio
fit significatio, atque ita suas uterque copias reducit.
there is made a signal, and thus his own each forces leads back.

Kapitel 29

- § 1 Atque in castris Curionis magnus omnium incessit timor animis; is
and in the camp of Curio great of all came upon fear into minds; this
variis hominum sermonibus celeriter augetur. unusquisque enim opiniones
by various of men conversations quickly is augmented. each one for opinions
fingebat, et ad id, quod ab alio audierat, sui aliquid timoris
was inventing, and to that, which from another he had heard, of his own something of fear
addebat.
he was adding.
- § 2 hoc ubi uno auctore ad plures permanerat atque alius alii
with this when with one author to more had spread and one to another
tradiderat, plures auctores eius rei videbantur.
had passed along, more reporters of this matter were seeming.
- § 3 civile bellum; genus hominum cui id liceret libere facere et
civil war; kind of men to whom that might be permitted freely to do and
sequi quod vellet; legiones hae quae paulo ante apud adversarios
to follow what he might wish; legions these which a little before among opponents
fuerant [Zeile Lost] . nam etiam Caesaris beneficia mutaverat consuetudo
had been [Zeile Lost] for also of Caesar benefits had changed custom
qua offerrentur [Zeile Lost] . municipia etiam diversis partibus coniuncta. .
by which were offered [Zeile Lost] towns also with different parties.
municipia etiam diversis partibus coniuncta. [Zeile Lost]
having been joined towns also with different parties. [having been joined Zeile]

;neque enim ex Marsis Paelignisque veniebant ut
;Lost nor indeed from from the Marsi and from the Paeligni were coming so that
qui superiore nocte in contuberniis commilitonesque; neque enim ex
those who on the previous night in tents comrades and; nor indeed from
Marsis Paelignisque veniebant ut qui superiore nocte in
the Marsi the Paeligni and were coming so that those who on the previous night in
contuberniis commilitonesque [Zeile Lost] ..
tents comrades and [Zeile Lost]

§ 4 non nulli graviora sermones militum; dubia durius accipiebantur,
not some more serious reports of soldiers; doubts more harshly were being received,
nonnulla etiam ab his, qui diligentiores videri volebant fingebantur.
some things even by these, who more diligent to seem were wanting were being invented.

Kapitel 30

§ 1 Quibus de causis consilio convocato de summa rerum deliberare
by which about causes with a council having been called about highest of things to deliberate
incipit.
he begins.

§ 2 erant sententiae, quae conandum omnibus modis castraque Vari
there were opinions, which needing to be tried by all ways camps and of Varus
oppugnanda censerent, quod in huius modi militum consiliis otium
needing to be assaulted they judged, because in of this kind of soldiers counsels leisure
maxime contrarium esse arbitrarentur. postremo praestare dicebant per
most opposite to be they were thinking. finally to be better they were saying through
virtutem in pugna belli fortunam experiri, quam desertos et
valor in battle of war fortune to try, than having been deserted and
circumventos ab suis gravissimum supplicium perpeti.
having been surrounded by their very heavy punishment to endure.

§ 3 erant, qui censerent de tertia vigilia in Castra Cornelia
there were, who they judged about third watch into Camp Cornelia
recedendum, ut maiore spatio temporis interiecto
needing to be withdrawn, so that by greater space of time having been thrown between
militum mentes sanarentur, simul siquid gravius
of the soldiers minds might be healed, at the same time if anything more seriously
accidisset, magna multitudo navium et tutius et facilius in Siciliam
had happened, with great multitude of ships and more safely and more easily into Sicily
receptus daretur.
retreat be given.

Kapitel 31

§ 1 Curio utrumque improbens consilium, quantum alteri sententiae deesset
Curio both disapproving plan, how much to the other opinion was lacking
animi, tantum alteri superesse dicebat; hos turpissimae
of spirit, so much to the other to be in excess he was saying; these of the most shameful
fugae rationem habere, illos etiam iniquo loco dimicandum putare.
of flight plan to have, those even in unfavourable place needing to be fought to think.

§ 2 qua enim, inquit, fiducia et opere et natura loci munitissima
by what indeed, he says, confidence and by work and by nature of the place most fortified
castra expugnari posse confidimus?
camp to be stormed to be able we trust?

§ 3 aut vero quid proficimus, si accepto magno detrimento ab
or indeed what do we gain, if with having been received great loss from
oppugnatione castrorum discedimus? quasi non et felicitas rerum gestarum
assault of the camp we depart? as if not and success of things having been done
exercitus benevolentiam imperatoribus et res adversae odia concilient!
of the army goodwill to the commanders and things adverse hatreds may win over!

