

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

Kapitel 2

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

§ 6 **crebrae etiam per Albicos eruptiones fiebant ex oppido, ignesque aggeri et turribus inferebantur. quae facile nostri milites repellebant magnisque ultro inlatis detrimentis eos, qui eruptionem fecerant, in oppidum reiciebant.**
frequent also through the Albici sorties were occurring from the town, fires and to the rampart and to the towers were being brought in. which easily our soldiers were driving back and great in return with having been brought losses them, who 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 quibus paucae erant aeratae, L. Domitio Massiliensibusque subsidio missus freto Siciliae imprudente atque inopinante Curione pervehitur**
meanwhile Lucius. Nasidius by Gnaeus. Pompey with a fleet of ships ivx, in among which few were bronze clad, Lucius. to Domitius to the Massiliots and for aid having been sent by the strait of Sicily with unaware and not expecting Curio he is carried across

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

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

Kapitel 4

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

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

§ 3 **tali modo instructa classe omnium seniorum, matrum familiae, virginum precibus et fletu excitati, extremo tempore civitati subvenirent, non minore animo ac fiducia quam ante dimicaverant, naves conscendunt.**
in such manner having been fitted out fleet of all of elders, of mothers of household, of maidens with prayers and with weeping having been aroused, at the last time to the state they might come to aid, not with less spirit and with confidence than before 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 conpleverat.
 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 perveniunt ibique naves expediunt
 a fort of the Massiliots, to Nasidius they arrive and there ships they ready
 rursusque se ad confligendum animo confirmant et consilia communicant.
 again and themselves to for fighting in spirit they fortify and plans they share.
 dextra pars attribuitur Massiliensibus, sinistra Nasidio.
 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.
 of all of fortunes outcome to depend he would think.
- § 5 nam et honesti ex iuventute et cuiusque aetatis amplissimi nominatim
 for and honorable from the youth and of each of age most distinguished by name
 evocati atque obsecrati navis conscenderant, ut siquid
 having been called out and having been entreated ships they had boarded, so that if anything
 adversi accidisset, ne ad conandum quidem sibi quicquam reliqui
 of adverse had happened, lest for trying indeed to themselves anything of left
 fore viderent; si superavissent, vel domesticis opibus vel externis
 would be they might see; if they had overcome, either domestic resources or external
 auxiliis de salute urbis confiderent.
 aid about safety of the city they might trust.

Kapitel 6

- § 1 Commisso proelio Massiliensibus res nulla ad virtutem deficit. sed
 with having been joined battle to the Massiliots resource no toward valor failed. but
 memores eorum praeceptorum, quae paulo ante ab suis acceperant,
 mindful of those of precepts, which a little before from their own they had received,
 hoc animo decertabant, ut nullum aliud tempus ad conandum
 with this mind they were contending, that no other time for trying

habitori viderentur, et quibus in pugna vitae periculum accideret, non
 about to have they might seem, and to whom in battle of life danger might befall, not
ita multo se reliquorum civium fatum antecedere existimarent, quibus
 so by much themselves of the rest of citizens fate to go before they would think, for whom
urbe capta eadem esset belli fortuna patienda.
 with the city having been taken the same would be of war fortune to be endured.

§ 2 **diductisque nostris paulatim navibus et artificio gubernatorum et**
 and with having been drawn apart our gradually ships and by skill of helmsmen and
mobilitati navium locus dabatur, et siquando nostri facultatem
 to the mobility of ships room was being given, and if ever our men opportunity
nacti ferreis manibus iniectis navem religaverant, undique
 having obtained iron hands having been thrown in the ship they had tied, from everywhere
suis laborantibus succurrebant.
 to their own struggling they were helping.

§ 3 **neque vero coniuncti Albici 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 agnosci poterat, duabus ex partibus sese in eam
 the emblem easily to be recognized was able, with two from sides themselves against it
incitaverant. sed tantum re provisa Brutus celeritate
 they had rushed. but so much with the matter having been foreseen Brutus by speed
navis enisus est ut parvo momento antecederet.
 of the ship having striven out has that by a small moment he might get ahead.

§ 5 **illae adeo graviter inter se incitatae conflixerunt, ut**
 those so heavily among themselves having been driven they clashed, so that
vehementissime utraque ex concursu laborarent, altera vero
 most violently each of the two from the collision they might be in distress, the other indeed
prae fracto rostro tota conlabefieret.
 with having been broken off beak whole might collapse.

§ 6 **qua re animadversa, quae proximae ei loco ex Bruti classe**
 with which thing having been noticed, which nearest to her in place from of Brutus fleet
naves erant, in eas 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 praecepta ad
 not for these either sight of fatherland or of kinsmen precepts to
extremum vitae periculum adire cogeant.
 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, iiii captae, una cum Nasidianis profugit; quae
 fleet five have been sunk, four captured, one with the Nasidians has fled; which
omnes citeriorem Hispaniam petiverunt.
 all nearer Spain they sought.

§ 3 **at ex reliquis una praemissa Massiliam huius nuntii perferendi**
 but from the rest one having been sent ahead to Massilia of this of message for carrying
gratia cum iam adpropinquaret urbi, omnis sese multitudo ad
 for the sake when now it was approaching the city, all itself multitude for

extruerentur;

were being built;

§ 4 **eamque contabulationem summam lateribus lutoque constraverunt, nequid**
and that flooring top with bricks and with mud they covered, lest anything
ignis hostium nocere posset, centonesque insuper iniecerunt, ne aut
fire of enemies to harm might be able, patchworks and on top they threw, lest or
tela tormentis missa tabulationem perfringerent, aut saxa ex catapultis
missiles by engines having been sent flooring might shatter, or stones from catapults
latericium discuterent.

brickwork might scatter.

