

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 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 Rhodani.	approach from Gaul and Spain, to that sea, which lies near to the mouth 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 ea	the fourth is, which approach may have from the land. of this also of space part that
	quae ad arcem pertinet, loci natura et valle altissima	which to the stronghold extends to, of the place by nature and by a valley very deep
	munita longam et difficultem habet oppugnationem.	having been fortified long and difficult has a siege.
§ 4	ad ea perficienda opera C. Trebonius magnum iumentorum	for those things to be completed works Gaius. Trebonius great of beasts of burden
	atque hominum multitudinem ex omni provincia vocat, vimina materiamque	and 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	but of such value were long ago in the town of all things for war
	apparatus tantaque multitudine tormentorum, ut eorum vim nullae	equipment and so great multitude of siege engines, so that of them force no
	contextae viminibus vineae sustinere possent.	having been woven 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 ordinis cratum 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	antecedebat testudo pedum ix 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
tomentorum omnem administrationem tardabat.	of the engines all management was delaying.
§ 6 crebrae etiam per Albicos eruptions 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 inlati 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
	terrem 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 reliquias 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 confilant.
	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
	the Massiliots after earlier setback old to the same number from
	navalibus productas navis refecerant summaque industria
	dockyards 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 civitati
	of maidens with prayers and with weeping having been aroused, at the last time to the state
	subvenirent, non minore animo ac fiducia quam ante
	they might come to aid, not with less spirit and with confidence than before
	dimicaverant, naues condescendunt.
	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.** **adventus**
 more we may trust more vehemently and we may be terrified; as then it happened. arrival
enim L. Nasidi summa **spe et voluntate civitatem compleverat.**
 for Lucius. of Nasidius with the highest hope and goodwill the state 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 pervenient ibique naves expeditum
 a fort of the Massiliots, to Nasidius they arrive and there ships ready
rursusque se ad configendum animo confirmant et consilia communicant.
 again and themselves to for fighting in spirit they fortify and plans they share.
dextra pars attribuitur Massiliensibus, sinistra Nasido.
 right part 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,
 to look out into the city, that all youth, who in the town had remained,
omnesque superioris aetatis cum liberis atque uxoribus publicis custodiisque aut
 all and of elder of age with children and wives public guards and or
muro ad caelum manus tenderent aut templa deorum immortalium
 on the wall 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.

§ 5 **nam et honesti ex iuventute et cuiusque aetatis amplissimi nominativi**
 for and honorable from the youth and of each of age most distinguished by name
evocati atque obsecrati navi concederant, 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.

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 praceptorum, 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

habituri **viderentur,** et **quibus** in **pugna** **vitaे** **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** **inieictis** **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** **comminus** **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 impeditis** **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 agnoscí **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 enitus **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,
praefracto rostro tota conlabeficeret.
 with having been broken off beak whole might collapse.
 § 6 **qua re animadversa,** **que 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 impeditas 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.**
 but Nasidian ships of no use were quickly and from the battle they left.
non enim has aut conspectus patriae aut propinquorum pracepta ad
 not for these either sight of fatherland or of kinsmen precepts to
extremum vitae periculum adire cogebant.
 the last 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, iii 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 preferendi**
 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	exceptit,
	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
	the Massiliots	however	by nothing	less	for	defense	of the city	remaining
	cooperunt.							to prepare
	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		
	sub muro	fecissent.		quam primo ad repentinos	incursus humilem			
	under the wall	they had made.		which at first for sudden	attacks			
	parvamque fecerunt.							
	small and 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 quoquoversus	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			plutei ac vinearum passum				
	into walls they arranged, so that heads of beams ends			as much cover of mantelets and of vineae having allowed				
	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			as much cover of mantelets and beams crosswise				
	est, latericolo adstruxerunt suprae eum locum duo tigna transversa			as much cover of mantelets and beams crosswise				
	is, with brickwork they built up above and that place two beams straight crosswise beams			as much cover of mantelets and beams crosswise				
	iniecerunt non longe ab extremis parietibus, quibus suspenderent eam			as much cover of mantelets and beams crosswise				
	they threw on not far from outermost walls, by which they might hang that			as much cover of mantelets and beams crosswise				
	contignationem quae turri tegimento esset futura, suprae ea			as much cover of mantelets and beams crosswise				
	flooring which for the tower as a covering might be about to be, above and those			as much cover of mantelets and beams crosswise				
	tigna derecta transversas trabes iniecerunt easque axibus religaverunt.			as much cover of mantelets and beams crosswise				
	beams straight crosswise beams they threw on and them with axles they fastened.			as much cover of mantelets and beams crosswise				
§ 3	has trabes paulo longiores atque eminentiores quam extemi parietes erant,			parietes infra eam contignationem parietes				
	these beams a little longer and more projecting than outermost walls were,			when below that decking walls				
	effecerunt ut esset ubi tegimenta praependere possent ad			when below that decking walls				
	they brought about that there might be where coverings to hang in front they could for			when below that decking walls				
	defendendos ictus ac repellendos, cum infra eam contignationem parietes			when below that decking walls				
	to be defended blows and to be driven back, when below that decking walls			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
latericum 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
cooperunt.
 they began.