§ 4 castrorum autem mutatio quid habet nisi turpem fugam et desperationem
of the camp however change what has unless shameful flight and despair

	omnium of all sibi to oneself illis to those	et and parum too little licentiam license	alienationem estrangement credi to be trusted timor fear	exercitus? of the army? neque nor augeat may increase	nam for improbos wicked noster, our,	neque nor scire to know his for these	pudentis of a modest sese themselves studia pursuits	susplicari to suspect timeri, to be feared, deminuat. may diminish.	oportet it is proper quod because quae which aut or dissimulari to be disguised praestet? it should be preferable?	
§ 5	quod because	si if	iam, now,	inquit, he says,	haec these	explorata having been examined		habeamus, we may have,	quae which	de about
	exercitus of the army	alienatione alienation	dicuntur, are said,	quae which	quidem indeed	ego I	aut either	omnino altogether	falsa false	aut certe or certainly
	minora smaller	opinione than opinion	esse to be	confido, I am confident,	quanto by how much	haec these	dissimulari to be disguised	et and		
	occultari, to be hidden,	quam than	per through	nos us	confirmari to be confirmed					
§ 6	an or	non, not,	uti as	corporis of the body	vulnera, wounds,	ita so	exercitus of the army	incommoda inconveniences	sunt are	
	tegenda, needing to be covered,		ne lest	spem hope	adversariis to opponents	augeamus? we may increase?				
§ 7	at but	etiam, also,	ut that	media at middle	nocte night	proficiscamur, we may set out,	addunt, they add,	quo in order that	maiolem, greater,	
	credo, I believe,	licentiam license	habeant, they may have,	qui who	peccare to sin	conentur. may try.	namque for indeed	huiusmodi of this kind	res things	
	aut either	pudore by shame	aut or	metu by fear	tenentur, are held,	quibus by which	rebus things	nox night	maxime most	adversaria adverse
§ 8	quare wherefore	neque nor	tanti of so great	sum I am	animi, of spirit,	ut that	sine without	spe hope	castra camp	obpugnanda needing to be stormed
	censeam, I may judge,	neque nor	tanti of so great	timoris, of fear,	uti that	spe by hope	deficiam, I may fail,	atque and	omnia all things	prius earlier
	experienda needing to be tried		arbitror I think	magnaue and greatly	ex from	parte part	iam now	me me	una together	vobiscum with you pl
	re matter	iudicium judgment	facturum about to make	confido. I trust.						de about

Kapitel 32

§ 1	Dimisso with having been dismissed	council council	contionem assembly	advocat he calls	militum. of soldiers.	commemorat, he reminds,	quo by which
	sit eorum usus may be of them use	studio by zeal	ad Corfinium to Corfinium	Caesar, Caesar,	ut magnam that great	partem part	Italiae of Italy
	beneficio by kindness	atque and	auctoritate by authority	eorum of them	suam his own	fecerit. he may have made.	
§ 2	vos enim vestrumque you indeed and your	factum, deed,	inquit, he says,	omnia all	deinceps in turn	municipia towns	sunt secuta, are have followed,
	neque sine causa nor without cause	et Caesar and Caesar	amicissime very friendly	de vobis about you	et illi and those	gravissime very severely	iudicaverunt. have judged.
§ 3	Pompeius enim nullo Pompey indeed by no	proelio battle	pulsus having been driven	vestri of your	facti deed	praeiudicio by prejudice	
	demotus having been removed	Italia Italy	excessit; departed;	Caesar me, Caesar me,	quem sibi whom to himself	carissimum dearest	habuit, he held,
	provinciam Siciliam province Sicily	atque and	Africam, Africa,	sine quibus without which	urbem city	atque Italiam and Italy	tueri non to guard not
	potest, he is able,	vestrae of your	fidei trust	commisit. he entrusted.			
§ 4	at sunt qui vos but there are who you	hortentur, they may urge,	ut a nobis that from us	desciscatis. you may desert.	quid enim est what indeed is		
	illis optatius to those more desirable	quam uno than at one	tempore time	et nos and us	circumvenire to surround	et vos and you	

nefario	scelere	obstringere?	aut	quid	irati	gravius	de	vobis	sentire
by nefarious	crime	to bind?	or	what	angry	more seriously	about	you	to think
possunt,	quam	ut	eos	prodatis,	qui	se	vobis	omnia	debere
they can,	than	that	them	you may betray,	who	themselves	to you	all things	to owe
iudicant,	in	eorum	potestatem	veniat,	qui	se	per	vos	
they judge,	in	of them	power	you may come,	who	themselves	through	you	
perisse	existimant?								
to have perished	they think?								

§ 5 an vero in Hispania res gestas Caesaris non audistis? duos
or indeed in Spain things having been done of Caesar not have you heard? two
pulsos exercitus, duos superatos duces, duas receptas provincias? haec
routed armies, two overcome leaders, two recovered provinces? these
acta diebus xl, quibus in conspectum adversariorum
having been done in days forty, within which into view of opponents
venerit Caesar? , quibus in conspectum adversariorum venerit
he may have come Caesar? within which into view of opponents he may have come
Caesar?
Caesar?