§ 5 **storias autem ex funibus ancorariis tres in longitudinem parietum turris**
mats but now from ropes for anchors three into length of walls of the tower
latas iiii pedes fecerunt easque ex tribus partibus quae ad hostes
broad four feet they made and them from three parts which to the enemy
vergebant, eminentibus trabibus circum turrim praependentes religaverunt; quod
were turning, with projecting beams around tower hanging in front they fastened; which
unum genus tegimenti aliis locis erant experti nullo telo neque tormento
one kind of covering in other places had tried with no weapon nor by engine
traici posse.
to be pierced to be able.

§ 6 **ubi vero ea pars turris, quae erat perfecta, tecta atque munita est**
when indeed that part of the tower, which was finished, covered and fortified is
ab omni ictu hostium, pluteos ad alia opera abduxerunt; turris tectum
from every blow of enemies, mantelets to other works they led away; of the tower roof
per se ipsum pressionibus ex contignatione prima suspendere ac tollere
by itself itself by pressures from flooring first to suspend and to raise
coeperunt.
they began.

§ 7 **ubi quantum storarum demissio patiebatur, tantum elevarant, intra haec**
when as much of mats lowering was allowing, so much they had raised, within these
tegimenta 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 lx longum ex materia bipedali, quem
they were having trusted, shed feet sixty long from timber two foot, which
a turri latericia ad hostium turrim murumque perducerent, facere
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 aequae**
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 iiii**
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 esset, contegitur.
might be thrown safe might be, is covered.

§ 6 **super lateres coria inducuntur, ne canalibus aqua immissa lateres**
over bricks hides are put, lest by channels water having been let in bricks
diluere posset. coria autem ne rursus igni ac lapidibus corrumpantur,
to dissolve might be able. hides but now lest again by fire and by stones may be spoiled,
centonibus conteguntur.
with quilts are covered.

§ 7 **hoc opus omne tectum vineis ad ipsam turrim perficiunt**
this work all having been covered with vineae to the very tower they finish
subitoque inopinantibus hostibus machinatione navali phalangis
suddenly and with the enemies unsuspecting by machinery naval with phalanx beams
subiectis ad turrim hostium admovent, ut aedificio
having been set under to tower of enemies they bring up, so that to the building
iungatur.
it may be joined.

Kapitel 11

§ 1 **Quo malo perterriti subito oppidani saxa, quam maxima possunt, vectibus**
by which mischief terrified suddenly townspeople stones, as greatest they can, with levers
promovent, praecipitataque muro in musculum devolvunt. ictum
they push forward, and having cast down from the wall onto shed they roll. blow
firmitas materiae sustinet, et quidquid incidit, fastigio musculi elabitur.
strength of material sustains, and whatever falls, by the slope of the shed slips off.

§ 2 **id ubi vident, mutant consilium; cupas taeda ac pice refertas**
this when they see, they change plan; barrels with pine wood and with pitch stuffed
incendunt easque de muro in musculum devolvunt. involutae labuntur,
they set on fire and them from wall onto shed they roll. wrapped they glide,
delapsae ab lateribus longuriis furcisque ab opere removentur.
having slipped down from sides with poles and forks from work are removed.

§ 3 **interim sub musculo milites vectibus infima saxa turris hostium, quibus**
meanwhile under shed soldiers with levers lowest stones of the tower of enemies, by which
fundamenta continebantur, convellunt. musculus ex turri latericia a nostris
foundations were held together, they wrench. the shed from tower brick by our
telis tormentisque defenditur; hostes ex muro ac turribus submoventur; non
missiles and engines is defended; enemies from wall and towers are driven back; not
datur libera muri defendendi facultas.
is given free of the wall to be defended opportunity.

§ 4 **compluribus iam lapidibus ex illa quae suberat turri subductis**
several already stones from that which was under to the tower having been removed
repentina ruina pars eius turris concidit, pars reliqua consequens
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
fillets	themselves	from the gate	out	all together	rush out,	to	envoys
exercitum	supplices	manus	tendunt.				atque
army	suppliant	hands	they stretch.				and

Kapitel 12

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

Kapitel 13

- § 1 **Quibus rebus commoti legati milites ex opere deducunt,**
by which things having been moved envoys soldiers from work they lead down,
oppugnatione desistunt; operibus custodias relinquunt.
from the assault they cease; at the works guards they leave.
- § 2 **indutiarum quodam genere misericordia facto adventus Caesaris expectatur.**
of truce a certain kind by pity having been done arrival of Caesar is expected.
nullum ex muro, nullum a nostris mittitur telum; ut re confecta
no from wall, no by our men is sent missile; as thing having been completed
omnes curam et diligentiam remittunt.
all care and diligence they let go.
- § 3 **Caesar enim per litteras Trebonio magnopere mandaverat, ne per vim**
Caesar for through letters to Trebonius greatly had ordered, that not through force
oppidum expugnari pateretur, ne gravius permoti milites et
town to be stormed he might allow, that not more heavily having been moved soldiers and
defectionis odio et contemptione sui et diutino labore omnes puberes
of defection by hatred and by contempt of himself and by long labor all of age
interficerent;
they might kill;
- § 4 **quod se facturos minabantur aegreque tunc sunt**
because themselves about to do they were threatening with difficulty and then they were
retenti, quin oppidum inrumperent, graviterque eam rem tulerunt, quod
held back, but that town they might burst in, heavily and that matter they bore, because
stetisse per Trebonium, quominus oppido potirentur, videbatur.
to have stood through Trebonius, so that not of the town they might get possession, it seemed.