§ 7 **ubi quantum storiarum demissio patiebatur, tantum elevarant, intra haec**
 when as much of mats lowering was allowing, so much they had raised, within these
tegimenta abditi 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
tecta 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 extruxerunt**
 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 Ix 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
 from tower brick to of enemies tower and wall they might lead, to make
instituerunt.
 they began.

§ 2 **cuius musculi haec erat forma. duae primum trabes in solo aeque**
 of which of the shed these was form. two first beams on ground equally
longae distantes inter se pedes iiii collocantur inque eis columellae
 long standing apart between themselves feet four are placed in and them small columns

	pedum	in	altitudinem	v	defiguntur.						
	of feet	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			collocentur.	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	lad	extremum	musculi	tectum	trabesque	extremas	quadratas	regulas	iii		
	to	farthest	of the shed	roof	and beams	endmost	square	bars	four		
	patentis	digitos	defigunt,	quae	lateres,	qui	super	musculo		struantur,	
	spreading	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	eset,	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	contegitur.									
	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	mischievous	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	queae	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		
	sudden	collapse	part	of that	of tower	fell down,	part	remaining	following		

procumbebat, cum hostes urbis direptione perterriti inermes cum
 was sinking, when enemies of the city by plundering having been terrified unarmed with
infulis se porta foras universi proripiunt, ad legatos atque
 fillets themselves from the gate out all together rush out, to envoys and
exercitum supplices manus tendunt.
 army suppliant hands 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
	prociunt; 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
	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 contemplatione 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 querunt, 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 contextaque 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 ager plutei testudo turris this thus carried apart wind, so that one time rampart of mantelet tortoise tower tormenta flammarum conciperent et prius haec omnia consumerentur, quam engines flame they might catch and sooner these all might be consumed, quemadmodum accidisset, animadverti posset. how had happened, to be noticed could.
§ 3	nostri repentina fortuna permoti arma quae possunt adripiunt, alii our men by sudden fortune having been moved arms which they can snatch up, others ex castris sese incitant. fit in hostis impetus from from the camp themselves they urge on. there is made against the enemy attack eorum, sed de muro sagittis tormentisque fugientes persequi prohibentur. of them, 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 pugnaverunt multumque ignem intulerunt. they fought much and fire they brought in.
§ 6	sed ut superioris temporis contentionem nostri omnem remiserant, ita but as of the earlier of time effort our men all had relaxed, so proximi diei casu admoniti omnia ad defensionem of the next of the day by chance having been warned all things to defense paraverant. itaque multis interfectis reliquos infecta re in they had prepared. and so many having been killed the rest with the thing unfinished into oppidum repulerunt. town 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, induitisque 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
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	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 congesticus ex materia fuerat agger. in height, and that heapedup 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 contignum, 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 under roof soldier on the right and on the left by the wall covered, facing
	plutei obiectu, operi quaecumque sunt usui, sine periculo of the mantelet by the interposition, for the work whatever things are for use, without danger
	subportat. he brings up.
§ 4	celeriter res administratur; diurni 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 ita to be repaired not to be able they had hoped, of few of days by work and by labor thus
	refecta, ut nullus perfidiae neque eruptioni locus esset, neque having been repaired, so that no of treachery nor for a sally place might be, nor
	quicquam omnino relinquetur, qua aut telis militibus aut igni anything at all might be left, where by or by weapons to the soldiers or by fire
	operibus noceri posset, 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 possit, 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 of standing in their own fortifications place not might be, when almost built in
	in muris ab exercitu nostro moenia viderentur, ac telum manu on the walls by the army our walls might seem, and a missile by hand
	coiceretur suorumque tormentorum usum, might be thrown 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 deditio to our men to equal not to be able they understand, to the same of surrender
	condiciones recurrent. 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
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quea 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,
himself to be ignorant, what might be the duty of a legate,
obtineret, quae vires suae, quae voluntas erga Caesarem totius
might hold, what forces his own, what will toward Caesar of the whole
provinciae.
province.