§ 6 an qui incolumes resistere non potuerunt, perditum resistant? vos autem
or who unharmed to resist not were able, ruined may they resist? you but now
incerta victoria Caesarem secuti diiudicata iam belli fortuna
with uncertain victory Caesar having followed with decided now of war fortune
victum sequamini, cum vestri officii praemia percipere debeatis?
the defeated you may follow, since of your duty rewards to receive you ought?
mentionem faciunt.

§ 7 desertos enim se ac proditos a vobis dicunt et prioris sacramenti
deserted for themselves and betrayed by you they say and of earlier oath
mentionem faciunt.
the mention they make.

§ 8 vosne vero L. Domitium, an vos Domitius deseruit? nonne extremam pati
you ? indeed L. Domitius, or you Domitius deserted? not ? extreme to suffer
fortunam paratos proiecit ille? non sibi clam vobis salutem fuga
fortune prepared he cast forth that man? not to himself secretly for you safety by flight
petivit? non proditi per illum Caesaris beneficio estis
he sought? not having been betrayed through that man of Caesar by favor you are
conservati?
having been saved?

§ 9 sacramento quidem vos tenere qui potuit, cum proiectis
by oath indeed you to hold who was able, when with having been thrown down
fascibus et deposito imperio privatus et captus
bundles of rods and with having been set down command a private and having been captured
ipse in alienam venisset potestatem?
himself into another's power he had come?

§ 10 relinquitur nova religio, ut eo neglecto sacramento, quo
is left new scruple, that by that having been neglected oath, by which
tenemini, respiciatis illud, quod deditione ducis et capitis
you are held, you may look back that, which by surrender of the leader and of status
deminutione sublatum est.
by diminution having been removed is.

§ 11 at, credo, si Caesarem probatis, in me offenditis. qui de meis
but, I believe, if Caesar you approve, against me you take offense. who about my
in vos meritis praedicaturus non sum, quae sunt adhuc et mea
toward you services about to declare not I am, which are until now both by my
voluntate et vestra expectatione leviora; sed tamen sui laboris milites
will and by your expectation lighter; but however of their own toil soldiers
semper eventu belli praemia petiverunt, qui qualis sit futurus,
always by the event of war rewards have sought, which of what kind may be about to be,
ne vos quidem dubitatis. diligentiam quidem nostram aut, quem ad finem
not you indeed you doubt. diligence indeed our or, which to limit

	adhuc	res	processit,	fortunam	cur	praeteream?			
	until now	the matter	has advanced,	fortune	why	I should pass over?			
§ 12	an	paenitet	vos,	quod saluum	atque incolumem	exercitum	nulla	omnino	navi
	or	does it repent	you,	that safe	and unharmed	army	by no	at all	ship
		desiderata		traduxerim?	quod classem	hostium	primo	impetu	adveniens
		having been missed		I have led across?	that the fleet	of enemies	at first	assault	arriving
		profligaverim?		quod bis per	biduum	equestri	proelio		
		I may have routed?		that twice through	two day period	in equestrian	battle		
		superaverim?		quod ex portu	sinuque	adversariorum	cc	naves	
		I may have overcome?		that out of harbor	bay and	of opponents	two hundred	ships	
	oneratas	abduxerim		eoque illos	compulerim,	ut	neque	pedestri	
	loaded	I may have led away		and there them	I may have driven,	so that	nor	by foot	
	itinere	neque navibus		commeatu iuvari	possint?	naves	oneratas		
	march	nor by ships		by supply to be helped	they may be able?	ships	loaded		
		abduxerim		eoque illos	compulerim,	ut	neque	pedestri	itinere
		I may have led away		and there them	I may have driven,	so that	nor	by foot	march
	neque	navibus		commeatu iuvari	possint?				
	nor	by ships		by supply to be helped	they may be able?				
§ 13	hac	vos	fortuna	atque	his	ducibus	repudiatis	Corfiniensem	
	by this	you	by fortune	and	by these	leaders	with having been rejected	Corfinian	
	ignominiam,	Italiae	fugam,	Hispaniarum	deditionem,	Hispaniarum	deditionem,	Africi	
	disgrace,	of Italy	flight,	of the Spains	surrender,	of the Spains	surrender,	of Africa	
	belli	praeiudicia	sequimini!	Africi	belli	praeiudicia	sequimini!		
	of war	precedents	you follow!	of Africa	of war	precedents	you follow!		
§ 14	equidem	me	Caesaris	militem	dici	volui,	vos	me	imperatoris
	indeed	me	of Caesar	soldier	to be called	I wished,	you	me	of the commander
	nomine	appellavistis.		cuius	si vos	paenitet,	vestrum	vobis	beneficium
	by name	you have named.		of which	if you	it repents,	your	to you	kindness
	remitto,	mihi	meum	restituite	nomen, ne	ad contumeliam	honorem	dedisse	
	I send back,	to me	my	restore	name, lest	to insult	honor	to have given	
	videamini.								
	you may seem.								