Kapitel 14

- § 1 **At hostes sine fide tempus atque occasionem fraudis ac doli quaerunt,**
but enemies without faith time and opportunity of fraud and of trickery seek,
interiectisque aliquot diebus, nostris languentibus atque animo
and with having been thrown between several days, our men languishing and spirit
remissis, subito meridiano tempore, cum alius discessisset, alius ex
having been relaxed, suddenly at midday time, when one had departed, another from
diutino labore in ipsis operibus quieti se dedisset, arma vero omnia
long labor into the very works to rest himself had given, arms indeed all
reposita contactaque essent, portis se foras erumpunt,
having been put back having been covered and were, at the gates themselves out break out,
secundo magnoque vento ignem operibus inferunt.
favorable great and wind fire to the works they bring in.
- § 2 **hunc sic distulit ventus, uti uno tempore agger plutei testudo turris**
this thus carried apart wind, so that one time rampart of mantelet tortoise tower
tormenta flammam conciperent et prius haec omnia consumerentur, quam
engines flame they might catch and sooner these all might be consumed, before
quemadmodum accidisset, animadverti posset.
how had happened, to be noticed could.
- § 3 **nostri repentina fortuna permoti arma quae possunt adripiunt, alii**
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
pugnauerunt 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, indutiisque per scelus violatis suam
badly to have fallen they saw, truces and through crime having been violated their own
virtutem inrisui fore perdoluerunt, quod, unde agger omnino
valor for mockery would be they grieved deeply, because, whence rampart at all
conportari posset, nihil erat reliquum, omnibus arboribus longe lateque
to be brought together could, nothing was remaining, with all trees far wide and
in finibus Massiliensium excisis et convectis, aggerem
in territories of the Massiliots having been cut down and having been carried together, rampart

	novi	generis	atque	inauditum	ex	latericiis	duobus	muris	senum	pedum
	of new	of kind	and	unheard	from	brick	two	walls	of six	of feet
	crassitudine	atque	eorum	murorum	contignatione	facere	instituerunt	aequa	fere	
	with thickness	and	of those	of walls	with flooring	to make	they began	equal	almost	
	altitudine,	atque	ille	congesticius	ex	materia	fuerat	agger.		
	in height,	and	that	heaped up	from	timber	had been	rampart.		
§ 2	ubi	aut	spatium	inter	muros	aut	imbecillitas	materiae	postulare	videretur,
	when	or	space	between	walls	or	weakness	of material	to demand	might seem,
	pilae	interponuntur,	traversaria	tigna	iniciuntur,	quae	firmamento	esse		
	posts	are put between,	cross	beams	are thrown on,	which	for strengthening	to be		
	possint,	et	quidquid	est	contignatum,	cratibus	consternitur,	crates	luto	
	may be able,	and	whatever	is	boarded over,	with hurdles	is covered,	hurdles	with mud	
	integuntur.									
	are covered.									
§ 3	sub	tecto	miles	dextra	ac	sinistra	muro	tectus,	adversus	
	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;	diuturni	laboris	detrimentum	sollertia	et	virtute	
	swiftly	the matter	is managed;	of long	of labor	loss	by skill	and	by courage	
	militum	brevi	reconciliatur.	portae,	quibus	locis	videtur,	eruptionis		
	of soldiers	in a short time	is restored.	gates,	in which	places	it seems,	of a sally		
	causa	in	muro	relinquuntur.						
	for the sake	in	the wall	are left.						

Kapitel 16

§ 1	Quod	ubi	hostes	viderunt,	ea,	quae	diu	longoque	spatio	
	which	when	the enemies	saw,	those things,	which	for long	long and	space	
	refici	non	posse	sperassent,	paucorum	dierum	opera	et	labore	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	relinqueretur,	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	posse,	sic	ut	ipsis		
	the land,	by a wall	and towers	to be surrounded	to be able,	thus	that	for themselves		
	consistendi	in	suis	munitionibus	locus	non	esset,	cum	paene	inaedificata
	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	deditionis		
	to our men	to equal	not	to be able	they understand,	to	the same	of surrender		
	condiciones	recurrunt.								
	terms	they return.								

Kapitel 17

§ 1	M.	Varro	in	ulteriore	Hispania	initio	cognitis	iis	rebus
	M.	Varro	in	farther	Spain	at the beginning	with having been learned	those	things

quae sunt in Italia gestae, diffidens Pompeianis rebus amicissime de
 which have been in Italy done, distrusting to Pompeian affairs very friendly about
Caesare loquebatur:
 Caesar he was speaking:

§ 2 **praeoccupatum sese legatione ab Cn. Pompeio, teneri obstrictum fide;**
 pre occupied himself by the embassy by Cn. Pompey, to be held bound by pledge;
necessitudinem quidem sibi nihilo minorem cum Caesare intercedere, neque
 connection indeed to himself by nothing lesser with Caesar to intervene, nor
se ignorare, quod esset officium legati, qui fiduciarium operam
 himself to be ignorant, what might be the duty of a legate, who fiduciary service
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**
 these things in all he was saying conversations and not himself into any direction
movebat.
 he was moving.

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

Kapitel 18

§ 1 **Dilectum habuit tota provincia, legionibus 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 Hispali
 to the Gaditanians that they might make he ordered, several besides at Hispalis
faciendas curavit.
 to be made he saw to it.