§ 3 **haec omnibus ferebat sermonibus neque se in ullam partem movebat.**
these things in all he was saying conversations and not himself into any direction
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 angustiis ad Ilerdam rei
and which afterwards had happened, about straits difficulties to Ilerda of the matter
frumentariae accepit, atque haec ad eum elatius atque inflatus
of grain he received, and these things to him more loftily and more boastfully
Afranius perscribebat, 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 completis 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 Hispani
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**
money all and all ornaments out of the shrine of Hercules into the town
Gadis contulit; eo sex cohortes praesidii causa ex provincia misit
Gades 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	administrandum	HS	ccxxx		et	argenti	pondō	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		privatos	
	he was laying on	garrisons and	there		he was bringing down,	and	judgments	against	private citizens		
	reddebat,	qui	verba	atque	orationem	adversus	rem	publicam	habuissent;		
	he was rendering,	who	words	and	a speech	against	the state	public	they had held;		
	eorum	bona	in	publicum		addicebat.	provinciam	omnem	in	sua	et
	of them	goods	into	the public		he was auctioning.	the province	all	to	his own	and
	Pompeii	verba	iusiurandum		adigebat.						
	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	Italianum	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	Pompeii	beneficia	et	magnas	clientelas	in	citeriore	provincia	
	great	to be	of Pompey	benefits	and	great	client ties	in	nearer	province	
	sciebat.										
	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			
	praegettatur	edictumque		praemittit,	ad	quam	diem	magistratus	principesque	chiefs and	
	he advances ahead	edict and		he sends ahead,	to	which	day	magistrates			
	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	vigiliasque	in	turribus	muroque	disposuit,	cohortis	duas,	quaes		
	guards	watches and	in	towers	wall and	he arranged,	cohorts	two,	who		
	coloniae	appellabantur,	cum	eo	casu	venissent,	tuendi		oppidi		
	colonial	were called,	when	by that	chance	they had come,	of protecting		of the town		

causa apud se retinuit.
for the sake 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 elecit portasque praclusit.
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 trajectu intercluderetur; tanta ac to Gades he might contend, lest by journey or by passage he might be shut off; so great and tam secunda in Caesarem voluntas provinciae reperiebatur.
§ 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 Gallonium 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 seseque Hispalim recipit 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 factum adeo eius conventus cives Romani comprobaverunt, ut domum which deed so of that assembly citizens Roman approved, that home ad se quisque hospitio cupidissime reciparet.
§ 6	quibus rebus perterritus Varro, cum itinere converso sese Italicam by which things terrified Varro, when with journey having been turned himself to Italica venturum praemisisset, certior ab suis factus est about to come he had sent ahead, more sure by his men having been made is praeclusas esse portas. having been shut to be gates.
§ 7	tum vero omni interclusus itinere ad Caesarem mittit paratum se then but now by all having been shut off route to Caesar he sends prepared himself esse legionem, cui iusserit, tradere. ille ad eum Sex. to be legion, to whom he will have ordered, to hand over. he to him Sextus. Caesarem mittit atque huic tradi iubet. Caesar he sends and to this to be handed over he orders.
§ 8	tradita legione Varro Cordubam ad Caesarem venit; with having been handed over legion Varro to Corduba to Caesar came; relatis ad eum publicis cum fide rationibus, quod with having been brought back to him public with good faith accounts, what

penes eum est pecuniae, tradit, et quid ubique habeat
 in the power of him is of money, he hands over, and what everywhere he may have
frumenti ac navium, ostendit.
 of grain and of ships, he shows.