Kapitel 33

§ 1	Qua	oratione	permoti	milites	crebro	etiam	dicentem		
	by which	speech	having been moved	soldiers	frequently	also	speaking		
		interpellabant,	ut	magno	cum	dolore	infidelitatis	suspicionem	sustinere
		they were interrupting,	so that	with great	with	pain	of disloyalty	suspicion	to endure
		viderentur,	discedentem	vero	ex	contione	universi	cohortantur,	magno
		they seemed,	departing	indeed	out of	assembly	all	they exhort,	with great
		sit	animo	neubi	dubitet	proelium	committere	et	suam fidem
		may he be	spirit	lest where	he may hesitate	battle	to join	and	his own faith
	virtutemque	experiri.							
	courage and	to try.							
§ 2	quo	facto		commutata	omnium	et	voluntate	et	opinione
	with which	having been done		having been changed	of all	both	in will	and	in opinion
	consensu	suorum		constituit	Curio, cum	primum	sit		data
	by agreement	of his men		decides	Curio, when	first	may be		having been given
	potestas,	proelio	rem	committere,	posteroque	die			productos
	power,	in battle	the matter	to join,	on the next and	day			having been led forth
	eodem	loco,	quo	superioribus	diebus	constiterat,	in	acie	collocat.
	in the same	place,	where	in earlier	days	he had stood,	into	battleline	he arranges.
§ 3	ne	Varus	quidem	Attius	dubitat	copias	producere,	sive	sollicitandi milites
	not even	Varus	indeed	Attius	hesitates	forces	to lead out,	whether	of stirring soldiers
	sive	aequo	loco	dimicandi	detur	occasio,	ne	facultatem	praetermittat.
	or	on equal	ground	of fighting	may be given	opportunity,	lest	chance	he let slip.

Kapitel 34

- § 1 Erat vallis inter duas acies, ut supra demonstratum est, non ita
there was a valley between two lines, as above having been shown is, not so
magna, at difficili et arduo ascensu. hanc uterque si adversariorum copiae
great, but with difficult and steep ascent. this each if of opponents forces
transire conarentur, expectabat, quo aequiore loco proelium committeret.
to cross were attempting, he was waiting, where by a more level place battle he might join.
- § 2 simul ab sinistro cornu P. Atti equitatus omnis et una levis
at the same time from left wing P. of Attius cavalry all and together of light
armaturae interiecti conplures, cum se in vallem
of armament having been scattered several, when themselves into valley
demitterent, cernebantur.
they were descending, were being seen.
- § 3 ad eos Curio equitatum et duas Marrucinatorum cohortis mittit; quorum primum
to them Curio cavalry and two of the Marrucini cohorts sends; of whom the first
impetum equites hostium non tulerunt, sed admissis equis ad
attack horsemen of enemies not bore, but with having been let loose horses to
suos refugerunt; relictis ab his, qui una procurrerant levis
their own they fled back; having been left by these, who together had run forward of light
armaturae, circumveniebantur atque interficiebantur ab nostris. huc tota Vari
of armament, were being surrounded and were being killed by ours. hither whole of Varus
conversa acies suos fugere et concidi videbat.
having been turned line his own to flee and to be cut down he was seeing.
- § 4 tum Rebilus, legatus Caesaris, quem Curio secum ex Sicilia duxerat, quod
then Rebilus, legate of Caesar, whom Curio with him from Sicily had led, because
magnum habere usum in re militari sciebat, perterritum, inquit hostem vides,
great to have use in matter military he knew, terrified, he says enemy you see,
Curio; quid dubitas uti temporis opportunitate?
Curio; what do you hesitate to use of time opportunity?
- § 5 ille unum elocutus, ut memoria tenerent milites ea
that man one having spoken out, so that in memory they might hold soldiers those things
quae pridie sibi confirmassent, sequi se iubet et
which the day before to himself they had confirmed, to follow himself he orders and
praecurrit ante omnes. adeoque erat impedita vallis, ut in ascensu
he runs ahead before all. and so was obstructed the valley, so that in ascent
nisi sublevati a suis primi non facile eniterentur.
unless having been lifted by their own the first not easily they might struggle up.
- § 6 sed praeoccupatus animus Attianorum militum timore et fuga et caede
but preoccupied mind of Attian of soldiers with fear and flight and slaughter
suorum nihil de resistendo cogitabat, omnesque iam se ab
of their own nothing about resisting he was thinking, all and already themselves from
equitatu circumveniri arbitrabantur. itaque priusquam telum adigi
cavalry to be surrounded they were thinking. and so before a missile to be driven
possit aut nostri propius accederent, omnis Vari acies terga
may be able or our men nearer might approach, the whole of Varus battleline backs
vertit seque in castra recepit.
he turned himself and into camp he withdrew.