§ 2 **pecuniam omnem omniaque ornamenta ex fano Herculis in oppidum**
 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	administrandam	HS	ccxxx	et	argenti	pondo	xx	milia,	
	public	to be managed	sesterces	two hundred thirty	and	of silver	by weight	twenty	thousands,	
	tritici	modios	cxx	milia	polliceri	coegit.				
	of grain	bushels	one hundred twenty	thousands	to promise	he compelled.				
§ 5	quas	Caesari	esse	amicas	civitates	arbitratur,	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
	Pompei	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
	war	he was preparing.	the plan	but now	this	was	of the war,	that	himself	with
	legionibus	Gadis	conferret,	naves	frumentumque	omne	ibi	containeret;		
	legions	to Gades	he might betake,	ships	and grain	all	there	he might keep;		
	provinciam	enim	omnem	Caesaris	rebus	favere	cognoverat.	in	insula	
	the province	for	all	of Caesar	to the affairs	to favor	he had learned.	on	the island	
	frumento	navibusque	comparatis	bellum	duci	non	difficile			
	with grain	and ships	having been made ready	war	to be prolonged	not	difficult			
	existimabat.									
	he was considering.									
§ 7	Caesar	etsi	multis	necessariisque	rebus	in	Italiam	revocabatur,		
	Caesar	although	by many	and necessary	matters	into	Italy	he was being recalled,		
	tamen	constituerat	nullam	partem	belli	in	Hispaniis	relinquere,	quod	
	nevertheless	he had resolved	no	part	of war	in	the Spains	to leave,	because	
	magna	esse	Pompei	beneficia	et	magnas	clientelas	in	citeriore	provincia
	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		
	praegreditur	edictumque	praemittit,	ad	quam	diem	magistratus	principesque		
	he advances ahead	edict and	he sends ahead,	to	which	day	magistrates	chiefs and		
	omnium	civitatum	sibi	esse	praesto	Cordubae	vellet.			
	of all	of states	to himself	to be	at hand	at Corduba	he might wish.			
§ 2	quo	edicto	tota	provincia	pervulgato	nulla	fuit	civitas,	quin	ad
	by which	edict	whole	province	having been spread abroad	no	was	city,	but that	to
	id	tempus	partem	senatus	Cordubam	mitteret,	non	civis	Romanus	paulo
	that	time	part	of the senate	to Corduba	might send,	not	citizen	Roman	a little
	notior,	quin	ad	diem	conveniret.					
	better known,	but that	to	day	might assemble.					
§ 3	simul	ipse	Cordubae	conventus	per	se	portas	Varroni	clausit,	
	at the same time	himself	at Corduba	assembly	through	itself	gates	to Varro	closed,	
	custodias	vigiliasque	in	turribus	muroque	disposuit,	cohortis	duas,	quae	
	guards	watches and	in	towers	wall and	he arranged,	cohorts	two,	who	
	colonicae	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 eiecit portasque praeclosit.
as a garrison, through itself cohorts he cast out gates and he shut.

Kapitel 20

§ 1 **Hoc vero magis properare Varro, ut cum legionibus quam primum**
this but now more to hasten Varro, so that with legions as soon as possible
Gadis contenderet, ne itinere aut traiectu intercluderetur; tanta 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.
so favorable toward Caesar goodwill of the province was being found.

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

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

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

§ 5 **quod 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 reciperet.
to him each with hospitality most eagerly might receive.

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

Kapitel 21

- § 1 **Caesar 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 studuissent 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 praesidii 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
monimentaue 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, Tarraconem 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 expectabant.
 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 navali superati,
 to the extreme want lack having been led, twice in battle naval having been overcome,
crebris eruptionibus fusi, gravi etiam pestilentia conflictati
 by frequent sallies having been routed, by severe also pestilence having been afflicted
ex diutina 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 from ancient times	paratum having been prepared	in into	publicum the public	contulerant they had brought together	—
	deiecta with having been cast down	turri, tower,	labefacta having been undermined	magna great	parte by part	muri, of the wall,
	auxiliis with supports	provinciarum of provinces	et and	exercituum of armies	desperatis, having been despaired of,	quos whom
	potestatem power	venisse to have come	cognoverant, they had learned,	sese themselves	dedere to surrender	sine fraude without fraud
	constituunt. they determine.					
§ 2	sed paucis ante diebus but in few before days	L. Domitius L. Domitius	cognita with having been learned	Massiliensium of the Massiliots	voluntate will	
	navibus with ships	iii three	comparatis, having been prepared,	ex quibus out of which	duas two	familiaribus suis to intimates friends their own
	adtribuerat, he had assigned,	unam one	ipse himself	consconderat, he had embarked,	nactus having obtained	turbidam tempestatem troubled storm
	profectus est. having set out has.					
§ 3	hunc him	conspicatae having caught sight	naves ships	quae who	iussu by order	Bruti of Brutus
	portum harbor	excubabant, they were keeping watch,	sublatis with having been raised	ancoris anchors	sequi to follow	coeperunt. they began.
§ 4	ex his out of these	unum one	ipsius of him	navigium ship	contendit it hurried	et and
	tempestatis of the storm	ex out of	conspectu sight	abiit, he went away,	duo two	perterrita frightened
	navium ships	sese themselves	in into	portum harbor	receperunt. they withdrew.	
§ 5	Massilienses the Massiliots	arma arms	tormentaue engines and	ex oppido, out of the town,	ut est as is	imperatum, having been ordered,
	proferunt, they bring forth,	navis ships	ex portu out of harbor	navalibusque dockyards and	educunt, they lead out,	pecuniam ex publico money out of the public
	tradunt. they hand over.					
§ 6	quibus by which	rebus things	confectis with having been completed	Caesar Caesar	magis more	eos them
	vetustate antiquity	quam than	pro for	meritis deserts merits	in toward	se himself
	legiones legions	praesidio as a garrison	relinquit, he leaves,	ceteras the rest	in Italiam into Italy	mittit; he sends;
	proficiscitur. he sets out.					