Kapitel 21

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

§ 3 **hunc conspicatae naves quae iussu Brutii consuetudine cotidiana ad**
 him having caught sight ships who by order of Brutus by custom daily to
portum excubabant, sublati 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 tormentaque 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 relinquunt, 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
 from the beginning forces P. of Attius of Varus despising two legions from four
quas a Caesare acceperat, d equites transportabat biduoque
 which from Caesar he had received, five hundred horsemen he was transporting in two days and
et noctibus tribus navigatione consumptis adpellit ad eum locum qui
 and 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 Cluepa 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 Cluepas praestolans,**
 of this arrival L. Caesar son with ten long ships to Cluepa waiting,

quas	navis	Uticae	ex	praedonum	bello	subductas		P.	Attius			
which	ships	of Utica	from	of pirates	war	having been drawn up		P.	Attius			
reficiendas		huius	belli	causa		curaverat,	veritus		navium			
to be repaired		of this	of war	for the sake		he had seen to it,	having feared		of ships			
multitudinem		ex	alto	refugerat		appulsaque	ad	proximum	litus			
multitude	from	the deep		he had fled back		having been driven to and	to	nearest	shore			
trireme	constrata	et	in	litore	relicta	pedibus	Hadrumentum					
trireme	decked	and	on	the shore	having been left	on foot	Hadrumentum					
perfugerat.												
he had fled for refuge.												
id	oppidum	C.	Considius	Longus	unius	legionis	praesidio	tuebatur.				
that	town	C.	Considius	Longus	of one	legion	by a garrison	he was guarding.				
reliquae	Caesaris		naves	eius	fuga	se	Hadrumentum	recepérunt.				
the rest	of Caesar		ships	of him	by flight	themselves	to Hadrumentum	withdrew.				
hunc	secutus		Marcius	Rufus	quaestor	navibus	xii,	quas	praesidio			
him	having followed		Marcius	Rufus	quaestor	with ships	twelve,	which	as a garrison			
oneraris	navibus		Curio	ex	Sicilia	eduxerat,	postquam	in	litore			
transport	ships		Curio	from	Sicily	he had led out,	after	on	the shore			
relictam	navem		conspergit,		hanc	remulco	abstraxit;	ipse	ad			
having been left	ship		he caught sight of,		this	with a tow	he hauled off;	himself	to			
Curionem	cum	classe	redit.						C.			
Curio	with	fleet	he returns.									

Kapitel 24

§ 1	Curio	Marcium	Uticam	navibus	praemittit;	ipse	eodem	cum	exercitu
	Curio	Marcius	to Utica	with ships	he sends ahead;	himself	to the same place	with	army
	proficiscitur	biduique		iter	progressus	ad	flumen		Bagradam
	he sets out	of two days and		march journey	having advanced	to	river		Bagrada
	pervenit.								
	he arrives.								
§ 2	ibi	C.	Caninium	Rebilum	legatum	cum	legionibus	relinquit;	ipse
	there	C.	Caninius	Rebilus	as legate	with	legions	he leaves;	himself
	antecedit	ad	Castra		exploranda		Cornelia,	quod	cum
	he goes ahead	to	Camp		to be reconnoitered		Cornelia,	because	with
	castris		habebatur.					this	equitatu
	for a camp		was held.					place	cavalry
§ 3	id	autem	est	iugum	derectum	eminens	in	mare,	utraque
	that	but now	is	ridge	straight	jutting	into	sea,	each
	praeruptum	atque	asperum,	sed	tamen	paulo	leniore	fastigio	ex
	steep	and	rough,	but	nevertheless	a little	gentler	slope	side
	quae	ad	Uticam	vergit.					parte,
	which	toward	Utica	slopes.					
§ 4	abest	drecto	itinere	ab	Utica	paulo	amplius	passus	mille.
	it is distant	straight	path	from	Utica	a little	more	paces	thousand.
	itinere	est	fons,	quo	mare	succedit	longius,	lateque	sed
	path	there is	a spring,	where	sea	comes up	farther,	broadly and	but
	quem	siqui	vitare		voluerit,	vi	milium	is	on this
	which	if someone	to avoid		will have wished,	six	of miles	locus	restagnat;
	pervenit.							place	
	he arrives.							stagnates;	