Kapitel 35

- § 1 Qua in fuga Fabius Paelignus quidam ex infimis ordinibus de exercitu
in which in flight Fabius Paelignian a certain out of lowest ranks about from army
Curionis primum agmen fugientium consecutus magna voce Varum nomine
of Curio the first column of fleeing having followed with great voice Varus by name
appellans requirebat, uti unus esse ex eius militibus et monere aliquid
calling he was asking, that one to be from of him soldiers and to warn something
velle ac dicere videretur.
to wish and to say might seem.

- § 2 ubi ille saepius appellatus aspexit ac restitit et quis
when that man rather often having been called he looked at and he stopped and who
 esset aut quid vellet quaesivit, umerum apertum gladio appetit,
he might be or what he might wish he asked, shoulder open with sword he attacked,
paulumque afuit quin Varum interficeret; quod ille periculum
a little and was away but that Varus he might kill; because that man danger
 sublato ad eius conatum scuto vitavit. Fabius a proximis
with having been raised to of him attempt with shield he avoided. Fabius by nearest
militibus circumventus interficitur.
soldiers having been surrounded is killed.
- § 3 hac fugientium multitudine ac turba portae castrorum occupantur atque iter
by this of fleeing multitude and crowd gates of the camp are seized and also way
impeditur, pluresque in eo loco sine vulnere quam in proelio aut fuga
is hindered, more and in that place without wound than in battle or flight
intereunt, neque multum afuit quin etiam castris
they perish, and not much was away but that also from the camp
 expellerentur, ac nonnulli protinus eodem cursu in oppidum
they might be driven out, and some immediately with the same course into town
contenderunt.
they hurried.
- § 4 sed cum loci natura et munitio castrorum aditum prohibebat, tum
but when of the place nature and fortification of the camp approach was hindering, then
quod ad proelium egressi Curionis milites iis rebus indigebant
because to battle having gone out of Curio soldiers of those things things were in need
quae ad oppugnationem castrorum erant usui.
which for siege of the camp were for use.
- § 5 itaque Curio exercitum in castra reducit suis omnibus praeter Fabium
and so Curio army into camp leads back with his with all except Fabius
incolumibus, ex numero adversariorum circiter dc interfectis ac
safe, out of number of opponents about six hundred having been killed and
 m vulneratis; qui omnes discessu Curionis multique praeterea
thousand having been wounded; who all by departure of Curio many and besides
per simulationem vulnerum ex castris in oppidum propter timorem sese
through pretense of wounds from the camp into town because of fear themselves
recipiunt.
they withdraw.
- § 6 qua re animadversa Varus et terrore exercitus cognito
with which thing having been noticed Varus and by terror of the army with having been learned
bucinatores in castris et paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis
with a trumpeter in the camp and with few for appearance tents with having been left
de tertia vigilia silentio exercitum in oppidum reducit.
at the third watch in silence army into town he leads back.

Kapitel 36

- § 1 Postero die Curio obsidere Uticam valloque circummunire instituit.
on the next day Curio to besiege Utica with a rampart and to fortify around he undertook.
erat in oppido multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii, Uticenses
there was in the town multitude unaccustomed of war by long duration of leisure, the Uticans
pro quibusdam Caesaris in se beneficiis illi amicissimi, conventus is
for certain of Caesar toward themselves benefits to him most friendly, assembly this
qui ex variis generibus constaret, terror ex superioribus proeliis magnus.
who out of various kinds might consist, fear from earlier battles great.
- § 2 itaque de deditione omnes iam palam loquebantur et cum P. Attio
and so about surrender all already openly were speaking and with Publius. Attius
agebant, ne sua pertinacia omnium fortunas perturbari vellet.
they were urging, lest by his obstinacy of all fortunes to be disturbed he might wish.
- § 3 haec cum agerentur, nuntii praemissi ab rege Iuba
these things when were being done, messengers having been sent ahead by king Juba

venerunt, qui illum adesse cum magnis copiis dicerent et de
 came, who him to be present with great troops they were saying and about
 custodia ac defensione urbis hortarentur. quae res eorum perterritos
 guard and defense of the city they were urging. which thing of them terrified
 animos confirmavit.
 minds strengthened.