Kapitel 23

§ 1	Isdem at the same	temporibus times	C. Curio C. Curio	in into	Africam Africa	profectus having set out	ex from	Sicilia Sicily	et iam and already
	ab initio from the beginning	copias forces	P. Atti P. of Attius	Vari of Varus	despiciens despising	duas two	legiones legions	ex from	iiii four
	quas which	a Caesare from Caesar	acceperat, he had received,	d five hundred	equites horsemen	transportabat he was transporting	biduoque in two days and		
	et noctibus and nights	tribus three	navigatione by a sailing	consumptis with having been spent	adpellit he lands	ad eum to that	locum place	qui which	
	appellatur is called	Anquillaria. Anquillaria.							
§ 2	hic locus this place	abest is distant	a Clupeis from Clupea	passuum of paces	xxii twenty two	milia thousands	habetque has and	non not	
	incommodam inconvenient	aestate in summer	stationem anchorage	et and	duobus by two	eminentibus projecting	promunturiis headlands	continetur. is enclosed.	
§ 3	huius of this	adventum arrival	L. Caesar L. Caesar	filius son	cum with	x ten	longis long	navibus ships	ad Clupeas to Clupea
									praestolans, 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** **Hadrumetum**
 trireme decked and on the shore having been left on foot Hadrumetum
perfugerat.

he had fled for refuge.

§ 4 **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** **Hadrumetum** **receperunt.**
 the rest of Caesar ships of him by flight themselves to Hadrumetum withdrew.

§ 5 **hunc** **secutus** **Marcus** **Rufus** **quaestor** **navibus** **xii,** **quas** **praesidio**
 him having followed Marcus Rufus quaestor with ships twelve, which as a garrison
onerariis **navibus** **Curio** **ex** **Sicilia** **eduxerat,** **postquam** **in** **litore**
 transport ships Curio from Sicily he had led out, after on the shore
relictam **navem** **conspexit,** **hanc** **remulco** **abstraxit;** **ipse** **ad** **C.**
 having been left ship he caught sight of, this with a tow he hauled off; himself to C.
Curionem **cum** **classe** **redit.**
 Curio with fleet he returns.

Kapitel 24

§ 1 **Curio** **Marcium** **Uticam** **navibus** **praemittit;** **ipse** **eodem** **cum** **exercitu**
 Curio Marcus to Utica with ships he sends ahead; himself to the same place with army
proficiscitur **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** **cum** **equitatu**
 there C. Caninius Rebilus as legate with legions he leaves; himself with cavalry
antecedit **ad** **Castra** **exploranda** **Cornelia,** **quod** **is** **locus** **peridoneus**
 he goes ahead to Camp to be reconnoitered Cornelia, because this place very suitable
castris **habebatur.**
 for a camp was held.

§ 3 **id** **autem** **est** **iugum** **directum** **eminens** **in** **mare,** **utraque** **ex** **parte**
 that but now is ridge straight jutting into sea, each from side
praeruptum **atque** **asperum,** **sed** **tamen** **paulo** **leniore** **fastigio** **ab** **ea** **parte,**
 steep and rough, but nevertheless a little gentler slope from that side,
quae **ad** **Uticam** **vergit.**
 which toward Utica slopes.

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

Kapitel 25

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

§ 3	novitate	rei	Curio	permotus	praemittit	equites,	qui	primum
	by novelty	of the thing	Curio	having been moved	sends ahead	horsemen,	who	the first

impetum sustineant ac morentur; ipse celeriter ab opere
 attack may withstand and may delay; himself quickly from the work
deductis legionibus aciem instruit.
 with having been withdrawn legions the line draws up.

§ 4 **equitesque committunt proelium, et, priusquam plane legiones explicari et**
 horsemen and join battle, and, before plainly the legions to be deployed and
consistere possent, tota auxilia regis impedita ac perturbata,
 to take position could, all the auxiliaries of the king hindered and thrown into confusion,
quod nullo ordine et sine timore iter fecerant, in fugam coiciunt
 because with no order and without fear a march had made, into flight they throw
equitatuque omni fere incolumi, quod se per litora celeriter in
 with the cavalry and all almost 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 perfugiant.
 their own twenty two to Attius Varus desert.

§ 2 **hi sive vere quam habuerant opinionem ad eum perferunt, sive etiam**
 these or if truly what they had had opinion to him report, or if also
auribus Vari serviunt — nam quae volumus, ea credimus libenter,
 to the ears of Varus they serve for which we wish, those things we believe gladly,
et quae sentimus ipsi, reliquos sentire speramus — confirmant quidem
 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 conspectum 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 instruit.
 having been interposed his own each forces arranges.

Kapitel 28

§ 1 **Erat in exercitu Vari Sex. Quintilius Varus quem fuisse Corfinii**
 there was in the army of Varus Sextus. Quintilius Varus whom to have been at Corfinium
supra demonstratum est. hic dimissus a Caesare in Africam
 above having been shown it is. this man having been sent away by Caesar into Africa
venerat, legionesque eas traduxerat Curio, quas superioribus temporibus
 had come, legions and those had brought over Curio, which in earlier times
Corfinio receperat Caesar, adeo ut paucis mutatis centurionibus
 at Corfinium had received Caesar, so much that with few having been changed centurions
idem ordines manipulique constarent.
 the same ranks maniples and might consist.