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	animadvertisit	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	subsilio	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 Juba	paucis diebus	ante Uticam	miserat.							
	for the sake	king Juba	a few days	before Utica	had sent.							
§ 4	huius	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	recepérunt.								
	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	habitum loco,	qui non ex vestigio ad	Castrum	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					
	by which	proclamation	having been made	of time	at a point		with having been raised					
	ancoris omnes Uticam	relinquent et, quo imperatum					est, transeunt. quae					
	anchors	all Utica	leave and,	whither	having been ordered		is, they cross.	which				
	res omnium rerum	copia	complevit exercitum.									
	thing	of all	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	the Bagrada withdraws
	atque universi	exercitus conclamazione imperator appellatur,			posteroque die
	and of the whole	army by acclamation commander			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 horsemens 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** **instruct.**
 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 unharmed, because itself along the shores quickly into
oppidum **recipit,** **magnum** **peditum** **numerum** **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** **perfugiunt.**
 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**
 and which we feel ourselves, the rest to feel we hope they affirm indeed
certe **totius** **exercitus** **animos** **alienos** **esse** **a** **Curione,** **maximeque** **opus**
 certainly of the whole army minds estranged to be from Curio, most of all and need
esse **in** **conspicuum** **exercitus** **venire** **et** **colloquendi** **dare** **facultatem.**
 to be into sight of the army to come and of conversing to give opportunity.

§ 3 qua **opinione** **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** **instruct.**
 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 **recepérat** **Caesar,** **adeo** **ut** **paucis** **mutatis** **centurionibus**
 at Corfinium had received Caesar, so much that with few having been changed centurions
idem **ordines** **manipule** **constarent.**
 the same ranks maniples and might consist.

§ 2 hanc **nanctus** **appellationis** **causam** **Quintilius** **circumire** **aciem** **Curionis**
 this having obtained of designation cause Quintilius to go around the line of Curio
atque **obsecrare** **milites** **coepit,** **ne** **primi** **sacramenti,** **quod** **apud**
 and to beseech the soldiers he began, that not of the first oath, which at
Domitium **atque** **apud** **se** **quaestorem** **dixissent,** **memoriam**
 Domitius and at himself quaestor they had declared, the memory
deponerent, **neu** **contra** **eos** **arma** **ferrent,** **qui** **eadem** **essent**
 they should lay aside, nor against them arms they should bear, who the same things were
usi **fortuna** **eademque** **in** **obsidione** **perpessi,** **neu** **pro** **iis**
 having used fortune and the same in the siege having suffered, nor for those
pugnarent, **a** **quibus** **contumelia** **perfugae** **appellarentur.**
 they should fight, by whom 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	augeatur.	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
	was inventing,	and	to	that,	which	from	another	he had heard,	of his own	something
	addebat.									timoris
	he was adding.									of fear
§ 2	hoc	ubi	uno	auctore	ad	plures	permanaverat	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	qui
	;Lost	nor	indeed	from	from the Marsi		and from the Paeligni	were coming	so that	those who
	superiore	nocte	in	contuberniis		commititonesque;	neque	enim	ex	Marsis
	on the previous	night	in	tents		comrades and;	nor	indeed	from	the Marsi
	Paelignisque	veniebant		ut	qui	superiore	nocte	in	contuberniis	
	the Paeligni and	were coming	so that	those who	on the previous	night	in			
	commititonesque	[Zeile Lost]	..							
	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

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

re iudicium facturum confido.
matter judgment about to make I trust.