Kapitel 37

- § 1 Nuntiabantur haec eadem Curioni, sed aliquamdiu fides fieri non
 were being announced these same to Curio, but for some time belief to happen not
 poterat; tantam habebat suarum rerum fiduciam.
 was able; so great he had of his own of affairs confidence.
- § 2 iamque Caesaris in Hispania res secundae in Africam nuntiis ac
 and already of Caesar in Spain affairs favorable into Africa by messages and
 litteris perferebantur. quibus omnibus rebus sublatus nihil contra se
 by letters were conveyed. by which all things having been lifted nothing against himself
 regem nisurum existimabat.
 king about to attempt he was thinking.
- § 3 sed ubi certis auctoribus comperit minus v et xx milibus longe ab
 but when by sure sources he learned less five and twenty thousands far from
 Utica eius copias abesse, relictis munitionibus sese in Castra
 Utica of him forces to be away, with having been left fortifications himself into Camp
 Cornelia recepit.
 Cornelia he withdrew.
- § 4 huc frumentum comportare, castra munire, materiam conferre coepit,
 hither grain to bring together, camp to fortify, timber to carry together he began,
 statimque in Siciliam misit, uti duae legiones reliquae equitatus ad
 immediately and into Sicily he sent, that two legions the rest and cavalry to
 se mitteretur.
 himself might be sent.
- § 5 castra erant ad bellum ducendum aptissima natura et loci
 camp were for war needing to be led most suitable by nature and of the place
 munitione et maris propinquitate et aquae et salis copia, cuius
 by fortification and of the sea by nearness and of water and of salt supply, of which
 magna vis iam ex proximis erat salinis eo congesta.
 great force already from nearest was salt works there having been piled.
- § 6 non materia multitudine arborum, non frumentum, cuius erant plenissimi agri,
 not timber by multitude of trees, not grain, of which were very full fields,
 deficere poterat. itaque omnium suorum consensu Curio reliquas copias
 to be lacking was able. and so of all of his own by agreement Curio remaining forces
 expectare et bellum ducere parabat.
 to await and war to protract he was preparing.

Kapitel 38

- § 1 His constitutis rebus probatisque consiliis ex perfugis
 with these having been set up things having been approved and plans from deserters
 quibusdam oppidanis audit lubam revocatum finitimo bello et
 certain townsmen he hears Juba having been called back by neighboring war and
 controversiis Leptitanorum restitisse in regno et Saburram, eius
 by disputes of the Leptitani to have stayed in the kingdom and Saburra, of him
 praefectum, cum mediocribus copiis missum Uticae adpropinquare.
 prefect, with moderate forces having been sent to Utica to approach.
- § 2 his auctoribus temere credens consilium commutat et proelio rem
 with these informers rashly trusting plan he changes and with a battle the matter
 committere constituit. multum ad hanc rem probandam adiuvat
 to commit he decides. much to this thing needing to be approved helps
 adulescentia, magnitudo animi, superioris temporis proventus, fiducia rei
 youth, greatness of spirit, of the earlier of time outcome, confidence of the thing

§ 6 equites sequi iubet sese iterque accelerat, ut quam maxime ex
 horse­men to fol­low he or­ders him­self march and he hastens, that as very much from
 fuga perterritos adoriri posset. at illi itinere totius noctis
 flight terrified to attack he could. but those by a march of all of night
 confecti subsequi non poterant atque alii alio loco
 having been worn out to follow not they were able and others in another place
 resistebant. ne haec quidem res Curionem ad spem morabatur.
 were resisting. not these even the thing Curio toward hope was delaying.

Kapitel 40

§ 1 Iuba certior factus a Saburra de nocturno proelio ii milia
 Juba more sure having been made by Saburra about nocturnal battle two thousands
 Hispanorum et Gallorum equitum, quos suae custodiae causa circum se
 of Spaniards and of Gauls of horse­men, whom of his guard for the sake around him­self
 habere consuerat, et peditum eam partem, cui maxime
 to have he had been accustomed, and of foot soldiers that part, to which most
 confidebat, Saburrae summittit; ipse cum reliquis copiis elephantisque lx
 he was trusting, to Saburra he sends up; he with remaining forces and elephants sixty
 lentius subsequitur.
 more slowly follows.

§ 2 suspicatus praemissis equitibus ipsum adfore
 having suspected with having been sent ahead horse­men him­self to be about to be present
 Curionem Saburra copias equitum peditumque instruit atque his
 Curio Saburra forces of horse­men and of foot soldiers draws up and to these
 imperat, ut simulatione timoris paulatim cedant ac pedem
 he orders, that by a pretense of fear gradually they may yield and step
 referant; sese, cum opus esset, signum proelii daturum et
 they may draw back; him­self, when need might be, a signal of battle about to give and
 quod rem postulare cognovisset imperaturum.
 what the matter to demand he had learned about to order.

§ 3 Curio ad superiorem spem addita praesentis temporis opinione
 Curio to higher hope having been added of the present of time with the opinion
 hostes fugere arbitratus copias ex locis superioribus in campum deducit.
 enemies to flee having judged forces from places higher into plain he leads down.

Kapitel 41

§ 1 Quibus ex locis cum longius esset progressus,
 from which from places when farther he might have been having advanced,
 confecto iam labore exercitu xvi milium spatio
 with having been completed already toil with the army sixteen of thousands by a space
 constitit.
 he halted.