§ 2 **hanc 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 perpassi, 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 augetur. unusquisque enim opiniones
by various of men conversations quickly is augmented. each one for opinions
fingebat, et ad id, quod ab alio audierat, sui aliquid timoris
was inventing, and to that, which from another he had heard, of his own something of fear
addebat.
he was adding.
- § 2 **hoc ubi uno auctore ad plures permanerat atque alius alii**
with this when with one author to more had spread and one to another
tradiderat, plures auctores eius rei videbantur.
had passed along, more reporters of this matter were seeming.
- § 3 **civile bellum; genus hominum cui id liceret libere facere et**
civil war; kind of men to whom that might be permitted freely to do and
sequi quod vellet; legiones hae quae paulo ante apud adversarios
to follow what he might wish; legions these which a little before among opponents
fuerant [Zeile Lost] . nam etiam Caesaris beneficia mutaverat consuetudo
had been [Zeile Lost] for also of Caesar benefits had changed custom
qua offerrentur [Zeile Lost] . municipia etiam diversis partibus coniuncta. .
by which were offered [Zeile Lost] towns also with different parties.
municipia etiam diversis partibus coniuncta. [Zeile Lost]
having been joined towns also with different parties. [having been joined Zeile]
;neque enim ex Marsis Paelignisque veniebant ut qui
;Lost nor indeed from from the Marsi and from the Paeligni were coming so that those who
superiore nocte in contuberniis commilitonesque; 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 tents
commilitonesque [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

- § 1 **Quibus de causis consilio convocato de summa rerum deliberare**
by which about causes with a council having been called about highest of things to deliberate
incipit.
he begins.
- § 2 **erant sententiae, quae conandum omnibus modis castraque Vari**
there were opinions, which needing to be tried by all ways camps and of Varus
oppugnanda censerent, quod in huius modi militum consiliis otium
needing to be assaulted they judged, because in of this kind of soldiers counsels leisure
maxime contrarium esse arbitrarentur. postremo praestare dicebant per
most opposite to be they were thinking. finally to be better they were saying through
virtutem in pugna belli fortunam experiri, quam desertos et
valor in battle of war fortune to try, than having been deserted and
circumventos ab suis gravissimum supplicium perpeti.
having been surrounded by their very heavy punishment to endure.

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

Kapitel 31

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

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

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

§ 4 **castrorum autem mutatio quid habet nisi turpem fugam et desperationem**
 of the camp however change what has unless shameful flight and despair
omnium 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 deminuat.
 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
censeam, 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 Italiam 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
pulsos exercitus, duos superatos duces, duas receptas provincias? haec
 routed armies, two overcome leaders, two recovered provinces? these
acta diebus xl, quibus in conspectum adversariorum
 having been done in days forty, within which into view of opponents
venerit Caesar? , quibus in conspectum adversariorum
 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 debeatis?
 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

[illegible]

Kapitel 33

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

Kapitel 34

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

Kapitel 35

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

§ 2 **ubi ille saepius appellatus aspexit ac restitit et quis**
 when that man rather often having been called he looked at and he stopped and who
esset aut quid vellet quaesivit, umerum apertum gladio appetit,
 he might be or what he might wish he asked, shoulder open with sword he attacked,
paulumque afuit quin Varum interficeret; quod ille periculum
 a little and was away but that Varus he might kill; because that man danger
sublato ad eius conatum scuto vitavit. Fabius a proximis
 with having been raised to of him attempt with shield he avoided. Fabius by nearest
militibus circumventus interficitur.
 soldiers having been surrounded is killed.

§ 3 **hac fugientium multitudine ac turba portae castrorum occupantur atque iter**
 by this of fleeing multitude and crowd gates of the camp are seized and also way
impeditur, pluresque in eo loco sine vulnere quam in proelio aut fuga
 is hindered, more and in that place without wound than in battle or flight
intereunt, neque multum afuit quin etiam castris
 they perish, and not much was away but that also from the camp
expellerentur, ac nonnulli protinus eodem cursu in oppidum
 they might be driven out, and some immediately with the same course into town
contenderunt.
 they hurried.

§ 4 **sed cum loci natura et munitio castrorum aditum prohibebat, tum**
 but when of the place nature and fortification of the camp approach was hindering, then
quod ad proelium egressi Curionis milites iis rebus indigebant
 because to battle having gone out of Curio soldiers of those things things were in need
quae ad oppugnationem castrorum erant usui.
 which for siege of the camp were for use.

§ 5 **itaque Curio exercitum in castra reducit suis omnibus praeter Fabium**
 and so Curio army into camp leads back with his with all except Fabius
incolumibus, ex numero adversariorum circiter dc interfectis ac
 safe, out of number of opponents about six hundred having been killed and
m vulneratis; qui omnes discessu Curionis multique praeterea
 thousand having been wounded; who all by departure of Curio many and besides
per simulationem vulnorum ex castris in oppidum propter timorem
 through pretense of wounds from the camp into town because of fear
sese recipiunt.
 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** **Utica** **valloque** **circummunire** **instituit.**
 on the next day Curio to besiege Utica with a rampart and to fortify around he undertook.
erat **in** **oppido** **multitudo** **insolens** **belli** **diuturnitate** **otii,** **Uticenses**
 there was in the town multitude unaccustomed of war by long duration of leisure, the Uticans
pro **quibusdam** **Caesaris** **in** **se** **beneficiis** **illi** **amicissimi,** **conventus** **is**
 for certain of Caesar toward themselves benefits to him most friendly, assembly this
qui **ex** **variis** **generibus** **constaret,** **terror** **ex** **superioribus** **proeliis** **magnus.**
 who out of various kinds might consist, fear from earlier battles great.
- § 2 **itaque** **de** **deditione** **omnes** **iam** **palam** **loquebantur** **et** **cum** **P.** **Attio**
 and so about surrender all already openly were speaking and with Publius. Attius
agebant, **ne** **sua** **pertinacia** **omnium** **fortunas** **perturbari** **vellet.**
 they were urging, lest by his obstinacy of all fortunes to be disturbed he might wish.
- § 3 **haec** **cum** **agerentur,** **nuntii** **praemissi** **ab** **rege** **Iuba**
 these things when were being done, messengers having been sent ahead by king Juba
venerunt, **qui** **illum** **adesse** **cum** **magnis** **copiis** **dicerent** **et** **de**
 came, who him to be present with great troops they were saying and about
custodia **ac** **defensione** **urbis** **hortarentur.** **quae** **res** **eorum** **perterritos**
 guard and defense of the city they were urging. which thing of them terrified
animos **confirmavit.**
 minds strengthened.