Kapitel 32

§ 1	Dimisso	consilio	contionem	advocat	militum.	commemorat,	quo
	with having been dismissed	council	assembly	he calls	of soldiers.	he reminds,	by which
	sit eorum usus studio	ad Corfinium	Caesar,	ut magnam partem			Italiae
	may be of them use by zeal	to Corfinium	Caesar,	that great	part		of Italy
	beneficio atque auctoritate	eorum suam		fecerit.			
	by kindness and by authority	of them his own		he may have made.			
§ 2	vos enim vestrumque factum, inquit, omnia	deinceps municipia sunt secuta,					
	you indeed and your deed, he says, all	in turn towns are have followed,					
	neque sine causa et Caesar amicissime	de vobis et illi gravissime					
	nor without cause and Caesar very friendly	about you and those very severely					
	iudicaverunt.						
	have judged.						
§ 3	Pompeius enim nullo proelio pulsus vestri facti praeiudicio						
	Pompey indeed by no battle having been driven of your deed by prejudice						
	demotus Italia excessit; Caesar me, quem sibi carissimum habuit,						
	having been removed Italy departed; Caesar me, whom to himself dearest he held,						
	provinciam Siciliam atque Africam, sine quibus urbem atque Italianam tueri						
	province Sicily and Africa, without which city and Italy to guard						
	non potest, vestrae fidei commisit.						
	not he is able, of your trust he entrusted.						
§ 4	at sunt qui vos hortentur, ut a nobis desciscatis. quid enim est						
	but there are who you they may urge, that from us you may desert. what indeed is						
	illis optatius quam uno tempore et nos circumvenire et vos						
	to those more desirable than at one time and us to surround 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 veniatis, 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						
	pulos 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						
	he may have come Caesar? within which into view of opponents						
	venerit Caesar?						
	he may have come Caesar?						
§ 6	an qui incolumes resistere non potuerunt, perdit 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 debeat?						
	the defeated you may follow, since of your duty rewards to receive you ought?						
§ 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 projectis**
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 ditione 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 exspectatione 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 salvum atque incolumem exercitum nulla omnino**
or does it repent you, that safe and unharmed army by no at all
navi desiderata traduxerim? **quod classem hostium primo impetu**
ship having been missed I have led across? that the fleet of enemies at first assault
adveniens profligaverim? **quod biduum equestri proelio**
arriving 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 ditionem, Hispaniarum ditionem, Africi
disgrace, of Italy flight, of the Spains surrender, of the Spains surrender, of Africa
belli praeiudicia sequimini! Africi bellii 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 restituire nomen, ne ad contumeliam honorem
I send back, to me my restore name, lest to insult honor
dedisse videamini.
to have given 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 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 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 difficulti 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 Marrucinorum 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; relikti ab his, qui una procurerant 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 great to have use in matter military he knew, terrified, he says enemy vides, Curio; quid dubitas ut temporis opportunitate? you see, 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
but	preoccupied	mind	of Attian	of soldiers	with fear	and	flight	and slaughter
	suorum	nihil	de	resistendo	cogitabat,	omnesque	iam	se
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	nostris	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	aspergit	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	vulnera	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	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			
through	pretense	of wounds	from	the camp	into	town	because of	fear			
sese	recipient.										
themselves	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		

bucinatore 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** **deditio** **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**
 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** **sublatu** **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** **Castrum**
 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** **reliquusque** **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** **aquea** **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	Utcae	adpropinquare.	
	prefect,	with moderate	forces	having been sent	to Utica	to approach.	
§ 2	his	auctoribus	temere	credens	consilium	commutat	et
	with these	informers	rashly	trusting	plan	he changes	and
	committere	constituit.	multum	ad hanc	rem	probandum	adiuvat
	to commit	he decides.	much	to this	thing	needing to be approved	helps
	adulescentia,	magnitudo	animi,	superioris	temporis	proventus,	fiducia
	youth,	greatness	of spirit,	of the earlier	of time	outcome,	confidence
	bene	gerendae.					of the thing
	well	needing to be managed.					
§ 3	his	rebus	impulsus	equitatum	omnem	prima	nocte
	by these	things	having been impelled	cavalry	all	in the first	night
	hostium	mittit	ad flumen	Bagradam.	quibus	praerat	Saburra, de
	of the enemies	he sends	to river	Bagrada.	to whom	was in command	Saburra, about
	quo ante	erat	auditum, sed	rex	cum omnibus	copiis	insequebatur
	whom before	had been	heard,	but the king	with all	forces	was following and
	vi	milium	passuum	intervallo	ab	Saburra	concederat.
	by force	of thousands	of paces	by an interval	from	Saburra	he had sat down.
§ 4	equites	missi	nocte	iter	conficiunt	imprudentisque	atque
	horsemen	having been sent	by night	march	they complete	of unaware and	and unexpected
	hostis	adgrediuntur.	Numidae	enim	quadam	barbara	consuetudine nullis
	of the enemy	they attack.	the Numidians	indeed	by a certain	barbarian	custom with no
	ordinibus	passim	concederant.				
	ranks	here and there	had sat down.				
§ 5	hos	oppressos	somno	dispersos	adorti	magnum	eorum
	these	overpowered	by sleep	scattered	having attacked	great	of them
	interficiunt;	multi	perterriti	profugiunt.	quo	facto	ad
	they kill;	many	terrified	they flee.	by which	having been done	Curio
	equites	revertuntur	captivosque	ad eum	reducunt.		
	horsemen	they return	captives and	to him	they lead back.		