§ 2 dat suis signum Saburra, aciem constituit et circumire ordines atque
 gives to his signal Saburra, battleline he forms and to go around ranks and
 hortari incipit. sed peditatu dumtaxat procul ad speciem utitur,
 to encourage he begins. but with infantry only at a distance for appearance he uses,
 equites in aciem immittit.
 horse­men into battleline he sends in.

§ 3 non deest negotio Curio suosque hortatur, ut spem omnem in virtute
 not is lacking to the business Curio his men and urges, that hope all in courage
 reponant. ne militibus quidem, ut defessis, neque equitibus, ut
 they may place. not to the soldiers indeed, as to the wearied, nor to the horse­men, as
 paucis et labore confectis, studium ad pugnandum virtusque
 to few and by labor having been exhausted, zeal to for fighting courage and
 deerat; sed hi erant numero cc, reliqui in itinere substiterant.
 was lacking; but these were in number two hundred, the rest on the march had stopped.

§ 4 hi quamcumque in partem impetum fecerant, hostes loco
 these whichever into part attack they had made, the enemies from position

	cedere	cogebant,	sed	neque	longius	fugientes	prosequi,	nec	
	to withdraw	they were compelling,	but	nor	farther	those fleeing	to pursue,	nor	
	vehementius	equos incitare	poterant.						
	more strongly	horses to urge on	were able.						
§ 5	at	equitatus	hostium	ab	utroque	cornu	circumire	aciem	nostram et
	but	cavalry	of the enemies	from	both	wing	to around go	battleline	our and
		aversos		proterere	incipit.				
		having been turned away		to trample down	begins.				
§ 6	cum	cohortes	ex	acie	procucurrissent,	Numidae	integri	celeritate	impetum
	when	cohorts	out of	the battleline	had run forward,	Numidians	fresh	with speed	attack
	nostrorum	effugiebant,	rursusque	ad	ordines	suos	se	recipientes	
	of our men	were escaping,	again and	to	ranks	their own	themselves	withdrawing	
	circumibant	et	ab	acie	excluebant.		sic	neque	in loco
	were going around	and	from	the battleline	they were shutting out.		thus	nor	in place
	manere	ordinesque	servare,	neque	procurrere	et	casum	subire	tutum
	to remain	ranks and	to keep,	nor	to run forward	and	risk	to undergo	safe
	videbatur.								
	seemed.								
§ 7	hostium	copiae		submissis	ab	rege	auxiliis	crebro	
	of the enemies	forces		with having been sent up	by	the king	reinforcements	frequently	
	augebantur;	nostros	vires	lassitudine	deficiebant,		simul	ii	qui
	were being increased;	our men	strength	from fatigue	were failing,		at the same time	those	who
	vulnera	acceperant,	neque	acie	excedere,	neque	in	locum	tutum
	wounds	had received,	nor	from the battleline	to go out,	nor	into	a place	safe
	referri	poterant,	quod	tota	acies	equitatu	hostium		
	to be brought back	were able,	because	whole	battleline	by the cavalry	of the enemies		
	circumdata	tenebatur.							
	having been surrounded	was held.							
§ 8	hi	de	sua	salute	desperantes,	ut	extremo	vitae	tempore homines facere
	these	about	their own	safety	despairing,	as	at the last	of life	time men to do
	consuerunt,	aut	suam	mortem	miserabantur	aut	parentes	suos	
	have been accustomed,	or	their own	death	were lamenting	or	parents	their own	
	commendabant,	siquos	ex	eo	periculo	fortuna	servare	potuisset.	plena
	were commending,	if any	out of	that	danger	fortune	to save	might have been able.	full
	erant	omnia	timoris	et	luctus.				
	were	all things	of fear	and	of grief.				

Kapitel 42

§ 1	Curio	ubi	perterritis	omnibus	neque	cohortationes	suas	neque	preces
	Curio	when	with having been terrified	all	neither	exhortations	his own	nor	entreaties
	audiri	intellegit,	unam	ut	in	miseris	rebus	spem	reliquam salutis
	to be heard	understands,	one	that	in	wretched	circumstances	hope	remaining of safety
	esse	arbitratus	proximos	colles	capere	universos	atque	eo	signa
	to be	having judged	nearest	hills	to seize	all together	and also	thither	standards
	inferri	iubet.	hos	quoque	praeoccupat	missus	a	Saburra	
	to be carried in	he orders.	these	also	pre seizes	having been sent	by	Saburra	
	equitatus.								
	cavalry.								
§ 2	tum	vero	ad	summam	desperationem	nostri	perveniunt	et	partim fugientes ab
	then	indeed	to	the utmost	despair	our men	arrive	and	partly fleeing by
	equitatu	interficiuntur,	partim	integri	procumbunt.				
	the cavalry	are killed,	partly	unharméd	fall down.				
§ 3	hortatur	Curionem	Cn.	Domitius	praefectus	equitum,	cum	paucis	equitibus
	urges	Curio	Gnaeus.	Domitius	prefect	of cavalry,	with	a few	horsemen
	circumsistens,	ut	fuga	salutem	petat	atque	in	castra	contendat,
	standing around,	that	by flight	safety	he may seek	and also	into	the camp	he may hurry,
	et	se	ab	eo	non	discessurum	pollicetur.		
	and	himself	from	him	not	about to depart	he promises.		