Kapitel 37

- § 1 **Nuntiabantur** **haec** **eadem** **Curioni,** **sed** **aliquamdiu** **fides** **fieri** **non**
 were being announced these same to Curio, but for some time belief to happen not
poterat; **tantam** **habebat** **suarum** **rerum** **fiduciam.**
 was able; so great he had of his own of affairs confidence.
- § 2 **iamque** **Caesaris** **in** **Hispania** **res** **secundae** **in** **Africam** **nuntiis** **ac**
 and already of Caesar in Spain affairs favorable into Africa by messages and
litteris **perferebantur.** **quibus** **omnibus** **rebus** **sublatus** **nihil** **contra** **se**
 by letters were conveyed. by which all things having been lifted nothing against himself
regem **nisurum** **existimabat.**
 king about to attempt he was thinking.
- § 3 **sed** **ubi** **certis** **auctoribus** **comperit** **minus** **v** **et** **xx** **milibus** **longe** **ab**
 but when by sure sources he learned less five and twenty thousands far from
Utica **eius** **copias** **abesse,** **relictis** **munitionibus** **sese** **in** **Castra**
 Utica of him forces to be away, with having been left fortifications himself into Camp
Cornelia **recepit.**
 Cornelia he withdrew.
- § 4 **huc** **frumentum** **comportare,** **castra** **munire,** **materiam** **conferre** **coepit,**
 hither grain to bring together, camp to fortify, timber to carry together he began,
statimque **in** **Siciliam** **misit,** **uti** **duae** **legiones** **reliquisque** **equitatus** **ad**
 immediately and into Sicily he sent, that two legions the rest and cavalry to
se **mitteretur.**
 himself might be sent.
- § 5 **castra** **erant** **ad** **bellum** **ducendum** **aptissima** **natura** **et** **loci**
 camp were for war needing to be led most suitable by nature and of the place
munitione **et** **maris** **propinquitate** **et** **aquae** **et** **salis** **copia,** **cuius**
 by fortification and of the sea by nearness and of water and of salt supply, of which
magna **vis** **iam** **ex** **proximis** **erat** **salinis** **eo** **congesta.**
 great force already from nearest was salt works there having been piled.
- § 6 **non** **materia** **multitudine** **arborum,** **non** **frumentum,** **cuius** **erant** **plenissimi** **agri,**
 not timber by multitude of trees, not grain, of which were very full fields,
deficere **poterat.** **itaque** **omnium** **suorum** **consensu** **Curio** **reliquis** **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** **Iubam** **revocatum** **finitimo** **bello** **et**
 certain townsmen he hears Juba having been called back by neighboring war and
controversiis **Leptitanorum** **restitisse** **in** **regno** **et** **Saburram,** **eius**
 by disputes of the Leptitani to have stayed in the kingdom and Saburra, of him
praefectum, **cum** **mediocribus** **copiis** **missum** **Uticae** **adpropinquare.**
 prefect, with moderate forces having been sent to Utica to approach.
- § 2 **his** **auctoribus** **temere** **credens** **consilium** **commutat** **et** **proelio** **rem**
 with these informers rashly trusting plan he changes and with a battle the matter
committere **constituit.** **multum** **ad** **hanc** **rem** **probandam** **adiuvat**
 to commit he decides. much to this thing needing to be approved helps
adulescentia, **magnitudo** **animi,** **superioris** **temporis** **proventus,** **fiducia** **rei**
 youth, greatness of spirit, of the earlier of time outcome, confidence of the thing
bene **gerendae.**
 well needing to be managed.
- § 3 **his** **rebus** **impulsus** **equitatum** **omnem** **prima** **nocte** **ad** **castra**
 by these things having been impelled cavalry all in the first night to the camp
hostium **mittit** **ad** **flumen** **Bagradam.** **quibus** **praeerat** **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** **et**
 whom before had been heard, but the king with all forces was following and
vi **milium** **passuum** **intervallo** **ab** **Saburra** **consederat.**
 by force of thousands of paces by an interval from Saburra he had sat down.
- § 4 **equites** **missi** **nocte** **iter** **conficiunt** **imprudentisque** **atque** **inopinantis**
 horsemen having been sent by night march they complete of unaware and and unexpecting
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** **consederant.**
 ranks here and there had sat down.
- § 5 **hos** **oppressos** **somno** **dispersos** **adorti** **magnum** **eorum** **numerus**
 these overpowered by sleep scattered having attacked great of them number
interficiunt; **multi** **perterriti** **profugiunt.** **quo** **facto** **ad** **Curionem**
 they kill; many terrified they flee. by which having been done to 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** **praemiis** **vestris** **et**
 therefore to booty, to glory hurry, that already about 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	eorum
	there were	by	themselves	great	which	had done	horsemen,	especially	when	of them
	exiguus	numerus	cum	tanta	multitudine	Numidarum	conferretur.			haec
	small	number	with	so great	multitude	of the Numidians	might be compared.			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	ex fuga
	horsemen	to follow	he orders	himself	march and	he hastens,	that	as	very much	from flight
	perterritos	adoriri	posset.	at	illi	itinere	totius	noctis	confecti	
	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	millia
	Juba	more sure	having been made	by	Saburra	about	nocturnal	battle	two	thousands
	Hispanorum	et	Gallorum	equitum,	quos	suae	custodiae	causa	circum	se
	of Spaniards	and	of Gauls	of horsemen,	whom	of his	guard	for the sake	around	himself
	habere	consuerat,	et	peditum	eam	partem,	cui	maxime		
	to have	he had been accustomed,	and	of foot soldiers	that	part,	to which	most		
	confidebat,	Saburrae	summittit;	ipse	cum	reliquis	copiis	elephantisque	lx	
	he was trusting,	to Saburra	he sends up;	he	with	remaining	forces	and elephants	sixty	
	lentius	subsequitur.								
	more slowly	follows.								
§ 2	suspicatus	praemissis	equitibus	ipsum	adfore					
	having suspected	with having been sent ahead	horsemen	himself	to be about to be present					
	Curionem	Saburra	copias	equitum	peditumque	instruit	atque	his		
	Curio	Saburra	forces	of horsemen	and of foot soldiers	draws up	and	to these		
	imperat,	ut	simulatione	timoris	paulatim	cedant	ac	pedem		
	he orders,	that	by a pretense	of fear	gradually	they may yield	and	step		
	referant;	sese,	cum	opus	esset,	signum	proelii	daturum	et	quod
	they may draw back;	himself,	when	need	might be,	a signal	of battle	about to give	and	what
	rem	postulare	cognovisset	imperatorium.						
	the matter	to demand	he had learned	about to order.						
§ 3	Curio	ad	superiorem	spem	addita	praesentis	temporis	opinionem		
	Curio	to	higher	hope	having been added	of the present	of time	with the opinion		
	hostes	fugere	arbitratus	copias	ex	locis	superioribus	in	campum	deducit.
	enemies	to flee	having judged	forces	from	places	higher	into	plain	he leads down.