Kapitel 39

§ 1	Curio	cum	omnibus	copiis	quarta	vigilia	exierat	cohortibus	v
	Curio	with	all	forces	at the fourth	watch	had gone out	with cohorts	five
	castris	praesidio		relictis.		progressus	milia	passuum	vi equites
	from the camp	as a garrison		having been left.		having advanced	miles	of paces	six horsemen
	convenit, rem	gestam		cognovit;	ex captivis	quaerit,		quis	castris ad
	he meets,	thing	having been done	he learned;	from captives	he asks,		who	to the camp at
	Bagradam	praesit;		respondent	Saburram.				
	Bagrada	may be in command;		they reply	Saburra.				
§ 2	reliqua	studio	itineris		conficiendi		quaerere	praetermittit	proximaque
	the rest	by zeal	of the march	needing to be completed		to seek	he omits		nearest and
	respiciens	signa,	videtisne,	inquit	milites,	captivorum	orationem	cum perfugis	
	looking back	standards,	do you see,	he says	soldiers,	of captives	speech	with	deserters
	convenire?	abesse	regem,	exiguas	esse	copias	missas,	quae paucis	
	to agree?	to be away	the king,	small	to be	forces	having been sent,	who	with few
	equitibus	pares	esse non		potuerint?				
	horsemen	equal	to be	not	may have been able ??				
§ 3	proinde	ad	praedam,	ad	gloriam	properate,	ut	iam	de
	therefore	to	booty,	to	glory	hurry,	that	already	about
								praemiis	vestris et
								rewards	of yours and

	de	referenda	gratia	cogitare	incipiamus.				
about	needing to be returned		favor	to think	we may begin.				
§ 4	erant	per	se	magna	quae	gesserant	equites,	praesertim	cum
there were	by	themselves	great	which	had done	horsemen,		especially	when
exiguus	numerus	cum	tanta	multitudine	Numidarum			eorum	
small	number	with	so great	multitude	of the Numidians			these	
tamen	ab	ipsis	inflatius	commemorabantur,	ut	de	suis	homines	
however	by	themselves	more puffingly	were recounted,	so that	about	their	men	
laudibus	libenter	praedicant.							
praises	gladly	they proclaim.							
§ 5	multa	praeterea	spolia	praeferebantur,	capti	homines	equitesque	producebantur,	
many	besides	spoils	were borne before,	captured	men	horsemen and		were led forward,	
ut	quidquid	intercederet	temporis,	hoc	omne	victoriam	morari	videretur.	
so that	whatever	might intervene	of time,	this	all	victory	to delay	might seem.	
ita	spei	Curionis	militum	studia	non	deerant.			
thus	of hope	of Curios	of the soldiers	desires	not	were lacking.			
§ 6	equites	sequi	iubet	sese	iterque	accelerat,	ut	quam	maxime
horsemen	to follow	he orders	himself	march and	he hastens,	that	as	very much	from
perterritos	adoriri	posset.	at	illi	itinere	totius	noctis	confecti	fuga
terrified	to attack	he could.	but	those	by a march	of all	of night	having been worn out	
subsequi	non	poterant	atque	alii	alio	loco	resistebant.	ne	haec
to follow	not	they were able	and	others	in another	place	were resisting.	not	these
quidem	res	Curionem	ad	spem	morabatur.				
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	Ix		
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	eset,	signum	proelii	daturum	et	quod
they may draw back;	himself,	when	need	might be,	a signal	of battle	about to give	and	what	
rem	postulare	cognovisset		imperaturum.						
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	deduct.	
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		
constitut.										
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
	not	is lacking	to the business	Curio	his men and	urges,	that	hope	all
	virtute	reponant.	ne	militibus	quidem,	ut	defessis,	neque	in
	courage	they may place.	not	to the soldiers	indeed,	as	to the wearied,	nor	
	equitibus,	ut paucis	et labore		confectis,		studium	ad pugnandum	
	to the horsemen,	as	to few	and by labor	having been exhausted,		zeal	to	for fighting
	virtusque	deerat;	sed hi erant		numero	cc,	reliqui	in itinere	
	courage and	was lacking;	but	these were	in number	two hundred,	the rest	on	the march
	substiterant.								
	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
	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	withdrawning	
	circumibant	et ab acie			excludebant.	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
	these	about	their own	safety	despairing,	as	at the last	of life	time men
	facere	consuerunt,			aut suam	mortem	miserabantur	aut	parentes
	to do	have been accustomed,			or their own	death	were lamenting	or	parents
	suos	commendabant,	siquos	ex eo periculo		fortuna	servare		
	their own	were commanding,	if any	out of	that danger	fortune	to save		
	potuisset.	plena erant	omnia	timoris et luctus.					
	might have been able.	full	were	all things	of fear and	of grief.			