- § 4 at Curio numquam se amisso exercitu, quem a Caesare fidei
 but Curio never himself with having been lost the army, which by Caesar to trust
 commissum acceperit, in eius conspectum reversurum confirmat
 having been entrusted he may have received, into of him sight about to return affirms
 atque ita proelians interficitur.
 and also thus fighting is killed.
- § 5 equites ex proelio perpauca se recipiunt; sed ii quos ad novissimum
 horsemen from the battle very few themselves withdraw; but those whom to rearmost
 agmen equorum reficiendorum causa substitisse demonstratum est,
 column of horses of being repaired for the sake to have stopped having been shown is,
 fuga totius exercitus procul animadversa sese incolumes in
 by flight of the whole army from afar with having been noticed themselves unharmed into
 castra conferunt. milites ad unum omnes interficiuntur.
 the camp betake themselves. soldiers to to a single all are killed.

Kapitel 43

- § 1 His rebus cognitis Marcus Rufus quaestor in castris relictus
 with these things having been learned Marcus Rufus quaestor in the camp having been left
 a Curione cohortatur suos, ne animo deficiant. illi orant atque obsecrant,
 by Curio exhorts his men, lest in spirit they may fail. they pray and also beseech,
 ut in Siciliam navibus reportentur. pollicetur magistrisque
 that into Sicily by ships they may be brought back. he promises and to the captains
 imperat navium, ut primo vespere omnes scaphas ad litus
 he orders of ships, that at first evening all skiffs to the shore
 adpulsas habeant.
 having been driven to they may have.
- § 2 sed tantus fuit omnium terror, ut alii adesse copias lubae dicerent,
 but so great was of all terror, that some to be present forces of Juba were saying,
 alii cum legionibus instare Varum iamque se pulverem venientium
 others with legions to press hard Varus and now themselves dust of those coming
 cernere, quarum rerum nihil omnino acciderat, alii classem hostium
 to perceive, of which things nothing at all had happened, others fleet of the enemies
 celeriter advolaturam suspicarentur. itaque perterritis omnibus
 quickly about to fly toward they were suspecting. and so with having been terrified all
 sibi quisque consulebat.
 for themselves each was looking out.
- § 3 qui in classe erant, proficisci properabant. horum fuga navium onerariarum
 who in the fleet were, to set out were hastening. of these flight of ships of transport
 magistros incitabat; pauci lenunculi ad officium imperiumque conveniebant.
 captains was urging on; few little boats to duty and command were assembling.
- § 4 sed tanta erat completis litoribus contentio, qui potissimum ex magno
 but so great was with having been filled shores struggle, who especially from great
 numero conscenderent, ut multitudine atque onere nonnulli
 number they might embark, that by the multitude and also by the weight some
 deprimerentur, reliqui hoc timore propius adire tardarentur.
 might be sunk, the rest by this by fear more near to approach might be delayed.

Kapitel 44

- § 1 Quibus rebus accidit, ut pauci milites patresque familiae, qui aut gratia
 by which things it happens, that few soldiers and heads of household, who or by favor
 aut misericordia valerent aut naves adnare possent, recepti in
 or by pity might prevail or ships to sail to might be able, having been taken in into
 Siciliam incolumes pervenirent. reliquae copiae missis ad Varum
 Sicily safe they might arrive. remaining forces with having been sent to Varus
 noctu legatorum numero centurionibus sese ei dederunt.
 by night of envoys in the number of centurions themselves to him surrendered.
- § 2 quorum cohortes militum postero die ante oppidum luba conspicatus,
 of whom cohorts of soldiers on the next day before the town Juba having caught sight,

suam esse praedicans praedam, magnam partem eorum interfici iussit,
 his own to be proclaiming booty, a great part of them to be killed he ordered,
 paucos electos in regnum remisit, cum Varus suam fidem ab eo
 a few chosen into the kingdom he sent back, since Varus his own good faith by him
 laedi uereretur neque resistere auderet.
 to be harmed he might fear nor to resist he might dare.

§ 3 ipse equo in oppidum vectus prosequentibus compluribus senatoribus,
 himself on a horse into the town having been borne following several senators,
 quo in numero erat Ser. Sulpicius et Licinius Damasippus, paucis
 among whom in number was Servius. Sulpicius and Licinius Damasippus, with a few
 quae fieri vellet, Uticae constituit atque imperavit, diebus
 things which to be done he might wish, at Utica he decided and also he ordered, days
 aequae post paucis se in regnum cum omnibus copiis recepit.
 likewise after a few himself into the kingdom with all forces he withdrew.