Kapitel 41

§ 1	Quibus	ex	locis	cum	longius	esset	progressus,			
	from which	from	places	when	farther	he might have been	having advanced,			
	confecto	iam	labore	exercitu	xvi	millium	spatio			
	with having been completed	already	toil	with the army	sixteen	of thousands	by a space			
	constitit.									
	he halted.									
§ 2	dat	suis	signum	Saburra,	aciem	constituit	et	circumire	ordines	atque
	gives	to his	signal	Saburra,	battleline	he forms	and	to go around	ranks	and

hortari incipit. sed peditatu dumtaxat procul ad speciem utitur,
to encourage he begins. but with infantry only at a distance for appearance he uses,
equites in aciem immittit.
horsemen into battleline he sends in.

§ 3 **non deest negotio Curio suosque hortatur, ut spem omnem in**
not is lacking to the business Curio his men and urges, that hope all in
virtute reponant. ne militibus quidem, ut defessis, neque
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 cogeant, sed neque longius fugientes prosequi, nec
to withdraw they were compelling, but nor farther those fleeing to pursue, nor
vehementius equos incitare poterant.
more strongly horses to urge on were able.

§ 5 **at equitatus hostium ab utroque cornu circumire aciem nostram et**
but cavalry of the enemies from both wing to around go battleline our and
aversos proterere incipit.
having been turned away to trample down begins.

§ 6 **cum cohortes ex acie procucurrissent, Numidae integri celeritate impetum**
when cohorts out of the battleline had run forward, Numidians fresh with speed attack
nostrorum effugiebant, rursusque ad ordines suos se recipientes
of our men were escaping, again and to ranks their own themselves withdrawing
circumibant et ab acie 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 commending, 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 suas neque**
Curio when with having been terrified all neither exhortations his own nor
preces audiri intellegit, unam ut in miseris rebus spem reliquam
entreaties to be heard understands, one that in wretched circumstances hope remaining
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

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

Kapitel 44

- § 1 **Quibus rebus accidit, ut pauci milites patresque familiae, qui aut gratia**
by which things it happens, that few soldiers and heads of household, who or by favor
aut misericordia valerent aut naves adnare possent, recepti in
or by pity might prevail or ships to sail to might be able, having been taken in into
Siciliam incolumes pervenirent. reliquae copiae missis ad Varum
Sicily safe they might arrive. remaining forces with having been sent to Varus
noctu legatorum numero centurionibus sese ei 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, magnam partem eorum interfici iussit,
his own to be proclaiming booty, a great part of them to be killed he ordered,
paucos electos in regnum remisit, cum Varus suam fidem ab eo
a few chosen into the kingdom he sent back, since Varus his own good faith by him
laedi uereretur neque resistere auderet.
to be harmed he might fear nor to resist he might dare.
- § 3 **ipse equo in oppidum vectus prosequentibus compluribus senatoribus,**
himself on a horse into the town having been borne following several senators,
quo in numero erat Ser. Sulpicius et Licinius Damasippus, paucis
among whom in number was Servius. Sulpicius and Licinius Damasippus, with a few
quae fieri vellet, Uticae constituit atque imperavit, diebus
things which to be done he might wish, at Utica he decided and also he ordered, days
aeque post paucis se in regnum cum omnibus copiis recepit.
likewise after a few himself into the kingdom with all forces he withdrew.