Kapitel 42

§ 1	Curio	ubi	perterritis	omnibus	neque	cohortationes	sus	neque	
	Curio	when	with having been terrified	all	neither	exhortations	his own	nor	
	preces	audiri intellegit, unam ut in miseris rebus							
	entreaties	to be heard	understands, one that	in wretched circumstances					
	salutis esse arbitratus proximos colles capere universos atque eo signa								
	of safety	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	pervenient	et
	then	indeed	to	the utmost	despair	our men	arrive	and
	ab	equitatu	interficiuntur,	partim	integri	procumbunt.		partim
	by	the cavalry	are killed,	partly	unharmed	fall down.		fleeing
§ 3	hortatur	Curionem	Cn.	Domitius	praefectus	equitum,	cum	paucis
	urges	Curio	Gnaeus.	Domitius	prefect	of cavalry,	with	a few
	circumsistens,	ut	fuga	salutem	petat	atque	in	castra
	standing around,	that	by flight	safety	he may seek	and also	into	the camp
	et	se	ab	eo	non	discessurum	pollicetur.	equitibus
	and	himself	from	him	not	about to depart	he promises.	he may hurry,
§ 4	at	Curio	numquam	se	amisso	exercitu,	quem	a
	but	Curio	never	himself	with having been lost	the army,	which	Caesare
	commissum		acceperit,		in	eius	conspectum	fidei
	having been entrusted		he may have received,		into	of him	sight	to trust
	atque	ita	proelians	interficitur.			reversurum	confirmat
	and also	thus	fighting	is killed.			about to return	affirms
§ 5	equites	ex	proelio	perpauci	se	recipiunt;	sed	ii
	horsemen	from	the battle	very few	themselves	withdraw;	but	those
	agmen	equorum	reficiendorum		causa	substisset		demonstratum
	column	of horses	of being repaired		for the sake	to have stopped		est,
	fuga	totius	exercitus	procul		animadversa		having been shown
	by flight	of the whole	army	from afar		with having been noticed		is,
	castra	conferunt.		milites	ad	unum	omnes	incolumes
	the camp	betake themselves.		soldiers	to	to a single	all	in
								unharmed
								into
								are killed.

Kapitel 43

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

§ 2 **quorum cohortes militum postero die ante oppidum Iuba conspicatus,**
of whom cohorts of soldiers on the next day before the town Juba having caught sight,
suam esse praedicans praedam, magnum 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
Iaedi uereretur neque resistere auderet.
to be harmed he might fear nor to resist he might dare.

§ 3 **ipse equo in oppidum vectus prosequenteribus 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
aequo post paucis se in regnum cum omnibus copiis recepit.
likewise after a few himself into the kingdom with all forces he withdrew.